

**PAGES  
MISSING**





BILL---My father bought me a foot-lift gang plow last spring. Next spring he will buy one with the lift on the right side, so my legs will be alike.

JACK---In that case my father will buy a VERITY

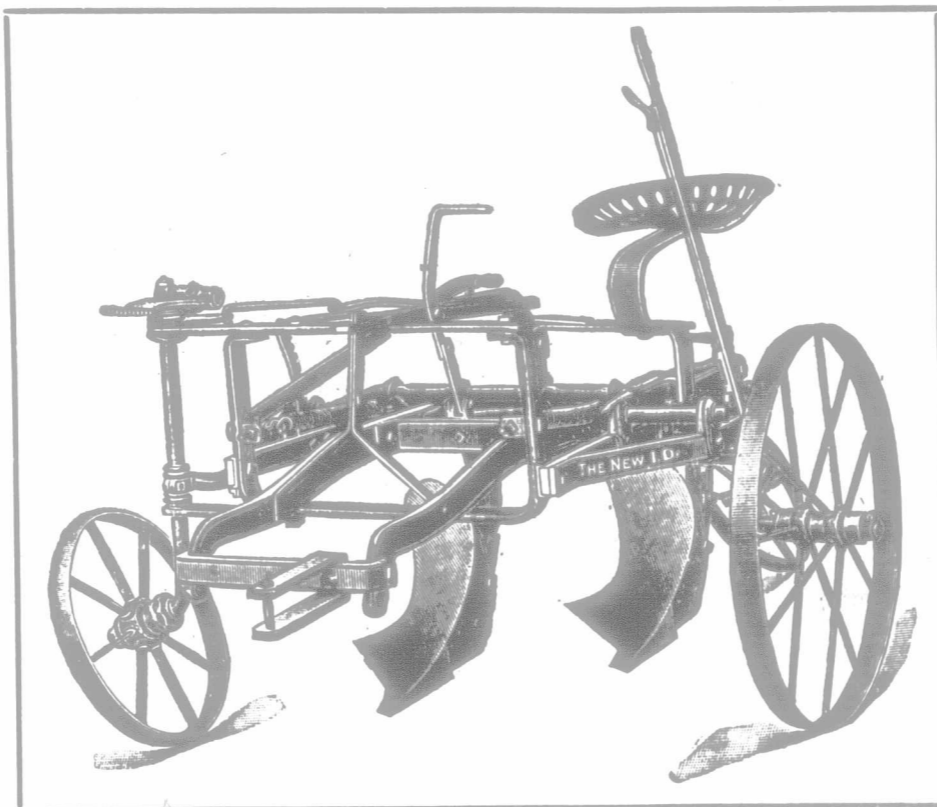
## HORSE-LIFT GANG

THOUSAND-MILE  
AXLES.

GOES INTO and  
OUT of the ground  
POINT FIRST, like  
a walking plow.

NEW MOULDBOARDS  
NEW SHARES  
STRONGEST FRAME

In fact the



It is the only  
plow built where  
the

**HORSES DO  
THE LIFTING,**

and is GUARAN-  
TEED to clean  
where all others  
fail. Also guaran-  
teed to be the

**LIGHTEST DRAFT**

gang plow made,  
because it is built  
on different lines  
from all others.

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MANUFACTURED  
BY

VERITY PLOW WORKS.

**Massey-Harris Co., Limited**

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The Berliner Gram-o-phone.



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**BERLINER  
GRAM-O-PHONE**

**FOR HOME ENJOYMENT YOU CANNOT POSSIBLY  
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**SUPERIOR TO A PIANO.** No one will deny that it is far more pleasure to listen to the perfect strains of a Berliner Gram-o-phone than a piano manipulated by the average performer. Then again, figure the cost of a Berliner Gram-o-phone, almost nominal, and from an entertainment point of view, the superiority of the Berliner Gram-o-phone—universally conceded.

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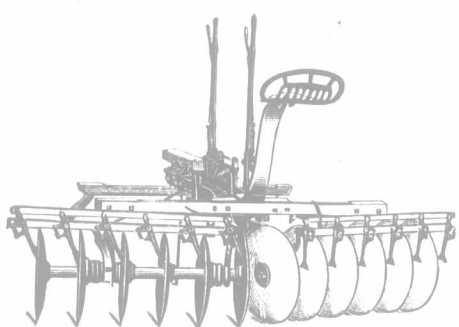
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Durable Implement.

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Made in

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your order now if you would make sure of getting one. First come, first served.

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**WINNIPEG MANITOBA**

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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JANUARY 13, 1904.

No. 590

## Editorial.

### Better Railway Administration in Sight.

The new Railway Act passed at the recent session of the Dominion Parliament, is one which contains provisions of the greatest importance to Western farmers. Under the old Act the commission appointed to administer its provisions was composed of members of the Privy Council, and for several reasons they were not in a position to deal in a satisfactory manner with questions which concerned the Western portion of the Dominion. That Railway Committee will in the future be replaced by a commission, composed of members possessing practical qualifications which fit them for investigation into and administration of matters pertaining to railways. One strong objection to the old committee was that they met in Ottawa only, which prevented minor requests or complaints being made to them personally or by delegation, on account of the expense of a journey from the West to the Dominion capital. The new court will be a movable one, and will, therefore, be within the reach of all locations. The commission will consist of three members, composed as follows: A lawyer, a railroad man, and a business man or farmer. The powers of the commission will be:

1. Absolute regulative powers in regard to rates, preferences, discriminations, rebates, and secret rates.
2. Supervisory powers in regard to through rates and through routes.
3. Power to compel equal, proper and reasonable facilities for shipment to all persons and companies.
4. To regulate traffic agreements.
5. To regulate and supervise highway and railway crossings. In cities and towns the consent of the municipality to crossing a highway must be obtained.
6. To investigate into serious accidents, and the causes of accidents.
7. To exercise a general supervision and control over safety appliances, and all matters touching the convenience and safety of the public and employees of the railway, the safety of property, and the operation of trains and the railway generally.
8. To regulate and supervise the general construction of railways—the location of the line and stations—the construction and maintenance of railway bridges, tunnels, etc., drainage, fences, gates and cattle-guards, farm crossings, etc. The Commission has power to compel a railway to build any branch line to any industry within six miles of the railway on the application of the owner and upon terms. The Commission also has power to compel railways to put in a farm crossing for a farmer.
9. To supervise the opening and closing of railways in interest of the public safety.
10. To see that the various railways obey the provisions of the Acts, general and special, under which they operate.

The relations established in the past between the Western farmers and the railway corporations had not been by any means of an amicable nature, and for years matters seemed to be going steadily from bad to worse. Within the last two years, however, much has been done to remedy the anomalous relations existing between the railways and the public. Great credit is due to the farmers of the West for the persistent and businesslike manner in which they have in-

sisted on fair reforms, and to the credit of the railway corporations it must be admitted that they have manifested a spirit amenable to the appeals made to them in most cases. The railway question is certainly arriving at a more satisfactory condition, and the establishment of the new Commission is another step in the right direction. Its object is to place within the reach of the humblest patron the power and the means of approaching the corporations and getting their consideration of his case, whatever it may be, with a view to its satisfactory settlement. Greater questions can also be handled in a direct manner, and the old clumsy and circumlocutory process can be dispensed with, and that without regret.

### Siftings.

He who places himself above his business will eventually find his business reciprocating by passing away from him to those who value it more highly.

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When success causes "swelled head," then success in the history of that "patient" is at an end. He who thinks he has nothing more to learn will learn nothing more.

\*\*\*

Gold cometh not from the mint, unless gold be sent thereto. If we keep good stock we will, by good feeding, send forth good beef into the market.

\*\*\*

In the intervals between hauling wood and hay and doing chores, a by no means uninteresting and a profitable way of occupying the farmer's time would be to take a look over the harness, fix up little stitches that can be done at home, and arrange the more serious repairs to be sent to the harness-maker on the first trip to town.

\*\*\*

A paragraph in the Oak Lake News states that a number of farmers have left that district with their wives and families for a holiday in the Old Country. Many of these farmers came to the country but a few years ago without capital. To-day they are all prosperous. The foregoing shows what can be done in Western Canada by men of the right sort, and there are many such around Oak Lake.

\*\*\*

Reports of grain-growers' meetings are to be seen in almost every local paper throughout the Northwest, and organization and centralization is being effected for the convention to be held at Brandon on the 2nd February, when the final link of the chain of oppressive corporations will have the chisel and hammer applied to it.

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The Live-stock conventions will be held in Winnipeg during the last week in February.

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Stock-judging schools will be conducted at Neepawa, Brandon, and Winnipeg, beginning at the former and ending at the latter, during convention week.

\*\*\*

Among those who are expected to deliver addresses at the Live-stock conventions are Prof. Grisdale, Dominion Exp. Farm; A. P. Ketchen and W. S. Spark, Live-stock Dept., and S. H. Clark, Seed Dept., Ottawa, and Prof. Jas. Mills, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

### Selling the Maverick.

The decision of Chief Justice Sifton at Macleod a few weeks ago, when he ruled that mavericks (unbranded live stock running at large upon the range) could not legally be sold by round-up parties, has caused considerable discussion by practical ranchmen. Heretofore, it has been customary at the close of annual round-ups to sell by public auction all such stock collected, the proceeds going either to defray the expenses of the round-up or for some charitable purpose, and the action of the judge in declaring that not only was the captain of the round-up guilty, but also the live-stock association that countenanced the sale, has been regarded by many as significant.

There can be no doubt that unbranded stock upon the range is a great temptation to rustlers, but the argument which maintains that round-up hands should be permitted to take property which does not belong to them, merely to prevent others from doing likewise, is in some respects a weak one, when it is remembered that upon the statute books of the Territories there is an ordinance providing for such cases. This ordinance calls for the public sale of all unclaimed stock after they have been duly advertised; the sale to be conducted by the proper officials, the proceeds going to reimburse the Territorial treasury. Notwithstanding that this ordinance has existed for some time, it is said the public coffers at Regina have not been as yet in any way replenished.

Years ago the High River Stock Association sent the proceeds of any mavericks sold by them to the hospital. This seems commendable, and yet, strictly speaking, it was a case of doing evil that good might result. Many hold the view that as these animals belong to some stockman, the stock associations should receive the benefit when sold. This appears to be a reasonable view, but since it is contrary to law, why should the present ordinance not be changed so as to give the stock associations the benefit of any surplus after these animals have come under the hammer. If an amendment of this nature were adopted, the main difficulties of the present would be eliminated without in any sense weakening respect for ruling authority, or yet affecting, as has been stated, the Regina treasury. It would also tend to further the present good feeling among the majority of stockmen, as the loss of the individual would be utilized in directly promoting the best interests of the industry which affords each a living.

On the other hand, it may be said that in a majority of cases it is from the mixed farmer's small bunch that the maverick comes. The systematic manner with which the ranchman's business is conducted permits of but few to escape the branding iron. With the farmer, however, it is sometimes different, as his varied duties do not admit of the same regularity in each. With newcomers, too, who come from parts where fences do away with the need of branding, there is a tendency to be lax in adopting the harsher treatment, the result being that additional mavericks tread the prairie until some "rustler" or round-up is the means of having planted upon them the seal of ownership. Thus it is, some consider that the stock associations are not so fully deserving of being the beneficiaries of mavericks, for the rightful although unknown owners may not have been members of any stock association, nor dependent upon that industry for



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:  
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday  
(52 issues per year).

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely  
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most  
profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen,  
gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States,  
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3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 12 cents per line,  
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their support. Instances of this kind are not uncommon, yet to say that the majority of mavericks hail from such a source is a horse of another color.

The large ranchers have stated periods for branding, and one with but little knowledge of the situation can understand how occasionally a cow with her young calf will escape being corraled when the bunch are being collected for branding. Instinctively, when the calves are small, cows prefer feeding in the most secluded portions within reach, and it is not uncommon to overlook one in some deep, tortuous coulee, then ere the next branding period comes, should that cow die, her calf is a maverick, for without the branded cow to identify the calf there is no possible means of claiming ownership.

It will hence be seen that the amendment, as above outlined, deserves consideration from all interested in Territorial live stock. At present the maverick question demands attention, and as there is no means whereby the rightful owner can be identified, the live-stock associations should be enriched to that extent, since the money would be expended by them in furthering the general interests of the stockmen better than through any other channel.

### Care for the Brood Sow.

If the breeding sow be due to pig, see that a nice warm part of the stable is securely partitioned off for her. If possible, have a window facing the south lighting the pen. If there is not an earth floor, give a little earth every day, and do not overload with bedding. It is sometimes argued that litters have come to maturity strong and healthy in the shelter related to their den in the straw stacks. Yes, the former inhabitants of Western Canada were born in tents, but they have evolved into an obscure remnant, and we who dwell in houses made with hands occupy their land.

### The Dominion Exhibition for Winnipeg.

The announcement that a Dominion Exhibition will be held in Winnipeg during the present year comes as a surprise to most people, owing to the general opinion that a show sufficiently comprehensive in character to illustrate the possibilities of this country could not be prepared for before 1905. As pointed out at the institution of the campaign for a Dominion Fair in the April "Farmer's Advocate," there are great advantages to be had by successfully conducting an exhibition of this kind in the West, and while there is reason for gratification over the decision of the Federal Government in granting \$50,000 in support of the proposition, in the short time at the disposal of the Exhibition Board, it becomes the duty of every Canadian, and every Westerner in particular, to bend every energy in the direction of making the exhibition this year a greater success than ever, and as fully representative of Canada as is possible. The Dominion grant will be applied to the erection of new buildings, including a large manufacturers' building; the augmentation of the prize money; payment of freights on shipments, and advertising the Exhibition, especially in connection with the propaganda of the Immigration Department for attracting immigrants to the West.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is giving the Exhibition its hearty and active support, and is directing its efforts to making the exhibition of manufactured goods as complete as possible, by impressing upon its members the importance of sending their exhibits to Winnipeg. This was very clearly impressed upon the manufacturers during their Western tour last autumn.

### The Season's Yield at Agassiz, B. C.

The advantages to the newcomer to the lands of the Coast Province in having the records of an Experimental Farm to consult cannot be overestimated; in fact, the old-timer can consult with interest and profit to himself the results of trials with new and old varieties of grains, roots and fruits. The results from this farm are very good, when one takes into consideration the character of the soil, which in its natural state, with big outcroppings of gravel, is as poor as can be imagined. The soil here calls for the practice of an up-to-date agriculture, in which clover, live stock, and the use of manure by top-dressing, and the use of slag, have prominent places.

A perusal of the yields and remarks on the grains will be valuable to the farmers in any part of B.C. The early publication of such allows him to get seed in time for the 1904 seeding. As has often been mentioned in the "Advocate," when discussing editorially the work of the experimental farms, the abandonment of the testing of so many varieties year after year would be an advantage. In the list of yields for 1903, a large number of the poorer-producing varieties have been omitted, yet the reports issued year after year show that such comparatively valueless croppers have not been dropped. In the matter of fruit trees, several varieties have shown that they are worthless from the market standpoint, owing to the ease with which they fall a prey to the attacks of parasitic and fungoid pests, in spite of spraying and other attempts to suppress such pests. Yet there seems to be no cessation in the tests with such varieties. The work of the farm would be far more valuable than it is now, if to such varieties were meted out the punishment accorded to unfruitful trees in Holy Writ, and in the place of them an orchard planted with varieties whose worth is based on their commercial and pest-resisting values. Grains weigh well at this farm, as far as can be judged by the hand. If a standard weigher for estimating weight per bushel, such as is to be found at every country elevator on the prairie, were provided, the reports issued by the superintendent would be still more valuable. The past season was peculiar, inasmuch as owing to the lack of moisture, and frequent showers at the beginning of the ripening period, the earlier-maturing varieties were held back, while later varieties, not as far advanced, were enabled to catch up during the

cloudy, damp weather, thus bringing the different varieties in almost at the same time.

Improvements in the way of clearing are being steadily made, such involving a lot of heavy work. Some stumps were seen, the roots from which extended over half an acre; all must be gotten out before the plow can do satisfactory work. The orchards on the ledges are demonstrating that these semi-inaccessible areas can be put to profitable use.

### Domestic Servants on the Farm.

The question of hired help on the farm is one which, according to paragraphs appearing from time to time in the daily press, is always just on the eve of solution. The announcement is made that communities have been discovered—it may be in the "thickly populated glens" of the west coast of Scotland; in the fastnesses of the mountains of Wales, or surrounding a heretofore undiscovered Irish bog—in every case the intelligence is offered as a solution of the problem of the scarcity of domestic servants in Canada. It is pointed out that these populations are composed of a great predominance of girls; that these girls are all about the right age to make good servants, and that nothing but the lack of transportation keeps them from emigrating to Canada, or some such place, where they are dying to find the very occupation we have to offer them. Sometimes the paragraph goes the length of saying that the Immigration Department has made arrangements to bring drafts of those highly desirable immigrants out to the country, and a regular piecemeal immigration is looked forward to by those in the unfortunate position of requiring help.

The facts are that the scarcity of girls to do domestic work on the farms is just as keenly felt in Great Britain as it is here, and every girl who can be induced to engage in that occupation is being picked up readily. True, the inducements of superior social status offered by Canada has succeeded in bringing many girls to our farms, but only a short time elapses when some lonely bachelor on matrimony bent, comes and brings the neighbor's treasure to his own fire-side, and the last state of the house she has left is worse than the first. While this condition exists, the life of the farmer's wife is far from being one of ease or comfort. The women on our farms are in many instances living the life of slaves. It is one monotonous round of hard work and uncongenial drudgery from early morn till late night, and from one year's end to the other. Women have ever been known to endure hardships with more fortitude and less complaint than men, and hence it is that so little is heard of their difficulties and discomforts in the farmhouse. It is a circumstance in the social aspect of our farm life, however, not only that is to be deplored, but which everyone connected with rural industries should strive to remedy. In the meantime, it is useless to look for a remedy in the way of a sufficient supply of servant girls. The number wanted is far too great to get supplied all at once, or in the immediate future, either by immigration or any other means; and it would be equally useless to hold meetings and pass resolutions on the subject as men do when they have a grievance, or imagine they have one. The only available remedy in sight lies with the individual, and each individual can do his share in making the life of the wearied housewife more comfortable. Little acts done at meal times and little self-denials during the day by every individual amount to a great aggregate in the day's work of the house, and a give-and-take spirit, with kind words and no grumbings, will work wonders in the arrangement of the household, and in the spirit of tranquility which such will be found to induce.

Clean the cream separator every time it is used. No matter what type of separator be in use it requires cleaning with hot and cold water every time it is used. Some agents claim for the machine they handle that their particular separator requires little or no cleaning. Some separators are more easily cleaned than others, but every one of them requires to be cleaned every time it is operated.



**Importance of Type.**

The shows and public sales of pure-bred stock, as well as the awards in fat-stock competitions the world over in these times, combine to emphasize the importance of producing a type of meat-making animals that mature at an early age. Exhaustive experiments have established beyond controversy the fact that the weight secured by generous feeding of cattle under two years is much more cheaply gained up to that age than is possible after that period. The same principle applies in the case of sheep and swine, which are most profitably marketed at an earlier age. There is, therefore, undoubted economy in breeding and rearing a class of stock of such lineage, form and propensity as will attain to maturity at an early age, with the greatest degree of uniformity, and at a minimum of cost.

The Scotch breeds of cattle, notably Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus years ago, and the English Herefords, finding favor with the butchers and buyers in the British markets, owing to these desirable qualities, progressive Scottish breeders of Shorthorns, led by Amos Cruickshank, a couple of decades ago set about the sensible work of conforming their cattle to the same ideal, and, by judicious selection of the fittest, so admirably succeeded in evolving a type suited to the demands of the times that their cattle have won their way to almost universal favor in spite of the pride and prejudice of schools of breeders who plumed themselves on the aristocratic lineage of their favorite families and types, which have been so discredited by the logic of commerce and an enlightened public opinion that to-day there are few to do them reverence. By this we mean the types, not the men, who were among nature's noblemen, and did a grand work in their day for the improvement of live stock, but their day is done. The times and the demands of the times have changed, and those who fail to cater to progressive requirements must of necessity find themselves in the rear of the procession, if, indeed, they are in it at all.

No one who has followed the records of the leading shows of breeding stock and fat stock in Great Britain and America can have failed to note the gradual but sure ascendancy of Scotch and Scotch-bred Shorthorns in the prize lists, and the most casual reader of the public sale records in the Old Land and on this side the sea must have noticed the wide difference in favor of Scotch-bred cattle in the prices obtained. So pronounced has this feature become that Scottish breeders now are comparatively independent of the foreign trade since the English breeders have become among their best customers, carrying off a very large proportion of the choicest of their bulls, and paying high prices for them, in competition with buyers from South America, Canada and elsewhere.

If this movement were merely a pedigree fad, like the Bates and Booth crazes of former times, there would be little in it to commend, and much to deprecate, but there is every reason to conclude that it is based on sound commercial considerations of economical production, and it is gratifying to find that in recent years less importance is being attached to family affinities, as it has come to be acknowledged that the mere chance of an exceptional show animal coming from a certain family is no criterion by which to judge of the character of the family as a whole, while the blood that has produced the approved type in Scotland is now so generally diffused among the best herds of that country that the type has become fixed and general to such an extent as to be safe to use and sure to improve wherever it is used.

If our premises in the foregoing statements are sound, as we believe they are, the inference is that breeders will do well to study and follow the trend of the times, by using sires of the right stamp, having a sufficient percentage of approved breeding to render them prepotent in producing the desired type, and at the same time to introduce into the herd as opportunity offers a young cow or two of the approved breeding, and by retaining her female progeny found a herd that will produce the best selling sort, while undesirable members are by degrees eliminated and the herd placed upon a higher plane.

**Live-stock Transportation.**

Cost is by no means the only serious consideration which confronts shippers of live stock from the Western ranges. Danger and difficulty in loading, owing to the inefficiency of stock-yards at many stations, is the first bugbear which places a check upon the shipper, and in most cases a very small outlay judiciously spent would entirely mitigate the trouble. Wherever yards and loading platforms are maintained, no matter how small, it is essential to the progress of the chief industry of the West that they be kept in good repair. Shippers, as a rule, are fully as reasonable as other men, and, consequently, do not expect large, or even medium-sized, yards at small stations, but they have a right to expect that wherever yards are there will be in workable condition, and such is often not the case. Sometimes one or two broken fence boards or a damaged plank on the platform is the cause of irritation; at others, one or more of the gates refuse to close, or have no means of being securely fixed shut. Thus time and energy have been used to disadvantage, and, needless to say, the consigner feels that he has not been treated squarely.

acknowledged that there is much room for improvement.

During the last few years, it must be conceded that the C. P. R. has made considerable progress along these very lines, and such has been appreciated, yet there is room for a more prompt service, and advancement is the watchword of the "Ever Onward" West.

**Horses.**

**Shetland Ponies—A Possible Industry.**

An industry that has received very little attention in Western Canada is the breeding and raising of Shetland ponies. On a casual reference to the matter, most people will remark something to the effect that those shaggy little animals are very pretty, and of a docile temperament, and are highly suitable as pets for children, and there the matter ends, for they are not considered seriously as being of any use in performing the heavy work or daily duties of a farm. The latter is, however, true only as far as the work of the farm is confined to tilling the soil and hauling heavy loads. On the other hand, there are many things to be done on a farm in the performance of which the Shetland pony would be found most useful; work in which his diminutive stature, coupled with his docility, would be his

greatest recommendation. There are many little jobs in connection with feeding and bedding cattle and pigs which the shaggy Shetland could do with as much satisfaction as a larger animal, and he could be led into nooks and corners and through narrow passages with his small sled where the superior size of the latter would prohibit his entrance. Their general distribution throughout the country would, moreover, solve one of our most vital rural problems—that of bringing the children to and from school. Boys and girls of too tender age to handle any other breed of pony could be safely trusted with a Shetland, and although their speed is not a strong feature of their characteristics, they are sure enough under ordinary circumstances to "get there" within a reasonable



**Clydesdale Stallion, Pilgrim 7020.**

Property of Mr. Robert Menzies, Shoal Lake, Manitoba.

A more liberal supply of stock-yards would mean quite a saver of beef each fall. During the season for export beef shipments, hundreds of steers are often driven from ten to twenty miles further than the nearest station, simply because no shipping-yard is located there.

Stock require considerable feed and water while taking these long railroad trips, else a tremendous unnecessary shrinkage results. That there will be a large reduction in weight is well known, and such can never be wholly overcome, yet we assert that special provision in the form of better feeding facilities at suitable places should be provided, with the view of lowering to a minimum the present heavy shrinkage.

Apart from the reduction in weight, then, is a more insidious loss from the consumer's point of view, namely, the lowering of quality through unnecessary hardship, and whatever means can be adopted to ameliorate the former will very materially enhance the quality as well.

The present rail service for train lots is fairly good, yet when we consider the urgent need for the best possible transportation, and such calls for increased speed, with great consideration while starting, stopping or shunting, it will readily be

able time. Their value in that connection cannot be too highly estimated, for in how many cases is the education of our children neglected, all because there is no pony about the farm which they can be trusted to drive and attend to themselves, and because there is no man who can spare the time to drive them to and from the school?

The market for Shetland ponies, therefore, is a commercial condition which already exists, and does not require anything to develop it but the establishment of the supply. The industry is one which rests on a sure basis, and it is worthy of the best attention of farmers. Shetland ponies are as hardy as Highland cattle; they require little attention in raising, and they will rustle a fat living out of slough-broken land which is of no cultivable value. Besides the market in the country for the purposes already mentioned, there would always be a considerable demand for such ponies in our towns and cities. The Shetland pony is strong for its size, and is easily broken. It is also of a docile and affectionate disposition, and is easily kept.

An exchange says: "If the hog-raiser sells his hogs at 4¢, and buys from the packer the cured ham and bacon at current prices, how many hogs will he have to sell before the packer will own a mortgage on his farm?"



### Where the Horse Suffers.

The practice of feeding horses on "hitch-post hay" while in town is far too common in this country. A short period of such treatment will not hurt a horse if he be covered with a thick, warm blanket, but it is cruelty without excuse to leave horses hitched to a post in cold weather for any length of time, while the owner may be enjoying the hospitality of a friend or discussing in hot debate with a neighbor in the comfortable warmth of the store the salvation of the country by some munificent scheme he has conceived.

## Stock.

### Good Blood and Experience in Stock-raising.

By J. McCaig.

There are frequent disappointments in cases of beginners with registered stock. These arise from misconceptions as to the virtue of good blood on one hand and from inexperience on the other. When a particular breeder has won a good reputation for a certain class of stock, it is frequently thought that his success is due to certain inherent or lucky properties in the particular strain of stock he handles, and immediately the demand for his stuff is intensified. It is thought that the blood or breeding of his animals is accountable for their perfection. The new man buys some of this stock and gives it his management, which is unsuitable. The stock fails and the experimenter gets sour on high-class stock. The mistake is in not recognizing that for the highest success two factors enter into the proposition. A man should get the best possible, and give it the treatment that has produced such perfection. Good judgment, from both the feeding and breeding sides, is essential.

On the other hand, a purchaser may err with respect to too generous treatment, and while buying stock that has been brought to a high state of perfection by having good blood and being bred and grown with what might be called a rational generosity, he may pamper and overfeed it on too concentrated foods, deprive it of exercise, and so reduce its strength of constitution, and, finally, its fecundity. In the first case the stock is blamed for being poor thrivers; in the second for being poor breeders, so that for the highest success the stockman must in the first place recognize that blood and feeding are complementary factors in his art.

The exhibitions are responsible for considerable error. Notwithstanding that the fleshy rather than the fat animal is the type that fits modern meat demand, the winner at an exhibition is too often simply an animated bladder of tallow. In meat-making animals it is important that there should be shown a high capacity for rapid increase in weight, and it is a valuable lesson to see even what can be done in this respect, but frequently judges exercise too little discrimination between good finish and over-fatness in animals shown in breeding classes, and even in the female classes awards continue to be made to animals which the judges themselves frankly admit would not be selected for breeding purposes. The agricultural societies have an important work to do in order to make their exhibitions answer the functions for which they were intended, and judges that lack the nerve and independence to make rational awards should be explicitly instructed that they will be expected to make their awards in the breeding classes from the breeding standpoint. When this is done the exhibitions will be doing their legitimate and appropriate work in the education of the spectator.

There are a number of influences that affect fecundity in stock, and these should be thoroughly appreciated by the breeder and purchaser of breeding stock. It is well known that certain families breed much more readily and surely than others, and the person who buys a female to go into a herd should know the history of the ancestry in this respect. It would be an advantage to know that the mother of a young female had produced a strong calf every year for several years, and that she had begun to breed young and was a fresh, strong, good-sized and good-thriving matron. Among cattle young are produced at all times and seasons. Among sheep it is observed that those that show the greatest precocity in the fall—that is, that throw lambs earliest in winter—are at the same time most prolific. The twins and triplets come from those that lamb earliest.

It is evident that selection and heredity are closely allied topics. If it is desirable to produce twins in sheep, we should select from stock that has produced twins, and this property is transmissible both through the sire and the dam. It is important with pigs also. It is more profitable to invest feed in a sow that will give

twelve pigs than in one that will give only seven.

Exercise is very important for breeding stock, much more important than is usually recognized. Heavy feeding, with slight exercise, very frequently results in the degeneration of the productive capacity of animals of both sexes. Males are very subject to loss of vigor from this mistake, as they are kept in confinement for convenience. Those who have males for public patronage no doubt feel that they must keep their stock in high condition in order that it may fill the eye of the ordinary and superficial public, but much is lost in the vigor and strength of offspring by too close confinement. Bulls and stallions should have a roomy paddock and stable. Mares should be worked, and breeding ewes should be made to spend all day in the open air by being fed all sorts of rough fodder outside.

It is the case that fecundity bears a close relation to milk production. The dairy breeds of cattle are, on the whole, surer breeders than the beef breeds. It seems to be a natural law that the number of offspring bears a direct relation to the quantity of support available, and it is readily observed that an animal that does not breed readily, as a rule gives small support to its offspring.

Feeding, itself, influences prolificacy. Under natural conditions, when foods fail, reproduction and increase are slow, so that while it is possible to err on the side of over-feeding, a mistake may be made in under-feeding, and loss of increase may result.

### Stock-raising Declining in Scotland.

It cannot fail to strike Canadians in a disappointing sense to learn that the returns recently issued by the British Board of Agriculture show a serious diminution in the number of cattle and sheep in Scotland during the last few years. A writer to one of the Scottish agricultural journals deplored the conditions which give up the Highland hills and moors, so suitable to the raising of sheep and Highland cattle, to the preserving of deer and game for millionaires to shoot.

A different view of the above situation is given by a writer to one of the British sporting journals—a Highland laird—who thus delivers himself: "There can be no reason why the Board of Agriculture should not take an interest in preserving game, a matter which, from the economical standpoint, is of much greater importance than, for example, the prevention of scab in sheep." He goes on to lament the fate of the "poor grouse," which are driven from the moors by the "abhorrent, iniquitous stench" of sheep dip. What Scotland wants, and what Scottish tenant-farmers should insist upon getting, is an Act providing compulsory attendance of the Scottish lairds at an agricultural college for a course of training.

### Hogs in Canada.

A writer in the American Swine-breeders' Journal has the following to say of Canadian hog-raising:

"We mapped out a trip through the rural districts of Ontario, Canada, to see the hogs, the meat markets and the packing-houses of that country, so that I might know for myself if what I had heard is true as to the kind of hogs and the character of pork used there and that shipped away.

"We visited a number of breeders and travelled four or five hundred miles through that part of the country where they raise the most hogs, and saw something like two thousand head of swine on the farms. Of these herds eight were Berkshires, one Duroc-Jersey, seven or eight red pigs, and the others were all large Yorkshires. I saw several that weighed 700 or 800 pounds, and one weighed 850 pounds. I saw the meat at the packing-houses and in the market.

"It is unlike any I ever saw here. The sides are interlain with streaks of lean and of equal width, extending from back to belly, thus making the finest bacon in the world. Our native breeds can not be fed or treated so as to make any bacon even to resemble it in structure or character. The ham and shoulder is marbled throughout with lean and fat. I never saw anything like it. I was eating dinner with a farmer and breeder, and I admired the looks and taste of the meat, thinking it was pressed fowl, and it was so delicious and so unlike any that I ever saw that I asked the lady what it was, and she replied it was only a roasted pork shoulder. Just imagine my surprise, for I thought any poor fool would know roast pork. I carried some of it home, and fooled several. My family ate it for venison, and each one remarked that they didn't know venison was like pressed fowl in taste and appearance. It is more like pressed chicken than like our native pork."

### Live Stock Sales in England in 1903.

From a specially-prepared compilation of the leading English stud stock sales during the past year, our correspondent has written the following summary, making mention as far as possible of the principal sales in each breed:

**SHIRE HORSES**, on account of the widespread interest displayed in them from the highest to the lowest in the land, naturally take precedence. Compared with the preceding year, we find that the averages realized are not so high, but in more than one instance the top prices of the several sexes have been higher. The best sale average of the year was that secured by Messrs. J. & J. Shaw, £165 14s. for 27 head; this was closely followed by Mr. J. Wainwright's £152 1s. 2d. for 33 head. Turning to the individual prices, it is found that £868 5s. was the top sale price for a mature stallion in 1903, Mr. J. Wainwright being the vendor. Another from this stud made £682 10s. Two at Messrs. J. & J. Shaw's realized £640 10s. 10d. and £336, and one at the Shire horse sale at the Agricultural Hall, London, made £241. The three-year-old stallions were in request, one at the Agricultural Hall sale making £541 10s., the top price of the age during the year; others sold at £420 (C. Keevil's), £283 (Sir A. Henderson's), £325 10s. (J. & J. Shaw's), and £231 (J. Wainwright's). At the Agricultural Hall sale in the spring the top price for two-year-old stallions was secured, £399, the next best price being £378 at Mr. J. Whitehurst's sale, and £304 at Messrs. Shaw's. Mr. J. Wainwright made top price for yearling stallions, £325 10s., and Lord Llangattock that for colt foals, £210. Lady Wantage easily led the way in respect to the prices for brood mares and four-year-old fillies, at £462 for the former and £525 for the latter; two others of the first-named age made £315 and one of the last named. Lady Wantage, in three-year-olds, also made the best price, £535 10s. Lord Llangattock was the next, with £399 10s. Mr. W. Jackson took the lead in the two-year-olds, an age that sold remarkably well, his top price being £420, Sir A. Henderson's £398 coming in a good second, whilst Lord Llangattock secured £315 for another; His Lordship making the best price for filly foals, namely, £168, and also for yearling fillies, £336.

**HACKNEY** sales have not been so numerous as in some former years, and, further, it is becoming more and more difficult to separate these sales from those of the ponies. The best price made for stallions during the year, as published in the agricultural press, is £183 15s. For three-year-olds the top price secured at the sale held by the Messrs. Mitchell was £131 15s. The two-year-old stallions made from £89 5s. and the yearlings at from £126, this price being made of one at Sir Gilbert Greenall's sale. Brood mares sold at good values. Amongst the best prices of the year are £199 10s., £176 10s., £141 15s., and £117 12s., made at the respective sales held by Messrs. Mitchell, W. Foster, James Clappison, and A. Wilson. The £173 5s., made by Mr. Clappison, was the best price for the three-year-old fillies, and £110 5s., realized by Mr. W. Foster, the best price for a two-year-old filly.

**FOR HARNESS HORSES** (singles) prices have been quite good; one being sold at the Wrexham spring sale for £420; another, Mr. A. Morton's, making £378; another, at Sir G. Greenall's, making £241 10s.

**FOR HUNTERS** the demand was a good one all through, Sir H. F. de Trafford making the top price, namely, £1,100 for one and £1,050 for a second, the average for the twenty-three being £287 3s. Lord Lonsdale made up to £472 for one, and averaged £217 7s. 8d. for fourteen.

**CLYDESDALE** sales were not many, the best prices noticed during the past year being: For two-year-old stallions, £94 10s.; for mares and fillies, £336, £145 10s., £170, and £168. The late R. Frederick, Lord Arthur Cecil, and Mr. H. Webster were the principal vendors during the year.

**SUFFOLK** sales were not very numerous, £260 being the best price for stallions, this being secured at the sale held at the Royal Show, the animal being purchased for Australia, together with another one of the same age and sex, at £152 5s. Two-year-old stallions made up to £65 2s.; brood mares to £78 15s.; three-year-old fillies to £84, and two-year-olds up to £47 5s. There was a capital demand for both colt and filly foals, the former making up to £68 5s., and the latter to £33 12s.

### CATTLE SALES.

**SHORTHORNS**.—Amongst these, first and foremost, comes the Shorthorn, at home or wherever it goes, either as a beef or milk producer. It is a breed of cattle second to none for general purposes. The sale record of the past year is a notable one, more particularly for the high individual prices realized, some of the more important of which are referred to below. The best average of the year in England was that recorded at H. M. the King's sale at Windsor, when a very notable selection of cattle were offered. The

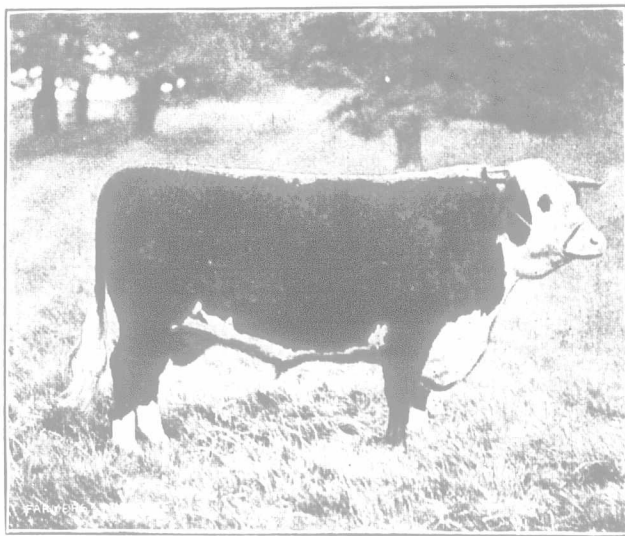


*Farm.*

**Our London Letter.**

Since my last letter the Smithfield Club Show, the great agricultural event of the year, has taken place, and can only be described as an unqualified success. The exhibits, taken as a whole, were so near perfection that it required a very nice discrimination to satisfactorily award the prizes.

As usual during the Smithfield Club show week, the Central Chamber of Agriculture and the Farmers' Club held their annual dinner, at which all the leading men in this particular branch of industry were present. The Earl of Warwick was in the chair, and among those present were Lord Onslow, Mr. H. Chaplin, and Major Craigie. In the course of a speech the Minister for Agricul-



**Hereford Steer.**

Bred by Her late Majesty. Property of His Majesty the King. Age, 2 years 11 months. Weight, 1,864 lbs. Champion over all at Birmingham. Breed champion at Smithfield (London), December, 1903.

ture took occasion to observe that he thought that the legislation which excluded foreign and colonial cattle from our live markets had "encouraged" the home breeds. As the majority of those present at the dinner were breeders, the noble lord's sentiments were applauded. Lord Onslow, judging from his speech here and his promise to the Scotch graziers and farmers three weeks ago, has no settled convictions in the matter at all, and trims his views to suit his audience.

Sir Richard Cartwright's speech in opening the Federal campaign at Toronto has created quite a stir in tariff reform circles on this side, and is being extensively quoted on political platforms and in the press throughout the kingdom. Coming as it does from a man who has held such strong Cobdenite views in the past, it is bound to be of great assistance to Mr. Chamberlain in promoting his preferential scheme of tariffs.

Canada and Canadian matters have been very much to the fore this week. On Monday Lord Brassey delivered an address on Canada at a special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, and among many good things he said: "I am glad we took occasion to emphasize the need of a fast steamer service between England and Canada. This project is of such paramount importance that it seems incredible there should be any long delay in establishing it." Lord Brassey also pointed out how dependent upon each

other Canada and Great Britain were, more particularly with regard to agricultural produce. His words were: "The sum of agricultural success in Canada was the purchasing power of the motherland."

The reports from all parts of the United Kingdom bearing upon the crops for 1903 all tell the same dismal tale. Owing to the abnormally wet season the grain crop is not an average one, and in many places it has simply been carted into the yards to be used as manure. The root crops have been a failure, and winter keep is very scarce. The only redeeming feature of the year has been the abundance of grass. The outlook for the farmer is anything but promising, as the acreage of wheat sown is far short of last season, and the present prices of wheat, wool and cattle are most ruinous.

Since Mr. Seddon's precious scheme for the opening of shops to retail New Zealand lamb and mutton has receded into the background, the idea has been taken up by "The British-New Zealand Meat and Produce Co., Ltd.," and very shortly operations will be commenced in London and the larger provincial towns. The capital of the company is £150,000, and from the prospectus I gather it is formed for the purpose "of supplying direct to the consumer N. Z. meat, butter, cheese and other descriptions of produce as may be deemed advisable."

MARKETS.—At Deptford foreign cattle market on Thursday the quality of the animals on offer was rather above the average, but with few exceptions were not so good as buyers would have liked for the Christmas trade. The extra good quality bullocks met a ready demand at 12½c. to 13½c., while the tops of other bunches cannot be quoted at more than 12½c., and out of the total number (1721) shown 343 head were held back, salesmen not caring to let them go, on the off chance of the weather hardening up. There were also 540 sheep and 267 lambs on the market, but these were the every-day class, and the best pens of the former may have made a bare 12c., while the lambs are quoted 15c.

The butter market during the past two weeks calls for no special remark, the business done being only moderate. Inquiry for Canadian butter is rather small, the finest qualities being officially listed at 19½ to 20½c.

Bacon, too, has been steady at values current a fortnight ago. As usual, the principal enquiry is for smallest and leanest descriptions. The majority of buyers evidently took full advantage of the recent slump to lay in stock sufficient to carry them over the holiday season. Prices for the very best Canadian bacon are 10½c. to 10 1-3c.

The general quietness pervading the cheese market has had the effect of weakening prices somewhat. There is, however, still a demand for fine Canadian cheese at 10½c. to 10¾c., but in view of the large stock on hand buyers are not disposed to do much at these rates. The best fall makes are being held for 11c.

Canadian long-cut (green) hams are in fair demand at 13½c. for best, and seconds 12c.

The poultry trade, as was to be expected, is now very brisk. Turkeys are scarce, and very dear. For select Normandy breeds as much as 36c. is being paid per pound. Geese are not in much favor at 12c. per pound. A. J. SCOTT, Dec. 19th, 1903.

We look forward with interest to the weekly "Farmer's Advocate," and predict for it a still larger field and greater usefulness. We know of no agricultural journal that has in the past been such a great factor in improvement along agricultural lines. WALTER SIMPSON.

D. Sinclair, Innisfail, Alta.: "We will appreciate the 'Advocate' every week."

sale averaged £82 2s. 6d., the best of the year, though Earl Manvers ran it very close with his average of £81 2s. 7d. for sixty-one head. Mr. W. Bell's sale takes the next place in the sale average list, with £68 3s. for fifty-four head; then follows the well-known annual sale at Riby, Mr. H. Dudding's, at which sixty-two head made the fine average of £54 11s. 8d. The best prices realized at the auctions for the several ages mentioned below are as follows: Bulls—£840 for Royal Duke, at the King's sale; £530 5s. for one at Mr. W. Bell's, whose fifteen bulls averaged £127 2s. 5d.; £367 10s. at Earl Manvers' sale; whilst £315 was reached three times, twice at the Birmingham spring sale and at Mr. Ecroyd's sale; one at Mr. Dudding's made £299 5s.; one at Birmingham £231; another at Perth made £273, and one at Mr. A. Hiscock's £183 15s. The most notable sales for bull calves were those held in Scotland in conjunction by Messrs. W. S. Marr and W. Duthie, the former gentleman making an average of £211 19s. 4d. for eight, with a top price of £630, and the latter an average of £144 2s. 9d. for twenty-two, with the top price of £493 10s. Several other calves realized over the century, amongst them one at Captain Hume Graham's, £141 15s.; one at Mr. McIntosh's £110 5s., and one at Mr. John Wilson's, £105.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—The large and widespread interest in Aberdeen-Angus cattle is clearly shown by the wide area over which the sales of this breed have during the past year extended, namely, from Perth in the north of Scotland to Tedfold in the south of Sussex. At the whole of the sales high prices for the best specimens have been the rule. The averages realized are quite in keeping with the three typical ones given, namely, Mr. John Grant's, at Advie Mains, £46 8s. 5d. for sixteen; G. R. Siach's, at Rasebrea, £38 14s. 8d. for forty-seven, and Mr. C. W. Shroeter's, at Tedfold, Sussex, £36 18s. 9d. for sixty-six head. The top price for bulls was made at the Perth spring sale, £504; another making £115 10s. at the Birmingham sale. Mr. G. R. Siach made the best price for bull calves, £73 10. No less than five cows realized over the century: Mr. Siach's £199 10s.; Mr. C. W. Shroeter's £157 10s.; a similar price for one at Perth, where another made £115 10s., and £110 5s. at the Earl of Longford's. The best prices for two-year-old heifers were £147 at Mr. Siach's; one of Mr. Wilson's making £105 1s., and another at Perth spring sale £100 16s. The yearling heifer record price for the year was secured at Perth spring sale, £148 1s., and £47 5s. was the top figure for heifer calves.

HEREFORD sales this year have been made notable by the grand result secured at the dispersion sale of the well-known herd owned by Mr. R. Green, where sixty head made the notable average of £54 10s. 2d.; the best prices being: Bull calves, £273 10s.; cows, £315; the average for twenty-eight of this age being £83 17s., and for yearling heifer, £472 10s., fifteen of this age making an average of £65 14s. 6d. The two-year-olds sold from £110 10s., and the heifer calves from £37 16s.

GALLOWAYS have not had a large number of sales, but at those which have been held the demand has been very good indeed. The following include the best prices of the year: Bulls, £53 11s. at Castle Douglass, and cows from £40. Mr. J. Jefferson's.

**SHEEP.**

All through the year the hopes of flock-owners have been in the ascendant, and prices have kept getting higher and higher, the best prices of the season being those made at the latter sales.

**Lord Rosebery as a Feeder.**

A despatch from London, Eng., says: Replying to a toast to the successful exhibitors at the Fat-stock Club recently, Lord Rosebery said:

"Well, what am I going to say about the successes which I have achieved to-day? Only this, that it is by personal, careful and daily attention to the beasts on my part, by wakeful nights devoted to the corpulence of a particular animal, by handing to every beast his appointed oil cake from my own hand; it is only by these means I have been enabled to obtain success.

"And when I walked into the show and saw these prize animals, which have increased at the rate of three and one-half to four pounds per day for many weeks past, looking at me with proud eyes, and, I also thought, a languid and bilious eye, I felt my time had not been spent in vain, and that though others might prefer the field of politics or letters, I myself had been more usefully employed. I know it is said that personal attention is everything, and I think I exemplify that moral. I confess that I do a great deal of my agriculture by deputy, but on this occasion I am able to boast that every one of my animals which has won a prize has been my particular pet and particular charge."



**Clydesdale Stallions.**

Baron Robgill. Woodend Gartly. Blacon Kenneth. Sir Christopher. Airlie. Imported and owned by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis. Average weight, 1,935 lbs. (See Gossip, page 82.)



**B. C. Experimental Farm Crop Report.**

OATS are enumerated first, being, on the lower mainland, the most important cereal. It may be mentioned here that growers will find it profitable to avoid the black varieties, especially if growing this cereal for milling purposes. Millers dislike black oats exceedingly, as the presence of a black oat hull in the favorite breakfast food will often make people suspicious that the excreta of mice has become mixed in, with the consequent result that the reputation of that brand of oatmeal gets a black eye. All varieties were planted on the same day, April 17th.

Date of Ripening.

- Aug. 12—Millford (w)—Yield, 82 bu. 32 lb.; straw, fairly stiff; character of grain, good; character of head, sided.
- 18—Holland (w)—82 bu. 32 lb.; straw, good; grain, good; head, sided.
- 13—Bavarian (w)—82 bu. 22 lb.; straw, medium; grain, good; head, branching.
- 11—Sensation (w)—80 bu.; straw, good; grain, good; head, branching.
- 12—Columbus (w)—78 bu. 28 lb.; straw, poor; grain, very fair; head, branching.
- 10—Tartar King (w)—77 bu. 22 lb.; straw, good; grain, good; head, sided.
- 17—Abundance (w)—75 bu. 30 lb.; straw, medium; grain, good; head, branching.
- 12—Olive White—74 bu. 4 lb.; straw, medium; grain, good; head, sided.
- 17—White Giant—73 bu. 28 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, fair; head, branching.
- 17—Cromwell—73 bu. 18 lb.; straw, stiff and clean; grain, good; head, branching.
- 13—Kendal White—73 bu. 8 lb.; straw, medium; grain, very fair; head, half-sided.
- 11—Waverley—72 bu. 12 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, fair; head, branching.
- 14—Irish Victor—72 bu. 3 lbs.; straw, stiff; grain, good; head, sided.
- 17—Golden Tartaria—71 bu. 26 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, very fair; head, sided.
- 14—Golden Fleece—71 bu. 6 lb.; straw, medium; grain, good; head, branching.
- 14—Early Gothland—69 bu. 14 lb.; straw, stiff and clean; grain, good; head, branching.
- 13—Siberian, O. A. C.—69 bu. 4 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, very fair; head, branching.
- 13—American Triumph—68 bu. 18 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, very fair; head, branching.
- 11—Swedish Probestein—67 bu. 8 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, good; head, branching.
- 13—Pense White—66 bu. 16 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, very fair; head, branching.
- 14—Hazlett Seizure—66 bu. 6 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, good; head, branching.
- 12—Early Blossom—65 bu. 30 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, very fair; head, sided.
- 10—Pioneer—64 bu. 14 lb.; straw, medium; grain, good; head, branching.
- 13—Banner—64 bu. 4 lb.; straw, stiff; grain, good; head, branching.

As stated previously, many lower yielding varieties have been omitted, hence Banner is at the foot of the list given. On the average, Banner occupies first to fifth place in merit of varieties.

WHEAT.—All sown April 18th.

Ripe.

- Aug. 10—Percy—Yield, 46 bu. 40 lb.; head, bald; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 10—Australian 15—41 bu.; head, bald; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 10—Advance—42 bu. 40 lb.; head, bearded; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 11—Plumper—42 bu.; head, bearded; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 8—Hastings—41 bu. 40 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, medium bright; rust or smut, none.
- 11—Bishop—41 bu. 40 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, medium bright; rust or smut, none.
- 17—Monarch—41 bu. 20 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 10—Cartier—41 bu. 20 lb.; head, bearded; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 17—White Connell—41 bu. 10 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 10—Advance—42 bu. 40 lb.; head, bearded; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 11—Plumper—42 bu.; head, bearded; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 8—Hastings—41 bu. 40 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, medium bright; rust or smut, none.
- 11—Bishop—41 bu. 40 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, medium bright; rust or smut, none.
- 17—Monarch—41 bu. 20 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 10—Cartier—41 bu. 20 lb.; head, bearded; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.
- 17—White Connell—41 bu. 10 lb.; head, bald; chaff, white; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.

Aug. 17—Australian 37—40 bu. 30 lb.; head, bald; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.

15—Preston—40 bu. 20 lb.; head, bearded; chaff, red; straw, stiff and bright; rust or smut, none.

17—Red Fern—40 bu. 20 lb.; head, bearded; chaff, white; straw, medium; rust or smut, none.

[Note.—Wheat, as grown in the lower mainland district, is of value only as feed, taken year by year; in the upper country districts, such as the Okanagan, large quantities fit for milling are grown.]

BARLEY.—All sown April 20th; no rust or smut.

Ripe.

- Aug. 3—Mensury—Yield, 80 bu.; straw, stiff; kind of head, six-rowed.
- 12—Dunham—76 bu. 32 lb.; straw, stiff and bright; head, two-rowed.
- 15—Beaver—75 bu.; straw, medium; head, two-rowed.
- 6—Gordon—73 bu. 26 lb.; straw, stiff; head, two-rowed.
- 15—Sidney—73 bu. 16 lb.; straw, medium; head, two-rowed.
- 7—Mansfield—73 bu. 16 lb.; straw, stiff and bright; head, six-rowed.
- 12—Stella—72 bu. 24 lb.; straw, weak; head, six-rowed.
- 1—Brome—71 bu. 32 lb.; straw, medium; head, six-rowed.
- 1—Oderbruch—71 bu. 12 lb.; straw, stiff; head, six-rowed.
- 15—French Chevalier—70 bu. 40 lb.; straw, stiff; head, two-rowed.
- 12—Canadian Thorpe—69 bu. 28 lb.; straw, stiff and bright; head, two-rowed.
- July 29—Royal—68 bu. 36 lb.; straw, stiff; head, six-rowed.
- Aug. 7—Empire—68 bu. 36 lb.; straw, stiff and bright; head, six-rowed.
- 13—Standwell—67 bu. 4 lb.; straw, stiff and bright; head, two-rowed.
- July 30—Common—67 bu. 4 lb.; straw, medium; head, six-rowed.

[Supt.'s Note.—Barley is a good paying crop in B. C. Not exhaustive on the soil; excellent for dairy cattle and hogs, and should be more extensively grown. A good feeding combination, I grew in Manitoba years ago, is barley, a bushel and one to two pecks per acre, along with one gallon of flax. Such will thresh well with the ordinary machine without trouble.]

PEAS.—All sown April 21st.

Ripe.

- Aug. 15—Early Britain—Yield, 46 bu. 40 lb.; length of straw, 52 inches; size of pea, medium.
- 21—White Marrowfat—46 bu. 30 lb.; straw, 52 ins.; pea, large.
- 17—German White—46 bu. 20 lb.; straw, 51 ins.; pea, medium.
- 17—Carlton—45 bu. 20 lb.; straw, 70 ins.; pea, medium.
- 15—Arthur—44 bu. 40 lb.; straw, 50 ins.; pea, large.
- 15—Macoun—44 bu. 20 lb.; straw, 56 ins.; pea, large.
- 20—Chancellor—44 bu.; straw, 56 ins.; pea, medium.
- 20—Pearl—42 bu. 40 lb.; straw, 76 ins.; pea, large.
- 18—Mummy—42 bu.; straw, 58 ins.; pea, medium.
- 15—Lanark—42 bu. 20 lb.; straw, 48 ins.; pea, large.
- 18—Centennial—41 bu. 30 lb.; straw, 64 ins.; pea, medium.
- 17—Nelson—40 bu. 40 lb.; straw, 58 ins.; pea, medium.
- 22—Paragon—40 bu. 10 lb.; straw, 62 ins.; pea, medium.
- 21—White Wonder—40 bu.; straw, 60 ins.; pea, medium.
- 18—Wisconsin Blue—39 bu.; straw, 64 ins.; pea, small.

CORN.—In the list given of the varieties of corn, all very slow maturing varieties have been left out. Corn is grown in B. C. for the silo, and unless a variety reaches at least the early milk it is of no use, as corn used that has not reached that stage gives an inferior silage, very sour and disappointing to the farmer, especially if it be his first venture. The climatic conditions are such that corn left to stand in the stook is wasted, owing to the incessant rains, so that it is at once seen that the late-maturing varieties have no place in B. C. agricultural practice. All varieties were planted May 20th, and were harvested October 1st to 10th.

- Red Cob—Condition when cut, late milk; leafings, very leafy; 31 tons 480 lbs.
- Angel of Midnight—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 26 tons 580 lbs.
- North Dakota White—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 24 tons 400 lbs.
- Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 22 tons 1,750 lbs.
- Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 22 tons 220 lbs.
- Early Gother—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 21 tons 1,550 lbs.

King Philip—Condition, ears just formed; leafings, fairly leafy; 20 tons 40 lbs.

Leeming—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 18 tons 80 lbs.

Cloud's Early Yellow—Condition, early milk; leafings, very leafy; 17 tons 1,860 lbs.

Longfellow—Condition, roasting ear; leafing, very leafy; 17 tons 870 lbs.

Whitecap Yellow Dent—Condition, early milk; leafings, leafy; 16 tons 1,220 lbs.

Sanford—Condition, ears formed; leafings, leafy; 15 tons 1,460 lbs.

[Note.—The Superintendent informed the "F. A." man that many complaints were received of silage spoiling all the way down the silo, yet his correspondents say the silage was well packed in and that the silo was air-tight. Supt. Sharpe attributes it to the fact that the silo walls, although practically tight, being of wood and dry, absorbed moisture from narrow strips of corn in contact all round the silo walls; consequently, that strip was drier than the rest of the silage and admitted the air, hence the spoiling. To avoid this, he recommends sprinkling the inside of the walls well with water as filling goes on.

TURNIPS.—Date of sowing, May 13th; lifted, October 24th.

Emperor—47 tons 1,270 lbs.; remarks, smooth, small top.

Hall's Westbury—47 tons 1,382 lbs.; smooth, very small top.

Perfection—45 tons 1,080 lbs.; smooth, very small top.

East Lothian—45 tons 1,410 lbs.; smooth, small top.

Imperial—41 tons 1,820 lbs.; smooth, regular cropper.

Good Luck—41 tons 1,490 lbs.; very fair.

Mammoth Clyde—41 tons 1,160 lbs.; smooth, small top and root.

Halewood Brown Top—40 tons 1,080 lbs.; smooth, round, small top and root.

Elephant's Master—40 tons 35 lbs.; tankard shape, well out of ground.

New Century—39 tons 1,860 lbs.; smooth.

Bang Holm Selected—38 tons 1,880 lbs.; even grower, a favorite for main crop.

Jumbo—38 tons 890 lbs.; uneven grower.

Scirvings—37 tons 1,240 lbs.; smooth, even cropper.

Hartley's Bronze Top—37 tons 580 lbs.; smooth.

Carter's Elephant—36 tons 1,460 lbs.

Supt. Sharpe prefers turnips to silage as roughage for cattle, his experience being that whereas grown cattle will take, on the average, forty pounds of silage, they will take eighty to ninety pounds of turnips. Turnips can be fed to cows right after milking if tainting is to be avoided.

POTATOES.—All planted May 22nd.

Rochester Rose—Marketable, 80 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; rotten, 0 per cent.; color, rose; shape, long; total yield, 460 bu. 24 lbs.

Cambridge Russet—Marketable, 70 per cent.; small, 30 per cent.; color, russet; shape, oblong; total yield, 455 bu. 48 lbs.

Reeve's Rose—Marketable, 85 per cent.; small, 10 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, rose; shape, long; total yield, 400 bu. 24 lbs.

Country Gentleman—Marketable, 90 per cent.; small, 10 per cent.; color, pink and white; shape, long; total yield, 398 bu. 12 lbs.

Vanier—Marketable, 90 per cent.; small, 10 per cent.; color, red; shape, long; total yield, 376 bu. 12 lbs.

Early Rose—Marketable, 85 per cent.; small, 10 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, rose; shape, oblong; total yield, 375 bu. 40 lbs.

American Wonder—Marketable, 80 per cent.; small, 15 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, white; shape, long flat; total yield, 360 bu. 48 lbs.

Early Michigan—Marketable, 70 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; rotten, 10 per cent.; color, white; shape, long; total yield, 360 bu. 48 lbs.

Sharpe's seedling—Marketable, 80 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; color, rose; shape, long round; total yield, 356 bu. 24 lbs.

(Male parent, Breese Early Prolific; female, Early Eose.)

Rose No. 9—Marketable, 85 per cent.; small, 15 per cent.; color, rose; shape, long; total yield, 358 bu. 36 lbs.

Seedling No. 7—Marketable, 85 per cent.; small, 10 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, red; shape, long; total yield, 347 bu. 36 lbs.

Irish Daisy—Marketable, 75 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, white; shape, round; total yield, 344 bu. 48 lbs.

Pearce—Marketable, 80 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; color, pink and white; shape, long; total yield, 344 bu. 48 lbs.

Sutton's Invincible—Marketable, 75 per cent.; small, 20 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, white; shape, long; total yield, 332 bu. 12 lbs.

Dreer's Standard—Marketable, 85 per cent.; small, 45 per cent.; color, white; shape, oval; total yield, 323 bu. 24 lbs.

Uncle Sam—Marketable, 80 per cent.; small, 15 per cent.; rotten, 5 per cent.; color, white; shape, round; total yield, 324 bu. 12 lbs.



**How a Weyburn Farmer Started on \$350.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Nov. 20th, in answer to J. T. C. (page 1122), you request the experience of some successful settlers who have started farming with a capital of \$500 or less. I do not know if you would class me as successful enough to advise others or not; yet I will give you my experience. You may publish it if you please, but kindly conceal my name and use only initials.

In March, 1901, I left Winnipeg with \$350 cash in my pocket, and my entire possessions consisted of my own personal clothing, contained in one small trunk. When I arrived in Weyburn I found the snow on the prairie too deep to locate a homestead, and had to wait till the snow went off, and pay board too. On April 11th I hired a saddle pony from livery stable at \$1.50 per day, and having secured all possible information at the land office, and from other settlers, each of whom praised his own particular locality, I started out to examine the country, and continued my search for three days. I had no land guide, and had to run all section-lines myself; but as I was brought up in Manitoba this was not so difficult as it may seem to a stranger in a strange country. On the fourth morning, or rather, on the evening of the third day, I came to a quarter-section that I thought would make a good grain farm. As it was nearly dark I could not find the lines, so I rode to a near-by settler's house and stayed all night. Next morning I rode over the land, and being satisfied therewith, rode to the land office and made my homestead application, only to find it was already accepted. I finally located on a vacant quarter. Oxen and horses could scarcely be bought at any price. I heard of a rancher who had four-year-old steers to sell; I went to see him, and bought a pair from him at \$110. Then I remembered that in the course of my travels I had met a man who had had oxen and both had died, and he still had the harness. I went to see him, and succeeded in buying the two collars and two chains for \$1.00. I repaired them and bought another pair of chains for traces for 75c.; thus I had my harness for \$1.75. Next, I found a second-hand plow for sale, which I bought for \$16, and also an old pair of whiffletrees for \$12.50; so I now had an outfit to work with. I then bought an old stove for \$12 and pipes for another dollar. Then came dishes and teapot, pail, kettle, and other necessities for a bachelor's house. I built a shack 12x16 of shiplap, with ear roof, and brought home grub and coal and started work. I broke 25 acres with the two steers before May 21st. When I saw that it was getting to be too hard work for two, I was almost discouraged. I then heard of a German who had purchased a pair of three-year-old ranch steers which were too wild for him to handle, and he could do nothing with them. There was my chance! But I had only \$60 left of my money—shack, grub, oxen, board, railroad fare, homestead entry, and many other little things had taken my money. However, I bought those two steers and harness for \$100, and paid \$45 down and the balance to pay in the fall. In debt now, I brought them home, and the first one I tried to harness kicked furiously, although he looked so meek and docile. I called him Judas for his treachery. I broke them in, though, after many a hard fight with them both, and succeeded in breaking another 45 acres with them. I backset the first 25 acres I had broken, and disked and harrowed the deep breaking and harrowed the backsetting by August 8th. I now had 60 acres ready for crop the next year, a well dug, and some other improvements done. I had no stable as yet. For my hay, I helped a man put up 25 tons for himself, and then we put up seven tons for me. He supplied the horses, mower, rake and wagon, and I worked myself. Good pay for one man, too, I thought. I got a job for harvest with another farmer, and put my oxen out on the ranch from which I had bought them. Wages were good, and I got \$2 per day for harvest and threshing. The crops were good, but the jobs were small and scattered and only two machines in this large district, so you see threshing lasted a long time. That was good for me, and I made over \$250 in wages that fall and early winter. Then I went home, paid for my oxen, their keep for the winter, purchased seed grain and bought 100 bushels of oats for feed, covered my shack with half-inch lumber, and lots of tarpaper, put a floor in and built a small lumber stable 12x18 for my oxen. Having also paid my store bill my credit was good again, and I was clear of debt for two days, with twenty dollars in my pocket. I had no horse though, and had to walk everywhere I went. I had walked to town with plow-hares and carried grub and all on my back, for those long six miles. I never missed a day's work with the oxen, even when I went to town. The days I went to town I rose early and plowed my five rounds, turned the oxen out to pasture, and with a bit of bread in my pocket started out, and came home again

as early as possible and plowed another five rounds. I plowed ten half-mile rounds every day—rain or shine—no more, no less. Now I thought I needed a horse, and I determined to try and buy one. I heard of a balky, stubborn broncho, which its owner could do nothing with, and which had been often sold and as often returned. Being a good rider, and only wanting a saddle-horse, as I intended to keep the oxen, I bought her, along with a saddle, bridle and halter, for \$105, paying \$20 down on her, the balance payable in the fall of 1902. I soon found I had a pill, too. However, I broke her in, and now I have made an A1 horse of her. I had no team, and as it is twenty miles from here to the nearest bush, I drew three loads of wood for a

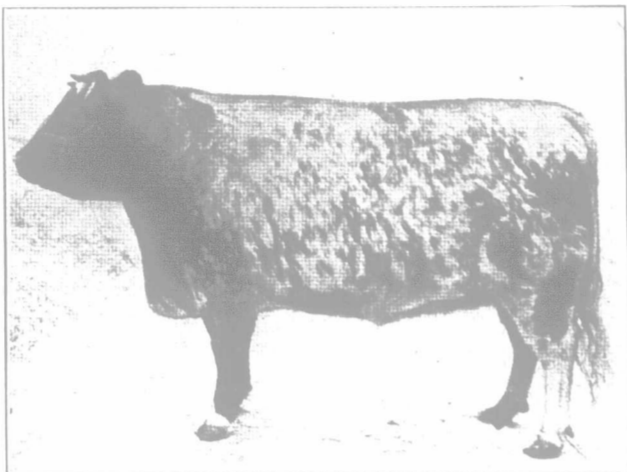
spring I shall have the whole quarter in crop for my third crop.

Now, having started in the West with a trifle over \$300, I have, a splendid quarter-section, and the patent thereto; six horses and one cow; three cows, two calves, nine pigs, forty hens, a binder, seeder, harrows, wagon, sulky plow, a walking plow (my first plow), harness for my horses, a frame stable 24x30, a buggy and buggy harness, about fifty tons of hay, my seed wheat and seed and feed oats, and the rest of an outfit necessary to work a farm with, and am still between \$500 and \$600 in debt.

I would not sell my farm and outfit for \$5,000, against all of which is to be set at most \$600 of debt, and all made on this farm from an investment of \$350.

I may also add that I am not "baching" now, as I have also taken unto myself a wife since I started here.

Have I been successful? It is only 33 months since I came to this district, and in that time have accomplished the foregoing by dint of hard work and carefulness. "MOSSBACK."



Rose IV.

Shorthorn heifer. Breed champion at the Smithfield (London, England) Show, December, 1903. Age, 2 years 11 months. Weight, 1,812 lbs.

neighbor to get his team and wagon to draw one for myself; then I had my summer's fuel. In winter I burned coal. In the spring I bought a 19-disk seed-drill and six sections of harrows for my oxen. My oxen had wintered well, and were fat and strong, but still were slow, as oxen always are, so I was determined not to be sowing all summer. I harrowed all my land with the oxen, and sowed 25 acres of it with them, when I heard of a chance to trade them for horses. Good, again! Horses and oxen were still very high priced, and as I had done a lot of work with my oxen they had made a good name for themselves, and they were good, too. The man who had the horses had no feed and no money, so he wanted oxen to break with. I gave him \$200 boot and we traded—four oxen and harness and \$200; or, rather, a note for \$200, for four horses and harness. Now I had five horses. I finished sowing my crop with the horses, and commenced to break for flax. I sowed 50 acres of wheat, 10 acres of oats, and then broke and sowed 25 acres of flax, and thus had 85 acres for my first crop, and it was a good one. I had over 1,200 bushels of wheat, 350 bushels of oats, and 365 bushels of flax for my first crop. I had also broken another 30 acres and disked and harrowed it, and got my hay up, and fall-plowed a large part of my ground for wheat. This gave me 105 acres ready for my second crop. I sowed all my last year's flax ground in oats, and the rest in wheat, and for my second crop had nearly 1,700 bushels of wheat, and 1,500 bushels of oats. I also broke and sowed 12 acres in flax, but as you know flax was a general failure this year, and I only threshed 50 bushels from my 12 acres. I also broke 25 acres more for wheat for myself, and turned in to help a neighbor in breaking season this year, and so I have 142 acres ready for crop next year, and will break another 10 acres, and the balance I must leave around the house for a yard and small pasture, and as I shall sow oats or flax on the new breaking, next

**Ordering Cars.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following letter of Mr. Castle's, dealing with the right of applicants to order cars, the particular size they may require, etc.:

Winnipeg, Dec. 21st, 1903.

Dear Sir,—In reply to yours of the 19th inst., I beg to say if an applicant, when filing his order for a car, orders a 40, 60 or 80,000-lb. standard car (as the case may be), it was quite apparent that he should have his order filled with the size of car he ordered, always provided he has ordered a car of standard size. On the other hand, if when making his order the applicant doesn't state what standard size of grain car he requires, the agent would be justified in supplying him with the first car in his turn that came along. If an applicant orders a 40,000-lb. car and he is the first applicant on the list he is entitled to the first 40,000-lb. car which is left at the point.

I am, Sir, Yours truly,  
CHAS. C. CASTLE,  
Warehouse Com.

It will be seen from the above letter that applicants whose turn have arrived are entitled to the first car the size they require, providing they stated the size when making application, failing which they are obliged to take any car that may fall to their lot, or lose their turn.  
Dec. 24th, 1903. W. R. MOTHERWELL.

**Order re Elevators.**

The following order has been issued by the Government of the Northwest Territories:

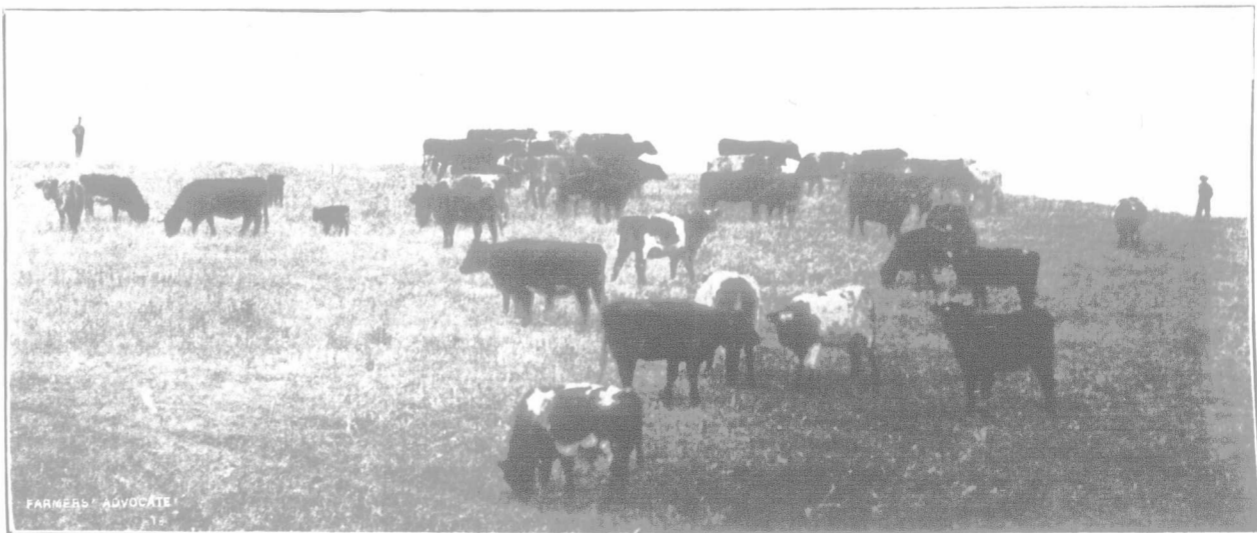
1. Where elevators are so constructed that each farmer's wheat is cleaned before weighing and the screenings are kept separate, such screenings may be taken in sacks by the producer to his farm to be used as food for stock after the destruction of the germinating properties of the weed seeds.

2. The managers of elevators may have screenings containing seeds of noxious weeds carefully removed in sacks, to be destroyed by fire.

3. The managers of elevators may dispose of screenings containing seeds of noxious weeds, in sacks, to be used for feeding of sheep, or of other stock, if the germinating properties of the weed seeds are first destroyed, if such animals are fed and kept within enclosures which are the property of the feeders and subject to inspection by weed inspectors.

4. Lists of the parties to whom screenings are sold shall be furnished monthly to the Commissioner of Agriculture by the managers of elevators.

JOHN A. REID,  
Clerk Executive Council.



A Thrifty Shorthorn Herd. Owned by John Ramsey, Priddis, Alta.



## The Summer in the Old Land.

BY J. W. BENGOUGH.



CONTRIBUTION at this time is expected to be characterized by the frosty and Christmassy spirit of the season of mid-winter, but that season is also notably hospitable, and, therefore, your pages may be open to an article which may be called summery, in both meanings of the word. I purpose setting down briefly some impressions of the Home Land, obtained on a recent visit. It was early in the month of July, after one of the most auspicious voyages on record, that we—by which pronoun I mean a large party of Canadians—landed in "Merry England." It was no part of our plan to tour the kingdom in a body, though many were going over to the Continent as a "personally-conducted" party. Not being of this mind, I separated from my fellow passengers at Liverpool, and decided to move more leisurely and make observation of English life and affairs.

To begin with, I found Liverpool well worthy of a better compliment than that which the average tourist pays it in scampering across from the Landing Stage to the Lime Street Station to catch the train for London. One is amply repaid for the time and effort it requires to take in the city—to visit its magnificent parks, its splendid museum and art gallery, its grand St. George's Hall, with "the largest organ in the world," and its many other attractive public buildings; to listen to the crack military band, which plays every noon-hour on the principal square; to ride hither and thither through wonderfully well-kept streets on the publicly-owned and efficiently-managed electric cars, all provided with upper-deck seats; to make the trip by elevated railway up and down the marvellous eight miles of docks, and enjoy the panorama of shipping from all the ends of the earth; and, as a finishing touch, to take four o'clock tea in the study of Ian Maclaren, and hear that gifted man's talk. Then the quaint squares and market-places in Liverpool's business districts, as well as



Rush Through Liverpool.



Tea with Ian Maclaren.

the more fashionable promenade, are of profound interest to unaccustomed eyes, as are also the slums. For Liverpool, in common with every large town on the British side of the water, has its Inferno regions—a perpetual heart-break to the lover of humanity. Needless to say, "Merry England" is a cruel sarcasm in these quarters, though I believe Liverpool really does more to enforce sanitary regulations upon the wretched denizens than any of its sister cities. Nor, of course, is it merely in the slums that one has what Carlyle called the "Condition of the people question" thrust upon one's attention. At many points the curb of the handsome Lord Street is fringed with woebegone creatures who are desperately struggling to keep body and soul together by means of their commerce in knickknacks: "Matches, a penny a box"; "Laatest songs, words and music"; "Watches, a penny each"; mechanical mice, shoe laces, jewellery, and an infinity of other odds and ends. And, of course, the appeals

are generally unheeded by the miscellaneous crowd of prosperous, semi-prosperous, good, bad and indifferent, streaming up and down, day and night. Here one sees in the concrete the riddle which



Street Peddlers.

burned itself into Henry George's heart and brain—Why does Poverty persist with Progress?—a query which he not merely confronted, but, as I believe, answered.

After several days on the waste of waters, and others in the midst of city life, a change to the country was gratefully anticipated, and I next moved southward into Staffordshire. This countryside is not usually mentioned among the beautiful parts of England, being, indeed, a portion of the so-called Black Country, but I certainly saw little to surpass it for loveliness in more famous districts. In referring to its beauty, however, I am recalling walks and drives through the rural roads and lanes, and rambles about the gardens and grottoes of the great houses of the country—Keele Hall, and such places—spots whose ideal charm has been the growth of centuries, and which are fitted to ravish the heart that has the smallest touch of poetry in it. I am emphatically excluding from view the towns with which the district is thickly sprinkled, for the most part crowded, cobble-stoned, brick-walled—ugly to the point of horror. These are the hives of industry, chiefly of the world-known pottery trade, and a leisurely visit of inspection to Doulton's, perhaps the most famous of them, while deeply interesting in itself, was also enlightening as to what Lord Rosebery and other English critics mean when they talk of the want of "efficiency" in British manufacturing methods, and British affairs generally. A more straggling, inchoate, ingeniously inconvenient concern than this Doulton factory could hardly be conceived. I was quite unable to imagine how the proprietor with a regard for economy of production—to say nothing of the comfort of his work-people—could tolerate such a series of rambling passages, crazy stairways, floors at different levels, and other absurd arrangements. But then, I suppose, his great-grandfather fashioned it so, and the question is accordingly closed. There is no doubt that these behind-the-times methods, both in factory construction and machinery, account for whatever falling off there may be in Britain's prestige as a manufacturing nation.

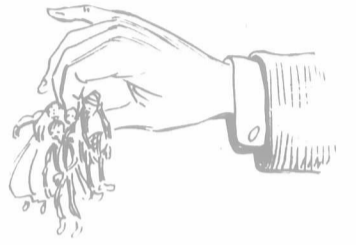


Snail-like Manufacturers.

After a refreshing dip thus into the pastoral (and let me at once say that no pen can overdo the beauty of English rural scenery, with its harmonious blending of hillside, copse, hedge and brook; with castles, cottages, walls, and other works of human creators), and contrasting dips into the adjacent towns, I went on to London—viewing a continuous strip of beauty, alternate town and country, all the way.

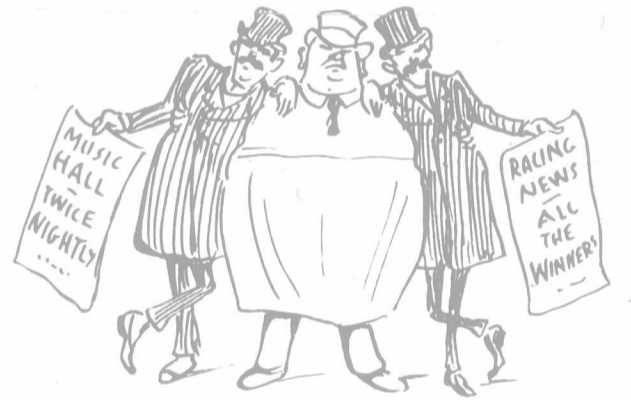
I will occupy none of my limited space with a description of the great capital. Its salient features are familiar to every reader, and the names of its "points of interest," whether abbeys, cathedrals, museums, institutions, parks or streets, are household words the world over. But here again—here principally—the heartbreak comes upon the visitor from Canada, for nowhere is the awful contrast between rich and poor so sharply seen. London is at once the glory and the shame of

our Empire—the glory being, I think, chiefly reflected from the past; the shame belonging in greater degree to the present. There is no excuse for this awful spectacle of contrast—the crippled beggar in rags and tatters gazing with dumb wonder at the carriage sweeping by with its high-steppers, its coachman and footmen, and its haughty occupants in gorgeous array. For this is the result of man-made conditions, stupidly persisted in. And the details of the picture are unspeakable touches of blackness in the background—hundreds of thousands of famishing and all but naked little children existing somehow in pestiferous hovels; or to come to other figures, actually official, fifteen thousand of London's boys and girls attending school in a condition bordering on starvation. I found myself constantly longing for some miraculous power by which I could lift a few millions of these fellow-creatures thus "damned into existence," and put them down amid the wholesome conditions and fair chances of our glorious West.



To Lift the Slum People.

But don't imagine that London takes this state of things gloomily. By no means. Here you have not exactly "Merry England," but—I am tempted to say Drugged England. What strikes me above everything else, is the absence there of sober thought, or, apparently, even of the power to think. Of course, I do not mean that there are not many earnest, intelligent people profoundly conscious of the problem, and faithfully striving to solve it; but they are the few—apparently, the helpless and unconsidered few. As for the overwhelming majority, from (and inclusive of) the Government down to the humblest costermonger, there is an apathy, if not an acquiescence in things as they are, that is fairly maddening. Whoever may officially govern



A Trinity Infernal.

London, it is really ruled in mind and soul by what I call the Infernal Trinity—the gin-palace, the race-track, and the theatre. There may be a legitimate place in human life for sport and drama—at least, I am not a prohibitionist as to races and theatres—but they are not so much pastimes in London as the regular and exclusive concern of the people. Speaking generally, rich and poor alike care for nothing besides drink, betting, and dramatic performances; or matters, if possible, less important and more harmful than these. As to drink, I can only suggest the figure of a giant lying in stupid contentment while he is literally covered from head to foot by insatiable leeches. Not only is every district of the city fairly swarming with bars and liquor shops, open till midnight on week days, and almost as long on Sundays, but in private circles everywhere, with few exceptions, the belief prevails that drink is wholesome, if not absolutely essential to health. Gambling is nothing short of a fever, which rages throughout the upper and lower classes, and finds many victims also in the middle class. As I heard an earnest speaker say in public, the average workingman of London is only interested in two things—getting his beer and his paper containing the report of "all the winners." But one other matter interests him as well—the theatre or music-hall. These institutions seem only less numerous than the bars, but, as a rule, they are jammed at every performance, however bad that may be, and in my experience it is frequently so bad as to be beneath critical contempt. The "early doors" are besieged by crowds, under police regulation, and extending two abreast usually for fifty or one hundred yards down the pavement, especially whenever a particularly flimsy or nasty play is announced. In view of all this, the writer of a short letter in the Daily News in October exactly stated my personal impression. He said: "Having come to London with thoughts of Johnson, Burke,



Liquor Traffic Leeches.



Garrick and Goldsmith in my mind, I find that the announcement that the Lyceum theatre is to be transformed into a music-hall pithily expresses the thought I found it hard to put into words as to the present condition of the intellectual center of the Empire!" The names of Johnson and Goldsmith are certainly not matched in the London of to-day. There are, to be sure, some writers of ability, and even of genius, but all the applause seems reserved for the authors of frivolous or trashy novels; or for such works of "humor" as "Wisdom while you wait," "England day by day"—stuff which has about as much claim to the title of literature as Tid-bits, Answers, Scraps, and the other delectable weeklies that the general public devours. London has many ably-edited daily papers, but only one of them, so far as I have observed, seems to be conscious of the prevailing degeneracy. The editors of most of them are distinguished, I have heard, for a certain kind of culture, curiously combined with an ignorance and conceit which is equally certain. On the whole, I am of opinion, after talking with many other Canadians residing there, that a lengthened stay in London is decidedly bad for the ideal worshipper from afar by loyal colonists.

Of course all eyes, colonial and other, are now on the fiscal campaign in the United Kingdom; and I suppose colonists throughout the Empire are practically of one mind in the view that a scheme which would bring about the organic unity of the British race, without interfering with colonial self-government or injuring the mother country, would be a grand thing. It was in the hope that Mr. Chamberlain had devised such a scheme that I readily agreed to prolong my visit and assist in the campaign he was about to inaugurate. While awaiting his formal deliverance at Glasgow, I made cartoons teaching that, to provide a basis for trade preference to the colonies, Mr. Bull must establish a tariff and reconcile himself to a tax on food stuffs. This was not quite in harmony with the free-trade views I hold, but it was a case in which I considered that the essential condition of the greater ideal must be granted, and British free trade with the world reduce itself to free trade with the colonies. But even before the date of Chamberlain's speech, it became clear to me that this condition would not be granted by the British public, and I am, if possible, still more convinced of this through the subsequent discussion. But I found another condition set forth by the orator at Glasgow, and this gave the finishing touch to my confidence in his proposals. He stated that as a quid pro quo for tariff preference in the British market, the colonies would agree to reserve all territory not now occupied by native protected manufacturers, for the manufacturers of the mother country. That is to say, would relinquish an important measure of home-rule. The condition is utterly impracticable; and I believe Mr. Chamberlain's hopes in that direction are entirely baseless. Being convinced that whatever foundation may hereafter be devised for a unity of the Empire plan, the one now under discussion is out of the question, I lost no time in retiring from the campaign, not believing it any part of my business as a colonial visitor to advocate protection for Great Britain per se.

I will not trouble you with further details of pleasant rambles made to Windsor, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow; through the Trossachs, down the Clyde, and among the hills and dales of the Lake Country. I will only say that no amount of familiarity (through reading) with these—and numberless other spots in the Isles—can diminish the delight of actually seeing them; it is far more likely to increase that delight. These lovely and historic places gain an additional attraction from the kindness and hospitality the visitor meets on every hand—though it is true that frequently the attentions of people who want to sell you souvenirs almost pass the bounds of mere kindness. My strong advice is—see the Old Land, whatever you do!

Minnedosa creamery made 66,900 pounds of butter last year, which is 20,400 more than the previous year; the price to farmers averaged 11 cents per pound.

**Post-Graduate Course for Farmers' Sons.**

By David Lawrence.

Doctors and trained nurses take post-graduate courses and believe that they derive great benefit therefrom, and why should not farmers' sons?

Let us discuss the matter. Very many of our farmers' sons are brought up on the home farm, and are kept so busy all the year round that they scarcely ever get off the farm to see what other farmers are doing; much less do they get any opportunity to study up the methods of any one but those in their immediate neighborhood; and the best of farmers are apt to get into ruts. I have known many young men, brought up exclusively at home, who would have been very much benefited in every way by a change for a year or two, and they would have returned to the old home very much improved by the change.

But to be practical: How are we to manage to get this post-graduate course for our sons? The Agricultural College at Guelph is always pretty crowded, and then it costs money for the course of instruction received, and, besides, there is perhaps more of the theoretical and less of the practical part than many of the matter-of-fact fathers of the farmers' sons would desire. This is no fault of the management of the College, for there are such large numbers of the students that it is an utter impossibility to set them all at work, excepting, perhaps, for only a very short portion of the time.

My plan is something like this: Let the farmer's son hire out for a year with the most advanced agriculturist he can find who makes a financial success of his operations; at, say, from 50 to 100 miles from his own home, so that there would likely be a change in the methods pursued on the farm. Let him work faithfully for his employer and study his methods, and think out the reasons why this or that is done

than that the "Farmer's Advocate," which is beyond all doubt the best and greatest agricultural journal, should open up a column for this very purpose, and make a small charge for a short advertisement that would bring the two parties together, who could then exchange references as to their Christian character and moral worth, which features should always have a first place on the programme.

**Dairying.**

**The Dairy Cow.**

By Mrs. Minnie Eshelman at the University Farmers' Institute at Long Beach, Cal.

Scientific dairying, as to the feeding of the cow and the handling of her product, has been the outgrowth of the specialized work of the dairy school experts. While the creamery man, with his manner of paying as little as possible for what the cows produce, has made the dairyman take out his pencil and learn to figure exactly what the cows do earn, so he has by calculating brought the keeping of the cows down to a business basis.

The beef strain is very hard to breed away from; even in the fifth and sixth generations of cows it often crops out when cows are fed for heavy milk production. Many a good grade cow has slipped off into beef when five or six years old, causing a loss—for it does not pay to fatten a beef on dairy rations. When we consider a good cow should produce 350 pounds of butter, worth, say, twenty-five cents a pound, or \$87.50 in a year, it is indeed killing the goose that lays the golden egg to sell her for cow beef at \$30 to \$40. You see, we do not believe in the general-purpose cow, though it may seem presumptuous, for she has prominent advocates, but then, "seeing is believing," and we have never seen one.

Dairy Points.—Now, in selecting a cow for dairy use, one of the principal points is the stomach; it should be large and somewhat pendant—never set flush with the backbone, but always leaving a ridge. The stomach should suggest that the digestion is ample, and that the consumption of food can be pushed heavily and yet a margin of reserve force remain, for the drain from the heavy milk flow should be urgent, and her appetite constant if she is to continue in profitable milking for the entire year.

Draw an imaginary line directly across the cow's body in front of her udder. First of all, notice if ample breeding power is indicated by the width of her pelvis. The hips should be high, the thighs wide and encircling well; a strong, rugged backbone, with a distinct rise at the rear, so as to make the animal taller at the rump than at the shoulder. This rise should be gradual, and in improved breeds is rarely a rough, disfiguring hump. The tail should be long and slender, and set high enough to carry out the high line of the pelvic arch. She should be thick through in front of the line to give ample room for heart and lungs, with large and well-developed milk veins, with a skin soft and full of oil. The head and neck should be fine and feminine, the breast without brisket or dewlap; the eye clear, prominent and full of gentle intelligence, while the under jaw should be strong and rather short.

The Udder.—The teats should be well placed, and of convenient size and shape, neither too large nor too small, and far enough apart to be easily milked dry. The two small rudimentary teats behind the four regular ones are a good indication for milk continuance in a cow. The Swiss say that they indicate a cow will transmit her quality as a milker to her offspring.

The elaboration of the milk by the cow is a physiological mystery, about which little is definitely known. The alliance between blood supply and the milk shows, however, to have a copious supply of milk, there must be a correspondingly generous supply of blood. The blood flows from the heart to the udder, and passes into the milk veins, and back through the milk wells, near the fore legs into the body, returning again to the heart and lungs. The milk veins show by their size and engorged condition the amount of blood they carry. The milk wells should be large enough to admit easily the second finger of a man's hand.

The front part of a cow's udder is often less well developed than the rear portion. Here is a loss in milk greater than is commonly recognized. Some years ago Professor Plumb found in thirteen cows deficient in the fore part of their udders, that the hind teats gave fifty-seven per cent. more milk than the front ones.

Old Cows.—As to how long a cow should be retained in the herd each must decide for himself; but I am satisfied that many people sacrifice their cows by selling too soon, as they are afraid the cow will become too old for the butcher. I have kept many cows until they were worthless for beef, and thought that it paid rather than to lose a year or two of good milk. The mature cow has outgrown the likelihood of



**MAGISTRAND (IMP.).**

Shorthorn bull. Calved December 28th, 1901. Of the Marigold family. Mr. Duthie's highest-price calf this year was of same family. Imported by W. D. Platt. To be sold at Hamilton, Ont., on January 20th, 1904.

so; keep a diary of every day's work, making a memorandum of everything that he thought to be of special interest. If he does this faithfully and well, and makes the most of the opportunities at his disposal, I venture to say that our young man will return home with his range of mental vision very much broadened and enlarged, and his worth as a practical farmer very much enhanced. He should not remain less than one year on a farm, but perhaps it might be well to take a second year with another good farmer in another county, so that he could get a still wider experience.

Do I hear the father say, "How can I spare my boy? Hired help is very hard to get, and sometimes not very good when you do get it." Well, I believe that it will pay us to make a sacrifice in this direction. I speak as a father now, for being fully convinced of the benefits to be derived from the plan I am outlining, I am intending to arrange for such a post-graduate course for my own boy. But could we not manage to exchange boys, or, rather, young men, for a year? For instance, a farmer's son in the neighborhood of Guelph might hire out with a farmer in the County of Middlesex, and the son of the latter might hire out with the farmer near Guelph who was minus a boy. So that my plan would resolve itself into a change of boys for a year. Of course, each would be regularly hired at so much a year, and would be expected to give faithful service and good value for the money paid. Another question might arise: How are these farmers who wish to exchange sons for a year to be brought into communication with one another? Why, what is a more natural sequence



milk fever and garget, and has shown she possesses good lungs and a good digestion, and that her disposition is good. We have had cows eighteen years old that made 350 pounds of butter in a year. By the records of 486 cows kept for seven years, the age of greatest profit in a cow's life is from six and a half to fourteen years old. The Holland Government tested a large number of cows to find at what period of cow's life the milk contained the greatest amount of butter-fat. The period was fixed at from the seventh to the eighth year, and that in a healthy, well-fed cow the milk capacity increased up to the twelfth year, the flow remained stationary until the fifteenth year, when it usually decreased until the cow became farrow.

**Sires.**—The selection of a pure-bred sire to head a grade herd is wise. This sire should be a good individual, strong in his race type, with a backbone as rugged as the ridge of a continent, without brisket or dewlap; a distinctly masculine head, with a good mellow skin. He should show rudimentary teats and dairy form in his rear conformation. It is important, though often overlooked, that the dam of this sire should have a perfectly-formed udder—for form of the udder is strongly transmittible, and each breed has a type of its own. The sire should have a lively sense of his own importance, and not be willing to be imposed on by rough handling. He should fight if cornered, for the gentle bull rarely imparts grit to the offspring, and endurance seems to be founded in temper. Listless, flabby people are amiable; so is a listless, inert bull. The very word bully should indicate his character; he should be ready to bluster and fuss at any infringements of the rights of his harem. It is better for the head of a grade herd to be a strong, typical individual than one whose dam is a phenomenal, record-breaking cow. There are many fine bulls sacrificed to the idea that nature will permit sudden great elevations of quality. Now, quality must be backed by the physical health of the animal; so, if we push quality before conformation, or correct form has been built up strongly, we are apt to lose health. Milk production is a heavy strain, and the animal must not only be physically educated herself to stand it, but must have inherited the acquired constitution from her dams.

Each sire used in breeding the herd should be more refined in type than his predecessor. We believe in each generation having fresh blood introduced, and do not believe in incestuous in-breeding.

### Dosing for Milk Fever.

American special-purpose dairy papers, and some general-purpose journals, continue to publish antiquated formulas for the cure of milk fever in cows, under which thousands of the best annually go down to death, while enlightened Canadian veterinarians and dairymen are saving the lives of over 95 per cent. of cases by the simple process of injecting pure oxygen into the udder through the teats, and without any dosing with salts or other medicines, one firm of veterinarians having saved 47 cases out of 48 by this means, the only troublesome cases having been those which had been dosed before the up-to-date doctor was called in. Another veterinarian reports a magical recovery in every case except those previously dosed, a few of which have succumbed to pneumonia, the result of medicine given having entered the trachea, owing to the inability of the cows to swallow. Even in these cases, the administering of the oxygen brought the cows out of their state of coma, and would doubtless, have saved their lives but for the dosing.

When dairymen and cow-keepers generally learn to adopt nature's course of letting the calf suck for the first three or four days after it is born, or being careful to milk the cow only partially for that period, there will be a mighty falling off in the number of cases of milk fever, and if the few cases that then occur are treated with the oxygen remedy the losses will be practically nil, but it takes some people a long time to learn, and the oxygen cure is so simple that it doesn't appeal with force to those who are fond of physic. It is well, however, that so many have so far advanced as to rule out of the list of cattle complaints what used to be termed hollow-horn, the orthodox treatment for which was boring a gimlet hole in the horn, splitting the tail, and filling both orifices with salt and pepper. The practice of dehorning has knocked one branch of this business endwise. Let us hope the tails may not have to go as a sacrifice to ignorance or superstition. But whatever you do, dehorning, don't dose the cow for milk fever, for you will find that her case will be killed by the dose, and she will be a permanent cripple. The fact is, if you have a cow with milk fever, get her up on her feet, and she will be cured. This has been done many times, and over again.

### Dairy Products in the Northwest Territories.

By J. McCaig.

The best possible warrant for a large extension of dairy work, particularly on the butter side, exists all over the Territories. The price of butter, in spite of the slump in beef, is subject to no depression, and the drop in beef is an indication of the obvious necessity of concentrating cattle products into a more highly finished and complex article. The demand is for the best grade of butter. Creamery holds the top price at all times, and really constitutes the greater part of town consumption every place. The public have been thoroughly educated to this advanced taste in butter products, owing to the very limited supply of ordinary dairy butter in most places. The demand for milk in many towns is so strong, and the returns so profitable, that most local dairy work is concerned with milk supply. The British Columbia demand keeps dealers hunting for supplies for the market. The Crow's Nest section is particularly favored in this respect. Any kind of a dairy cow is held at sky prices, and the prospects for a good permanent business would justify specialization in dairy business by the establishment of better dairy herds than now exist, by the introduction of pure dairy breeds to a considerable extent.

### Poultry.

#### Scratchings.

Six square feet to a bird is good measure in the house.

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It is unwise to force the hen to roost under a leaky roof or in a draft, and—it is expensive.

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Of the grain feeds, oats is the best balanced grain for the production of eggs, but for heavy egg production meat food must accompany them.

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Old newspapers have their uses. Tack them around the sleeping quarters of your birds. It prevents drafts and helps them to keep comfortable and warm.

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Don't overcrowd. This results in many diseases, impaired vitality and stunted birds; an unsightly, unprofitable flock, a disgusted breeder, and another sweet singer added to the voluminous chorus, "There is no money in hens."

\*\*\*

There is always a good market and ready sale for dressed ducks, or live ducks too, for that matter. They are as easily raised as chickens, and are worth more than chickens on the market. A pond is a great help, but not absolutely necessary; still, they must have plenty of water to drink.

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It is a fact that instead of the egg market being over-supplied, the supply seems to grow less from year to year. Nearly all the eggs consumed in the city at present are either cold storage or pickled eggs. That being the case, farmers will make no mistake in laying their plans for the future, to provide a winter harvest of eggs as well as a fall harvest of wheat. Eggs at 40 cents per dozen, that can be produced at 5 cents per dozen, leave something for labor and a lot more for profit.

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One of the features of all poultry exhibitions should be an auction sale of fowls—pure-bred, of course. This is followed with great success in England, and some of the shows in the Eastern States are coming into line. It enables the breeder to dispose of some of his surplus stock, and is of great value to the farmer who would be chary of buying at a private sale, fearing that he would be paying too much for the goods.

### Fowls have Cold.

H. J. P., Prince Albert.—Your fowls have had colds. If not further developed, feed them liberally of chopped onions, and put in their drinking water five to ten drops of tincture of aconite to a quart of water. In any event, separate those badly affected until cured.

### Incubator and Brooder Wanted.

M. H. P., Virden.—We recommend no special sale of incubator or brooder. Wait until their advertisements appear. Send for catalogues of each of the various makes and their claims, and decide for yourself. Do not purchase any make because it is cheap, and the dearest are not always necessarily the best.

### Poultry Raising.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—I wish to start in the poultry-raising business. I am a young married man, own a house on about four acres of ground, and have \$400.00 cash. Neither my wife nor myself know much about poultry-raising, other than keeping a few birds on a farm. How would you recommend me to start, and which is the best breed of birds to keep? Thanking you in anticipation, I am, Yours truly, SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If you have a steady job, stick to it, and hold on to those dollars too for a little time. To make a living from poultry, one must "study how," "learn how," and "know how." "Poultry Craft," post free, \$2.00, can be had from this office, and is all its name implies. We will give you a few pointers, however.

The location should be on well-drained ground, and be fairly protected by trees. The houses should be tightly built, facing the south, with a shade of east in—i.e., facing the S. E. by S.—divided into pens, each pen being provided with a good run. Place windows in the south side of the house, and not too much glass.

The birds are a matter of personal choice, but should be limited if wanted for eggs only, if for eggs and meat, or if for large meat only. For a paying poultry ranch, I would suggest the American breeds or the Orpingtons, and I would further reduce these to the Buffs and white varieties of the respective breeds. The reason—they have no black or dark pin-feathers to spoil the look of a carcass.

Feeding is something gained only by experience and study. They will live on a grain and grit diet, with water, but give you no living, nor a part of one.

A parting word of advice: Stick to your job, and start in a small way—a dozen or twenty hens. Set eggs either with hens or incubators, and raise a nice flock of pure-bred birds. The first year build a house to accommodate about 100 pullets, double it the second year, and the third year you should have the "know how" to manage a thousand. More depends upon the "man" and his persistency than upon the hen.

### Increasing the Egg Production in Poultry

Let there be no mistake in our meaning. The increased production is at the expense of the duration of the product. To illustrate our meaning: In every chick that is hatched the ovary contains the genesis of every egg the bird could produce during its life, varying from 70 in some strains to 200 and more in others. The bird may take four, five or more years to produce all these eggs in a natural way. But the hen's way is not the keeper's way. We want the eggs in a hurry; so high condiments are used, and the production temporarily increased, but the supply is the sooner exhausted. The most productive period of any bird is during the first year of its life. It should then be fed the stimulating foods, and upon showing signs of exhaustion, be placed in the fattening pen and killed. Most of the "poultry species" and "feeds" will accomplish this, or the following may be used: Two parts Cayenne pepper, four parts mixed spice, and six parts ground ginger. Mix well, and add a spoonful of coffee to each one-half pound of the mixture. A tablespoonful to twenty fowls, mixed in their mash three times a week, will be abundance.

### Great Demand for Poultry.

We are favored with a circular letter from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, under the above caption.

The circular states that dealers in England are anxious to receive Canadian poultry; one man alone wishing for 3,000 cases of chickens per week. The probable prices would range as follows:

Large cock turkeys, plucked, 14 to 18 lbs., 9d. to 10d. per lb.  
Plucked turkeys, 12 to 13 lbs., 8½d. to 9d.  
Plucked turkeys, 9 to 11 lbs., 7½d. to 8d.  
Plucked chickens, 8d.  
Plucked ducks, 7d.

Turkeys in feather, 6½d. to 7d.  
Mr. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division, urges dealers to export, and claims that at these prices there is a good margin of profit all round. Writing from Eastern Canada, he claims the freight, even on small shipments, would not be over one cent per pound. Large quantities of poultry are being shipped from Ontario to England, and it really looks that there will soon be a poultry famine in Manitoba, unless the local farmer comes to the rescue.

At present the exporting trade does not bother us. With turkeys at 15c. per lb. we have to import, and other fowl the same. One Winnipeg dealer alone has three carloads—equal to 120,000 pounds—of poultry coming from the East, and he said, "I was not able to get any more."



**Utility in the Show-room.**

Unfortunately, our show specimens run too much to shape and feather, and while we acknowledge that the shape must be preserved to characterize the breed, and feathers conform to their requirements to maintain the claim of the bird to a variety, there is a question if too much is not sacrificed to these qualities.

From a farmer's standpoint, we would like to see every exhibitor of a breeding pen compelled to show a sample of the finished product of his yards in the "dressed fowl" class, and a dozen of the eggs laid by the same birds, and thus enable the public to see something of what the product of the yards are.

Poultry shows should be instructive, and more along utility than fancy lines. It is something like telling fairy tales to say this pair of birds are "worth \$20.00, because their shape and feathers are so nearly perfection." The average farmer is not paying good money for fancy, but demonstrate this pair is worth \$20.00 because they will grow so much flesh on so much feed, or lay so many eggs in such a time, and you catch him in a part likely to interest him.

The Brandon show executive will make no mistake if they cut out considerable of their "fancy" parts and give greater attention to "utility" points.

**Watering Poultry in Winter.**

A majority of the poultry-houses in this country are pretty cold places, and it is quite a task to supply the birds with water, so that they can have it before them all the time.

The device shown here will do this work most satisfactorily. Get a can holding five gallons, with a tap at or near the bottom. Place this can in a box, and fill the space at the bottom and around the sides with sawdust, cut hay, fine chaff, or any other protection from cold; fill with hot water; cover in the top with a few thicknesses of old flannel, topped with a board, and turn the tap. A basin must be placed under



Poultry-watering Device.

the tap, and the tap must only be allowed to drip. By watching it for a little the first day or so, one can gauge the speed the drops of water should be allowed to flow. The can must be emptied every night and filled in the morning, the quantity depending upon the size of the flock to be supplied.

[Note.—From poultrymen, the "Farmer's Advocate" would be pleased to receive concise descriptions, with sketches—pen and ink or pencil—from which cuts can be made to illustrate handy contrivances, preferably those actually tested and found serviceable by the writer. Plans of good poultry-houses, suitable for farmers and poultrymen, are also acceptable.—Editor.]

**A Tame Flock.**

A good poultryman keeps his hens tame enough to be easily controlled; but sometimes one has to take charge of a strange flock that has had very little care. I have, at different times, taken into my charge hens which the first time I opened the door, tried to go through the windows and knot-holes, dozens trying to get through a little hole in the corner that was hardly large enough for one. Other times a hen will steal away her nest and raise a clutch of chickens separate from the rest.

In taming such wild flocks, it is always best to advance to them through the regular doors or gates. If you can, frequently catch one of the hens, stroke her and feed her from your hand, and the whole of them will soon be quite tame. When you have a wild flock running at large, go out in the field in plain sight of them, throw down some feed, and call them—any sound will do, if you always use it—then go around, drive the birds where the feed is, and give a few calls as soon as they find it. Always feed in the same place, at the same time of day. You will not have to drive them more than a half dozen times till they will come to your call. I have never been forced to give up a flock yet, and have had the wildest to try on.

WALTER MOCRE.

**Events of the World.**

Sir Sanford Fleming at Ottawa exchanged New Year's greetings with Premier Seldon, of New Zealand, over the Pacific cable.

The construction of a steamer 755 feet in length, or 30 feet longer than the Baltic, the largest ship in the world, is to begin immediately at Belfast, Ireland.

A new automobile train, which runs without rails, has been successfully tried in Paris, in the presence of an immense crowd. The train carried sixty passengers in five wagons, and several tons of ballast.

Last year 619,980 immigrants arrived at New York, as compared with 547,157 in 1902, an increase of 72,823. This is exclusive of the three last days of the year. This migration of largely illiterate people from Central Europe must affect the standard of American citizenship.

The Pan-American Railway Co., whose headquarters are at Guthrie, Okla., with capital stock of \$250,000,000, to build a line from Port Nelson, on Hudson's Bay, to Argentine Republic, was chartered on the 30th of December. The total length of the prospective road, which will pass through Winnipeg en route to the south, will be 10,000 miles.

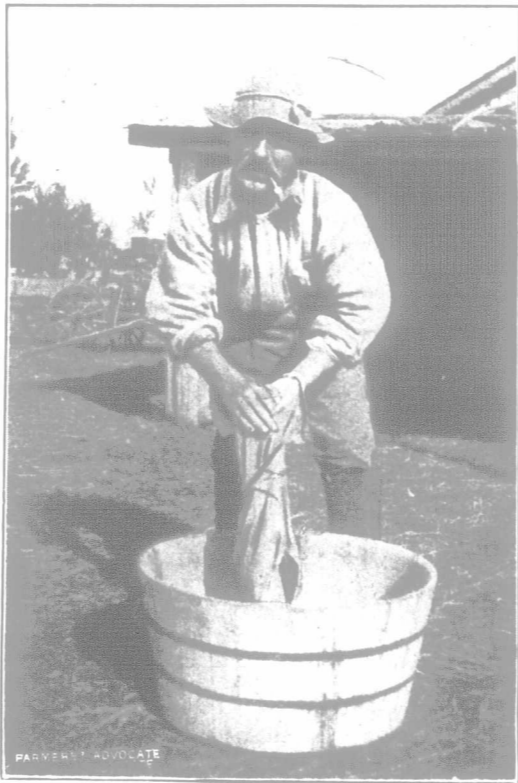
After examination of the B. C. coast, Lord Bessborough, Chief of the Canadian Militia, states that Canadians need have no apprehensions that Fort Simpson will ever, in the event of war, be rendered useless as a port by reason of guns directed from the two small islands lately ceded to the Americans. "The only power," he said, "which can shut up Port Simpson will be the power that commands all the sea approaches to it." This should effectually silence those who have been alarmed at the statement uttered by Senator Turner, of Washington, that the United States commanded the proposed terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Considerable attention has been directed to the Isthmus of Panama, now an independent republic. The "Panamans" have been dissatisfied with the Government at Bagota, and the failure of the Legislature to ratify the treaty with the United States, by which the latter country was to obtain possession of the canal and the right to go on with its construction—a consummation which would bring many advantages to the Panamans—was only the match to the kindling. On November 3rd, the secession of the Isthmians occurred, without bloodshed, being probably due to the fact that United States warships, with explicit directions to prevent the landing of Colombian troops in Panama, were stationed at the scene of action, near Colon. That the United States Government knew that the rebellion was coming is certain. That its connivance was of a questionable character as Senator Hoar has affirmed, remains to be seen. At all events, the treaty concluded between the Panamans and the American Republic is eminently satisfactory to Uncle Sam's interests. The Republic of Panama was officially recognized by the British Government on the 25th of December.

The newspapers still exploit the wonders of radium, and men of science still stand astonished before it. Monsieur and Madame Curie themselves, perhaps, little knew of the world-disturber which they were launching in the announcement of their discovery of radium. First, it appeared simply as a wondrous element, shining with a pale, glowing light that never diminished, sending forth heat that never lessened, and emitting rays whose activity burned the skin and blinded the eyes, were not the utmost caution exercised. Edison began experiments with it, but, for the time, gave them up because of the danger of handling it. Astronomers had their direction turned to it, and were led to look to its presence in comets and the sun as a solution of the "pale luminosity," as Prof. Boyer calls it, of the one, and the age-continuing heat of the other. Medical men, too, began to look to it as a benefactor in surgery and medicine, and are making judicial experiments along these lines. As yet, the price of radium is far beyond that of rubies. A single pound of it, pure, is to-day worth \$60,000,000. This tremendous value is due to the fact that tons and tons of pitchblende are required for the extraction of each pound, that the process is tedious and intricate, and that, so far, the only source of this pitchblende has been a certain spot in Bohemia, from which exports are now forbidden by the Austrian Government. It is not likely that radium may command such a figure in the near future. Prof. Alexander H. Phillips, Professor of Mineralogy in Princeton University, has discovered a radium salt in carnotite taken from Utah. It is also stated that pitchblende whose marketable qualities may be developed has been found in several parts of the United States. For the past seventy years, a firm of analytical chemists in London, England, have been using quantities of pitchblende for the extraction of oxide of uranium, which, until lately, was used extensively in the coloring of expensive glassware. The refuse was carted away and used for street ballast. So that, as a matter of fact, the firm actually paid carters to dump away matter containing radium to-day worth over \$1,000 a grain. It has been estimated that a fortune of \$5,000,000 has been thus thrown away.

**Intermunicipal Hail Insurance.**

The municipality of Langford is taking a leading part in propagating a scheme of intermunicipal hail insurance, and the council has drafted an act to be recommended as the basis of that scheme. It has also petitioned the Provincial Government of Manitoba to call a meeting of representatives of the various municipalities obtained on the subject. The main provisions of the drafted copy of the proposed act are that two or more municipalities may combine and cooperate in a scheme to insure against damage by hailstorms. That the rate to be imposed under the head of general assessment be one cent per acre on all assessable lands, to be levied until a reserve fund be accumulated to the amount of \$1,000 for each township. Such general rate is proposed to insure all growing crops to the amount of 75c. per acre against damage by hail. There is also a proposed special assessment rate, which can be levied to the rate of ten cents per acre of growing crop, and not less than two cents. The special rate will only be levied upon application being made for special insurance, and those participating in such insurance will be entitled to \$4.00 per acre for full loss. The draft looks as if it had only to be carried into effect to make it a hail insurance scheme which would give the maximum amount of remuneration at the minimum of cost.



The Sunday Chores in Assiniboie.

The Rockefeller capitalists and Henry Clay Frick have assumed absolute control of the U. S. steel corporation, thus supplanting Morgan, Perkins, Carnegie and Schwab. The methods employed in the Standard Oil concern will be employed in the management of the steel trust, which is to be conducted on an entirely different basis to that of the past. The first move will be to lessen the salaries of the men who are drawing from \$12,000 to \$25,000 a year.

Dr. L. J. Lemieux, of Montreal, who returned recently from the Pasteur Hospital in Paris, makes this interesting announcement: "There cannot be any doubt but Dr. Marworek, of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, has found a positive cure for all tuberculous diseases. The treatment calls solely for the injection of serum discovered by Dr. Marworek; and during my stay at the Pasteur Hospital I witnessed twenty-five cures by the treatment." Patients will be treated according to the new method at an early date in Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal.

The provisions of the Preferential Tariff Bill, recently passed in New Zealand, give strong promise of bringing about lucrative trade relations between that country and Canada. The bill practically prohibits the importation of United States manufactures, and the New Zealanders are looking to Canada for many of the articles with which they have been hitherto supplied by Uncle Sam. Already letters have been received by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, making enquiries for buggies, wagons, saddler's tools, agricultural machinery, boots and shoes, and many other articles. This promises to be one more open door through which profit may pour into Canada's coffers.



## Field Notes.

Parties of Finlanders are settling in the Lake St. John district, Northern Quebec.

A white deer was shot recently in Northern Ontario.

Building improvements in Calgary during 1903 are estimated at \$700,000.

A rich strike of gold has been found near Webwood, B. C., on the line of the C. P. R. A discovery of rich ore has also been made in the Atlin shaft, Ymir.

The practicability of the navigation of Hudson's Bay and its adjoining straits by ocean vessels, to form an outlet for the northern part of the West, is now being investigated by an expedition sent out by the Dominion Government.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will be the "open sesame" to the great Peace River district.

On the general tide of prosperity in Canada, Newfoundland has come to the fore. Its lumber resources are being exploited, and pulp mills being built, and a new cold storage company is making arrangements for going into immediate business. "Winnipeggers," in the near future, may be privileged to eat "fresh" fish caught off Cape Race, as a change from "home caught."

Lumbering is booming in N. B. Donald Fraser & Sons, of Fredericton, have now over 2,000 men at work in the woods in the Tobique and other districts. Scott Brothers, also of Fredericton, are also pushing forward extensive operations in the timber districts.

On account of the boll-weevil, the cotton-raising industry of Texas seems doomed. It is held, however, that the State is suited for the raising of grain and cattle, as well as sugar-cane, tobacco and rice.

An edible mushroom weighing upwards of five pounds was found last season in the Forest of Fontainebleau, France. The wet season in France was very conducive to the growth of all sorts of fungi, also to snails, which are there used extensively for food, being called the "poor man's oyster." The finest of these edible snails are reared by Capuchin Monks in an especial snail-park.

The work of forestry is being rapidly pushed forward in the U. S. The total area in national forest reserve is now 63,000,000 acres.

Large quantities of eggs, put up in bottles in liquid form, whites and yolks separate, are exported from Germany. The greater quantities of these bottles go to New Zealand.

At the Ontario Beekeepers' Convention, Trenton, Ont., Prof. James said that there is an unlimited market for first-class honey, but that too little of the first-class article and too much second and third is offered for sale in Canada.

"You should have studied the time-table," said the gateman to the belated traveller, "then you wouldn't have missed your train."

"You talk like a \$1.98 phonograph," replied the angry left-over. "The train pulled out while I was trying to translate the time-table."

There are now 19,398 rural delivery routes in the United States. When shall we have one in Canada?

Principal Reichel, of University College, Wales, who came with the Moseley Educational Commission to Canada, says the Guelph Agricultural College is the best in America.

Wood shavings, which used to be thrown away, are now compressed into fuel, which burns slowly and produces a heat like coal. Sawdust, compressed into bricks with tar, is used as a "carbide" for making gas.

"She came up to the country  
But a week or so ago,  
This city maid who ne'er had seen  
The fields where wild flowers grow.  
And when she saw the cat-tails,  
She cried, "Oh, do look, quick!  
Who ever heard of sausages  
A-growing on a stick!"

Siberia, so long the land of mines and convicts, bids fair to come forward as an important dairying country. There are already about 2,000 butter manufacturing establishments in the country. Though not of A1 grade as yet, the quality improves every year.

In a recent lecture at the R. I. Agr. College, Mr. R. S. Handy, of Cataumet, Mass., in which vicinity cranberries are extensively raised, said that \$175 per acre should be the net profit from a cranberry bog in which conditions and care are favorable.

Five hundred boxes of B. V. apples, grown in the Kelowna district, and shipped to Scotland, have arrived in good condition. The Glasgow Progress says: "As this is believed to be the first shipment as a commercial venture from this Province to the old Country, the success of the experiment will very clearly demonstrate the enormous possibilities for fruit-growing for profit in B. C."

Fruits and vegetables are canned annually in the U. S. to the value of more than \$15,000,000.

A beet-sugar factory, which is to have an annual output of 11,000,000 lbs. of sugar, is being built in Turkestan, Russian Asia.

Statistics for the past year show the rapidity with which Manitoba and the Territories are being settled. During ten months of 1903 the homestead entries amounted to 29,764, as contrasted with 18,417 during the corresponding ten months of 1902. C. P. R. land sales in 1903, up to Nov. 30th, show a total of 1,684,600 acres; while, during the same period, 110 new post offices were recorded.

An interesting exhibit at the World's Fair, St. Louis, this year, will be that of a quantity of catalpa timber, grown from seed so as to be a source of profit in twenty years.

In November of 1903, the potato imports of Great Britain aggregated between one and two million cwt., valued at about £380,000. In 1901, the imports were only about 200,000 cwt., valued at £33,000. The difference is chiefly due to potato rot.

Mr. Fred Bodfish, King, Ont., upon two acres of sugar beets last season realized a profit of \$108.45.

All new schools in Switzerland have baths attached. Each child is compelled to "use soap" regularly.

The tallest building on earth is to be erected in New York soon. The height of the new building will be 615 feet, and its cost, including the site, \$10,000,000.

The C. P. R. people are preparing to develop the anthracite coal bed recently discovered near Banff. The seam of coal, which is said to be of excellent quality, is about ten miles long and from six to ten feet thick.

Numerous deposits of gold, silver and copper ores have been discovered at Chateaup, Cape Breton. Dr. Gilpin, head of the Provincial Mines Department, says that from present indications the ledge of ore is among the largest in the world.

The Exhibition Executive, City Council, and Board of Trade, Winnipeg, are decidedly enthusiastic over the prospects of holding a Dominion Exhibition in Winnipeg next summer.

### A Calgary Horse Sale.

The following bulletin has been issued by the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association:

At a meeting of directors of the Horse-breeders' Association held recently, it was decided to attempt an annual auction sale of horses at Calgary, along the lines of the sale of pure-bred cattle conducted annually at that point, which has proved so successful.

It is conceded on all sides that the breeding of horses ought to be one of the leading industries of the Territories, and that the difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory cash market, at least for the lighter classes of horses, is one of the most serious obstacles under which the industry is at present laboring. It is expected that a well-conducted annual auction sale would be the means of bringing buyer and seller together, and thus solve the problem.

No detailed working plan has yet been evolved, but as a first step it is necessary to ascertain how many entries could be secured for such a sale held towards the end of March next. Those desiring to send horses would be expected to make their own shipping arrangements, but the Association would assist in making up cartload lots at central points, where a number of contributors would ship, and thus reduce expenses. It is also expected that concessions in freight rates would be made.

It is very desirable that all horses offered should have been handled. The more they have been handled, the better the prices will undoubtedly be. The principal customers will probably be dealers who are not in a position to break and handle horses, but who expect to turn them over to their customers in the shortest possible time. Horses shown under the saddle will, therefore, certainly bring higher prices than those merely led into the sale-ring. While the Association will not this year insist upon horses being sold subject to a guarantee of being quiet to ride and drive, no horse will be accepted for sale that will not lead quietly, or is not, at least, stable broken.

The terms of sale will be cash. The seller pays an entry fee of fifty cents per head, and three per cent. of the amount realized will be deducted as a sale commission, out of which advertising and other expenses will be defrayed. The desire of the management is to make the charges to the seller low enough to just cover expenses. The undertaking is to be conducted entirely for the benefit of the members of the Association. If you have one or more horses that you would like to enter for the proposed sale, kindly advise me at once, when entry forms and other information will be sent you.

The Horse-breeders' Association has now been in existence for some years, and has been very active in promoting the interests of breeders throughout the Territories. The annual membership fee is only \$1.00, and funds are urgently required to carry on the good work. It is also very desirable that the Association should receive the influence and support of every breeder in the West. The greater the membership, the more will the representations of the Association command. If you are not already a paid-up member, you will render your own interest in making application for membership to the undersigned forthwith.

SECRETARY TERRITORIAL HORSE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,  
Calgary, N.W.T.

### Medicine Hat Agricultural Society.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the above named Agricultural Society was recently held in Medicine Hat.

At the last fair a considerable increase in prize money was much appreciated by exhibitors, and it follows that the additional expenditure will be found beneficial in building up and strengthening the usefulness of the show. A new impetus has been given, and many near-by breeders, formerly lukewarm, are falling into line in a manner pleasing to the officers and all who have the work at heart.

Lack of suitable loading facilities at numerous railroad points has been, in the past, largely accountable for the light exhibit of cattle. However, this matter is being looked into, and better arrangements are assured ere next year's fair day comes. Below can be seen a table which gives a fair idea of the work of the society for the last three years. It covers the agricultural exhibit portion, and also gives an approximate idea of the finances, by giving, in tabular form, the annual amounts from the two chief sources of revenue.

#### HORSES.

Year.	No. of Entries.	Prizes.
1901	62	\$106.00
1902	62	144.00
1903	114	280.50

#### CATTLE.

1901	44	81.00
1902	7	17.00
1903	31	102.00

#### SWINE.

1901	2	6.00
1902	No entries.	
1903	5	20.00

#### SHEEP.

1901	10	19.00
1902	3	No award.
1903	5	10.00

#### POULTRY.

1901	18	11.50
1902	2	2.00
1903	12	22.50

#### ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

1901	127	53.00
1902	66	44.00
1903	192	95.00

#### DAIRY.

1901	4	6.00
1902	4	6.00
1903	12	23.00

#### DONATIONS.

1901		95.00
1902		268.00
1903		700.00

#### GATE RECEIPTS.

1901		135.15
1902		117.60
1903		96.25

The question of acquiring lands, buildings, etc., was discussed, but no definite understanding arrived at. The buildings which the society have been using for their annual fair are well adapted for that purpose, but there is a strong probability that ere another year rotates the present grounds may not be available, so something definite along this line will have to be done in the near future. The progress of the past year was very pleasing to all who were working for the advancement of agriculture in the Medicine Hat district. Last year Jas. Rae was President and J. H. G. Bray, Secretary-Treasurer.

Officers and directors for the present year were then elected, and are as follows: President, F. G. Foster, editor of the Medicine Hat News, and also a ranchman; 1st Vice-President, John Ellis; 2nd Vice-President, Alex. Middleton; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. G. Bray, Live-stock Inspector; Directors—A. B. Carle, Alex. Wooley, J. W. Alcock, Thos. Littleford, Henry Holton, Jas. Porter, Robt. McCutcheon, Robt. Scott, Thos. Queen, J. A. Granot, W. T. Finlay, W. Cousins, J. D. McGregor, W. D. Hunt, J. R. Clarke.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Canadian Bank of Commerce for their kindness in providing medals. Other donors also received a hearty expression of the meeting's goodwill for their help in making the last fair a success.

### Portage la Prairie.

A meeting of the local Grain-growers' Association was held on the evening of December 16th, 1903, and a large attendance of farmers were present. Resolutions were passed recommending certain proceedings to the Provincial Association, and giving that body hearty support.

On the 17th, the Executive of the Provincial held a meeting at Portage and drew up a programme of subjects for the discussion of members at the annual convention, which is fixed to take place on February 2nd, at Brandon.



**Neepawa Winter Fair.**

The Winter Fair at Neepawa will be held February 16th and 17th. In addition to the exhibits of stock, grain, etc., arrangements are under way for holding stock-judging classes and giving addresses.

**Stock Judging at Brandon.**

Arrangements have finally been made to hold stock-judging classes at Brandon on the 18th, 19th and 20th of February. Capable lecturers have been secured to conduct the work. As many as can possibly attend should avail themselves of this opportunity of studying the best methods of estimating the value of all classes of stock.

**Stock Breeders' Conventions.**

The annual conventions of Manitoba stockmen will be held in Winnipeg from February 22nd to 27th, inclusive. Stock-judging classes will again be a feature of the conventions. The association meetings and judging classes will be held in the Cockshutt warehouse, Princess Avenue, and the public meetings in Wesley College.

**Stock Judging in Alberta.**

The Territorial Government has arranged to hold stock-judging institutes for a period of about two weeks. The meetings will begin at Edmonton January 26th, after which several other points will be favored. It is expected that the classes will be in charge of Dr. Hopkins, Winnipeg, and Dr. MacGillivray, Binscarth.

**Provincial Officials Resign.**

C. A. Murray, Provincial Dairy Inspector for Manitoba, and Dr. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian, have resigned their respective positions, for reasons, it is understood, purely personal. Their successors will not likely be appointed for some time.

**Minto Grain Growers.**

A meeting of the representative farmers of the district was held in Minto, and a branch of the grain-growers' organization was installed, with the following executive: President, Jas. M. Wilson; Vice-President, Jas. Shaw; Secretary-Treasurer, Peter McQuaig; Directors—Messrs. Jas. Mackie, J. J. Sproule, H. Waik, Wm. Groves, L. Atkins, and G. B. Riddle.

**Grain Growers' Annual Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the Killarney branch of the Grain-growers' Association was held in Treleaven's Hall, on Monday afternoon. Unfortunately, there was not as large an attendance as could have been wished for, but those who did make it a point to be present were thoroughly representative men of the community. Many matters of particular interest to farmers were discussed, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, John Hannah; Vice-President, Geo. McCulloch; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Schnarr; Directors—J. M. Rankin, Robt. Henry, Jos. Hammell, Geo. Campbell, W. J. Stow and T. Fairhall; Auditor, Nathan Clark.

Among other business transacted, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Grain Standards Board be composed entirely of Western men, and that at least one-half of such members should be bona fide producers.

Delegates were also elected to the Central Convention to be held at Brandon. Geo. McCulloch and Jos. Hammell were the choice of the convention.

**Manitoba Grain-growers' Association.**

The annual convention of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association is fixed for February 2nd and 3rd, in the Council Chamber, Brandon. A good deal of interest is manifested in the approaching convention, which will be composed of the leading grain-growers from all over the Province convened to discuss the many different features of their business, particularly that which relates to the transportation and grading of their grain product.

The Inspection Act is likely to receive a good deal of attention at the convention. Many farmers are doing some serious thinking along this line, and will be prepared to deal with the question intelligently when the time comes. A significant sign of the times is the growing desire of farmers to acquaint themselves with the conditions that govern the transportation of their products between the farm and the consuming market. The convention will begin at 2 p. m. on the 2nd.

**Grain-growers' Meeting, Beautiful Plains.**

The grain-growers of Beautiful Plains held a meeting, at which a highly gratifying number of farmers were present. Mr. P. H. McArthur, of Westbourne, gave a resume of the work done by the Provincial organization. Mr. Mackenzie, of Brandon, secretary of the organization, addressed the meeting, and compared the present state of the grain market with that of two years ago, showing the benefits that had resulted from the combined efforts of the grain-growers.

It was resolved to form a branch of the organization in the district, and thirty-seven farmers enrolled themselves as members. The officers elected were: J. H. Irwin, President; Stephen Benson, Vice-President and Secretary; Joseph Laidler, W. W. Hoffman, Geo. Edwards, Tom Turner, W. F. Sirett and W. G. Pollock, Directors.

**Brandon Experimental Farm Report, '03.**

The following is a condensed report of the yields from the uniform plots of grain grown on the Experimental Farm, Brandon. All the plots are one-twentieth acre, and sown on summer-fallow. The uniform test plots of wheat were sown from April 21st to 24th. Sixty-four varieties were grown, but only the returns from the twenty highest are given; Red Fife was forty-fourth.

Name of Varieties.	Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Goose	46 20
Roumanian	44 40
Spelt	43 50
Australian No. 9	34 00
Chester	33 30
Blair	31 30
Fraser	31 20
White Russian	30 40
Wellman's Fife	30 20
Dawn	30 20
Angus	30 00
Benton	29 20
Percy	29 10
Crawford	29 00
Bishop	28 40
Weldon	28 40
Herrison's Bearded	28 20
Hungarian	28 20
Advance	28 10
Alpha	28 00
Plumper	28 00

**OATS, 1903.**

They were sown May 5th and 6th. Forty-five varieties were grown, but only twenty of the highest are given. The plot of Banner, being the outside one, was badly injured by vehicles, and is only thirty-seventh on the list.

Varieties.	Per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Buckbee's Illinois	119 14
Early Golden Prolific	115 10
New Zealand	114 24
Wide-awake	113 18
Golden Giant	109 14
Abundance	109 14
Waverly	109 14
Lincoln	108 28
Danish Island	108 08
Holstein Prolific	107 32
Irish Victor	107 22
Golden Tartarian	106 06
Improved Ligowo	105 20
Thousand Dollar	105 10
Columbus	104 14
Twentieth Century	104 14
White Giant	103 28
White Schonen	100 20
American Beauty	99 14
Wallis	99 04

**SIX-ROWED BARLEY.**

Sown May 7th and 8th. Twenty varieties of barley were grown, but only ten of the best yielding varieties are given.

Varieties.	Per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Nugent	73 04
Mensury	71 32
Yale	70 00
Summit	67 14
Brome	66 32
Mansfield	66 12
Odessa	66 12
Oderbruch	63 16
Empire	61 32
Common	61 32

**PEAS, 1903.**

Sown April 24th to 27th. Forty varieties of this grain were sown, but only ten of the highest yielding kinds are given.

Varieties.	Per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Alma	64 40
English Grey	63 00
Early Britain	60 20
Macoun	57 00
Victoria	54 40
German White	54 40
Pearl	54 00
Golden Vine	53 40
Crown	53 00
Archer	51 40

**CORN, 1903.**

The best twelve varieties out of twenty-four grown; yield of green corn, sown three feet apart. They were sown May 23rd.

Varieties.	Per acre. Tons. Lbs.
Eureka	28 1,532
Thoroughbred White Fint	28 232
Champion White Pearl	21 312
Superior Fodder	21 1,824
Early Mastodon	21 768
Compton's Early	20 322
Early Butler	19 1,336
Mammoth Cuban	19 1,072
Angel of Midnight	19 1,072
Red Cob Ensilage	19 1,072
Longfellow	19 280
Giant Prolific Ensilage	19 280

**POTATOES, 1903.**

Fifty-six varieties of potatoes were grown. The returns are here given of the twelve highest, all planted on May 21st, in rows three feet apart.

Varieties.	Per acre. Bu. Lbs.
General Gordon	630 40
Delaware	586 40
Enormous	509 40
Uncle Sam	498 40
American Wonder	495 00
Seedling No. 7	487 40
Irish Daisy	484 00
State of Maine	484 00
Money Maker	480 20
Canadian Beauty	469 20
Cambridge Russet	465 40
Early Puritan	462 00

**TURNIPS, 1903.**

Twenty varieties of turnips were grown at two different periods. In every instance, the early-sown gave the best returns. Returns are given from the best twelve.

Varieties.	May 30th. 1st sowing. Tons. Lbs.	June 13th. 2nd sowing. Tons. Lbs.
Magnum Bonum	43 1,120	18 960
Drummond's Purple Top	42 480	14 1,040
Mammoth Clyde	41 1,160	16 1,000
Elephant's Master	40 1,312	15 1,680
Selected Purple Top	40 520	16 786
Skirvings	40 520	20 920
Imperial Swede	40 520	19 1,600
Kangaroo	39 1,200	17 320
Sutton's Champion	39 1,200	15 360
Hall's Westbury	39 1,200	21 240
New Century	39 672	14 1,040
Hazelwood's Bronze Top	38 1,880	17 320

**MANGELS, 1903.**

Two sowings were also made of mangels; sixteen varieties were used; returns are here given of the best twelve.

Varieties.	May 30th. 1st sowing. Tons. Lbs.	June 13th. 2nd sowing. Tons. Lbs.
Mammoth Long Red	42 744	23 1,520
Half-long Sugar White	36 1,392	28 760
Triumph Yellow Globe	33 1,584	20 656
Mammoth Yellow Intermediate	33 1,320	24 1,368
Selected Mammoth Long Red	32 1,736	23 1,784
Prize Mammoth Long Red	32 1,472	22 88
Prizewinner Yellow Globe	31 1,360	21 1,560
Yellow Intermediate	30 720	20 712
Lion Yellow Intermediate	29 1,400	22 880
Leviathan Long Red	28 232	18 960
Gate Post	27 1,968	23 200
Selected Yellow Globe	27 1,704	23 728

**CARROTS, 1903.**

May 16th. 1st sowing. June 6th. 2nd sowing.

Varieties.	May 16th. 1st sowing. Tons. Lbs.	June 6th. 2nd sowing. Tons. Lbs.
Improved Short White	22 1,320	12 640
New White Intermediate	21 240	10 900
Ontario Champion	21 240	11 1,760
White Belgian	17 1,640	10 1,780
Half-long Chantenay	17 320	10 1,120

**SUGAR BEETS, 1903.**

June 1st. 1st sowing. June 15th. 2nd sowing.

Varieties.	June 1st. 1st sowing. Tons. Lbs.	June 15th. 2nd sowing. Tons. Lbs.
Danish Red Top	25 160	19 1,600
Red Top Sugar Beet	24 312	20 920
Danish Improved	23 464	16 1,000
Improved Imperial	22 1,936	21 504
Wanzelhen	20 128	15 360

**Moosomin.**

The Moosomin Grain-growers met in Smith's Hall. The President gave a report of the convention held at Regina. After Mr. Phin's report had been listened to with attention, the following officers were elected: R. J. Phin, President; A. P. Crisp, 1st Vice-President; J. Mitchell, 2nd Vice-President; J. M. L. Young, Secretary-Treasurer. The following gentlemen were appointed to act with the Executive: Capt. Price, A. W. McLure, C. Connor, J. MacMullen, W. J. Gedge, and D. Hewgill.

**Gladstone Grain Growers Organize.**

A branch of the Grain-growers' Association was formed here with a membership of twenty. The meeting was addressed by P. D. McArthur, President of the Portage Association, and R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Central Provincial Association. The following were elected officers and directors: President, John Ferguson; Vice-President, J. J. Stewart; Secretary, Thos. D. Budde; Directors—P. Snell, Colin McDiarmid, J. M. Jamieson, N. T. MacLennan, E. Hindman, and Wm. Ferguson. Heartly interest was shown in the proceedings by those present, and the addresses were listened to with attention and much profit.



**T. G.-G. Strength.**

The following list will give some idea of the strength of the sub-organizations of the grain-growers in the Territories:

The official year of the Association closed on Nov. 30th. Many of the local organizations do not make provision for this in time; consequently, the membership is stronger than these figures would indicate, for dues that reach the secretary, Mr. John Millar, Indian Head, after the end of November are credited to the ensuing year, unless plainly marked, showing they are overdue, and intended for the year just past.

The following figures show the amount received by the Central Association from the local ones, and is worked upon a basis of 50c. per member.

Oxbow	\$36.00
Balcarres	25.00
Glen Ewen	23.50
Summerberry	22.50
Whitewood	22.00
Flaming	22.00
Indian Head	20.50
Red Deer Hill	20.50
Grenfell	20.00
Caron	20.00
Sintaluta	20.00
Welwyn	18.00
Royal	17.50
Balgonie	17.00
Broadview	16.00
Rocanville	16.00
Colleston	15.00
Wolsley	14.00
Arcola	13.00
No Name	12.00
Regina	12.00
Carlyle	11.00
Valley View	11.00
Moosomin	10.00
Clarievale	10.00
Chickney	9.00
Fairville	8.50
Prosperity	8.50
Ellisboro	8.00
Carnduff	8.00
Kenlis	8.00
Loon Creek	7.00
Hazel Cliffe	6.50
Ferndale	5.00
Alameda	4.50
Drinkwater	3.00
Qu'Appelle	1.50

**Grain-growers Banqueted.**

On the evening of December 16th, 1903, the Regina Board of Trade and City Council co-operated in tendering a banquet to the T. G.-G. and their guests, who were then sitting in annual convention in the Territorial capital. A large number sat down to partake of the magnanimous generosity of the city fathers and their faithful compatriots. The verdict of the guests was that things in Regina are not done by halves.

Mayor Smith presided in his natural, able and pleasing way. "Our Guests" was the first toast proposed, and the Mayor coupled with it the names of Senator Perley; Dr. Douglas, M. P.; Mr. Scott, M. P.; Premier Haultain, Mr. Bulyea, Dr. Elliot; Mr. Motherwell, President of the T. G.-G. A.; M. Lake, M. L. A.; and Mr. Snow.

Senator Perley spoke strongly on the "Rights of Agriculture," emphasizing the great need of cars at the present. Dr. Douglas, in his stirring, capable way, spoke of the richness of the prairies, the lack of railway facilities, of present need and the certainty of prosperity ahead.

Mr. Scott was not present to respond, but had sent his regrets, which were conveyed to the meeting.

Premier Haultain dwelt upon the great advantage of Western farming for town and city people, showing how many leave city occupations to farm in the West, while in other lands the reverse is the rule. He also stated that Northwest farmers occupy four-fifths of the seats in the Legislative Assembly, and that Provincial autonomy was endorsed by the farmers of the Territories.

Mr. Bulyea chiefly confined his remarks to the advantages of competing railway lines, and cited instances from Manitoba and eastern points substantiating his statements.

Dr. Elliott said he would have liked the railroad men to have met the grain-growers at this convention. He maintained that the lack of transportation is the bane of the West. Wheat unmarketed before unloading is usually depreciated five cents per bushel, and it is reasonable for this great loss to be borne by the Government. The Legislature should take steps to remedy this.

themselves. The interests of the three organizations, namely, farmers, railroad men and elevator men, would have to be judiciously weighed ere the present trouble would be overcome. He also referred to the great work which the experimental farms are doing for the grain-growers. Through hybridizing, a hard wheat from four to eight days earlier than the Fife has been produced, and had these farms since their inception accomplished no other improvement, which by no means is the case, the entire outlay is well spent.

Mr. Lake, M. L. A., said he was very much pleased with the broad-minded spirit which the individual members of the T. G.-G. had manifested at the meetings. It also gave him pleasure to note the rapid progress which Regina was making.

Mr. Snow made a strong appeal for new members for the various local associations. He was delighted with the help which all have accorded the Central Association in its work, and also with the results of the combined labors.

A change of programme was now in order, and Mr. Hunter gave the large audience much pleasure by singing one of the good old rousing songs in capital style.

Mr. Young, Vice-Pres. of the Board of Trade, proposed the toast to the commercial and agricultural interests. It was responded to first by Mr. McGinnis, who spoke of Regina as a wheat, railway and manufacturing center. He made a very witty speech, and closed by recommending that the T. G.-G. do their very best to induce improvements of the present transportation question.

Mr. Laird followed, showing how agriculture and commerce work well together—supply and demand, pro-

**Our London (Eng.) Letter.**

The rainfall of 1903, up to the end of last month, having broken all records, is now resting on its laurels, and with the advent of December the weather became what we call seasonable; that is, of the description more generally associated with Christmastide in story books than in real life. With the drop in temperature the spirits of our meat traders rose in anticipation of a continuance of favorable meteorological conditions. Yesterday these fond hopes were "knocked on the head," as the weather reverted to its usual muggy state, and business, consequently, is again slow and uninspired. To-day a black fog hangs over London like a funeral pall.

Since my last letter, 21st November, the Canadian export season from Montreal has closed, and the last shipments are now on our markets. From what I can gather from those in the "know" here, the season has not been a successful one financially. The total numbers to end of season are 156,741 cattle, and 66,304 sheep, as against 79,937 cattle and 45,455 sheep the year previous.

The great annual Smithfield Club Show, which opens on Monday, is of course the central event of the Metropolitan year, and bids fair to be one of the most successful in the history of the famous club. The three great shows already held this season—Norwich, Birmingham and Edinburgh—have been well supported, both as regards entries and attendance.

Within the last few days the farming world on this side has lost two good friends, in the deaths of Mr. Jasper More, M.P., and Sir John Blundell Maple, M.P. As a tenant farmer's advocate the former had earned great name for himself. The latter, apart from his connection with the world-renowned firm which bears his name, will be long remembered as a famous breeder of pedigree stock. At his home farm, Sir J. Blundell Maple bred and fed Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and Hampshire Down sheep. It was here, also, that his world-famous stud of Shire horses was kept, representatives of which have found their way to wherever the Shire horse is known and appreciated.

The fiscal question with us maintains the lead it has established in the public mind. Every day "great speeches" are poured into the ears of the working men by the leading statesmen on both sides. Truth to tell, the working man is getting a bit tired of it all, and what the outcome of the "raging, tearing propaganda" will be it is hard to forecast. This, however, is clear, the masses do not like the idea of their food being dearer, and fiscal questions are, after all, pre-eminently bread-and-butter questions. If Mr. Chamberlain can show that with the increased cost of living the workers will receive higher wages and better employment his views will prevail. But can he? "There's the rub"!

Another question which our traders are determined to bring to the front at the next general election—which may come in the spring of 1904—is the removal of the restrictions on the importation of Canadian store cattle. A clear case has been made out by all the parties interested against the Act of 1896, and although our present Minister of Agriculture, Lord Onslow, is very hostile, the agitation now going on all over England and Scotland will probably lead him to modify his views. On the reassembling of Parliament the question will be brought forward very prominently, quite a number of M. P.'s having recently been induced to view the demands of British agriculturists in a much more favorable light.

The complimentary luncheon and presentation to Mr. George Roddick, President of the Liverpool Foreign Cattle-traders' Association, and founder of the trans-Atlantic cattle trade, which took place at the Exchange Station Hotel, Liverpool, on 27th November, was an unqualified success. Mr. W. S. Williamson, who presided at the function, was supported by the majority of the trade representatives. Mr. Williamson is the well-known Canadian salesman so long associated in business with Mr. Tom Bater and Mr. "Sandy" Goodfellow. The accompanying portrait of Mr. Roddick will, no doubt, interest your readers.

With regard to the markets, prices at Deptford have practically remained unchanged since my last. The very best Canadian bullocks are not being quoted at more than 3s. 8d. per stone, of 8 lbs. Sheep met a fair trade at 3s. 10d. for the best pens. On Monday a bunch of 113 lambs realized 5s. 2d. Although trade may be described as firm, only exceptionally choice lots of American cattle have made 4s. In the provision departments Canadian produce continues to meet with a steady enquiry, but the ample supplies in hand and on the way have kept prices at their recent low level. The very best Canadian bacon may be quoted at 48s. to 50s.; second-class and outside brands down to 43s. Cheese, both fancy, white and colored, are in steady demand at 52s. to 54s. Butter is also steady; best creamery making from 94s. to 100s., and factory sorts 84s. to 92s. Prices in the poultry market are sky-high for everything.

Dec. 5th, 1903.

A. J. SCOTT.

[Editorial Note.—Mr. Williamson, referred to



Mr. Geo. Roddick, Liverpool, Eng.

ducers and consumers, each requiring that which the labors of the other has produced.

Mr. Bole spoke of the kinship of these two interests in the West. With the rapid strides which are being made in the Prairie Provinces it is but natural that these two—commerce and agriculture—should be helpmeets.

Mr. Noble suggested that a railroad be built from Regina to the Hudson's Bay. No single line, he said, can handle the wheat crop of this growing West. Provincial autonomy is required to open up the country, thus giving the West an opportunity of handling their own transportation problems.

Mr. Partridge, one of Sintaluta's delegates, proposed a toast to those who had so kindly banqueted the G.-G. This was responded to by Mayor Smith.

At 12:45 the meeting dispersed. All who participated in the first banquet tendered to the T. G.-G. at their annual convention felt that it was one of the most pleasant and profitable gatherings they had been privileged to attend.

**Drying Cows.**

Give a lot of heifers milking, and would like to have the cows in order to fatten them. J. B.

Give early enough milks to relieve their stomach and feed on dry food for a few days. In less than a week one milking a day will be sufficient and that could not be thoroughly done.



in the above letter, is a native of Brampton, Peel Co., Ontario, and owns a beautiful home there yet. Mr. Tom Bater, his former partner some thirty years ago, was herdsman in charge of the Shorthorn herd of John Snell & Sons, Snelgrove, Ont. He was one of the first exporters of cattle to Great Britain, and later a commission salesman at Liverpool, where he became quite wealthy.]

Samples of Seed Grain.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, writes us: "Another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best, and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops at the branch Experimental Farm, Indian Head, N.-W. T. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantities of oats, wheat and barley to be sent this year will be 4 lbs. of oats and 5 lbs. of wheat or barley, sufficient to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs., as heretofore. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant; hence, if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place."

"English as She is Wrote."

By the Inaccurate.

In the account of an inaugural ceremony it was asserted that "the procession was very fine, and nearly two miles long, as was also the report of Dr. Perry, the chaplain."

A Western paper says: "A child was run over by a wagon three years old, and cross-eyed, with pantalets on, which never spoke afterwards."

Here is some descriptive evidence of personal peculiarities:

"A fellow was arrested with short hair."

"I saw a man digging a well with a Roman nose."

"A house was built by a mason of brown stone."

"Wanted—A room by two gentlemen thirty feet long and twenty feet wide."

"A man from Africa called to pay his compliments tall and dark-complexioned."

"I perceived that it had been scoured with half an eye."

A sea-captain once asserted that his "vessel was beautifully painted with a tall mast."

In an account of travels we were assured that "a pearl was found by a sailor in a shell."

A bill presented to a farmer ran thus: "To hanging two barn doors and myself, 4s. 6d."

A store-keeper assures his customers that "the longest time and easiest terms are given by any other house in the city."

Here is a curious evidence of philanthropy: "A wealthy gentleman will adopt a little boy with a small family."

A Kansas paper thus ends a marriage notice: "The couple left for the East on the night train where they will reside."

In the account of a shipwreck we find the following: "The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for a large sum and loaded with pig-iron."

A notice at the entrance to a bridge asserts that "any person driving over this bridge in a faster pace than a walk shall, if a white person be fined five dollars, and if a negro receive twenty-five lashes, half the penalty to be bestowed on the informer."

The following notice appeared on the west end of a country meeting-house: "Anybody sticking bills against this church will be prosecuted according to law or any other nuisance."

A gushing but ungrammatical editor says: "We have received a basket of fine grapes from our friend \_\_\_\_\_, for which he will please accept our compliments, some of which are nearly one inch in diameter."

On the panel, under the letter-receiver of the General Post Office, Dublin, these words are printed: "Post here letters too late for the next mail."

Poultry at Ontario Winter Fair.

The show of poultry at the Winter Fair, Guelph, was far superior, both in quantity and quality, to any previously held, and Mr. McNeil, of London, the worthy president, says he never saw finer on the continent of America, and he has attended the best of the shows.

Markets.

Live-stock Shipments.

Bickerdike & Co., Ltd., Montreal, compile the following statement of live stock shipped from the ports of St. John and Portland for week ending January 4th: Cattle, 2,082; sheep, 888.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Cattle—Demand good; choice butchers', 4c. to 4 1/2c.; good, 3 1/2c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3 1/2c.; common, 2c. to 3c.

Sheep and Lambs—The sheep brought from 3c. to 3 1/2c., lambs selling at 4c. to 4 1/2c.; demand good.

Hogs—Demand good, and prices range from 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.10 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.60 to \$4.95; good to choice heavy, \$4.85 to \$5; light, \$4.50 to \$4.70. Sheep—Steady; good to choice wethers, \$4 to \$4.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$4; native lambs, \$4 to \$6.25.

British Markets.

London.—Live cattle steady at 10c. to 12c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 9 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c. to 10c. Sheep, 11c. to 12c. per lb. Lambs, 13c., dressed weight.

Winnipeg Markets.

The wheat market here has shown considerable strength in sympathy with higher speculative prices in Chicago and active buying in Britain as a result of war preparations in the Far East. Scarcely as much wheat is coming forward as at this time last year. On January 6th, for instance, only 103 cars were inspected, as compared with 424 on the same date last year. Slight fluctuations may be expected to occur until more settled conditions are reached among the speculators. Prices are, for January delivery: No. 1 northern, 81 1/2c.; No. 2 northern, 78 1/2c.; No. 3 northern, 75 1/2c.; No. 4, 67 1/2c.; No. 1, feed, 53c.; No. 2, feed, 43c.

STOCKS IN STORE.

Table with columns for Montreal and Fort William and Port Arthur, showing stock levels for Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Barley in bushels and barrels for various dates in 1901, 1903, and 1904.

Table showing Receipts, Shipments, and In store for Oats, No. 2 white, in Winnipeg for Jan. 1, Dec. 25, and Jan. 2, 1904.

Oats—No. 2 white is the best grade arriving on the Winnipeg market, and it is quoted at 30c. on the track at Winnipeg.

Barley.—Barley is selling at 37c. on the track at Winnipeg.

Flax.—No. 1, 90 1/2c.; No. 2, 87 1/2c.

Hay.—The price of hay has not gone so high as had been expected, although a good demand is prevalent for all offerings. There is a sufficient supply at \$10 per ton, f. o. b. at Winnipeg.

Flour.—Prices have advanced and maintained a steady basis: No. 1, \$2.35; No. 2, \$2.15; No. 3, \$1.90.

Mill Feed.—There is a good demand for all kinds of mill feed. Bran is selling, with a brisk demand, at \$15.00 per ton; chop, oats, \$23.00; shorts, \$17.00; chop, barley, \$21.50; oats and barley, \$22.00; low-grade flour, \$1.30 and \$1.20.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, 60c. per bushel; cabbage, 1 1/2c. to 2c. per pound; celery, 50c. to \$1.00 per dozen, according to size; carrots, 75c. to 90c. per bushel; beets, 60c. to 75c. per bushel; turnips, 25c. per bushel.

POULTRY.

Prices ruling at Christmas are still pretty well maintained. The following are the quotations: fowls, 9c. per lb.; chicken, 11c.; turkey, 17c. to 18c.; geese, 12 1/2c.

Eggs.—Case eggs are selling at 24c. per dozen. Fresh-laid eggs will fetch 40c. per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Creamery butter is bringing 23c. to 24c. per pound, and good dairy butter, in pound prints, is worth 20c. to 22c. Dairy tubs sell at 16c. to 17c., delivered in Winnipeg.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—There is no improvement in the local market. Beef is selling at 3c. to 3 1/2c., with dull trade and slow demand.

Mutton.—There is a good demand for all that is being offered, and the market is steady at 3 1/2c. to 4c. for sheep, and 5c. for lambs.

Hogs.—The dull monotony of continued low prices still prevails. Pork is quoted at 4 1/2c., live weight, with a reduction of 1c. per pound for extra heavy and light weights.

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Table listing contents of the issue, including sections like ILLUSTRATIONS, EDITORIAL, HORSES, STOCK, DAIRYING, POULTRY, FARM, EVENTS OF THE WORLD, FIELD NOTES, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, HOME MAGAZINE, GOSSIP, TRADE NOTES, and ADVERTISEMENTS.





"Still one word, as a motto, we will write  
Upon the forehead of the newborn year,  
May it be ours till faith is lost in light,  
May it be our strong hope to banish fear;  
That word is 'hope,' and may its cheering light,  
Through storm or sunshine, still be clear and bright."

### A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

#### CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

"Don't you think it is nicer out here?" said Octavia.

"My dear," answered Miss Belinda. "Lady Theobald"—She was really quite shocked.

"Ah!" interposed Octavia. "I only thought it was cooler."

She preceded them, without seeming to be at all conscious that she was taking the lead.

"You had better pick up your dress, Miss Octavia," said Lady Theobald rather acidly.

The girl glanced over her shoulder at the length of train sweeping the path, but she made no movement toward picking it up.

"It is too much trouble, and one has to duck down so," she said. "It is bad enough to have to keep doing it when one is on the street. Besides, they would never wear out if one took too much care of them."

When they went into the parlor, and sat down, Lady Theobald made excellent use of her time, and managed to hear again all that had tried and bewildered Miss Belinda. She had no hesitation in asking questions boldly; she considered it her privilege to do so, she had catechised Slowbridge for forty years, and meant to maintain her rights until Time played her the knave's trick of disabling her.

In half an hour she had heard about the silver-mines, the gold-diggers, and L'Argentville; she knew that Martin Bassett was a millionaire, if the news he had heard had not left him penniless; that he would return to England, and visit Slowbridge, as soon as his affairs were settled. The precarious condition of his finances did not seem to cause Octavia much concern. She had asked no questions when he went away, and seemed quite at ease regarding the future.

"People will always lend him money, and then he is lucky with it," she said.

She bore the catechising very well. Her replies were frequently rather trying to her interlocutor, but she never seemed troubled, or ashamed of anything she had to say; and she wore, from first to last, that inscrutably innocent and indifferent little air.

She did not even show confusion when Lady Theobald, on going away, made her farewell comment:—

"You are a very fortunate girl to own such jewels," she said, glancing critically at the diamonds in her ears; "but if you take my advice, my dear, you will put them away, and save them until you are a married woman. It is not customary, on this side of the water, for young girls to wear such things—particularly on ordinary occasions. People will think you are odd."

"It is not exactly customary in America," replied Octavia, with her undisturbed smile. "There are not many girls who have such things. Perhaps they would wear them if they had them. I don't care a very great deal about them, but I mean to wear them."

Lady Theobald went away in a dudgeon.

"You will have to exercise your authority, Belinda, and make her put them away," she said to Miss Bassett. "It is absurd—besides being atrocious."

"Make her!" faltered Miss Bassett.

"Yes, 'make her'—though I see you will have your hands full. I never heard such romancing stories in my life. It is just what one might expect from your brother Martin."

When Miss Bassett returned Octavia was standing before the window, watching the carriage drive away, and playing absently with one of her earrings as she did so.

"What an old fright she is!" was her first gibberish remark.

Miss Belinda quite bridled.

"My dear," she said, with dignity, "no one in Slowbridge would think of applying such a phrase to Lady Theobald."

Octavia turned around, and looked at her.

"But don't you think she is one?" she exclaimed. "Perhaps I oughtn't to have said it; but you know we haven't anything as bad as that, even out in Nevada—really!"

"My dear," said Miss Belinda, "different countries contain different people; and in Slowbridge we have our standards,"—her best cap trembling a little with her repressed excitement.

But Octavia did not appear overwhelmed by the existence of the standards in question. She turned to the window again.

"Well, anyway," she said, "I think it was pretty cool in her to order me to take off my diamonds, and save them until I was married. How does she know whether I mean to be married, or not? I don't know that I care about it."

#### CHAPTER V.

Lucia.

In this manner Slowbridge received the shock which shook it to its foundations, and it was a shock from which it did not recover for some time. Before ten o'clock the next morning everybody knew of the arrival of Martin Bassett's daughter.

The very boarding-school (Miss Pilcher's select seminary for young ladies, "combining the comforts of a home," as the circular said, "with all the advantages of genteel education") was on fire with it, highly-colored versions of the stories told being circulated from the "first class" downward, even taking the form of an Indian Princess, tattooed blue, and with difficulty restrained from indulging in war-whoops,—which last feature so alarmed little Miss Bigbee, aged seven, that she retired in fear and trembling, and shed tears under the bedclothes; her terror and anguish being much increased by the stirring recitals of scalp-stories by pretty Miss Phipps, of the first class—a young person who possessed a vivid imagination, and delighted in romances of a tragic turn.

"I have not the slightest doubt," said Miss Phipps, "that when she is at home she lives in a wampum."

"What is a wampum?" inquired one of her admiring audience.

"A tent," replied Miss Phipps, with some impatience. "I should think any goose would know that. It is a kind of tent hung with scalps and—moccasins, and—larriats—and things of that sort."

"I don't believe that is the right name for it," put in Miss Smith, who was a pert member of the third class.

"Ah!" commented Miss Phipps, "that was Miss Smith who spoke, of course. We may always expect information from Miss Smith. I trust that I may be allowed to say that I think I have a brother."

"He doesn't know much about it, if he calls a wigwam a wampum," interposed Miss Smith, with still greater pertness. "I have a brother who knows better than that, if I am only in the third class."

For a moment Miss Phipps appeared to be meditating. Perhaps she was a trifle discomfited; but she recovered herself after a brief pause, and returned to the charge.

"Well," she remarked, "perhaps it is a wigwam. Who cares if it is? And at any rate, whatever it is, I haven't the slightest doubt that she lives in one."

This comparatively tame version was, however, entirely discarded when the diamonds and silver-mines began to figure more largely in the reports. Certainly, pretty, overdressed, jewel-bedecked Octavia gave Slowbridge abundant cause for excitement.

After leaving her, Lady Theobald drove home to Oldclough Hall, rather out of humor. She had been rather out of humor for some time, having never quite recovered from her anger at the darning of that cheerful builder of mills, Mr. John Burmestone. Mr. Burmestone had been one innovation, and Octavia Bassett was another. She had not been able to manage Mr. Burmestone, and she was not at all sure that she had managed Octavia Bassett.

She entered the dining-room with an ominous frown on her forehead.

At the end of the table, opposite her own seat, was a vacant chair, and her frown deepened when she saw it.

"Where is Miss Gaston?" she demanded of the servant.

Before the man had time to reply, the door opened,

and a girl came in hurriedly, with a somewhat frightened air.

"I beg pardon, grandmamma dear," she said, going to her seat quickly. "I did not know you had come home."

"We have a dinner-hour," announced her ladyship, "and I do not disregard it."

"I am very sorry," faltered the culprit.

"That is enough, Lucia," interrupted Lady Theobald; and Lucia dropped her eyes, and began to eat her soup with nervous haste. In fact, she was glad to escape so easily.

She was a very pretty creature, with brown eyes, a soft white skin, and a slight figure with a reed-like grace. A great quantity of brown hair was twisted into an ugly coil on the top of her delicate little head, and she wore an ugly muslin gown of Miss Chickie's make.

For some time the meal progressed in dead silence; but at length Lucia ventured to raised her eyes.

"I have been walking in Slowbridge, grandmamma," she said, "and I met Mr. Burmestone, who told me that Miss Bassett has a visitor—a young lady from America."

Lady Theobald laid her knife and fork down deliberately.

"Mr. Burmestone?" she said. "Did I understand you to say that you stopped on the roadside to converse with Mr. Burmestone?"

Lucia colored up to her delicate eyebrows and above them.

"I was trying to reach a flower growing on the bank," she said, "and he was so kind as to stop to get it for me. I did not know he was near at first. And then he inquired how you were—and told me he had just heard about the young lady."

"Naturally!" remarked her ladyship sardonically. "It is as I anticipated it would be. We shall find Mr. Burmestone at our elbows upon all occasions. And he will not allow himself to be easily driven away. He is as determined as persons of his class usually are."

"Oh grandmamma!" protested Lucia, with innocent fervor. "I really do not think he is—like that at all. I could not help thinking he was very gentlemanly and kind. He is so much interested in your school, and so anxious that it should prosper."

"May I ask," inquired Lady Theobald, "how long a time this generous expression of his sentiments occupied? Was this the reason of your forgetting the dinner-hour?"

"We did not"—said Lucia guiltily: "it did not take many minutes. I—I do not think that made me late."

Lady Theobald dismissed this paltry excuse with one remark,—a remark made in the deep tones referred to once before.

"I should scarcely have expected," she observed, "that a granddaughter of mine would have spent half an hour conversing on the public road with the proprietor of Slowbridge Mills."

"Oh grandmamma!" exclaimed Lucia, the tears rising in her eyes: "it was not half an hour."

"I should scarcely have expected," replied her ladyship, "that a granddaughter of mine would have spent five minutes conversing on the public road with the proprietor of Slowbridge Mills."

To this assault there seemed to be no reply to make. Lady Theobald had her granddaughter under excellent control. Under her rigorous rule, the girl—whose mother had died at her birth—had been brought up. At nineteen she was simple, sensitive, shy. She had been permitted to have no companions, and the greatest excitements of her life had been the Slowbridge tea-parties. Of the late Sir Gilbert Theobald, the less said the better. He had spent very little of his married life at Oldclough Hall, and upon his death his widow had found herself possessed of a substantial, gloomy mansion, an exalted position in Slowbridge society, and a small marriage-settlement, upon which she might make all the efforts she chose to sustain her state. So Lucia wore her dresses a much longer time than any other Slowbridge young lady; she was obliged to mend her little gloves again and again; and her hats were retrimmed so often that even Slowbridge thought them old-fashioned. But she was too simple and sweet-natured to be much troubled, and indeed thought very little about the matter. She was only troubled when Lady Theobald scolded her, which was by no means infrequently. Perhaps the straits to



which, at times, her ladyship was put to maintain her dignity imbibed her somewhat.

"Lucia is neither a Theobald nor a Barold," she had been heard to say once, and she had said it with much rigor.

A subject of much conversation in private circles had been Lucia's future. It had been discussed in whispers since her seventeenth year, but no one had seemed to approach any solution of the difficulty. Upon the subject of her plans for her granddaughter, Lady Theobald had preserved stern silence. Once, and once only, she had allowed herself to be betrayed into the expression of a sentiment connected with the matter.

"If Miss Lucia marries"—a matron of reckless proclivities had remarked.

Lady Theobald turned upon her, slowly and majestically.

"If Miss Gaston marries," she repeated. "Does it seem likely that Miss Gaston will not marry?"

This settled the matter finally. Lucia was to be married when Lady Theobald thought fit. So far, however, she had not thought fit: indeed, there had been nobody for Lucia to marry,—nobody whom her grandmother would have allowed her to marry, at least. There were very few young men in Slowbridge; and the very few were scarcely eligible according to Lady Theobald's standard, and—if such a thing should be mentioned—to Lucia's, if she had known she had one, which she certainly did not.

### The Usurper.

#### The Story of What a Baby Did.

Warren Billings looked yearningly across the breakfast-table at his young wife, and his wife looked tenderly at the baby she was holding. A year ago Billings could have felt sure that his wife was looking back at him across the table, looking with love and pride, but now she looked only at the child.

The cloth was still snowy, the coffee-pot was without a speck, the china was of the daintiest, but Billings, who used to feel his wife's especial care for him in the perfection of the table, now knew he owed its present perfection to a well-trained maid.

As he gazed searchingly at his wife, he realized that the beauty of her face had changed. Her radiant color had faded, and the face she now bent so caressingly over the child was gentle and wan.

"Suppose you let the nurse take baby, Marie?" he said quietly. "I have something important to tell you."

"Hush, baby! Hush, darling!" said the young mother, soothing the fretful child with a concentrated tenderness that made Billings realize how much apart he was from his wife's thoughts. "I'll hold baby, Warren, never mind calling the nurse."

"I have won the Dixon case," he said tersely. The Dixon case was the battle this strong young man had been fighting to win a high place at the bar. It had been their common ambition. Over its vicissitudes she, too, had watched breathlessly, and for its winning she had prayed—before the child had come. But when at last victory had come, he, single-handed, had won it; for the baby had come to Marie.

"Oh, Warren!" she cried.

Billings hastily pushed back his chair to come to her, but the baby wailed peevishly. Instantly his wife's head was bent low over the child, and she thought only to comfort that which stirred against her breast. The radiance died out of her face, leaving it sweetly troubled—the face of a Madonna.

"I am afraid baby is not quite well, Warren!" she said hastily. "You must ask Doctor Blake to call as you go to the office."

"I have won the Dixon case, Marie," he repeated doggedly, coming no further round the table.

"I am so glad for you, dear," she said, without looking up. "It means a lot for you, doesn't it?"

"A lot for us," he broke in almost roughly. "It means a fee of one thousand pounds, and other important cases. It means for us whatever you may want it to mean, Marie. I had hoped that it would mean a trip to the Continent for you and me this summer. I am tired. I had planned to wander once more over the journey we made four years ago. Do you remember, Marie?"

"Our wedding journey," she said softly. Billings came to his wife and bent over her. But the thought of that journey moved some impulse in her that made her crush the child in her arms till it cried fretfully. "But I couldn't leave baby, Warren," she added hastily.

Billings straightened up and turned away. "You could leave the child with its grandmother for a couple of months," he said. "Baby is a year old now, and is quite well."

"Oh, I couldn't leave baby!" she repeated with great conviction.

"Very well," said Billings, and he left the dining-room without looking at her again. "I shall dine at the club to-night," he called from the hall.

She looked up from the child, vaguely disturbed. She hesitated, then called to the nurse, "Take baby a moment," she said, then hastened into the hall. Billings had gone. "But he never kissed me," she said, somewhat troubled; then she went back to the child.

Billings was a favorite with Matthews, the head waiter at the club. The dinner Matthews set before him was a lure, as Billings seldom dined at the club of late years. But Billings dined in an absent-minded way that cut Matthews to the heart.

Several men strolled over to congratulate Billings on winning the Dixon case, but none of them felt inclined to join him at dinner that night.

"Billings is going to seed," growled old Baldwin, as he came back to the party at his own table. "He stays at home too much."

When Matthews had brought Billings his coat, Billings marched away without remembering the tip that he never had forgotten before. Matthews mourned not the tip, but the sorrow that evidently had come to Billings.

It was late that night when his cab left Billings at his own door. He turned his latch-key, and went upstairs very softly.

On the landing he stood irresolute for a moment, then opened the door to his dressing-room, which had once been devoted to his use, but now a brass crib, canopied with lace, stood where the dressing-table had been, and the furnishings of the room were of the useful and convenient things of a nursery.

The door to their bedroom was open, and the room was lighted with the glow of a little night lamp. Billings walked quietly to this door and looked in.

He saw the beautiful profile of his wife nestled against a pillow. He noted the long lashes curving from her closed eyelids, a little hollow in the smooth of her cheek, and the plaintive droop of her mouth.

Billings looked till his heart ached. From the day he first had seen Marie he had measured the success of his life by the love he could win from her. In all his strong living, the ambition to be greatly loved by this beautiful woman dominated every other desire.

Turning, he looked at the crib, then back to his wife; he saw the shadow of a little child grow large between them. Billings loved his child as men love babies, but he loved his wife even more because of the suffering this child had brought to her; but she loved the little life that had made her suffer. A sense of injustice struggled with his loneliness as he knelt beside the crib.

"Baby! Baby!" he said softly. "Give me back my dear wife. I love her more than you love her, baby. I love her with a grown man's love, and you love her just because she feeds you and rocks you to sleep. She is only a nurse to you, baby, but she was my comrade until you came. You have taken my goddess to make her your nurse."

"I cannot hate you, baby, you are such a helpless little chap; but sometimes I wish you were a man and weighed more than I do. Yet you are stronger than I, little one, for your cries make her forget my whispers, and the clutch of your tiny fingers is stronger than the night of my arms."

"No, I cannot find it in my heart to hate you, though you have made me a lonely man before my time. You have only to cry with a fancied pain, and she cannot hear that I have won the Dixon case. It used to be our Dixon case before you dethroned me. Give me back the heart of my wife, little son!"

The baby stirred fretfully, and Billings starting to his feet, glanced hastily over his shoulder. The long lashes still fringed his wife's eyes. He stole to the bed and kissed her white arm reverently. Then he went softly from the room.

In the library he turned up the lamp on his desk, and threw himself wearily into a great leather chair.

He was tired, tired from the last strain of his legal battle, tired of arguing against the dreariness that had grown on him during the last few months.

He leant back in the great chair, smoked moodily for a while and fell asleep.

The light at his elbow shone full on his clean-cut face, bringing out its strength and revealing its sadness too. Sleep strips off all disguises which the will imposes.

Sleep and the light shining so steadfastly on his unshrinking face brought out deep lines about the mouth and eyes; he looked haggard.

All this Marie Billings saw as she stood in the doorway looking at him with misty eyes. Her cheeks were flushed and her bosom rose and fell tumultuously beneath the silk and lace of her gown.

Her face was radiant with love and tenderness as she hastened to him in the silence and knelt beside his chair. She hastily put her bare arms about him, drawing herself close to him, she kissed him passionately. So Warren Billings awoke to the love of his wife.

"I want to go on the Continent with you, dear," she was saying, half crying. "I want to tell you how proud I am of your winning the Dixon case—our Dixon case."

"I want to tie your crumpled tie, dear, as I used to tie it before I neglected you so shamefully. But don't hate baby, dear, because baby only makes me love you more and better. When I love baby, Warren, I love you. I did not realize that a man might not understand. Now kiss me."

Billings kissed his wife and kissed her again. "Now let's go and kiss that blessed baby," he said at last.

"Because heaven is in us  
To bud and unfold,  
We are all the younger  
For growing old."

"I know that Love never is wasted,  
Nor Truth, nor the breath of a prayer;  
And the thought that goes forth as a blessing  
Must live as a Joy in the air."

### On Economy.

In any treatise on economy, the subject of "books" is one which must not be neglected. Some people, it is true, "save" on books, and spend the surplus on finer clothes, finer furniture, etc. But is this really saving? Is it economy to starve the mind, that the body may be more pampered? After all, which counts most, the mind, the soul, the character—or mere personal appearance? And will it ever be denied that books—good books, of course—are food to the mind; incentives, at least, to thought? . . . One would not wish to take everything one reads for "gospel," yet it is surely something to have one's mental powers stimulated, be it only in judgment upon the matter contained in a book.

The influence of a true book, however, is invariably beneficial. The great responsibility comes in the choosing. "True books," says Dr. Goodman, "are immortal; they cannot die; they are all soul; reason without passion, and eloquence without noise or clamor. . . . Besides, they have this peculiar quality, that a man may have their company or lay them aside at pleasure without offence. . . . Hence, the main thing is to see that our books are good books; not necessarily expensive ones, for many works of the best authors can be had now in neat binding for fifteen and twenty-five cents per volume—but good, refining, elevating books. Do not give a trashy one book room, no matter what its binding, or how necessary to "fill up." One light, trashy book in a shelf of good ones is a discordant element; three or four of them will ruin the whole tone of the shelf and leave the cultured visitor a doubt as to whether the owner of the books is deficient in taste or incapable of judgment.

It is a delightful sign to see the books creeping, of late, more plentifully into our farm-houses. The farming population is at last arousing to the necessity of a broad culture. Along with works on agriculture, which are admirable, it is not now surprising to find volumes of history, of travel; aye, and of poetry and philosophy too. This is good. But a thousand tongues are yet needed to shout the praises of Carlyle, Ruskin, Lamb, Macaulay, Holmes, Bacon, and of many others who have written books worth knowing. The greater poets should certainly have place in a farmhouse. Of novelists, one should surely include Dickens and Scott. Of works on natural history there should be several, and among them one would not want to forget the delightful sketches of John Burroughs. In short, not a host of books is necessary, but let those that are, be of the best. . . . There is no reason why the farming world should not enjoy the very best books, especially during the long winter evenings. Those who have not the taste can surely cultivate a degree of it. The trial is, at least, worth the making, and not even a trial can be made without a broadening of mind and increase of culture.

But now, having simplified our "parlor," let us go on. "Simplicity! Simplicity! Simplicity!" be our watchword, as well as Thoreau's. Let us consider well all the other rooms of the house, and let us see to it that no "clutter" is allowed to creep into them; no useless and cumbersome things, which can only prove to be dust-traps and broom-preventers. A few things will suffice for beauty, a few for utility, and when possible let beauty and utility be combined. But spend no money in that which is neither actually useful, nor actually beautiful. . . . Then throw open wide the windows, and let the sweet air of heaven in.

Having disposed of the house, let us turn to our clothing. Here, too, let us keep simplicity for our guiding angel. It is necessary that we be clad at all seasons comfortably, neatly; yes, prettily; but it does not follow, in order to be all of these things, that we must needs invest in laces, flowers, feathers, and such superfluities, which do not clothe, and are but questionable adornment, unless they are of the best. It is foolish for the woman who needs to economize to spend much money in "trimmings," gimps, laces, etc. Neat frills or tuckings look so much better than cheap laces, and the "real thing" is not within the reach of every purse. . . . Not long ago a woman remarked that she thought it was true for the shirt-waist to "go"; that the universal wearing of the short-waist took all the individuality out of girls. Right here, I do not agree with her. If a girl's individuality depends on so harmless a thing as the wearing of a shirt-waist or not, I am afraid her stock of it is somewhat limited. To me, shirt-waists seem at once the simplest, most becoming, most sensible things that have appeared for a long time. To the farmer woman they are a perfect treasure. There are few occasions in the country upon which they may not suitably be worn, and they afford the avenue to a respectable wardrobe at a comparatively trifling cost.

Last summer I had occasion to take a long ride in a lumbering, yellow-covered "stage." The day was a perfect one. The way lay along a lake shore, with the water on one side peeping through all the way, and the green tree-topped



hills rising on the other. It was a day for dreaming, enjoying oneself, and, incidentally, studying one's fellow passengers. I remember that, at one point, a little teacher came on board. She appeared like a fresh breeze, or a posy from the wood. I can see her yet, with her bright, intellectual face, her gray skirt, print shirt-waist, sailor hat, with ribbon to match the waist; collar, immaculately white, and the tiniest of black ties. . . . At a point further on, another girl got on. She was a pretty girl, too, but she chewed gum, and she wore a big hat with huge flowers on it. Her gown was a flowered, gauzy creation, with a lot of green and purple in it. It had a white satin yoke, edged with tinsel gimp, and her hands were hidden in black cotton gloves. I have no doubt that her outfit cost three times that of the little teacher; but I then and there made a vow that if I lived long enough I would shout, from the house-tops, if necessary, the praises of the plain skirt and the shirt-waist for the farmer girl.

A country girl who owns "for good" a well-made serge or cheviot skirt, unlined, with jacket to match; one heavy shirt-waist and a couple of light ones, with a whole muslin dress, is very nicely equipped for a summer, provided she takes good care of her clothes. The muslin dress ought to be pretty for two or three summers, and the light blouses should come in for everyday wear for two or three years, while the skirt and heavy waist can do winter duty. Plain collars, and a few short neck-ribbons, with a neat ready-to-wear hat, will be all actually necessary for the "outside" equipment, and at a cost most reasonable indeed. The great point is that the girl be absolutely "spick-and-span," the fit perfect, no dips in the skirt, no gaping at the waist line, no suspicion of dirtiness or carelessness anywhere from head to toe.

I shall not say much here about the advisability of making over old garments. That is admitted by every woman who wishes to economize; and any woman who has the will can find the way to cleaning and remodelling old garments. Let her only set her ingenuity to work. I will say, however, that it often pays to get new lining. The whole effect, too, depends upon the care which is taken in the making, and old materials, in order to look well, require infinitely more care than new ones. . . . Old skirts make over admirably into blouses, leaving scraps that will work up into winter quilts; one only needs to have a good pattern. I knew the wife of a bank cashier in Illinois who made her little girl's old skirts over into morning jackets for herself, very attractive jackets they were, too, usually semi-fitting, with yoke, cuffs, and turn-over collar of a color contrasting pleasantly with the rest of

the jacket. She also trimmed all the hats that she and her daughter wore. This woman, it is true, was not compelled to save money in this way, and did so only that she might expend more in buying dainty things for the further adornment of her beautiful home; but might not her example be followed by many who find it a continuous burden and never-ceasing thorn in the flesh simply to make ends meet. CLARISSY ANN.

#### Just an Ordinary Angel.

"A hot day, marm! Goin' fur?" said an old farmer, addressing a lady who sat at his side in a railroad station waiting for a train.

The lady drew away her rich silks impatiently, frowning as if to say: "You're out of place, sir," but she made no audible reply.

"A hot day, I say, marm," said the old man in a louder tone, supposing that she was a little deaf. "Are you goin' fur? Why," he continued, as no reply was vouchsafed, "I'm sorry you're deaf, marm. How long have you been so?"

"Sir," said the lady, rising, "do you mean to insult me? I shall complain to the police," and she swept haughtily from the room.

"Waal, I never!" exclaimed the old man, as he drew out the red bandanna and mopped his forehead. "Pretty tired, marm?" he continued, addressing a woman who had just come in carrying a baby and a lot of bundles, and with two small children clinging to her dress. "Are you goin' fur?"

"To Boston, sir," was the pleasant reply.

"Got to wait long?"

"Two hours. Oh, children, be quiet and don't tease mother any more."

"Look-a-here, you young shavers, and see what I've got in my pocket," and soon both children were on his knees eating peppermint candy and listening to wonderful stories about the sheep and calves at home. Next he pulled out a string and taught them how to play "cat's cradle." They were soon on the floor happy as kittens.

"Now, let me take that youngster, marm," he said, noticing that the baby wanted to be tossed all the time: "You look clean beat out. I guess I can please him. I'm a powerful hand with babies." In his big arms the child crowed with delight until he fell asleep.

"Tain't nothin' at all, marm," he said, two hours later, as he helped the woman and her charges on board.

Buying a pint of peanuts from a little girl and paying twelve cents instead of ten, he munched in hearty enjoyment until the train was called.

"Lean right on me, marm," he said to an old lady, as he took her carpet-bag, "I'll see you safe through."

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor, and the train started. "Something bright has gone out of this depot that doesn't come in every day," said one who remained—"an honest heart."—[Exchange.]

#### A Song.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear;  
There is ever a something sings away;  
There's the song of the lark when the skies are clear,  
And the song of the thrush when the skies are gray.

The sunshine showers across the grain,  
And the bluebird trills in the orchard tree;  
And in and out, when the eaves drip rain,  
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,  
Be the skies above dark or fair,  
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—  
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear—  
There is ever a song somewhere!

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,  
In the midnight black, or the mid-day blue;  
The robin pipes when the sun is here,  
And the cricket chirrups the whole night through.

The buds may blow and the fruit may grow  
And the autumn leaves drop crisp and sere;  
But whether the sun or the rain or the snow,  
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

—James Whitcombe Riley.

#### Uses for Nettles.

THEY ARE GOOD TO EAT AND FURNISH THREAD AND CLOTHING.

There was a time once when the common nettle was not the usually despised weed it is now. People did not root it out of existence or shun it as a nuisance, but cultivated it for use as a food, for clothing and for paper manufacture.

It certainly does not look inviting as a food, and yet during the Irish famine hundreds of poor people existed entirely on it, cooking the young plants as greens. There was a method of blanching it by "earthing up," as is now used for sea kale.

Animals, while refusing to touch the growing nettle, devour it eagerly when made into hay, and in Russia, Sweden and Holland it is mowed several times a year for fodder.

The common name given to the nettle in some languages means "that with which one sews," for the fiber was used as a thread several centuries ago.

In Kamchatka the natives use the thread for fishing lines and cordage. In France it is used for paper. In Hindustan and China it is woven into grass cloth, and the Scotch have prepared, spun and woven it into as good linen as the flax makes.

The Chinese nettle yields a fiber as soft as silk, and there is now in Dresden a "China grass" manufactory devoted to the industry of weaving cloth from this and the common nettle.—[Stray stories.]



The following paper on "Unseen Forces" was sent in by Mr. Lawrence, one of the "Advocate" readers. Feeling sure that you will be pleased with it, I have great pleasure in standing aside for once, asking you to give Mr. Lawrence's paper the attention it deserves. HOPE.

#### The Unseen Forces Around Us.

When we plant or sow the seed in the spring, we expect that it will sprout and grow and develop, but do we understand the process of thus growing or developing? Can we tell how the plant is able to draw the nourishment it requires from the soil through its roots, or from the atmosphere through its leaves? I am afraid we understand these processes but very imperfectly; yet there is a very great force at work all summer long in the growth and maturity of the various plants on the farm, and it is so much of an everyday occurrence for us to look upon the matter as a thing that we often know nothing about. We are able often to see the effects of its workings, and to feel its power, but we cannot see the power itself. How truly the Great Teacher spoke when He said, "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth?" The wind has been made more or less serviceable to man for a long period, but it is only in later years that this great force has been practically harnessed up, as it were, for the benefit of the farmer. The old style of windmill was hard to manage, but the modern motors are almost perfectly under the control of man, and on very many farms the wind-motor is almost a necessity for pumping purposes and also for power required for other work.

Electricity is another great un-

seen force, created by the founder of the Universe. Some years ago I was conversing with a friend about some of Solomon's sayings, when I happened to remark that I was afraid that the wise man had made a little mistake when he wrote that "the wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth?" The wind has been made more or less serviceable to man for a long period, but it is only in later years that this great force has been practically harnessed up, as it were, for the benefit of the farmer. The old style of windmill was hard to manage, but the modern motors are almost perfectly under the control of man, and on very many farms the wind-motor is almost a necessity for pumping purposes and also for power required for other work.

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#### Kind Appreciation.

Mrs. J. R. S., of Brule, N. S., writes, acknowledging prize received in guessing competition. She adds: "We all prize the good 'Advocate,' and wish it great success. I consider it good mission work to introduce it into homes, as the Sunday reading alone is so good and helpful. The Christmas number is grand, we are enjoying it so much."



# HEALTH IN THE HOME.

*By a Trained Nurse*

## Colds and Their Treatment.

This is the season of coughs and colds, many of which, however, may be prevented. Those who keep fresh air in their houses, heat them evenly and not too much, who eat wholesome food, and are properly clothed, are not very much at the mercy of the weather. After washing with warm water and soap for cleanliness, a dip in a cold bath, or a rapid cold sponge is an excellent preparation for a cold day. There are some people for whom this is not advisable, but it is of great benefit to the majority. Frequent bathing and rubbing of the skin is a help to good circulation, and, consequently, a protection against cold. A hot bath should be followed by a cold sponge, unless taken to induce perspiration, or ordered by the doctor for some special reason, in which case he will give directions about it. If the house is kept as warm as 70° F., heavy flannels should not be worn indoors. Very little more than summer clothing is required in such a temperature.

### WRAP UP WARMLY WHEN GOING OUT.

When people are tired, or hungry, or nervous, they are apt to feel cold, and an extra wrap is then useful and comfortable, but half an hour after the meal, and a short rest, the chilliness and nervousness usually disappear, the wrap becomes unnecessary, and should be put off. This cannot be done with heavy underclothing, and is one reason for not wearing it. Indigestion and want of exercise have the same effect as hunger and fatigue as regards feeling cold, hence the importance of wholesome food and an active life. Farm life is necessarily active, but not always in the right way. The daily walk out of doors, in average weather, should not be neglected because of things to be done in the house. It is always more comfortable, and, in the long run, better policy to take time for the things that are necessary to good health. A healthy life, which consists chiefly in having the right amount each of pure air, pure water, good food, and sufficient clothing, together with plenty of work, and some interests apart from personal matters, is, in itself, a protection against all physical and many mental evils.

### HAVING A COLD.

This condition is made manifest to the individual by the discomfort consequent upon a general clogging of the pores of the skin and mucous membrane. Free perspiration, therefore, affords the quickest relief. A hard cold in the head may be broken up by steaming over a pitcher of boiling water, to which a little spirits of camphor may be added. Cover both head and pitcher with a towel, not to exclude air, but to make a sort of tent, and steam for five or ten minutes. When going to bed, soak the feet in mustard and water. Mix the mustard with cold water, and add the hot afterwards. Undress, then sit wrapped in blankets, with the feet in the tub, which should also be covered by the blankets, and keep them there for fifteen or twenty minutes, with the water as hot as possible, and well above the ankles. A cloth wrung out in very cold water should be bound around the head while taking the foot-bath, and it will help matters to drink cold water at the same time. This will probably cause perspiration. At the end of twenty minutes let the foot-bath be taken away, and rub dry all over with a clean towel before removing the blankets; quickly put on a fresh night garment, and get into bed. This is a good time for a glass of hot lemonade. One garment is enough to sleep in. If two are worn, they should be kept for use at night only. The room, of course, should be warm and well ventilated. If the patient feels too ill to sit up, a foot-bath can be given in bed, which proceeding will be described later.

A SORE THROAT OR HOARSENESS may be relieved by a cold compress at

night. This consists in wringing out one end of a towel in cold water, wrapping it around the neck, and then winding the rest of the towel over the wet part until it is entirely covered. Pin it securely, and leave it on until morning. It is also useful to gargle with quite warm salt and water, or, better still, baking soda and water—about a teaspoonful to half a tumbler.

For a cold on the chest, besides the foot-bath, put on a mustard paste. If there is pain in the chest, put the paste where the pain is. More than one paste can be used when there is a pain on both sides of the chest. Mix one spoonful of mustard and four of flour together with the white of an egg, and a little cold water if necessary. Plain water will do, but the white of egg prevents blistering—no small consideration. Lard will answer the same purpose. Spread the paste on a piece of old muslin, or an old handkerchief, larger than the paste is to be, and fold the excess of material over the back of it. When finished it should not be less than five inches square. Keep this on for about ten minutes, or until the skin is very red. It must not be allowed to blister. When the paste is taken off, dust the part with talcum powder, or ground starch, or burned flour, and cover with a piece of clean linen. Such cathartics as castor oil, Rochelle or Epsom salts and fluid extract of Cascara should always be in the house, and a dose given on general principles in case of a severe cold. A moderate dose of castor oil in the beginning of a cold is excellent. Salts should always be taken half an hour before food in the morning. It is better to take a moderate dose for two or three mornings than too large a dose at one time. Apart from this, drugs should not be used, unless prescribed by the physician. Nor should medicine prescribed for one member of the family be given to another without his permission. What is the best thing for one person may be quite the opposite for someone else, and what is good at one time may be the wrong thing for the same person at another time. The responsibility of giving drugs should not be assumed by any unauthorized person. If the measures herein mentioned do not give decided relief within twenty-four hours, the physician's presence is necessary. Send for him. If he is very far off, do not wait longer than sixteen or eighteen hours, and, until he comes, keep the sick person in bed, on a fluid diet.

### MILK IS THE BEST THING.

A tumbler nearly full every two hours is enough for a grown person. Many people who cannot take plain milk can take it diluted with water, either hot or cold. It is always safe for a sick person to drink as much cold water as he wishes, unless his stomach rejects it. If the water is not pure it should be boiled, and then it will do no harm. If there is a cough, with expectoration, or a cold with a profuse discharge from the nose, clean rags, not handkerchiefs, should be used, and burned. Any rags that are clean will do, and should be saved for this purpose. When confined to bed, the sick person should be supplied with clean rags about four inches square. Each time it is necessary to expectorate, one of these should be used, then placed, carefully folded, in a covered basin—not a tin one, for that causes a nauseating odor. The rags thus collected should be burned as frequently as possible, and the basin itself cleaned thoroughly morning and night. Any member of a family having a cough or cold should be careful not to leave about a glass or cup that he has used where it may be used again by someone else before it has been washed. Care in these matters protects the rest of the family, and will be particularly gratifying to look back upon when it happens that what was supposed to be only a cold turns out to be pneumonia or a tubercular infection.

A. G. OWEN.

## Salary was Too Large for Him.

An advertisement in a newspaper calling for a "First-class Bookkeeper at \$3.00 a Week," drew forth the following answer, the only one attracted by the munificent salary:

"I am a young man, thirty-seven years of age, having had a business experience of twenty-three years, being connected with the United States Embassy at Madagascar, and feel confident, if you will give me a trial, I can prove my worth to you. I am not only an expert bookkeeper, proficient stenographer and typewriter, excellent operator and erudite college graduate, but have several other accomplishments which might make me desirable. I am an experienced snow-shoveler, a first-class peanut roaster, have some knowledge of removing superfluous hair and clipping puppy dog's ears, have medal for reciting "Curfew Bell Shall Not Ring To-night," am a skilful chiropodist and practical farmer, can also cook, take care of horses, crease trousers, open oysters and repair umbrellas. Being possessed of great physical beauty, I would not only be useful, but would be ornamental as well, lending to the sacred precincts of your office that delightful charm that a Satsuma vase or stuffed billy-goat would. As to salary, I would feel that I was robbing the widow and swiping the sponge cake from the orphan if I was to take advantage of your munificence by accepting the too fabulous sum of \$3.00 per week, and I would be entirely willing to give you my services for less, and by accepting \$1.37 per week would give you an opportunity of not only increasing your donation to the church, pay your butcher and keep up your life insurance, but also to found a home for indigent flypaper salesman and endow a free bed in the cat home."

## Humorous.

One day the children were having an object lesson on the guinea pig. The teacher called attention to the short tail, saying: "You see it has no tail to speak of." Shortly afterward she asked the scholars to write a description of the animal, and a little German girl wound up by saying: "The guinea pig has a tail, but it must not be talked about."

"I am sorry that none of my prescriptions have relieved your insomnia," said the eminent practitioner, "because that makes it necessary for us to try a heroic remedy, but it is one that has never been known to fail."

"What is it, doctor?" asked the sleepless one eagerly.

"Press yourself up in a policeman's uniform."

## THE CANNY SCOT.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie tells this story:

A Scotchman and an Englishman went to see "Douglas," and after Norval's great speech, the Scotchman asked his companion:

"What do you think of your Willie Shakespeare the noo?"

"Well," was the answer, "you have claimed Chaucer, Milton, Spencer, Wordsworth, Byron, and most of the others; I suppose you'll be claiming Shakespeare as Scotch."

"Weel," said the Scot, "ye'll allow there's a prima facie case for that; ye'll allow he had intellect enough!"

Another told of the theological disputes of some shepherds, who could not agree on the characteristics of Paradise, until finally one old fellow said:

"O, ay—that's easy—it maun be just like the Hielan's."



Dear Friends,—A popular aphorism is that "Great minds run alike." It would certainly seem so, judging from the matter of the first two letters which tumbled out from my "accumulation drawer" this morning. Both dealt with the arranging of the ideal home, a most pertinent and practical subject, especially at this season of the year, when the mind is, to a great extent, shut off from the great out-door world, and confined to the house itself.

"A Farmer's Wife" (by the way, this pseudonym has been chosen by two of our correspondents) says:

"My ideal of a farm home is a small, convenient kitchen, a large, airy dining-room with good hardwood floors of dark and light boards arranged alternately at an angle of forty degrees. Have your wooden chairs here, and a good comfortable couch, also sideboard and extension table, which is so convenient at the threshing time. Have a good-sized parlor, with a good Brussels or Wilton carpet and a suite of upholstered furniture, with not too much brie-a-brac, some nice cushions and pictures, and a musical instrument—a piano, if possible—for, as you know, some of our farmers' daughters and sons too make very good musicians. And who can enjoy a good comfortable room and music better than a farmer, who comes in tired and hot from his work in the fields and dons slippers and dressing-gown? I know of several such homes, and I find the boys with a home with a parlor their mother is not afraid to let them use do not go to the village tavern to spend their evenings and Sundays.

"In my opinion, the more you beautify the home, the more economy it is, for our boys stay with us, and I say 'hats off' to the boy who knows and appreciates a home like this."

## A Handy Kitchen.

Miss Mamie Merriam sends a plan of a kitchen which is very convenient, and in some respects unique. Across one end of this kitchen stretches a large sink, above which are, side by side, the spout of the cistern pump and the tap of a hard-water pipe. The hard water is conducted to the house by pipes leading from the well to a reservoir stationed at the corner of the kitchen; the water being raised from the well by means of windmill. Beneath the sink are the usual cupboards for pots, pans, etc. Across the opposite end of the room and down a portion of one side of it is built a long seat, closed in along the front by a sort of wainscoting, thus forming a long box. This box is divided into many compartments, each with a lid which may be opened upwards when required, and, at other times, closed down to form the seat portion of the contrivance. These "boxes" have become invaluable to the occupants of this home. Into them may be stowed boots, rubbers, carpet balls, all of the various "things" which assemble so mysteriously in a farmhouse kitchen, and cannot, at all times, be conveniently relegated to the garret.

Now, then, let me remind those of you who are intending to write essays on the topic, "The kind of a girl the Western man wants for a wife," that time is flying. The date for closing the competition, Jan. 25th, will soon be here. Send your letters along. Girls, you may write as well as the boys—perhaps you know more about it than they do. Address all letters to—

DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnepeg.



## The Children's Corner.

### Borrowing and Sorrowing.

By Elizabeth R. Burns.

He thought that his own was by far too small  
To hold even half, to say nothing of all  
He wanted at Christmas; and so it seems, Ted  
Just hung at the foot of his little bed  
A bicycle stocking, borrowed one day  
From a young man living three doors away.  
To hang it himself the young man had a notion,  
But Christmas eve found him far out on the ocean.

More than astonished was old Santa Claus  
To find how enormous the stocking was.  
"Why, how he has grown in a single year!  
He was almost a baby last time I was here,  
And now he's a man! Well, well!  
Every toy  
Intended for him must go to some boy."

A bicycling man that went round in a ring;  
A monkey that climbed up and down on a string;  
The funniest set of Brownies; a top;  
And books full of pictures. But I must stop,  
I haven't the time to mention each one—  
A boy with all those could have lots of fun.  
But Santa replaced them all in his pack,  
And carried them off again on his back.

"It happens," he said, "that the other day  
A young man who lives just three doors away  
Was suddenly summoned across the sea,  
And I have his presents all here with me—  
A gold-headed cane, some gloves, and a box  
Of collars and cuffs, these hand-knitted socks,

And slippers embroidered in gold and blue,  
A fine mustache cup, a silk tie or two,  
Some books about science, a shaving mug,  
A good fountain pen, and a railway rug.  
I'll fill Teddie's stocking, how pleased he'll be!  
It's better than taking them back with me."

"Hurrah!" shouted Teddie, "the stocking's full!"  
But oh, what a face for a boy to pull,  
And on Christmas morning too! And oh, fie!  
It's surely a shame for a boy to cry.

"It's awfully mean to bring things like these!  
Old Santa Claus did it, I know, to tease.

There isn't one thing that will suit a boy;  
There's nothing that looks a bit like a toy;  
And here's an old letter stuck in the toe:

"I never have seen such a boy to grow.  
And if you keep on at this rate, I fear,  
I'll find you a great-grandfather next year!  
Your stocking won't need to be quite so big—  
I'll bring you some gold-headed spees and a wig!"

To the young man's home just three doors away  
Ted carried the stocking that very day,  
And made up his mind that next Christmas  
He'd hang his own stocking up to the eave;

For he doesn't like things that are miles too big,  
Nor does he want gold-headed spees and a wig."

### The Doll's Bath.

Gretchen is a very lucky little girl, for three new dolls were hung on her little Christmas tree a few weeks ago. Hans, like the good brother that he is, finds time to help her to wash the very nicest one of the tree, while the others stand in the watering-can until their turn comes.

Unfortunately, the lady Alexandra's clothes are not made to come off, and so she takes her bath without undressing. I am afraid she will look rather draggled and forlorn, like a hen in a thunderstorm, when she comes out. But Gretchen will love her as much as ever, and, after all, love is worth more than admiration—don't you think so? C. D.

Here are two letters received from prizewinners in our Christmas competition:

Broadview Farm, Pendermis, Man.,  
The Wm. Weld Co.: Dec. 10th, 1903.  
I very thankfully received the prize you sent me.

I had not dared to hope to receive the prize, and even if I had, would not have expected to get anything so beautiful. I have not read any of Miss Yonge's works, but have heard that she is a good writer, so I hope to be still further pleased as well as benefited by the perusal of the book.



The Doll's Bath.

I am fond of writing stories, and would like to write for your paper.

Sincerely yours,  
BERNICE VIDA COUSINS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—Thank you very much for the nice book received last night. I am much pleased with it. You say, in the "Farmer's Advocate," that no story is original except the one sent in by Bernice Cousins. This is a mistake. I read a great deal, and may have got some of my ideas in that way, but I did not copy a line of it. I like to write very much, and I am going to try in some other competitions. I remain,  
Yours sincerely,  
AMY C. PURDY.

I am glad you were pleased with your prizes—which were sent from the "Advocate" office, not from me—and I feel sure the other prizewinners were equally pleased. I am sorry your story was not acknowledged as original, Amy, but you did not mention the fact, and I naturally supposed that it was copied, as original stories were not asked for.

More than two months ago Grace Bennett suggested that we might

form a Children's Club. I shall be very glad to consider this question, now that the holiday season is over and we have room to discuss the subject. What kind of a club would you like to start? Can anybody make a suggestion as to rules and regulations? Any letters will reach me if addressed to the "Advocate" office, and I shall be glad of helpful suggestions from children large and small.  
Cousin Dorothy.

The poem at head of this department was sent in for our recent competition by Dena McLeod, aged 15.

### A Western Competition.

Prizes will be given for the best and most interesting description of a day on a Western farm. Anyone

who is not more than 16 years old may compete, and all letters should reach Winnipeg not later than the first day of March. Try to imagine that you are writing to an English cousin, explaining something of Canadian ways and customs. You may describe a day in summer or in winter, tell of gathering in the great wheat harvest, fighting with a North-west blizzard, or anything you like. Your story may be true or imaginary, but let it be a real description of something that might have happened on a Western farm.

All MSS. should be accompanied by the name, age and address of the writer. Address to—  
Cousin Dorothy.

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



### House Plants in Winter.

To begin with, it may be stated, as a general rule, that unless conditions are especially favorable, it is better to keep only a few plants during the winter. A few well-cared for, healthy and vigorous, are likely to give a great deal more pleasure, and be much less troublesome, than a host of weak, straggling ones.

Plants should never be crowded in a window. Practically, all of them need as much light—and most of them as much sunshine—as they can possibly get, and how can they be supplied with these if pressed upon on all sides by surrounding foliage? A very good plan is to have window-shelves on strong brackets, one at the sill, one about two feet further up, and one above that again. Of course, the blind has to be run up to the top of the window, but who minds that when its place is taken by a living blind of green, interspersed with dainty blossoms? At any rate, light and sunshine are good for all the occupants of the house, as well as for the plants. It is impossible to have too much of either.

When shelves such as these are used, the tenderest plants may be placed on the upper shelf, where, of course, as heat rises, the temperature will suit them better, but it must be remembered that since evaporation is also greater up there, these plants will require water much more frequently than those on the lower shelves.

Having disposed of our plants, then, the great problem will be to keep them as nearly as possible at the same temperature. Cold air should not blow in upon them from about loose sashes. Where there are no storm-windows, and it is not necessary to open the window for purposes of ventilation, it is a good plan to paste narrow strips of paper or felt all over the cracks. The paper may be painted, with some tube paint and linseed oil, the exact shade of the woodwork, and will scarcely be noticeable. At night the blind should be drawn down next to the glass, and several thicknesses of newspapers added. When the cold is intense, and the house is not of the warmest, plants should be removed to a table as near the stove as pos-

sible, and covered with an inverted box which has been well papered inside with tar paper, or several plies of newspaper. . . . If plants should happen to get frozen, they should be removed into a cool, darkened room, or frost-proof cellar, and kept there for a few days. Above all things they should not be permitted to thaw out quickly. Sprinkling the leaves with cold water is often beneficial at such a time.

During the winter it will be necessary to apply fertilizers occasionally. Liquid manure is good for nearly all plants, and, if not too strong, is not likely to give much trouble on account of its odor. But if it be objected to, some good commercial fertilizer, which may be obtained from any seedsman, should be used. Begonias, it should be remembered, have an especial dislike to fertilizers of any description.

In watering, the nature of the plant should be studied. It stands to reason that bog-plants, such as the calla, umbrella plant, and some species of ferns, require a great deal of water, while those species whose nature it is to grow in rather arid districts—the cacti, for example—need comparatively little. As a general rule, all of the common varieties, with the exception of those mentioned above, and a few of their allies, should be watered only when the soil becomes dry. Then they should receive a thorough soaking with warm water. Many people find that very good results come from immersing plants in warm suds on wash day, the soapy water helping to keep the plants free from insect pests, as well as being a source of food for the roots. It should not be forgotten that the leaves should never be allowed to become covered with dust. Dust clogs the stomata, or little mouths, through which the plant breathes and obtains a part of its sustenance; hence, the leaves should be washed very often; or, still better, sprayed with a rubber sprinkler. Once a day is not too often for this operation.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to mention that sun-loving plants should be given the sunniest situations. Of the common varieties, geraniums, roses, cacti, abutilon and heliotrope should be given the south windows; while asparagus, begonias, ferns, pelargoniums, velvet plants and leopard plants may be relegated to the north and east.

The care of house-plants does not take up so very much time, but never-ceasing vigilance is the price of the highest success with them.

FLORA FERNLEAF,  
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

The world is so full of a number of things!  
I am sure we should all be as happy as kings.



Travelling Notes.

Once more I am on the tramp, accompanied this time by the two Australian cousins, Nell and Eleanor, they being familiarly recognized between ourselves as the "Kangaroos," myself as the "Beaver." Nell is placid, rather demure, and easily satisfied, so long as she can have a good game of bridge or whist in the evenings. Pills is more effervescent; she enthuses delightfully over everything of interest, and fairly bubbles over with merriment. Both are liberal with their money, and say "Bother the expense, we'll have another red herring." To counter-balance this trait in them, I have to be very stingy, sometimes even mean, which comes easy, being natural to me, so, very suitably, it falls to my lot, as the senior member, to carry the common purse.

This purse is made up by all placing within it an equal sum of money, from which all tips, fees, board and travelling expenses are to be paid. To-day I am in bed with a bad cold, and I am hoping that those two "Kangaroos" may not empty that purse. If they do I'll have to get even with them somehow. We left England December 3rd, for our "Winter on the Continent." We began with a stay of four days at Antwerp, which upon our arrival we found covered with snow. This was to the great delight of Pills, who fairly raved over it, this being almost her first introduction to snow and ice. Nell liked it too, until it befell that by an incautious step it brought her down in a somewhat undignified manner to mother earth.

Antwerp is very rich in wood-carvings and paintings. We have devoted our attention particularly to the works of the Flemish school, and deemed it a privilege indeed to see the beautiful paintings and masterpieces of such well-known men as Reubens, Van Dyck, Teniers, Joerdans, Quinten, Matzys, and others. Reubens' masterpiece, "The descent from the Cross," which hangs in the Cathedral, is magnificent, every face and figure standing out so clearly, and the expressions of each being marvellously beautiful. The Cathedral, too, is lovely, with such a grand spire most delicately carved, and a lovely, soft peal of chimes. From the Cathedral we went to the Church of St. Paul, which dates back to the 14th century. Outside it is a representation of Calvary in stonework, with scenes from the Old and New Testament, all leading up finally to that of the Crucifixion itself. This is at a high elevation. Beneath it is the Sepulchre, with the body of Christ within, and by its side a weird representation of Purgatory.

We made good use of our time in Antwerp, visited several churches, art galleries, as well as the Zoological Gardens, which are said to be the finest in Europe. We shall soon be on the move again, as we are gradually wending our way to the "Sunny South," and there I expect we shall have not only interesting, but also some rather droll experiences, especially in connection with the differences in language, money currencies, etc.

On one occasion we all three attacked a forlorn Dutchman, each with a query as to our whereabouts. Nell in French, Eleanor in German, and I in English. The man helplessly looked at us as if we were escaped lunatics, and then bolted across the street, and out of sight as fast as he could go. However, we have already got as far as Brussels without disaster, and are thoroughly enjoying all our experiences. We are at present in a very comfortable "Pension," 64 Rue d'Orleans, with the kindest of landladies, where the food and cooking is excellent. Next week we expect to be in Germany, from whence I trust you may hear again from—

MOLLIE.

Lecture Bureaus for the Country: A New Movement.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has accomplished a great work in the large cities of our sister nation. The demand for popular instruction in science, literature and art has been met by this peoples' university with its institutes in different centers and its multiplied classes and lectures in the different districts of those centers. The Society's purpose is to bring to busy people the instruction and the recreation afforded by hearing lectures by the strongest, brightest men and women of the nation, or of receiving careful instruction under ablest teachers in the evening class-room. It is for the busy people, the people who have passed the regular schoolday period, yet wish to keep step with the world's advanced thought; those, too, whose schooldays were cut short by other duties, and who wish to seize every opportunity to cultivate the mind.

Being one of the busiest of busy people in a metropolitan city, I was only too happy to avail myself of the privileges afforded by this Society. Then, while resting in my quiet Canadian home, the thought suggested itself to my mind, "Why may not some helpful work be done for our country communities along university extension lines?" Nothing elaborate, nothing costly, simply during winter months courses of bright, instructive lectures and concerts, also evening classes under local leaders. The suggestion was expressed to one and another, and earnest council taken. All said the plan was worthy, the difficulty lay in its execution. Would able lecturers be willing to expose themselves to the unpleasantness of travel in the country in inclement weather, with the possibility of small audiences? Would the people care to go to lectures, even if the lecturers were found, "for lectures are dry, you know?"

The first question has been answered in the affirmative for the County of Middlesex, and a lecture bureau, with headquarters at the Young Men's Christian Association of London, has been established, with a long list of able speakers, singers and elocutionists, some of them making no charge whatever, none a charge above \$5 and expenses; and it now remains for the

people of the county to answer the second. The bureau is only a clearing-house—anyone willing to lecture, give readings or provide music for country districts may give their names to Mr. A. S. Hopper, Secretary; and any community desiring such services need but to write him and a printed list of available talent will be sent. It will then remain for each community to select its speakers and musicians, make appointments, arrange dates. In several school sections where I have made the request, teachers and ministers have signified their willingness to conduct classes, and I doubt not every section leaders could be found.

This simple plan can be carried out in any county, and where it is carried out and the people avail themselves of the opportunity, I believe much pleasure and profit must result.

If great cities, with their splendid libraries and their multitudinous opportunities for recreation and culture, find need for such an organization, surely rural communities, with more restricted privileges along these lines, will be benefited by the movement. In saying this, I in no sense disparage the country. I should be more than sorry to give that impression. A farmer's daughter, educated in a country school, and a public school teacher, the country is a part of my best life, and I love it. I would never choose to dwell in a city, only duty holds me there. With Thoreau, in his Ode to Nature, I can truly say:

"Give me some still work to do,  
Only be it near to you;  
For I'd rather be thy child  
And pupil, in the forest wild,  
Than king of men elsewhere."

Fully do I realize that the country affords rare privileges never to be found in the city, and that it is to the country we must always look for our strongest men, the nation's leaders. But I am zealous for the country that it may share what of good the city possesses, and so become still richer, still more to be desired.

Profits from the lecture and concert courses may well be applied to establishing school and village libraries, or enlarging those already established. A good book, the right

book, the book with a message to me, what a new world it opens up! Biography—what inspiration in the lives of the good and great! History and Travel—what a bringing together the ages with their accumulated wisdom and making small the world! Nature-study—what an opener of blind eyes! Poetry and wholesome Fiction—what an aid to forming lofty ideals and understanding human nature! So I say let there be libraries—home libraries, village libraries, school libraries—the best books within the reach of all. The lecture courses, in themselves profitable, can aid to this end, and so serve a double purpose. Funds from other sources, as government grant, contributions from local patrons, and from former residents now in positions of affluence elsewhere, yet retaining their interest in the old home, would swell the amount, so that any community in earnest to possess a library could do so.

HESTER ALWAY.

Good-bye, Old Year.

Good-bye, old Year! How many a heart  
Thou'st steeped in joy or filled with tears.  
One thrill for all—before we part,  
For memory's Home through coming years.

Good-bye, old Year! Thy world of Love  
Glow's once again on memory's wing;  
Thy world of pain, the Heavens above  
Will hide in flowers, with songs of spring.

That star of Hope beams out to-night—  
Go forth for that with ringing cheer!  
Uproot the wrong! Uphold the right!  
And bring to all a Bright New Year.

With brimming hearts we welcome thee,  
With Love's true eye, and Manhood's hand:

With these, for all there'll ever be  
A gate to Heaven from ev'ry land!  
To all "A Bright New Year."

A Correction.

In some unaccountable way a mistake occurred in the printing of Mrs. J. R.'s first recipe in the Christmas number Ingle Nook. "2 tablespoonfuls of salt" should be "2 tablespoonfuls of flour; salt and pepper to taste."

DAME DURDEN.

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### Fashion Notes.

A revolution in dresses seems making ready to come upon us in the near future. The fashions of 1830 are coming into vogue as fast as they can, and, instead of the tight, plain skirt and bishop sleeve, we will soon be familiarized with the full skirt, bell sleeve and linen under-sleeve. Already the skirts are showing the coming fullness. As yet, however, they are tucked or shirred for several inches at the top to give a tight-fitting effect about the hips. One skirt shown has a plain panel in front, widening toward the bottom. The rest of the skirt is tucked at the top, the tucks being let out to form the fashionable fullness below, and the back is finished with an inverted pleat. Many skirts of light-weight material are shown trimmed with ruffles at the bottom. It is doubtful, however, if the plain seven-gored skirt, whose general utility has recommended it so highly for the past few seasons, will be readily given up by those who care for comfort and convenience. Skirts are still made rather long, but the train is fast disappearing.

The favorite shirt-waists are made very simply. Many of them are tucked or pleated in front of the shoulders to give the flat effect across the chest which still is the mode, the pleats being let out to form the blouse effect below. Shirt-waists are trimmed simply with embroidery, or with strappings and buttons. Gold buttons are again in evidence. Indeed, this is a season of buttons, which are much used in trimming all costumes of the severer type. A new material which is very suitable for shirt-waists is called "vesting." As this launders beautifully, and is at the same time quite thick enough for winter wear, its popularity is ensured.

With other old fashions, the high girdle is coming in. It should be made of some soft material, and arranged in soft folds, but should be fitted carefully to the figure and boned in place. As yet, the high girdle is used almost exclusively with fancy gowns, not with shirt-waists.

Pastel tints are not much shown for mid-winter wear. At the present time there seems to be a decided preference for decided colors; and blue, green, brown and even crimson are worn. She who wishes to dress economically, however, will cling to the darker shades of which one never tires—navy blue, gray and black.

Never were collars prettier than at the present time. Indeed many simple shirt-waists need no other trimming to make them suitable even for evening wear. They may be made of lace and ribbon, or ribbon and small steel beads, or of lace applique arranged on the chiffon foundations, which may be bought ready to trim. Or they may be made of silk or velvet, fitted to the neck, lined in place with featherbone, and trimmed with a long tulle or tulle of silk, edged with very narrow lace, in the front. These collars should be made with scrupulous neatness, and the fastening at the back should be "just right."

Perhaps the most sensible and popular dress that has appeared for many long years is the shirt-waist suit, which is becoming more popular every day. It consists of a shirt-waist trimmed with braid, or strapping and buttons, and a skirt of the same material, made to fit perfectly, and trimmed with braid or strapping to match the waist. Stitching may be used instead, on both, if preferred. A pretty collar and a nice girdle are all that are needed to make this suit as attractive as need be. With it, a warm winter coat may be worn in cold weather, and on mild days a short, flannel dress, with a peplum, or a Norfolk suit, each of which will be worn with it.

### An Attractive Type of Womanhood.

"She stood in her place with a smile on her face,  
Keeping her little world bright."

The great poets differ considerably in their ideals of womanhood, the qualities most admired by some being unnoticed by others; but in almost every instance, their standards are worth studying, as are also those of writers not so well known. There is, indeed, a large and steadily-increasing class of poets concerning whom we know little; but whose verses frequently supply us with what we need most, the helpful thought or the inspiring strain, leading to better things. True, the poet's name may never be known, but that is of little moment. And so, too, with the lines quoted above—simply a couplet printed in a paper without word or comment, not even the name of the writer—but what a beautiful thought they contain.

Do you not see the woman whose portrait has been drawn for us? In your mind's eye can you not picture her standing, "with a smile on her face"? And the smile would, of course, be the right kind of a smile, cheerful, hopeful and glad. Yet it may have had more cause for sorrow than for joy. But she conquered her own inclination, and won a victory for the right.

We may be sure, too, that the smile accomplished its mission, and helped someone to be brave and strong; and, believing this, is it not well for us to follow her example, and constantly practise the art of smiling in the best way. Then our influence on those around us will certainly be for good, for "we help one another by our joy more than by our sorrow."

Again, we are told that she was "standing in her place." The two last words are short ones, but they include a great deal, as the question of "place" is important to us all. Sometimes the place we occupy is not the one we would choose for ourselves, for other lines of work may appeal to us more strongly. Or, at times, we may grow discouraged and think that our place is but a narrow one, one from which we would like to change for a broader outlook. Still, it is ever the highest wisdom to accept our limitations wisely, resolving to make the best of our place. If we choose, we can make it a happy place, a helpful place, and more than anything else, a sunny place. It depends entirely upon ourselves, and upon the way we live from day to day.

Then, too, there is the last line of the verse, "keeping her little world bright." Does that not sound very attractive, a bright world? And, after all, is it not what we most desire to accomplish, this keeping our world bright? We are not told how the poet's woman did this; but we may be sure that the expression on her face helped, for a happy face tells of a happy heart, and a happy heart goes a long way in making the world brighter and better. We may not always attain our desires, but if we keep this end in view, we shall not fail of our purpose.

But it is only a pen-picture, you think, and not that of a real woman. Yes, but it has been said that the poets study their types from life, and so it may have been in this instance. And even if it was not, can we not make it real and true ourselves by keeping the little verse in memory, thinking often of it, and resolving to practice its example steadily. If we do, it will help us in many ways, for the smile on our faces will make our own and other lives fuller and happier, and is that not an ideal worth striving for and worth winning here and now?

Stellarton, N. S. S. L. HARVELL.

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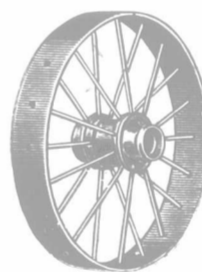
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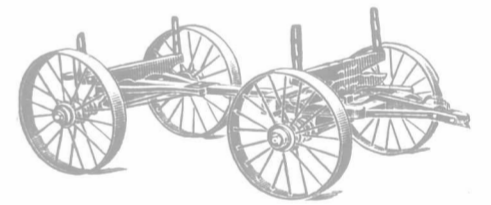


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## Teacher and Scholar.

*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.*

### Practical Physiology.

W. J. Sisler, Winnipeg.

"Mr. Edwin Chadwick, a well-known authority, stated before the British Association a few years ago that the sickness and death-rate of Great Britain had been reduced one-third by the practice of sanitary laws." By sanitary laws is meant proper rules as to our food, clothing, exercise, cleanliness of person and surroundings, ventilation of houses, etc.

In Ontario, during one year, there were over 3,000 deaths from diseases which are known to "spread." Prominent doctors say that more than one-half of this number could have been saved if proper care had been taken to prevent the spread of these diseases, resulting in 1,500 deaths directly traceable to ignorance or carelessness. What has been said of Great Britain and Ontario will apply equally well to our own Northwest.

A thorough knowledge of the laws regarding health and disease can be gained only by those who make it their special study, but sufficient can be learned, in fact it is the duty of everyone to learn something of anatomy, physiology, hygiene and chemistry, in order that we may intelligently care for our health, and properly carry out the orders of the physician when we have occasion for his advice. Good health will give us greater enjoyment, longer life and greater power for doing work. If we can attain these ends by a little careful study, it is surely worth our while to do so.

By anatomy we mean the study of that which teaches of the structure of the human body; it includes the structure of bones, muscles, ligaments, nerves, heart, lungs, etc., their position and relations to each other.

Physiology treats of the use and action of the organs in a state of health; for example, a statement of the action of the lungs and of the way in which they use the air that we breathe is a part of this subject.

Hygiene deals with ventilation, food, clothing, cleanliness, etc., and with the way in which they affect the health.

Chemistry deals with the composition and properties of substances.

A man may be very healthy though he knows nothing of the subjects above mentioned, yet it is the knowledge of them that has made it possible to almost stamp out diseases that formerly took thousands. We have all read of the "black death" that swept over London in 1664. Owing to greater knowledge and care no such epidemic has since been known. Smallpox was at one time a dreaded disease; it is seldom that we hear of a death from this cause now.

In the lessons which we intend to present in future issues of this paper, our aim will be to give such information as can be used in the schoolroom, and it is hoped that it may be of use in helping girls and boys to grow strong and healthful in both mind and body.

### Notes.

The next meeting of the Dominion Educational Association is announced to take place in Winnipeg, July 13, 14 and 15.

However, these dates may be changed, owing to the fact that the Dominion Exhibition will be held here during the latter part of July, and teachers would be glad to take in this great feature of the Canadian West, while on the other hand, exhibition visitors would appreciate an opportunity of seeing the educational display which is being prepared especially for the convention. Many teachers who intend to visit the St. Louis fair are going to time their visit so that they will be able to attend the National Educational Association meetings, which will be held in St. Louis some time during July. Many want to attend both conventions, and the Dominion Educational dates will likely be arranged to meet this desire.

Single fare will be allowed on all Canadian railways, not only for those

coming to the convention, but for those wishing to take side trips after the convention is over.

### A Mother's Word.

May a mother say a few words in the "Advocate?" My husband has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for years, and very naturally I have been very much interested in the Home Department. But when the Home Department was enriched by adding the Teacher and Scholar page, I was more than delighted, for I think that we, as mothers, too often think that we have done our whole duty when we have our children's lunch prepared and get them started off for school. I am sure that if the school is to be a success, the home and school should be in close touch, but as farmers, somehow, we fail to make the first advances, and the teachers being more or less accustomed to town and city ways, may possibly think they are intruding. Let me say that I do not think there is one family in one hundred who takes that view of the matter. We appreciate the teacher's interest in our children, and we are ready and anxious to help in any way that we can. If we could persuade every parent to send the teacher an invitation to visit the home, it would be all right, but in country districts it is considered that the teacher has a standing invitation to visit our homes, and, like the minister, is supposed to come whenever she can make it convenient. Yes, dear teacher, no one is more welcome to our home than you are, and though our fare may be "homely," yet we know that never prevents you coming. Be assured you are welcome at all times, and our sincere co-operation is at your disposal. Portage Plains. A MOTHER.

### Rules for Securing Employment.

When you enter the office of a prospective employer:

1. Have your hair neatly combed.
2. Have your shoes polished, and your clothes neatly brushed. Clothes don't make the boy, but they make a great part of him.
3. Do not get excited and say, "Yes, mam."
4. Do not act as if this were your last day on earth.
5. Do not tell him how he should run his business.
6. Do not try to make him believe you are so smart that it makes your head ache.
7. Do not try to work off a joke on him, he may not appreciate jokes.
8. Do not commence by running down your last employer. He is not interested in how you lay awake at nights planning how to "do" your previous employer.
9. Tell him in an honest, straightforward manner just what you can do. If you prove yourself a better boy than you said, he will find that out very soon without you telling it.
10. Having secured your place, do not try to just earn what you are paid. Earn twice as much, if possible, and you will soon be paid twice as much.

### Solutions.

A man sold two cows for equal sums of money. He gained 25 per cent. on one, and lost 25 per cent. on the other. His total loss was \$9.60. Find the cost price of each cow.

Solution: To gain  $\frac{1}{4}$  of cost, the selling price must be  $\frac{5}{4}$  of cost, or 4-5 of selling price. Then the gain is  $\frac{1}{5}$  of selling price. Similarly to lose  $\frac{1}{4}$  of cost, the selling price must be  $\frac{3}{4}$  of cost, or cost  $\frac{4}{3}$  of selling price. Therefore, cost is  $1\frac{1}{3}$  of selling price. Then loss is  $1\frac{1}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}$  of selling price, which is \$9.60;  $2\frac{1}{3} = \$9.60$ ;  $15 \times 15 = \$72$ . Cost of first cow is  $4\frac{1}{3}$  of  $\$72 = \$57.60$ . Cost of second cow is  $4\frac{1}{3}$  of  $\$72 = \$96$ .

### Replies to Queries.

Tribby.—The word limited after the name of a firm, as The Massey-Harris Co., Limited, means that in case of bankruptcy, the shareholders can only be called on to pay up the face value of their stock.

Harold.—The reason Persian lamb goods are so dear is: In order that the fur may have that beautiful curl, the ewe is killed before the lamb is born. Thus two animals must be sacrificed in order to secure one small piece of fur.

### Domestic Economy.

How many tired but silent farmers' wives would not only be happier, but live longer, if they had a cozy, inexpensive resting room.

Potash is effective in making rats and mice scarce about the house. The drug should be left in places frequented by the pests. Camphor gum will keep mice away from clothes closets, bureaus and cabinets.

Knit cotton underwear that is no longer fit for service as a warmth preserver is still useful for mop cloths and rags for washing paint, etc., in house-cleaning time.

Some people need to be taught that a towel is a piece of linen for drying the hands after washing, instead of a washrag to take off the dirt that has been loosened by water. Wash thoroughly with soap and rinse off before applying the towel, and the dirt will be in the water instead of on the towel.

In making bread, rub a little sweet lard or other fat over the top as often as it is kneaded, and it will not only rise more quickly, but have a soft, delicious crust when baked.

Where there are school children in the family, good, rich soup should often be made for supper.

Few American cooks realize the value of caramel—burnt sugar, burnt flour or burnt onions—for meat and vegetable sauces. Liaison au roux, which in plain English is fried flour, is a useful adjunct in the store closet. It is simply made. Melt a quarter of a cupful of butter in a saucepan and stir into it a cupful of flour. When the two have been thoroughly mixed, let it stand where it will cool slowly until it is the color of mahogany. A little butter added to sugar caramel improves it.

To caramelize the sugar, put it in a saucepan over the fire and stir constantly. It changes so as to look first like flake tapioca, then barley sugar, then like maple syrup, when caramelization has taken place. No water is necessary.

Hot milk is a most nutritious beverage, a real luxury, the value of which but few people know. Many who have an abundance of milk never think of using it as a drink, or rather as an eatable; for we should eat milk instead of drinking it—that is, take it in small sips.

Stewed apples are prepared after a formula given at the Boston Cooking School, and they are now a reasonable dessert. Select five or six large, fair apples, which should be cored and pared, and the surface of each rubbed with a cut lemon. Make a syrup of sugar, water and a little lemon juice, in which cook the apples until tender, turning them often. Remove and drain, boil the syrup and pour over the apples. When cold put on the top of each apple a teaspoonful of meringue that has been delicately browned, and a spoonful of currant jelly, or raspberry jelly or jam.

Fowl not very old will cook in an hour and a half; but a tough one may take two or three hours. A turkey weighing ten pounds should cook three hours and a half. The cover of the saucepan should be drawn a little to one side, all

through the cooking, to allow the escape of steam and gases.

For slight disorders there are many simple remedies which everyone should honor. Of these hot water covers the largest field; it has long been used outwardly to allay pain; but to take it internally as a medicine is something new to most people. A cup before breakfast has a splendid effect on the entire system, and will relieve constipation, sick headache, etc. The proper use of lemons will also relieve many ills, and tomatoes, onions and other vegetables have direct medicinal properties.

A knowledge which our grandmothers had of herbs, and which is all too rapidly dying out, would save many a dose of medicine.

Next to hot water, borax is probably one of the safest and most universal of home remedies. It is excellent for a cold in the head, catarrh, sore throat, weak eyes, burns, and many other disorders. The writer once took a little sister to a very noted oculist, and after a day spent in his office and four or five examinations, he ordered that the eyes be bathed in tepid borax water.—[Homestead.

### A Simple Remedy for Chapped Hands

Get some nice white mutton suet. Put it in a bowl, and set the bowl in a dish of hot water on the stove. Let it stay until it melts, then strain through cheese-cloth into wet cups. When cold, turn the balls out and put them in a safe place where the mice cannot get at them. They will be found invaluable during the cold winter months for chapped hands and cracked lips; quite as good as most of the cold creams sold in the drug stores at twenty-five cents a box.

### Humorous.

It is not often that Dean Hole tells so ancient an anecdote as the following, but the excuse would, perhaps, be that it is so old that it has been almost forgotten: "Laborer.—'Could yer give us a shilling?' Tourist.—'Why should I? Can't you earn it for yourself?'" Laborer.—'Yes, but I've left my work.'" Tourist.—'Why did you leave it?'" Laborer.—'Well, if you must know, I've been living along with Farmer Skinfint, and he's just the nearest, meanest, miserablest old screw as ever went to bed in the dark and put the candle end in his pocket. Well, the old cow died, and we had to eat her; and then the old scw died, and we had to eat her; and then the old woman died—and I left.'"

Rubinstein was very fond of a joke. One day when he was giving a piano-forte recital at St. James' Hall, he was accosted in a passage of the building by a lady, who said she was too poor to buy a ticket for the performance. She, therefore, begged the great musician to give her one. "Madam," replied Rubinstein, "the fact is that to-night I have but one seat in the house at my disposal; but if you do not mind occupying it, it is entirely at your service." The applicant was delighted. "I am very much obliged," she said, "may I ask where the seat is?" "At the piano," replied Rubinstein, with his best bow.

Yawning, when reasonably and methodically practised, is said by Herr Nogeh to be an excellent thing for those who wish to strengthen their constitutions. He has made a study of it, and positively asserts that a series of heavy yawns is of more benefit than a bottle of the best tonic. To practise deep breathing is generally acknowledged to be an excellent thing for the lungs, forms splendid morning and evening exercise, and the most perfect chamber gymnastics for people generally, and especially for all those whose breathing is embarrassed. In future, therefore, if our friends yawn when we are discoursing to them, we may console ourselves with the thought that it is not because we are boring them, but that they are enthusiasts, and are practising their "chamber gymnastics" in the wrong place.



## For Singers and Speakers.

## The New Remedy for Catarrh is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure. He says: "After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally, and, like everything else, I immediately bought a package, and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me, and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use."



"I have a little son who sings in a boys' choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip, I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong."

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly."

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit, and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh."

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who use them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50-cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane, and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

## GOSSIP.

It is often remarked that an unaccustomed traveller can get on pretty well if he will keep his eyes and ears open. A native of Ireland landed at Greenock, and wanted to take the train to Glasgow.

Never having been in a railroad station, he did not know how to get his ticket, but he saw a lady going in and determined to follow her lead.

"The lady went to the ticket box and putting down her money, said:

"Maryhill, please."

Her ticket was duly handed to her, and she walked away.

But promptly plunked down his money and said:

"Patrick, please."

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. VETERINARY.

## AILING CALF.

I have a calf about three weeks old, which will not drink but a very little at a time. It appears to have a cold in its head. What would you advise me to do for it?

Calgary. SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—With a calf this age, a great deal can be done by careful nursing, that is, by improving its surroundings; provide a warm place for it with lots of clean, dry bedding. Give it milk fresh from the cow, and if it will not drink of its own accord, drench it carefully with a little warm milk every two or three hours. Give it one ounce of castor oil, and keep the bowels in shape by adding a little boiled flaxseed to its milk.

## INDIGESTION.

I have a horse that has been fed on straw with a little barley and wheat twice a day. He seems to stock up in the hind legs, and suffers from a sort of colic. I think it is caused by the water. I gave him three teaspoonfuls of nitre in a little oil, but it seems to be getting the same way again. Please give treatment?

Ans.—Straw, when fed to horses without a corresponding diet of more laxative food, very often gives rise to indigestion (straw colic), evinced by abdominal pains. Feed him a more laxative diet, as bran mash, with a little flaxseed, once a day; and give the following as directed: Powdered nuxvomica, one and a half ounces; powdered gentian and soda bicarbonate, of each six ounces, mix, and give one tablespoonful in feed twice a day.

## QUITTOR.

I have a horse, which has been suffering from what they call foot-rot, and which breaks out very little, while causing a lameness. I had him treated by a local veterinary, but after telling me he was well, the foot broke out again. I have used white oil as a liniment on it, rubbing in thoroughly. This would relieve the pain and lameness, but would not cure or remove the disease. Kindly let me know what to do, and very much oblige?

Ans.—Your horse has a quittor (a fistulous opening at upper portion of the foot), which sometimes is very refractory to treatment, as very often a part of the cartilage inside has become diseased, and to effect a cure, treatment must be energetic and persistent. Clip the hair off closely around the region of the opening, and cleanse the parts thoroughly with soap and warm water. Procure a good metal or hard rubber two-ounce syringe, also some iodoform—ether, five-per-cent. solution, from the druggist, and inject this once a day well into the opening, after which fill the cavity with boric acid powder, and put on a clean bandage around the parts. After having used the above treatment for eight or ten days, then obtain some antiseptic sublimate tablets, and dissolve one in a pint of warm water, and syringe daily until cured.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## STERILITY IN COWS.

I bred eight cows in April and May last, but they did not conceive. Some did not show oestrus for three months, others earlier, but none in less than thirty-five days after service. I bred some to three different bulls, with like results. All the cows in the settlement are the same.

P. S. Dis.  
L. T. M.  
Ans.—All the cows in the settlement failing to reproduce, and the periods of oestrus being irregular, varying from thirty-five days to three months, indicates that conception takes place, but from some local cause abortion occurs at various periods up to third or fourth month of gestation. It is probable the grasses in the neighborhood are affected with ergot, which causes abortion. Of course, at this season, it will be impossible to examine the pastures for ergot, and if the hay is not also affected, the cattle will, in all probability, conceive

and go on to full term. There is certainly some local cause for the trouble, and ergot is the most probable one. You had better have the hay carefully examined for ergot, which exists as small (sometimes very small) dark bodies in or near the head of the stalk of timothy or native grasses. If ergot be present, the food must be changed.

## HORSES AT LARGE.

1. Horses were running at large on B's unoccupied farm in November last, and one of them fell into an unused open well and died. There was no fence around the well. Can A recover damages for the loss of the horse? A had the farm rented from B for 1903.

2. Can a farmer use part of road allowance for planting trees? If legal, could same be fenced?

R. H. Snowflake, Man.  
Ans.—1. No.  
2. Yes, if such trees do not obstruct traffic.

## HOMESTEAD LAWS.

1. Can a homesteader be compelled to do roadwork until he is assessed?

2. Does he have to pay taxes before he gets out his patent?

3. If he gets into debt, can his creditors sell all he has?

4. If not, how much does the Government allow him to retain?

Ans.—1. A homesteader need not do roadwork until he is assessed.  
2 and 3. He is personally responsible for the taxes after being assessed, but the land cannot be sold until patent has been issued.  
4. He is entitled to exemptions (which take up too much space to mention), but see the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, chapter 58, section 29.

## TANNING RABBIT SKINS.

Kindly give instruction for preserving rabbit skins to be used for lining mitts, etc.

Souris. TAXIDERMIST.  
Ans.—When taken from the animal, let the skins be nailed in the shape of an oblong square to dry, fur-side down. Before taking them from the board, clean off all fat or oily matter with a dull knife. Be careful not to cut the skin. Soak thoroughly in cold water until soft; then squeeze out the water, and take soft water, three quarts; salt, half a pint, and the best oil of vitriol, one ounce. Stir well with a stick, put in the skins quickly and leave them in thirty minutes. Then take them in your hands and squeeze (not wring) them out, and hang in the shade, fur-side down, to dry. If you get the quantity of liquor proportioned to the skins, they will need no rubbing to make them soft; and tanned in this way, the moths will never disturb them.—[Col. Horace Park's Sportsman's Handbook.

## HERD LAW.

1. A lets his horses run at large on prairie after herd law is out, and never looks near them. They bother B's feed-stacks. If B closes them in his pasture-field, a foot of snow being on the ground, and leaves them there a week or more, is B liable for damages, or is he supposed to advertise or impound them?  
2. Is A liable for damages for feed-stacks?  
3. Does Dominion Act come in after Municipal Herd Law runs out, or is Municipal Act good all the year?

Oak River. SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—1 and 2. If amongst the municipal by-laws, there is one relating to legal fences, the owner of the land enclosed in such fence must have a legal fence before he has a remedy for cattle trespassing on his land. If there is no such by-law, then the owner of the cattle must see that his cattle do not trespass on other people's land, otherwise he will be liable for damages. B should, if he has a legal fence, impound the cattle, and if he chooses to impound them himself on his own premises, it is also his duty to feed and water them, and if they should be damaged by reason of his neglecting to feed and water them, he will be liable for such damage.  
3. The herd law in Manitoba is governed by the by-law of the Municipality, and there is no Dominion Act relating to the same.

## Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S

## Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

## SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

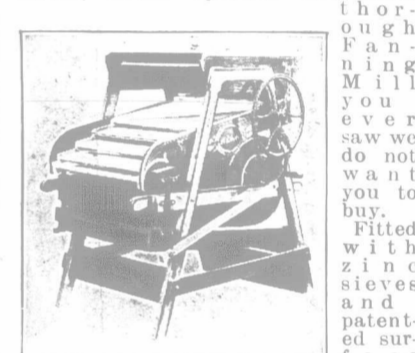
WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

## DO YOU WANT THE BEST?

Of course you do. Well, before buying see "The Hero," and if it is not the fastest, easiest-operated and most



THE HERO. Fitted with zinc sieves and patented surface cloths to keep the oats flat. Cleans any kind of grain. Write for particulars. Manufactured by The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd. BOX 787. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC.

## GRENFELL, - ASSA. LANDS FOR SALE.

## Clydesdale and Shire Stallions

CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

for sale. Several mares in foal to first-class imported stallions. Address

## J. M. MACFARLANE, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

## IT SAVES TROUBLE and annoyance many times to have

## ABSORBINE



handy in case of a bruise or strain. This remedy is rapid to cure, pleasant to use, and horse soon ready for work. No blister, no hair gone.

ABSORBINE removes any soft lurch from animal or mankind. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, or of regular dealers. W. F. Young, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agts. for Canada. MONTREAL

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



# STOP!

## FARMERS, THINK.

ARRIVED:

The pick of the Clydesdale Stallions shown at the International Live Stock Show, just held in Chicago.

### Winners! Winners! Winners!

We have the

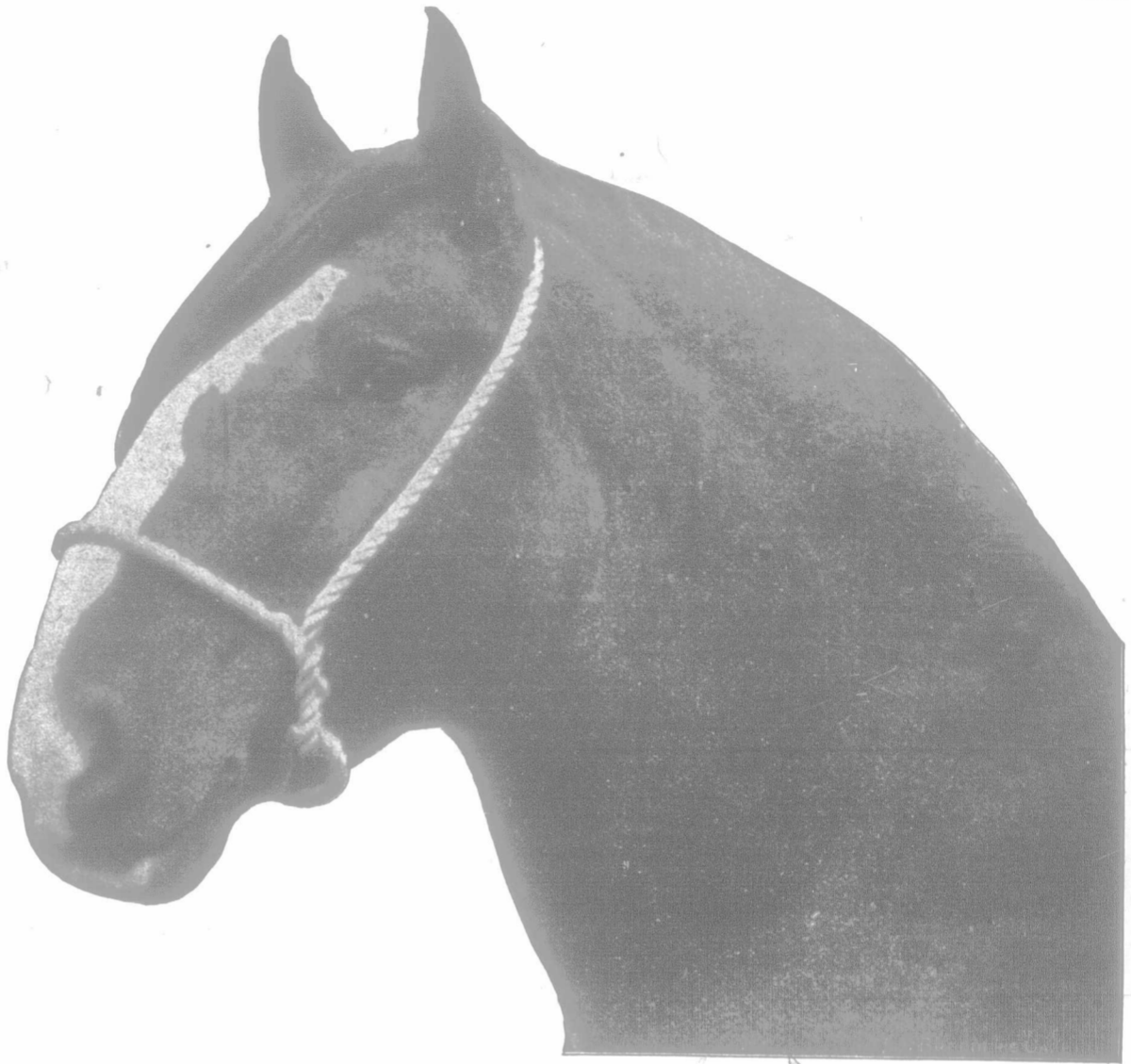
Champion Stallion of America and Canada, '03, and many other noted prizewinners.

This lot comprises twelve head, an aggregation I defy to be duplicated in this Country.

PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

PRICES RIGHT      TERMS TO SUIT  
OUR MOTTO, "NOTHING BUT THE BEST."

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.



Apply to **J. A. S. MACMILLAN,**  
BOX 483,      BRANDON,

Or to **ALEX. COLQUHOUN,**  
DOUGLAS,      MAN.

## 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.



### A New Importation Shires, Clydesdales, Percherons,

Just received at my Brandon stables; ages, 3 to 5 years; weight, 1,750 to 2,000 lbs. They combine CONFORMATION, WEIGHT, QUALITY and BREEDING in the highest degree. I do not handle old second-hand nor worn-out show horses. I offer them at living prices, fully guaranteed, and on liberal terms. Syndicates or individual buyers should see them or correspond with me before purchasing elsewhere; can save big money by doing so.

**Geo. E. Brown,** Brandon, Man.



### CLIP YOUR HORSES

with 20th Century Clipper **PRICE \$7.50**  
They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue H  
**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.**  
110 La Salle Ave.      CHICAGO, ILL.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. MISCELLANEOUS.

#### TANNING HIDES

Would you kindly give in your next issue a recipe for tanning hides? I have two hides I would like to tan.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You will find an answer to your question in the "Advocate" of last week, January 6th.

#### FENCING STACKS.

I have a neighbor who didn't fence his hay stacks, and is all the time dogging my cattle away from them. They are, all milk cows, and some coming in soon. How is the best way to stop him?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If the municipality in which you and your neighbor reside enacts a by-law that all stacks be fenced, you can compel your neighbor to fence his stacks, and you can claim damages caused through his dogging your cattle. All depends upon your municipal enactments, and you should communicate with the municipal clerk regarding the matter.

#### TRADE NOTES.

MISSING.—George Faulkner, 28 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., writes: "My son, Lloyd, has not been heard of since he left Winnipeg last June to learn the cattle-raising business. He is only sixteen years old and of fair complexion, and stout build." Any notice of his whereabouts will be gladly received.

A REMARKABLE INCUBATOR OFFER.—On another page will be found the announcement of the M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Limited, of Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., setting forth their method of selling the Chatham incubators and brooders. Such a liberal plan of sale coming from a company whose financial strength is so unquestioned deserves the attention of poultry-raisers. That they are willing to make such a generous offer shows what confidence they have in their incubators and brooders. Write the M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Limited, and get full particulars of their offer; when doing so mention this paper.

### 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.

**ROSEDALE STOCK FARM** J. M. Gard-house, Prop.  
CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES,  
SHORTHORN CATTLE,  
LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Mar bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph, Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. R. Stns.

### RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

### Shire Horses



in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England; and gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight 1st prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

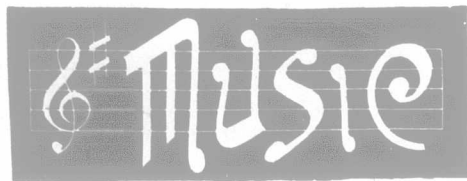
**MORRIS & WELLINGTON,**  
Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

### FOR SALE: A strictly First-class Shire Stallion

Four years old, guaranteed a sure foal-getter.  
**YORKSHIRE SOWS**  
A few choice sows for sale, all bred.  
**WEIGHTMAN & REID,** Westhall, Man., near Brandon.

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





**Musical Instruments,  
Sheet Music, Music Books**

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

**Whaley, Royce & Co.  
LIMITED.**

356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

**Thorncliffe  
Clydesdales**

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale a cart-load of Clydesdale stallions and mares, including prize-winners. Some of the mares are in foal to the justly-celebrated stallion, "Lyon MacGregor." For prices, etc., etc., apply to

**ROBERT DAVIES**  
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

**BAWDEN & McDONELL**  
Exeter, Ont.



IMPORTERS OF  
**Clydesdale,  
Shire and  
Hackney Horses**

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

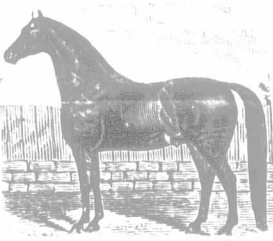
**YORKSHIRE  
Cough & Heave Cure**

Guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Heaves, Thick or Broken Wind, Influenza, and Epizootic among horses.

PRICE 50c.

**YORKSHIRE  
STOCK FOOD**

A grand preparation to make stock thrive. It gives them a good appetite, a glossy coat, a loose hide, a healthy appearance, and purifies the blood. PRICE: 25c, 50c and \$4. These are both well-tried English preparations, and are highly recommended by the best stockmen of the Dominion. For sale by druggists and general merchants, or



Lyman Bros., Wholesale Agents, Toronto.

**CLYDESDALES**

**AYRSHIRES and  
POULTRY.**



**R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.**

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale a fine lot of Clyde stallions, sired by the best of the breed, and several Ayrshire cows, and several Hackney chickens, all of the best quality.

**DEATH TO HEAVELS** guaranteed. NEWTON'S Remedy, Cough, Hoarse, Sore, and Inflammation of the Throat. A veterinary specific for which strong recommendations. \$1.00 per box, mail or express paid. Newton Remedy Co., Toronto, Ont. Your druggist or any of the following Wholesale Druggists.

**GOSSIP.**

One of the best tributes to the single-judge system we have seen is the testimony of an English writer on the judging at the late Smithfield Show, at London, England, where single judges officiated. He says: "The show was opened on Monday morning, and the judging of 364 cattle, 199 pens of sheep and 82 pens of pigs was completed by three in the afternoon of the same day, every ribbon having been tied, even to the championships, and the winners could be inspected in their order as they stood in the arena, their entry numbers displayed corresponding with the catalogue."

**GALBRAITH'S CLYDESDALES.**

In the half-tone illustration on another page in this paper is represented five grand imported Clydesdale stallions in the stud of Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba. Messrs. Galbraith write us that "every one of these stallions was a prominent winner at the leading shows in Scotland before importation last September. Sir Christopher won the championship at the Highland. His son, Airlie, won first at the Royal Northern. Baron Robgill and Blacon Kenneth each won second prize at the Highland; while Woodend Gartly took first prize in a strong class at Kilmarnock, and several other honors. The five stallions average in weight 1,985 lbs., thus combining great substance with superlative quality as shown in the photograph."

**CANADIAN WINNERS AT CHICAGO.**

In the classes in which exhibits were made by Canadian breeders at the late Chicago International Live Stock Show, they were remarkably successful in winning important prizes. In Clydesdale horses, they won the championship for the best stallion and the best mare, any age, and in various sections of the class, the first for three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling stallion, the first for aged mare, the second, third and fourth for yearling mares and the first for a group of four the get of one sire. In Hackneys, the first for aged stallion and for three-year-old stallion and the championship for best stallion any age were won by Canadians.

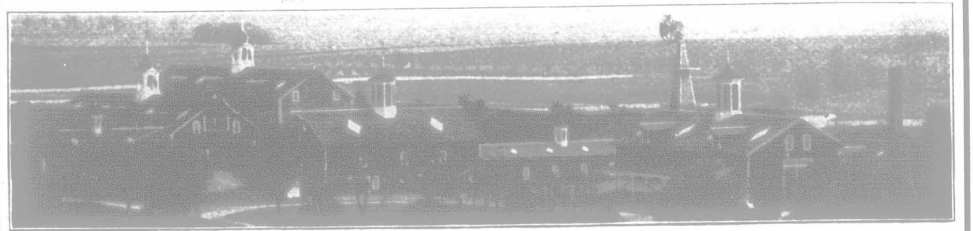
In the breeding cattle classes no Canadians exhibited, but the champion Shorthorn female, all ages competing, was bred in Canada. The first-prize cow of the same breed, who was the reserve number for the championship, was purchased by her owner in Canada. The first-prize junior yearling bull was sired by a Canadian-bred bull. The first-prize senior yearling heifer was bred in Canada, and the second-prize heifer, in same section, was from Canadian-bred sire and dam.

In the sheep, Canadian breeders showed strongly in a number of classes, and made a splendid record in prizewinning in every class in which they competed. In Shropshires (breeding class), they won second for aged ram and shearing ram, first and second for ram lamb, first and second for yearling ewes, second for ewe lambs, first for flock, first for four lambs the get of one sire and first for American-bred ewe lamb. In Southdowns, the first prize for yearling ram came to Canada. In Dorsets, the champion ram was bred and owned in Canada. In Cotswolds, the championship for the best ewe, any age, was bred and owned in this country, as was also the first-prize ewe lamb. In the class for Lincoln sheep, all the first prizes and championships went to Canadian exhibitors, and in the Leicester class the same record was made by Canadian breeders.

In the fat-sheep division, Canadian flocks made a brilliant showing, winning all the first prizes and championships in the Southdown, Dorset, Cotswold, Cheviot, and Leicester classes. The prize money in the class of medium-weight sheep, and in the ewe and championship classes, was well earned by the grand championships for best wether lamb, any breed, grade or cross, and for the best five wether lambs, of any breed, grade or cross.

**OAKLAWN FARM**

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



**Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.**

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER NOW ON HAND.

Our 1903 importations include 20 first-prize winners from the leading European shows. At the International, Chicago, 1903, our horses won 40 prizes, 21 of which were firsts, including in Percherons, champion stallion, champion mare, champion American-bred stallion, best group of five stallions, best stallion and four mares. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue on application.

**DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN,** Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

**THOUSANDS OF HORSES**

die annually without the cause of their death being known. The largest percentage die from some form of Fever, such as Lung, Swamp, Influenza, etc., etc. One of the first symptoms of the disease is a general weakness and lack of life, shown in hanging head, staggering walk, and trembling and shivering as from cold. The coat soon becomes dry and staring and the pulse quick and weak. The breathing is hurried, the temperature rises rapidly, and there is often a short, dry cough. The horse remains standing with extended legs, apparently afraid to lie down. In many cases swelling occurs in the legs, from the fetlocks up and along under the belly.

**THE Northwest Horse Fever Powders**

used according to directions, quickly reduce the temperature and restore the pulse to its normal rate. The swelling disappears and the horse quickly regains strength and spirit. The cough ceases, and the dry, staring coat becomes soft and silky.

Price 60c. per Package.

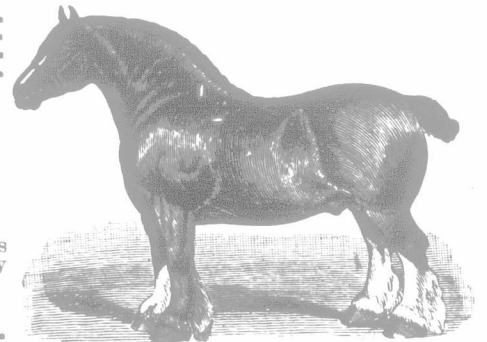
**A. J. BROWN & CO.,** DRUGGISTS, 291 MARKET ST. W. WINNIPEG, MAN.

**CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE**

**COACH STALLIONS**

AND FILLIES.

A large lot of extra good stallions and fillies just landed, and most of the fillies served by prizewinning sires. Will be on sale at



**FRASER HOUSE, LONDON.**

**DALGETY BROS.,** LONDON, ONTARIO, and DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

**20-CLYDESDALES-20**

We now offer for sale 20 head of Clydesdales, including fillies and mares, from one to five years old, and among them a number of prizewinners. Also a few young Clyde stallions and Shorthorn cattle. People wanting to buy should come and see them before purchasing. Inspection invited.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE,** Beaverton, Ont. Long-distance phone in connection with farm. 70 miles n. of Toronto on Midland Div. G. T. R.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot, and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

**WM. COLQUHOUN,** MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.

**W. B. WATT'S SONS,**

BRICKWORKS OF

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

Flora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Salem P. O. Tel. No. 42a.

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls fit to head any herd. Several good young cows and heifers, daughters and granddaughters of great Royal Sailer (imp.), and in calf to Scottish Beau (imp.), by Silver Plate.

Let us know what you want and we will try to supply you at a moderate price.



### Day's Aromatic Stock Food



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic. 3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10. Ask your dealer or write us.

The Day's Stock Food Co., STATION C, TORONTO.

### HAD OVER 500 BOILS.

This may seem an exaggeration to you, BUT IT IS TRUE.

All sufferers from Bad Blood should read about this miraculous cure by BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

CURED IN 1885.

Mr. David F. Mott wrote us from Spring Valley, Ont., in 1885. He said:—I suffered from impure blood and had over 500 boils, but since taking BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS I am entirely cured, and can recommend it to any person troubled with bad blood.

CONFIRMED IN 1901.

Mr. Mott writes us from 62 Broad St., Utica, N.Y., under date of Dec. 31st, 1901. He says:—Some time ago I received a letter from your firm, saying that some years ago you received a testimonial from me, stating that I had over 500 boils. Yes, sir, I had, and I must say that I have never had the re-appearance of one since I took the course of your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. I thank God that I have had good health ever since, for I was a great sufferer. I wish B.B.B. a world of success, which it surely deserves.

For sale at all druggists or dealers. THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

### H. W. AYERS, HONEY CREEK, WIS.

Breeder of the celebrated Brown Swiss cattle and Tamworth swine. Cattle hardy, vigorous, grand milkers and fine beefers.

Correspondence solicited. Bulls and heifers for sale.

### TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM. Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Sires in service: Imp. Prices of Benton, 1st at Toronto and Winnipeg, 1903, from the same sire as the celebrated heifer Benton's Pride, which won in one season and sold for \$4,000, and Imp Provost 16th of Powrie, 1st at Winnipeg, 1903. Some fine young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable. Write S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

### ANGUS CALVES.

Well-developed, growthy bull calves, Victorias, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

### JOHN TRAQUAIR, WELWYN, ASSA.

### Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. om Drambo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

### THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

For sale, cheap: 20 bulls, singly or in car lots, good, thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. O'NEILL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m

### INGLESIDE HEREFORDS 100 Head.

Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

### THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odious vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or, rather, in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much-improved condition of the general health, better complexions, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets." -om

### THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 108829, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W.H. HUNTER, om Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLE P.O.

### FOR SALE JERSEY BULL CALF

Seven months old, King Darins, Reg. No. 66263, solid color, black switch and tongue; sire Jubilee Billy, No. 49779; dam Pet's Hugo's Blossom, No. 122938 registered in A. J. C. Club, New York, Aug. 24, 1903. Apply to T.B. MEIKLE, - CARMAN, MAN.

### 16 Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE.

Bred in the herd that produced Topsman and Moneyfuffel Lad; sweepstakes winners at Toronto, all ages competing; also Lord Stanley Junior, champion over all beef breeds, and heading three first-prize herds at World's Fair, Chicago.

Yonge St. Trolley Cars from Union Station, Toronto, pass farm.

J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.

### Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young BULLS

by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp).

Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian. Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock near Croft for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY, LONGBUSH P.O., MAN. Macdonald Station, C. P. R.

### GOSSIP.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held at the Palmer House, Toronto, on Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, 1904, at one o'clock p. m. The executive committee will meet at ten o'clock a. m.

Mr. H. Bollert, Cassel, gives notice that he will move an amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 4 of the Constitution, and to Rule V. of the Record of Merit.

Everyone interested in Holstein-Friesian cattle is invited to attend. To secure reduced rates, a single ticket to Toronto should be purchased and a standard certificate procured from the agent.

Members will please note that the annual fee for 1904 is due Feb. 1st.—H. Bollert, President; G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

The home and farm of Mr. Jno. Menzies, Shoal Lake, is situated close by the new Canadian Northern Railway, about ten miles in a north-westerly direction from the town of Shoal Lake. Mr. Menzies farms and owns an extensive area of fertile, cultivated land, and also a large stretch of rich pasture, which he keeps well stocked with the best of animals. He does not confine himself to the breeding or raising of any particular breed, but he has a herd of very fine Shorthorns.

The Shorthorn bull is Sittyton Hero Yet. He is out of Seagrave 2nd, and is an animal of straight lines, deep, low-down, and of good Scottish Shorthorn type. Amongst his cows may be mentioned: Miss Wallace, bred by Thos. Anderson, Dungannon, Ont.; got by Wallace (imp.), out of Primrose. She is a cow with an extraordinarily good record as a breeder, being fourteen years old, and producing a calf every year. Annie Boleyn is a cow brought from the same breeder, also by Wallace, out of Jennie =1165=. She is a typical Shorthorn, smooth, low-set and deep. Beauty of Oakburn, got by Red Prince (imp.), out of Cherry 4th, is also a splendid cow. Queen of the West is another of the original stock, which has done good service in the herd. She is got by Red Prince, out of Cherry 7th. Another splendid cow is Annie Rooney, got by Nero, out of Annie Boleyn. Miss Wallace 2nd, by Red Prince (imp.), out of Miss Wallace, is a really handsome, deep, smooth cow. Miss Wallace 9th is a large, smooth, deep, low-set, one-year-old heifer, got by Sampson, out of Miss Wallace. In the herd are three very fine bull calves and a number of first-class females for sale.

Mr. Menzies is also a successful breeder of Clydesdales. One very fine stallion was seen, Royal Reward 2nd. His sire was Royal Reward (imp.), out of Boydston Lass 7th. He is two years old and shows splendid development for that age. He is well knit, of good proportions, and moves with the very best of action.

### CEREMONIOUS ARCHER SOLD FOR \$5,000.

Mr. F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wisconsin, has, it is reported, sold Ceremonious Archer, the champion Shorthorn bull at the late International Live Stock Show, at Chicago, to Col. F. O. Lowden, of Oregon, Ill. Mr. Harding, it is said, after considerable correspondence, put the price at \$5,000, and the bargain was closed at that figure. The bull goes into immediate service in the Sinissippi herd of Col. Lowden, and it is considered probable that he will not be further shown at the fairs. He will, if this prediction proves true, be missed at St. Louis, where the public had reckoned he would be invincible. Ceremonious Archer is a roan bull, was bred by Mr. Harding, calved Feb. 12th, 1901, sired by the Duthie-bred bull, Imp. Best of Archers, by Scottish Archer, and his dam, Imp. Lady in Waiting, by Master of Ceremonies, bred by Amos Cruickshank. The dam of Lady in Waiting was Ripe Raspberry, a representative of the fine old Ruby Hill family, highly-prized in the herd of the late Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire. Ceremonious Archer has developed into one of the very best bulls of the breed ever bred in or imported to America, and his purchaser is to be congratulated on securing so grand a head for his herd, as also is his breeder on having produced such a grand representative of the breed.

### 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.

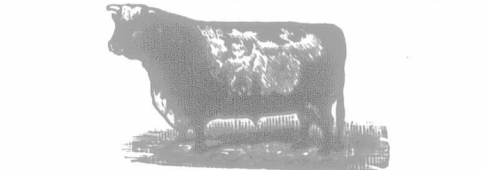
A. & J. MORRISON, Carman P. O. and C. P. R. sta. Homewood sta. (C. N. R.) on farm.

### 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 a few calves. General =30399=, Lord St. mley 43rd =35731=, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) 28878, our present stock bulls.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MAN.

### GLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares



### SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.

All for sale; no reserve. Prices and terms to suit. Improved farms for sale.

J. E. SMITH, SMITHFIELD AVE., Brandon, Manitoba.

### 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.

### FOREST HOME FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.

We have a grand lot of young bulls, from 6 to 20 months old, out of thick, heavy, richly-bred dams, sired by Robbie O'Day, Manitoba Chief, and Golden Standard; as fine a lot as we ever had to select from; some choice show animals, also cows and heifers. Sows, all ages, bred and ready to breed; spring and fall cockerels. Roland, C. N. R.; Carman, C. P. R. ANNEK W. GRADAM, Prop., Pomeroy P. O.

### FIVE REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS

FOR SALE.

Ranging in age from eight to thirteen months. Prices right. For particulars, address

WATER JAMES & SONS, ROSSEY, MAN.

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



**GOSSIP.**

Shortreed Bros., Morden, Man., have sold the roan one-year-old bull, Prince Albert, to Mr. David Lehr, near Plum Coulee. A nine-months-old bull has been sold to Mr. A. Peters, of Gretna. Messrs. Shortreed have added to their herd as stock bull, Riverside Stamp 2nd =27658=. He was bred by Thos. Russel, Exeter, Ont. He was second as a yearling in 1899 at Winnipeg, and first at Brandon the same season. He was sold to Shortreed Bros. by David Allison, Roland.

Professor —, a leading light of Edinburgh University, one day wrote on the blackboard in his laboratory: "Professor — informs his students that he has this day been appointed honorary physician to the Queen." In the course of the morning he had occasion to leave the room, and on returning, found that a student had added to the announcement the words, "God Save the Queen!"

**AYRSHIRES AHEAD.**

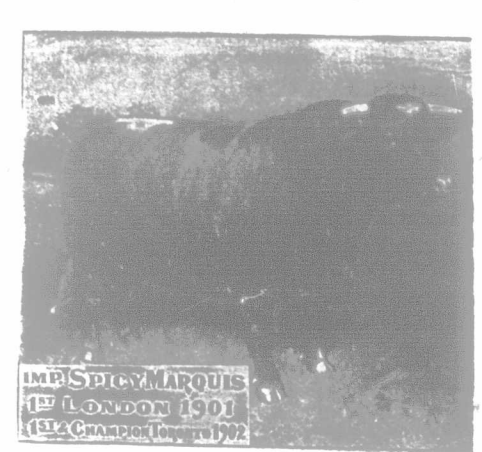
1903 was Ayrshire year in the dairy tests at the Ontario and Maritime winter fairs, an Ayrshire cow winning the sweepstakes over all breeds and crosses competing at the Ontario Fair, at Guelph; yielding in 48 hours 124.37 lbs. milk, testing 4 per cent. butter-fat. And an Ayrshire standing highest in the record for pure-bred cows at the Maritime Exhibition, at Amherst, N. S., giving in two days 81.9 lbs. milk, testing 4.8 per cent. butter-fat.

**TRADE TOPICS.**

THE SYLVESTER MFG. CO., Ltd., claim a much larger sale of seed drills in the West than any other firm. Their goods are sold from White-mouth, Man., to Edmonton and all Alberta points, and connection is being opened up with British Columbia. This firm make a specialty of seed drills and cultivating machinery. They are the sole owners of Stephenson's patent disk drill. This is the invention of Mr. William Stephenson, formerly of Lowe Farm, Man., and the Sylvester Mfg. Co., Ltd., have secured the exclusive Canadian rights for this machine. Mr. Stephenson sold the American rights to a large American firm, and received therefor a sum amounting to a handsome fortune. It is not often that a Manitoba farmer sells a patent to an American manufacturing firm, and Mr. Stephenson's success in this direction speaks very highly as to the merits of his machine. The Sylvester Mfg. Co. also make a full line of runner shoe drills, hoe drills, drag harrows, and the "Dale" patent hand roller. Their gasoline engines are also taking the market, and are giving the best of satisfaction.

HOPE, GRAVELEY & CO., of Vancouver, the managers of the Settlers' Association, report that the wet harvest on the coast of British Columbia was not nearly so bad as at first reported. Almost all the grain was threshed, and turned out much better than was expected; in fact, almost the only loss was incurred by those farmers whose crop was put in late, and who threshed from the stook instead of stacking. There was no loss whatever among farmers who threshed from the barn. The grain and hay crops were exceptionally heavy throughout the Lower Fraser Valley anything like a wet harvest is so very unusual that more was made of it than its importance warranted. Timothy hay is now selling, bulked, at \$14 per ton; and extra quality of potatoes, \$12 per ton. The weather has been exceptionally good since the 1st of August, and the crops are making a very good thing of it. The weather has been very good since the 1st of August, and the crops are making a very good thing of it. The weather has been very good since the 1st of August, and the crops are making a very good thing of it.

**TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS**



Seven Imported Bulls for Sale.  
JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont.  
W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

**Shorthorns FOR SALE.**

Bulls: Wilmont Beauchamp (two-year-old), and a number of younger bulls, of all ages, downwards. Choice females of the best blood, and grand, deep, low-set type. All at right prices. All animals choice quality.  
GEO. FRASER, Minnedosa, Man.  
Six miles from Minnedosa, C. P. R.

**SHORTHORNS**

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.  
BULLS FOR SALE.  
All of good quality and fit for service. Write or call  
GEORGE LITTLE, NEEPAWA, MAN.  
Five miles from town.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd.  
JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ont.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS**  
FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.  
Importers and breeders of

**Scotch Shorthorns**

The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

**BULLS IN SERVICE.**

Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite.

Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th. om

**OAK LANE STOCK FARM.**  
Shorthorns Cotswolds  
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns open to take orders for N. W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON**

BREEDERS OF  
CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.  
CLIPPER HERD 544785

Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding and splendid quality sent on application.

Your choice of 25 BEAUTIFUL YEARLING RAMS at reasonable prices. Also a FEW SELECT EWES.  
Selection and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

**R. & S. NICHOLSON**

Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.

Importers and breeders of

**SHORTHORNS**

Have for sale:  
12 IMPORTED HEIFERS,  
20 HEIFERS (choice).

Write to call to Imp. Spicy Count. Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Levels, Shethin Rose Marys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.  
om

**TRADE TOPICS.**

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated and licensed, was the first concern of its kind to make headquarters in Brandon. The shareholders are men of the West, as are also the directors and managers of the company. Since the institution of this company, their business has rapidly increased, having been very satisfactory to farmers. All classes of property are insured from fire, lightning or windstorm, also grain crop against loss from hailstorms, and pure-bred live stock against loss from accident or disease. Their plan of hail insurance is a special one, and it has proved eminently satisfactory, as patrons are treated with the utmost liberality consistent with good business. They were the first company to insure pure-bred live stock, and their enterprise is worthy of consideration from stockmen. A very successful future is predicted for this company.

THE MANITOBA FARMERS' MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY had in 1903 the most successful year in the history of the Company. Having had nearly 600,000 insurances written in the year, and they have paid 90 loss claims aggregating \$8,173. That sum was paid, 50 per cent. at time of adjustment and the balance on Nov. 25th. The rate of assessment for last season has been fixed at 3 per cent on amount of insurances, which amounts to 15c. for each acre of crop insured against hail. That is the lowest hail insurance rate we have heard of this season, and it shows that the executive of the company are doing well for the stockholders. For next season the company expect to carry forward insurances contracts amounting to over \$500,000 and \$5,000 of their available assets, making a total available revenue for the payment of losses in 1904 of over \$25,000, to which may be added the premium income of all new insurances which will be written up during the season. All insurances are written for a period of five years, and it is the aim of the company to increase their business so as to still further lower the rate of assessment. Promptness in the settlement of claims is a virtue which the company practices, and adherence to the practice is a great part of the secret of their success. All communications addressed to A. D. Macleod, Secretary-Treasurer, Macintyre Black, Winnipeg, Man., will receive every attention.

CO-OPERATION.—From the advertisement on another page, it will be seen that The Brandon Binder Twine Co., Limited, is about to assume a new name, and to conduct all its business on the purely co-operative plan. Application has been made for supplementary letters patent to change the name to The Consumers' Co-operative Co., Limited, to increase its capital to \$200,000, to pay to shareholders certain fixed dividends, and to distribute all the balance of the profits among the customers of the company, in proportion to the amount each spends with the company, and to provide a special guarantee fund.

We note that this company propose to do a general trading business, and to conduct all on the plans of co-operative dealing which have proved so remarkably successful in England and other countries during the past half century.

In Great Britain there are now over 1,600 such companies. The combined capital of those companies was, Dec. 31st, 1902, \$126,066,683.25. They made or handled goods during last year to the value of \$416,000,000, probably ten times the total trade of Manitoba and the Territories. Last year, they distributed among shareholders and customers profits amounting to the enormous sum of \$47,000,000. They dealt in groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, meats, flour, feed and fuel; manufactured woolsens, cottons, tinware and thread; conducted schools; banks; insurance; and both wholesale and retail business, and had their own steamships and packets on the ocean.

All these were companies of consumers, each putting in small capital, and sharing in the profits. The total number of shareholders in those companies (called societies there) is over 2,000,000. These figures are taken from the last report of the Registrar General of Great Britain.

**Don't Chide the Children.**



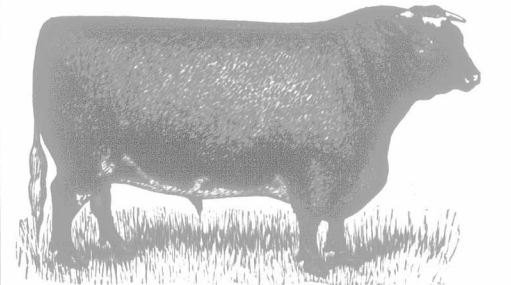
Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**

strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end.

Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says:

"My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."



**23 High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale**

Some imp. and some from imp. cows, and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation comes home Dec. 10th. om

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.



For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot.  
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.  
C. P. R. and G. T. R. om

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**

STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,  
BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

OF  
88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee =28861= and Double Gold =37854=. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. om

**Spring Grove Stock Farm**

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

Imported Shorthorns Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down sheep. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., Box 41. om

By my advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



**GOSSIP.**

Probably a comparatively small proportion of people know of the remedial action of the common apple seed in cases where one gets a foreign substance in the eye. Almost everybody has used or heard of "eye stones." The seed of the apple acts in precisely the same way. Introduce it under the lid and it will travel about until it has found the offending cinder or other harmful object. It gives no discomfort, and will sometimes stay in the eye twenty-four hours before it has fully done its work.—[Rehoboth Herald.]

In some tropical countries the natives have unique ways of trapping the monkey. One of them, as explained by a traveller, is this:

The hunters walk about in short boots in sight of the monkeys. Then they take the boots off, place some gum in the bottoms and leave them on the ground, withdrawing to a great distance themselves.

Presently the monkeys come down from the trees, try on the boots, and when the hunters come after them, the boots stick to them. They are unable to climb and are thus captured.

"Father," asked Tommy the other day, "why is it that the boy is said to be the father of the man?"

Mr. Tompkins had never given this subject any thought and was hardly prepared to answer off-hand.

"Why—why," he said, stammering, "it's so because it is, I suppose."

"Well, pop, since I'm your father, I'm going to give you a ticket for the circus and half a dollar besides. I always said that if I was a father I wouldn't be so stingy as the rest of them are. Go in, pop, and have a good time while you're young. I never had any chance myself!"

Mr. Tompkins gazed in blank amazement at Tommy. Slowly the significance of the hint dawned upon him. Producing a silver dollar, he said:

"Take it, Thomas. When you really do become a father, I hope it won't be your misfortune to have a son who is smarter than yourself."

Mr. S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man., to whose advertisement we desire to call the attention of our readers, writes us the following particulars regarding a few members of his grand herd of Polled Angus cattle: "I have just added to my herd the following heifers and cows purchased at the International: Thankful of Oakland 2nd was served Sept. 8th by Hinkston, a Heroine son of the great Pride bull, Polar Star. She is a show heifer of the renowned Heather Bloom family, and is sired by Sparatan Knight the 2nd, a blue ribbon winner, and a son of the famous Black Jam. Nightingale of Roxie is a beautiful cow, weighing over 1,700 lbs., is a first-prize State fair winner, and has dropped a calf since landing, to the service of Sparatan Knight the 2nd. Maiden of Nachusa 5th is a half-sister to the celebrated champion females, Empress Damask and Vala, and full-sister to the bull, Maiden's Eric, that sold in the May, 1901, combination sale for \$425, and sired the calf in the Iowa Agricultural College herd that was awarded grand championship over all beef breeds at the International of 1902. Cranewood Barbara 3rd is a very promising heifer of the Barbara family. She is sired by Gay Heather Bloom, who was in turn sired by a half-brother of Gay Lad, the \$3,050 bull; she is in calf by Cranewood Black Knight 2nd, half-brother to the highest-priced Angus bull calf ever sold. Violenta's Virgie is a very fine cow, and has won this year at county fairs. She is topped with the best of Erica Blackbird, Gergina and Pride blood. Rubicon Mignonne 12th is a very fine heifer, and was champion female this year over all breeds at the Greene County Fair, where many good animals were exhibited. She comes of the great Mina family, she is topped with the blood of Blackbirds, Jilts, Coquettes and Heather Blooms. Maggie of Longranch is a daughter of the champion sire Heather Lad of Emerson 2nd. Her dam is of the Miss Copland family, famed for its show-yard winners. She is well along in calf to the Trojan Erica topped Pride bull, Imp. Prince of Aucterarder."



**3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT**

World CHAMPION STALLIONS, DAN PATR 1354 and DIRECTUM 2354; to our YOUNG STALLIONS, BROOD MARES, COLTS, WORK HORSES, CATTLE and HOGS. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. It is Prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and Won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it increases their appetite and Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human system. You insist on eating medicinal ingredients with your Own food at every meal. Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine, Pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these Medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by every High-Class Farm Paper. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that disease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of failure. It will make your Calves or Pigs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for keeping them healthy. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations. No Chemist can separate all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use. Any One claiming to do so Must be an Ignoramus or a Faker.

**30 YEARS BREEDING HOGS**

International Stock Food Co., COMBER, ONT.  
DEAR SIR:—I have been feeding "International Stock Food" for over a year. It is the best in the market without exception. There have been hundreds of hogs shot and burned by the inspectors because they had the cholera and hundreds have died all around me but I have never lost any because I am feeding "International Stock Food." I have been raising hogs over thirty years and "International Stock Food" is the best thing I have ever used for fattening or preventing disease.  
Yours truly,  
A. J. TENNER,  
Breeder of Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs.

We Have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

**A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE**

**BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.**

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. It is printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on it. Size of Book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. They are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. It contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and scientific and better than you can obtain in any other book regardless of price.

**WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED**

WE WILL MAIL ONE COPY OF THIS BOOK TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, With Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us At Once, Letter or Postal card, and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st.—NAME THIS PAPER. 2nd.—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU?  
Address At Once.... **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.  
TORONTO, CANADA.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, \$2,000,000. 775,000 Feet of Space in Our New Factory. Contains Over 15 Acres of Space.

**WE WILL PAY YOU \$1,000 IN CASH**

If We Ever Refuse to Refund Your Money on our "Cash Guarantee" that is printed on every label of each of these preparations. They are sold by 60,000 dealers. "International Poultry Food" (A remarkable egg producer, and insures good health and rapid growth for all kinds of poultry. "International Louse Killer," "International Worm Powder," "International Heave Cure," "International Colic Cure," "International Horse Soap," "International Foot Remedy," "International Hoof Ointment," "International Fleas-Chloro" (A sure disinfectant and germicide). "International Compound Absorbent" (Acres curbs, spavins, etc., while horse works). "Silver Pine Healing Oil" (The wonderful quick cure for barb-wire cuts, kicks, burns, etc.) "International Compound Absorbent" (Acres curbs, spavins, etc., while horse works). We will be Glad to Refund Your Money if they ever fail and agree to accept your plain, written statement and leave the entire matter with you. **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,** Toronto, Canada.

**PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address om

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,**

Rockland, Ontario.

OUR PRESENT OFFERING

**17 SCOTCH BULLS**

Imported and Home-bred. Individuality, Breeding, Quality.

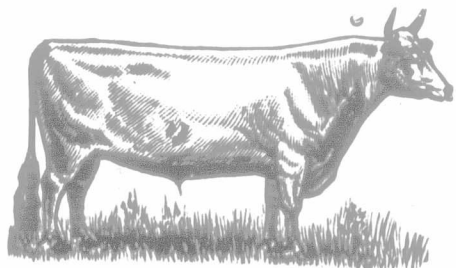
and reasonable prices. Catalogue free.

**JNO. CLANCY,** Manager. **H. CARGILL & SON** Cargill, Ont., Can.

**AYRSHIRES**

**WATSON OGILVIE,** PROPRIETOR.

Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglassdale (Imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (Imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.



**ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.**  
Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

**Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep**

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, 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, om DENFIELD, ONT.**

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854**

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om **A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls. om

**REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.**

**Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.**

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones. om

**Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.**

We are offering **18 BULLS** from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28461 =. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding. om

**FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont.**

Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

**Greengrove Shorthorns** Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. **W. G. MILLSON, om Goring P. O., Markdale Station.**

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.**

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon. om

**A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, OBOURGE STA. & P. O.**

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



**GET AN EMPIRE**

The Empire Cream Separator turns more easily, is more easily cleaned and kept clean, is more satisfactory in every way than any other cream separator made, because it is simplest in construction and has fewest parts. It will pay you to investigate. Book free.

**Empire Cream Separator Co.**  
28 Wellington St. W.  
TORONTO, CANADA.

**THE Empire Way MAKES COWS PAY**

**SHORTHORNS (Imp.)**

We have on hand for sale 3 yearling bulls (imported in dam), 7 three-year-old heifers (imported in dam) due to calve during next 3 months. These young animals are of exceptional breeding and individuality. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

**EDWARD ROBINSON, Markham P.O. & Sta.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om **JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address **H. SMITH, Exeter, Ontario.**

**GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS**

For Sale.—1 bull by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Marengo = 31055-.

**J. H. BLACK & SON, ALLANFORD P.O. and STATION.**

**SHORTHORNS.** Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049.

**James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.**

Present of **Shorthorns:** Our stock bull, fering in **Heir-at-law = 34563-**, a grand stock-getter and sire, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows, Shropshire, all ages and sex. **B'LL #405..Bradford, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

Four Bulls, nine to fifteen months old; four heifers, 18 to 24 years old. A number of cows, also in calf to Royal Prince 31211-., by imp. Royal Sailor.

**H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford P.O., Telegraph and G.T.R. station**

**Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires**

**FOR SALE.**—Seven bull calves from 1 to 8 months old; a few young cows with heifer calves at foot; a choice lot of yearling ewes; rams; lambs and ewe lambs; young pigs of the long bacon type, from 6 weeks to 2 months old.

**F. MCNICASTLE & SON, Campbellford P.O., Ontario.**

**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 import sire. **JAMES TOLTIN & SON, Walkerton, Ont. Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station, om**

**Maple City Jerseys** **FOR SALE:** 10 head of cows and heifers 10, and 2 young bulls; all bred from prizewinning and high-fertile cows. **W. W. EVERITT, Chatbam, Ont. Box 552**

**JERSEYS**

The Jersey breed of cows is the most valuable in the world, and the most profitable. They are the best milkers, and the most docile. They are also the most beautiful, and the most intelligent. They are the most valuable of all the dairy breeds, and the most profitable. They are the most valuable of all the dairy breeds, and the most profitable. They are the most valuable of all the dairy breeds, and the most profitable.

**GOSSIP.**

"Oconomowoc! Oconomowoc!" yelled a brakeman as the train stopped at a town on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. "Begorra, O'Connor won't walk!" exclaimed a son of Erin who was in the car. "I have me ticket to Milwaukee, and I'll ride till we get there."

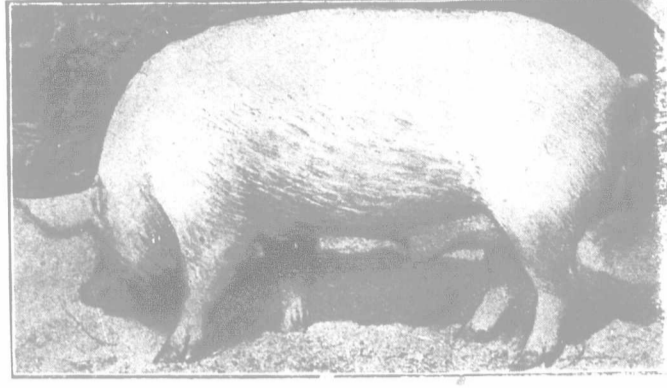
A farmer who had engaged the services of a raw tenderfoot, sent him out one morning to harrow a piece of ground. He found the harrows upside-down, and not knowing anything was wrong, he proceeded to work them as he found them. He had not worked long before all the teeth came out of the harrows. Presently the farmer came into the field and asked him how he liked the job. "Oh," he replied, "it goes a bit smoother since the pegs have come out."

The Thoroughbred stud belonging to Mr. Joseph Seagram, of Waterloo, Ont., has been recently reinforced by the importation of a select contingent from the Old Country. The lot consists of the stallion, Persistence, and three mares. Persistence is a three-year-old, bred by His Majesty, sired by his famous horse, Persimmon, and out of a mare called Loadamia; and the price Mr. Seagram gave for the horse was \$5,000, quite the longest figure ever paid for a running horse for Canada.

**RED HERD FARM.**

The home and farm of Mr. Thomas E. Wallace is situated about three miles west of Portage la Prairie. The farm is composed of the finest soil to be found even on the fertile plains of Portage, and the residence and barns are commodious, convenient and artistically designed. The designation, Red Herd Farm, is not without meaning or application, for the herd of grand Shorthorn animals owned by Mr. Wallace is entirely composed of red cattle. They are a grand lot, and every member shows the good results of care and intelligent feeding. They are typical Scotch Shorthorns, and it is rare indeed to see not only so many animals without a cull amongst them, but an entire herd of first-class cattle such as that of Mr. Wallace's. The foundation of the stock was bought from Watt, Ontario, and consisted then of two cows, Maiden's Blush and Vanilla 2nd. Maiden's Blush is by Royal Sailor, out of Bonny Bird. She is six years old, and is carrying her sixth calf. She was beaten only once in the Portage prize-ring, being placed first on every other occasion on which she was shown. She is a splendid cow, and she would have given a good account of herself had she gone farther afield in pursuit of honors. Vanilla 2nd is got by Scottish Pride (imported in dam), out of Vanilla. She is also a grand cow of the same thick-fleshed, low-down type as the former, with an exceptionally sweet head, and horns that are perfect in shape and quality. She is also a most profitable breeder. Some other members of the herd are: Maiden of Ellerslie, got by Charger, out of Maiden's Blush. She is a three-year-old and a typical daughter of her dam. Portage Blossom is a two-year-old, suckling a bull calf, Portage Lad. She is also out of Maiden's Blush, by Charger. Maiden's Beauty, by Charger, out of Maiden's Blush, is a splendid one-year-old heifer. She took first prize at portage Show last season. Maiden 3rd is a grand heifer of the same family, out of Maid of Ellerslie, by Charger. She is also one year old. The Vanilla family make a worthy companionship to the Maiden's Blush family. Vanilla 4th is a fine thrifty one-year-old heifer. Patrick is a one-year-old bull of the Vanilla family, by Black Stop, out of Vanilla of Ellerslie. There are a number of young heifers and two bulls, all showing the best characteristics of the Short-horn breed.

The herd bull, Edward VII., is a good looker, full of good conformation and a good milk producer. He is got by King of the Mountain, out of Miss Girl. He was imported from the States, and has been bought by Mr. Wallace. He is a grand sire, and his blood is in the blood of the best of the herd. The Wallace's herd is also a grand one. The Wallace's herd is also a grand one. The Wallace's herd is also a grand one.



**4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4**

**FOR SALE:** From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aargie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.**

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**

Ayrshires, Yorkshires, B. Minors for sale. A number of boars fit for service. Young sows ready to breed, four September litters. Pairs supplied not akin; all of the best type and quality. Prices reasonable. **W. HARDY, Roland, Man.**

**HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

**FOR SALE:** Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.**

**Tredinnock Ayrshires.**

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Howie's Fizzaway, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address **JAMES BUDEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.** Farm close to St. Anne Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal, om

**AYRSHIRE Bulls.**

Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves. **W. W. Ballantyne, Neidpath Farm, om Stratford, Ont.**

**EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

**Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper.** All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

**Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST., LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**

**Cables—Sheepcoats, London.**

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID**  
**NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH**

**THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip**

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

**For sheep.** Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

**Cattle, horses, pigs, etc.** Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

**Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.** Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

**No danger, safe, cheap, and effective** Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.**

**Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound** Sole agent for the Dominion, om

We hold the world's public sale record for

**Yorkshires**

At the leading shows of America, in 1901 and 1902, we won 90 PER CENT. of all first prizes. Pigs of all ages for sale at all times. We have the best blood from the leading herds of the world. When you want something good, write us. Prices are moderate.

**D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.**

**SHROPSHIRE.**

We are now offering an extra good lot of shearing Shropshire Rams and Ewes, some fitted for show, also ram and ewe lambs. All at very reasonable prices.

**JOHN MILLER & SONS, Brougham, Ont.** Clarendon Station, C.P.R.

**Only The Best.** My small but select importation of Shropshires and Shorthorns are just home. Imported and home bred rams and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices. **ROBERT MILLER, Stoutville, Ont.**

Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England, om

**American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.**

**A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.** Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:

**A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL. U. S. A.**

**PENNABANK SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORN**

Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by imported Rudyard ram; 2 shearing rams; 1 bull, fifteen months old, om **HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.**

**SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS**

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette Indiana**

**SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

Offering for this month: 10 shearing rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale. om **T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Lea," Danville, Que.**

**"BROAD LEA OXFORDS."**

An offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. **Teaswater, C. P. R. W. H. ARKELL, Millmay, G. T. R. om Teaswater, Ont.**

**BEKSHIRE'S AND YORKSHIRES.**

For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Farm, om Churehill, Ont.**

**Weston Herd Large Yorkshires**

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om

**L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.**

**ChesterSwine**

From Toronto and London prizewinners. Dorset sheep and lambs. Prices reasonable. **R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, om Thorndale, Ont.**

**Willow Lodge Berkshires.**

I will offer very cheap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not akin. om **WM WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.**

**YORKSHIRES**

For sale: Sows in pig to imported boar; sows 3 months old; boars imported and home-bred; at reduced prices for one month. Write om **C. & J. CARRUTHERS, COBURG, ONT.**

**FOR SALE:**

**Yorkshires and Holsteins**

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY, om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.**

**IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED YORKSHIRES.**

Boars and sows ready to breed. Choice lot of imported 1-dam young pigs. Sows in pig and being bred to imported show boars. Young Canadian-bred pigs supplied, not akin. Write **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**