

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
MAGAZINE

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

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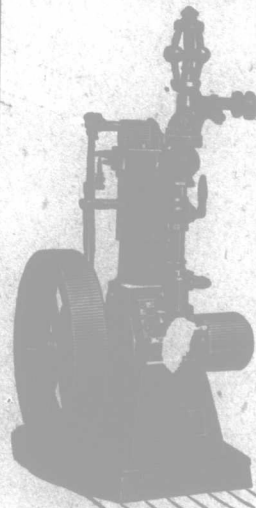
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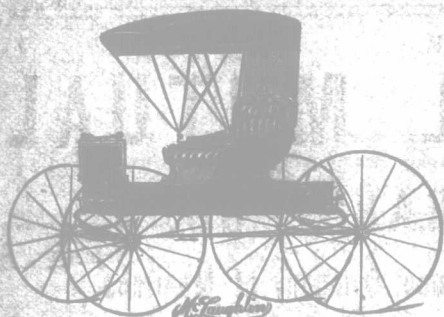
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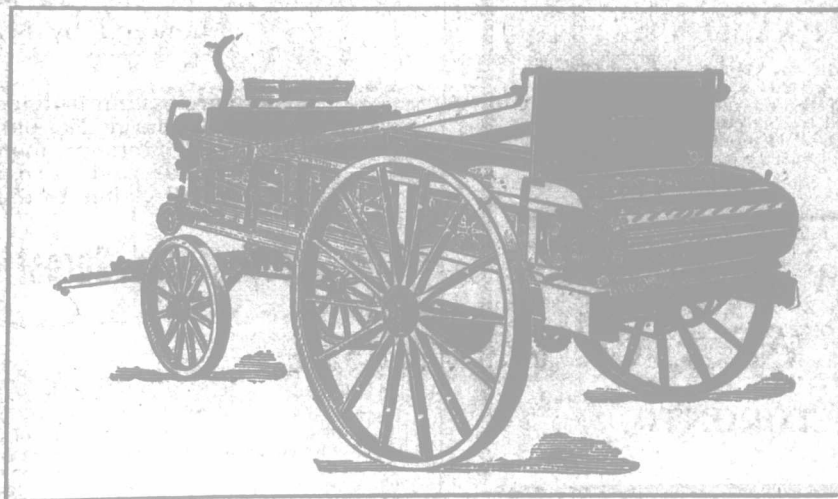
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VERY LITTLE PRICES. VERY EASY TERMS.

A PIANO guaranteed in first-class condition at as little a price as \$55—that is the story suggested by the lists that follow. The values we offer in Square and Upright Pianos are very extraordinary. We have many more pianos of other makers in our warehouses than we have room for. They come to us in exchange when selling our own piano. There is only one thing for us to do, and that is to make the price an undoubted inducement for immediate buying. We do it, as the lists that follow prove. Every instrument has been put in first-class condition—thoroughly overhauled in our repair department, and all worn parts replaced. The lists include Square and Upright Pianos.

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| 2—Stoddart, New York, square piano, rosewood case, 6 octaves, octagon legs. Special price..... | \$57 |
| 3—Stoddart, New York, square piano, rosewood case, 6 octaves, octagon legs. Special price..... | \$59 |
| 4—House & Co., square piano, rosewood case, 6 1/2 octaves, octagon legs. Special..... | \$60 |
| 5—Stoddart, New York, square piano, rosewood case, 6 1/2 octaves, octagon legs. Regular price, \$225; special..... | \$65 |
| 6—Weber & Co., Kingston, carved legs and lyre, rosewood case, 7 octaves, serpentine base, overstrung scale. Regular price, \$350; special..... | \$118 |
| 7—Great Union, New York, square, carved legs and lyre, rosewood case, 7 octaves, overstrung scale, serpentine base. Regular price, \$335; special..... | \$120 |
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| 9—Heintzman & Co., Toronto, rosewood case, square piano, with carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale, serpentine base. Regular price, \$500; special..... | \$150 |
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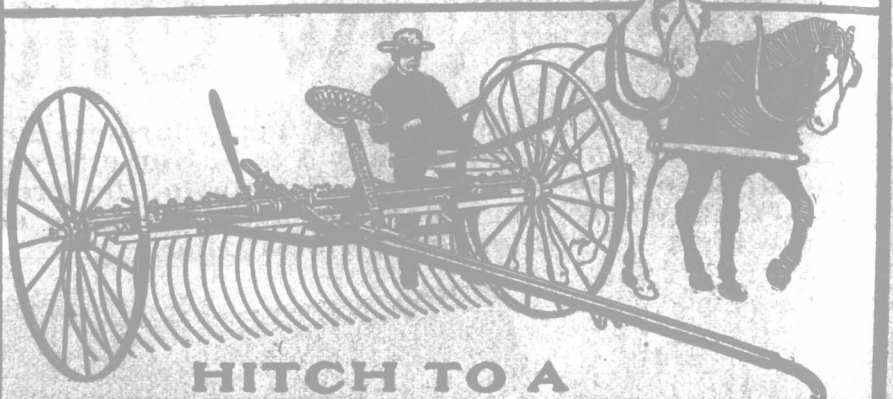
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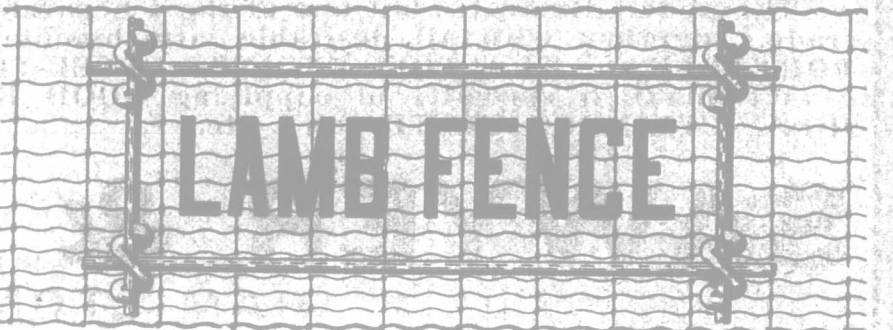
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HITCH TO A NEW CHAMPION LOCK-LEVER

YOU will thereby escape the annoyances and expense which your old rake caused. Champion teeth-holders are malleable and will not break; the rake head is heavy angle steel securely cranked and will not warp; and the wheels have each 16 strong, oval staggered spokes with heavy flanged tire. But more than this, you secure greater convenience of operation and adjustment. The teeth may be locked down or not for gathering as desired. When locked, no effort is required to hold them while gathering, and a boy may rake the heaviest hay and bunch it with the rake as well as a man. This is why it is called a lock-lever rake. Another convenience is the hand latch, by which the driver may change the position of the teeth on the ground without taking out bolts or pins, and so easily as he can change the tire of the cutters on his mowing machine. Besides, the Champion has reversible ratchets and axles, providing double life at a single cost, and removable axle bushings in the hubs which may be easily replaced when worn. Write for catalog describing Champion binders, mowers and rakes, and for handsome colored calendar, sent free on request. CHAMPION DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO.



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\$6 per acre paid in 1901 and 1902 for losses, at a cost of 18c. per acre. Maximum charge 25c. per acre. Unrequired premium moneys returned to insurers annually. No dividends paid to shareholders. Has paid all claims to date.

The Cheapest and Surest Hail Insurance Co. in Existence.

Newdale, Manitoba, 2nd June, 1903. To the Directors of the Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba, Winnipeg: Dear Sirs,— I beg to express my appreciation of the attention of your Company on the occasion of the loss by the hailstorm to my crop during the crop season of 1902. The settlement with your adjuster was the simplest and most satisfactory I ever had. The crop was minutely examined, the loss ascertained, an adjuster's report made out and handed to me, which I had the pleasure of accepting at once, and the full amount was paid to me in due course. I have every confidence in the old company, and have pleasure in recommending my neighbor farmers to support the Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba. I am, sir, Yours very truly, (Signed) J. L. COOK.

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HEAD OFFICE: STRANG BLOCK, 449 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN. Local Agents at all Principal Points in the Province.

A Terrific HAILSTORM Will Sweep Over Manitoba TO-MORROW

"Estimate of Loss Accurate"
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 Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co., W. C. Graham, Manager:
 Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find receipt for balance due on my loss for current season. In acknowledging same, I must thank you for prompt payment of fifty per cent. of loss, as well as the balance forwarded at date. I may also state that I have for my own satisfaction calculated my actual loss, and I will state for yours, that Mr. Schultz's estimate of amount due me is wonderfully accurate, being almost exactly what I should consider due under my insurance.
 Yours very truly,
 (Sgd.) ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

Mr. Farmer:
 If the above were only true, hail insurance companies would do a land office business. Yet, although it is but an example, we know not the HOUR OR THE DAY when a storm will come and DESTROY YOUR CROPS.

THESE ARE FACTS.
 Insurance in force June 10th, 1903,
\$360,000.

Our contract with each member is easily understood. No technical clauses in our forms.

"I Will Again Insure."
 Carroll, Dec. 6th, 1902.
 The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co., Winnipeg, Man.:
 Dear Sir,—I congratulate you on the way the business of the year has been transacted. My loss by hail was adjusted without delay, to my satisfaction. I received the cheque for fifty per cent. of my loss in a few days after adjustment, and have just received the balance of my claim to-day.
 As this is apparently the only kind of protection we can get from hail, I will again insure with you, and assist you in any way I can to increase the membership, thus bringing down the rate of assessment.
 Yours truly, (Sgd.) J. C. MOFFAT.

The only Company that will insure one or five years, and give year protection, at \$3.00, \$4.00 or \$5.00 per acre.
 Limit of assessment, 4 per cent. on amount of insurance, which equals 12, 16c. or 20c. per acre.
 Claims paid in last 4 years, \$50,274.94.
 Our Directors for 1903 all bona-fide farmers.

Total available assets for payment of losses and expenses of 1903,
\$15,800.

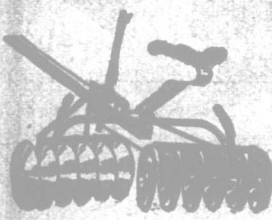
50 per cent. of claim for 1903 will be paid at time the loss is adjusted.

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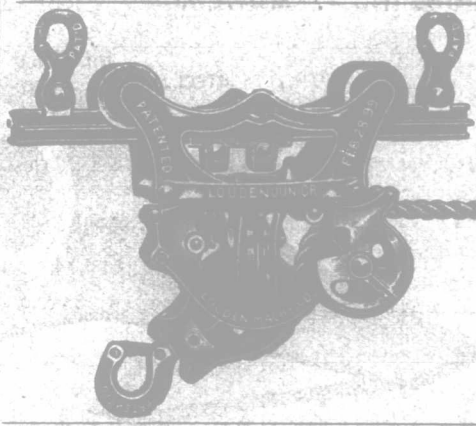
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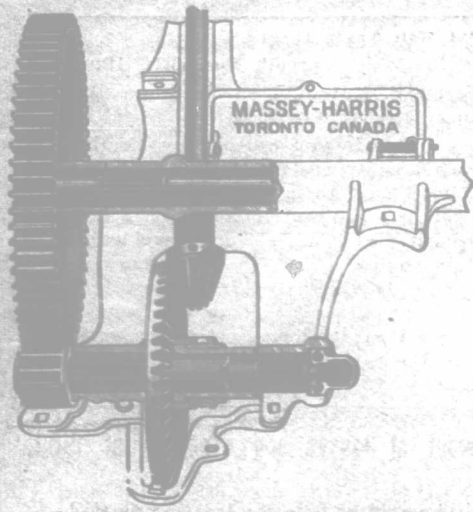
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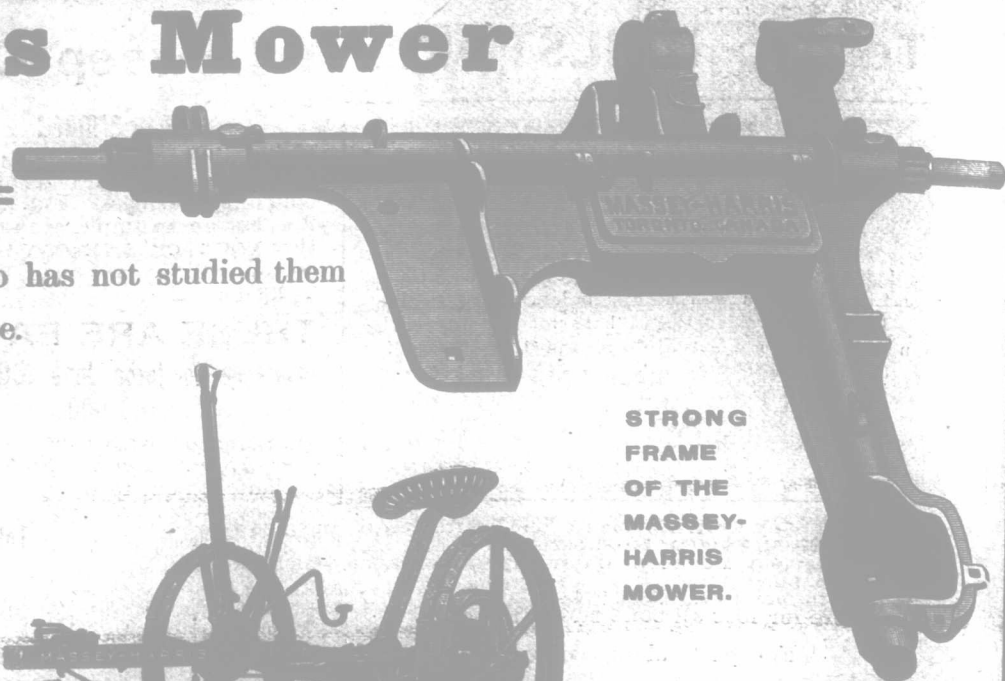


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The Massey-Harris Mower is full of good points. That is why there are so many thousands in use in the Canadian Northwest.

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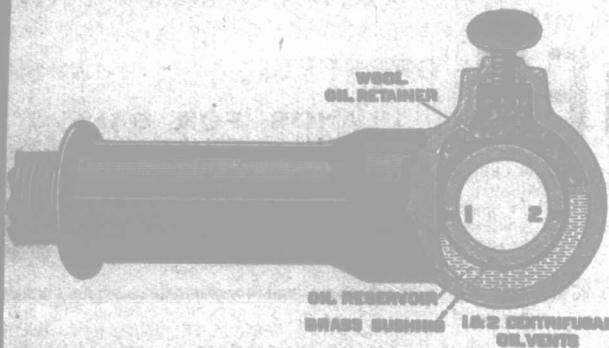
The farmer who has not studied them is making a mistake.



MASSEY-HARRIS No. 7 MOWER.

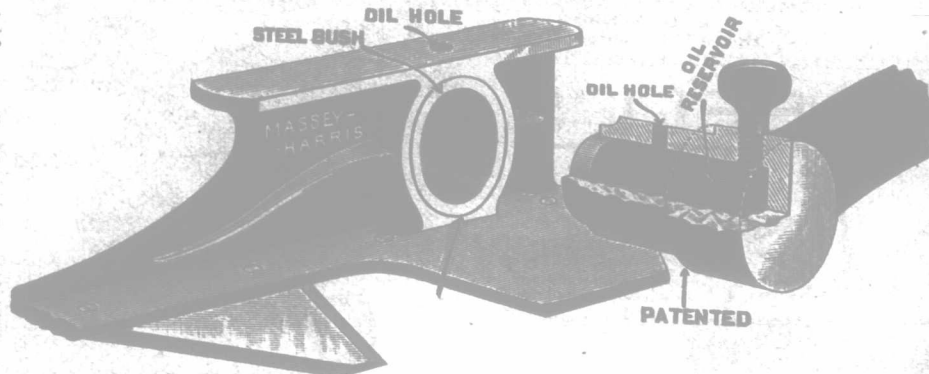
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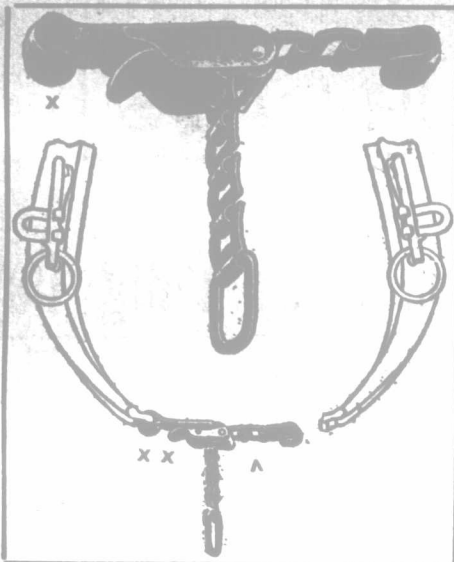
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The Empire Combined Picket Pin and Swivel.

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"At present, I have a pair of pigs that I took on an account. They were badly stunted and covered with scabs; in fact, they were in such bad shape generally that I would not have taken them, even to square an account, had I not known from former experience what Herbageum would do for them. I began feeding Herbageum at once, and now they are great long, healthy pigs."

Springford, Ont. H. A. WHITE.

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Here is a chance to fill your flower gardens with healthy, sturdy plants, all well-known varieties. To make sure of having enough, we grow enormous stocks of all kinds of plants, and have usually a good number of plants each to clear out; the very same plants we have been selling all season at from 10 to 30 cents each. If you have window boxes, hanging baskets, or an empty garden to fill, don't fail to send in your order at once, the result will surprise you.

Your choice of the following at only 5c. each. We pay the postage. No order accepted for less than 25c.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XXXVIII. WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JUNE 20, No. 576

Editorial.

Grain Growers to Receive Justice.

Mr. R. C. Henders, one of the Manitoba Grain-growers' delegates who went to Ottawa to endeavor to amend existing conditions in the buying and selling, shipping and transporting of grain, called at the "Advocate" office on his homeward journey. Mr. Henders was well pleased with the result of the conference with the Ottawa Parliamentary Committee, and stated that a bill has been drafted embodying in effect provisions conceding to the Western grain-growers all the demands made, and to the passing of which the Parliamentary Committee, consisting of all the Western representatives, pledged themselves. Mr. Henders said the delegates were highly pleased with the courtesy with which they were treated personally, and particularly with the consideration and broadness with which the several points at issue were discussed. All the clauses in the existing bill to which objection had been taken were either removed or amended, and all clauses calculated to bear an ambiguous interpretation were put into clearer phraseology, so that we may hope this cause of much hot discussion and back-biting between grain-growers and buyers is about to be removed, and a clear understanding and smooth working of the act secured.

The following are some of the more important points on which the assurance of the committee has been obtained:

- 1st.—That farmers shall have the right to build flat warehouses and equip them with loading machinery.
- 2nd.—That farmers shall have the right to spot cars at the elevators, flat warehouses, loading platforms, or any place along the siding where they so desire.
- 3rd.—That an order-book be kept by the station agent, in which names of applicants and number of cars required shall be taken down in the order in which application is made, and the cars shall be numbered consecutively. That where there is failure at any shipping point to fill all orders as quickly as required, the following order of distribution shall be observed: Beginning at the top of the list, and proceeding downward to the last name entered, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as they can be supplied. Then beginning at the top of the list of unfilled orders, and proceeding downward again to the bottom of the list, giving each person whose name appears on the order book as having unfilled orders one car, and the above method, beginning at the top of the list of unfilled orders and proceeding downward to the last name entered on the list, shall be followed until all orders have been filled; it being understood at all times that no applicant shall receive more than one car in any one round.
- 4th.—That the grain be sold in the Old Country on the Western inspection.
- 5th.—That commission merchants and track buyers be required to furnish to consignor on demand, particulars of each sale, within twenty-four hours of such demand being made.
- 7th.—That track buyers and commission merchants be compelled to take out a license, and to furnish bonds.

Will China and Japan Buy Wheat?

What is the possibility of opening up a market for Canadian wheat in China and Japan? is a question worthy of some attention by Canadians at the present time. A member of the "Advocate" staff, while travelling recently, enjoyed an interview with a wealthy French merchant who was returning from the exhibition at Oshaka, Japan, where he had been in the interest of his business. After viewing the magnificent wheat fields of Eastern Assiniboia and Manitoba, this intelligent foreigner declared that some day much Canadian produce would find a market across the broad Pacific Ocean. While in Japan it had been his pleasure, he said, to attend a banquet given by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, at which only Canadian products were served up. Around that table sat a great many Japanese of influence in the country, and they were unanimous in their appreciation of the Canadian butter and wheat bread. These people, he continued, were imitators first, last and always. They were copying the methods and customs of older civilized nations; the better class of them had already begun to use wheat flour, and those in more humble circumstances would soon follow. In China he believed a similar condition of affairs existed, and it would probably not be many years until the people of the Orient would improve their bill-of-fare, which now consists mainly of fish and rice.

J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, who has been giving considerable attention to this subject, also believes that a market for wheat can be opened up. So strong are his convictions upon this point that he is now building large steamers for the purpose of carrying wheat from the Pacific Coast to China, Japan and other Oriental countries. He contends that wherever wheat flour has been introduced it has steadily gained in popularity, except among certain tribes of blacks. Mr. Hill claims that the great need of the American farmer to-day is better markets. During the last year, iron, lumber, fuel, and nearly everything else that is required on a prairie farm, has advanced in price, while wheat has not: principally because it is sold in open competition with the products of the world. As a remedy for this, he would create a new market which the American farmer could reach with his wheat at a smaller cost than the wheat-growers of other countries. If the Asiatic rice-eaters could get wheat flour at a fair price, they would buy it, but the trouble at present was there was not steamers to take it to them.

What the great railway magnate of the south has said is full of significance to Canadian farmers. We are just as close to these prospective markets as the wheat-raising farmers of Minnesota and Dakota. We have railway facilities to the Coast, and these are to be increased, which will mean a reduced rate from this side the mountains. If the people of the Orient are going to use more wheat, and there is every indication that they are, they must have a taste of our No. 1 hard. There are enough people over there to take all that can be produced in the western portion of both United States and Canada, even if they only consumed one bushel each per year. Mr. Hill has said that a very large amount could have been marketed there last year if steamers had been available. It surely would have been a great relief to farmers in this country had an occasional train gone westward to relieve the congestion which existed.

believed that the C.P.R. at present have the development of the Oriental wheat market under consideration; a line of steamers for this trade are being talked of. At present one of the greatest drawbacks is the heavy haul through the mountains, which, necessarily, makes the freight rates high; but with the completion of the Crow's Nest road to the Coast, and the construction of G. T. R. and C. N. R. through easy passes of the mountains, the way to the seaboard will be easier. Meanwhile it devolves upon the Dominion Government to do all in its power to develop the Oriental market for Canadian wheat, so that when a substantial trade from the Pacific Coast has been established, the farmers of the American Union and the ambitious and far-sighted railway men to the south may not be the only benefactors.

Siftings.

This is the time to see that the mowers are in good order, the screws all sound, and the bolts tight. See that you have a few spare sections and rivets on hand.

A factory is being erected in New York in which pig skins will be tanned under a new process and afterwards manufactured into tires for vehicles. Whether this will increase the demand for piggy in Winnipeg is not yet decided.

It is estimated that the losses of cattle and sheep in Montana during the big storm in May will amount to nearly \$5,000,000. In some sections fully ninety per cent. of the sheep on the ranges perished.

It begins to look as though the mule may some day cut a figure at the live stock show. Superintendent Coburn, of the St. Louis World's Fair, says that he will not only be on exhibition, but will enjoy a prominent position. An exchange has suggested that it may be impossible to get him into the ring.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition promises to be bigger and better than ever this year. Brandon will take no second place, Edmonton promises to be a record-breaker, Calgary is leading forth to newer and better things, and all along the line of shows and exhibitions there is reason for believing that this is to be a bumper year.

One of the most beautiful sights ever seen in California, according to the papers of that State, was observed at Corona this month, when a vast cloud of butterflies passed over the place. They flew about five feet from the earth, and the mass was half a mile wide and several miles long. No one knows how high in the air the flock of brilliantly-colored insects extended, or where they went or came from.

The Millers' National Federation of the United States met in Detroit on June 5th, and decided that it would be in the interest of the American milling industry to have better trade relations between the United States and Canada. In fact, so certain did they feel on this point that a strong resolution was prepared for presentation to President Roosevelt, asking for a broad, liberal and comprehensive policy of genuine reciprocity.

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).

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Howbery House, Norfolk street,
London, W. C., England.

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

Dominion Exhibition Endorsed.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—“What say our readers?”—your editorial of April 20th on the subject of a Dominion Exhibition for Winnipeg—strikes a chord deep down in the realm of practical ideas. The promoting of such an exhibition in the metropolis of the West, as your article suggests, throws a bright light on the means of fostering our industries and developing our resources in such a practical and original manner as to set us all pondering on the best way to make an actual accomplishment of the “Winnipeg Dominion of Canada Exhibition.” The letter of L. S. L., which appeared in May 20th number, I have also read with much interest, and I have found therein much information which should be brought before every farmer and business man in this country. L. S. L. not only shows the feasibility of such an enterprise, but he shows it in that rare light so often neglected by public writers, in which the difficulties of the case are shown side by side with the means of overcoming them, along with the benefits to be derived from their conquest.

The magnitude of the proposed undertaking is great, but the benefits which would accrue to the Dominion would, I feel confident, be more than commensurate with the difficulties of organization. L. S. L. instances the success of the last Glasgow Exhibition, and sees no reason why such an institution should not be as great a success in Winnipeg. While agreeing with this writer on that point, I would wish to point out that, even should it not prove such a success as that of Glasgow from a monetary standpoint, yet the benefits which it could not fail to bring into the Northwest would be inestimable. I think L. S. L. overdraws the picture in writing of the ignorance of Canadian matters displayed by our brothers in the Old Country. The fact that the ignorance is displayed at all, shows a seeking after and a desire for knowledge. It is not apathetic, impassive ignorance, and our brothers are always accessible to the teacher. We have everything to gain by the spread of a true knowledge of our country, and nothing can spread that knowledge like practical demonstration. In an exhibition such as that under contemplation we should have

the concentration of all our resources, industries, and even possibilities, centralized, so that all it is possible to teach could be learned by a visit to it.

Portage la Prairie.

STOCKMAN.

Gold Medal for Brandon.

With a view to still further encouraging young stockmen to take an interest in live-stock judging, the “Farmer's Advocate” has decided to offer a gold medal for the farmer or farmer's son under twenty-five years of age who scores the highest number of points in the judging contest which will be held at the approaching Brandon Exhibition. The basis upon which the awards are to be made will be, in all probability, similar to the Winnipeg competition, as announced in May 5th issue of this paper.

This is the first year that a live-stock judging competition has been attempted at Winnipeg, but Brandon has already given the scheme a trial, and although the number who took part was not so great as might have been, yet a strong entry is expected this year.

It is not necessary that the competitor should have had a systematic training in stock-judging. Young men who have a desire to improve their knowledge of live stock can learn more by entering one of these competitions than by a whole year of general observation. Live-stock judging competitions have become prominent features of the leading American live-stock shows, and it is to be hoped that the stockmen of this country will use their best influence to encourage this movement, because the more the young men of to-day know of live stock the better it will be for the future interest of this country's stock trade.

Supporting the Shows.

Every year we are accustomed to read the announcement made by the management of exhibitions and shows that “this year's exhibition will be bigger and better than ever.” So familiar has this assertion become that we are impressed but little with its significance, and we go on our way to believe only when we have seen.

It will be but a few weeks until the principal exhibitions of this country will throw open their gates to educate and entertain those who believe in keeping abreast of the times. Winnipeg and Brandon people are again announcing special features, in addition to the regular show that should of itself attract large numbers to these points during show week. For some years both these exhibitions have been growing in importance and in magnitude, and when an improvement is announced this year the public may rest assured that something worth while will be offered for inspection.

No one would question for a moment the assertion that this country is enjoying a period of rapid growth. The progress which is being made in the development of this country gives every warm-hearted Canadian reason to rejoice in the policy which laid the foundation of our present greatness, and made such prosperity possible. It is sometimes forgotten, however, that our leading exhibitions have played a most important part in the encouragement of agriculture and live stock, as well as manufactures of different kinds. Our big shows are the chief indicators of progress. It is meet and proper, therefore, that we should expect Winnipeg and Brandon shows of 1903 to excel all predecessors, and the management in either case have assured us that the prospects are at present beyond all previous expectation. Nevertheless, everyone in the Province of Manitoba owes it to himself, if not to the show, to pay a visit to one or both of these exhibitions, of which this country has every reason to be proud.

The efforts to bring about greater intimacy between Canada and the other parts of the Empire by extending the distribution of Canadian newspapers continue to bear fruit. Sarawak, Transvaal, Zanzibar, Gambia, Ceylon and British Honduras have just replied to the Postmaster-General's note, and all signify their willingness to receive Canadian newspapers for distribution when these are posted in Canada at our domestic rates.

Horses.

Bone Diseases of Horses' Legs

(Continued).

SPLINTS.—The cannon bones are three—one large and two small. The large bone extends from the knee to the fetlock. Its anterior surface is somewhat round, and its posterior surface flat. On each edge of the posterior surface is a slightly roughened portion, extending rather more than two-thirds the length of the bone from the knee downwards. The splint bones, somewhat tuberos above, gradually taper towards their inferior extremity, and terminate in a small tubercle or bulb. These bones are attached by ligaments to the roughened surfaces on the posterior surface of the large bone. They articulate with the bones of the knee above, but have no articulation at their inferior extremity. The disease known as splints is caused by inflammation being set up by concussion or direct injury (usually the former) between the large and small bones, the periosteum and the ligamentous attachment between the bones become involved and destroyed; an exudate, the result of inflammatory action, is thrown out; this becomes converted into bone, uniting the large and small bones, and usually leaving a larger or smaller protuberance of hard, bony material, visible to the eye and easily felt. In the fore limbs splints are usually seen on the inside, and more frequently on the outside when the hind limbs are affected, but are occasionally seen on either or both sides of either limbs. In some cases we see what is called a double splint, showing on both sides of the limb, and in such cases there is usually a connection of ossified material extending from one side to the other; this interferes with the action of a ligament, called the suspensory ligament, and in some cases causes permanent lameness. Unless a splint is double, very close to the articulation, or very large, it is not usually considered an unsoundness. In many cases splints do not cause even temporary lameness, while in others lameness is quite severe during the inflammatory stage, but disappears on the subsidence of the inflammation. Young horses are usually affected. It is seldom we see a case of splint lameness in a horse over five years old, but we occasionally see even old horses affected. I may say that few horses (especially those that have been driven or worked before arriving at maturity) reach adulthood without having splints, and they sometimes appear while the colt is quite young, even in its first year; but in the majority of cases they have become absorbed to such an extent as to be invisible, and in many cases not detectable by manipulation, but the ossific union between the large and small bones remains for life. In other words, a horse that once has a splint will always have it, although it may not be detectable either by the eye or with the fingers. The lameness of splint is usually characteristic. In most cases the horse will stand and walk sound, or nearly so, but when jogged will show well-marked lameness. This is usually noticed in the early stages, before any enlargement can be detected, but manipulation and pressure over the seat of splint on the affected limb will cause pain; after a time an enlargement can be noticed. In other cases the enlargement is noticed without having been preceded by lameness. Where no lameness is noticed, it is doubtful whether treatment should be given. Friction with the hand or blistering may hasten absorption, but as a rule natural absorption will result until the visible enlargement disappears. When lameness is present, treatment should be given. This consists in locating the seat of the trouble, then applying either hot or cold water to the part for a few days to allay the inflammation, then, if lameness has not disappeared, a blister should be applied. In some cases it is necessary to fire and blister, but this should be done only by a veterinarian.

RINGBONES.—Ringbones appear in either fore or hind limbs, and are caused by inflammation being set up (usually by concussion, possibly by direct injury) in the cancellated tissue of the bone; this extends and involves the compact tissue; as a result an exudate is thrown out; this becomes ossified, forming what is called an exostosis (a bony enlargement). Ringbones appear between the fetlock joint and the hoof. If affecting the shaft of a bone only, not involving either the pastern or the coffin joint, they are called “false ringbone,” and do not cause lameness. If involving the pastern joint, it is called “high ringbone,” and if the coffin joint be affected, it is known as “low ringbone.” In either case lameness will be more or less severe. In many cases the exostosis (enlargement) is noticed only on one or both sides of the limb; this is sometimes spoken of as “sidebone,” but it is a misnomer, as sidebone is a disease of another character and involving different structures. Whether the disease under discussion appears as a prominence involving the whole or part of the circumference of the limb, it is properly known as ringbone. The lameness caused by ringbone is often noticed before any enlargement is apparent, and this is especially the case in low ringbone. The lame-

ness is often irregular and hard to locate; the horse will go quite lame occasionally, then go sound for a variable distance, then lame again, and so on. An examination of the limb and foot may fail to detect tenderness or heat; after a time the lameness becomes constant, and an enlargement can be noticed.

TREATMENT.—From the nature of the disease it can readily be seen that it is impossible to restore the parts to their normal condition, and we treat with the idea of hastening the process of ankylosis; when this is completed inflammation ceases, and the horse will not suffer any more, lameness disappears, and in many cases even a stiffness will not be noticed. The somewhat popular opinion (encouraged by unscrupulous or ignorant quacks), that the disease is due to what they call a feeder, situated in the fetlock pad, and that the removal of this feeder will cure the disease, is altogether erroneous and irrational. Operations, consisting in cutting through the skin at this point, and removing a small quantity of fat or other substance, are performed by the advocates of this theory, and as a proof of the correctness of their theory, they will point out horses that they claim were developing ringbone when colts, but the operation arrested the disease and the animals are now sound. As a matter of fact, in these cases there never was disease of this nature. The fetlock bone terminates inferiorly with a protuberance, especially noticeable at the sides; this is especially noticeable in colts of the lighter breeds, and is occasionally mistaken for ringbone. The owner of a colt in which this characteristic is well marked, being told that his colt has ringbone, but if the feeder be removed the disease will disappear, will occasionally consent to have the operation performed. No disease having been present, none will appear, and the operator will claim that he has effected a cure. In a young animal repeated blistering may effect a cure, but in the majority of cases it is necessary to fire and blister. In many cases, lameness will be present for several months after the operation and then disappear as its result. In some cases a second firing is necessary, but this should not be done for eight to ten months after the first. In rare cases this treatment fails, and the only way of curing the lameness is to sever the nerves which supply the parts; this operation is called neurotomy. It removes sensation, and consequently the lameness, but does not arrest the disease. A horse will sometimes last for years after this operation, and will sometimes fall from different causes in a few months; hence, it is not wise to operate unless he be almost useless. Neither firing or neurotomy should be performed by any person but an expert.

"WHIP."

Breaking the Colt.

Sewell Ford, in "Horses Nine," describes one way of breaking a colt to halter. Blue Blazes, the colt in the story, was owned by a Michigan farmer. He had been frightened by the first attempt to bridle him, and had broken away. He was promptly declared to be a vicious colt.

"We'll tame him!" said Farmer Perkins. Under his coat he hid a stout halter and a heavy bull whip. Then, holding a grain measure temptingly before him, he climbed the pasture fence.

In the measure were oats, which he rattled seductively. Also he called mildly and persuasively. Blue Blazes was suspicious. Four times he allowed the farmer to come almost within reaching distance, only to turn and bolt with a snort of alarm just at the crucial moment. At last he concluded that he must have just one taste of those oats.

"Come, coltie! Nice coltie!" cooed the man in a strained but conciliating voice.

Blue Blazes planted himself for a sudden whirl, stretched his neck as far as possible, and worked his upper lip inquiringly. The smell of the oats lured him on. Hardly had he touched his nose to the grain before the measure was dropped, and he found himself roughly grabbed by the forelock. In a moment he saw the hated straps and ropes. Before he could break away the halter was around his neck and buckled firmly.

Farmer Perkins changed his tone. "Now, you ugly little brute, I've got you! [Jerk.] Blast your wicked hide! [Slash.] You will, will you? [Yank.] I'll l'arn you!" [Slash.]

Man and colt were almost exhausted when the "lesson" was finished. It left Blue Blazes ridged with welts, trembling, fright sickened. Never again would he trust himself within reach of those men; no, not if they offered him a whole bushel of oats.

The Care of Colts.

It is believed by many, and facts go far to prove it, that the horse never loses the foal flesh. That is, that a well-nourished colt, provided he receives ordinary treatment, will always keep up a good fleshy appearance, when a badly-nourished colt will, as a horse, always have a scraggy look. There is certainly much truth in the matter, and every attention should, therefore, be paid to the upbringing of the colt. To begin with, the mother should not be over-worked, and, unless in an emergency, she should not be engaged in heavy work more than half of each day. Unless she be in a strong, healthy condition, the flow of milk will be lessened and the quality impoverished. The colt should be taught to eat oat chop when about three weeks old. This is sometimes a matter of more or less difficulty. If the colt be docile and will come up to the hand, he will soon learn to eat out of one's hand. Then he should have a feed-box to himself, where he could eat without molesting his dam. In the daytime when people are around the stable, it would be well to have the mare tied up, but we would advise taking off the halter at night and when no one is around the houses, for there is always the danger of the colt entangling his feet in the halter or halter shank. He should be so fed that he will shift for himself and eat everything offered to him before he is weaned, and that critical change in his life will have no detrimental effect upon him.

The Balky Horse.

The balky horse has found a champion in Miss Mabel Alva Messenger, who has been conducting an individual crusade in behalf of this much-abused animal.

Don't beat the horse. That is Miss Messenger's first bit of advice, given in the Chicago Tribune. He may have a sort of equine reason back of his conduct. Then her remedy is of the simplest. David Harum had an amusing remedy, but it required patience. He, it will be remembered, tied the animal so that it could not move

Saddle Horses at the Fairs.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—An attraction with the merit of being profitable from the educational and financial standpoint is one that our fair associations can well afford to foster and develop. Such an attraction is to be found in the class for saddle horses, providing the judging is done by a competent man. The Horse Show at Dublin, Ireland, is almost exclusively a saddle horse show, and nowhere is the patronage better, the interest keener or the sport more enjoyed. At it many a foreigner parts with his gold for an equine beauty.

Buyers of saddle horses tell us there is a great dearth of the right article, and that the few horses of the saddle type obtainable are too often spoiled in the breaking. The horsemanship called for to so break or train a horse that he will possess a good mouth and manners is of no mean order, and if any encouragement to the young men can be given by fair associations to acquire such knowledge, it should be done.

The man who drives is never the horseman nor as enthusiastic over his charge as he who rides, and from the esthetic point of view, the rider is superior to the driver. There is no reason why the farm boy should not be a good horseman and able to make a presentable appearance when put astride a horse, and yet such accomplished young people are scarce; the incentive to excel is lacking. The ability to handle a horse at the different gaits is worth possessing, and the fair is a good place to demonstrate the superiority of one contestant over another. If desired the contests in the saddle could be broadened out to include jumping, although the bulk of the money used in this class should be used to encourage the breeding and training of the right type of saddle horse, to the acquisition by both boy and man of a good seat, and to the proper biting and manning of the animal shown. Under the present system, horsemanship bids fair to become a lost art, and along these lines there is considerable scope for an association to do work that will bring results, and the fair board that cannot produce such has no reason for its further existence.

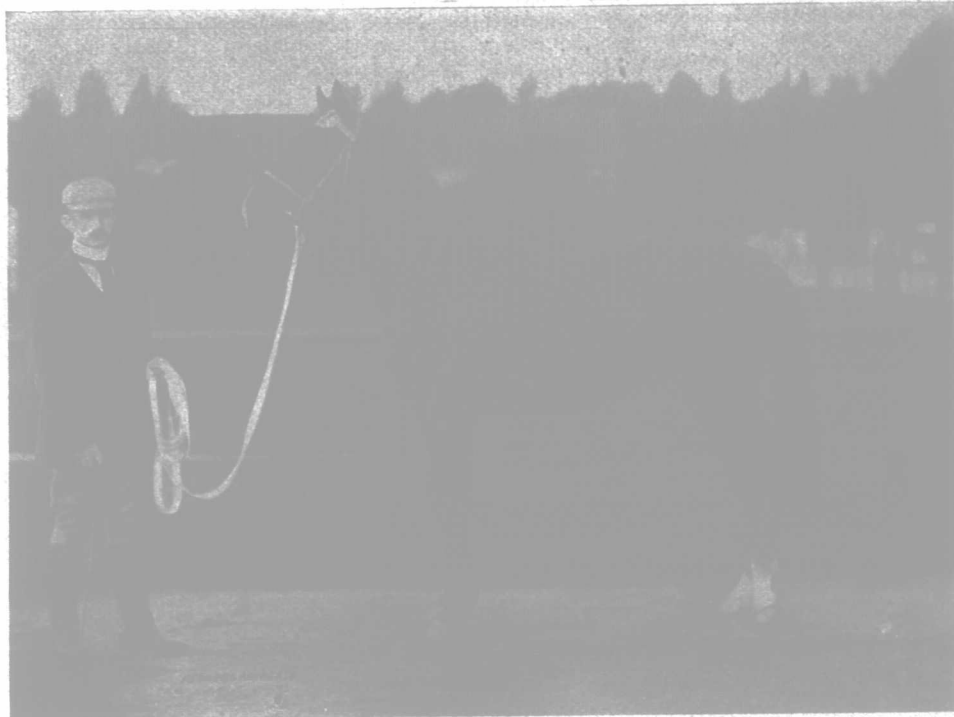
The adoption of the gymkhana will be possible

if encouragement be given the boys to become expert riders. Boys are wanted nowadays, and must be secured to ensure the successful continuance of agricultural enterprises, and we cannot afford to disregard the opportunity afforded us by the saddle horse class. No success need be expected unless a judge thoroughly competent in his line is engaged and given a free hand. Fair associations might well afford to consult the experts in this line as to the arrangement of their prize lists to carry out the ideas advanced.

We are continually told not to attempt to breed a army horses, that the misfits of other breed-

ings will do. Why not accustom the misfit so-called, if we have nothing better, to work that he may be called upon to do? The boy or man who can successfully bit and mouth a horse for saddle purposes has learned the fundamentals of horse education, and is far in advance of the ordinary everyday user of horses. With the development of the saddle horse class, prizes should be offered for lady riders, the cross seat, as the safest and sanest, being preferred. Too many of the directors of fairs are starving for ideas as to how to make their shows attractive, and while in this and perhaps a humble mood, entrust the amusement end of their shows to leech-like organizations, who supply nothing for something, unless it is a bad impression on the minds of the youthful attendants at the fair. The success of any show depends on the ability of its managers to change onlookers into strivers for honors, and the board that can keep the greatest proportion of its members and attendants as interested contestants in place of mere spectators has attained the larger measure of success.

HORSEMAN.



CHRISTIAN DE WET.
Thoroughbred yearling stallion. Winner at Dublin (Ireland) Horse Show, 1902.

Examination of Horses as to Soundness.

(Continued.)

Having finished with the fore foot, it is good practice to get an assistant to hold the foot up in order to cause the horse to stand firmly on both hind feet. Look carefully along the floor of the abdomen and pelvis for umbilical or scrotal hernia or tumors. Then look carefully on the top line from the withers to the dock for abnormal conditions. Look carefully for symptoms of fistulous withers. Lift the tail and look for melanotic tumors (which occur especially in gray or cream-colored horses) and other abnormal conditions. Now proceed to examine the hind limb. Examine the stifle joint carefully. In cases where there is partial dislocation of the patella (stifle bone) there may not be noticeable defect in action at all times, but there will be an abnormal puffiness just below the joint. Look carefully on all surfaces of the limb down to the hock. We have now reached what is probably the most difficult part to examine. As before stated, the hock is liable to so many peculiarities of conformation, due to what may be called hyperdevelopment of one or more of the bones, or to the relation one part bears to another as regards angles, or to a normal looseness or puffiness of the joint, any or all of which may be undesirable and may predispose to unsoundness, at the same time do not constitute such. It must be remembered that undesirable conformation is not an unsoundness, even though it may be a predisposing cause. It is not the duty of the examiner to criticize the horse in this respect. So long as there is no actual deviation from the congenital condition, the horse must be pronounced sound, as it is seldom a colt has congenital unsoundness. In order that a man may be able to give a valuable opinion upon the soundness of a hock, he must be familiar with the various normal conformations, and there are cases in which the most expert has trouble in deciding whether or not disease exists. It is subject to many abnormalities, as bog spavin, thoroughpin, curb, capped hock, thickening of the tissues, either bony or soft, and to bone spavin, either visible or occult. The latter form of spavin causes no visible alteration in the joint, but causes lameness. In examining for bog spavin, we must be careful to not condemn a horse that is naturally slightly puffy or soft. Thoroughpins are tolerably easily detected, and a man is not likely to make a mistake here. In examining for curb we stand at the side of the horse and view the posterior border of the joint; here a mistake is liable to be made, a hyperdevelopment of the cuboid bone gives the joint more or less the appearance of being curbed, but careful manipulation will decide. Where the apparent enlargement is due to development of bone, the condition is congenital and the enlargement is slightly lower and more to the outside of the limb than where curb exists, and is also harder and unyielding to pressure. Capped hock is easily detected. If slight, it can usually be overlooked, but if well marked should be considered as an unsoundness. Bone spavin is one of the most serious diseases of the joint, and in many cases it is hard to determine whether or not it exists when it does not cause lameness. In examining for this disease the hock must be viewed from all directions; the hocks must be carefully compared. There may be a roughness or hyperdevelopment of any part of the joint, and if this be in the seat of spavin it causes a person to suspect its presence. If a roughness or fullness be shown, we must look carefully at the other joint to see if a like roughness exists there; if so, we, in most cases, are safe in concluding that it is a normal conformation, but if one joint be smooth and the other rough, or a prominence exists in one joint and not in the other, our suspicions are necessarily increased. Of course there are cases in which both joints are involved, and we must not in all cases where we observe a similar roughness in both hocks, arrive at the conclusion that while rough they are sound. It is good practice to tie the tail up, so that it will not hang below the hocks and interfere with the view. Go in front of the horse, stoop or kneel down and look backwards between the fore legs and observe the general conformation of the joint and compare it with its fellow. Then step to one side and view from an angle; then walk behind and to the side of the horse and view from that angle. Then go straight behind him and view. If still suspicious, and especially if it be during the season that the hair is long, it is good practice to get a little water or snow and dampen the hair on both joints so that it will lie closely to the limb, and by careful manipulation and observation we will be able to more thoroughly examine and compare. If we are still suspicious, we will wait until we have finished our examination in the standing position, and then return to the hock of which we are suspicious. Have the attendant lead the horse forward, and look carefully for lameness. To make a more thorough test, it is well to lift the foot, flex the hock thoroughly, and then allow him to step forward. If spavin in which there

exists inflammatory action be present, he will step lame and upon his toe for a couple of steps, but a spavin in which inflammation has ceased may be present without causing lameness. Below the hock we look for unsoundnesses of the same nature as in the fore foot, viz., splint, ringbone, sidebone, and diseases of the feet. Sidebone is more rarely met with behind than before, and diseases of the hind feet are not nearly so common as of the fore. Knuckling, or partial dislocation of the fetlock joint, is frequently noticed, and if well marked must be considered an unsoundness. When examining the feet, either fore or hind, it is necessary to observe whether they be of the same size and general conformation. If material difference in either size or conformation exists in a pair of feet, we become suspicious of existing or pre-existing disease, and must be very careful in arriving at a conclusion.

"WHIP."

Stock.

Good Words on Western Sheep-raising.

In an interesting letter to the American Sheep-breeder, F. W. Martin, Maple Creek, writes of sheep-raising in the ranching portions of the Territories, as follows:

Last winter we had an American from Oregon with us, who remarked that the people of his State thought all the continent north of the 49th parallel was British Columbia. Now, while I don't attribute such glaring ignorance regarding this country to the average American, I think there is a great deal of misconception in the United States respecting the Canadian N.-W.T. The old American definition of Canada, "A country lying north of the United States, inhabited by Eskimos and Indians," still has, I believe, some hold on many American minds. Nevertheless, in this "Eskimo and Indian" country there is one of the finest sheep-grazing countries on the continent.

The Chinook belt of the Canadian Northwest extends from Old Wives Lake on the east, to the Rockies on the west, a distance of about 400 miles, and from the boundary line north from 100 to 300 miles. And this is but a small corner of this great country.

Though last winter was the worst for sixteen years, the lowest register was 35 degrees below, and the loss of sheep has been very small. Most ranchers put their loss at from three to six per cent. We had 1,500 ewes which never had a roof over their heads nor a mouthful of hay all winter, and have not lost above 12 of them.

The ranges are hilly or rolling prairie, with a gravelly or stony soil, with a rich soil in the river and creek bottoms, the former covered thickly with buffalo and other short grasses, just the thing for sheep grazing, while the bottoms grow fine blue-joint. There is abundance of native hay, both upland or bench hay and slough hay, and as I said before blue-joint.

The western part of the range (Southern Alberta) is watered by the Bow, Belly, Old Man, Red Deer and St. Mary's rivers. The eastern part (Western Assiniboia) is divided in two by the Cypress hills running east and west for about 200 miles. From this ridge flow many streams to the north and south, which water this country on either side. Beside this are innumerable lakes of all sizes, and many living springs. Many ranchers have started in places where there was no water and have sunk wells and water by windmills. Water can be obtained at from 12 to 50 feet anywhere.

I was talking to two Americans from Utah the other day in Maple Creek, who went into the sheep business here last year. One of them remarked that he had never seen such sheep feed, and he had been in the business all his life. "Why," said he, "if the people over there knew there was such a country here they would all come."

Although little has been done by way of irrigation here, enough has been accomplished to demonstrate that it is not only practicable but extremely profitable. Many ranchers on the north and south sides of the Cypress hills have done enough to grow hay and crops for their own stock in the creek bottoms. Then I may mention the big ditch at Lethbridge, where hundreds of thousands of acres are being irrigated and farmed. Then, too, the Canadian Pacific R. R. Co. is this year starting a ditch to divert enough water from the Bow river at Calgary to irrigate 2,000,000 acres between there and Medicine Hat.

Regarding the sheep-killing cowboy, of whom I read a great deal in the Sheep-breeder, I will undertake to guarantee any sheepman from the States immunity from him. We may be in "the clutches of the king," but certainly we are protected from such hoodliganism as sheep slaughter by vindictive cowboys. I will again quote the American from Utah. He said he thought we had as good laws as they had in the States, and

that they were a great deal better enforced. The Northwest Mounted Police would make short work of these marauders if they were to "turn loose" here.

In conclusion, to give an idea of the market here, I may state that last year we sold about 1,000 full-grown sheep at an average of a little over \$5 per head, and one car of lambs (267) brought \$3.10 per head.

Some Notes on Breeding.

Systematic breeding to improve farm animals has been in progress for several generations. When we see breeds improved nowadays we do not always recognize how much more simple the matter is to undertake now than it was a century ago. The breed-maker of those days had little or no recorded experience before him; his own intuitive powers had to guide his selection. In improving or, as has so often been the case, in making a breed (for few breeds have not been made by crossing), those who lead the way have to look far into the future, and set up, in mind, a standard. By means of the records of those who have gone before, and who without text-book training or so-called science built up for us the science of breeding, we have had many features and problems solved. These results, obtained for the main part by old-time farmers possessing the genius of breed making, give us the greatest asset in farming to-day; the leading breeds of live stock in the world.

If we look at our breeds we see that the main features are very similar, although the breed characteristics, of course, differ. For instance, breeds of cattle best suited to beef making have the essential features of heart girth, good top and bottom line, long, deep and full hind quarters, deep and full chest, tail well set and not too coarse, etc. There is one point, and a highly important one, where we fall short, and that is in the want of a recognized standard of features for a bull suited to transmit good milking as well as good beef properties. Even here we think that the knowledge on the point is greater than many who are looking out for such a rare animal might be led to suppose. The knowledge exists, but many have not the courage to put it into practice, because they probably would not find it profitable.

The features of a milk-getting bull are widely different from those of a beef beast. If we look at the Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Kerries, or other milking breeds which have little aptitude for beef production, the bulls appear very mean in comparison with the bulls of the beef producers. If the bulls of the milking breeds were judged on beef points they would make a very poor show. There are any number of men who have a good knowledge of the points of the milking breeds, who are also good all-round judges of the other breeds, and these men know well enough when they look at a Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled-Angus or other great beef breeds that the milking features are submerged by the development of the beef points. What would be the position of a breeder of Shorthorns who developed a strain showing to the full the features which are apparent in the milking breeds? If he competed at any show, not excluding dairy classes, not a judge would have the courage to notice his exhibit; the award would inevitably go to the animals possessing the massive, well-squared features of the beef beast, otherwise there would be pretty severe criticism. If the breeder produced a bull which would get milk preferentially to beef he would find very few to buy, because lacking the features of the beef beast it would be regarded as badly bred.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

Freedom for the Hog.

The love of freedom is strong in all animal life, and the hog is no exception. Like all natural instincts, it is a trait which requires attention. Pigs thrive and grow faster when they have a moderate amount of freedom than when closely confined to a small pen. This is not to say, however, that the more freedom the more they thrive, nor does it follow that they give a higher percentage of returns for the cost of feed. The question of a good pasture for pigs still remains a problem. Good pastures can be laid down, but the hog is an animal which "takes no thought for the morrow, what it may bring forth," and he tramples down his pasture in the keen enjoyment of the hour, equally regardless of his own future or the pecuniary interests of his owner. A part of the farm should, if possible, be fenced off and reserved for exercise yards for the swine, and by subdivisions some kind of pasture could be at their disposal. This would serve the double purpose of an exercise yard and provide feed which would be highly valuable as a digestive correction where the animals are fed on heating foods.

HOG-RAISER.

Brandon.

A Cattle Feeding Experiment.

Prof. Mumford, of the Illinois Experiment Station, has just completed an experiment in feeding cattle. Last October he purchased on the Chicago market six lots of steers, of sixteen head to the lot. The different lots were classified according to their suitability as feeders, and the price ranged from \$4.75 to \$3.35 per cwt.; the selling price for finished steers of similar classification ranging from \$7.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. The difference in each class was as follows:

Lot 1, of fancy selected feeders, were bought in the open market at \$4.75 in October, when finished cattle of the same class were selling at \$7.25 on the Chicago market, there being an apparent margin of \$2.50 per hundredweight. Lot 2 cost \$4.55, and finished cattle of the same class were at that date selling at \$7.15, a margin of \$2.60. Lot 3, good feeders, cost \$4.20, a margin of \$1.55 per hundredweight under the price of similar finished cattle on the date of purchase. Lot 4, medium feeders, cost \$3.85, similar cattle selling in Chicago at the date of purchase at \$5.25. Lot 5, common feeders, were bought at \$3.60, when similar finished cattle were selling at \$4.75. Lot 6, inferior feeders, cost \$3.35, when similar finished cattle were selling at \$4.75. When sold this spring, however, the price was not nearly equal to that of similar cattle at time of buying, Lots 1 and 2 selling at \$5.40; Lot 3 at \$5.15; Lot 4 at \$4.90; and Lots 5 and 6 at \$4.80.

The steers of the best grades were all of high-grade Shorthorn or Hereford breeding. The experiment extended over six months, and in that time only two of the steers were off feed. The rations consisted of corn and cob meal and roughage. Under this system only 11.14 pounds of dry matter were required to make a pound of gain, and the average daily gain per steer was 2.57 pounds.

Lot 1 made 460.1 pounds in six months; Lot 2, 455.25 pounds; Lot 3, 419.1 pounds; Lot 4, 381 pounds; Lot 5, 395.1 pounds; Lot 6, 348 pounds.

The object of the experiment was to solve the problem of buying high or low priced steers for winter feeding. Commenting upon this phase of the experiment, Prof. Mumford says:

"As a general principle the lower the price of fat cattle in the markets of the country, the less difference there is between the market value of the best grade of fat cattle, namely, prize steers, and the lowest grade, common rough steers. This suggests that the feeder should be cautious, during such periods of low prices, about paying a premium for high-grade steers of the beef breeds possessing correct conformation. On the other hand, when prime steers are selling high in the market, there is a wide difference in price between their market value and that of the cheaper grades. Under such conditions the feeder can afford to pay a premium for well-bred steers of the choice and fancy selected grades."

Preparing Wool for the Market.

A prominent wool house says: "We wish to call to the attention of the growers the advisability of the proper care being used in putting up their wools for market, which, if followed, will largely increase the selling value, and should be done at time of shearing.

"1st. Do not stuff fleeces with tags or loose locks, for this practice only reflects against the value of the whole lot. Tags have a value, but should be kept separate.

"2nd. Keep out, or remove if possible, all litter. The value of many good clips is greatly reduced on account of being filled with straw, chaff, etc., which a little care would obviate.

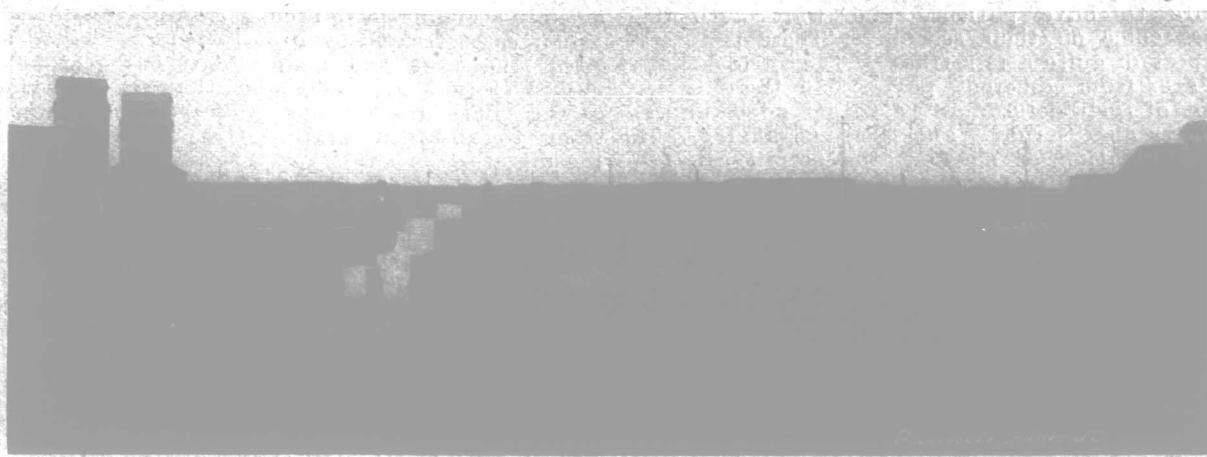
"3rd. Tie fleeces with the flesh side out.

"4th. Use as little twine as possible, and do not tie fleeces too tight, for by so doing the fleece will appear much heavier than is really the case.

"5th. Do not, under any consideration, use sisal twine. Some mills will not buy wool thus tied at any price."

Mexican Cattle for Alberta.

Mr. T. Brown is bringing 1,000 head of Mexican yearlings into the Lethbridge district. C. McCarty, of Raymond, has already brought in 700 of the same stock. They do not show the good beef cuts and flat top of the English beef type, but have in most cases a cross of Hereford or Shorthorn. When brought north they grow a good third larger than in Mexico, and turn out round, fat animals. They make the best possible she-stuff. They are hardy and stick to their range, though they are a little wilder and harder to handle than our own cattle.



GETTING READY TO START.
Macmillan's railway-construction gang about to start from Russell, Manitoba.

Our Scottish Letter.

May has been a month fruitful in agricultural news. The death of Mr. Hanbury in the height of his popularity as Minister of Agriculture has been a hard discipline. Mr. Hanbury was easily the best minister we have yet had, and in appointing his successor, Mr. Balfour has broken away from a good precedent. He has chosen him from the ranks of the peers. There is no innate disability in a peer because he is a peer, and the Earl of Onslow is quite a respectable member of the class. He has filled high office in the colonies, and is said to have done good service as an Under Secretary; but for an office like the Board of Agriculture, it is folly to suppose that a member of the Upper House can be at all as efficient as a member of the House of Commons. Lord Onslow may surmount his handicap, but in my opinion a President of the Board of Agriculture would be more powerful if in the House of Commons, without a seat in the cabinet, than in the House of Lords with a seat in the cabinet. Lord Onslow has retained for his use during the sitting of Parliament a room in the corridor of the House of Commons, in which Mr. Hanbury received and was interviewed by his rural clients. By doing this Lord Onslow breaks through an ancient precedent. It is well. There are many precedents which merit being broken through.

Ayrshire exportation has been very active. I cannot remember whether in last letter I referred to the very valuable shipment made in April by Mr. Boden for Mr. Reford, near Montreal. If not, the high-class nature of this shipment may very well be commented on. The cattle were selected by Mr. Boden during a prolonged residence in this country. They were examined, and tested in every way, and there is every reason to believe they will give satisfaction to their purchaser. Another very valuable shipment was made by Messrs. Hunter & Sons, Lachine Rapids, Montreal. These numbered 22 head, and one-half of the cattle were purchased from Mr. Robert Montgomery, Lessnessock, Ochiltree. Mr. Mont-

gomery is a famous breeder. He has a good herd of high-class cows, and pays special attention to the milking qualities of his stock. Quite a large number of the pick of Mr. Montgomery's stirks. The kind of animals bought by our Canadian friends does much to help those in this country who are insisting on the milking qualities of the cattle being carefully considered. A method of testing cattle for quantity and quality of milk has been inaugurated by the Highland and Agricultural Society, which subsidizes the local efforts. Much that is done in Canada by the Government departments is here done by voluntary associations. While there is a deal to be said in favor of Government help, much more may be said in commendation of the Scottish system of helping ourselves. If Governments would give grants to foster dairying progress it would be well, but little can be done effectively to promote agriculture by the direct interference of Governments, except to subsidize. Government interference would only have hindered the progress of live-stock breeding in this country. No Government institution, however grandmotherly its oversight, could produce such results as have been produced by the unfettered exercise of individual idiosyncrasies on the part of breeders.

Mr. Robert Bruce, of the Royal Dublin Society, has published a splendid essay on Shorthorn breeding. In it there is a fine account of the breed in this country during the past half century, and for a longer period. It will surprise many to learn that there has been an increase in the cattle population of this country of not less than 23 per cent. during the period from 1870-1902. The decay of arable farming, especially of wheat-growing, has led to a great extension in stock-breeding. A temporary check, in view of this broad fact, may be viewed with equanimity. The whole trend is in favor of extension in cattle breeding, while there is a distinct decrease in the sheep population, and this is common all over Europe. In Scotland, cattle have increased more than twelve per cent. during the thirty years; sheep have receded in numbers, but I cannot say in what proportion. Whatever it be, it is curious to find this falling-off in the sheep population so general. But to return to the Shorthorns. Mr. Bruce is doubtless quite sound in all his views about these cattle. He discusses the subject first from the record of the past, and shows how the three great modern masters, the Booths, Bates and Cruickshanks, all adhered to the great principle of line breeding and practiced it. They wrought with and duplicated in a variety of ways back upon the one common strain. It was not the same strain in all cases, but the principle was ever the same. Cruickshank cattle from the first secured outstanding recognition in Canada, but in England they came to their own very slowly, and in Ireland they are only now becoming known. Mr. Bruce's paper is an able defence of the work of the Quaker, and the upshot will very likely be a great extension of Shorthorn breeding in Ireland.



WARFIELD FITZ-HAROLD (18433).
Imported Shire stallion. Foaled in 1888. Stands 17½ hands high. Weighs 2,000 pounds.
PROPERTY OF T. J. BERRY, HENSALL, ONT.

only now becoming known. Mr. Bruce's paper is an able defence of the work of the Quaker, and the upshot will very likely be a great extension of Shorthorn breeding in Ireland. Clydesdale buyers from Canada have been announcing their arrival lately. The best horses are being enquired about, but some buyers will

require to have patience and wait until the horses come off their seasons. There is every prospect of quite a fair trade. The various buyers are from different parts, but there is no doubt of their determination to get good horses. We have also Germans and Russians buying, and I may mention as showing the activity in the market that already Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery have hired their well-known horse, Up to Time 10475, for season 1904 to the Stirling district. The horse is there for the present season, and must have made an excellent beginning to his work, and be pleasing well. He has always been a favorite horse; he has size and weight, as well as quality, and is the kind of horse wanted in these times for all kinds of countries. In connection with horses, we have again had a big Hackney and Pony sale at Warrington. The average for 18 ponies and cobs was £65 13s. 4d., and the average for 38 Hackneys, mostly all broken to work, was £110 9s. 6d.

The threatened repeal of the Corn Registration Duty, after one year's imposition, has excited widespread discontent. It is impossible to understand the ground on which the Government has proceeded in this matter. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has cynically acknowledged that it is a tax which easily lends itself to misrepresentation. I do not know a single act of legislation which could not be cast aside on the same ground. Whether the Government mean on that account to repeal everything remains to be seen. Meantime, Mr. Chaplin has led a strong agricultural and county revolt against the Government. There is a lack of leadership in the Government as at present constituted, and a peculiar tendency to let things drift. The idea seems to be that we will muddle through somehow. That remains to be seen. "SCOTLAND YET."

Milk Fever.

Millions of dollars' worth of the very best cows of the country have been lost to farmers through the mysterious malady known as milk fever, or parturient apoplexy. We say mysterious, for the reason that though many apparently plausible theories have in the past been advanced by veterinarians and others as to the origin, nature and effect of the disease, observation has but tended to cast doubt and distrust upon them all, while the medicinal remedies prescribed and treatment practiced, though various and voluminous, have failed in a majority of cases to effect a cure. Indeed, in many instances medicines have precipitated fatality through being administered in a faulty manner, owing to ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that paralysis of the tongue in many cases occurs at an early stage of the disease, depriving the animal of the power to swallow, in consequence of which the dose often found its way into the trachea and lungs, causing suffocation, and, frequently, sudden death. This difficulty has been overcome by the use of a tube passed down the gullet, through which the medicine was poured into the stomach; but even with this improvement the percentage of recoveries under any system of medicinal treatment was far too small to warrant the treatment being termed successful. The discovery a few years ago of what is known as the Schmidt treatment, consisting of the injection through the teats into the udder of a solution of iodide of potassium, was a very important improvement, and this treatment when used with caution and cleanliness has proved very successful, recovery being in a large majority of cases comparatively rapid and fairly complete, though in some cases it has been followed by udder troubles. This discovery was regarded by advanced veterinarians as supporting the opinion that the malady was either an udder ailment or a nervous affection, which could best be coped with by treatment through the udder and mammary glands, and hence the discovery, by a French veterinarian, of the oxygen cure described on page 108 of the "Farmer's Advocate" for this year, Feb. 5th issue, and again on page 542, June 5th issue, consisting of the injection of pure oxygen into the udder, and which in the hands of Drs. Tennent & Barnes, of London, Ontario, has proved so completely successful that in every one of the eight cases in which they have used it, up to this date, recovery has been complete, and in nearly every instance within an hour after the administering of the gas, and without the use of any medicine through the mouth. The "Farmer's Advocate," from personal observation of the treatment by Drs. Tennent & Barnes, can vouch for its marvellous and apparently magical efficiency as a quick and complete cure, and a welcome relief from the laborious, complicated and unsatisfactory methods of treatment formerly prescribed.

But satisfactory as the new oxygen treatment appears to be, we cherish the hope that the time is not distant when preventive measures will be determined which will do away with the necessity of even the oxygen cure. The time-honored custom of milking the cow's udder out clean immediately after calving, and keeping it milked out frequently as a preventive, would seem to be in danger of being discredited, as many others of

as long standing have been. In every one of the recent cases treated by Drs. Tennent & Barnes as cited, the cows had been milked out and kept milked clean. It would seem that the emptying of the udder at that particular stage has something to do with precipitating or aggravating the disease.

The cow's udder is not a hollow vessel, but a mass of gland structures, cells, ducts, blood vessels and nerves. What actually takes place in the formation of milk is not clearly understood. The liquid secreted (colostrum) before and at the time of calving differs greatly from ordinary milk, but becomes normal in about three days. After calving, the large supplies of blood which have been nourishing the rapidly-growing calf are suddenly thrown on the cow's system, tending to occasion brain congestion and other characteristics of milk fever. The emptying of the udder (milking out) of the colostrum would seem to have some effect upon the blood and nerve system at this particular juncture which the filling of the udder with oxygen or air appears to counteract. Whatever may yet be determined as the true pathology of the case, the sudden and complete withdrawal of the first milk is apparently not nature's way of treating either the cow or the calf for promoting the initial life functions of which it is specially designed.

We quoted some months ago the words of a prominent dairyman who had visited the Island of Jersey last year, and who stated that he found that several of the leading owners of deep-milking cows on the Island had ceased to fear milk fever, and that the secret was that they had ceased to milk the cows out clean for the first three days after calving. It can, at least, be said for this

Dr. Rutherford's View.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Gentlemen,—Re the account given in the "Farmer's Advocate" of June 5th, of a series of cases of milk fever treated by Messrs. Tennent & Barnes, of London, Ont., by the injection of oxygen into the udder, I am very glad indeed to note the success which has attended their enterprise in introducing to Canada this new method of treatment, which, on the highest authority, is now considered a decided improvement on the original methods introduced by Dr. Schmidt. You have probably observed that Schmidt himself has for some considerable time been introducing large quantities of filtered air after small injections of the ordinary solution of potassium iodide. With this treatment he recommends subcutaneous injections of caffeine. My own opinion of milk fever is that prevention is infinitely better than cure, and much more easy; but in view of the still frequent occurrence of the disease, the experiments noted by you are likely to prove of very great benefit to many owners of valuable cows. In the present stage of veterinary knowledge regarding the pathology of milk fever, it would be presumption on my part to advance any theories as to the difference in the action of oxygen and iodide of potassium in this treatment.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Chief Veterinary Inspector.

Ottawa, June 2nd, 1903.

Farm.

A Friend in Old England Speaks.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Through the courtesy of Mr. Bedford, the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, a copy of your paper has reached me by this mail. I have perused it with great interest, and have passed it on to friends. From a question you ask at the end of your editorial column, "What say our readers?" I gather that you invite comment, and perhaps a word from the mother country may interest.

Eager, anxious eyes are strained across the Atlantic to the West. Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, sons and loved ones left England on the last day of March to found new homes in the Dominion, and to form one large British colony in Saskatchewan. They have left behind them scores of thousands of relatives and friends who feel a sort of vested interest in their welfare, and Canada, too, has a vested interest in it. This party is but a nest-egg, a pioneer lot. If encouraging reports come from them, there are thousands like them ready to follow; and these are the men you need in Canada. They were no out-of-works; they were all men who gave up situations and positions in England, feeling that the Northwest Territories offered more stable conditions for future prosperity. How much better that you should fill up your spare places with your own flesh and blood than with foreigners? There might come a day, though God forbid that it should, when our common flag will need rallying round; these would be the men for the rally, and the best of our England would be the men to help them, so long as Canada is true to herself and to the motherland.

We have, almost daily, served up for our consumption, transatlantic bounce and brag. Some call it "spreadeagleism," some the "Sawin' o' the Bird of Freedom," but call it what you will, a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. We have outlived that sort of thing, and had before America was discovered. Nevertheless, it behooves us to bind together in closer union our mighty Empire, having for its symbol of freedom and right the Union Jack; for its object the advancement of civilization; and for its goal the happiness and welfare of the English-speaking race.

The suggestion of a Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg is one that should have the cordial support of every Canadian. It would do much to stimulate the increasing interest in your country in this and other lands. We have been amazed to read that the population of Canada is not equal to that of London, while we in England are so crowded out that it is hard to live.

Go on and prosper we say to you, and we wish you godspeed.
H. MORGAN.
London, England.

Mealy Bugs.

Mealy bugs have proven to be a great pest in some parts of this country this season. In the City of Winnipeg the gardeners have been busy spraying for a couple of weeks. Fortunately, they have caught the pests in time, or the beautiful streets and avenues would in a short time be transformed by them into dreary lanes, adorned only with bare poles and leafless branches. It is necessary to apply three dressings before a certain cure is effected, the larvae of this insect being exceptionally tenacious. This is the first time Winnipeg trees have been attacked by the mealy bug.

Have You a Friend

living in the States, in the East, or in Great Britain, who desires to better his position in life and who is interested in the agricultural resources of Western Canada? If so, send us his name and address, and we will be pleased to send a copy of the handsome Exhibition Number of the "Farmer's Advocate," issued on July 6th, 1903, absolutely free. A postal card will do it. Write to-day to

CIRCULATION DEPT.,
FARMER'S ADVOCATE,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

theory that it is nature's way when left to herself, the calf relieving the dam's udder by taking little and often, until it becomes capable of taking all her milk, and so far as our observation has gone we have yet to learn that milk fever often occurs in the case of range cows or others where the calves are nursed and the cows only partially milked at first. The fact that the filling of the udder with gas has given almost instant relief in the worst cases of parturient apoplexy seems to support the foregoing theory suggested regarding the disease, and it is confirmed by the recent statement of a British agricultural journal, that several continental veterinarians in the treatment of the disease have been employing injections of ordinary air into the udder with remarkable results, one having used it in 150 cases without a single failure, while another had used it in 34 cases, and in every case with successful results. If we accept the pure oxygen treatment as efficient, it is not difficult to go the further step and accept the later alleged discovery, since ordinary air is known to be composed of over twenty per cent. of oxygen. While we are not without faith in the simple remedy last named, we would not advise going beyond the pure oxygen treatment in the meantime, as this has been proven to be safe, and at the same time comparatively inexpensive, even though we may not yet understand the exact pathology of the disease and the remedial action which takes place in the udder, or, rather, the way in which nature herself is aided in that treatment to work out the cure. But if by the simple practice of partial milking prevention can be assured, we shall be delivered from the menace of a dreaded malady, a consummation certainly superior to any remedial treatment.



THE MULE A RAILROAD BUILDER.
Large consignment of mules in stock-yards at Russell, Man., to be used in building railways.

Arden Plowing Match.

The above event took place on Thursday, the 28th May, on the farm of Mr. George Robinson. Although in any sense the match could not be called a success, yet it may confidently be looked upon as the inauguration of an organized and established annual plowing match in the Neepawa country. Quite a creditable though small number of spectators were present, and in discussing this question Mr. G. Macgregor, President of the Northwest Agriculture and Arts Association, of Neepawa, said that he believed the association would be pleased to take the matter in hand, and make a start next summer. He intimated that he would be very glad to bring the subject before the members, and do his best in every way he could to promote it. The work done at Mr. Robinson's match was highly creditable to the competitors, and was in every way calculated to show the benefits to be derived by the farmer in the practice of good plowing. The work was done on stubble, in black loam soil, and when turned over in straight and uniform furrows it presented quite an artistic appearance. The judges, spectators and plowmen were entertained to a sumptuous luncheon and supper by Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, and waited upon by their charming and accomplished daughters. Photographs of scenes on the field were secured for the "Farmer's Advocate" by Mr. David Mackenzie, of Arden, and a representative of the "Advocate" from Winnipeg remained on the ground all day. The judges were Messrs. G. Macgregor and James Drysdale. The following awards were given: First, Charles Leask and Alex. Watt, equal; second, W. A. Watt and Edward Stevens, also equal. Mr. Robinson's farm possesses many beautiful and interesting features. Running through it, prominently and clearly defined, is a gravel ridge composed of water-washed gravel, known to geologists as one of the later beaches of Lake Agasis; the White Mud river runs close by the farm, and a beautiful lake lies placidly in the woods on the farm. This lake was christened Struan Lake on the day of the match by Mr. Macgregor. It is a name well-known to all the members of the clan Robinson, and in the present application is highly appropriate.

Sugar Beets in Alberta.

Sugar-beet seeding in Southern Alberta is now all over, the land irrigated last season working up in splendid tith. The spring rain gave the crop a start, and artificial watering will be used to mature it. The area sown is considerably over 2,500 acres. It is not expected that the yield or total product will be as large this year as it will next year, owing to the tillage not being in a very high state generally. Most of the land had had only one previous crop. In the Magrath district there will be crops of beets of good yield and quality. The price of the product, guaranteed by the sugar company, will make the crop profitable, and will consequently lead to adequate attention being given to careful cultivation.

Engineer Bradrick is rushing the sugar mill along. The placing of the plant is proceeding ahead of the raising of the steel structural work enclosing it, and the derricks are having a busy time of it. The steel work is about up on main building, and he is ready for the brickwork.

This is the month of flowers and trees,
Of birds and butterflies and bees;
Of velvet hills and starry skies,
Of birds and bees and butterflies;
Of days too full of joy for words,
Of bees and butterflies and birds.

Western Hay-making.

The successful making of hay is a science which properly begins, after the ground has been made suitable, with the mixing of grass seeds of such varieties and such proportions as will give a crop containing the most nutritious properties that can be profitably grown under the conditions prevailing in the country. A great drawback to this in Manitoba is that some of the best varieties do not find our country congenial to their growth, and hence we are limited to a few of the many hardy varieties. Nature has shown herself bountiful in the growth of plant life suitable to the requirements of the animals, indigenous to the several countries of the world. But the butcher's knife is no part of nature's plan, and no more is the prime carcass on which it is operated. Mankind, however, must have beef, and to have beef of a nutritious and toothsome quality it is necessary to provide the nourishment for the animals in their fodder. After getting our hay of the very best mixture of grasses that will grow in Manitoba, the next point of importance is the seasonable mowing and proper caring of the hay for later feeding. Marsh hay should be cut early, if possible, as the plant life of the marsh is vigorous and rapid in growth, and if allowed to attain to full maturity it will, after undergoing the process of curing, be found to contain little more than dry, hard fiber, so unpalatable and indigestible as to closely resemble wood. When cut young the glands and canals in the plants will crumple up and shut in a large proportion of the water and sap, and if transferred as soon as ready to the stack, that sap will diffuse itself through the haystack in the form of vapors, and exercise a softening effect on the plants, which are most liable to dry up and harden.

Prairie hay is of a more nutritive order than marsh hay; and where red-top and native ryegrass abound the quality is good, and when cured in proper condition it contains a fair percentage of nutritious bone- and flesh-forming foods, and is highly palatable. The curing or making of the prairie hay in a dry season is not a matter of great difficulty, still it requires, while the process is going on, constant attention, for prairie hay, if left one day too long on the swath, will lose its properties to a far greater extent than is generally believed. "Make hay while the sun shines" is an axiom which has literal application, although the hay after it is mowed should get the least amount of sunshine possible, compatible with drying it to the consistency required for stacking. Hay should be coiled up after a very short period in a scorching sun, for a slow process of curing is the most satisfactory, and while air is necessary as a curing agent, the hay should be sheltered as much from the rays of sun as one would protect it against rain. There is seldom any excuse for badly-cured hay in Manitoba, for the climate is an ideal one for hay making and curing. In

coiling prairie hay the alkaline plant known as "skunk grass" should be raked into heaps separate from the clean material, and when the land has been cleared of hay the heaps should be burnt as rubbish; as, if it is left on the ground, cattle will eat of it during the winter, and while it will do them little good, it will cause them great discomfort by sticking in their teeth and throats.

Beef Rings.

At this season of the year, when keeping beef even for a short period is a matter which causes many goodwives some concern, and when preserving in a sweet and fresh condition for a long period is difficult, the organizing of a beef ring is one of the best solutions of the difficulty we can find. Fresh beef on the dining table of the farm in each and all of the many succulent forms in which the thrifty housewife can dish it, is always a welcome change from cured bacon in the hot summer weather. A beef ring in summer, to fulfill its objects satisfactorily, requires to have a pretty large membership. Another point is that such a ring should be organized on business principles, with a short, simple set of rules, and one of the members appointed to the office of secretary and treasurer. Then when proper organiza-

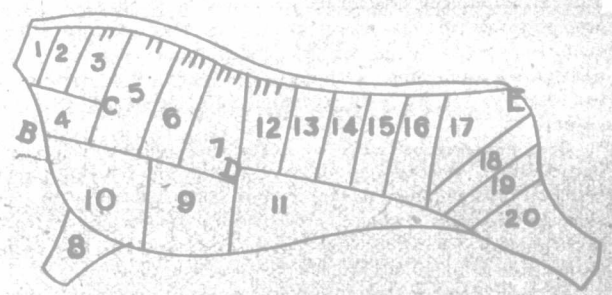


CHART FOR BEEF RING OF 20 MEMBERS.

tion has taken place, and the date fixed for the first "kill" and distribution, it will be found a matter of first necessity to have the beef cut on a systematic plan, so that the equal-handed goddess of justice be not outraged by grumbings and backbitings. We reproduce in this issue, by request of an Indian Head reader, a chart which comes as near equal distribution for a ring of twenty members as it is possible to come. The principle of the method of distribution is to change the pieces systematically each time an animal is killed. This gives to each member all the parts to make up a whole carcass by the finish of the round.

Macaroni Wheat.

In the Dakotas the growing of macaroni wheat is beginning to extend over a large area. In 1901 the total yield was 75,000 bushels, and the estimated yield for the current year is 10,000,000 bushels. The wheat is now being used to a large extent for bread, and in many cases it is preferred to the bread made from the better known varieties. In France it is usual to mix the grain with some softer variety when it is to be used for bread. In the Dakotas and Minnesota no such plan is thought necessary. Within the past few months quite a number of private experiments have been successfully made in testing the bread-making qualities of the new wheat, and the Department of Agriculture, recognizing the importance of these experiments, have taken the matter in hand, and a series of experiments on extensive lines have been undertaken by them. The opinion of that department is that when it becomes practically demonstrated that macaroni wheat will produce a high grade of bread, the crop will be grown very extensively, and they estimate that the crop of 1904 will exceed 20,000,000 bushels. The problem of milling the product has been promptly met, and during last year several mills in North Dakota ground nothing else, and it is believed that in that State the number of such mills will reach fifteen this year. South Dakota also promises to set apart some



AT ARDEN PLOWING MATCH.
Mr. G. So. Robinson's farm, Arden, Manitoba, May 27th, 1903.

of her mills for this purpose, and a move is being made in Minneapolis amongst the millers to take the matter up. Professor M. A. Carleton, Cerealist of the Department of Agriculture, is paying great attention to the matter, and a lecture which he has arranged to deliver before the Detroit convention next month is looked forward to with much interest. The present prospects point to a revolution of cereal crop-growing in the large areas across the line, where the matter is taking hold.

At Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms macaroni wheats have been giving heavier yields on the experimental plots than Red Fife. Might it not happen that the experience of Dakota farmers and millers with this wheat would yet be of value to us?

Farmers' Telephones.

HOW TO ORGANIZE—HOW TO CONSTRUCT.

Frank B. Reiter, of Mt. Cory, Ohio, writes in the Farm Journal:

I am proud to say that my neighborhood is pretty well connected up by farmers' telephone lines now in course of construction.

Our plan of operating is as follows: An enterprising town or village is selected for the central office, and all company meetings are also held there. Lines are running in all directions from the central office, each line being a party line, with from four to seven parties on each line, although five and six is the number set by our by-laws for each line except in extreme cases.

The patrons on each separate line represent a company, which selects one of its stockholders—each party being a stockholder—to represent the company to the general company, which is formed by one member from each of these small or line companies, and all line companies are controlled by the general company.

In our general company we have a president, vice-president, secretary and a treasurer, also a board of trustees composed of five members.

In the matter of construction, it is the duty of the board of trustees to have all lines measured and staked where poles are to go and thus determine the number of poles, cross-arms and pins or brackets required to construct all lines, and then determine the number of poles, etc., each man must furnish to construct the entire system. In the matter of wire, this can also be divided up equally among all; or probably a better plan to let each line or individual company furnish the wire for its own company, each party sharing alike. A good plan is to have each individual company furnish the general company at least 100 pounds of wire, to be held in reserve for the purpose of constructing connecting lines to connect the central office with the central office in other towns.

Free exchange is given between all these central offices, thus completely connecting large districts, and any patron of any individual company can talk with a patron of any other individual company free, though they may be a hundred or a thousand miles apart.

By having say five patrons on each individual line, and having say forty or fifty such lines, it gives one a chance to talk with 200 or 250 different parties, and if connection is established with say from five to ten other villages having a like number of 'phones one can talk with from 1,000 to 2,500 people.

Practical use has demonstrated that where there are no trolley or electric-light wires or iron pipes to influence lines, that ground circuit lines with bridging 'phones installed will give a thoroughly practical service, but where the above-mentioned influences exist only metallic circuit lines and bridging 'phones will prove satisfactory. The metallic circuit requires two wires, while the ground circuit requires but one.

To assist any who may wish to figure on such lines I will give the following figures:

Allow about thirty poles the mile, and if more than one line goes on the poles you will need about thirty 2, 4, 6, 8 or 10 hole cross-arms, according to number of lines to go on poles. Then allow thirty pins and glass insulators for each line. In the matter of wire, use No. 18 office or annunciator wire when in dry places, and No. 18 rubber-covered wire when in damp places. For outside wiring use nothing smaller than No. 12 galvanized-iron wire. No. 12 galvanized-iron wire requires about 165 pounds to the mile.

It might be well here to caution against using series 'phones, as they will not give satisfaction on farmers' lines.

A switchboard must be provided for the central office, and I would recommend the ringer pattern, as it gives better satisfaction than the simple drop pattern.

After a system is once installed the only expense to keep it up is to pay some party to tend the switchboard and make the necessary repairs.

I am much interested in the farmers' 'phone, and see great possibilities for it in the near future, and any one desiring any additional information may write me for same if they will send a stamped and addressed envelope with inquiry.

Going Ahead.

In the Raymond, Magrath and Stirling section of Southern Alberta an agricultural society is being formed. The farmers in this section are not in business for their health, and we may look for very substantial progress in this district of Southern Alberta in future.

Plowing Matches and Progress.

That plowing matches go hand in hand with agricultural progress may be doubted by some, yet we are convinced that such is the case, and our present observations are written with a view to fostering consideration of the matter in that light. The conditions under which plowing matches are held in the West are not conducive to popularizing the competitions to an extent in anywise approaching their general adoption. As the competitions take place on prairie, timothy or brome sod, or summer-fallow, nothing like the artistic effect shown in the Old Country can be produced. Nevertheless, straight and uniform furrows come a long way ahead of crooked and erratic ones, and correct proportions of breadth and depth is a point giving infinite opportunities of thought and skill. In our present rush and hurry to get over the broad acres of our ever-increasing agricultural area, too little attention is paid to these points. Plowing matches are institutions where such and other matters are demonstrated in a practical manner in accordance with the taste, skill and ideas of the men operating.

Not only do the farmers learn by observation of the work done at these functions, but such outings and meetings are most enjoyable and interesting from a social point of view. There the farmers of the district meet in holiday spirit and neighborly good-fellowship, and when, as is generally the case, a picnic is combined with the plowing match, all the youth and beauty of the district are gathered together, and an animated and pleasing scene marks the occasion, where pleasure and instruction go hand in hand.

Plowing, in the matters of depth and breadth, and their proportionate relationship, varies in varied soil formations and climatic conditions, so that no hard-and-fast rule in the matter can be laid down. Plowing matches, moreover, go far towards establishing the proper dimensions and proportions to be observed in the districts where they take place. For the purpose of killing and preventing of weeds also, the plow, as all farmers know, is a powerful agent, and its intelligent use keeps many a farm clean in that respect, for many of our most tenacious weeds cease to trouble if harassed by the plow in the right way and at the proper season.

For these reasons we would highly recommend the adoption of plowing matches in all districts where the extent of the population is such as to bring together a reasonable number of competitors and spectators.

Dairying.

British Dairy Market.

In view of the fact that Canada is anxious to bring her butter trade up to the position which her cheese trade occupies in the British market, the following table will be of interest to show our relative standing and the class of people with whom we shall have to compete in the struggle to capture the world's greatest market:

ANNUAL IMPORTS OF BUTTER INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1899 to 1902.

From	1900. Cwt.	1901. Cwt.	1902 Cwt.
Denmark	1,486,342	1,597,186	1,703,032
Russia*	209,738	378,452	489,091
France	322,048	311,601	414,141
Holland	282,805	298,912	393,261
Canada	138,313	215,588	255,765
Australasia	511,535	413,134	238,453
Sweden	196,041	180,212	191,591
U. S. A.	56,046	150,126	54,458
Germany	36,042	26,983	26,418
Other countries	139,606	130,696	177,967
Total	3,878,516	3,702,890	3,974,177

*Russia was included in "other countries" previous to 1900.

ANNUAL IMPORTS OF CHEESE INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1900 to 1902.

From	1900. Cwt.	1901. Cwt.	1902. Cwt.
Canada	1,511,872	1,547,739	1,709,566
U. S. A.	680,583	540,102	390,479
Holland	327,382	315,923	284,018
Australasia	81,003	79,243	52,072
France	35,110	26,833	36,801
Other countries	69,928	76,997	73,448
Total	2,705,878	2,586,837	2,546,384

Values. £ £ £

Butter 17,450,435 19,297,396 20,527,934

Cheese 6,837,883 6,227,135 6,412,420

Margarine 2,464,825 2,556,679 2,569,453

Total 26,753,143 28,081,210 29,509,807

New Cheese and Butter Standards.

An important joint meeting of the cheese and butter salesmen, members of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, and officials of the Dominion Dairying Service, was held at Montreal on June 2nd, in the council chamber of the Board of Trade. The meeting was arranged by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who presided in the absence of Prof. Robertson.

The chief object of the meeting was to consider the questions of standards of quality and descriptive terms for the different grades of cheese and butter. The lack of authoritative finding on these points has sometimes resulted in misunderstandings and disputes, and it was Mr. Ruddick's idea that a representative conference of the interested parties to discuss the specific questions above mentioned would lead to some definite conclusions which would be beneficial to the trade as a whole. Nearly one hundred salesmen, exporters, instructors and others interested in the export trade were present, and steps were taken which cannot help but lead to improvement in the marketing of cheese and butter.

Mr. Ruddick outlined the efforts made by the Dominion Department and by the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec to bring about a more general system of inspecting cheese and butter before it was placed on the market. He pointed out that dairying was making rapid strides in Denmark and Russia, and that Canada should be prepared to meet stronger competition in the future than in the past. Only steady improvement in the quality of our dairy products will enable us to retain our present position in the British market.

BETTER STANDARDS AND DEFINITIONS REQUIRED.

Mr. Z. F. Lawrence, proprietor of and salesman for the West Shefford creamery, who was the first speaker, spoke in favor of adopting standards of quality for butter and cheese for the accommodation of all concerned, and to stimulate improvement in manufacture. He explained the loss to which butter and cheese makers are put by lack of good definitions, and pointed out the difficulty which he and other salesmen have in trying to conform to the requirements of the export trade, without having some clear-cut definitions of grades and standards of quality from some authoritative source. He illustrated his point by referring to a clause in the circular issued by the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, allowing three per cent. in butter. The "three per cent. of salt" was very indefinite, as salt added at different stages of the making produced very different results. Mr. Ayer, on behalf of the association, explained that "three per cent. salt" meant that the three per cent. of salt was added after the butter was worked thoroughly dry. This gave a distinctive flavor of salt, as required.

BAD PACKING.

Mr. A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, spoke especially of the wretched boxes in which Canadian butter is frequently packed. Many creameries made good butter, but few packed it properly. He showed a number of boxes which had been sent to him as samples, and pronounced them all unsatisfactory; the wood was too thin, the sides not properly fastened together, and the cover hooks not good enough. The paraffining was also bad.

Mr. Byers, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., said that a good deal of the best Canadian spruce was purchased by Americans. He lived near a mill, and knew that it would be easy to get spruce large enough to make good strong boxes, instead of the flimsy packages made from narrow remnants, which are too often used. For the sake of a cent or two on the price of the boxes, factory-men were endangering the whole butter trade. Mr. Ayer pointed out that Argentine butter was frequently shipped in boxes made from the best Canadian spruce, and much superior to those in general use here. It was also shown that New Zealand and Australia, although comparatively new to the business of exporting dairy products, are putting their butter on the British market in much stronger and more satisfactory boxes than Canadians are using.

NOT ENOUGH DISCRIMINATION BY BUYERS.

Mr. H. S. Foster, President of the Bedford Dairymen's Association, remarked that the buyers in the large centers, particularly Montreal, did not give any extra consideration to offerings of butter and cheese which were first-class in every particular, over offerings of a poorer grade. He claimed that the superior quality should be recognized and the makers encouraged by its drawing a higher price in the market. If a factory went to extra expense and trouble to turn out a fine grade of cheese or butter, that product should command a higher price.

THE NEW STANDARDS.

A general discussion took place in regard to the standards adopted by the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, and it was found to be the opinion of the meeting that these standards,



AT BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.
Superintendent's residence, with barn in the distance.

which had proved satisfactory in business transactions between exporters, and which provided a legal basis on which to settle any dispute that might arise concerning such transactions, were suitable for general adoption. The following resolution was finally adopted:

"The following shall be the definition of finest butter:

"Butter—Finest creamery butter shall be butter made in a creamery under the system known as the centrifugal or separator process.

"Flavor—Sweet, clean and fresh.

"Body—Good and uniform, and not loose-made or watery; must contain less than 16 per cent. of moisture to conform to the law in England. With proper care none of our Canadian butter should contain more than 13 per cent. moisture.

"Color—Even and uniform; should be straw-colored or pale, but not white or lardy.

"Salt—Must not be over three per cent., unless by special arrangement.

"Package—Boxes must be strong, well made, of well-seasoned wood, properly paraffined; of the uniform capacity of 56 lbs., clean, and in good condition for shipping. When hooks are used, four hooks in each box. Tubs must be strong, neat, and of uniform size. Pure vegetable parchment paper, of not less than forty pounds to the ream, must be used for lining all packages."

Mr. Jas. Dalrymple submitted the following suggestions in regard to the packing of butter:

"Fodder butter should be salted four per cent., clean in make and clear straw color. Fresh or new made should not be kept till stale before shipping, but should be in consumers' hands ten to fifteen days after it is made. Neat and clean 30-lb. tubs and 56-lb. boxes only should be used, as the appearance adds much to the value of the butter.

"It will be well to bear in mind that the home trade has come to know the value of the 56-pound boxes, finding the same more profitable, as they enable the retailer to cut his butter much nearer.

"Gathered-cream butter or Western Ontario—This should be shipped often, and given to the consumer when fresh; three or four days makes great difference to the quality.

"Parchment paper should be the best, and free from any inclination to mould; grading of butter is not desirable; what is No. 1 to-day will be No. 2 next week."

The matter of cheese was then taken up by Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, President of the Produce Merchants' Association. He pointed out defects in the quality and package. The greatest care should be taken to keep the factory clean, as otherwise bacteria would develop and infect the cheese and produce a bad flavor. He spoke of packages, recommending an 80-pound cheese and a 14 1/2 to 15 cent hoop.

Mr. A. J. Hodgson did not want the cheese shipped in too green boxes, and impressed upon factorymen the importance of using strong boxes, as thousands of cheese were arriving on the other side without the vestige of a box.

Mr. Ballantyne moved the adoption of the following requirements of finest cheese, seconded by Mr. Hodgson:

"Cheese—Flavor, clean and pure.

"Body—Close, good and well cured.

"Texture—Silky, solid and meaty.

"Color—Good and uniform.

"Finish—Of good shape and fairly uniform in size, neat in finish, with good rinds and clean surfaces.

"Boxes—Must be strong and close fitting."

The recommendation was carried.

It was then moved by Mr. A. A. Ayer, and seconded by Mr. H. A. Hodgson, "That this meeting recommend the use of at least quarter pound and not more than half pound, to each 100 pounds of butter, of the best preservative, specially prepared for butter, and that this should be thoroughly mixed with the butter."

This motion was also adopted.

Improved Dairying.

A conference of dairymen, cheese and butter manufacturers, and provision merchants, was held in Montreal on June 3rd, with a view to calling attention to the necessity for a higher and more uniform standard in making and handling dairy products. The meeting was called by Prof. Rud-dick, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and about one hundred delegates were present. A list of requirements coming from the local Produce Merchants' Association was dealt with, in which it was aimed to have most of the butter and cheese classed "finest." One matter on which the members composing the conference agreed in a body was, that if Canadian cheese and butter are to hold a high place on the British market, a steady improvement is necessary. The dairying industry is making rapid advancement in Denmark and Russia, and Canada must keep abreast. All the speakers spoke of the necessity for a more uniform standard in manufacturing, and more care in packing and shipping the goods to market. The same improvements apply to our Western dairies, and until these improvements are carried out we will lag behind in the industry as we have done in the past. There is nothing (except the apathy of the dairymen themselves) to prevent the advancement of the industry, and we hope to see different conditions existing in a very short space of time. Dairymen having found wherein the fault lies have only to apply themselves to remedy matters, when improvement will follow with steady and remunerative results.

Starters Control Flavor.

A maker can more readily control the flavor by the use of starters. An example of this kind was shown at the National Buttermakers' contest. We find that John Sollie, of New Sweden, Minn., got an average score of 98.12. This was not brought about by chance, nor entirely by the good milk furnished by the patrons. This maker said that he carried as many as seven or eight starters during this contest. Here we find him selecting the kind of bacteria that produces the best flavor. A starter of any kind is only adding enormous quantity of a species of bacteria that we expect to predominate in the final product. This takes skill and hard work on the part of the maker. Starters of any kind are quite difficult to carry forward, as every detail must be attended to punctually. The maker must also have smell and taste well cultivated, so that he will be able to detect the slightest change or off-flavor. He must also have some knowledge of the principles of bacteriology. A few years ago it was largely chance work for a maker to win two high scores in succession. Now we find makers who use pure cultures and have a knowledge of the scientific principles of cream ripening scoring high in most every contest.—[Ex.]

Proper Wrapping Paper Pays.

The Western Progress, of Melita, in a short article on the advantages of having butter properly prepared for market, reads as follows:

"We hear numerous complaints regarding the condition of butter brought into town during the warm weather. Newspaper never makes a good wrapping for butter, and especially in warm weather gives it a very distasteful appearance. Suitable paper can be obtained at most stores where butter is handled, and with proper wrapping and a little extra care much of the butter that is now graded second-class would demand the highest price."

This is good logic. It has always paid farm-

ers to put up their produce in the most attractive manner, and perhaps no greater loss has been sustained than in the marketing of butter. Regular butter parchment paper is cheap, and it pays every time. For outside customers the best is always the cheapest.

Dairy Outlook at Moosomin.

The Moosomin Spectator says: "The creamery season has opened here fairly well. The second week was much better than the first, but there is room for greater improvement, as far as the amount of cream is concerned. The number of patrons might be very largely increased, and must be increased if the creamery is to be a success, yielding profitable returns."

Winnipeg Prize List.

A slight inaccuracy has crept into the Winnipeg prize-list in connection with the buttermaking competition. This should read as follows:

Class 51, Rule 3.—Each competitor will be required to make two batches of butter, and must furnish their own printers for pound squares set for 16 1/2 ozs.

This rule, as printed in the prize-list, read that four batches must be made.

Poultry.

The Origin of the Faverolles.

Faverolles fowls, which have been coming so much to the front during the past few years, and which are giving such a capital account of themselves as general-purpose birds, originated in a district in France from which another famous French breed—the Houdan—came to us a good many years ago. Like the Houdan and the old English Dorking, the Faverolles arose from what may be described as a "common" stock, and it was not until it had made its name as an all-round layer and a good table bird that the idea of according it the dignity of being described as a distinct breed was first entertained. It had its origin in a cross between common country fowls and some of the improved varieties, and was first bred chiefly for its excellent table qualities, as in the district in which it was evolved fowls are bred in very large numbers for the Paris market, and it was with a view to furnishing high-class table birds, which are so much in demand there, that the Faverolles, as we now know them, first came into existence.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

Sales Now.

The hatching season is now practically over, and no doubt you will need to dispose of the usual amount of breeders, to make room for your young stock. Now is the time to begin advertising them if you would be in line for your share of the fall trade. The demand for this class of stock in the early fall, preceding fall shows, is often greater than the supply, and if you have birds of the right quality you will be able to find a ready sale at good prices.

Success comes to those who are on the ground first with a liberal amount of advertising. It should be borne in mind that buyers are considering where they are to buy during the dull season as well as in the rush of the season. If your announcement appears during the dull season you are as apt to be the lucky one as is your neighbor. The "Farmer's Advocate" reaches a large class of people who are improving their poultry and are constantly on the watch for new blood. An advertisement inserted in these columns will be sure to bring inquiries and sales.



OCTAGONAL BARN.
Owned by Jno. Logan, Franklin, Manitoba

The Western Poultry Industry.

BY AN ALBERTAN.

THE DUAL-PURPOSE HEN.

Western Canada is at present experiencing a quick and healthy growth, and it is upon this period, critical as it is in some respects, that the future of the country largely depends. It is as important in the life of this country as of the individuals in it, that wisdom should be exercised in affairs, so that as many of the evils of the past as possible may be avoided. We are in a happy position to profit by the experience of other countries, and of the older Provinces in particular, so we should carefully avoid their mistakes. The great middle West is essentially a grain-growing and stock-raising country, and, hence, the importance of starting with nothing but the very best varieties of grain and breeds of stock. In cattle and horses we are working in the right way, and it is gratifying and highly creditable to the Western farmers to see some of the fine class of stock that are produced within our own country. The same care should be taken in the breeding and management of all kinds of live stock, to secure only the best obtainable for a foundation.

Within the past few years there has been a wonderful development of the poultry industry in Canada, and there is yet room for immense development. As yet the facilities for exporting dressed poultry are not perfectly satisfactory, so that this branch of the industry has not developed as it should, but the increase each year in the number of eggs that are being exported is immense, so that now with the care taken by the dealers in exporting, Canadian eggs have established a splendid reputation in the British market. At present Ontario and Quebec are the only Provinces from which eggs are exported to much extent. Manitoba and the Territories are particularly well adapted for the poultry industry, where the chickens have a wide run to pick up a living in the summertime, while plenty of grain suitable for chicken-feed could be kept at a minimum cost for winter feed. With these great advantages it seems absurd that there is not enough eggs produced in the West to supply the local demand throughout the year. In the Territories the Dominion Government is helping the farmers very materially to build up the dairy industry, by establishing creameries and cheese factories throughout the country, and looking after their operation until they are well established and the farmers will be able to take them over. Besides collecting the cream, the cream drawers also gather the eggs from the farmers, and these, along with the butter, are shipped into a central cold storage, where they are carefully sorted and stored. This work is carried on not only to be of the most profit to the farmer financially, but also so as to have an educating influence. The eggs, as well as being sorted according to quality, are put into two classes—Standards and Smalls—and payment is made on this basis. Standard eggs are those that will weigh at least one pound and a half per dozen; so that the importance of having a breed of hens that will lay good-sized eggs is apparent.

The question of breed is of great importance. It is important, of course, to have a breed that will lay well and also be suitable for the climate, and will lay eggs of standard weight, as eggs for the British market must be of standard weight, and we should look forward to the time when we will be producing more eggs than are required for local use and are exporting. Just here comes in another important question to be considered. As the distance to the British market is so great the eggs will, even with the best facilities, be knocked about considerably in transit, so that the stronger the shells the better. Eastern exporters have a decided preference for brown-shelled eggs, as they are thicker and stronger than the white shells.

With hens, as with cows, there is more than one use that can be made of them. The ideal cow, or what we hear of as the dual-purpose cow, is the one that is a desirable beef type and will at the same time produce a large quantity of rich milk. So we must try to get the best dual-purpose hens; those that are good layers, and of good size, and may be readily fattened.

Calgary, Alta.

W. H. G.

Poultry Notes.

Beginners in poultry-raising should have a care about undertaking too much at the outset.

Do not allow your litter in coop to become damp during the rainy season. Fowls must have dry houses.

Exposure to cold wind, especially to a draught at night, causes colds and throat affections in the most robust fowls.

Do not have your mixed feed too soft, but have it of such consistency as to fall apart when thrown on the feed boards.

Many a person puts the money into fancy buildings and furnishings for his henhouse that ought to go into the poultry.

There are many who enter the poultry business for pleasure, but they don't stay in long just for

the pleasure they receive, and are not to be blamed either.

The gape worm can frequently be dislodged through the efforts of the chicken itself—vigorous sneezing. Several recipes are given to induce this effort, such as blowing Persian powder down the chicken's throat, or putting the chicken in a box or keg and making a lime dust. There is some danger of overdoing the job and making the chicken sneeze itself to death, or stifling it.—[Journal of Agriculture.

Selecting the Best Chickens.

People who hatch a great many more chickens than they mean to rear to maturity require to begin the weeding process at a comparatively early age. Fanciers who mean to take a prominent position at the winter shows are forced to do so, for the most carefully mated pens in the world will throw a fair percentage of weedy birds. How much more so will the result be from pens of birds of only moderate value? The fact is that our best breeders hatch hundreds of chickens every year, from which they select a dozen or less of the best specimens for show purposes. The sooner the numbers are kept within bounds the better it is for those which are left. The true fancier is continually on the lookout, not only to discover what will probably be his best birds, but to spot undeniable weeds and kill them off as quickly as possible. The worst specimens can usually be detected at an early age, but which are first-class and which are second-class have to be decided upon at a later date.

Wrong-colored chickens can be detected in the nest and dispensed with at once. For instance, blacks and whites in a nest of blue Andalusians can be taken out forthwith, so can single combs when it is a rose-combed breed which is being cultivated. Twisted toes or beaks can also meet the same fate. Leg color cannot be dealt with in the same way, however. Chickens of black breeds frequently hatch with yellow legs, and these darken off until quite black in a few weeks' time. Chicken feathers are also of little index to the adult plumage in most cases. When the decision has to rest upon the plumage, that means that the birds must be four or five months old before the final selection is made. Take laced Wyandottes, for instance. The chicken feathers are not laced at all, but are generally more or less grizzled all over, and the birds are nearly four months old before the beautiful black and white or black and brown begin to peep out at the sides of the breast. Then one by one the first feathers begin to drop out, and the gorgeous adult plumage takes its place. It is the same with Indian Game. The pullets' breasts remain black more or less until between three and four months old, at which period the beautiful double lacing on the rich brown ground begins to make its appearance. And so on with many other breeds. Time is required before the final selection must be made; only the misfits must go early, and at the earliest possible moment.

Of course, it costs money to rear a lot of birds to near maturity, but there is a very good market for second and even third rate birds, and well-known breeders usually find no difficulty in getting rid of this class of their stock. Their reputation as successful breeders, of course, greatly helps to get the birds away, but it is an undoubted fact that second-class birds bred from first-rate stock which have been line-bred for several generations can be depended on to throw many grand birds if carefully mated to stock which contains half the blood of their own strain.

In keeping poultry for profit the food bill requires to be carefully considered. One breed or cross may be a good layer, but it may consume more food than another which produces just about the same number of eggs. Clearly the latter is preferable. Some breeds require to be fed well in order to lay well; others are but moderate eaters while being very prolific. Compare golden or silver Wyandottes, for instance, with buff Orpingtons. All three breeds are excellent winter layers, with little to choose between them during that season; but if the buff Orpington had its way it would consume much more food than the Wyandotte. It takes its big appetite from the Cochin, while the Wyandotte is a moderate eater, due probably to some extent to its bygone descent from the silver Hamburg. Many other comparisons could be given. It is, therefore, of great importance before selecting breeds for utility purposes to find out something about their special cost of upkeep. If a little extra food meant a good many more eggs the thing is all right, but very often it does not mean this at all.

A good many well-known exhibitors do not breed their best birds. They buy them from quiet-going breeders who have no desire to win show pen honors themselves, but who have no objection to sell the first-rate produce of their well-mated stock. A very considerable percentage of the best birds of the year are not bred by their exhibitors at all. [Farmer and Stock-breeder.

Buying Eggs.

The following report of eggs shipped some distance to a breeder of fine poultry is taken from an article in Farm Poultry. The breeder bought from eight different fanciers, and writes to the editor that he is "greatly discouraged, and feels like throwing up the sponge." When we consider the express charges on eggs, cost of eggs, and time and energy expended, we do not wonder that this breeder feels discouraged, but we wonder why he did not buy some of his eggs near home rather than to send east for them. He probably expected to have a home market, and why did he not patronize a home breeder? He purchased eggs as follows:

	Eggs.	Hatched.	Raised.
From Y.	60	19	9
From B.	30	19	8
From C.	30	4	0
From H.	15	7	4
From P.	30	4	1
From S.	15	5	4
From Z.	30	21	19
From K.	13	4	2

Since all the eggs hatched badly except those from "Z," it would seem that there was something wrong at each end of the line, but why any breeder should attempt to stock his yards from eight different strains, taking it for granted that the eggs were all from the same breed, is a matter of surprise. It is very generally conceded that a cross of two different strains is often as disastrous as a cross between different breeds.

The Flock.

The weather during the past month has been all that could be desired for the growth of the young stock. Sunshine and outdoor life seem to be just as essential to the growth of poultry as good food. With conditions so favorable, there is every reason to hope that the market will be supplied when the great demand begins to be felt. Chickens and ducks hatched in June should make good material for the December and January trade, and even fancy stock hatched this late in the season, if well cared for, will be just in their bloom for the winter shows.

From now on is the time to note the progress of the flock. Things that develop long legs, long neck, narrow breast and the wind-splitting appearance throughout should be noted, and the parents that produce many such birds should be retired from active service. Utility is becoming more and more the aim of breeders. Select from the flock the blocky, short-legged, short-necked, broad-backed and sprightly pullet, especially if she comes of a good laying strain. Later in the season, if such pullets make up the bulk of the flock there should be a plentiful supply of eggs through the winter and some good sitting hens early next spring to bring along the new flock.

Apiary.

Moving Bees.

When bees have once been located it is not best to attempt to move them, as they are very irritable and resent any change in the position of their colony. Changes of position can be effected, however, if done carefully. When it is desired to move a hive sideways, it should be done very gradually, not more than a few inches a day, until the final location is reached. In moving backwards, longer moves can be made, and no trouble will arise, as in such cases the change is a matter of distance to the bees, and not of location. The bees on leaving the hive judge its exact position with relation to things on either side, but are not as observant of objects directly in front or behind it. In fact, objects behind the hive are seldom noticed, hence the position of the hive with relation to objects at either end is scarcely noticed.

Our lady readers, especially, will be interested in the new hand- and wrist-bag premiums announced elsewhere in this issue, and which may be had by getting new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." We have taken care to secure articles of great value, which will be appreciated, and trust many of our readers will take advantage of these as well as other premium offers.

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.

How May the Pupil Aid the Teacher?

Mr. Editor,—We have been very much pleased that you have recognized the close relationship which exists between education on the farm and success on the farm, by adding an educational department to your already very valuable paper.

It is now several years since I was a school-girl, and possibly I may have forgotten, to a great extent, the trials of school life. However, at that time I thought that teachers were all autocrats, and had a special license to make life miserable for the pupils. Time has changed not only the methods of teaching, but our own horizon, and if we can only say something that will lead the boys and girls of to-day to consider the opportunities which, perchance, they are allowing to glide past, we will have accomplished something.

With the experience of riper years we can readily see that the cause of much of the wasted time and neglected opportunities was not traced directly to the teacher. We realize that if we had only consulted our own best interests and exercised our privileges in the proper direction the relationship would have been entirely different. When taking a reminiscent view of life it is strangely curious how, as schoolgirls, we were so blind to our advantages, and placed so much importance in having a good time. How many precious hours we wasted when we might have been laying broad and deep the foundation upon which our future success depended?

If the teacher closed the door at four o'clock with a sigh of relief, it is little wonder. Yet we know that she did not then dismiss us from her mind, and while, perchance, we were airing our childish grievances, she was studying the best methods and plans for making our work interesting, attractive and beneficial. Could we have understood the cares, the perplexities, and the feeling of utter loneliness which beset the teacher, we could not have persisted in our thoughtless ways. In a year or two that teacher is gone, and, perhaps, almost forgotten. We may have had our fun, but have we received the benefits which we should have for the outlay of time and money? We have infinitely more to gain by the success of the school than the teacher has. It is our school, it was established for our benefit; it is our future that is dependent upon the use made of our schoolgirl days. Then why take a course of opposition, or of passive carelessness? Why hesitate to do what we know is best? The pleasure and enthusiasm aroused in us by the consciousness of having contributed something toward our own advancement and that of others will have a far more abiding influence on our lives than the fleeting pleasures derived from our senseless pranks and thoughtless annoyances.

We look back with pleasure to the times when we had a "good teacher," but forget that most of our teachers would have been good teachers had we tried to understand them aright or given them a chance of knowing our better qualities and our real natures. Our "good teachers" had the happy faculty of talking the initiative in promoting that fellowship and understanding of each other which makes so much for success. All persons are not blessed with this faculty, but there still is hope if the pupils will take the initiative. Here is an experiment worth trying:

Let the pupils decide, under the guidance of their leaders, to be upon their best behavior for a whole week. Stifle the desire to giggle and whisper; chat with the teacher if she shows the least disposition to do so, you will learn many valuable things from her, and she will enjoy the talks with you, for it gives her an opportunity of knowing something of your better nature; besides, you will be overcoming the lack of self-confidence and will be schooling yourself in the ability to talk sensibly on matters of immediate interest. Bring flowers to school if you can get them; the teacher will appreciate them as showing your thoughtfulness and better qualities. Invite her to take part in your games. She, perhaps, thinks you do not want her, and she hasn't yet forgotten her own schoolgirl days. Invite her to spend the evening at your home. Most parents in rural districts think that the teacher should consider herself invited and come whenever she wishes. Leave no room for doubt. Be part and parcel of the school; join in everything in which you can be of service, especially games, music and calisthenics. You are looked

up to by the smaller girls, who consider what you do is right for them to do.

If you find any subject difficult, tell the teacher about your deficiency in that line and she will not only help you, but attribute your failure to its true cause rather than to indolence. Sometimes you will be misjudged; instead of feeling vexed and irritable, give her an explanation. It is impossible for a teacher to always be in the right, and should you be the unfortunate one, nothing will so raise you in the estimation of the teacher as a cheery temper, even under unfavorable circumstances, and a straightforward explanation. There is no use holding a grudge against the teacher; she has none against you, but your sullen disposition fails to show up your better qualities or call forth hers. There are very many ways in which the thoughtful boys and girls can arouse enthusiasm, and we are confident that if the pupils do their very best for one week, their efforts will meet with such a response from the teacher as will encourage them to keep on. The teacher will be more enthusiastic, and, after all, enthusiasm counts for more in school than almost anything else. A desire to be of mutual help will dominate both teacher and pupils and the true end of all education attained.

Winnipeg.

NELLIE NICHOLSON.

The announcement made elsewhere in this issue shows what beautiful and valuable premiums may be secured by obtaining new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." Read them.



BERTHA, GEORGE AND JENNIE MUTCHE. Children of Mr. Alex. Mutch, Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Assa., with their favorite dog.

Just Be Glad.

O heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we've missed of calm, we couldn't
Have, you know!
What we've met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again,
If it blow.

We have erred in that dark hour
We have known,
When the tears fell with the shower,
All alone—
Were not shine and shower blent
As the gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With His own.

For we know not every morrow
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

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.

AILING MARE.

Have been plowing with a four-year-old mare. One evening after work I noticed her shoulder, breast and front leg terribly swollen, and she was stiff all around. After a few days the shoulder broke and ran fully a gallon of matterly substance. Since then her hind legs have become stiff and swollen; also, lumps have risen along the belly. The mare is in foal, but not due to foal for some time. As the mare was not worked hard, what was the cause, and what treatment should be used?
J. D.

Medicine Hat, Assa.

Ans.—You make no statements regarding your mare's general health, condition nor appetite, all of which would have materially assisted me in forming a correct opinion of her ailment. The symptoms you have mentioned would indicate some specific poison in the blood. If your mare had a short time previously suffered from strangles, and had apparently recovered, her present condition may be due to irregular strangles, which sometimes occurs as a sequel to the simple form of that disease. Irregular or bastard strangles is a very grave affection and would demand the personal attention of a good veterinarian, and if you are within reach of such, I would advise you to lose no time in securing his services. The lumps along the belly are symptomatic of farcy, a more serious disease even than irregular strangles.

THICK IN THE WIND.

I have a mare five years old, with foal at her side, which seems to be a little thick in the wind, and would like to know what to do for it. I have also a horse, nine years old, with the same trouble, but discharges a little at the nose like water. If you could give me something for it I would be greatly pleased.
A. B. C.

Regina.

Ans.—To be able to form a diagnosis approaching correctness, it would be absolutely necessary to know the length of time the animals have been affected; this you have omitted to mention. If the thickness of wind is caused by chronic disease of any part to the respiratory apparatus, such as that which produces "heaves," "roaring," "whistling," etc., a permanent cure may be possible, but not probable. On the other hand, if the symptoms you mentioned are the result of disease of an acute form, such as laryngitis, pharyngitis, or any other affection which causes a temporary obstruction of the air passages, medical remedies would probably be beneficial. If the throat is sore—which will be evidenced by partial or even total inability to swallow cold water—put the animal in a clean, roomy and well-ventilated box stall; apply mustard to the throat externally; put well back on tongue with tablespoon, three times daily, chlorate of potassium, and nitrate of potassium, of each, one dram; fluid extract of belladonna, one teaspoonful. Give warm mash, and take chill off drinking water.

BLOOD IN CREAM.

I have a cow, four years old, calved about two months ago, and giving a good supply of milk, but after milk is set streaks of blood appear in the cream. When skimmed it does not appear in the milk, which tastes as sweet as any other milk. I would like to know the cause of this, and what remedy there is for it. The cow is in good condition.
SUBSCRIBER.

Medicine Hat, Assa.

Ans.—The reason why the streaks of blood appear in the cream and not in the body of the milk is because the fatty portion (cream) of the lacteal fluid is secreted by a special set of cells separate from those which elaborate the more watery portion of the milk. Some of the minute blood vessels in connection with the cream cells, from over-congestion, become ruptured, permitting small quantities of blood to escape into the cream. Give purgative: Epsom salts, one pound; ground ginger, half an ounce; molasses, half a pound; dissolve in one quart of hot water, and give in one dose. Follow this up by giving, morning and evening, for one week, nitrate of potash and sulphate of iron, of each, two drams. Find which quarter of the udder the blood comes from, and give that quarter partial rest.

STERILE MARE.

I have a mare ten years old that has not bred for ten years. Have tried her for the last two years without success. Would you please advise on the subject? In your issue of May 5th you advise "A Recent Subscriber," on the same enquiry, to have the mare examined by a Vet., but in my case this is impossible. Do you consider it would be dangerous for me to dilate the mouth of the womb myself? If not, please give me the necessary instructions, as although an empiric from a veterinary point, I have been handling horses for over twenty years.

Okanagan Mission, B.C.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Infecundity in the mare is quite common, and is produced by various causes, some of which are removable, while others are not amenable to treatment, medicinal, surgical or otherwise. Among the causes which may be removed are the following: Plethoric condition; underfed animals; change of climate; leucorrhœa; vaginal tumors; imperforate, dense and tough hymen; closure of os uteri; spasmodic condition and rigidity of os uteri and cervix; flabby condition of the uterus, including its cervix and os. The following conditions may be classed as permanent causes of sterility: Hermaphrodites, hybrids, monstrosities; atrophy of ovaries, from old age or other causes; any disease of ovaries by which their secretory function has been permanently destroyed; absence of ovaries; obliteration of Fallopian tubes; displacement of Fallopian tubes; absence of Fallopian tubes; cancerous condition of uterus; absence of uterus; obliteration of vagina from laceration or disease; congenital absence of vagina. There are various other causes of the sterile condition, but the foregoing is sufficient to show you that closure of the mouth and neck of the womb, although, perhaps, a frequent cause, is far from being the only one which operates in producing this frequently undesirable state. In the case of your mare, if occlusion of the mouth and neck of the womb is the cause of her non-fertile condition, would advise you to secure one hind foot with "side-line," oil your hand, and with your fingers in the form of a cone, insert it into the vagina, and push it gently forward until you reach the neck of the womb, then introduce the tip of one or two fingers into the mouth, and with a half rotary motion push forward until the womb is reached. An opening into the womb which will admit two fingers is sufficient. The mare may be put to the stallion on the same day. If you are very desirous that your mare should conceive, would advise you to procure from Dr. Lyford, V.S., Minneapolis, his dilator and impregnator, with full instructions how to use them.

INJURED STIFLE.

Kindly let me know what to do for a young mare that got kicked just below the stifle on Christmas. We kept her in a sling for about two months, as she could not use her leg at all; finally she became some better, only that side of her hip seems shrunken, and the leg still appears to pain her, as she will at times lift the foot off the ground. Sometimes I drive without doing any apparent harm. Do you think she will get all right?

J. F. S.

Killarney, Man.

Ans.—The case was evidently one of open joint, and all such cases are serious, especially when the injury is in connection with an important joint like the stifle. In these cases more or less adhesion of the ligaments take place, and, consequently, lameness sometimes continues for a long period. Would advise you to apply the following blister to the seat of injury, and for at least three inches surrounding it: Biniodide of mercury and cantharides, pulv., of each, one and a half drams; vaseline, two ounces; mix. Rub well in with the hand for five minutes; let it remain for forty-eight hours; wash off and apply vaseline to the blistered surface. Repeat blister in three weeks. Turn mare out to pasture.

"SWEENTY."

I have a sweented horse. What can I do to cure it? Please answer through the columns of your valuable paper.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.

"Sweenty" is a vague and inexpressive term applied to wasting of the muscles lying on each side of the spine of the shoulder blade; sometimes one muscle only is affected. The condition occurs chiefly in young horses, and is caused by a badly-fitting collar, bruising of the shoulder, heavy drawing and jerking, especially in plowing, etc. The treatment consists in applying the following blister once every two weeks: Cantharides, pulv., four drams; vaseline, three ounces; mix. It will take from four to six months for the muscle, or muscles, to regain their normal condition. Rest and a long run at grass is necessary.

JOINT ILL.

Have a foal two weeks old, Standard-bred; dam would not own it. Smart when foaled, but got stiff in legs after four or five days. It could not rise without help, and small puffs appeared on hock joints. Bathed with hot flannels, rubbed with arnica and sweet oil. Joints were very hot before being bathed, which took heat out. Left eye runs water. Still very stiff; can walk a little. Drinks well; feed cup and a half milk, half cup water, two teaspoonfuls sugar, table-spoonful lime water, every three hours. Seems to be getting thinner. Bowels are regular. Please prescribe.

F. F. G.

Edgely, Assa.

Ans.—It is possible that the colt has in some way received an injury to the joint to cause the swelling, inflammation and lameness. If so, a recovery will take place, which can be hastened by frequently bathing the affected joint with warm water, and applying the following lotion: Tincture opium, 1 ounce; sugar of lead, 4 drams; water, 8 ounces. I am, however, inclined to the opinion that the colt is affected with navel ill. This is a very serious disease in colts, being very prevalent in some sections, and occasionally met with in mostly all sections. In some sections it occasionally assumes almost an epidemic form. The symptoms presented are as follows: At a few days to a couple of weeks old, a colt that apparently has been all right and doing well is noticed to be lame in one or more limbs, in some cases unable to rise. An examination will reveal a swelling and soreness in one or more of the joints. The knees and hocks are the favorite seats. A person is inclined to think that the dam has trodden on it, or that it has been injured in some way, but a careful examination will not reveal any abrasion or other symptoms of direct injury. The swellings are usually rather soft, hot and painful. In some cases, the joint at first affected, either with or without treatment, will apparently get better and some other joint become affected, the trouble to reappear, after a variable time, in the one primarily diseased. The progress made by the disease differs very much in the different patients: In some it is rapid, in others slow. The animal becomes worse, the symptoms increasing in severity, and frequently fresh joints becoming affected. In some cases the swellings become soft and fluctuating, indicating the presence of a fluid; if it be lanced, or ruptured spontaneously, a considerable quantity of a dark, muddy, brownish or grayish colored fluid will escape. In other cases, the quantity of liquid formed is only small. The articular cartilages become destroyed, and when this stage is reached the animal will be very lame, and probably unable to rise; if the joint be manipulated, flexed and extended, the ends of the bones (from which the cartilage has sloughed) can be heard and felt grating against each other. In mostly all cases of this disease, the symptoms increase with greater or less rapidity, notwithstanding any treatment that can be adopted, until death occurs. In some cases very great care and nursing will save the life of the foal, but in any cases where this has occurred in my experience, the joints that were affected never regain their normal condition. A greater or less quantity of articular cartilage had become destroyed (and this cartilage will not be reproduced), the animal would thrive fairly well bodily, but would be crippled, the lameness increasing as age advanced, and eventually have to be destroyed.

Where symptoms simulating those of joint ill or navel ill appear in a colt, and any doubt as to the nature of the trouble exists, it should be treated as for a direct injury. If recovery takes place, we know that it must have been injured in some way, but if positive symptoms of joint ill appear, it is humane to destroy the little thing at once. If we decide, even when positive symptoms are present, to treat, we should be very careful in feeding the dam, and should give 1 dram potassium iodide in her bran twice daily; also give the colt 5 grains potassium iodide in a little of the dam's milk three times daily. Bathe the affected joints almost continuously with warm water, or poultice them, and apply an anodyne lotion same as mentioned for injury, or a cooling lotion, as follows: Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drams; water, 1 pint. Keep the colt as comfortable as possible, assist it to its feet and hold (if it is not able to stand) it up to nurse. If abscesses form they must be lanced and treated as an ordinary abscess by flushing out well twice daily with warm water, and then a small quantity of say, carbolic acid 1 part, water 60 parts, injected into cavities.

Causes.—Some writers claim that the disease is caused by an impure condition of the dam's blood. Some state that impure milk is the cause; others, that it is due to cold and dampness, etc. Pathologists at present all admit that the trouble is due to a microbe that gains entrance to the circulation of the colt by means of the navel opening after birth. This germ exists in the earth, dust, manure, etc. Some claim that it does not exist in the earth, and that there is no danger of the disease affecting a colt that is born in the field; but I have known the disease in severe forms to attack foals that never were in a building. Be this as it may, we all acknowledge the essential element of the disease, viz., a germ or microbe, and if we can prevent its entrance into the body we will prevent the disease. All stables where mares are to foal should be kept thoroughly clean. Manure should not be allowed to accumulate. The stalls should be regularly cleaned, and it is good practice to scatter a thin slacked lime on the floors; also good practice to sweep off the walls and ceilings and whitewash them at

least once a year. These precautions are taken with a view to prevent the propagation or, in fact, the presence of the germ. But we are unable to tell whether or not we have succeeded in this, and hence, assuming that the germs are present, we must take means to prevent their entrance into the animal. For this purpose some good antiseptic and germicide must be used. Perhaps no preparation will answer this purpose better than corrosive sublimate. Any man who is breeding mares should have on hand at foaling time a solution of this, about 1 to 500; that is, one part corrosive sublimate dissolved in 500 parts water, or 8 grains to 8 ounces water. As soon as possible after birth, dress the navel opening with this solution, and dress 4 or 5 times daily until the opening has healed, which will usually be 3 or 4 days. This precaution, while not always necessary, is at all events advisable. It will destroy any germs with which it comes in contact, and also acts as a good disinfectant, and assists healing.

MISCELLANEOUS AILMENTS.

1. Sow became stiff in back. In about three days completely lost power of hind legs, and five days later she died. She ran out all winter, and had access to large straw stack.
2. Sow has five pigs, ten days old. Two are doing well, but the others have swollen and stiff knees, and are not growing well. Sow fed on chopped wheat and bran.
3. A year ago a yearling filly was hobbled with a rope and turned on the prairie; when found her leg was cut to the bone with the rope. It is now healed, but is greatly enlarged, and the hair has not grown where the rope was around the leg.
4. A two-year-old filly, born and raised on the prairie, when standing favors right hind ankle; she knuckles forward.

H. McP.

Alta.

Ans.—1. The sow died from paralysis, caused either from an injury or from exposure. Little could have been done in the way of treatment; more comfortable quarters might have prevented it. Treatment would have consisted in purging with Epsom salts, applying heat to the spine, and giving one dram nuxvomica three times daily.

2. The pigs have inflammation of the joints. This may have been caused by cold or damp. Bathe long and often with warm water, and apply camphorated liniment.

3. The hair roots are destroyed, and cannot be reproduced. The enlargement can be reduced some by applying once daily with smart friction, compound iodine ointment, which you can get from any druggist.

4. Repeatedly blistering all around the joint will strengthen it.

BOG SPAVIN AND THOROUGHPIN.

My nine-months-old colt developed bog spavin and thoroughpin two months ago. I applied liniment daily for a month without result.

G. M.

Ans.—Keep him as quiet as possible in a box stall, and blister once every month as long as necessary with the following: 1½ drs. biniodide of mercury and 1½ drs. cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Tie him so that he cannot bite the parts; clip the hair off, and rub the blister well in. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let him loose now, and apply sweet oil every day. It sometimes requires several blisters to effect a cure, and the condition is liable to recur in an animal that is predisposed. Sometimes good results are obtained by using a truss especially constructed for the purpose, instead of blistering. Trusses can be obtained from any large dealer in veterinary instruments, for instance, Stevens & Sons, 145 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

SORE SHOULDERS.

Horse in good condition, and feeds well, but is troubled with sore shoulders; small lumps or boils appear, and become raw.

G. F.

Ans.—Your horse is predisposed to skin eruptions. See that the collar fits well and is kept perfectly clean. Bathe the shoulders well and often with cold water and salt. Remove the collar at noon, and bathe the shoulders; set the collar in the sun to dry, and before putting it on again clean it thoroughly. Apply to the raw surface a lotion composed of one ounce each, sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, and one dram carbolic acid to a pint of soft water. It is hard to heal a shoulder without giving rest.

DEPRAVED TASTE IN COWS.

Will you please inform me the reason of and cure for the habit acquired by some herds of cows of eating all the horse manure they can get?

YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—Farm stock sometimes develop a depraved appetite while in winter quarters, due to a craving for the constituents of the soil, which usually passes away as soon as turned on grass. Let them have free access to salt in which lime has been mixed in the proportions of one part lime to ten parts salt.

URETHRAL DISCHARGE.

Stallion frequently refuses to serve. There is a whitish discharge after urination and at different times during the day.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This stallion must be taken out of the stud, and should be put under the care of a competent veterinarian. From the symptoms given, I presume he has a chronic venereal disease, and there is danger of any mares that are bred to him becoming diseased. In such a case you would be liable for damages, as you are aware the horse is diseased. If you have no veterinarian within reasonable distance, take the horse off the route and refuse all mares. Give him a purgative, and follow up with one dram iodide of potassium night and morning for two weeks, then discontinue for a week and repeat treatment. If at any time he should lose his desire for food or water, or slaver or run water from the eyes, it will indicate that the dose is too large, and you will need to reduce it. In the meantime, the urethral should be flushed out with five grains sulphate of zinc to the ounce of water; this should be heated to 100 degrees. Continue treatment until all discharge ceases. I would advise you to consult a veterinarian at once, and have him examine the horse, as the disease may not be as serious as I suspect, and it is possible you may be able to continue the season.

TONGUE LOLLING.

Five-year-old mare lolls her tongue all the time, and her mate has commenced the habit.

R. McE.

Ans.—This is a habit, not a disease. Bits with a plate riveted on the upper surface and extending about 1½ inches backwards, so far backwards that the tongue cannot be retracted sufficiently to allow it to slip forward over the bit, will prevent tongue lolling. In some cases the shortening of the cheek pieces of the bridle will be effectual. Bits for the purpose can be purchased at any well-regulated harness shop, and if not in stock can be procured by your harnessmaker.

JOINT ILL.

Colt, two days old, got lame and swelled in ankle and hock. The umbilicus was swollen and began to discharge a muddy fluid. Our local veterinarian said it was joint ill. He gave the colt 15-gr. doses soda hyposulphite, applied iodine and camphorated oil to the joints, and cauterized the umbilicus and stitched it up. He told us to keep colt away from other foals, as the disease is infectious. What is the nature of the disease, and did the veterinarian give proper treatment?

A. A. J.

Ans.—Joint or navel ill has received special mention in this journal on several occasions within a year, and means of preventing its appearance have been discussed very recently. The disease is due to a germ that enters the umbilicus, gains the circulation and locates in the joints, causing soreness, swelling, the formation of pus, sloughing of the articular cartilage, and usually death. If by nursing and treatment the life of an affected colt be saved, it is probable it will be a cripple and worthless. Your veterinarian evidently understands the disease, and while there are many methods of treatment, the one he adopted is as good as any.

QUESTIONS RE BREEDING.

1. Are stallions with large spots on their penises likely to produce foals with considerable white?
2. Can the germ of a fertile mare be drawn from her womb with an impregnator and inserted into the womb of a barren mare with success?
3. Is there a law against a travelling ridge-ling?
4. Explain the operation of what is commonly called "raking" a mare before breeding.

INQUIRER.

Ans.—1. Not necessarily. Stallions with white markings usually produce foals with like peculiarities.
2. No.
3. No.
4. Wash the hand and arm, oil thoroughly with sweet oil, insert hand into vulva and pass through the vagina until the opening of the womb is reached. If this be closed, insert first one finger with a rotary motion, and when sufficiently dilated to allow two fingers to enter, the operation has been performed.

RETENTION OF AFTERBIRTH, AND LUMP JAW.

Fifteen out of fifty cows retained the after-birth. Can a recurrence be prevented, or can a herd be rendered less liable to the accident?
2. Heifer has lump on jaw.
W. R.
Ans.—1. Retention of the afterbirth occurs under all conditions, and there is no way to prevent it more than good care and keeping the cows comfortable, and giving warm drinks after calving. Medicinal agents have practically no effect, and when the membranes are not expelled in at most 48 hours after calving, they should be removed by hand.
2. Give 1½ drs. iodide of potash, night and morning, and gradually increase the dose until she refuses food or water, or slavers, or tears

run from the eyes. When any of these symptoms appear cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment in a month if necessary.

RACHITIS.

Calf in good health and doing well lost the use of fore legs. The bones were so decayed that they could be pressed into a pulp with the hand. The calf was killed.

T. W.

Ans.—This is called rachitis, or rickets, and is due to the nondeposition of earthy salts in the bone. Treatment is not usually successful. Careful nursing, nutritious diet, cod-liver oil, lime water and tonics given in milk, and splints applied to the limbs, has occasionally been successful.

BOG SPAVINS AND RINGBONES.

Colt sprained his hind legs in the winter and bog spavins appeared. He was very stiff. He also has a ringbone on each fore pastern. I have blistered both ailments and the bogs disappeared, but the other morning I found them as bad as ever. Give me a speedy and permanent cure for both ailments.

H. A.

Ans.—Where congenital predisposition to puffiness of the hock exists, as it apparently does in your colt, it is not possible to guarantee a cure. Repeated blistering, or the application of pressure and cold water, is the most approved treatment. Trusses made especially for the purpose can be purchased from dealers in veterinary instruments, but I have found repeated blistering the better.



AMONG THE TALL TIMBERS, PRINCE ALBERT.

When once a disease like this exists in a joint there is always a liability of its recurrence. Get your veterinarian to fire and blister the ring-bones. As blistering has already failed to effect a cure, there is little use in repeating it without firing. Of course no treatment will remove the enlargements; when lameness ceases we consider a cure has been effected.

No other paper offers such a list of useful and attractive premiums for obtaining new subscribers as the "Farmer's Advocate." Read the announcement elsewhere in this issue.

Miscellaneous.

A BREEDING STALL.

Could you, or any of your readers, give me a plan in your valuable paper of a stall fitted in a stable in which to place cows for service?

R. A. P.

Ans.—A stall about four feet wide, with strong sides about four feet high, at one side of the stable may be used for this purpose. The ceiling must be sufficiently high, floor of clay or wood, with cleats across to prevent slipping, and sufficient room behind the stall. The cow must be tied to both sides of stall, and a smooth 3x6 inch plank placed across in front of her breast, or what would be safer, a broad leather belt. If a very heavy bull is used, a belt or slings may be passed beneath the cow in front of her udder, and hooked to sides of stall, or side rails may be built in the stall on which the bull's fore feet may rest, thus relieving the weight. We may say we question

the advantage of such arrangement, except in using a very heavy bull, or for safety to the herdsman in handling a vicious bull.

REGISTERING COLT.

Can a colt be registered after it is one year old? If not, can her foals be registered? What is the address, if there is any, of the Thoroughbred Horse Breeders' Association?

H. W.

Ans.—There is, we believe, no age limit. If the sire and dam are registered, the foals will be eligible. There is no Thoroughbred Horse Breeders' Association in Canada, nor any register for Thoroughbreds. For information as to registering Thoroughbreds, address the Registrar of Stud-book, care of the Jockey Club, Windsor Arcade, 46th St. and 5th Ave., New York City, N.Y.

ENGINEERING BOOK WANTED.

Would you kindly let me know through your paper where I could get information on the study of engineering, with the cost of same? I want to study threshing engines specially.

Duck Lake, Sask.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We know of no work more suitable to your requirements than "Young Engineer's Guide," to be got at this office; price, \$1.25.

BUYING MANITOBA DOGIES.

Will it pay ranchmen of Alberta to go to Manitoba for a few carloads of calves? Numbers here think that it would be a saving in first cost, but that skim-milk-raised calves, as most Manitoba ones are, would never grow as large as our cow-fed ones bought here, and thus, perhaps, the experiment might prove dear in the end.

YOUNG RANCHMAN.

Ans.—A comparison between Manitoba and Western-bred cattle is decidedly in favor of the latter for ranching purposes. Heretofore ranchmen have found that there was generally money to be made by placing Manitoba steers on the Western ranges, but that when range-bred cattle could be secured they paid much better. The cow-fed calves will, of course, be larger for their age, and probably grow somewhat more quickly, but unless they have spent a winter on the open range it is questionable whether they would give much better returns for the money invested than Manitoba-bred stock. During the past winter the losses on the range were mostly among imported

stock that were unfamiliar to rustling under a low temperature. Dogies from Manitoba, Ontario and Mexico all suffered, and yet there has been a fair demand this spring for these cattle by ranchmen of experience. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that they will pay again, as they have in the past.

GOOD WAGES—LENGTH OF MONTH.

I have recently come to Manitoba from Scotland. I hired with a farmer at \$25 a month, for three months. I want to know if that is the regular rate of wages?

2. What constitutes the legal month? Is it four weeks, as I understood it to be when I engaged, or is it the calendar month that is usually understood?

"HIRED MAN."

Carman.

Ans.—1. \$25 a month is considered good wages at this season, especially for one not familiar with Western farming.

2. The calendar month is by law understood to constitute the term of a month, as applied to all hiring engagements, unless specially stipulated otherwise. That is to say, should you begin a month's engagement on the morning of June 15th, your time would not be up until the night of July 14th.

ENGLISH HERDBOOK.

Kindly let me know through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate" the address of the Secretary of the Shorthorn Herdbook of Great Britain?

A. J.

Ans.—Secretary Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 12 Hanover Square, London, W., England.

MARSH HAY FOR WORKING HORSES.

Being busily engaged in breaking last year, I was unable to stack enough hay. Knowing I would be scarce in the spring with the supply I was able to make at home, I employed a neighbor to stack some marsh hay for me. I found it to be of a very rough type, and my high land hay was all used up in spring. This year I am again busy breaking, and I have no inside fodder for the horses except the coarse marsh hay. Is it dangerous to feed to the horses? They are fed on a liberal allowance of oat and barley chop. Bradwardine.

Ans.—Coarse marsh hay is certainly very poor feed for hard-working horses. It may not be absolutely dangerous, but it is innutritious, and somewhat indigestible. If it has been allowed to ripen to maturity it contains nothing but fiber. If in your liberal feeding with chop you are trying to make up what you lack in the hay, be careful that you do not overdo it. The safer plan would be to buy good hay and moderate the amount of chop.

POULTRY QUERIES.

1. I have a rooster that has only a few tail feathers, which are about five inches long. There are pinfeathers in his tail all the time, but they do not seem to grow. He has nearly bled to death several times, the blood coming from the ends of the pinfeathers. He seems well except for this.

2. Is there any way to make hens moult early, say the 1st of August? If so, please state.

3. What is good to spray a henhouse with, to kill lice?

Ans.—1. It is most probable that his feathers are pulled out by the hens. Separate him from the flock, and give good treatment.

2. Some good poultrymen recommend feeding hens a very light ration for about three weeks, or until they quit laying, then putting them suddenly on a good egg-laying one. This generally causes them to first moult and then they begin to lay. Sometimes, however, they begin laying before moulting. The practice is, perhaps, worth a good trial. Never keep hens over two years.

3. Whitewash and crude carbolic acid; also, burn sulphur in the house, and treat the hens with insect powder. Use tar paper in walls when building.

TROTTING AND PACING STANDARDS.

Would you be kind enough to let me know if the dam of a colt with a record of 2.19 can be registered, and where to apply for papers?

J. L. L.

Ans.—The Trotting Standard.—When an animal meets these requirements, and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a Standard-bred trotter:

1.—The progeny of a registered Standard trotting horse and a registered Standard trotting mare.

2.—A stallion sired by a registered Standard trotting horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered Standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2.30, and is the sire of three trotters with records of 2.30, from different mares.

3.—A mare whose sire is a registered Standard trotting horse, and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered Standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2.30, or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2.30.

4.—A mare sired by a registered Standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with records of 2.30.

5.—A mare sired by a registered Standard trotting horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard trotting horse.

The Pacing Standard.—When an animal meets these requirements, and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a Standard-bred pacer:

1.—The progeny of a registered Standard pacing horse and a registered Standard pacing mare.

2.—A stallion sired by a registered Standard pacing horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered Standard pacing horses, and he himself has a pacing record of 2.25, and is the sire of three pacers with records of 2.25, from different mares.

3.—A mare whose sire is a registered Standard pacing horse, and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered Standard pacing horses, provided she herself has a pacing record of 2.25, or is the dam of one pacer with a record of 2.25.

4.—A mare sired by a registered Standard pacing horse, provided she is the dam of two pacers with records of 2.25.

5.—A mare sired by a registered Standard pacing horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard pacing horse.

6.—The progeny of a registered Standard trotting horse out of a registered Standard pacing mare, or of a registered Standard pacing horse out of a registered Standard trotting mare.

Registration fee, whether Standard or non-

Standard, \$2; to stockholders, \$1. Official certificate of registration, 50 cents. Transfers of ownership, 25 cents. The fees charged for registration of all animals over two years of age are double the regular fees (the age of animals to be computed from the first day of January in the year in which they were foaled).

For any additional information, apply to Frank E. Best, Registrar, Ellsworth Building, Chicago, Ill.

SLOW-CHURNING CREAM.

We find some difficulty in churning our cream, and would be pleased if you would let us know through the columns of your valuable paper the cause of the trouble, also the remedy, if any. We have a herd of seven cows; five are new milch cows this spring, the other two are "strippers." They pasture on red clover, and get salt once a week. We use a cream separator and a Daisy churn, and churn at from 58 to 62 degrees. The quantity of cream that at other times would churn in half an hour, now requires almost two hours. Would the cream from the stripper cows be the cause of the difficulty, as they have been milking over a year?

E. K.

Ans.—The small quantity of "stripper" cream from the two cows mixed with five fresh ones in the flush of milk would hardly be sufficient to cause the trouble, though it might have some effect. Possibly your separator cream screw is set to run the same quality of cream as in winter. If so, it will be thinner at this season. Set it to skim a richer cream. Be careful about the cream ripening. Sometimes the cream is set to ripen at too low a temperature, and it develops "bitterness" rather than proper souring. Start to ripen at 65 to 70 degrees, which at this season should be accomplished in about 12 hours. Then cool down the ripened cream, and hold till churning time.

STALLION SERVICE REGISTER.

Enquiry was recently made for a service register for the use of stallions. We have been informed that such can be procured from the Canadian Sportsman Office, 105 York St., Toronto; from Dr. Chas. L. Rea, 220 East 32nd St., New York, price 50 cents; or from the Sanders Publishing Co., Chicago, but the latter is more expensive.

Elsewhere in this issue appear announcements of really beautiful and useful premiums which may be obtained by sending new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate."

Field Notes.

The Veterinary Department of the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, Iowa, will increase its curriculum to four years of eight months each. This extension of the course in the Veterinary Department, we understand, is in keeping with the courses in all the other departments of the State College. Dr. John H. McNeal has been selected as the Dean of the Veterinary Department.

The Hired Man.

Who is the chap by men most sought,
Whose services cannot be bought,
Who answers short and fears us not?
The hired man.

We hunt for him both day and night,
To capture him use all our might,
And give him wages—out of sight,
The hired man.

Who ne'er from work will let us roam,
Whose head out-tops St. Peter's dome,
Who is the boss around our home?
The hired man.

Who climbs upon a lofty perch,
And says he'll leave us in the lurch,
While we saw wood, who goes to church?
The hired man.

Who has a shiny, stiff-front shirt,
And hands that show no signs of dirt,
And wears a look serenely pert?
The hired man.

To him the profits of our toil are given,
He gets ten shares while we get seven,
Who will, we fear, be first in heaven,
The hired man.

—[J. S. Brundige, In Toronto Moon.

Flax Growing.

Twenty-five thousand acres of the Sanford estate have been purchased by an American syndicate with the object of growing flax. The land is situated about twenty miles north-west of Portage. The representative of the syndicate, Mr. Stout, of Stout, Iowa, has been on the land for some time preparing for sowing a large area with flax. The shares the generally accepted opinion amongst Americans that the cultivation of this grain will prove a highly-profitable industry in Western Canada.

Brandon Fair.

Will you go to Brandon Fair,
Where of you I'll take good care?
Fine kid gloves you'll have a pair
Just as soon as we get there.
Won't you come to Brandon Fair?
Bonnie lassie O!

A gala time is looked forward to by those—and their name is legion—who have a visit to the Brandon Fair in prospect. Nor will they be in any sense disappointed, for after a perusal of the catalogue published by the executive, we are pleased to be able to say, that to those who have been there before there will be many pleasant surprises, and to those making the first visit the whole show will be a revelation.

The spirit of enterprise is truly alive in Brandon, and if we mistake not there is also a spirit of rivalry, of such a healthy magnitude as to bid fair to make larger cities look to their laurels. Brandon, situated as it is in the heart of the agricultural districts, and having the advantage of being the most important railway center in the Northwest outside of Winnipeg, is an ideal city for such a function as an agricultural fair. Its inhabitants and the surrounding farmers benefit by these advantages, and the spirited manner in which the fair has been pushed forward in the past proves Brandon to be possessed of that public spirit and broad grasp of situations which overcomes every obstacle. On looking over the prize-list and class catalogue, we find that the prizes are all of a value suitable to the classes to which they are awarded, and that classifications and subdivisions have been arranged in a masterful and business way, so that exhibitors may have every confidence that each exhibit will be found in the place where it should be, and where the visitor is sure to look for and find it. Exhibitors should make their entries early, as by so doing they will greatly facilitate the work of the executive. Make the entries as numerous as possible. The committee will look after the entertainment, and the public will attend to the patronage. We would draw the attention of farmers to the general-purpose class in the horse section of the exhibition, as we are certain that a very fine show of horses suitable for this class could be secured in the district. Also in the agricultural and heavy draft sections we would like to see an increase in numbers, and we are confident that it is only a matter of bringing the horses forward, for they are in the country. Grade cattle can also be made a good show, and to make this section anything representative of the country it must be a large one.

One section which we would like to see getting special encouragement is the Collie dogs. This most useful farm help has not yet got anything like a footing in the West, and his usefulness is practically unknown. Many a weary trudge he would spare the farmer after his day's toil were his usefulness utilized. Brandon Fair takes place on July 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st.

I will go to Brandon Fair,
Where of me you'll take good care.
Thanks for those gloves, I'll take a pair
Just as soon as we get there.
Yes, I'll go to Brandon Fair,
Bonnie laddie O!

Keep on the Road.

We have heard a number of farmers complain lately about the carelessness of townspeople when driving through the country. The townsman does not realize the damage he is doing or the loss the farmer sustains by his driving over the newly-seeded or growing crop and making a roadway, which is invariably followed by others passing that way. Instead of keeping to the trails, which may make the distance a few yards farther, some people insist on "cutting corners" and suffering the inconvenience of riding over newly-plowed ground and at the same time destroying a part of the landowner's crop. The farmers are good enough to allow trails to be kept open over their property, and it is only when absolutely necessary that trails are broken up or fenced off. They realize the difficulty of keeping to the road allowance, and often suffer inconvenience by keeping these trails open for the benefit of the public. They do not want to shut off any trails, but insist that people driving over their property keep off the crops, and have asked us to simply draw attention to this matter. We hope that it will not be necessary to refer to this again. None of us would care to have any part of what we worked for destroyed through thoughtlessness or carelessness.—Wapella Post.

Winter Wheat in United States.

Returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture at a recent date shows the area under winter wheat in the United States to be about 33,107,000 acres. This is 964,000 acres, or 2.8 per cent., less than the area sown last fall, and 4,525,000 acres, or 15.8 per cent., in excess of the area of winter wheat harvested last year. The percentage of abandoned acreage in all the important winter-wheat growing States is unusually small, the abandonment, including the area to be cut for hay, reaching 100,000 acres only in Kansas, Texas and California.

Winnipeg Exhibition.

After the bountiful harvest of 1902, and with the bright prospects prevailing with regard to the crops of the present season, the Winnipeg Fair may well be expected to surpass all previous records, and to reflect the progress in the West by both the increase and the quality of the exhibits. Promoters of exhibitions have three main objects in view. They aim at education by the diffusion of knowledge from a central point, where all that is best may be seen and studied, and where the successes of successful men are shown in the best articles they are able to produce and bring forward.

The second point which is promoted by exhibitions is commercial enterprise. In shows of this kind no badly finished article finds a place. The keen commercial competition of men and nations has brought us pretty near perfection in the treatment of produce and the making and manufacturing of machinery and works of art, hence it is universally known that no bungler need apply.

The social aspect of exhibitions constitutes the third point of importance. Here men congregate from the remotest corners of the country. They meet after long separations, and many such happy meetings there are. Questions of every kind are discussed in the enjoyment of congenial company, and object lessons on the subjects are ever present to demonstrate the various points of the question at issue, thus combining the highest form of pleasure with the most practical form of instruction. Such are the three primary objects of exhibitions, and it can be seen that these points are so involved together for the mutual education, commercial advancement and social welfare of the whole community, that their separation is only possible as a matter of classification.

While we admit that there are many such institutions which totally eclipse our Winnipeg Fair in the matter of extent of area and the number of exhibits, we believe that nowhere can one find a more interesting collection, and we are certain that nowhere is an exhibition promoted where the country is so well represented and its products, industry and general enterprise so vividly and really reflected as the Northwest country of Canada is in the Winnipeg Exhibition. We are also certain that no fair is better supported locally, both by exhibitors and visitors. This reflects great credit on the promoters and directors of the fair. It has long ago been proven that to make a show such a success as to draw crowds of people in such a number as will make the gate money pay the expenses, some attractions foreign to the avowed objects of the institution must be introduced. This is the rock upon which many shows are wrecked. The selection of amusing or entertaining features is a matter of great difficulty. There is always a danger of descending beneath the plane of entertainment and providing amusements which amuse only. There are a great many who love that sort of thing, and to whom it appeals strongly; but the great majority prefer amusement when it is blended with instruction. On the other hand we have the straight-laced gentry, who do not love amusements themselves, and who, if they could, would prevent others enjoying them. All tastes cannot be pandered to, yet none must be ignored, and the happy medium is hard to strike. It would not pay to bring over to Winnipeg from the museums of Athens, real Greek statues for some half-dozen lovers of ancient Greek sculpture to gaze upon in rapt attention; nor would it be within the proprieties to have a cheap-jack roaring out pleasantries to gaping crowds at every point and corner of the grounds.

To the credit of the promoters of Winnipeg Fair, it must be admitted that neither extreme can be laid to their charge. They have hitherto succeeded in drawing large and paying crowds, and satisfying all so well in every detail of arrangement that it has always been a case of "happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again." Nor are our directors afflicted with that conceit which would rest content with a measure of success and conclude that better cannot be produced. The programme for the forthcoming fair shows forcibly that they are not to rest on their oars, but to keep going ahead, reforming and improving old features and introducing new ones. Applications have been more numerous than ever for space in every department. Eastern manufacturers will be greatly in evidence, they having realized that impetus had been given to their business by the judicious advertising which the fair affords. A prominent horseman from Nebraska arrived some two weeks ago with a string of horses, and they have been under training ever since they arrived.

A novel feature, and one interesting to advertisers and journalists, has been suggested, and is likely to be adopted. It is that a prize should be given to the editor of a country paper who will compose the best and most original paragraph advertising the fair.

The Knights of Pythias will have a large tent on the fair grounds in Society Row, and the Chan-

cellor expects to have a large representation present.

The school department is to receive a large share of attention, including the Macdonald training schools, and prizes are provided for such subjects as leaves of trees, pressed, mounted and named.

All together, prospects for the forthcoming fair are exceedingly bright. The manager, Mr. Heubach, and his lieutenants are extremely busy, straining every nerve to make the show a credit to the Dominion, and to provide features to instruct, to elevate, and to amuse.

Bird's Hill Plowing Match.

The most successful plowing match that has yet been held under the auspices of the Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute took place on the farm of Mr. H. E. Cook, about a mile from the station, on June 11th. The day was fair and warm, just ideal weather for an outing. This is one district in the Province where a majority of the farmers believe that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, consequently they were there in good numbers with their families, the crowd all together amounting to over two hundred, including many from Winnipeg and all the politicians interested in that district.

The ladies of the Union Sunday School did good service by preparing tea for the visitors, for which a small fee was collected. A refreshment booth was on the grounds, and the small boys enjoyed themselves ball-playing and foot-racing. The girls also found amusement in the latter, and small prizes were given to the winners. It was the plowing match, however, that brought most people there, and they were not disappointed in seeing a good match. The land on which the contest for honors took place had grown a crop last year, but was pretty well overrun with weeds, and was a trifle too dry for nice work. The judging was done by R. McCowan, Portage la Prairie, assisted by H. E. Cook and J. W. McKinney, Bird's Hill, and the following score card was used: straightness, 10; fering, 10; in and out at ends, 10; depth and width of furrow, 10; evenness of land, 10; finish, 10; and covering weeds and stubble, 35. In the class for boys under 16, Robt. McLeod, Dougall, and Donald Patterson, Springfield, were the only contestants, and they won in the order named, with a total score of 63 and 58 points, respectively. A good deal of interest was centered in the class for boys under twenty, in which there were four entries and by whom very creditable work was done. The rating with their score was as follows: J. Hoddinott, Bird's Hill, 80; Ben Smith, Bird's Hill, 77; Harry Bushel, Bird's Hill, 73; Frank Patterson, Springfield, 68.

In the class for plowmen under twenty-one years who had never won a first prize there were no less than eight to compete, a few of whom did creditable work. Only three prizes were given, and Bird's Hill got the whole thing. Ernest Garwin was first with 80 points, B. Isbester second with 79, and Austin Olson third with 74. Another interesting class was that for professionals, of which four who had previously got away with high honors were on hand. Among these was an old Scottish winner, who on this occasion was handicapped with a poor team and a plow that was no better; nevertheless, he succeeded in tying with another competitor for first place. The rating was as follows: C. McLachlan, Bird's Hill, 72; S. Mizen, Middlechurch, 72; and W. Smith, Springfield, 70.

There were three competitors in the class for gang plows, and some very good work was done. M. Lancaster, Dougall, was first with 74 points; D. Gunn, Springfield, second with 72, and S. Henderson, Springfield, third with 62. There was but one disk plow in the field, and although it did not appear so heavy to draw as the gangs, it was deficient in its ability to cover the weeds.

A championship cup was donated by Mr. Cook for the member of the Institute who scored highest, but as two contestants, Messrs. Hoddinott and Garwin, had eighty points each, it was decided that later they should open and close a furrow for a final decision.

The directors of Bird's Hill Institute are deserving of congratulation for the success of this event. Its educational advantages, however, could have been much improved had the judges delivered a short lecture, pointing out the commendable and objectionable features of each plowman's work. The score card, too, could be improved by allowing a small number of points for the time occupied in doing the work. These matches should encourage just such work as should be done on the farms of this country, and it was noticeable that some winners drove much slower than would be admissible in everyday work. These points, however, can be easily overcome on another occasion, when such creditable work is already being done.

New Canning Factory.

A movement is on foot to set up a canning factory at Grand Point, on the Emerson branch of the C. P. R. The promoters of the enterprise are the Comte G. Eloras Hamel and Monsieur P. Dubour. They have already bought 300 acres of land from Mr. J. M. De La Cielais, and let the contracts for the building of a dwelling house and canning factory. The canning establishment will deal with the canning of chicken, duck, turkey and similar lines of table dainties. The machinery will be all American made and of the latest design. Fowls will also be raised on the farm purchased to supply a part of the business.

Government Crop Report.

The crop bulletin issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture shows an immense increase in acreage, satisfactory growth of the dairying industry and greater interest in mixed farming on the part of the Western agriculturists. This year there are 3,757,173 acres under crop, as compared with 2,039,940 last year; of this 2,442,873 acres are under wheat, as compared with 2,039,940 last year; 855,431 are under oats, as compared with 726,069; and to flax 55,900 acres are devoted, as compared with 22,005 in 1902. There are similar increases in all coarse grains, with the exception of barley, which shows a decrease of 3,253 acres. This is accounted for by the fact that many farmers have gone largely into the growing of spelt. Expansion is shown in all districts of the Province. Increased population accounts for the increase in the newer sections, and increased acreage in the older.

Last winter the farmers fattened 13,986 head of cattle, and carried through 126,846 milch cows. Of the cattle, about two-thirds were used for home consumption. The number of milch cows has been increased since the advent of spring, and indications point to a profitable dairying season and a large output of butter.

Just about one-half as many extra male farm hands will be required to garner this season's harvest as last year, the reason being that farmers are profiting by the experience of other years, and have engaged help before it is really required; 5,158 extra men will satisfy the demand. Already 11,744 are employed. Female help is still greatly in demand; all together, it is estimated that 3,960 could be employed, and 3,153 are now wanted.

Crops never looked better at this season of the year than now. Reports from correspondents in all sections of the Province are to the effect that grains were sown under favorable conditions, and the weather since has been all that could be desired. From the time that farmers commenced spring work the seeding weather has prevailed. It was warm, but not too hot for work by men and teams. The result has been a perfect seedbed and work well done. The rains that commenced in the second week of May were general all over the Province, and reports of correspondents on crop prospects on June 1st are repeated many times in the brief expression, "Never better."

Stock Judging in the Territories.

A few months ago the Territorial Government appointed Mr. Geo. Harcourt, B. S. A., to the position of Superintendent of Institutes and Agricultural Societies, and since that time the proper management of these institutions, as far as the Government is concerned, has been receiving due attention. Amongst other up-to-date movements which have been set on foot, demonstrations in live-stock judging have been arranged for, and at Edmonton, Wetaskiwin and Calgary shows, Mr. Duncan Anderson, who is well-known in this country as an institute speaker, will point out the desirable and undesirable points of animals which may be brought before him. It has also been arranged to have Mr. Anderson address a few meetings while West, and the following are announced:

- Medicine Hat, June 22nd, 2 p.m.
- Olds, June 23rd, 2 p.m.
- Innisfail, June 24th, 2 p.m.
- Red Deer, June 25th, 2 p.m.
- Lacombe, June 26th, 3 p.m.
- Ponoka, June 27th, 3 p.m.

If these societies desire demonstrations in live-stock judging, all they have to do is to arrange for having horses or cattle at the meeting, otherwise the speaker is prepared to talk on such subjects as "Mixed Farming," "Draft Horses," "Beef Cattle," "The Bacon Hog," and "Stock-raising."

Letter from Colorado.

We quote the following from a letter received from Mr. W. Forbes, Manager, the Harvey Ranch, La Jara, Colo.: "I am sorry I did not receive a copy of your Immigration number. If it is not yet too late I would like to have one, as I am very much interested in the future of Canada, and have been thinking seriously of going up there this fall and taking up land for myself. I feel as if I ought to take up land for myself now, and spend my time improving it, as my boys are now nearing man's estate, and there is no security like owning a piece of land. Kindly let me know what you think of the land lying west, towards the Rockies? I am more inclined for mixed farming—cattle raising chiefly—than wheat growing."

"We are now irrigating our crops in this part of the country. I believe there is little of that done in Canada. It beats rain all hollow. We are having a very cold and backward spring, and everything is very late this year."

"The boys have just come home with the mail. I see the "Advocate" in the batch, so I shall employ the remainder of this evening very profitably reading it."

On the Range After the Storm.

The storm of May 17th, 18th and 19th led to considerable losses in the range country. Adult range cattle will suffer little except in cases where their drifting was interrupted by wire fences, now too common for the rancher's taste, or where small knots went into the snows of the coulees. Calves, whether from range or dogie mothers, would suffer some. In some cases the losses would be larger. Dogie yearlings just into the country suffered heavily—in many cases up to fifty per cent.—and the dogie business will receive a setback in consequence.

The storm was much more severe in the State of Montana than in Alberta. We had a heavy fall of snow, but the temperature was not nearly so low. Lambs that had already come would perish, and the lambing generally was more than half over. Many adult sheep perished also, probably forty per cent. The loss in sheep and cattle in Montana is estimated at \$5,000,000. Many of the animals were frozen stiff. Though it has been a setback to Alberta, it is still the case that the severity was somewhat modified when compared with conditions even farther south.

The Yorkton-Wallace Plowing Match.

What we hope to call in the future the Yorkton annual plowing match was inaugurated near Anemone schoolhouse, eight miles north-east of Yorkton, on the 25th of May. The number of plows was somewhat disappointing, only eight teams being on the ground at nine o'clock, when the lands were struck out. Neither was it a success in the matter of spectators. Either or both these circumstances need not discourage the promoters of the local plowing match, for we have seen great institutions grow from smaller beginnings. Rather let the Yorkton plowmen find the cause of the lack of interest, and seek to remedy it by next year.

In principle, the plowing match was a success. The work done was of a high order, and the competition was keen. The Northumberland family (Farrells) carried all before them. The father, however, was beaten by both his sons. The prizes were awarded as follows: 1st, M. Farrell, Jr.; 2nd, R. Farrell; 3rd, M. Farrell, Sr.; 4th, W. Digby. There was also a boys' class (walking plows), in which good work was done. John Derry was first and Willie Moor second.

Ontario Agricultural College Graduates.

The graduating class of Ontario Agricultural College this year numbered sixteen. The course for the degree of B.S.A. extends over four years, and the number taking it is annually increasing. Of this year's class, ten specialized in agriculture, two in horticulture, two in chemistry, one in dairying, one in biology. The University of Toronto conferred the degrees on the 12th inst. The successful ones are F. W. Broderick, St. Catharines, Ont.; E. G. de Corioles, Isle of Mauritius; B. M. Eftyhithes, Asia Minor; T. D. Elderkin, Amherst, N. S.; A. P. Kitchen, Brucefield, Ont.; L. S. Klinck, Victoria Square, Ont.; L. A. La Pierre, Paris, Ont.; W. L. McDonald, Teeswater, Ont.; L. H. Newman, Andrewsville, Ont.; H. S. Peart, Nelson, Ont.; J. B. Rivara, Argentine Republic; H. Rive, Guelph, Ont.; W. J. Rutherford, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.; T. H. Sharp, Spanishtown, Jamaica; F. H. Silcox, Iona, Ont.; and D. H. Galbraith, Ellesmere, Ont., on taking a supplemental in agricultural bacteriology.

Edmonton's Industrial Exhibition.

The men behind the wheels of Edmonton Exhibition are getting things in good shape for a big show this year. In ten days from date it will be with us, and every farmer and stockman within reach owes to himself and family a day or two in the growing northern town. Every true citizen is bent upon building up the country in which he lives, and the best interests of the people within a reasonable distance of Edmonton are those of the show itself. Stand by it, therefore, not only by being present, but by giving every other support possible. There promises to be a good exhibit of live stock and agricultural products, besides other interesting and instructive features that will give those who attend recreation and food for much valuable thought. Reduced railway rates will prevail from all stations between Medicine Hat and Banff, on the main line, and south as far as McLeod. From Calgary the return fare will be only five dollars, so that a large number will surely attend.

Expert Swine Judges.

On June 17th there met at Des Moines, Iowa, an institution known as the National Association of Expert Judges. This organization has been in existence a little over a year, and was formed by the breeders of pure-bred swine for the purpose of encouraging better judging at shows. Their announcement this year read as follows: "All those desiring to learn the perfect points of the hog should by all means attend this meeting. Instruction will be given on the use of the score card in a practical work by the best judges. Here is where the old breeders brush up and the new ones learn."

Tapping Pine Trees for Turpentine.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a leaflet from Washington setting forth the advantages of a new method of tapping pine trees for turpentine. It is claimed for the new method that an increased output of 25 per cent. can be obtained.

Fair Dates.

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

SUMMER FAIRS.

Edmonton, Alta.	June 30, July 1 and 2
Glenboro, Man.	July 1
Wetaskiwin, Alta.	July 3 and 4
Calgary, Alta.	July 7 to 10
Carman, Man.	July 9 and 10
Yorkton, Assa.	July 14 and 15
Portage la Prairie, Man.	July 15 to 17
Shoal Lake, Man.	July 16
Morden, Man.	July 16 and 17
Minnedosa, Man.	July 16 and 17
Winnipeg, Man.	July 20 to 25
Brandon, Man.	July 28 to 31
Alameda, Assa.	August 4
Moosomin, Assa.	August 4
Killarney, Man.	August 4 to 6
Carberry, Man.	August 5
Melita, Man.	August 5 and 6
Fort Qu'Appelle, Central Assn.	August 5 and 6
Neepawa, Man.	August 5 and 6
Carnduff, Assa.	August 6
Wolseley, Assa.	August 7
Manitou	August 7 and 8
Gainsboro, Assa.	August 8
Prince Albert, Sask.	August 11 and 12
Regina, Assa.	August 11 and 12
Broadview	August 13
Strathcona	August 13 and 14
Wapella, Assa.	August 14
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	August 17 and 18
Lacombe, Alta.	August 20

FALL FAIRS.

Central Sask. (Saskatoon)	Sept. 29 and 30
Maple Creek, Assa.	Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1
Rosthern, Sask.	Oct. 1
Duck Lake, Sask.	Oct. 2
Carlyle, Assa.	Oct. 2
Medicine Hat, Assa.	Oct. 2 and 3
Kinistino, Sask.	Oct. 6
Fairmeade, Assa.	Oct. 6
Olds, Alta.	Oct. 6
Lethbridge, Alta.	Oct. 6 and 7
Innisfail, Alta.	Oct. 7
Grenfell, Assa.	Oct. 8
Red Deer, Alta.	Oct. 8 and 9
Pincher Creek, Alta.	Oct. 8

Institutes in Eastern Assiniboia.

Dr. Fletcher, accompanied by Mr. Angus Mackay, of Indian Head, will address meetings in Eastern Assiniboia, as per following list. These men are so well known here that there should be large meetings to hear their practical addresses.

June 22—Moosomin—2 p. m.
" 23—Hillburn—2 p. m.
" 23—Tantallon—8 p. m.
" 24—Sumner, Sumner's House—2 p. m.
" 24—Ohlen—8 p. m.
" 25—Cotham—2 p. m.
" 25—Broadview—8 p. m.
" 26—Wolseley—2 p. m.
" 26—Ellisboro—8 p. m.
" 27—Pheasant Forks—2 p. m.
" 27—Abernethy—8 p. m.
" 29—Fort Qu'Appelle—2 p. m.
" 30—Indian Head—2 p. m.
July 2—Cottonwood—2 p. m.
" 2—Lunsden—8 p. m.
" 3—Kennell—2 p. m.
" 3—Loon Creek—8 p. m.
" 4—Foxleigh—2 p. m.
" 6—Davin—2 p. m.
" 6—McLean—8 p. m.
" 7—Edgely—2 p. m.
" 8—Regina.
" 10—Calgary.

The last two will be under the auspices of the Territorial Natural History Society.

Along the Saskatchewan.

Anywhere between Edmonton and Prince Albert, on the south banks of the North Saskatchewan, the country is unsurpassed in the West for attractiveness and fertility. For hundreds of miles along the great river the undulating prairie stretches like a vast farm all ready for the plow. This country is, however, filling up very rapidly. Not only are the Americans occupying the land, but people from Australia and New Zealand are turning attention towards these fine farms. There never was such a good chance in the West as now for men of enterprise and thoroughness. In a few more years there will be no free lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The farms that to-day may be had for nothing or for \$2.00 an acre will be selling for \$20.00 an acre.—Hartney Star.

Prizes at Minnedosa Fair.

Among the special prizes which will be given at Minnedosa Fair on July 16th and 17th will be \$25.00 by the Union Bank for the best herd of Shorthorn cattle, and \$25.00 by the Bank of Hamilton for the best general-purpose team.

The Hamilton Shorthorn Sale.

The combination sale of Shorthorns at Hamilton, Ont., on June 9th, brought together a goodly gathering of substantial farmers and breeders, who were not disappointed in the character of the cattle offered, which were for the most part a good collection, brought out in excellent condition, and the management and conduct of the sale was creditable to all concerned. While no sensational prices were expected or realized, the best animals were taken at very respectable figures, nine of them at prices ranging from \$300 to \$500 each, or an average of \$360, while the contingent of 25 head contributed by Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co. made an average of \$212.50, Hon. John Dryden & Son's seven head averaged \$202.50, and Messrs. R. Mitchell & Son's two head sold averaged \$222.50, and the result for the entire 44 head sold figured out at \$187.85. The auctioneers were Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, and Geo. Jackson, Port Perry. Following is the sale list:

CONTRIBUTION OF MESSRS. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., ROCKLAND.

Lester's Pride (imp.); James A. Cochrane, Comp-ton, Que.	\$500
Ruby of Pine Grove 3rd; W. R. Elliot, Guelph	425
Lovely of Pine Grove; E. C. Attrill, Goderich	390
Susan (imp.); James I. Davidson, Balsam	350
Actress 6th (imp.); Ira B. Vannatter, Ballinafad	335
Scotch Fancy 2nd (imp.); Ira B. Vannatter	300
Sally of Pine Grove 2nd; Mrs. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton	300
Lady May (imp.); W. D. Flatt	265
Waterloo Princess 34th (imp.); Robert Charters, Egmondville	255
Flower Girl 13th (imp.); N. F. Wilson, Cumberland	230
Canadian Rosebud 4th; N. F. Wilson	220
Kilbearn Heather (imp.); Jas. Brown, Norval	190
Lady Forthton; W. A. Douglas, Caledonia	170
Beauty of Plantagenet; H. J. Davis, Woodstock	145
Lady Forthton 2nd; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston	120
Beauty of Bellevue; Chas. Priestman, Meaford	145
Missie of Neidpath 13th; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood	135
Canadian Rosebud 4th; N. F. Wilson	220
Canadian Rosebud 5th; D. Webber, Glanford	130
Bessie of Pine Grove; W. H. Easterbrook, Freeman	105
Earl's Missie; J. A. Lattimer, Woodstock	150
Jeanie of Pine Grove; W. H. Easterbrook	125
Missie Lass; E. C. Attrill	60
Eramosa Missie; W. H. Easterbrook	60
Loyalty (bull); Jas. Douglas, Caledonia	70

CONTRIBUTION OF HON. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN.

Rose of Towie 4th; W. D. Flatt	355
Adela; J. M. Gardhouse	290
Bridal Beauty; G. D. Plump, Paris	250
Victoria Beauty; H. J. Davis	160
Northern Blonde; Hudson Usher, Queenston	130
Lavinia Queen; W. D. Flatt	120
Beautiful; Hudson Usher	110

CONTRIBUTION OF R. MITCHELL & SON, FREEMAN.

Miriam (imp.); S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale	275
Princess Belinda; Chas. Priestman, Meaford	170

CONTRIBUTION OF CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON.

Lizzie Lorne; A. C. Pettit, Freeman	130
Nellie Fidget; Geo. Humphrey, Lockport, N. Y.	125
Morning Glory 6th; W. D. Flatt	120

CONTRIBUTION OF JAMES GIBB, BROOKS-DALE.

Eugenie's Pride; A. C. Pettit	160
Aggie Hazelwood; W. D. Flatt	135
Clara's Gem; W. A. Douglas	130
Annie Hazelwood 2nd; J. I. Flatt	90

CONTRIBUTED BY W. B. CAMPBELL, CAMPBELLCROFT.

Orange Duke; Alex. Isaac, Colony	60
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CONTRIBUTED BY A. J. WATSON, CASTLEBERG.

Lord Sackville; R. Darch, Glanford	90
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Good Grass in Dakota.

Frank M. Stewart, of Buffalo Gap, Secretary of the Western South Dakota Stock-growers' Association, says that grass on the range in his district is the best now that he has seen in ten years, and cattle are making great strides in fattening, and will be in fine shape at an early date. Mr. Stewart says the supply of cattle promises to be less than a year ago, but heavier than contributions from that State in 1901.

Automatic Register for Threshers.

Heretofore, the Government of Canada has refused to officially recognize an automatic measuring instrument used in estimating the number of bushels passing from the separator, but, in response to the entreaties of threshermen, a bill was recently introduced in the Dominion Parliament legalizing the use of these recording devices in future.

The Bath and West Show at Bristol.

The show at Bristol this year was in every respect a creditable event. The total number of entries exceeded any previous show of the society, although there were some small classes in some of the sections.

The number of Shire horses was not large, but some good individuals were out. The three-year-old, Hendre Royal Albert, was first among those three years and over. Mr. R. W. Hudson's Danesfield Mike, by Nateby Cashier, was considered the best two-year-old, with Hendre Ringleader standing next. The yearlings were not a particularly strong lot, a Hendre colt called Hendre Monk, by Hendre Baronet, led, and was closely followed by Yakesbury Victor, bred and shown by Mr. Cowing, and sired by Kinstroke Harold, the fourth horse in the senior class. There were a lot of mares with foals at foot, but Stanney Commotion, sired by the weighty Seldom Seen, was best, with Blythwood Nora next. The young mares and geldings were not very numerous, and the honors were divided between Lord Llangattock, Sir A. Henderson, Mr. Walpole Greenwell, Mr. P. Coats and Mr. Hudson.

Hackneys made up in quality what they lacked in numbers. Sir Walter Gilbey and Mr. Thornton were the largest exhibitors. Mr. Thornton's mare, Langton Lily, by Garton Duke of Connaught, was first in the senior class, and two, Merry Dorothy, by Royal Danegelt, and Loving Cup, by Ganymede, from the Eisenham stables, got second and third places. Merry Cayenne, Eisenham Stud, was a striking figure in the class for mares or geldings foaled in 1899 or 1900, and Gallant Girl, by Revival, also owned by Sir Walter, was the choice in the two-year-olds of the same section, with Mr. Thornton's Middleton Rosa, by Rosador, next. A lot of yearlings were out, Mr. Thornton getting first, and Mr. R.P. Evans second with Polonius. The stallion and championship classes had not been judged at the time of sending of our report.

In cattle, the Devons and South Devons were most numerous. Shorthorns were not as well represented as on some previous occasions. Mr. J. Deane Willis had the best three-year-old bull in C. I. V., by Brave Archer, although he is frequently faulted for his want of gaiety or commanding carriage. Mr. Hobbs came second with the well-known New Year's Gift. Bapton Scepter, the Dublin winner, by Bapton Duke, was first in yearling bull classes, and Roan Gift was his rival. The best cow was Rose of Underley 6th, owned by Miss Alice de Rothschild. Ringdale Crocus was best three-year-old, and Rose 4th, also from Mr. Thorley's herd, got first as two-year-old.

The Herefords were quite strong in numbers and quality, many different herds being represented. Jerseys also have an innings at this show. Their faults were quite conspicuous and the judge had quite a difficult task. It was the first time a single judge ever did the work alone. Guernseys made a very good show, and showed in better perfection than did the Jerseys. Eight breeds of sheep were represented, and all the classes were well filled. Hogs: Berkshires, Large Blacks, Large Middle and Small Whites and Tamworths were shown.

The Royal Show.

At the sixty-fourth anniversary meeting of the governors and members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the entries for the London show were announced. The entries of live stock reach the large total of 2,108, which, it will be seen, is considerably above the average; but as the show marks a new departure, and is deprived of the local entries which used to swell the numbers at the migratory meetings, it cannot be very well compared with any former exhibition. Cattle take the lead with the great entry of 944; sheep follow with 520; there are 422 horses and 222 pigs. It is only in the horse section that the entries do not equal expectations, but probably quality will compensate for the smaller number. Poultry have 763 entries; produce, 609; while there will be 456 implement stands, as against 340 last year, and a total of 15,585 feet of shedding, against 11,093. Thus the entries taken all over for the first show of the new series testify to progress, and will maintain its character as the largest and most comprehensive agricultural exhibition held anywhere.

Prof. Robertson's Health.

For some time past Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Agricultural Commissioner, has been in poor health, brought on by overwork. To prevent any serious outcome he has been ordered to take a complete rest for several months, so he left for the Old Country about the first of June. It is expected that he will be away about two months and that by that time he will have regained his wonted health and be able to resume his departmental duties.

T. S. Cooper's Jersey Sale.

The annual sale on May 30th of imported Jersey cattle belonging to Mr. T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., while not meeting the expectations of the owner, was yet a very successful one, as the following figures show: The 107 head disposed of made an average price of \$291. The four-year-old bull, Forfarshire, sold for \$1,750, the highest price of the day, to Filston Farms, Glencoe, Maryland. Flying Fox's Foxhall, two years old, brought \$1,050, Mr. T. W. Lawson, Boston, Mass., being the purchaser. The highest price for a female was \$1,725, for Golden Lad's Blue Belle, bought by Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C. The two-year-old heifer, Flying Fox's Brown Beauty, sold for

\$1,400 to Dr. C. E. Still, Kirkeville, Mo., and Nunthorpe's Fontaine, a seven-year-old cow, brought \$1,035. The three-year-old cow, Victoria of Trinity, by Napoleon Bonaparte, a son of Golden Lad, and out of Victoria of St. Martin, whose dam was by Golden Lad, was purchased for Dentonia Park Farm, Toronto, estate of the late W. E. H. Massey.

Veterinaries in Session.

The Central Canada Veterinary Association have adopted a constitution and by-laws providing rules for the conduct of business, a code of ethics regulating professional conduct, qualifications for membership, and a council to whom matters pertaining to the welfare of the association are referred. At a late meeting in Ottawa, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, V. S., Chief Veterinary Officer of the Dominion, called the attention of the local organization to the approaching annual gathering at Ottawa of the American Veterinary Medical Association, which every member of the profession should attend. On motion of Dr. Hollingsworth, of Ottawa, seconded by Dr. McGuire, of Cornwall, it was voted that the Central Canada Veterinary Association give the sum of one hundred dollars toward the entertainment of the A. V. M. A.

Newspapers Within the Empire.

Sir William Mulock's efforts to bring about greater intimacy between Canada and the other parts of the Empire by extending the distribution of Canadian newspapers, continue to bear fruit. Sarawak, Transvaal, Zanzibar, Gambia, Ceylon and British Honduras have just replied to the Postmaster General's note, and all signify their willingness to receive Canadian newspapers for distribution when these are posted in Canada at our domestic rates. Persons desirous of subscribing for or sending the "Farmer's Advocate" to friends in any of those countries will appreciate the privilege.

Have You a Friend

living in the States, in the East, or in Great Britain, who desires to better his position in life and is interested in the agricultural resources of Western Canada? If so, send us his name and address, and we will be pleased to send a copy of the handsome Exhibition Number of the "Farmer's Advocate," issued on July 6th, 1903, absolutely free. A postal card will do it. Write to-day to

**CIRCULATION DEPT.,
FARMER'S ADVOCATE,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.**

At Indian Head.

In a letter to the "Advocate," on June 3rd, Angus Mackay, Superintendent Indian Head Experimental Farm, said: "We are having perfect growing weather, and I think crops could hardly be in better condition at this date than they are this year."

Speaking of the half-acre plot of alfalfa clover, Mr. Mackay said it was not so promising as it appeared in early spring, owing to the dry weather which was experienced late in April and early in May.

Good Returns.

The "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:
Gentlemen,—My ad. in your valuable stock paper is bringing me some good customers from your country. Please continue my ad. Yours sincerely,
Hannah, North Dakota. JAMES AUSTIN.

Note the premium announcements describing the premiums which may be had for getting new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate."

Markets.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, June 15.—Good to prime steers, \$4.90 to \$5.50; poor to medium, \$4 to \$4.80; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.75; cows, \$1.60 to \$4.70; heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.85; canners, \$1.60 to \$2.90; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$6.75.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$5.90 to \$6.15; good to choice heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.25; rough heavy, \$5.85 to \$6.10; light, \$5.80 to \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.95 to \$6.15.

Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$4.60 to \$5.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$4.60; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.75.

Winnipeg Markets.

Cattle.—There has been no change in price since our last report, but there has been some improvement in the activity of the market. Good steers are worth 4½c., and one or two sales of choice are reported at 5c. per pound; butchers' ordinary, 3½c. to 4c.; stockers, \$17 to \$30; milch cows vary very much according to age and condition, and are selling at every price from \$30 to \$50.

Horses.—There is a splendid demand both by farmers and contractors, all the horses offered being readily sold at good prices. Good draft teams are selling at \$300 to \$450, and drivers are in good demand at fair prices.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs light, and price 6½c. The opinion is pretty general among packers that unless something unforeseen happens the price will continue around 6c. for some time.

Sheep.—Supplies are still very short, and practically all comes from Ontario. Prices are steady at 4½c. to 5c., off the cars, at Winnipeg. Lambs are coming in, but the quality is poor. They are selling from \$4 to \$5.50 apiece.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef.—There is great activity on the market at steady prices, 6c. to 7½c. per pound.

Mutton.—The supply is still very limited, and the prices keep firm at 10c. to 11c. for mutton and 12c. for prime lamb.

Pork.—Steady market, at 7½c. to 8c. per pound.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Supply seems to be almost exhausted in domestic poultry, and chickens are being imported to meet the keen and high-priced demand. The wholesale prices are: dressed chickens, 19c. per pound; ducks and geese, 9c. to 10c.; turkeys, 18c.; live chickens, 80c. to 85c. per pair.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Creamery Butter.—Supplies are steadily increasing and the price is from 13½c. to 19c.

Dairy Butter.—Supplies are increasing, and the quality is somewhat improved. The strictly choice is worth from 14c. to 15c. in Winnipeg. Lower grades sell as far down as 10c., and the amount of inferior quality is far larger than it should be.

Cheese.—Ontario is offering at 13½c. to 14c. to the retail trade; 10½c. to 11c. is being paid for Manitoba cheese, but as supplies are increasing prices are expected to drop almost immediately.

Eggs.—Trade is brisk, and the demand is still above the supply. The price is firm at 12½c. to 13c. net, Winnipeg. An early decline in price is looked for.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Wheat.—The Manitoba market values continue to show a slight but steady increase. Trading has not been active, but the situation is most hopeful. The following prices are quoted: No. 1 hard, 79½c.; No. 1 northern, 78½c.; No. 2 northern, 76c.; No. 3 northern, 72c.

Oats.—No special inducements are offered by dealers, and the greater quantity of sales are for immediate consumption, contractors being the heavy buyers. One cent of advance is offered for immediate supplies. No. 1 white, in carloads, are worth 32c.; No. 2 white, 31c.; feed grades, 29c.; seed oats, 35c. per bushel.

Barley.—There has been practically no variation in prices since our last report, and very little offering. No. 3 is quoted at 38c. in carloads. Fort William spot is worth from 35c. to 37c. on the track; feed grades, 30c. to 31c.

Flax.—Seed flax is now out of the market, and the price has declined to \$1.10 per bushel.

Hay.—Prices have dropped on account of an abundant supply. Fresh baled is selling at \$7 to \$7.50 per ton.

Mill Feed.—Prices have fallen off. Bran is now worth \$15, and shorts \$17 per ton.

Ground Feed.—The demand continues abreast of the supply. The prices are: oat chop, \$21 per ton; barley, \$16.50; barley and oats, \$18; spelt, \$16; screenings, \$12; oil cake, \$27.

Flour.—The demand holds steady, and present prices are: \$2.05 for No. 1 per sack of 98 lbs.; No. 2, \$1.90; No. 3, \$1.70; No. 4, \$1.40.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes.—Price advancing, and there is a likelihood of a rise to \$1.00 before the new crop is on the market. Present prices are: car lots, 65c. to 70c., on the track at Winnipeg; farmers' loads, 70c. to 75c. Supply of green vegetables is increasing, and prices are moderating.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 15.—Prime heaves sold at 4½c. to 5½c. per lb.; medium cattle, at 3½c. to 4½c.; and the common stock at 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. Many lots of cattle were left unsold.

Calves sold at \$1.25 to \$6 each.

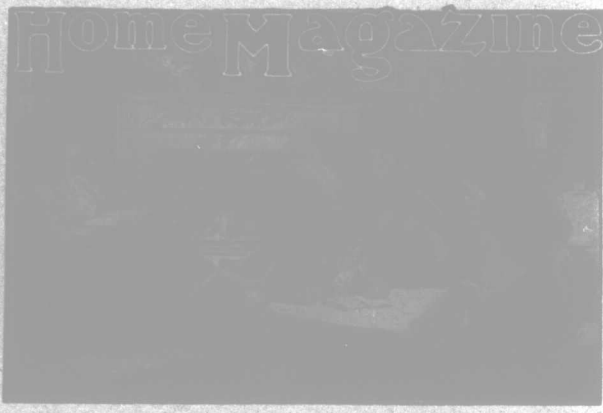
Sheep sold at 2½c. to 3½c. per lb., and lambs at \$2 to \$4 each.

Fat hogs sold at about 6c. per lb., weighed off the cars.

British Live Stock Markets.

London, June 15.—American cattle, 5½d.; Canadians, 5½d.; Argentines, 5½d.; Canadian sheep, 6d.; Argentines, 6½d. Last cargo of Argentines landed at Depford on Saturday.

Liverpool, June 15.—Canadian cattle, 5½d. to 5½d.



"Kind hearts are the gardens,
Kind thoughts are the roots,
Kind words are the blossoms,
Kind deeds are the fruits."

A Lesson from Brother Tom.

BY AGNES LOUIS PROVOST.

"I cannot understand what has changed Nellie so." Mrs. Howard spoke in troubled tones, her eyes on her daughter's empty place at the table. Her husband shook his head. He was getting a trifle impatient with Nellie. Tom finished his second plate of griddle-cakes, and intimated that he could dispose of a third. Then he announced his views on the subject:

"Now, mother, there's nothing the matter with Nell but pure airs. She has been away to school these two years, and last vacation she travelled with Aunt Nell, and was waited on until she was completely spoiled. Now she feels a little too large for the house. This morning she's late for breakfast again, and when she does come tralling in she'll have on that dressing-jacket thing that looks like a bath-robe cut in half. It gives me the blues to look at it. I hate those floppy things! I suppose she doesn't think it's worth while to dress up and be entertaining at home."

"Now, Tom dear!" admonished his mother, gently. "You must not be uncharitable with Nellie. Remember that she has studied hard this year. We will give her a chance to rest and I think she will soon come back to her old self."

Tom shook his head, unconvinced. He was a lively young gentleman just returned from his sophomore year at college, and his patience with his sister's new attitude was limited.

"It's a good thing to vary brain-work with physical exercise," he suggested wisely. "She crawls down late mornings, and if there is anything she might do round the house, she half does it and forgets the rest, or else she gets a headache and can't do anything. But she can spend hours writing fat letters to those girl friends of hers. When the Ellis boys come you'll see her down-stairs early, and not wearing that loose rag either."

"Tom, be careful!"

Mrs. Howard's word of warning came just in time. The dining-room door opened and Nellie entered, looking a trifle sleepy about the eyes. Her hair was combed somewhat less carefully than for more public occasions, and she wore the short, voluminous dressing-sack which was Tom's pet abomination.

"Good morning!" she said, smiling, but stopping to cover a bit of a yawn with her hand. "I'm sorry I'm so late."

There was a letter at Nellie's place, and as she opened and read it she gave an exclamation of pleasure.

"Oh, how lovely! It is from Jean Fairfax, mamma, and she says she can come. Saturday afternoon—that's to-morrow. Why, that is when your college friends come, isn't it, Tom? Oh, I am so glad she can come! She is such a dear!"

Nellie sat up straighter and evinced considerably more interest in life, but Tom, gravely finishing his coffee, apparently forgot to answer her question. His critical eyes roved severely over the wide-spreading little dressing-sack, which ended a few brief inches below his sister's naturally trim waist, and Mr. Howard, watching him, smiled significantly across the table at his wife.

After breakfast Tom hunted up his mother as she was busy about her household duties.

"Now," he said, "if you have a lot to do, make Nell work. I hear her at the piano this minute. Oh yes, I know she doesn't mean anything, but it's high time she did mean something. She's all right, really, only she's careless and spoiled, and you always did let us impose on you."

Mrs. Howard shook her head and smiled, but she loved the affectionately scolding tone which her big son occasionally adopted toward her. Tom had not finished yet.

"Now, mother, let's make a bargain, honor bright. If I undertake to cure Nell with heroic treatment, will you aid, abet and encourage my nefarious schemes? You needn't do much; just stand by me. For instance, I didn't tell her, but I have received word that the Ellis boys will get here late to-night, instead of to-morrow afternoon. I want to smuggle them in so that Nell won't know they are here. Will you help me?"

Mrs. Howard looked at him seriously. "Tom, I do not wish you to do anything to humiliate Nellie, at least unnecessarily. Still, I think you are right.

It hurts me to think of causing her pain, but I do think it will be the best thing for her. I have tried to speak with her gently, but I know she merely thought that I was carping and unkind and that we do not quite understand her. She does not realize how careless she has grown. Now be careful, Tom!" "All right," said Tom, cheerfully, and he was off like a whirlwind.

Nellie was not quite so late as usual to breakfast on Saturday morning, perhaps because she was expecting Jean Fairfax, and had awakened with a more lively interest in her every-day life. Her hair was a trifle reckless, and she wore the short, pink dressing-sack as she came into the dining-room. At the door she started guiltily, and a wave of warmer pink swept over her face and neck and tingled in the very edges of her hair.

Two strange young men sat at the table, laughing and chatting with her father and mother and Tom. They were tall—Nellie particularly admired tall men—one of them slim, with glasses and shrewd, twinkling eyes behind them, and the other broad and heavy, with a head of hair which proclaimed him to be none other than "Billy" Ellis, Tom's football hero.

Tom looked up innocently as Nell, of cruel necessity, came forward and took her place, giving an apprehensive twitch to her spreading draperies and wishing fervently that she were at the north pole, with that wretched Tom and his friends at the south pole. Tom apparently was utterly oblivious that anything was wrong, and cheerfully introduced his friends with an explanatory, "They came last night, you know."

Nellie sat through her breakfast in a far from happy frame of mind. Tom was horrid not to tell her, and she hated that dressing-sack! The Ellis boys were nice, though, and she brightened and tried to talk, but in some way Tom kept the conversation going so rapidly, only including his parents, that she found it difficult to say anything. Billy Ellis thought Tom's sister was "jolly pretty," only he didn't care for that loose thing she wore, and he wondered why she was so quiet. His brother Preston watched her reflectively from behind his glasses, and concluded that there was some electricity in the domestic atmosphere, and that Tom was probably the cause of it.

Breakfast had never seemed so long to Nell, and as soon afterwards as she could find her brother alone, she cornered him indignantly.

"Tom Howard, I think it was perfectly horrid of you! Why didn't you tell me, instead of letting me come down to breakfast looking like this?"

There were volumes of scorn in the tone in which she designated her general appearance. Tom looked at her in injured surprise.

"That? Why, I thought you liked it, although I must say I don't think much of it myself. Of course, I could have let you know, if I'd known you felt that way. They just came late last night. Besides, if that rig is good enough for us, it's good enough for other people."

Brothers can sometimes be brutally frank. Nell colored, feeling that the conversation was taking an unfortunate turn, but she had another, and to her a very real, grievance.

"And you were actually rude, too! You never gave me a chance to say a word, and I had to sit there like a wooden doll. I know they thought me queer and stupid. You never used to act this way."

"Well, I can't seem to suit you," said Tom, resignedly, and his sigh was eloquent of injured virtue. "I thought you were so worn out and everything from school, and you've been so mopy all along, that I just exerted myself to take your share of the conversation of your shoulders. You haven't talked much to us during breakfasts, you know —"

"Oh, you needn't bother explaining!" Nell interposed, and marched away with all the dignity she could command under such trying circumstances. But there was a choking feeling in her throat, and once out of her brother's sight she fled swiftly to her room and wept.

"Oh, oh!" she wailed in the depths of a pillow. "Wasn't it just too horrid of him? And I saw the football one looking at this d-dreadful thing! I know he thought it wasn't nice, and I looked just like a balloon!"

A flushed and tear-stained face rose suddenly from the pillow, the objectionable garment was whisked off, rolled into an ignominious ball, and viciously stuffed behind the bureau.

"Oh, I just hate you, and I'll never wear you again outside this room, never, never, never!"

The recollection that Jean Fairfax would be with her that noon was a faint comfort. Nell bathed her face, and began to prepare for her friend's coming.

At lunch, Tom obligingly let the conversation go where it would, and Nell's spirits rose until Billy Ellis concluded that Tom's sister was a "jolly little thing," and turned his head in her direction so frequently that her brother's eyes gleamed with delight. But the wound still rankled, and Nellie could hardly wait to get Jean Fairfax home from the station before she poured her morning's woe into that sympathetic ear. Jean looked a little blank and paused with hat-pins half out.

"Oh, do you wear your dressing-sack at breakfast, Nell?"

"Why, yes, just at home. Don't you?"

"Well, no, not out of my room. You see, papa and the boys hate those loose things so—most men do,

I think. Besides, there are a good many of us and only one servant, so I am pretty busy helping mother mornings. If I didn't dress before breakfast, I shouldn't get time afterward. You don't have to do anything, but amuse yourself, do you, you lucky old dear?"

Nell did not have much to say. She was looking doubtful.

By Monday morning the family had already fallen into the habit of lingering at the breakfast table. There was much to linger for. Three times in succession Mr. Howard had put his coffee down untasted, to laugh heartily at a lively skirmish between Preston Ellis and Jean Fairfax.

"Would you two mind suspending hostilities for a few moments?" queried Tom. "I should like to plan a little gadding. How about a tally-ho party for Thursday? We don't own one of those swell things ourselves, but I know of a first-class one we could hire, and pretend we owned it when once we were out of town."

"Oh, good!" Nell's eyes shone with excitement, but Tom suddenly looked doubtful.

"Oh, I'm so sorry, sis. I really forgot you," he said, contritely. "Are you sure you could stand it? It's a long ride, you know, and you might find it tiring."

"Why, of course, I could stand it! What nonsense!" Nell turned to her brother in incredulous astonishment.

"Well, if you really think it would not exhaust you," he said dubiously. Then, turning to the others, he added, in grave explanation:

"You see, Nell's health has been very delicate since her return from school. I suppose she studied too hard, but she seems all worn out—just hangs around without any ambition at all, and we want her to be in better shape before she goes back."

He said it with such frank innocence of manner, and turned toward her with such a touchingly solicitous air, that it was out of the question to take exception to this remarkable statement. Nell's cheeks burned as she remembered that she had never looked plumper and healthier in her life. She felt a hysterical desire to laugh as Billy Ellis turned to her with a wondering, "Is that so? Why now, that's too bad." But, after all, it was no laughing matter. Billy was reflecting that it was extremely disappointing that Tom's pretty sister should be one of the eternally tired kind.

"Well, then, the tally-ho goes for Thursday," continued Tom, equably. "And Billy and I were saying yesterday that it would be jolly to have an all-day, out-of-doors, do-as-you-please trip down the river, a sort of picnic with modern improvements. We could invite a few people we know, besides ourselves, and take a load of things for the inner man. How about that, mother? Is Katie too busy? Would it be much trouble to get us up some stuff for to-morrow?"

"If it is going to make Mrs. Howard any trouble," announced Billy Ellis, decidedly, "it won't come off, and that settles it."

"Why, I can do it!" quickly interposed Nellie. "Mother needn't do anything."

"Yes, and I'll help. Mrs. Howard mustn't do a single thing but sit in a big chair and give orders. Nell and I can do it all."

Jean nodded her head conclusively as she made this statement, but Tom's anxious gaze was again bent on his sister.

"Don't be reckless, sis. There will be a lot of extra cooking to do, you know, and it might give you one of your headaches. I know you used to make cakes and things, but you're not used to it now, and we don't want you to overdo yourself."

"O Tom, how utterly ridiculous! Why, I am just as well as—as you are!"

Nell tried to speak lightly, but she could have cried then and there. It was too humiliating for a plump, rosy girl of nineteen to be held up before strangers as a dejected invalid.

Tom's medicine was by no means exhausted; in fact, he considered that his heroic treatment was just begun, but Mrs. Howard had keener eyes than he for signals of distress, and she felt that Nell had been punished enough. Her eyes conveyed a quiet warning to Tom, who responded gallantly and led the conversation promptly to less personal topics.

When Mrs. Howard went into the kitchen a few moments later, she found her daughter and Jean already there, attired in voluminous aprons. Katie, more than ever busy with this household of young people on her hands, had thankfully improved the opportunity to slip upstairs. Nell was busy collecting materials for her cakes, but there were signs of a storm in her flushed face and unsteady lips. As Mrs. Howard opened the door, she recklessly dropped an egg and hurled herself tempestuously into those ever-ready arms, which closed warmly about her.

"O mamma, mamma, I think Tom is just too horrid! I know I've been a mean, selfish thing, and I just hate myself, but I will help you all I can, and won't wear that horrid sack, or come down late, or be lazy and careless, or—oh, dear!"

Mrs. Howard bent tenderly over the brown head laid in woe and repentance on her shoulder. Tom came swinging in at the back door, thinking remorsefully that perhaps he had been a little hard, and wanting to make peace with Nell. He stopped short as he saw them. Jean, ever tactful, motioned him to come in, and slipped quietly out of the door.—[Youth's Companion.

Country Life in Springtime.

Spring has come again. Once more we have seen the winter's snow waste away and gradually disappear. Once more the streams have filled with water, and the water has begun to swarm with beetles and snails and "wrigglers" of every description. Once more the little spring flowers have pushed their dainty heads through the sod, and smiled to greet us after their long sleep. All round us the magician's rod is at its transforming work. The softest, tenderest shade of green is stealing gradually over every bush and tree. Birds sing, calves and foals and little pigs frisk and frolic about, and the children laugh and play. All nature seems to be glad and bright under the influence of the balmy spring.

This is a time of music. If one is energetic enough to get up early in the morning and go out of doors, one will be well repaid. It sounds sometimes as if all the birds in the country had agreed to meet and give a concert. Blackbirds, robins, canaries, sparrows, wrens, all join in the chorus, and the solemn crows sit round and caw a sweet accompaniment. And the morning chorus is not the only one. At night in every pool the frogs keep up their ceaseless song. Innumerable wild ducks and snipe quack and scream and whistle, and the "mud-hens" call plaintively, "Come back! Come back!" The song perhaps best loved of all is just beginning, and will soon be in full swing—the evening hymn of the mosquito. Barnyard sounds are also plentiful. The cow-bells tinkle as the cows come home at milking time, hungry calves call for their suppers, and the little chicks chirp and twitter as they settle down for the night.

Country life in spring is very beautiful, especially to those who live in cities and view it longingly from a distance. But the farmers and their families find plenty of other occupations besides enjoying the sights and sounds of nature. The fields are waiting for attention, and the farmer has to tramp up and down for miles behind plow or harrow or seeder. On some farms there are thousands of roots to be picked off the fields, and this means days of aching backs and blistered hands. And the poor folks can't rest even when they leave their fields for the day. If they only could stop then, it wouldn't be so bad, but the cows will not milk themselves, unfortunately, and when supper is over, "the hard-working man" has to set out for them.

Some cows have nice dispositions, and come home just at milking time, so as not to give any trouble, but others are not so accommodating, and, temped by the fresh-springing grass, they wander on for miles. The farmer blesses them gently as he wanders after them, but at last he gets them in the stable, and his fun begins. The sober old milk cows are soon disposed of, but now, and then there is a wild heifer to break in to milk, and this is rather exciting. She kicks and plunges, and if she is not well fastened, attempts to use horns as well as hoofs. The farmer sticks to it, however, and presently succeeds in tying her hind legs with a rope. This, by rights, should fix her, but she has no intention of giving in so soon. She waits till her master is settling down on his milking stool, and then she calmly lies down. The farmer jumps up and applies a persuader, but, of course, has to take the rope off before the heifer can get up. Then, in desperation, he makes up his mind to milk her and take all the kicks coming without saying a word. But the animal has another trick left, and she simply holds her milk and refuses to give any. At last, however, the master gets a pail of chop to coax her with, and whilst she is busy with this, before she remembers what was going on, he has her milked. Heifers like this don't often give very much milk after all the trouble, and as the farmer ruefully surveys his bruises and the little drop of milk in the pail, he wonders, "What's the good of milking, anyway?"

The milking over, one more pleasant job remains—the calf-feeding. The calves hear the rattle of the pails as the farmer brings them their milk, and half a dozen charge him with waving tails and tongues expectant. They seem to have an idea that they should all drink at once, out of one pail, and it takes quite a lot of persuasion to teach them more sensible methods. The new calves, which have to learn to drink, are the best, however. They are even more obstinate, in their way, than the heifer. They bunt, and kick, and twist, and wriggle, and lie down, and upset the milk, and do anything at all but drink, till sometimes they have to be fairly starved into obedience.

In between all this work, however, even the farmer takes a holiday once in a while, if he is not too old. "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," and he thinks he will set out and call on a young lady friend. He likes to combine business with pleasure, and he has to take a load of oats over to the girl's father, so he loads up his wagon with sacks and starts out. Perhaps he has several miles to go, and he jogs along, enjoying the bright sunshine and the beautiful spring scenery. But his pleasure is soon marred. Here is a bog he has to cross, and the spring thaws have left it full and soft. He cautiously selects the firmest-looking place, and urges his horses on. In they flounder, but the wagon sticks, and one of the horses lies down. The happy

farmer has to get out, wading up to his knees, and unhitch the team before they can get free of the mud. Fortunately, he prepared for accidents by putting a logging chain in his wagon, so he gets the horses on dry ground on the other side of the bog, and hitches them up again with the chain. They make a gallant effort to pull the wagon out, but only succeed in fetching the tongue away, leaving the wagon stuck in the bog. The end of it all is that he has to go off to the nearest house for help, and the wagon has to be pried out with rails. By the time things are set right, it is so late that the young man has to go home, again, and decide that spring is not a suitable time for paying calls.

But things like this don't happen very often, and in spite of a few drawbacks, spring is a very pleasant time. One gets rather tired of the cold winter days and the monotonous snow. And everything is so fresh and bright and beautiful now, that, mud or no mud, work or no work, we are all heartily glad that once more it is spring. A CANADIAN COUSIN.
Penhold, Alta., April 1st.

A Dish-washing Game.

On Mondays, before I go to school,
I wash the dishes. It's mother's rule
So Bridget can sort the clo'es.
To help me to get them quickly done
I've made up a game that's lots of fun,
And here is the way it goes:

The forks are voyagers, and their wives
Are the tablespoons and the silver knives;
The teaspoons are babies wee;
Each platter, saucer and cup's a boat
In which from the dishpan port they float—
They're shipwrecked when out at sea.

The soap-sud breakers dash fierce and high,
But all hands are saved, and rubbed 'till dry.
The wrecks are towed in to shore,
In closet harbor they safely stay
'Till sailing date on another day,
They bravely embark once more.

And washing the dishes in this way
Is nothing but fun. And I always say—
And mother agrees with me—
"If work's on hand it's a splendid plan
To do it the jolliest way you can."
Just try it yourself and see.
—Good Housekeeping.

The Quiet Hour.

The Daily Round.

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

The people of Jericho are hiding behind closely-barred gates; no one is allowed to go in or out, for the enemy's camp is near at hand. Wonderful tales are told of the magical power exercised by the great host encamped in Gilgal, and whose attack is daily expected. One thing is certainly known in Jericho, the fact that in some mysterious way the river Jordan was stopped in its headlong descent to the Dead Sea—dammed up at the time of harvest when it overflows all its banks—that the Israelites might cross over dryshod.

It is early morning, and the army of Israel is astir. Will the city be attacked to-day? It looks like it, for see the long procession streaming out of the camp and marching round the walls. Not a word is spoken during that strange march. The men on the walls of Jericho gaze in astonishment and terror. Is this a magical charm, or has the Israelite army gone mad? After circling the city once the procession marches back to camp. For six days this apparently meaningless parade is repeated. The people of Jericho become used to it, and their fears fade as they see that no attempt is made to attack them. But on the seventh day there is a change in the proceedings, for the procession starts unusually early and goes round the city seven times. Silently the men of war continue their weary and monotonous round. They are obeying orders, as soldiers are bound to do, but it seems a useless expenditure of time and energy. At least, it would seem so; but the God who has helped them so often has commanded it, and He can conquer for and with them by any means He chooses to make use of. Then comes the command: "Shout, for the Lord hath given you the city!" At the sound of the trumpets, and the great shout of triumph which suddenly rises from all the men of war, the massive walls, which they could never break through alone, fall down flat and the city is easily won.

This sounds more like a legend or fairy tale than sober history, doesn't it? Yet it is a type

of what all spiritual battles should be, and one of God's great object lessons for His people in all ages. Let us look a little deeper into its meaning. We, like the Israelites, are given a daily task to do for God. We are sworn to His service, and our work here is to fight for Him and extend His kingdom, yet the work He gives most of us seems quite useless as mission work. Every day our hands are full of common-place duties, which have to be done all over again to-morrow. We seem to make no progress. Those we wish to win for God are shut behind a wall of reserve which we cannot break down. We are dumb on the subjects we care for most; or, if we do speak, the words seem to go in at one ear and out at the other, leaving no impression behind. Let us take courage. God means to win the world through men, women and children, and He can do it in any way or by any means. Everyday work, faithfully and cheerfully done because He has commanded it, makes more impression on the world than sermons; and when He does give the command to speak, the words come with tremendous force from those who seven days in the week have been steadily and quietly doing what they have to do. The Gospels, which simply tell the story of a Life, win more souls to Christ's service than the Epistles.

"Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain,
And blessing falling us once or twice
May come if we try again."

God gives victory, often very suddenly, to those who have been patiently plodding on day after day for years. Then think of the encouragement here for parents, teachers and pastors. If they keep on adding line to line, precept to precept, although very little impression may seem to be made, never fear but that some day the word of God so faithfully instilled will become quick and powerful and sharper than any two-edged sword, and the citadel so long besieged will surrender to God. But, remember, work is not enough. The ark of God was carried in the van of that mysterious procession; every day it circled the city, and one day in the week it passed round it seven times. We, too, must carry the ark—the sign of God's presence—always with us, praying each day for the souls we seek to win for Him, and praying most of all on Sundays.

"We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and summer rain
Must do their part and perform it all,
Over and over again."

Then let us be as confident of victory as Israel was. The great shout of praise and triumph rose before the battle began. God had promised victory to them if they faithfully performed their part, and, hopeless as it seemed, they were quite sure He would keep His word. Don't we sometimes get discouraged because no visible result follows our obedience? We are pleased to call our faithlessness "humility," saying that we are not wise or good enough to do any great work. Let us remember Jericho, and believe that God is able to conquer by weak and feeble instruments. In fact, He sometimes chooses inadequate instruments on purpose, so that it may be very plain that the victory is His gift. Think of Gideon going up against the Midianites, who were "as grasshoppers for multitude; for both they and their camels were without number." With only 32,000 men he might well fear defeat; but God told him that his army was too large, lest the people vaunt themselves, saying, "Mine own hand hath saved me." When those who were fearful and afraid were sent home, the little army of 10,000 was still too large. Gideon showed great faith when he obediently reduced his force to 300, and went out against the great host of Midian with no weapons, trusting only in the power of God.

We are all given three great lessons to study over and over again, because they are so difficult. The first we learn through many a failure, many a defeat—the knowledge of our own weakness. The second is harder to learn, but far more valuable—dependence on the almighty power of God. The third is, "God helps those who help themselves."

When we fail, it proves that we have been trusting too much in ourselves, too little in God, or idly expecting Him to do everything. But don't let us forget that an apparent failure is often a great victory. A daily march round a city seemed a hopeless way of conquering it, and our Lord's death on the Cross seemed a hopeless way of winning dominion over the world. Only God can foresee results. Our part is to do our duty seven days in the week, and not talk too much, as I am doing now, having, as usual, overstepped my allotted space.
HOPE.

A Devonshire Idyl.

I hope you are not tired of my chatter about Devonshire, for I want to pass on to you a remnant or two of one of the sweetest bits of local patchwork I have ever come across; and this patchwork is made up of real bits which have been treasured in the memory of a real person, about real people who lived in the Devonshire nook of which she writes, a half a century ago. Mrs. O'Neill is the author, not only of the Devonshire Idyls from which I have stolen her story of "Mary's old Mug," but also of another book full of local touches, called "Told in the Dimples," which means twilight, the gloaming or the dusk. These books have been lent to me, but I must try to get them if still in print, and don't I wish I could hand them on to the readers of our Home Magazine in their entirety, instead of snipped up into little bits, as our limit of space makes imperative?

This particular idyl is introduced by a very delightful description. "Yes, 'Mary's old Mug' is full of Devonshire pictures, and Devonshire pictures cannot be described in those common words which we all understand, being what are taught in the board schools, so if you were not born in Devonshire, as I was, you will not understand about the little cottage standing on the sloping side of the 'goyle,' nor that a 'dishwasher' is just a little bird with a white breast and a short tail, which makes the prettiest bob curtsies, as it stands on the edge of that fairy waterfall in Liddicombe Lake. The cottage stood, then, on the side of the goyle, and old Mary lived in it. Years and years ago Mary's man built it to bring home his 'Missus' to. She was a proper Devonshire maid, straight and slim, with bright black eyes, and very outspoken, as most west country maids be, and when her young man had 'walked' with her all a long summer through, walked and fro over the common to the sound of the church bells on a Sunday afternoon, he with a bit of lad's-love in his buttonhole, and she with her 'common prayer' folded in a clean cotton handkerchief with a pink border to it, and a spray of flowering thyme put in to mark the Psalms, she thought it was about time to do something more than walk to church together, and so, when Jan said to her, 'What be thinking of, Molly, then?' she spoke up and said, 'Where be us gwine to live to, Jan? There ain't no cot that I know hereabouts, and thee mustn't set thyself down fur away from tly work?' Jan proposes that they should live with his mother, but wise Molly declines. 'Nay, lad, nay. I don't hold with two livyers under one roof. Give us a place to ourselves, Jan, and let I be missus in it.' And so, with the help of Molly's 'feyther,' Jan built that little house mostly with his own hands, and in it for more than sixty years Mary 'lay down missus and got up master,' as we say hereabouts. Jan was a brave, steady chap, and he lived out his appointed span of life in that little cob cottage with the thatched roof, and never knew but what he was master of it. He was slow and steady, but she was 'flippant on her feet' and sharp with her tongue, and ordered all that came into the house, and most that went out of it."

The following episode gives a pretty little picture of how Molly got her own way without Jan finding out why he did not always get his. "When the first baby arrived, Jan wanted 'the little maid' called Lizbuth, Betty for short, after his mother, but Mary said 'Us'll call her Tamasina, after my granny who gave me the blue mug there.' The missus held her tongue till the Sunday came when she and her gossips took the child to church. As she hitched up the big teakettle to the chimney crook, and raked up the ashes before starting, she said to her man, 'I tell 'ee what, Jan, us'll have a drop o' elderberry wine to-night, and a hot toast in it. Wilt thee broach the little cask before us go away, Jan? and I'll dust out grandmother's mug, and us'll drink the little maid's health out of it. Us couldn't do no less, could us, seeing her's named to grandmother?' Jan scratched his head, and made answer after a bit, 'No, us couldn't, I s'pose,' and quite forgot how he had once though Elizabeth such a fine name." The story goes on to tell how when the parson had said "Tamasina, I baptize thee," Jan looked round at his wife, and "saw her winking away a bright tear, as she thought of the grandmother who had been so good to her, and taught her to spin and to sew,

and 'learnt her behavior,' he forgot all about 'Lizbuth' for the second time, and thought Tamasina the finest name that ever was, and I really think that he enjoyed himself all the more because his missus had had her way.

"As the years passed on, Tamasina and the five children succeeding her, well brought up by their parents, were all out in the world, some with children of their own, and others with homes in

neatly plaited Sunday cap, over which she places her little old black silk bonnet, the full white borders framing the withered cheeks. I wish we could follow her, as with her "clean, blue-checked apron tied on, the black 'turnover' pinned across 'vitty,' the turves raked together to keep her fire alive, the door key hidden in the thatch, she starts off for her three-mile walk to sell her gooseberries. 'Her'll never see eighty again, for all her's so spry, and what us'll do for our arrants when the Lord pleases to take her, I don't know, not I,' said the farmer's wife who buys her gooseberries, and entrusts her with the eggs she is to carry to Ashcombe and exchange for her into the reels of cotton, the ounce of cloves, the quarter of blue, the pound of blacking, at the village shop.

"Tucked away in her basket on her return journey are helpful neighborly gifts, 'an odd duck's egg, a bit of cold bacon, or a figgy cake hot from the oven.' 'What can a body want more,' asks grateful Molly, 'than a full belly, a warm back, and a good thatched roof over their heads?'"

At last the end comes, and the writer of Molly's simple little annals, to whom she has already given the old blue mug, is fetched hastily to her bedside. "God bless 'ee, my dear, I knowed you'd come! No, you can't do nothing for me. You can't give me a new inside, and this one's wored right out. I've worked hard in my time, I have, and the children's all put out in the world; and now I'm going to my old man, and he'll be main glad to see me. The things is all ready in the big chest, and I'm all washed and clean; folks won't have much trouble to lay me 'vitty' in my coffin.....I'd Jem come?"

When Jem comes, her eldest lad, a man of sixty, he bows his head and "cries his heart out," whilst she whispers what cannot fail to comfort him, and with the words, almost inaudible, "I'm quite ready," passes peacefully to the sleep which on this side eternity knows no waking. "As I look into the old blue mug she bequeathed me," says the writer of this true story, "I see all the memories it is full of, the familiar old face, with its lines smoothed out by the tender hand of death, smiling out of the net borders she herself had plaited, at the old friends who had gathered around to show their respect to one who had lived out a long life amongst them, a hard life, but never a discontented or abject one, and with the memories come a glint of the sunshine and the scent of the moorland, and almost the very sound of the ringing voices of the children's hymns which attended her to her grave at the side of her faithful Jan."

A somewhat colorless life, perhaps some of my readers may say, but surely one which in its sweet content and self-forgetfulness cannot be without its wholesome lesson in the "art and joy of humble life." H. A. B.

Domestic Economy.

Worry and hard work use up much nerve force, and so leave less nerve force for exercise. But, on the other hand, the exercise will free the blood from some of its impurities, and thus counteract the effect of worry. It seems almost as if pure blood were as valuable to exercise as strong blood is. The blood of the Indians, who can run fifty miles in the day, is not strong, at least it is not strong because of much food, but it is apparently very pure.

If you would take much exercise with ease and enjoyment, here is a summing up of the main points: Be careful and temperate in diet; go to bed early; breathe correctly; use light clothing and proper shoes; do the exercise correctly; especially practice the individual parts of it by themselves beforehand till they become easy and half automatic; play games or use some other form of competition; move rhythmically; use, if possible, the large muscles of the body, and let each movement be a preparation for the rest; stop before serious fatigue has been reached; and, last, but not least, don't worry during exercise; throw your whole heart and soul into the pursuit.

Kindly words, sympathizing attentions, watchfulness against wounding others' sensitiveness, these cost very little, but they are priceless in value.



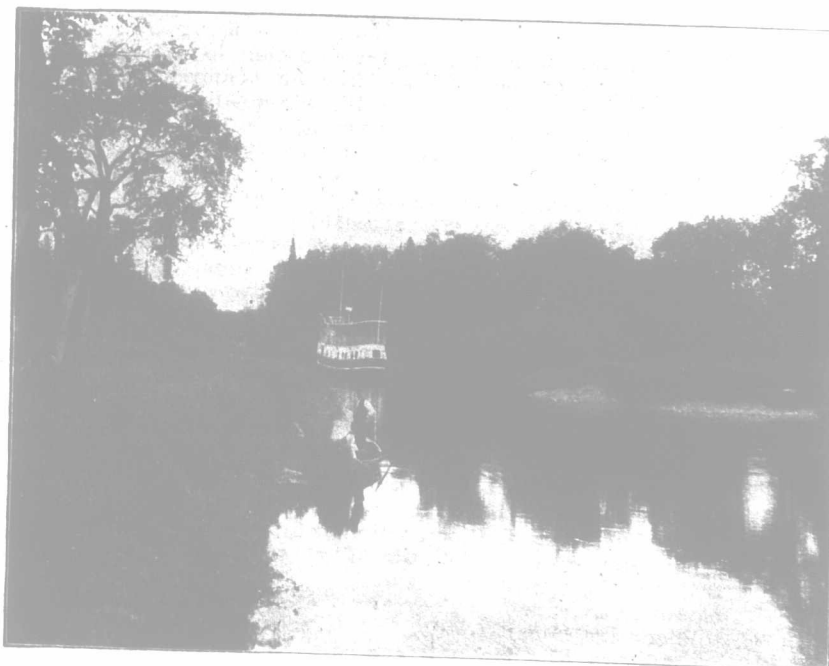
SHADOW RIVER, TRIBUTARY TO MUSKOKA LAKES.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

to rest in the "God's acre" near by, but Mary still lived on in the old cob house in the goyle, which her man had built, her grandmother's mug still hanging on the dresser hook, as she sat in the settle by the turf fire, knitting long gray stockings for the farmers' wives, whose hands were too full of children and chicken and dairy work to have much time to spare for sitting down quiet and knitting. But Mary had plenty of time. Her man was gone, her children were gone, and her own little bits of work were all easily done up early in the day.

The story tells touchingly of brave Molly's sturdy efforts to maintain her independence, how she could no longer afford the gooseberry pie, which at Whitsuntide had never failed to appear on their homely table, for they had gooseberries before anyone else, for had not John built the house "in a goyle, that ran east and west, and was 'loo' from the cold north winds, with its garden sloping to the southern sun.

"But poor John was gone, and so was gooseberry pie in that cottage. For when the parish allows you one and sixpence a week, 'tis all you can do to buy your loaf of bread, your bit of tea, and now and then a quarter of a pound of butter. One and sixpence won't buy everything, but



ON THE MAGNETAWAN RIVER.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

Mary 'never wanted anything, not she, thank God,' as she would say many a time. Folks who have gooseberries in their garden spots can sell them, and so they can their currants when they wax red and black in the summer sun."..... Mary measures three good quarts in the blue mug, covers them with a rhubarb leaf, dous her



Dear Friends,—Since bidding adieu to you last I have written just exactly six letters for the Ingle Nook—six of them!—and have torn them all up! You see, there were about five thousand things I wanted to say—no, hardly five thousand, I must take a little off that, or you will be thinking there has been a huge mistake somewhere, and that Lawrence Boythorn has got into Dame Durden's shoes. (By the way, do you read Dickens?) Well, as I was saying, there were a whole lot of things that I wanted to say all at once, and they kept going down in such a higgledy, piggedly sort of fashion, that I just got disgusted, and tore them all up; the papers, of course, not the ideas.

Well, after tearing up the sixth, I was not just in very good humor. One hates to be wasting time; and yet, after all, is one ever wasting time when one is trying? That is a question. However, when I was just getting as "mad" as could be, I put the scraps of paper away, right out of sight, and went out and sat down on the green grass, in the shade of a tree. It's a fine plan, that. When you are out of sorts, just go away by yourself for a little while, and sit down in the very quietest, pleasantest spot you can find, for a little rest. Then you will get time to cool off and become sane again. You know I always hold that one is hardly normal when one is cross, or blue, or unhappy; at least, without having some really good cause for being so. It's simply wonderful, when you do this, to see how quickly the clouds begin to rise and dissipate, until nothing is left but just the "teeniest" little bit of mist, even that all shot through with bright beams that give promise of more. And so you find yourself again quite calm and happy, with the sunshine and the green grass and the waving trees all about you—just as they are—and you begin to wonder whether there were really any clouds at all or not, or whether you had not been, for a little while, only a disagreeable old crosspatch.

Well, as I sat beneath the trees, I presently found myself listening to the birds. They were out in great chorus. A cat-bird was gurgling and trilling (by the way, why did they give so ugly a name to so sweet a songster?—he seldom mews); a tiny yellow warbler was swelling his wee throat on the top of a young spruce; another species of warbler, a little, steel-colored fellow—I don't know his name, but I wish I did—was at it too; farther away a meadow-lark was piping his weird, silvery song; from the heart of the swamp a white-throated sparrow was reiterating his, "I love dear Canada, Canada, Canada!" It was a concert well worth listening to, and a peculiar one too. Here there were five different songsters, each singing his own song, and yet the result was harmony. That's the strange thing about bird-songs. Have you ever noticed it? No matter how many birds warble at once there is always harmony.....And so my worry all passed, and I began to think what a good thing country life is, and how I would not want to give up the pleasure of listening to my birds for all the chances in the world of hearing an occasional Patti, or a Calve, or a Paderewski, or a Kubelik, or any of the rest of them.....Isn't it rather significant that the highest tribute one can pay to a singer is, "She sings like a bird," or to a violinist, "Those high notes were absolutely bird-like?" And yet our little entertainers give their music free to all, and only ask to be let live and be happy.

Do we appreciate the little fellows as we should? Do we appreciate any of our advantages as we should? Do we even begin to see, and hear, and think, and feel as we should? Or do we not often, from the very commonness of things, allow our ears to grow deaf, and our eyes blind, and our thoughts humdrum, and our hearts thankless?—when we know, or ought to know, if we don't, that more than half the joy of living comes from keeping the ear keen and the eye sharp, and the thought active and the heart responsive. Now, you know what I mean, don't you?—and if you don't, just think it out, please.

I'm sorry so many people find only drudgery on a farm. When this is the case there must be something wrong somewhere; there must be overwork, or lack of interest. It is inconceivable to me how there can be lack of interest where there

is so much to see, and do, and learn. You know there must be a continual learning on a farm, if it is to be a success at all. One must find out scientific methods, and know how to do things in the very best way, and why they are to be done in that way. It is necessary to read, to take the very best agricultural journals, and keep up-to-date in every line. To be thoroughly interested is to be happy.

On the other hand, where there is overwork, "that's another story," as Kipling says. It is not pleasant to be overworked. It is usually the women who complain most of this malady, and for them surely something can be done. Are things not as handy as they should be? Are there no labor-saving devices about our homes? Are there no means of saving steps, so that we may have a little while every afternoon in which to rest or to read? These are pertinent questions.

And now, let us get right down to business. Let us make our next number of the Ingle Nook a "Labor-saving" number. I am sure every one who knows of even one labor-saving device will be glad to tell it, for the sake of helping some other sister who, perhaps, is overworked and has not happened to think of just that plan. We farmer girls and women ought to be just one big family in this respect, and I hope we of the Ingle Nook shall be.

I shall be very glad to collect and publish in our next number any useful hint that may be submitted to me. I will not make this a competition, for that would spoil it all, wouldn't it? It will just be a "free-will offering," from which, I trust, each of us may obtain some benefit. Just jot down any "notion" on a post card, if you haven't time to write more. Address, "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man., and I am sure the whole Ingle Nook will acknowledge it gratefully, as well as—

P. S.—Goodness me! The crankiness has all gone. There isn't a little bit of a cloud left. This letter is higgledy-piggledy too. Nevertheless, I have come to the conclusion that editing the Ingle Nook is, after all, the pleasantest task in the world.

Humorous.

Putting One's Foot In It.—"I never open my mouth but I put my foot in it," was the curious complaint of some unlucky wight, who might have received consolation had he reflected on the number of offenders that daily keep him company. The Guardsman's remark to the English nobleman who was in the habit of affably conversing with soldiers—"I like you, my lord; there's nothing of the gentleman about you," offers an example of the kind. "How many deaths?" asked a hospital physician. "Nine." "Why I ordered medicine for ten!" "Yes, but one would not take it," was the startling reply. "Hello! where are you going at this time of night?" said a gentleman to his servant. "You are after no good, I'll warrant." "Please, sir, mistress sent me for you, sir," was the response. A gentleman said to the waiter of his club: "Michael, if I should die, would you attend my funeral?" "Willingly, sir," was the hasty answer. "Well, Michael, that isn't very complimentary." "No, sir; I didn't mane that sir. I wouldn't be seen there, sir," was the waiter's consolatory reply.

A millionaire railway-king has a brother who is deaf, while he himself was remarkable as having a very prominent nose. Once this railway-king dined at a friend's house, where he sat between two young ladies, who talked to him very loudly, rather to his annoyance, but he said nothing. Finally, one of them shouted a commonplace remark, and then said in an ordinary tone to the other: "Did you ever see such a nose in all your life?" "Pardon me, ladies," said the millionaire; "it is my brother who is deaf!" We can imagine the horror of the lady who indulged in such personal remarks, yet she was no more awkwardly placed than the hero of the following. When dining at a certain castle a Mr. T—, after the ladies retired, remarked to a gentleman present that the lady who had sat on his right was the ugliest woman he had ever seen. "I am sorry to hear," said the gentleman, "that you think my wife so ill-looking." "Oh no, sir; I meant the lady who sat on my left. I made a mistake." "Well, sir, she is my sister."

The lecturer put his foot in it as thoroughly when he prefaced his discourse upon the rhinoceros with, "I must beg you to give me your undivided attention; indeed, it is absolutely impossible that you could form a true idea of the hideous animal of which we are about to speak unless you keep your eyes fixed on me." A certain preacher discoursing upon Bunyan and his works, caused a titter among his hearers by exclaiming, "In these days, my brethren, we want more Bunyans." Another clergyman pleaded earnestly with his parishoners for the construction of a cemetery for their parish, asking them to consider the "deplorable condition of thirty thousand Christian Englishmen living without Christian burial." Still more curious was the clerical slip with which we conclude. A gentleman said to the minister, "When do you expect to see Deacon S— again?" "Never," said the reverend gentleman, solemnly; "the deacon is in heaven."

To Our Lady Readers.

We are now offering premiums which will delight your hearts. When we bought these we had you all in mind, and we have what you all want. In obtaining them you can give us just what we want—new subscribers.

Wrist and hand bags such as we offer you are what every girl and woman must have. How can you get them easier than by securing new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate"? Don't miss this chance. It is a good one.

By looking up the premium page, 601, you will get some idea of the quality of these bags. When you see them you will want one.

Mrs. Bright's Way.

"Good morning, Mrs. Darke. Here you are, as usual, surrounded by your interesting group of lovely children. I almost envy you. Certainly you should be a happy mother."

"Happy, indeed! Why, you know nothing about my troubles, Mrs. Bright. I am almost worn out. I am kept on the go from morning till night. Myra is teething, and is very troublesome. Children make so much work. Just imagine what it means to have five, and the eldest not nine years old. I have too many. If I had only one, now, I could manage to get along very well without a servant, and wouldn't have to work myself almost to death. One is quite enough to look after."

"Oh, no, Mrs. Darke! I believe in large families. If you had only one you would be very apt to spoil the child. Doesn't your husband need boys to help him on the farm, and don't you want girls to help you indoors? Of late years, the baby crop has failed in many instances, and numbers of farmers are puzzled to know what to do on account of the scarcity of help. Every farmer should have half a dozen children at least. A man who couldn't, or wouldn't I should say, support comfortably and educate that many must be a very useless mortal indeed. Your fine boys can help you considerably now, before and after school hours."

"But, really, Mrs. Bright, the mother of a large family has to work very hard when she has no hired help. Now, Myra disturbs me at night, and I have to rise early in the morning to prepare breakfast. Then, I have to get the boys ready for school. Such a flock of youngsters to wait upon!"

"Why, Mrs. Darke, you don't surely mean to tell me that you wait upon those three sturdy, active boys. Surely not. They are quite able to wait on themselves, and help you a good deal besides, Eddie, dear, don't you love to help mother?"

"Mother won't let me," replied Eddie. "She says, 'Run out and play, and don't bother me.' Then I go out with papa in the field, and have a jolly time. Paps and I are great chums."

"There, now, Mrs. Darke, Eddie is telling tales out of school. He is a willing little man. Why don't you allow him to help you? Keep the children busy. If not at work, they are very apt to be in mischief, for we read that 'Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do.'"

"But, Mrs. Bright, do you mean to say that the boys should do housework, such as sweeping, washing dishes, etc. If Eddie, Bruce and Frankie had been girls I should have set them at work some time ago. But I never thought of it, since they are boys. I have to do all the housework myself."

"That is where you are making a great mistake, Mrs. Darke. Why can't boys work indoors as well as girls? They are stronger; then what is to hinder them? Listen to a bit of personal experience, my friend. I hadn't a girl at all, so I taught my boys when they were just little tots to help me with the housework. Such a comfort those boys were. Nothing was too hard to do for mother. When I felt poorly they wouldn't allow me to do a turn, and they often took up my breakfast to my room. Now they are married, they are just as good to their wives. Marion (she is James' wife) said to me the other day, 'Mother, I have the very best husband in the world. He is so kind. When I was ill, he did everything as well or better than a servant would have done.' Yes, Mrs. Darke, teach your boys to work in the kitchen, and by-and-bye their wives will thank you. Let me give them a lesson."

"Eddie, dear, you can sweep the floor, can't you?" "Yes, ma'am; of course I can. That's easily done."

"Well now, take the broom and sweep the kitchen." Eddie went to work with a will, and Mrs. Bright brought the dish-pan, scraped the dishes, placed them in the pan, then poured hot water on them, and said:

"Now, Bruce and Frankie, I want to give you a lesson in dish-washing. Your mother is very tired. She has been working hard for your comfort, now it is your turn to help her. Bruce, dear, you wash the dishes, and Frankie will wipe them, while mother is dressing little Myra. Here, Dottie, love, is something for you to do. Take this duster, and dust off the chairs—this way, dear. That's a smart little woman now. There, see what fine willing workers your children are, Mrs. Darke."

The boys finished their work, and ran out to where their father was working in the field. In a little while they came back in great spirits. Eddie said: "Mrs. Bright, do you know what? Father has given me just a lovely filly foal for my very own."

"And," said Bruce, "he has given me a beautiful

little white calf; just born last night. He said we were such good boys to work that we deserved to be rewarded and encouraged. Oh, it is twenty minutes to nine. Time to start to school, Eddie."

"Mother," said Eddie, "where's my geography? Oh, I believe I left it up on my bedroom table."

"Then run up after it, Eddie," said Mrs. Bright. "Surely you don't want your mother to go. There, that's a smart boy," as he ran up for the book. Then the trip of merry boys marched off to school.

"Now, my friend," said Mrs. Bright, "please excuse my plain speaking, but you have actually been spoiling your children. Take my advice, and turn over a new leaf at once, for their sake and for your own. Your boys are fine, active little men, and they appear to enjoy work. Now that they are broken in, as it were, don't act as though you expected them to become weary in well-doing. Keep them at work. Make them help you every morning. You need rest and fresh air. Instead of wearing yourself out trotting around waiting on those strong, healthy boys, take the two little girls, go out in the garden and enjoy the glorious, health-giving sunshine. You are nervous. This will help to strengthen your nerves. There is nothing like teaching the children habits of industry very early in life. Children accustomed to be waited upon are apt to grow up selfish and indolent, and we all know that an indolent man has a very poor chance of succeeding in life. But don't scold the little fellows, give them praise and encouragement when they try to do their best. Love is the mighty conqueror. I speak from experience, Mrs. Darke. Won't you take my advice?"

"Thank you, Mrs. Bright. I shall try your recipe. I didn't imagine that the boys would be willing to work in the kitchen."

"Why shouldn't they be willing? And there is another thing, Mrs. Darke. I always taught my children to keep all their belongings, such as hats, handkerchiefs, books, slates, school-bags, etc., in their proper places, and insisted on strict obedience to this rule. Some children are hard to manage, but I think yours are very obedient and docile. You should be very proud of your boys and girls. Train them up in the way they should go. Since my children have grown

up and left the home nest, I have been lonely indeed, for I am very fond of little ones. I have often talked of adopting a little girl, but I believe in hereditary influences, and as it is difficult to obtain satisfactory information concerning the parentage of orphans from abroad, I have been afraid to assume the responsibility. But here is a chance for me now. You told me you had too many. Give me little Dorothy, then you will have one less, and you know I would be good to her. Now, don't laugh. I am in earnest. What do you say?"

"Oh, Mrs. Bright, I couldn't think of such a thing as giving away Dottie, even to you. She is just a lovely darling. We couldn't possibly spare her."

"There, I was pretty sure you didn't mean it when you said you had too many. There is room for them all in the true mother-heart. Well, Mrs. Darke, I shall have to be satisfied with borrowing one of my grandchildren occasionally, if you really won't spare me one of yours." MRS. A. RODD.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Of Interest to Ladies.

Fashion decrees the use of the wrist bag, and it is just here we wish to assist you with our premium offers. To our lady friends who secure subscriptions to our magazine we are able to offer wrist or hand bags of superior material and most beautiful design, that only need to be seen to be appreciated. Carefully study our premium page, 601, and secure a bag before visiting the summer or fall fair.

The dandelion is not to be despised. A cluster of these lends brightness to the table, like a ray of sunshine. A pretty way to use them is to take a shallow dish or pan, cover it with cardboard or coarse screen wire, stick the flower stems through the wire meshes, or holes in the cardboard, until they touch the water beneath, then make a border of green leaves around the mass of yellow blooms. A similar arrangement may be used with excellent effect for violets, while moss may be laid over the wire netting, suggesting a bit of greensward sprinkled with these blue-eyed harbingers of spring.

Things That Never Die.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulses of wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
A kindly word in grief's dark hour,
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens nigh;
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles, sweet and frail,
That make up love's first bliss;
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel but cannot tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm and just and true.
So shall light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
These things shall never die.

—Charles Dickens.

GOSSIP.

Mr. John Logan, of Murchison, Man., has a fine Shorthorn herd, also quite a number of very choice Shorthorn grades—good as any we have seen yet. The stock bull now in use is Lord Loggans (Imp.), sire Monocrat, dam Wild Duchess 16th, by Treforest. This three-year-old was bred by W. J. Hoskin, Loggans Hill, Cornwall, Eng., and brought out to Canada last summer. He is a massive bull, strong in constitution, with a grand chest and neck, a broad, well-fleshed back, deep body and handling qualities of the best. The cows are a large, deep-bodied lot, nearly all with very promising calves at foot. The appearance of the herd indicated good breeding and careful handling. Many of the yearling and two-year-old heifers give evidence of being large, blocky cows of good quality. Spicy Robin, Royal Prince Arthur, Prince Charlie and Orangeman are the sires of most of the matrons of this herd.

INTER-WESTERN FAIR AT CALGARY.

The management of Calgary's Summer Fair is straining every nerve to make it one of the leading events of the year in the West. The prize list, which has just come to hand, has been thoroughly revised, and larger appropriations have been made in the more popular classes. The buildings are being reconstructed and overhauled, particularly with a view to accommodating a larger exhibit of live stock. It is expected that nearly all the leading breeders in the Territories, as well as a large number of Manitoba and British Columbia breeders, will be present. While the educational feature of the show will be kept prominently in the front, the requirements of the pleasure-seeking portion of the public will also be catered to. The most elaborate gymkhana the West has ever seen is being arranged for, and a series of baseball matches between leading teams in the West will also be a strong attraction. Military sports will take place on the second day of the fair, which are always interesting, and the speeding events on the third and fourth days have already attracted the attention of a large number of prominent horsemen throughout the West. One of the novelties of the Calgary Exhibition will be the jumping competition in front of the grandstand on the first day of the show. Several local horsemen have signified their intention of entering for that event, which is always one of the principal attractions of English fairs.

Musicians are enthusiastic over the

BELL ART PIANO

WITH THE ILLIMITABLE REPEATING ACTION.

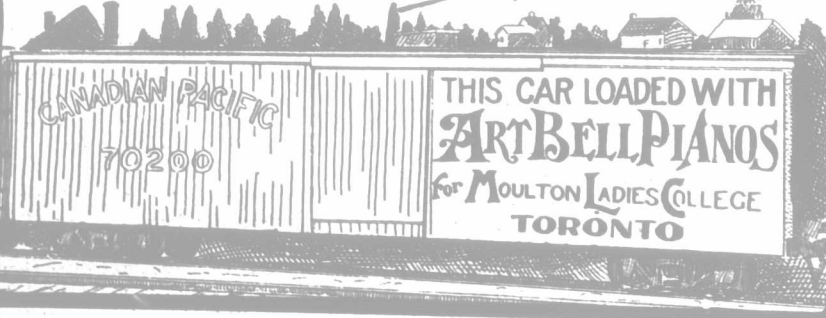
A leading educational institution in Toronto uses them exclusively.

McMaster University Telephone No. 55648
John A. Macdonald Secretary
J. F. Hill Secretary
 Bloor Street West
 Toronto April 13th, 1903.

Messrs. The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited,
 Gentlemen,

Will you kindly see that the nine (9) Bell Upright Pianos with the Illimitable Repeating Action and the Bell Baby Grand, ordered by our Board for the Moulton Ladies' College, Toronto, be delivered to the College, Bloor Street East, by Monday 20th inst., and oblige,

Yours truly,
J. Webb
 Secretary



Send for Catalogue No. 40A.

The BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., Ltd., GUELPH, ONT.

E. Hysop, Killarney, in writing to the "Advocate" recently, says: "Our stock have wintered excellently. Business has been good. Our imported Percheron mare, Juline 20078, has given us a black Percheron colt, sired by the imported black Percheron stallion, Facteur 28467 (44254). This is, so far as we are aware, the first pure-bred colt bred and born in Manitoba and Territories. Juline is a splendidly-bred mare, being got by

Mouret 11653 (21132); dam Julia 9810, by Louis Blanc 3503 (1722); the second dam Louie 3619, by Marshall Murat 305; third dam Lisette 1919 (1471), by Prosper (839); fourth dam by Vieux Vaillant (1383), etc. There are eight (8) other registered crosses. I mention this as there is some talk at present in a contemporary journal re shallow breeding in Percherons. This is a longer pedigree than many of the stud headers of certain other draft breeds in this country possess."

GOSSIP.

GLASGOW AMERICAN SALES.

Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co.'s (Ltd.) weekly report says: New arrivals comprised three shipments since last week. Two of these came from Chicago and one from London, Ontario. The former were consigned from J. & J. Watson and Mr. Machattie, the Canadians coming from Messrs. Dalgety Bros., the whole forming a choice selection of high-class matching and Brazilian horses, from 15.3 to 16.1 hands, about five and six years old, a few vanners and heavy cart horses. Such a choice lot of horses drew a goodly turnout of buyers, and for all classes a fairly good demand was got at the quotations. Shippers, however, state there is not much margin left, owing to the extreme rates current in the States and Canada. Best matching horses from \$300 to \$475, vanners from \$285 to \$295, work horses from \$275 to \$340.

RECENT SHORTHORN SALES.

The recent series of June auction sales of Shorthorns in the Western States has resulted very satisfactorily, as the following statement shows: N. A. Lind, Rolle, Iowa, on June 2nd, sold 62 head for \$14,000, an average of over \$230 per head. The highest price was \$600, for the three-year-old imported cow, Sweet Bouquet, bought by A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. E. R. Strangland, Marathon, Iowa, the same week, on a very wet day, with the country largely flooded and the people feeling very blue, made an average of \$240, the Imp. four-year-old cow, Flora 2nd, selling for \$505, the highest price of the day. Alexander & Robb, at Morning Sun, Iowa, on June 6th, made an average of over \$200, the top price, \$400, being paid for the three-year-old imported cow, Primrose. J. W. Smith & Sons, at Allerton, Iowa, on June 6th, with the railway service badly demoralized by washouts, made an average of \$200, three cows selling at \$500 to \$515 each, and a bull calf for \$400. At the Barclay sale at West Liberty, Mo., thirty-six head averaged \$157.00. The top price, \$300, was paid for Mysie of Meadow Lawn, and \$105 was the lowest mark reached. The Messrs. Flynn & Son's sale on May 27th, near Des Moines, Ia., was badly handicapped by washout on the railway lines, but forty-five head averaged \$162, females and males averaging the same price. These two sales give one a good idea of the general trend of the market.

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

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE

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

Manufactured by Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One
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START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND
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TO THE
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And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

Lady's Hand - bag.

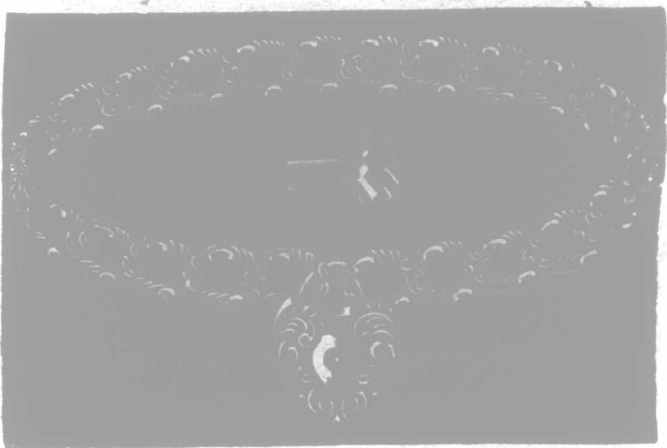


SIZE, 4 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches.

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

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet: Silver Filled

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



Our Self-Binder

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

THE

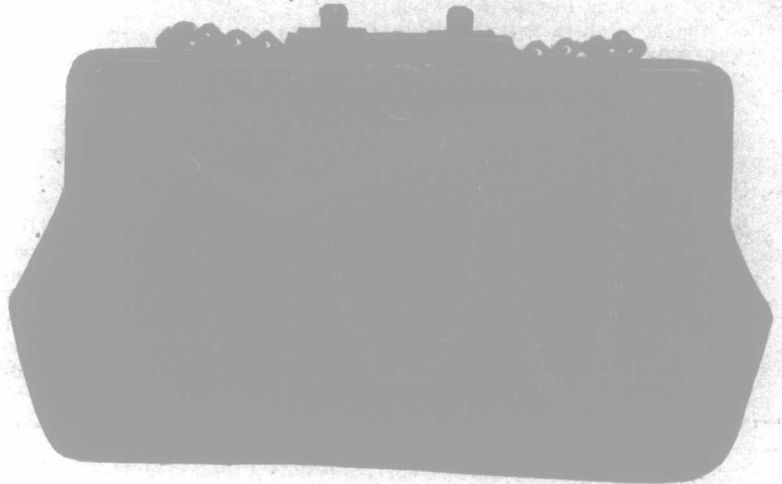
MICROSCOPE



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

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

Lady's Wrist - bag.



SIZE, 3 1/2 x 6 INCHES.

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

BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE

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

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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.

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Salt Sense.

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

Windsor
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TRADE NOTES.

WATEROUS MANUFACTURING CO.—The town of Minnedosa and also the town of Yorkton have placed orders with the Waterous Engine Company for their gasoline fire engine. The fire brigades of Dauphin and Strathcona are already supplied with the Waterous fire engine, and they are giving satisfaction in every respect. The engine is specially adapted to the use of fire brigades in small towns. It has a throwing capacity of 250 gallons per minute. Its weight is only 2,500 pounds. It is so arranged that it can be hauled by hand, and it is always ready and can be started and a stream of water thrown in from three to four minutes. The company intend delivering and testing the Minnedosa engine within a week, and several other towns have signified their intention of sending delegates to witness the test.

"WE HOLD THESE SAFE" is the motto of the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company, and the numerous testimonials which they have received from practical and reliable farmers throughout the Province bear testimony to the fact that they do all they claim. The present management of this company began under somewhat adverse circumstances, but through honest and straightforward dealing they have been able to gain the confidence of the people, until to-day business is continually coming in unsolicited. During the past four years they have paid claims to the amount of \$59,275.00. At present they have \$100,000.00 in force, and a reserve fund of \$1,700.00, with a membership of 700, including the best farmers of the Province. Every policy-holder is a member of the company, and has a say in controlling the rates. In the advertisement of the company, insurance in force June 10th, 1903, is given at \$360,000; since then \$40,000 has been added, making a total of \$400,000 in force on June 15th. The president is D. W. McLaughlin, Portage la Prairie, and the manager W. P. Graham, box 513, Winnipeg. Write the letter for fuller information, and insure for a trifle against loss.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, while in town called at the "Advocate" office a short time ago. He reports a grand crop of Shorthorn calves this year. His Yorkshire pigs, too, are in grand shape. Mr. Graham has a few young bulls for sale at present.

At the annual meeting of the American Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, held in Syracuse, N. Y., June 3rd, Mr. Henry Stevens, Lacona, N. Y., was elected president, and Mr. F. L. Houghton, Putney, Vt., secretary and editor. The treasurer reported: total receipts, \$33,048.12; disbursements, \$8,851.71; balance on hand, \$24,196.41.

Mr. S. Hoxie, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, reported that during the past year, commencing May 16th, 1902, and closing May 15th, 1903, the records of 640 cows were received to Advanced Registry, 635 on official records and five on private records. Many of these cows made records ranging from 14 to 60 days in length. The period of competition for prizes closed May 5th, at which time 604 records had entered in the lists. During the year, 38 bulls were received to Advanced Registry, 34 of which were qualified by official records of four or more daughters.

The retiring president, Mr. W. J. Gillett, in his annual address said: "The past is the banner year in the existence of this association. Fresh laurels have been won and many records broken. Our method of having the performances of our cows officially supervised by experiment stations establishes the absolute accuracy of every record entered for Advanced Registry. Under such supervision, and calculating butter upon a basis of 80 per cent. fat, a heifer at one year and ten months of age has surpassed any previous record for animals of her age, with a yield of 14 lbs. and 5 ozs. of butter in seven days. A heifer at three years of age has made a world's record for animals of that class, with a production of 27 lbs. and 7 ozs. A heifer at four years of age has reached the enormous yield of 29 lbs. and 4 ozs., and is breveted the world's champion for animals of her class. Last, but not least, a mature cow has scaled the summit of the 30-lb. mark, with an officially authenticated record of 30 lbs. and 10 ozs. butter in seven days; and Sadie Vale Concordia has erected for herself a monument that will be as lasting as the beautiful fields at Walworth—her record stands out as a befitting testimonial of the great skill and untiring energy of that now retired firm by whom she was bred."

CLYDESDALES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the report on agriculture for the Province of New Brunswick for 1902, issued by Mr. L. P. Farris, Commissioner, Fredericton, particulars are given of three imported Clydesdale stallions which have been introduced into the Province for the purpose of improving the breed. The horses selected by a committee were Copyright (10724), Chancellor (10327), and Baron Frederic (10681). These were bought by the Provincial Government at the following prices: Copyright, \$1,500; Baron Frederic, \$900; and Chancellor, \$1,300. Baron Frederic is a five-year-old, bred by Mr. R. Frederick, Drumflower, Scotland, and imported in 1900 by Mr. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec. He is got by Baron's Pride. Copyright is of the same age, stands 16 hands and weighs 1,800 lbs. He was also imported by Mr. Ness, and was bred by Mr. Andrew Mitchell, of Barcheskie, Scotland. He is also by Baron's Pride, and out of the Macgregor mare, Trilby. Chancellor is a seven-year-old, standing 17 hands and weighing 1,900 lbs. He was bred by Mr. R. Davidson, Burnthill, Foveran, and is by Rising Star (7198), out of Young Rosie (13045). It is satisfactory to note that these horses have been extensively used in the Province. They were all sold by auction, after being brought to Princeton, and were purchased by agricultural societies, which gave \$705 for Copyright, \$800 for Baron Frederic, and \$725 for Chancellor, so the Government lost on their purchase price alone \$1,470.

Reliable Goods in All Lines



TRADE MARK.

Fairbanks-Morse Gas and Gasoline Engines.
Fairbanks-Morse Steam Pumps.
Fairbanks-Morse Dynamoes 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.

HILLHURST DISPERSION SALE.

HAMILTON, ONT., AUGUST 11th and 12th.

80 STRAIGHT SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS.

Including the whole of last year's importation of yearling heifers. Catalogues ready July 1st. Six choice young bulls by Scottish Beau, Joy of Morning and Scottish Hero, for private sale at attractive prices. Send for catalogue.

M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST STATION, P. O.

HOGS ARE TRUMPI

Remember the GREAT AUCTION SALE of

70 Head Imported Yorkshires



BRITAIN'S BEST, Hamilton, Ontario, June 25th.

For catalogue and full particulars address

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ontario.
AUCTIONEERS: S. FRANK SMITH, THOS. INGRAM, CAPT. T. E. ROBSON.

T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man., in a letter to the "Advocate," says: "I am having eminent success with my Tamworths this spring. The litters are all beautiful."

Trotter & Trotter, of Brandon, sold a handsome team of black carriage horses to the Archbishop of St. Boniface last week. They also sold a team to Father Heignes at North Cypress, and another to Father J. G. Barillick, Oak Lake. This firm has on hand a large number of first-class drivers and draft horses, a man being kept buying all the time to keep up the supply. The public confidence has long been shown in this firm, and the Messrs Trotter do all in their power to keep it up.

CIDER MAKERS' MACHINERY
Best and cheapest.
Send for catalogue.
BOOMER & BOSCHERT
PRESS CO.,
388 West Water St.,
STRAUSBURG, N. Y.

J. G. Barron, Fairview Farm, Carberry, Man., reports the sale of that grand young Shorthorn bull, Sir Arthur Grant, by Nobleman, and out of Jenny Lind 1th. The lucky owner of this animal is now Angus Hoff, McLean, N. D., upon whose herd he cannot fail to exert a right influence for good. Mr. Barron is preparing for Winnipeg Industrial. In bull calves he has a pair that will be hard to beat.

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

WATERBOUS WINNIPEG



Double Cylinder Traction Engines

18 H. P. 22 H. P. 26 H. P.

Single Cylinder Engines

ALL SIZES, Traction and Portable.

McCloskey Thresher, Hawkeye Feeder, Goodison Stacker, Forston Stacker, Tank Pumps, Ross Cylinder Wrench, S. & E. Grain Scoops, Thresher Supplies.

GOSSIP.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS.

One mile from Meadowvale, Ont., a station on the Elora and Owen Sound branch, two miles from Streetsville Junction on the C. P. R., and twenty miles west of Toronto, is the beautiful and fertile Valley Home Stock Farm of Messrs. S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., where is maintained a high-class herd of Short-horn cattle, at the head of which stands the sterling roan yearling bull, Trout Creek Banff =40076=, bred by W. D. Flatt, a sturdy, robust and symmetrical son of the typical Scotch-bred bull, Imp. Lord Banff =36053=, winner in 1901 of first prize at Toronto, first and champion at New York State Fair and first at the Pan-American Exposition, and sold at auction in Chicago the same year for \$5,100. His dam, Imp. Proud Amaranth, of the Cruickshank Azalea family, a cow of great scale and a deep milker, was bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, and sired by the noted Highland champion bull, Pride of Morning, of the Cruickshank Clipper tribe, which gives Trout Creek Banff a combination of the best blood of the breed, and, together with his individual excellence, should ensure him a prepotent sire of the right stamp of stock. The female end of the herd embraces representatives of a number of leading Scotch families. Prominent among these is the excellent imported cow, Glosterina 6th, of the favorite Miss Ramsden tribe, added to the herd last year—an \$800 purchase at the Hamilton sale in January last. Her sire, of the Uppermill Bessy family, sold for a long price to go to South America, was got by the Duthie-bred Chieftain, and his dam by the noted William of Orange. Glosterina 6th since her advent at Valley Home has produced a beautiful and promising heifer calf, imported in dam, and sired by Luxury, of the Inverquhomery Rosewood family. Imported Miriam, a red six-year-old cow, of the Bruce Mayflower family, bred at Heatherwick is an excellent representative of that useful and popular sort, big, broad and breedy looking, and due to

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Week End Outings

Winnipeg to Fort Frances

AND RETURN

\$ 6.25

Good going Fridays during the month of June; good for return till Tuesday following. Train leaves Water Street Depot 8.30 k. Returning train leaves Fort Frances 7.00 k.

Tickets on sale at Water St. Depot and City Ticket Office, 431 Main Street.

GEO. H. SHAW,
Traffic Mgr.,
Winnipeg, Man.

PROVIDE

For those that you will leave behind when you die.

YOUR WILL

Is legal if drawn up according to our will-form. Full instructions. No lawyer required. Price, 25c. by mail. Address: THE FORD STATIONERY CO.-Y, WINNIPEG, MAN.

calve in October to service of Imp. Greengill Archer, a son of the Orange Blossom bull, Archer's Heir, who was sired by the \$6,000 bull, Brave Archer, of the Miss Ramsden family. Imported Rosie 3rd =88276=, a red five-year-old cow, bred by Mr. John Young, of Tilbouries, is a worthy representative of the Duke of Richmond's favorite Jilt tribe, whose sire, Lieutenant, was by Armstrong, a son of the well-known sire of prizewinners, Clear the Way (47604), and Rosie 3rd is nursing a capital red bull calf, born in November, sired by Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, and son of the great Star of Morning, by Pride of Morning. Nonpareil 60th, a roan three-year-old cow of excellent proportions, represents that favorite Sittyton family, and is nursing a nice red heifer calf by Favorite =80955=, by Indian Statesman, by Imp. Indian Chief, of the Cruickshank Victoria tribe. Of the Kinellar Rosebuds there are three good representatives, one of which, Rosebud 5th, just turned two years old, and sired by Favorite, is a handsome red heifer of model type and character, good enough to show in first-class company anywhere. Marchioness 9th =28277=, by Scotsman, by the famous Barmpton Hero, and of the Cruickshank Lovely tribe, traces to the Duthie-bred cow, Imp. Marchioness 4th, by Cayhurst, and she has a capital red cow calf by Imp. Scotland's Fame =26068=, of Mr. Manson's Kilblean Beauty tribe, and got by the Duthie-bred Golden Ray, by Scottish Archer. Lady Margaret, by British Comet, a Nonpareil bull by Imp. British Statesman, is a heifer of handsome type and fine quality, tracing to Imp. Maude, by Gauntlett, with the imported Scotch bulls, Tofthills and Premier Earl, in her top crosses. Two beautiful roan yearling heifers of the same family, sired by Gladstone, a Cruickshank Cecelia, bull, by Bold Britain, are of the most approved pattern, and would grace any first-class herd. These are sample numbers of a select herd being built up on sound lines of breeding, with superior individuality as a prime factor in its development, a herd which is bound to hold a high place among the best in the Dominion.

NO PERSON

Can foretell the coming of a hailstorm.

IT MAY HAIL TO-NIGHT

or perhaps not at all this year. Are you prepared for it? Is your Crop covered by HAIL INSURANCE? See our local agent to-day, or write head office.

Our rates are reasonable. The Conditions of Policy Fair and Equitable.

Operated under popular and competent management.

Central Canada Insurance Co'y,
Brandon, Man.
JOS. CORNELL, Manager.

GOSSIP.

At the sale on the 23rd of June, of Aberdeen-Angus cattle of the herd of Mr. John Grant, Advie Mains, Scotland, an average of £46 18s. was realized, the cow, Evasion, and her heifer calf selling for 150 guineas, the top price of the sale, and the yearling heifer, Eirinna of Advie, for 120 guineas.

A Texas County (Missouri) lady writes us as follows: "If your Cows bag is caked Jist take a sand rock be careful and notice how it is lying on ground and take it and rub the cows bag good With the side of the stone that was down on the ground and then put it back Jist as it was in 24 hours the Cak will be all ought. I know this to be good try them. If I see this in print I Will come again."

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

Agricultural Institute Meetings

JAMES FLETCHER, LL.D.,

Entomologist and Botanist, Dominion Experimental Farms, and

ANGUS MACKAY,

Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

Will deliver lectures on Agricultural Subjects at a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of the local Agricultural Societies and the Territorial Department of Agriculture at the following points and on the under-mentioned dates:

Moosomin.....	June 22
at 2 p. m.	
Hillburn.....	June 23
at 2 p. m.	
Tantallon.....	June 23
at 8 p. m.	
Summer, Summer's House.....	June 24
at 2 p. m.	
Oblen.....	June 24
at 8 p. m.	
Cotham.....	June 25
at 2 p. m.	
Broadview.....	June 25
at 8 p. m.	
Walsley.....	June 26
at 2 p. m.	
Hillburn.....	June 26
at 8 p. m.	
Pheasant Forks.....	June 27
at 2 p. m.	
Abernathy.....	June 27
at 8 p. m.	

JAMES FLETCHER, LL.D.,

Entomologist and Botanist, Dominion Experimental Farms, and

T. N. WILLING,

Territorial Weed Inspector.

Will deliver lectures on Agricultural Subjects at a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of the local Agricultural Societies and the Territorial Department of Agriculture at the following points and on the under-mentioned dates:

Fort Qu'Appelle.....	June 29
at 2 p. m.	
Indian Head.....	June 30
at 2 p. m.	
Cottonwood.....	July 2
at 2 p. m.	
Lumsden.....	July 2
at 8 p. m.	
Kennell.....	July 3
at 2 p. m.	
Loon Creek.....	July 3
at 8 p. m.	
Foxleigh.....	July 4
at 2 p. m.	
Davin.....	July 6
at 2 p. m.	
McLean.....	July 6
at 8 p. m.	
Edgeley.....	July 7
at 2 p. m.	

All persons interested are respectfully urged to attend.

CHAS. W. PETERSON,

Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, Northwest Government offices, Regina, May 29, 1913.

A Leaky Roof?

Make a sure cure by covering it with

EASTLAKE Steel SHINGLES

The farmer's favorite—reliable, lasting, fire and lightning proof. More easily and quickly laid than others—always satisfactory, and not expensive.

**GALVANIZED OR PAINTED.
A SUCCESS EVERYWHERE.**

MADE BY
Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto

SOLD BY
Merrick, Anderson & Co.

Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



It takes hard rubbing to get cooked starch into a fabric because cooking starch increases the size of its particles or cells fourfold.

Celluloid Starch soaks into the fabric in its raw state, fills the little spaces and is then enlarged by the heat of the iron—making the surface perfectly smooth and leaving the fabric thoroughly stiffened.

It gives greater beauty and longer life to your linen.

Your grocer can supply it if you insist.

Celluloid Starch Never Sticks Requires no Cooking.

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

ELKHORN STOCK FARM.



O. I. C. swine, Hereford cattle, B. P. Rocks and L. Brahmas. No cattle for sale. 25 April pigs for sale; quality unsurpassed. B. P. Rock eggs for sale, \$1.50 setting, 2 for \$2.50. A. E. THOMPSON, Wakopa, Man. Nings, C. P. R., shipping station.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

We are now offering a choice lot of young YORKSHIRE

boars and sows, to be delivered at six weeks to two months old. Some snaps for those looking for bargains in registered Yorkshires. Write at once to

**WALTER JAMES & SONS,
ROSSER, MAN.**

GOSSIP.

On June 3rd, Jno. McQueen, the well-known sheep man of Carievale, Assa, began shearing his flock of 550 sheep. This year, he will have from 1,500 to 1,600 acres under crop, being a much larger area than usual.

One of the heaviest buyers at Calgary sale was T. Bulman, Kamloops, B. C., representing the Douglas Lake and Canada Western Cattle Company. His selections were among the very best at the sale, and included eighteen Shorthorn bulls at an average of \$130.

TRADE NOTE.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR'S BRILLIANT VICTORY.—With their Canadian Imperial Windmill, the Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., of Brantford, Ont., have achieved the highest possible honors in a world-wide contest held at London, Eng., under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society. Twenty-two wind engines were entered in this all-important competitive event, and it is a matter of greatest moment and congratulation that to a Canadian firm was awarded the first prize. We all shine in the reflected glory. Every loyal citizen of the Dominion should feel a new and buoyant pride, for native mechanical science and manufacturing have triumphed decisively. So strongly impressed was Lord Strathcona with the far-reaching possibilities of the victory, that, immediately upon hearing of its attainment, he cabled the successful firm in terms of praise and felicitation.

The winning wind-engine attracts attention at once on account of the great length of stroke (22 inches) of the double-acting syphon pump, which has a four-inch brass cylinder. The full-bore capacity for the double-stroke is exactly two gallons. The valves are of vulcanized rubber, each being provided with a spiral spring to insure rapid working. The valve seats are brass and of wheel pattern, carefully faced, and so fitted that they can readily be removed for inspection. The tower is of angle steel. The posts are built in sections of ten feet, and all the ends are butt-jointed, avoiding a shear strain on the bolts. The cross-girts are five feet apart, and the angle irons forming these are drilled to receive the diagonal tie-rods which are passed through them. The corner posts are carried five feet below the ground level, where they are fitted to cast-iron shoe-plates which are bolted to oak foundation timbers, 14 inches wide and 3 inches thick. The wheel is 16 feet in diameter, and has eighteen sails. The outer rim of the wheel passes through the sails, and is riveted to a bracket of stamped steel fitted to each sail. The hub of the wheel is made of great length to enable the arms carrying the sails to be firmly braced. The roller bearings at either end of the shaft are 6½ inches long. The end thrust is taken by a ball-bearing on the inside of the frame. A pinion imparts motion to the mangle-rack head of the connecting rod, and it is the unique design of this which enables the exceptionally long stroke of the pump to be employed. At either side of the pinion cams are provided to throw the rack over at each end of the stroke, to change the direction of the pump-rod from the upward to the downward stroke and vice versa. Four steel rollers are fixed at the top and bottom of the rack, and the cams engage these at either end of the stroke. During the upward and downward motion of the rack the pinion is held in gear by a steel guide-plate or track working on a flanged roller.

The method of government is extremely simple, and differed in one important point from all the other engines on trial. While these were wound out of gear in order to stop them, the engine of the Gould, Shapley & Muir Co. is wound into gear by a striking wire. Consequently, if this breaks the engine stops itself automatically. The turnable ring revolves with the engine on the tower cap when the wind changes direction, and the cone rollers carry the weight of the engine, and turn only when the engine governs itself, or when the machine is pulled in at starting or let out at stopping. When the chain tightens by the pull-in wire, the leverage on that side being greatest, the power of the spring is overcome, and the engine turns into the wind; and from the action of the lever when a strong gust of wind strikes the wheel, it will turn partly out of the wind by overcoming the pull of the string; and when the pressure of the wind relaxes, the spring will pull the wheel back at right angles to the vane, where it will remain full in the wind. When the tension on the chain is relaxed

(Continued on page 605.)



The best and safest way to keep Baby's skin healthy is to use only **BABY'S OWN SOAP**

Pure, Dainty, Delicate.
Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

DO IT TO-DAY

No one can afford to lose money. It's too hard to get.

You cannot go to bed with AN EASY mind unless you feel that your CROP IS SAFE FROM LOSS BY HAIL.

The rates of the

Central Canada Insurance Co'y

are reasonable.

Write for full particulars, or see the local agent.

JOS. CORNELL, Manager.

Head Office, BRANDON, MAN.

HOMB BANK FARM OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

FOR PURE-BRED

O. I. C. and YORKSHIRE SWINE
Write Jas. Austin, Hannah, N. Dakota. Canadian shipping point, Snowflake, Manitoba.

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

Pure Tamworth Swine—March, April and May litters. Barred Rock fowl for sale. Eggs per setting, \$1.50. **A. T. BARTLEMAN,** Wapella, Assa., N.-W. T.

Improved Yorkshire Swine

A few young boars and sow for sale; can be registered. Apply to

**YORK SHAW,
Midnapore, Alberta.**

YORKSHIRES!

The Best Bacon Breed.

If in need of any, write us (stamps accepted). We will send full particulars re breeding, price, etc. Nothing to ship now. Address:

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Manitoba.

When buying why not get the best?

PURE READY-MIXED PAINT

Made with
Manitoba Linseed
Oil.

Stephens

When you buy paint with this name on it, you may rest assured you are getting the BEST.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. F. STEPHENS & CO., Ltd.
WINNIPEG.

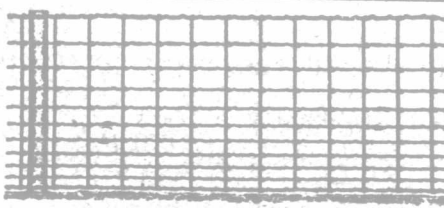
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MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

The best selling because the most satisfactory.

"American" Field Fences

For horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. All styles and heights—30 inches to 60 inches high, with stays 12 inches or 6 inches apart.

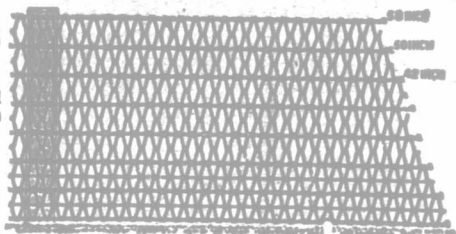


"AMERICAN" FENCE.

"Elwood" Field, Farm and Lawn Fences.

Six styles. Heights, 18 inches to 60 inches.

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



"ELWOOD" FENCE.

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

Count the Rows of Stitches



THE 6-inch Veteran Drive Belt has 27 rows of stitches, all other makes have but 23 rows; the 7-inch Veteran has 31 rows of stitches, all other makes have but 27 rows; the 8-inch Veteran has 36 rows of stitches, all other makes have but 31 rows. In addition, the Veteran is made from heavier canvas, weighs from 5 lbs. to 10 lbs. more per belt than other makes, and is fully 20% stronger and more durable. Our prices for these Veteran Canvas Drive Belts are 19c. per ft. for the 6-inch size, 21c. per ft. for the 7-inch size, and 25c. per ft. for the 8-inch size. In addition, we will prepay the freight on all Veteran Drive Belts ordered before July 15th.

Our 1908 Catalogue is now ready for distribution, and will be sent to any address on application. It contains a large number of decided bargains, such as a tank pump complete with strainer, nozzle and fittings, \$6.65; cylinder wrench that will fit any tooth, \$5; complete set rasps for Monitor Jr. Clover Huller, \$15; etc. Send for a copy, and ask for our special proposition to early buyers.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,

Windsor,

Ontario.

BELLE CITY Thresher

Full Line of Sweep and Tread Powers.

A small and compact thresher of great capacity. Strongly built. Can be run by light power. Requires but a few men to operate it.



A Time and Money Saver.

Food and Ensilage Cutter.



Ensilage cutters have self-feeder and blower attachments.

Write for book about ensilage, illustrated catalogue and pricelist—free. BELLE CITY MFG. CO., Box 129, Racine, Wis.

TRADE NOTES.

(Continued from page 604.)

by letting go the pull-in wire at the base of the tower, the spring pulls the wheel and vane into line with one another, and consequently the wheel remains with its edge to the wind, and stops.

If you are at all interested in the buying of a windmill, do not fail to write Gould, Shapley & Muir, Brantford, Ont.

DOMINION STATISTICS.—The statistical branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in charge of Mr. Geo. Johnston, is to be congratulated upon the early issue for the current year of the "Statistical Yearbook" and the general excellence of the work. It is certainly one of the most complete ever issued, and of very great value to journalists and other students of the country's condition and growth.

THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY will, when their factory at Hamilton, Ont., is completed, turn out machinery under two flags. McCormick machinery will be manufactured under the Canadian flag for the season of 1904. It has been found that the American factory is quite inadequate to the increasing business of the company, and hence the expansion which it is assured will meet promptly all the demands. McCormick general agencies are located at Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Ogdensburg and Boston, from which the Canadian trade is supplied.

GOSSIP.

At the Averill & Gregory Holstein sale at Syracuse, N. Y., June 4th and 5th, the eight-year-old cow, Segis Inka 36617, sold for \$1,600 to Dr. Wm. N. Landon, of Syracuse. The next highest price was \$500, for Netherland Maud 55128, which went to the same buyer. The 159 head sold, 41 males and 118 females, brought a total of \$25,590, or an average of \$161. The long drouth prevailing in New York and some of the Eastern States and the consequent scarcity of feed doubtless adversely affected the sale, which, notwithstanding this, was a very successful one.

Tapley & Henderson, of Morden, Man., purchased a few months ago a few very choice Aberdeen-Angus cows, and, between them, the bull, Prairie Chief, winner of first in aged class at Winnipeg Industrial last year, also diploma and medal for best bull of the breed. This bull was sired by Rapid's Prince, dam Jane Grey, by Bateman of Kinnoul Park. He has great heart-girth, a splendid chest, stands on short legs and is very compactly made. They each have three pure-bred cows, and a nice lot of high-class black polled grades. Mr. Henderson's three are: Riverside Alice, sire Eric Estill, dam Titania A. Alice is a large cow, strong in constitution and fairly smooth. She was bred by B. F. Elbert, Des Moines. Riverside Sabrina, sire Prince Alvan, dam Riverside Alice, bred by N. Upham, Grafton, N. D. She is a very smooth cow, with a fine chest, good heart-girth, well-covered back, and good, full flanks. Maltha, same sire, dam Riverside Constance, also bred by Upham, is a very smooth, full-chested, grand-backed cow, with abundant constitution and a fine loin. Mr. Tapley's are all smooth, possessing great quality, yet perhaps a trifle smaller than Mr. Henderson's. One of them, Bella Bocca, sire Eric Estill, dam Valentina A., is an extra fine cow, full of quality, very deep and even. She has a splendid heifer calf at foot.

A PROLIFIC SIRE.

At Keppoch, Cardross, says the Scottish Farmer, Mr. Montague Baird's beautiful Danegelt mare, May, a daughter of Mr. Caird's (of Greenock) famous show mare, Pimpernell, has had twin foals to the Hackney stallion, Heden Sensation. One of the foals died shortly after birth, the other is doing well. Mr. Baird's Goldfiner mare has dropped a neat filly foal, also to Heden Sensation. Mr. Morton, Aikenbar Farm, Dumbarton, has had the misfortune to lose twin foals sired by Heden Sensation. Mr. Lauder, Mill of Kier, Dunblane, had four mares put to Heden Sensation within two hours, and all of them proved in foal.

Stallion Owners!

You want insurance on your high priced animals.

We have just what you want.

No uncertainty as to the price or quality of the goods.

Let us get together and do some business.

Full particulars as to rates, etc., furnished on request, by our local agents or our head office. The

Central Canada Insurance COMPANY,

Brandon, Manitoba.

GALLOWAYS:

Bulls and heifers for sale.

APPLY TO

T. M. CAMPBELL,
"HOPE FARM,"
St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.



"What a Wise Old Chap!"

He has left his hide in good hands. Send for our circular in reference to custom tanning. We send samples of work with circular.

CARRUTHERS & CO.,

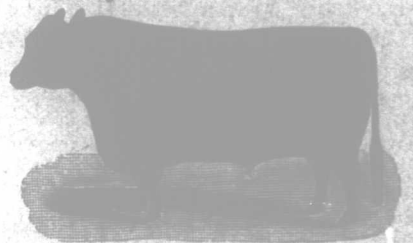
TANNERS,

and dealers in hides, wool, sheepskins, furs, tallow, etc.

9th Street, Brandon, Man.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.

Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.
Clydesdale Horses.



SIRES IN SERVICE.—Beauty's Eclipse 26474, sire of the steer Advance, that sold for \$2,145; Allenhurst King 2nd 26420, a son of Valiant Knight 2nd, that won three first prizes at the Chicago Internationals; and Eric M 50986, a son of Gay Lad and half-brother to the undefeated Rosegay.

12 YOUNG BULLS from this fashionable blood, at farmers' prices. Come and see or WRITE

JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
UTICA, MINNESOTA.

Everything Guaranteed.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND BERKSHIRES.

One deep, blocky April bull calf for sale. Order booked for spring pigs, sired by Nora's Duke—7909—, bred by J. A. McGill and King Edward—10809—, F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assa.

D. FRASER & SONS,
EMERSON, MAN..

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

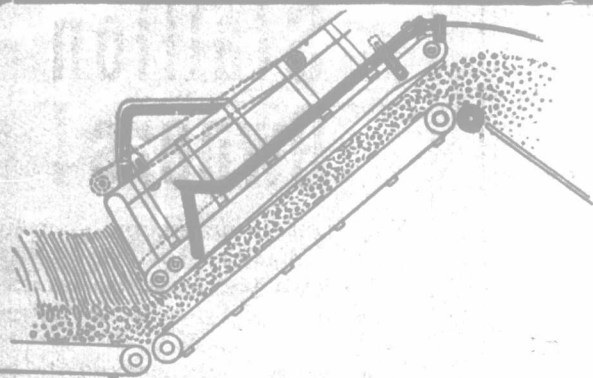
Poplar Grove Herefords.



THE LEADING HEAD OF WESTERN CANADA.

Young Bulls For Sale.

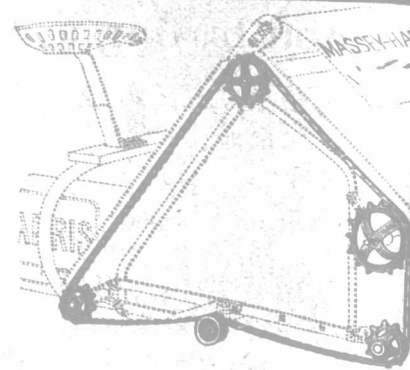
J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.



Massey-Harris Binder

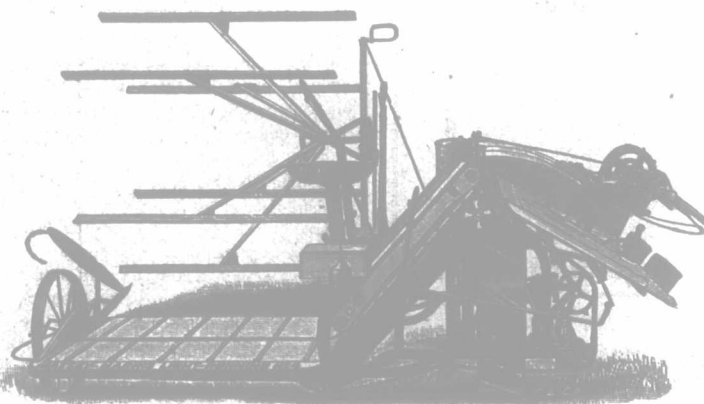
FEATURES:

The Greatest Binder of the Harvest of 1902 was Undoubtedly the MASSEY-HARRIS.



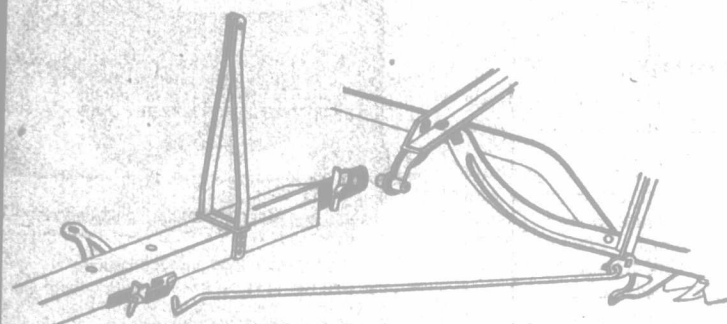
The seventh roller in the elevator of the Massey-Harris No. 4 Binder is on a level with the one next to it. This is why there is no loss by reason of the grain dropping through between the rollers.

The pole attachment on the Massey-Harris Binder is the simplest on the market. There is nothing to equal it.



MASSEY-HARRIS NO. 4 BINDER.

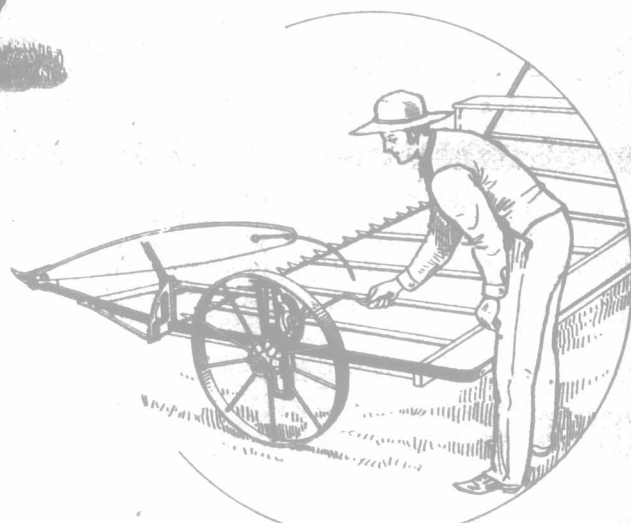
The elevator chain on the Massey-Harris No. 4 Binder has a direct course, consequently there is less friction than on binders where the chain runs in and out among the sprockets.



THE SIMPLE POLE ATTACHMENT ON THE MASSEY-HARRIS.

The platform of the Massey-Harris Binder can be easily and quickly raised or lowered.

A child can operate the crank, it works so easily.



ADJUSTING THE PLATFORM ON THE MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER

GOSSIP.

FLATT & SON'S SALE OF IMPORTED YORKSHIRES.

The great importation of seventy head of high-class Yorkshire hogs, advertised by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., to be sold by auction at Hamilton, on June 25th, have come through quarantine with a clean bill of health, in excellent condition, and are now domiciled in the new sale stables at Hamilton, where they will remain until the day of sale. They are a strong, vigorous lot, with quality strongly stamped on nearly every one. It is safe to say that never before in Canada has such widespread interest been manifested in a public sale of swine as in this instance, the applications for catalogues coming from all sections of the Dominion, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, and from many of the States. The sale will be unique in that it will be by far the largest public offering of imported hogs ever made in this country, while the quality and character of the individual animals is of the "best of Britain," the selection having been carefully made to suit the requirements of the trade here. The opportunity to secure first-class foundation stock for the nucleus of a herd or to impart fresh blood for the improvement of existing herds is an exceptionally good one, the sale being held in a place easily accessible from all directions and the facilities for shipping the best possible. While the Messrs. Flatt are prepared to stake their reputation on the character of the offering, they are not looking for fancy or sensational prices, and will be satisfied if they come out even on the venture, their main object being to introduce and disseminate first-class Yorkshires for the improvement of the swine stock of the country and to still further popularize the breed to which they have pinned their faith, and which in their hands has made such a splendid record of progress and in improving the hogs of every district into which they have been sent. No class of stock, it is safe to say, has so wide a con-

Live Stock Die.

To go into your stable and find a VALUABLE PURE-BRED REGISTERED animal DEAD in the stall means a loss.

If you have never experienced it, safeguard yourself NOW against misfortune.

We guarantee payment of loss from death.

Write for information to our local agent, or

**CENTRAL CANADA
INSURANCE CO.,**
Brandon, - - Man.

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—680 fenced, 300 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.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Onward 120463 at head of herd; sire Imp. March On 76835. For sale, 4 bulls, ranging in age from 15 mos. to 3 years old; 3 choice young cows and 1 heifer, from 10 mos. to 2 yrs. old. Visitors welcome. O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont. Lucan Station, G. T. R. Hilderton Station, L. H. & B.



stituency as swine. They are found on nearly every farm from ocean to ocean, and in recent years have bulked larger in the average farmer's financial returns from live stock for the expense involved than any other stock, and the Yorkshires have played a very prominent part in popularizing Canadian hog products in the British market, which is our best outlet for bacon, while for breeding purposes our swine stock is finding a very favorable market in the great hog-producing country to the south of us, where the Yorkshires are fast gaining ground and the demand for them rapidly increasing.

At the recent Calgary sale, J. S. Fitch, who resides twenty miles west of Red Deer, bought Red Deer Roy 52652, a two-year-old prizewinner, contributed by Jno. Morton, Lacombe. The price paid was \$120. Mr. Fitch intends breeding pure-breds. He has now a herd of ninety grade Angus, and is engaged in mixed farming.

That Hackney-bred ponies of a superior quality sell high in England is evidenced by the figures recorded at an auction sale in Birmingham last month, at which 25 head made the splendid average of £116 17s. 8d., or \$585, the six-year-old mare, Lady Horace, standing 13 hands 1 inch, selling for 450 guineas, or \$2,362, and others up to 250 guineas.

Mr. Jas. Bray, Longburn, Manitoba, during a recent call at this office, reported the prospects for a good crop very favorable in his district. He has still for sale a good Shorthorn bull that has proven to be a stockgetter, and a few choice heifers. The small flock of Angora goats are increasing very nicely. Mr. Bray is so favorably impressed with the possibilities for this stock that he contemplates bringing a large consignment from the south next fall to be placed on a scrubby farm which he has acquired.

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.

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales. For sale, stock bull, President, a Winnipeg winner; a thick, low-set, smooth animal. Also young stock of both sexes, mostly of the Isabella family. Some sired by the well-known Calthness, balance by President. MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitoa, Man. F. A. Brown, Manager. Box 1.

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, \$150. Also several younger ones, well bred and individually strong. A. E. HOLE, Minnedosa, Man.

PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND.

FOR SALE—40 Shorthorns, young heifers and bulls, from Calthness. Good show animals. Some exceedingly good Clydesdale fillies and mares. All at reasonable prices.

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.

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, Landazar Stock Farm. Box 103, Killarney.

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

TRADE NOTES.

BATTLE WITH CONSUMPTION.—The long-established and very progressive concern, the T. A. Slocum Co., has been reorganized by well-known capitalists, the stock of the company having been increased to \$100,000. In future, it will be known as the Dr. Slocum Company, Limited, but will be continued under the same able management as heretofore. The history of this concern has been one of continual and substantial progress, and to-day its products are found in almost every drug store in Canada, being known as the Dr. Slocum System of Remedies for the cure of consumption and allied diseases, consisting of four valuable preparations: Psychine (pronounced Sikeen), a general remedy for consumption, throat and lung troubles; Slocum's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, a wonderful flesh and strength producer; Oxojell, the greatest of Catarrh anti-septics, and Coltsfoot's Expectorant, a positive cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.—a most worthy and specific series of remedies. The generous dealings with the public of the T. A. Slocum Co. have gone far in placing the Dr. Slocum remedies in the prominent position they now occupy. This policy is to be continued, and if any of our readers are suffering with coughs, sore throat, pains in the lungs or chest, loss of flesh, etc., symptoms of consumption, and will send their names, post and express office addresses to 179 King St. West, Toronto, Ont., we are advised, they will receive Dr. Slocum's Free Trial Treatment, consisting of four large packages, one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) worth of medicine, absolutely free. This goes to show the great faith the company have in the Dr. Slocum System of Treatment.

FOR THE DENVER C. E. CONVENTION.—Very low excursion rates have been arranged from all points in Canada to Colorado, leaving July 6th, 7th and 8th, good for return up to August 31st. Everybody can go. The rate is wide open, and this is a splendid opportunity to spend a vacation among the Rockies at slight expense. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and connections will run special Standard First-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars through to Denver, besides the regular daily service from Chicago. For full information, time tables, pamphlets, rates and sleeping car reservation, write to A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, 8 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

New York and Illinois.
Shawnee Town, Ill., Sept. 13, 1899.
Mr. W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.:
Dear Sir,—I used your Absorbine with entire satisfaction on John D. It is the best liniment I ever used. I cannot praise it too highly.
Very truly yours,
CHAS. CUMMINGS, Jr.
New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1899.
Dr. W. F. Young, Esq., Springfield, Mass.
My Dear Sir,—I have used a number of bottles of your Absorbine, and am pleased to say with very satisfactory results.
Yours very truly,
L. G. APPLEY, 291 Broadway.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Henry Dudding's annual sale of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep at Riby Grove, Lincolnshire, will be held on July 2nd, and not on July 3rd, as previously announced.

At the annual sale of harness horses from the Brookfield Stud of Mr. Burdett-Coutts at Highgate, England, last month, 28 horses were sold for an average of £140. The highest price, 470 guineas, or \$2,467, was paid for a pair of five-year-old browns, 16 hands 1 inch, one of which was a Hackney-Cocher, and the other a pure Hackney. Another pair of five-year-old geldings, 15 hands 2 1/2 inches, brought 400 guineas. At the annual May race sales at York, May 20th, single harness horses sold up to 115 guineas and 135 guineas.

REMEMBER:

Free-for-all (Trot or Pace).
Purse, \$2,500.00.
Citizens' Purse (H. dash).
Purse, \$1,200.00.
2.10 Trot, 2.15 Pace.
Purse, \$700.00.
2.15 Trot, 2.20 Pace.
Purse, \$500.00.
And 21 other Speed Events.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1903

JULY - 20-25

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

\$50,000 in Prizes and Attractions.

STOCK-BREEDERS:

"THE INDUSTRIAL" draws the people.
The people buy your stock.
Be sure and be in it.

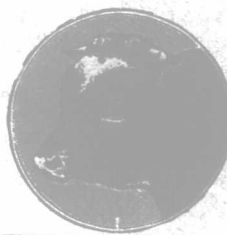
MANUFACTURERS:

An exhibit of your Goods at "THE INDUSTRIAL" last year was inspected by 100,000 visitors. This year we promise 150,000.

J. T. GORDON,
PRESIDENT.
F. W. HEUBACH,
GEN'L. MGR.
Winnipeg, Man.

SPECTACULAR!

Acrobatic feats each evening and afternoon.
"FROM DARKNESS TO DAWN," one of the leading events, with fireworks each ev'g.
"WHIRLING THE LOOP," the sensation of the age, and a score of other numbers.



Shorthorns and Tamworths
Cows, Heifers, Bulls
FOR SALE.
Mostly sired by Aberdeen and Manks o' Don (imp.). Young Tamworth sows and 2 spring litters.
Brome grass seed.
W. W. CHEALMERS,
Hayfield, Man.

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.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Ayrshires, Yorkshires and B. Minorcas.
For sale: Stock bull, Craigielea of Auchenbrain (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.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—16 bulls, from one to two years old; 16 year old heifers; a few two-year-olds, bred to Sir Colin Campbell (imp.); also cows and calves. General=30399=, Lord Stanley 43rd=35731=, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) 28878, our present stock bulls.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS
HAMIOTA, MAN.

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.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

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



HEY, THERE! JUNK MAN!

I want to know how much you will give me for one of those separators that claim to be "just as good" as the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

I put in one of them last year because the agent claimed it was "just as good" as a DE LAVAL machine and was \$10. cheaper. I have looked about and gotten some separator experience since then and I find now that I could have bought a DE LAVAL machine of greater actual capacity for less money in the first place, while I have lost money every day through the imperfect skimming of this machine, aside from hard running and trouble of all kinds from infernally poor construction.

I am going to have a DE LAVAL machine now if I have to "junk" this old one for scrap-iron. I know it will save its cost the first year of use and should be good for twenty years. I find all well-informed dairy farmers are using DE LAVAL machines and that there are over 400,000 of them.

A De Laval catalogue may save this experience.

MONTREAL
TORONTO
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
POUGHKEEPSIE
PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO
DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICES,
STORES AND SHOPS:
248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG



PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, AYRESHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE.
Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Sixtyton Hero 7th and Moneyfuffel Banner. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside and Paul Kroger. Shropshires of all ages for sale. Summer Hill Monarch and a large number of high-class cows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm 1 mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.
THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR.
Address all communications Crystal City, Man
on farm business to Waldo Greenway, Crystal City, Man



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

Cure Them All
 You can cure all these diseases and blemishes easily, thoroughly and inexpensively. You can also cure Curb, Splint, Sweeney and softening 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.

Lump Jaw
Spavin
Rhinbone
Fistula
Poll Evil
Knee Sprung

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

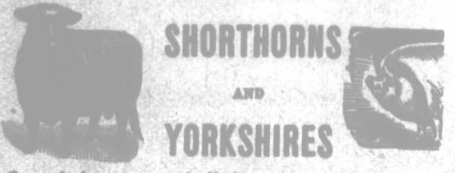


COTSWOLD, SHORTHORN, BERKSHIRE.
 For Sale: Bulls, heifers and cows of good quality; also a nice lot of hogs and sows, all ages. A few Cotswolds at reasonable prices. Write or come and see them. **F. W. BROWN, Proprietor.**
 Portage la Prairie, Man.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.), winner of 2nd place at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902; also Royal Coat of Arms, 1903; also a fine lot of W. P. Rock winners, and 1000 calves under 1 year—low set, growthy kind—bred by Sir Colin. **R. McLennan, Holmfield, Man.**

Oak Grove Farm.



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

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN.

FORESTHOME FARM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred P. Rocks
FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls. A fine lot of hogs 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. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O., (7 miles n. of Winnipeg.) Tel. 10046.

BOWNESS RANCH.

WILLIAM BERESFORD, PROP. BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle

POST OFFICE BOX 35.

Thirty-eight head from this herd sold at the recent pure-bred sale held at Calgary at a splendid average. I have only twenty head of cows and heifers left for sale. They are all Scotch or Scotch-topped, and are the pick of those I am offering. Write at once for particulars, as they are undoubtedly the choicest of the hundred head I am selling this year.

W. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

GOSSIP.

TOLTON & SON'S SHORTHORNS AND OXFORDS.

A drive through the big and bountiful County of Bruce in Old Ontario in June is a genuine treat as experienced by an "Advocate" representative, who, recently, in travelling in that district, had the pleasure of a short visit at Springbank, the fertile and well-kept farm of Messrs. James Tolton & Son, of Walkerton, where a nice herd of up-to-date Shorthorns and a good flock of registered Oxford Down sheep are maintained. The herd is headed by the excellent roan yearling imported bull, Prince Homer, bred by Mr. Sylvester Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, sired by the Sittyton Secret bull, Knight of Strathbogie 2nd, a son of the Cruickshank Clipper bull, Prince of Sanguhar, dam Phyllis; by the Duthie-bred Scotland's Fame, whose dam was by the noted sire, Scottish Archer. With such high-class breeding at his back, Prince Homer could hardly fail to be what he is—a typical Scotch Shorthorn, low-set, compact, strong-backed, with well-sprung ribs, thick flesh evenly distributed, smooth shoulders, full crops, a strong but handsome masculine head, and standing well on a good set of legs. He is a fitting follower of the massive and richly-bred Heir of Hope, the lately-deposed head of the herd, a prepotent and impressive son of imported Blue Ribbon and imported Cleopatra, of the Kinellar Claret tribe. Among the many excellent females in the herd may be noted the level-lined and well-fleshed four-year-old imported Sybella, of the Sittyton Secret family, bred by Col. Munro, Aberfeldy, sired by Prince of Pittlilie (71246), and out of Sarcasm, by Cumberland. Sybella has signalized herself since her advent in the herd by presenting to her owners handsome twin heifer calves, born in September last, thus proving the seemingly unsolvable problem in subtraction—two from one—and three Secrets remain to bless and beautify the herd. Imported Miss Howie 6th, a red four-year-old cow, bred by Mr. Geo. Cockburn, Keith, Banffshire, and sired by the Duthie-bred Abbotsford 2nd, is a straight, smooth, breezy-looking cow of good type that is proving her usefulness by breeding regularly and well, having to her credit here the good red yearling heifer, Miss Howe 7th, by imported Clan McKay =86019=, and a capital red bull calf, born in October last, with strong back, good head and hair and flesh, a son of the late stock bull, Heir of Hope. Imported Lady Mary, a rich roan yearling, is another excellent Scotch-bred heifer, sired by the Princess Royal bull, Bounding Willow (78438), and her dam by Master of Ravenswood. Many more worthy members of the herd might be mentioned did space permit, among which are two handsome daughters of Heir of Hope, from the beautiful roan cow, Fancy Girl, by Clementina's Chief, a cow of outstanding individuality, breezy looking and bountiful in her milk supply, as indicated by an udder that for size and shape would delight the eye of a dairyman.

The flock of Oxford sheep is composed of typical animals of the breed, and there is a good bunch of yearling rams and ewes for sale, as well as a strong crop of lambs.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

This would be a cleaner, brighter world if every housekeeper used

GOLD DUST

It **Multiplies**—your pleasures; **Divides**—your efforts; **Subtracts**—from your cares; **Adds**—to your life.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis—Makers of COPCO SOAP (oval cake).

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. Topsmann's Duke =29045=—First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902.
 2. Sir Arthur Grant =30503=—Two years old, and out of 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.

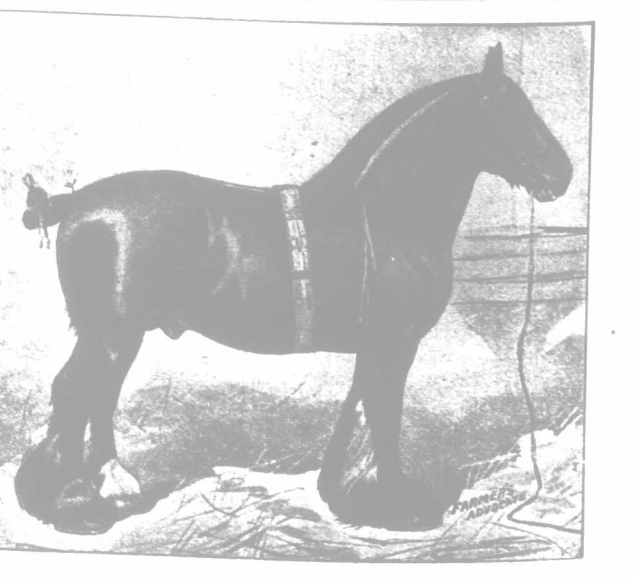
DISPERSION SALE OF CLYDESDALES

AT **MOOSE JAW, Wednesday, AUG. 5, 1903,**
 AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

Best breeding quality and large size. 1 (imp.) stallion, 3 yearling stallions, 11 mares and fillies, 5 mares in foal to (imp.) Fortune Finder, one of the largest horses of the breed. Opportunity to secure high-class, acclimatized breeding stock at your own prices. Mares of breeding age will be carefully bred this season.

TERMS.—20 cash; balance, five months, on approved joint or lien notes, with interest at the rate of 8% off for cash.

B. FLETCHER, V. S., Auctioneer.
 Write for catalogue to **J. M. MACFARLANE, Box 138, MOOSE JAW, Assa.**



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



The World's Regulator

Nearly ten million Elgin watches act as one great pendulum in regulating the hours of business, travel and pleasure the world over. Every

ELGIN Watch

is made of the finest materials by the most skilled hands.

Always look for the watch word "Elgin," engraved on the works of the world's best watches. Send for free booklet about watches.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

GOSSIP.

At the sale on May 31st of Shorthorns from the herd of W. I. Wood, Williamsport, O., last week, 45 animals averaged \$226. Best prices were: Imp. Butterline, \$755; Gloster Girl, \$740; Imp. 87th Duchess of Gloster, \$500; bull, Bapton Lovat, \$500; Phyllis Abbottsburn, \$495; Caprice, \$405; Fairy Morning, \$360; Sweet Orange and Queen Anne, \$305 each; bulls, Kelly's Archer, \$300, Chief of the Ring, \$295.

At a combination sale of Herefords at Wabash, Ind., May 22nd, twenty-eight head, contributed by F. L. Studebaker, averaged \$226. Another contributor made an average of \$174; others up to \$100. The best prices were \$525, for Choke Cherry; \$450 for Gay Lass; \$400 for Corrector Lad; \$380 for Lucy M. 2nd; \$350 for Conquest.

The Rev. Dr. Gillespie, Mouswald Manse, Dumfriesshire, well-known as editor of the Galloway Cattle Herdbook, and in his capacity as a leading director of the Highland and Agricultural Society, is this year Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The Reverend Doctor was cordially elected to the position at the opening meeting of the Assembly in Edinburgh on Tuesday.

Last month, Messrs. Hunter, of Lachine Rapids, Montreal, sailed from Glasgow with an exceptionally good shipment of Ayrshire cattle which they had purchased during a few weeks' visit to Scotland. The shipment numbered no fewer than twenty-two head, eleven being from the herd of Mr. Robert Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree. Messrs. Hunter's other purchases included a very good five-year-old cow from Mr. Sloan, Treeman, and four cows and three calves from Mr. Baird, Garclaugh. They also bought a prize heifer from Mr. Wardrop, Garlaff. The whole shipment was made up of particularly serviceable, well-bred animals.

AYRSHIRES FOR CANADA.

Mr. James Boden, farm manager for Mr. Robert Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, who has been in Scotland during the past few months making selections of high-class Ayrshires for Mr. Reford's herd, has returned with fifteen head, among which, says the Scottish Farmer, are several outstanding animals, including Fizzaway, the first-prize two-year-old bull at Ayr, bought from Mr. John M'Alister, Ardyne; the third-prize two-year-old quey at Kilmarnock, and the first-prize two-year-old at Symington, Ayrshire, from Mr. R. Taylor, Wexford; four well-bred animals of deep-milking strains from Mr. Robert Wallace, Auchrain—one a great cow, and the others heifers that will surely be heard about; a bull calf from Mr. Thos. Howie, Fairfield Mains; a bull calf from Mr. Cross, of Knockdon; the champion two-year-old at Girvan last year from Mr. William Dow; a quey from Mr. Jas. Howie, along with Fizzaway; and two deep-milking Ayrshires from Mr. Littlejohn, Genoch. The reputation of these animals has been tested in every possible way, and if they do not turn out well, it is not Mr. Boden's fault.



CLYDESDALES

Two stallions (imp.) almost 3 years old, carrying the blood of Darnley, Lord Erskine and Prince of Wales. Also 1 (imp.) mare, 5 yrs. old, a Scotch prizewinner of like breeding. JOHN MORROW, Darlingford.

Horses, Horses, Horses



Drivers, work horses and brood mares; a choice, smooth lot to select from. All passed by a veterinary surgeon. You can get a pair of dandies for \$350.

Range Percherons

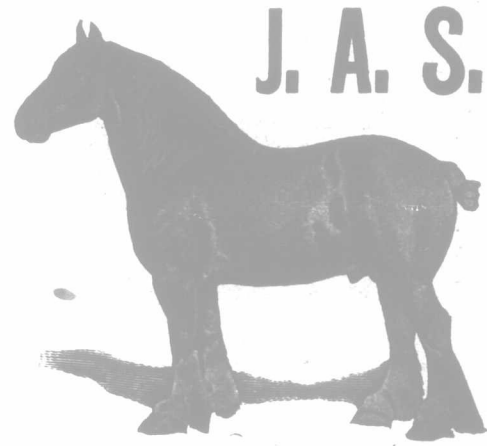
200 head. The same as we sold last year, many of which are now used as fire horses in some of America's leading cities. Will be on hand on June 5th at our stables.

Call and see us if possible; if not, write. We can save you money if you require either

HORSES, BUGGIES or HARNESS.

TROTTER & TROTTER, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Three Blocks East of Station.



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.

2,000 HORSES

FOR SALE:

All weights, with prices to suit customers. Special rates on car-load lots. You will find it worth your while to write at once for prices to

J. H. SPENCER, Medicine Hat, Northwest Territory.

Ranch only 15 miles from Medicine Hat, and 8 miles from point of shipment, Stair, Assa. Our entire bunch can be seen between 15th May and 15th June.

SALESMEN WANTED in every town in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Say that you saw it in the "Advocate."

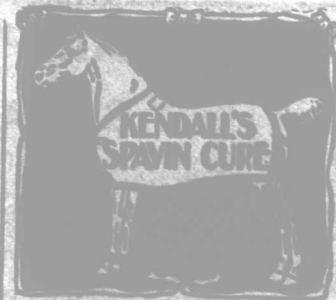
GOSSIP.

At a joint sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle held at Chicago, May 14th, fourteen head sold for prices ranging from \$500 to \$950 each. The latter price was realized for the six-year-old imported cow, Princess D. of Auchorachan, contributed by Cantine Bros. & Stevenson and purchased by M. D. Karns, Hartwick, Iowa. Imp. Pride of Aberdeen 7th, three years old, sold for \$800, and Imp. Pride 10th of Braevail and c. c. for \$750.

Large English Yorkshires of the approved type are advertised in this paper by Mr. L. Rogers, Emery, Ontario, whose shipping point is Weston, on the C. P. R. and G. T. R., only some seven miles from Toronto, and who has young stock for sale at moderate prices.

Christian Endeavor, Denver.

For the International Convention at Denver, July 9th to 13th, the official route selected by the transportation managers for Ontario and Quebec is via the Chicago and North-Western and Union Pacific Railways. Special train of tourist sleeping cars through to Denver. Tickets on sale July 6th, 7th and 8th. Return limit, August 31st, 1908. Very low rates from all stations in Canada. Write for official Christian Endeavor folder, rates and full information to B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto.



HAS NO EQUAL For Spavins, Ringbone Splints, Curbs, and all forms of Lameness, bruises or hard swellings.

Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years and have found it an *invaluable remedy*. Please mail me your book at once as I have a colt I am now having trouble with. Yours truly, L. L. JAY VES, Dayton, Texas. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Price \$1; six for \$5. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE; also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

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.

CLYDESDALES



Young Stallions and Mares from imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also well-bred draft teams.

Traynor Bros. REGINA.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

New importation just arrived:

25

STALLIONS

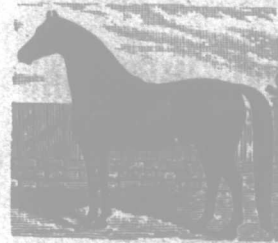
or

Choice Breeding, Excellent Quality and Extra Large Size.

Stock has been personally selected. Inspection is solicited and prices will be found right.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Hock 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 YORK STREET, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

BAWDEN & McDONELL Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF



Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

are now offering several imp. Clydesdale, Shire and two Hackney stallions, prizewinners in England, Scotland, and Canada, and representing the best blood alive; also several choice Canadian-bred ones. These animals are all true to type, and possess substance, quality, style and action.

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.

"A FREE SAMPLE PACKET"

of Delicious **"SALADA"** Ceylon Tea (Black, Mixed or Natural Green) will be sent to any person filling in this coupon and sending it to us with a two-cent stamp for postage. (Write plainly and mention Black, Mixed or Natural Green.)

Name.....

Address.....

"Farmer's
Advocate."

Address "SALADA" TEA CO., TORONTO. -om

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO,
BREEDER OF
Clydesdales and Shorthorns,


—Is now offering for sale 8 stallions, sired by such horses as Prince Patrick (imp.), Erskine's Pride (imp.), Sir Erskine (imp.), Royal Laurence (imp.). Also a number of mares and fillies. Shorthorns of all ages, of such families as Miss Ramsden, Clementina, Strawberry, Crimson Flower, Village Girl, Stamford, Rachel, etc. -om

Myrtle Station, G. T. R. and O. P. R.
Farm connected by long-distance telephone.

**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. -om


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. -om

H. H. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN.

CLYDESDALES

A Specialty.

Another important importation of stallions and mares may be looked for in August. Intending purchasers will do well to see our horses, as we import the best. Quality, with sufficient size, is our motto.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell P. O. and
Station (G. T. R.), Ont.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,
JANESVILLE, WIS. BRANDON, MAN.

Have a few choice **STALLIONS** left that they offer at a special bargain.

New importations of prizewinners of the various breeds will arrive in August. Buying orders accepted on commission. -om

GOSSIP.**THE CARGILL SHORTHORNS.**

A herd of 154 head of pure-bred Shorthorns, 127 of which are imported, and the balance, with one exception, the produce of imported sire and dam, sizes up the situation numerically of the herd of Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, of Cargill, Ont., and is a sight seldom seen on one farm in America. To be shown cows and heifers of the various ages by years in groups of a score and a half instead of in half dozens, as usually seen, gives the impression of a wholesale business, but the pride of the place is not in numbers so much as in the quality of the individual members of the herd and in the character and breeding of the sires in service. And in this latter respect the herd is singularly well equipped, the list being headed by the red four-year-old Duthie-bred Golden Drop Victor (76780), whose breeding, as shown in the very complete catalogue of tabulated pedigrees of the herd issued by the firm, is a happy blending of the two favorite Cruickshank families, Nonpareil and Golden Drop, with a long line of noted sires on side of both sire and dam, bred by Cruickshank, Duthie and Marr, whose names stand for all that is superior in judgment in the evolution of the approved modern type of Shorthorns. But Golden Drop Victor's character is read not alone in his pedigree and the excellence of his ancestry, though these are a backing to his superior individuality not to be lightly estimated, for in his personal make-up he certainly has few equals in any country, smooth, substantial and symmetrical, standing squarely on good legs, his well-sprung ribs and strong loin deeply covered with natural flesh, level in his quarters and full in his thighs and buttocks, his flanks, fore and aft, full and well let down, his neck strong and muscular, his head masculine and imposing, he combines all the requisites of an easy-feeder and a superior sire, as seen in his offspring. His lieutenants in service are the two excellent two-year-old Collynie-bred Missie bulls, Lord Mistletoe, red, and Merchantman, roan, both sired by the noted Lovat Champion, bred by Lord Lovat, and their dams by Dauntless and Scottish Archer, both bred by Amos Cruickshank. Prince Royal, a roan two-year-old Marr-bred bull, also in use, is a capital representative of the Princess Royal tribe on his dam's side, and of the Lavender family on his sire's side, being got by Lavender Victor (76994), and his dam by the noted William of Orange. Another excellent imported bull in service is the roan two-year-old, Lavender Star, a son of the Marr-bred Missie bull, Golden Star, out of Lavender Thyme 3rd, by Prince of Fashion, by Scottish Archer. Of the 31 bulls named in the pedigree of Lavender Star in the catalogue, it is notable that 27 were bred by Amos Cruickshank, two by Mr. Duthie and two by Mr. Marr, and all were of outstanding character.

With such a list of bulls judiciously mated with the grand collection of cows and heifers recently seen by the writer revelling in the rich pastures of the Cargill farm of 600 acres in the valley of the gently-flowing Teeswater River, it goes without saying that the young things found in the paddocks and in the boxes in the commodious barns are typical of the best of the breed, and as one strolls through the pastures by the river-side, he is reminded of the original home of the Shorthorns in the valley of Tees of Old England. The females were found in bunches of about thirty in a field. First, a contingent of milking matrons nursing their lusty calves, sons and daughters of the worthy list of sires named; next, a group of dry cows coming due to calve in the early autumn; then, a bevy of buxom two-year-old heifers in calf enjoying a sun bath on a carpet of blue grass; and then, perhaps the most interesting of all, a galaxy of pretty yearlings in mossy coats of red and roan, with here and there a lily-white, not far from being the best, and without which there could be no roans. Among so many good ones, comparison would be invidious, and individual mention in the limits of the space allotted is out of the question, and our notes are

(Continued on page 611.)

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS
**GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

Use genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA: | CLEVELAND, O.
The Safest, Best BLISTERS ever used. Treats
the place of all treatments for mild or severe action.
Removes all Bunches or Blisters from Horses and
Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC or
FIRING. Impossible to produce scurf or blisters.
Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price
\$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent
Express, charges paid, with full directions for use.
Send for free descriptive circular.
THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

RED RIBBON STOD

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.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and
POULTRY.



R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

GARGET,

Lump Jaw, Big Knee,
in fact, any inflamed,
caked or soft bunch,
also strained joints
cured with


ABSORBINE

Relieves Rheumatism and Gout in Mankind.
\$2.00 per bottle delivered, or at regular deal-
ers. 25 cents for sample bottle. Pamphlets
free. -om

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mas.
LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

**Thorncliffe
Stock Farm**

ROBERT DAVIES

usually has on hand some fine specimens of
Clydesdales, Hackneys,
Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle,
Yorkshire Pigs.

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always
welcome at. -om

**THORNCLIFFE,
TORONTO.**

GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec,

IMPORTER OF



**Clydesdale
Horses,**

has now on hand for sale 2 three-year-olds, 3 two-
year-olds and 1 yearling stallion (all imported),
carrying the blood of Baron's Pride, Mair's of Airlie,
Barney and Prince of Wales, combining size, style,
quality and action. The best lot I ever imported.
Write quick. -om

GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec.

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

YOUR CROP MAY BE TOO TANGLED

FOR SOME BINDERS,

**But Not for the
FROST & WOOD NO. 3**



The F. & W. No. 3 Cuts All the Crop.

**SAVES GRAIN
SAVES TWINE**

**SAVES TIME
SAVES TEAM**

Your neighbor has one. Watch it work and see for yourself.



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

Head Office & Works:
Smith's Falls, Ont.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Messrs. Smith & Richardson,
COLUMBUS, ONT.



Importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 14 stallions, 9 of them imported, including brothers of the world-renowned Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Royal Cairnton; also 13 mares bred from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

Long-distance Telephone, Columbus.
Telegraph, Brooklin.



**ROBERT BEITH,
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

**Clydesdale
AND
Hackney
Horses**

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.

IMPORTED SHIRE and CLYDESDALE HORSES.
SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP.

Newham Duke, the gold and silver medal four-year-old Shire stallion, and the imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Kerr, in service; also Clyde and Shire stud colts for sale. Imp. Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, heads the Shorthorn herd. Of the females, 15 are imported, from such families as Marr Missies, Strathallans, Jealous Girls, Crimson Flowers, Orange Blossoms, Wimples, Lovelys, Jilts, Secrets, Verbenas, etc. Farm 15 miles from Toronto, on G. T. R. and C. P. R. Post office, telephone and telegraph.

J. M. GARHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 610.)

of use only for purposes of reference. Suffice it to say that good ones are as thick as blackberries in midsummer, and representatives of all the popular Scotch families are present, as one learns that this one or that is a Marr Missie, a Princess Royal, a Victoria, a Broadhooke, a Nonpareil, a Sittyton Amaranth, a Lavender, a Bruce Augusta, a Kilblean Beauty, a Brawith Bud, a Kinellar Claret, a Crocus, a Jealousy, a Lancaster, a Lustre, a Mayflower, a Mina, a Miss Ramsden, a Myrtle, a Roan Lady, or the result of a judicious mixture of the blood of the best of these, with no high-sounding family name, but good enough individually to down the best of the aristocracy in a show-ring and carrying herself, apparently, with a proud consciousness of her personal charms, which seems to say, "My face is my fortune, sir." Without much trumpeting, the Cargill firm sell a good many cattle in the course of a year, largely to the farmers and young breeders in their own and surrounding counties, but many also to prominent breeders throughout the Dominion and the United States. With extensive and successful commercial enterprises on their hands, the farm and stock is to them somewhat of a side issue, but one that, it is acknowledged, has its fascinations for them, and they confess they would be lonesome without the company of the cattle, while the excellent management of Clancy, the capable farm foreman, relieves them from undue care, and they are too wise to worry.

At a combination sale of Poland-China hogs at Disko, Ind., May 22nd, 69 animals sold for nearly \$20,000; average, \$285. Top price was \$1,700 for a sow. Two others brought \$1,000 and \$840.

Six carloads of stock were recently shipped from Ontario by Mr. L. W. Paisley, of British Columbia, acting for the Dairymen's Association of that Province, the consignment consisting of three cars of stockers and three cars of pure-bred stock: 18 Shorthorn bulls, 16 Shorthorn heifers, one Shire stallion and two Clydesdale stallions, a small number of sheep and pigs, and a few Barred Rock pullets. Mr. Paisley was ably assisted in the selection and shipment by Mr. A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

An Iowa man tells the story of the rash citizen of Dubuque who once made a bet he could force Senator Allison to answer "yes" to a direct proposition.

Half a dozen friends went along to see the miracle performed. They entered Allison's office and chatted on various topics. Presently a flock of sheep, newly sheared, came by.

"Those sheep have just been sheared. Senator," said the man who had made the bet, winking at his companions.

Senator Allison gazed earnestly at the sheep. Then he replied, softly: "It looks like it on this side."

Stock-breeders have reason to fear the course of living and training which tends to destroy the ancestral instinct of their animals. When the conditions of life are made by far too easy for female animals they tend to breed irregularly, or to cease from that function entirely, because nature wisely decrees that the young are not to be subjected to risks and neglect. A "natural life," as it is frequently termed, is practically impossible with animals which are housed. The term is a contradiction when applied to conditions which imply human restraints and control. Still, there may be an approximation to phases of natural life—fresh air, light and sunshine, freedom from extra coddling, and fair choice of food.

MRS. JONES' JERSEYS SOLD.

A note from Miss Elsie Jones, daughter of the late Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, Ont., informs us that the entire herd of Jerseys, except one beautiful three-year-old cow belonging to the estate, have been sold, at the prices placed on them by Mrs. Jones before her death, to Mr. James Parker, of Salem, N. Y.

**What It Means
To Lose Weight**

**And Flesh and Feel Strength
and Vitality Steadily Declining
—You Can Add New Firm
Flesh and Tissue by Using
Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food**

While it may not be natural for every person to be fleshy, there can be no doubt that a steady loss of flesh and weight is one unmistakable sign of a wasting away of the body and a decline of health and vigor. As the cause of wasting disease is almost always due to the fact that the blood does not obtain sufficient nourishment from the food taken into the system, some means of enriching the blood must be resorted to, and in the connection we are brought to mention Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Can you imagine a more severe test of any preparation than that of adding firm flesh and increasing the weight of the body? It is possible, of course, to add fat by the use of fish oils, but the tissues created by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food are firm and natural. The blood is thoroughly enriched and the nerve force replenished. Pallor and weakness give place to a healthy complexion and strength of mind and body. Languor and discouragement are driven out to make way for vigor, new hope and confidence.

It might be worth your while to make a test of this great food cure as a builder of flesh and muscle. Note your weight when beginning the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and watch the gradual increase week by week. At first the increase may be slight, owing to the wasting process, which must be stopped. Then, naturally and certainly, the whole system is built up, and perfect health and vitality restored to every part of the body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 60 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box of his remedies, on

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 200-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 46 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—some purveyors put "Tuttles" in their bottles; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

GUERNSEY BULL

For Sale.

ISALEIGH YORK No. 7354; three year-old; grand animal. Very best dairy type. Apply:

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
DONCASTER P. O., ONT.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.

6 choice young bulls, from 10 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see them. Shaw & Harston, P. O. box 294, Brantford, Ont. Breeders of Galloway cattle.

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.

SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also 3 and 4 bred Hereford cows and heifers. H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.

GOSSIP.

IMPORTED AYRSHIRES.

Twenty-two head of Ayrshire cattle for Messrs. R. Hunter & Sons, Lachine Rapids, Que., left Glasgow on May 9th, per Allan line s. s. Sicilian. Eleven are from the herd of Mr. R. Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree, viz., two two-year-old bulls, four yearling bulls, one three-year-old heifer, three two-year-old heifers and one yearling heifer. One of the two-year-old bulls is King of Beauty, bred by the Messrs. Lindsay, Carsgown, Wigtown, and last year, as a yearling, third at Ayr. He was then shown at the Highland at Aberdeen, where he was placed second. He has not been shown since, but has done well, and looks like developing into a great bull. His dam, Queen of Beauty, won leading prizes as a one- and two-year-old, and Mr. Hunter considers her the finest specimen of an Ayrshire dairy cow that he has ever looked upon. She was also dam of the great breeding bull, General Butler. The sire of King of Beauty was Mischief Still, out of the same dam as Traveller's Heir, one of the best breeding bulls going. The sire of Mischief Still was Mischief Maker, out of May Mischief, one of the best two-year-old heifers ever seen, and a great dairy cow. King of Beauty has great blood on both sides, and cannot fail to prove a breeder of the highest class of dairy animal. His get are looking promising. The other is Rare Style's Heir, bred by Mr. R. Montgomerie, and got by the champion bull, Rare Style of Saturland. His dam is one of the best dairy cows in the Lessnessock herd, and is a daughter of Snowdrop and Sensation, the two champion two-year-olds in 1897. Rare Style's Heir was first and champion at Ochiltree, and fourth at Ayr this year. From his breeding, he cannot fail to prove a breeder of great, thick dairy animals. The four yearling bulls are sired by Rare Style of Saturland, and are out of heavy-milking dams. One of them is out of Snowdrop, the dam of the two-year-old bull, Snowdrop. She, last year, gave birth to three bull calves. Two are still alive, and one of them is being retained as a stock bull at Lessnessock. One of the two-year-old heifers, sired by General Blucher, was first as a one-year-old at Ochiltree last year, and also first this year, and third at Ayr. The other two two-year-olds are sired by Rare Style of Saturland. Alice, the dam of one of them, was third in the Ayr milking competition a few years ago. Mr. Hunter bought a heifer out of the same dam five years ago, which was the highest tester amongst the Ayrshires at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901. The yearling heifer is also sired by Rare Style of Saturland, and looks like making a fine cow. One yearling bull goes from Mr. Robert Reid, Bonshaw. He was second at Stewarton Show, 1902. He should make a fine bull with a little more age. From Mr. Sloan, Treemax, is taken one five-year-old cow, calving in June. She is a great, thick-bodied cow, with short legs and fine bones, and looks particularly well below. The three-year-old heifer calving in June was secured from Mr. Grieve, Kirkland. She has only once been shown, when she obtained first at New Cumnock this year. She is a great size, with large, soft teats, and a fine silky skin, and shows great substance. From Mr. Wardrop, Garlaugh, was bought one two-year-old heifer, calving in June. Last year she was first at Kilmarnock and second at the Highland, Aberdeen. She has developed well since then, and shows great, soft teats. From the herd of Mr. Baird, Garlaugh, there goes four cows and three calves. One of the cows, Bloomer II. of Garlaugh, was second as a one and two year-old at New Cumnock, three firsts as a three-year-old in 1900, and four firsts as a cow in milk in 1901. The other three cows are four-year-olds, and have all taken leading prizes at New Cumnock, in the yield stock, milk stock, and commercial classes. The three heifer calves are out of big, deep, milky cows, and should some day make winners.—Scottish Farmer.

What J. G. Truman Says About Zenoleum Dip:
 "We have used Zenoleum for the past year in our different barns and have never found anything that is as good a disinfectant as it is. We wish to disinfect the cars which we ship to the International and will you please send me five gallons of Zenoleum at once."
 J. G. TRUMAN, Bushnell, Ills.
 Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser" 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.
 "The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Dip."
ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

SPECIAL To Stock Raisers
500 Packages Given Free.
 We will give a 25-cent package of cream for calves free to any person purchasing 50 lbs. of Day's Aromatic Stock Food; price, \$2. Send cash by P.O. note or express.
 Ask your dealer, or write to
THE Day's Stock Food Co., MINNICO, ONT.
TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont.
W. D. FLATT, 378 Hesse St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Free-hooter. Females of all ages.
W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher—28850—heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain.
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 A1 dairy cows. Good ones.
WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ont.

Lakeview Shorthorns. Herd represented by such noted families as Stamford, Mina, Marr Flora, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Bucau Lassie, and Lavinia. Some yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale.
James Bewas, Strathairn P. O., Markdale Sta.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.
Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.
FOR SALE: Three bulls (2 Imp.), cows and heifers, both imported and Canadian-bred. Still open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.
 Importers and breeder of
Scotch Shorthorns
 and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,
 make special offering for January and February.

2 Imported bulls coming 2 years old,
 4 bull calves, from 8 to 12 months old, from imported sire and dam,
 6 bulls, 10 mos. to 2 yrs., by Imp. sire,
 Imp. and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.
 Our entire flock of Shropshire sheep, 75 head.
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JAS. GIBB, SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, BROOKDALE, ONT.
SHORTHORN CATTLE. Stock for sale.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.
SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
 Five choice young CRUIKSHANK bulls, straight, smooth, low-down and of show-yard type. Visitors welcome.
MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, BRANFORD 1854.
SHORTHORNS. First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
LEICESTERS. A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.
A. W. SMITH, ALMA CREAM STA., G.T.R., MAPLE LODGE P.O., ONT. 3 1/2 miles.

Orchard Hill Shorthorns. I am now offering 15 heifers from six months to two years, 4 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, and 7 very heavy milking cows. Here is a rare chance to get stocked with pure-bred cattle at reasonable terms.
A. Johnston, Vandeleur P. O., Markdale Sta.

J. & W. B. WATT
 BREEDERS AND EXPORTERS OF
Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires
 We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, Scottish Bear, 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 Bldg. Elm St., G.T.R., G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS.
 Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd.
JAS. A. CREER, Shakespears, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters
FOR SALE: Young animals of both sexes always on hand for sale; bred in the purple, and as good as the best. 20 Leicesters, both sexes, all ages.
WM. McINTOSH, Burgoyne P. O., Port Elgin Sta.

Scotch Shorthorns
 Have for sale, at moderate prices, imported heifers and cows, with calves at foot or in calf to Bapton Chancellor, imp. (recently imported from Uppermill). Also Canadian-bred heifers and young cows.
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.
FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Bows and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

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.
 Claremont Station, C. P. R.
 om

PENNABANK STOCK FARM
 Three choice Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 14 months old, solid reds. Prices reasonable. Also a few Shropshires left, of choice quality and breeding.
Hugh Pugh, Whitevale, Ont.

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

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.
 CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)
 Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.
EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

SHORTHORNS.
 WOODHILL HERD. IMPROVED 27 YEARS.
 Imp. Royal Member and Buller 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., Hillbrook Sta. and P. O.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM,
 D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.
 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns, choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred stock. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited.

Spring Grove Stock Farm
 Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HEAD prize and winner H. class at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincoln Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.
 Present offering:—Have still on hand one bull and four heifers, and a few cows. Shropshires of both sexes and all ages.
BELL BROS., Bradford P.O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fanny and Beauty for sale 5 bulls, from 8 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 13049.
James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep
 Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramona, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for stock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.
J. T. GIBSON, on DENFIELD, ONT.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS
 Are made up of Floras, Meadowsweet, Mary Booth and Roan Duchesses. For sale, 3 bulls, extra nice, thick animals, sired by Fergus Chief, Royal Best and Golden Count; also a few females.
J. H. Black & Son, Allanford P. O. & Station.

SHORTHORN BULLS
 First-class Scotch Breeding.
H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.
 On G. T. R., 30 miles from London.

SHORTHORNS.
 Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 16 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp.) 17095 (63705), dam by Royal George (imp.) (64728). Bull calf, 10 months old, dark red; also yearling and two-year-old heifers. Imp. Royal Prince heads the herd.
JOHN McFARLANE, DUTTON, ONT.

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. om

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TUBULAR Cream Separators

If we cannot show you wherein our separators are worth at least fifty per cent more than other separators, don't buy them. We want you to know that you have the best when you buy a Tubular. You cannot help being convinced if you examine a Tubular. You will find it entirely different from other separators. Write for free catalogue No. 110.

THE SHARPLES CO., P. O. SHARPLES, Chicago, Illinois. West Chester, Pa.

R. & S. NICHOLSON
Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.
Importers and breeders of

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale:
13 IMPORTED HEIFERS,
30 HEIFERS (whole).
Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count.
Home-bred herd composed of Niparanda, Minn.,
Cassadonia, Crickshank Lovely, Shethin Rose-
mary, A. E. Gordon's Estelle, Miss Symes, etc.

FOUR BULLS (red). Dry and Stamford dams, sired
by Squire Wimple, winner of first
and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Lad-
ner, Leiner's Landing, on ROBERT BATTY,
Glenbeate Farm, Menford P. O. and Sta.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,
Brimley Shortorns and Clydesdales

12 Shortorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.)
Diamond Jubilee - 25921- and Druke Gold
- 25924-. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at
all times. Also one (Imp.) stallion and two brood
mares.

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS
Herd comprises Augustus, Polytechnic, Crinson
Falcon, Mear, Strawberry and Lavender. For sale,
both sexes, the lot of Imp. George Elyden Duke,
Imp. Baron's Hair, Imp. Golden Ale and Imp.
Golden Conqueror.
W. J. Shenn & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

**ROSE COTTAGE
SHORTHORNS.**

Royal Prince - 3121- by Imp. Royal
Salter, at head of herd. For sale -
bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 3 months old), 3
yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9
cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.
H. K. FAIRBAIN,
on Theford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

**H. PARKER, RIVER FARM,
DURHAM.**
Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE. In
service, Verschoyle (Imp. in dam) - 36125-.
Stock for sale.

BEAVER VALLEY SHORTHORNS.
Have choice heifers and young cows with calf at
foot; also two bulls for sale. Inspection invited.
E. & O. PARKINSON,
Therbury P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

English Shortorns.

Black and Red Shortorns, topped with Crick-
shank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always
in hand for sale. Eligible for the American herit-
age. Royal and Highland prize winners included
for the last two years. Class on 2400 was in prize
last year and this.

W. H. BELL,
Bathurst Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.
I GUARANTEE A \$500 PACKAGE OF
BARREN KOW CURE
paid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed,
or refund money. No risk. Given in food
two days.
L. F. Solbeck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.
Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young
bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for
the lot. Write for particulars.
W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm,
Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins. Netherland
De Kol (Imp.) stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale
from the great De Kol Pieterje Clothilde and Bar-
dington strains. Home of the great cows, Edgely
No. 1, milk record 104 lbs. in 24 hours; Emory
Beauty, the great public test winner, and many
others with heavy records. **SIDNEY HACKLIN,**
on Streetsville P. O. and station, G. P. R.

**A HOLSTEIN BULLS &
COWS.** From 4 to 7 months old, having descen-
dants from such strains as Inka, Nether-
land, Royal Aegle, and Thomas Prince, and out of
imported females that have proven their worth at
the fair. **THOS. B. GAHLAW & SON,**
on Westworth.

Midgate Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.
Exporting bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of
choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write,
cows and see them. **R. W. WALKER,** Utton
P. O., Shipping Station; Fort Perry, G. T. R.;
Sibley, G. P. R. on


GOSSIP.

CAPTAIN ROBSON'S SHORTHORNS.

The noted Spring Grove herd of Cap-
tain T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, Ont., re-
cently inspected by a representative of
the "Farmer's Advocate," was found,
as usual, full of good things and, under
the efficient care of the veteran herds-
man, Harry Coultam, in excellent con-
dition. The herd at present numbers
about fifty head, half a score of which
are imported animals, while their produce
and the balance of the herd represent
such popular Scotch-bred families as
Orange Blossoms, Lavenders, Broad-
hooks, Duchesses of Gloster, Village
Girls, Wimples, Rosebuds, Buchan Lassies
and Minas, headed by the grand imported
two-year-old Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince
Sunbeam, bred at Heatherwick, a rich
roan, sired by Prince of Archers, a son
of the noted Scottish Archer and half-
brother of the champion Marengo. Prince
Sunbeam is a typical Scotch Shorthorn,
low-set, thick-fleshed, substantial, sym-
metrical, full of quality, with a model
head and horns, the swinging walk of
one apparently conscious of superior in-
dividuality, and a fitting follower of the
noted sires that have preceded him in the
herd, which is certainly saying a good
deal, for few herds, if any, on this con-
tinent have had the benefits of the
services of such a list of championship-
winning and high-priced bulls as this.
In confirmation of the latter statement,
it is only necessary to recite the names
of Nominee, Moneyruffel Lad, Topsman,
Valliant and Imp. Wanderer's Last, the
latter sold for \$2,005 after his term of
service, and the former four winners for
five years in succession of the champion-
ship at Toronto, Canada's greatest
show, while the first open herd prize
was also won by the Spring Grove herd
three years in succession in the last five
years at the same show, and the first
prize for a young herd twice in the last
three years. The reputation of this herd,
therefore, rests not on the performances
of remote ancestors, but on recent and
up-to-date records. While all the noted
sires above named have left their im-
press on the herd for good, Wanderer's
Last, as one would expect from the char-
acter of his breeding and personality,
has stamped his offspring with the signet
seal of both good breeding and individ-
ual merit. Unfortunately for the herd,
the bulk of his get here are bulls, but
that will be in the favor of those fortu-
nate enough to secure them, for seldom is
seen such uniform type, character and qual-
ity of a high order as in the bull calves
at Spring Grove, which we predict will
make it very interesting at the shows
this year unless the competition is a
good deal stronger than usual.

Among the many choice things in the
list of females, only a few of which can
be named in the allotted space, is the
sweet three-year-old, Duthie-bred, im-
ported Jealous Girl, of the Crickshank
J. tribe, and sired by Bapton Conqueror.
She is interesting, not only for her own
character, breezy-looking, strong-backed
and full of quality, but also as being the
dam of perhaps the best of the sons of
Wanderer's Last in the lot of bull calves,
a rich roan, now about nine months old.
Another that is notable for the same
reasons is Sittytan Lavender 9th, a
roan three-year-old, also bred by Mr.
Duthie, and sired by Silver Plate. She
is individually excellent, and has a
capital roan son of Wanderer's Last
tugging at her teats. Imp. Lavender
Thyme 7th, a roan three-year-old, nurs-
ing a nice roan calf, is another of the
same sterling Sittytan sort, and a good
one, as is her calf. A handsome,
breezy-looking young cow is the red
three-year-old imported Scottish Rose,
of the Kinellar Rosebud tribe, sired by
Lovat Champion, and with a nice red
bull calf at foot. Warden Blossom, a
red four-year-old, by Knight of Weldon,
and her dam by the noted Gay Monarch,
head of the champion herd at the World's
Fair, Chicago, is a Crickshank Orange
Blossom, low, level and thick-fleshed,
and having a good red heifer calf at her
side. Imp. Strawberry 4th, a light
roan four-year-old Sittytan Secret, by
Fopsman (63447), by Gravesend, is of
excellent type and character, and due to
calve this month. The red yearling

(Continued on page 614.)



WHAT THE NATIONAL WILL DO.

It will increase the yield of butter about 1 lb. per week, and about 10 to 15 lbs. per year, and will pay for its cost in one year with its increased yield.

It will be placed on all farms and other creameries, and will be the standard in construction for all cream separators, and will clean, cream, and butter, and will give the best butter, and will be the standard in Canada, and will be the standard in the United States.

The only Cream Separator in the world and all parts made and fitted to suit any farm in Canada, under the supervision of the National Cream Separator Co., and will be the standard in the United States.

The best in the world with guaranteed efficiency, parts to suit, and will be the standard in the world. It has no other equal, and will be the standard in the world. It is the only one that will be the standard in the world. It is the only one that will be the standard in the world. It is the only one that will be the standard in the world.

NATIONAL No. 11.
Capacity, 60 to 70 lbs. per hour.

NATIONAL No. 12.
Capacity, 80 to 90 lbs. per hour.

NATIONAL No. 13.
Capacity, 100 lbs. per hour.

Give the National a trial, and you will see its superiority to any of the following general types.

The CREAMERY SUPPLY CO., Guelph, for South-western Ontario.
The T. C. ROGERS CO., Guelph, for Ontario North and East.
JOS. A. MERRICK, Winnipeg, Man., for Manitoba and N.-W. T.
JOHN A. ROBERTSON, 108 Union Avenue, Montreal, Quebec.

The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, GUELPH, ONT.

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 sires.

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. Cargill, Ontario, Canada.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Our herd comprises over 100 females, including our best specimens of 25 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice ones, one light-colored and one to first-class rams. Address

W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,
Rockland, Ontario.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE,
PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, championships and titles, with numerous other honors. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected by Watson Ogilvie, and are of the best size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is made up of the best of the champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, and is the only one of the kind in the world.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.
Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

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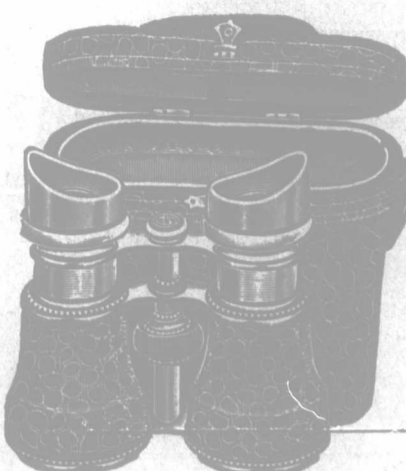
Wide-Tire Metal Wheels FOR WAGONS
Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width of tire. Are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our
QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON.

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

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd.,
ORILLIA, ONT.

Eggs for Hatching
From Choice Barred Rocks.
\$1 for 13, or three Settings for \$2.50.
W. W. EDMANSON, MELITA, MAN.

FIELD GLASSES - 50-Mile range - \$3.55
REGULAR RETAIL PRICE, \$10.00.



We have just received from Paris 96 pairs of High-grade "Hunters' Favorite" Pocket Field Glasses of remarkable power, which we are offering at the hitherto unheard of price of \$3.55 a pair. These are exceptionally fine glasses, well finished throughout, the trimmings, crossbars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated, and the covering the best grade of tan leather, alligator pattern. As shown in the illustration, these glasses are shaped to fit close to the eyes. This feature adds wonderfully to the clearness of the view. Each pair of glasses is fitted with lenses, all of the finest quality, accurately adjusted, of high magnifying power and great clearness. Knowing that any person who has an opportunity of examining a pair of these glasses would realize what a snap they are at our price, we are willing to send them by express for examination to any address in Canada. You pay not one cent till you see them. Simply write us saying that you would like to see a pair, and we will at once ship them in a beautiful satin-lined alligator leather case to your nearest Express Office. When they arrive, call and test them thoroughly, and then if satisfied that they are worth at least three times what we ask, pay the Express Agent only \$3.55 and express charges, and you will own as fine a pair of Glasses as any regular dealer would sell you for \$10.00. A Glass of this kind is worth its weight in gold to farmers, hunters, ranchmen, mariners, fishermen, prospectors, tourists, or anyone requiring a powerful instrument. Fred. Chase, Lock Broom, N. S., said: "I received the Field Glasses to-day, and I am highly pleased with them. They are a wonderful bargain at the price, \$3.55, and are well worth \$10.00." Andrew Reid, Plunkerton, Ont., said: "I received the Field Glasses in perfect condition. They are worth three times the price you charge for them, and I feel fortunate in securing them for so little." If you do not live near an Express Office, or wish to save express charges, send \$3.55 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. You run no risk. Do not delay, but order at once. Address plainly, Johnston & Co., Dept. 3323, Toronto.

WANTED ALIVE!

ALL KINDS OF LIVE

WILD BIRDS and ANIMALS,

particularly White Cranes, different species of Ducks, Prairie Fowl, Swans, Geese, Mink, Beaver, Mountain Sheep and Goats. High prices paid. Write me.

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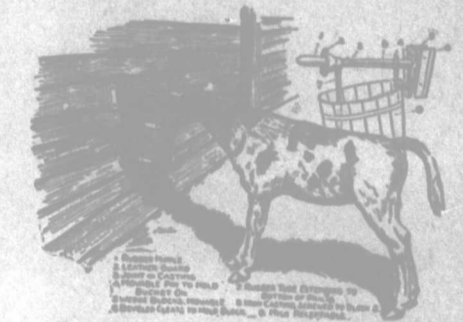
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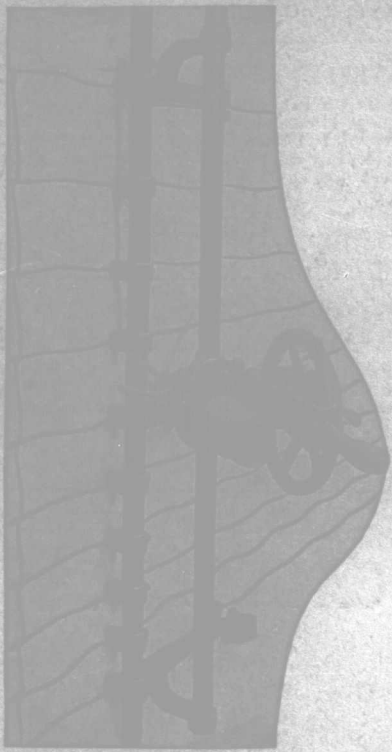
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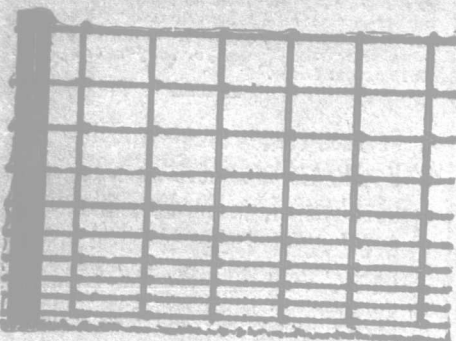
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