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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXVII.

WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 20, 1902. LONDON, ONT.

No. 562

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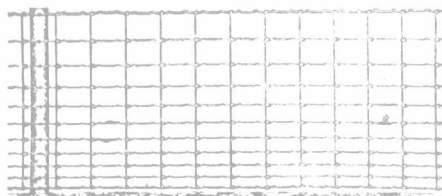
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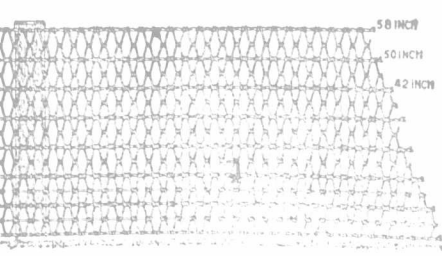
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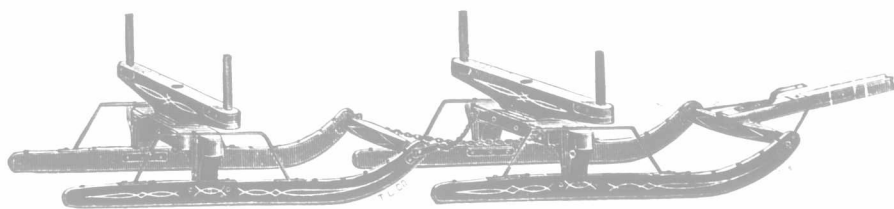
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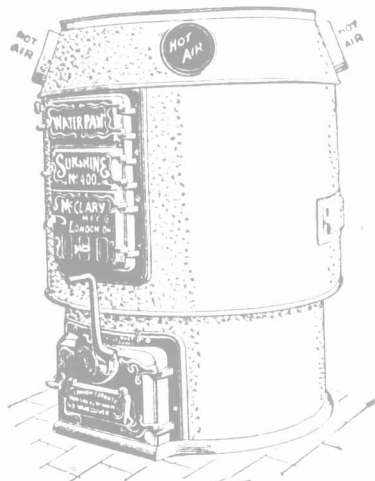
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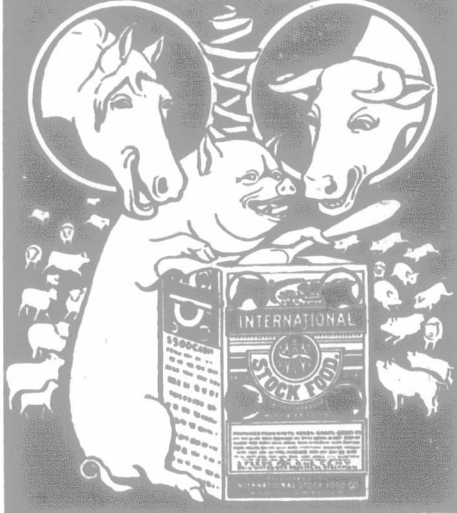
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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXVII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., NOVEMBER 20, 1902.

No. 562

## Expansion of Canadian Milling.

Evidences are not wanting that the milling and railway interests of the Western States are now regarding with more than a mere spectacular concern the development of wheat production in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. In the course of a plea for a supply of Canadian hard wheat for the Western States millers, a Minneapolis paper urges that if they wait till Canada has largely added to her facilities for handling this grain, the task of diverting it to the United States mills will not be so easy. Last year Canada exported \$6,871,939 worth of wheat, but only \$4,015,226 worth of flour.

By reference to the latest trade returns at hand, we find that Great Britain imported in 1900, \$113,616,854 worth of wheat, of which Canada sent \$10,740,139 worth, and of flour, \$49,165,713, Canada contributing toward that amount but \$2,777,309, the United States sending \$40,715,779 worth of the latter. We also notice by a recent report from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, that there is a splendid market in South Africa for Canadian flour, which is one of the few things there admitted free of duty. In 1898 the United States supplied the bulk of flour imported, and Australia the remainder. The first consignment of Canadian flour arriving at Durban proved satisfactory in every way, dealers being very much pleased with the quality, and repeating their orders. Other things being equal, Canadian flour will there get the preference. In view of these and other similar facts that might be mentioned, the desirability of expanding Canadian milling industries to keep pace with Canadian wheat production forces itself upon the attention. There are substantial reasons for having our wheat milled at home. In the first place, it affords employment for Canadian labor by adding to the industries of the country. In the next place, it means the exportation of the more refined product—flour—and leaves in Canada the offal, bran and shorts, so imperatively needed and so valuable for feeding purposes.

A given quantity of flour brings as much or more money than the wheat from which it is produced, leaving the bran and shorts in the country to the good. Nearly all the elements of fertility taken from the soil by the wheat plant are contained in the bran and shorts, consequently, by feeding these on the farm the fertility of the soil may be maintained, while selling the whole wheat depletes the soil seriously.

One of the most gratifying evidences of the permanent development of the country is the large number of flour mills that have been and are being erected. The latest announcement on this line is that the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. intend to erect another mammoth mill. As our farm lands become more completely taken up and thickly populated, and as cities and towns grow, the demand for meat and other animal products will enormously increase. The wisdom of a system of agriculture in which live stock plays a leading part is apparent.

So far as practicable, the "Farmer's Advocate" believes in the grinding of Canadian wheat into Canadian flour in Canadian mills, and the feeding of the by-products on Canadian soil.

## Dignity of the Breeder's Calling.

A deep love for original creative work has fired the high ambition of many a true breeder until his efforts have been rewarded and the product of his skill stands full worthy of wearing the coveted prizes in the show-ring—winning even in death—the crucial block test still verifying superiority. In times past a few men, through use of this rare gift, made world-wide fame, and not for one moment will the thought be entertained that the highest knowledge and skill in this art perished with them.

What has been achieved can be repeated—even surpassed. Previous lessons are practically weighed and the deep-thinking man of to-day who decides to make breeding his life's work carefully fits himself to begin where the ablest left off, ere he assumes the responsibility of shaping wondrous creations out of the helpless forms confided to his care. This art which deals with the modeling of living creatures must (if improvement is to be made) have behind it a mind capable of grasping fundamental principles and keenly able, not only to conceive an ideal animal form, but also call that forth into life through a wide knowledge of nature's intricate and hidden laws. Knowing this to be true, none will dispute that the breeder's calling is a truly dignified one; it required genius and intellectual force to give our present high standards, yet the top notch has never been reached. Fresh honor still awaits him who climbs. Vigilance is the pathway to success, unremitting attention means "good luck." Be advised to give more care to details, for most blunders have arisen from some apparently minor overlook. Ever remember there are two forces at work, one constructive, the other subversive. Another plume which each breeder should possess is enterprise. Many a splendid animal has never been fully appreciated through lack of this necessary quality. Of course, small souls, through jealousy, will decry the best products of even the master builders. Fear them not, stick to your own ideals, being careful that utility, good form and constitution were rightly balanced when these were formed. This fraternity must never be mere peddlers of pedigrees, trying to corner the market, or yet cater to such freaks of fashion as color, escutcheon definitions, etc. Shun inbreeding; pedigree restrictions have made relationships of families closer than at the time when a judicious amount could be safely relied upon as a fixer of type; stand away now from such dangerous ground. Some ask, does showing of stock at fairs pay? The old saying that the light hid under a bushel cannot be seen at a distance might apply here. Successful showing is a great advertising medium, and judicious advertising lies at the foundation of all business success. He who ignores this fact has rightly no one but himself to blame should his surplus stock find no satisfactory market. Merit and advertising to give good results must necessarily go hand in hand; the wares must be worthy, and known, ere justice will be done to the investment. Good stock is not often fully appreciated in any immediate neighborhood.

A market for surplus stock is a necessity, and all must reach out for it; it seldom comes unsolicited. The show-ring and the public press are the two best mediums of communication to-day. Some use one, some the other, and the truly wise

both. Show fitting, if continued, is injurious to stock, matured animals suffering most. The younger ones ought to be well done by, at least until they approach maturity, so are seldom injured, although show fitted, if returned to pasture shortly after. Until show-ring judges are content with less fat the average breeder should limit his showing to young things. This plan is quite effective as far as the buyers are concerned.

## Looking Forward.

The great development of the Canadian Northwest has set many people thinking upon what the ultimate industrial condition of this country shall be. Wild anticipations are frequently indulged, but the nature of the future development of our West can best be ascertained by a comparison with the development of older settled countries under similar climatic and geographical conditions, and to this end the North-western state of Minnesota best suits our purpose. Industrial conditions in that State may now be said to be firmly established and the Canadian West may be expected to follow much the same line of farming; modified, of course, by conditions of government and climate.

If we examine into the steps that led up to the present methods of farming in Minnesota, we shall find that they passed through the same stage as now prevails with us. Grain growing was once the sole occupation of the farmers, but now the day of mixed farming has come; cattle and hogs are raised and fed upon corn where a few years ago the idea of corn growing was scouted. In place of selling the fertility of their farms, they now retain it by feeding their grains to all kinds of stock. This method of farming is bound to supplant our present grain-growing system because it is an upbuilding, soil feeding process, rather than a national fertility disposer.

Some agriculturists have foreseen the possible change in our methods and have prepared to profit by it. These stockmen have anticipated the day when pure-bred stock and feeding steers shall be in demand, and even in the East many are preparing to cater to our expected demands.

The interchange of stock between East and West would immensely improve matters for both; our large country would be hard to fill with good pure-bred stock, and this would mean a splendid opening for Eastern breeders; the range steers might in some cases be finished in the East, as they passed along to the Old Country markets, with no unnecessary expense, and at the same time give the best returns to all concerned. So advantageous would be this practice that, no doubt, it would prevail for some time; but further developments may be expected. Why should we not finish our own cattle? Why should there not be established a large packing industry in some Western city? The West can produce feed and feeders to finish cattle suitable for any market, and although our land may never develop into a corn-growing country, as has Minnesota, still fodder corn does well and we have oats, barley, wheat and spelt in abundance; besides, roots do exceptionally well.

The next few years will see immense progress in the agriculture of the West. Much more land will be under cultivation, the danger of frosts will be lessened, and many fodder plants will become adapted to our conditions. Then the West may be looked upon not only as the bread basket but also as the meat shop of the Empire.

## Siftings.

The directory census of Winnipeg puts the population at 58,000, or an increase of 6,000 over last year. We are just seeing the dawn of an immense future.

If Scottish feeders, on high-priced lands, could import stockers and a good deal of the feed, and yet make money fattening cattle, surely Canadians, with all advantages at hand, can find good profits in the business.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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### Public Sale Management.

While we are firmly of the opinion that, as a rule, breeders of pure-bred stock realize better prices by private treaty than at auction, there are times when it becomes expedient to call a public sale in order to dispose of a herd or a considerable number at one time. In that case, the best manner of procedure in order to make the venture a success is worth considering, for in all cases a public sale is a venture, the result of which cannot be foreseen, since it depends upon such uncertain contingencies as the weather, the character of the stock and the composition of the company secured by the announcement. If possible, it is best to take several months to prepare for a sale, since it pays well to have the stock in really good condition, and it is safer and better for seller and buyer that the animals be brought into that condition gradually, than forced by heavier feeding in a short time. Where the offering is all in good condition an appearance of uniformity of character is secured, which makes a favorable impression, and it goes without saying that animals of any class in good condition and well groomed are more attractive and will sell for more money than lean ones with staring coats and unthrifty appearance. The arrangement of the animals in the stables, well bedded, placing them in matchy pairs, or the larger ones at the far end of the stable and grading them down in size to the entrance door, gives an appearance of uniformity and has a pleasing effect, and where young things are shown loose in box stalls, having them near a uniform size and age in each lot helps to harmonize their appearance. Halter breaking and training to lead and stand in good position greatly improves the appearance and pays well for the time devoted to such preparation. An uneasy or untrained animal may upset the even tenor of a sale, causing loss of time and interest, and consequently financial loss to the seller.

A well-conditioned stock of itself is important, and this should be prepared and placed in the stable before commencing the sale, so that intending bidders may see what what they are. Their favorites will be offered at a higher price, believe it or not, if they are in the condition which we suppose the animals will come in the best

prices, as the setting of a high standard of prices at the beginning helps to maintain good prices throughout the disposal. The best in this case does not necessarily mean the best individually, as pedigree counts for much in the estimation of discriminating breeders, and should be taken into account in arranging the order of sale. There is apt to be a certain amount of timidity on the part of the owner to put up his best first, fearing that they may not sell as well as later, when the spirit of the sale is worked up, but is the spirit not likely to be more quickly reached and more steadily maintained by a start with the best. If the most desirable are kept back, many may be waiting for them and neglecting to bid on others on which they might bid if the best go beyond their reach. Patience on the part of the seller is a virtue, and providing he has a fairly sympathetic company, he will do well to exercise that virtue, as although some of the animals at the commencement may bring less than he expects, others may bring more, and thus make a satisfactory average, which is by no means an uncommon experience. It is important to have plenty of help and plenty of halters in order that the animals be brought out promptly, so that immediately one leaves the ring, another steps in, no time being lost nor the interest suffered to flag. Enthusiasm is necessary to the best success of a sale, and to this end the seller should support the auctioneer by having everything in order and the order promptly executed. If the interest of the crowd be not kept steadily on the stock to be sold, they will think and talk of other things, and are liable to become disorderly, which is the bane of a sale. The capable salesman will use tact and judgment in preserving order, and if necessary, will firmly demand it and insist upon it as a right in the interest of the exposor, for no man has a right to fill a place at the ring-side and engage in a conversation which distracts the attention of men who mean business and are there for that purpose.

The choice of an auctioneer depends largely upon the circumstances. If the stock is first-class and in first-class condition, and such as is likely to attract buyers from a long distance, the sale having been extensively advertised, it is well to engage an auctioneer of widespread reputation as a disposer of pure-bred stock, having a knowledge of pedigrees and of the value of high-class animals; who knows the principal breeders and may have influence in bringing together the best class of buyers. Such a salesman may easily make a difference in the sale of one animal sufficient to more than meet the whole expense of securing his services. If, on the other hand, the stock to be sold is not likely to draw breeders or buyers from a distance, the local auctioneer, if a capable salesman, may do better work than one far-fetched, since he knows the people and they know him and his manner of conducting a sale and waste no time in studying the style of the imported article.

A word as to advertising. In no case does a liberal and judicious use of printer's ink pay better than in the announcement of an auction sale. Use the papers most likely to reach the class of buyers you want, and if the stock is good enough to warrant the bringing of people from long distances, a quarter, a half or a whole page of space may be profitably used, according as the circumstances justify, the announcement being prominently displayed. The more bidders that are brought together, the more competition and the better prices will be realized. If the character of the stock to be sold is not such as to justify extensive advertising in papers having a provincial or national circulation, advertise freely in local papers, taking liberal space, and get out an attractive poster, which should be widely circulated. There is inspiration in a crowd, and it engenders interest and enthusiasm.

The best interests of both seller and buyer are conserved by a frank and fair statement as to any animal concerning which there is a doubt regarding its condition of soundness or fruitfulness. This is another case where the hidden rub of doing as one would be done by should prevail. It is better to exclude all doubtful stock from the offering, but if by any chance a sale is made, let the real facts be known. Fair and honest treatment is the due of those who incur the expense of attending a sale with the modern ana-

that the stock will be sold on the highest legitimate bid, which is the established rule at disposals by auction, and which should prevail unless the right to a reserve bid is stated in the announcement, or the consent of the company present to withdrawal is secured, which under special circumstances may be deemed necessary in order to avoid an unreasonable sacrifice.

A word to those who attend the sale. Don't go with the object of legally stealing the vendor's stock, should a favorable opportunity present itself. Put yourself in his place; think of the expense he has incurred in making the sale, and his right to a fair price for his property; and act accordingly. If you cannot speak well of the offering, say nothing disparaging of it, and remember when the sale is in progress, that this is not the time, nor the place, for talking politics or other gossip. Business is business—that is what people are supposed to be here for, and if you cannot help, do not hinder it. In the case of sales of pure-bred stock, breeders of the class being sold do well to show their interest in a practical way by bidding to somewhere near their value on any animals that they can safely handle should they fall to their bid, as they are interested in keeping up the standard of prices for that class of stock. It is especially desirable that starting bids, if only half the value, be promptly given, which is an important economy of time, saving a sale from lagging and the appearance of a lack of interest. A spirited and successful sale leaves every one attending it in good humor, and is cause for general congratulation.

### The Food Value of Oats.

A great deal of misapprehension exists regarding the selection of oats as food. The characteristics of a good oat are (1) its condition which is denoted by its sweetness and hardness of the kernel; (2) the strength of its husk, whether it is thick or thin; (3) the weight per bushel and purity, by which we mean freedom from material of any other kind, whether dirt or seeds. It is scarcely necessary to say that there is more food in a bushel of hard oats than in a bushel of the same variety which is softer in the kernel—the one contains less moisture than the other, and consequently more food.

In judging a sample, if we take the apparently thinnest and lightest grains and find kernels within we may rest assured that all the oats contain food; but it constantly happens that many grains in the handful are nothing but husk. Sometimes the oat is harvested before the last formed grains are filled with kernels. It is usually safe, therefore, to examine the thin kernels in estimating the value of a sample. Next, the husk may be examined, and we shall often find that in a heavy and more costly oat this is thick, so that the buyer pays rather for worthless fodder in the husk than for additional food as compared with a lighter oat with a thinner husk.

To those who are able to pay close attention to this matter we would suggest a simple experiment. Two samples may be selected, a heavy home-grown oat and a lighter and cheaper oat with a comparatively thin skin or jacket. In each case the husks may be removed from a hundred grains and weighed on a delicate balance. It will probably be found that in one case the husks will weigh considerably more than in the other, and if the figures are worked out as applicable to a bushel or a quarter, the full measure of the difference will be better understood. This plan has been adopted in comparing the values of different oats, and sometimes with most extraordinary results. Again, if we take a clean sample at a higher price than a second sample of apparently equally good oats, and from a given weight, which may be 1 ounce to 10 ounces, collect all the waste material, including the empty husks or kernelless grains, we shall find that by weighing we are paying, in all probability, a good deal more for the cheaper sample than for the more costly one, which after all may be the most economical.

Suppose we make two samples at present market prices, and having decided the weight of husk in each case, and subsequently by testing the samples the relative proportions of dirt and other impurities, we arrive at the conclusion that the more costly sample provides a smaller weight per bushel of food matter than the cheaper sample. It follows that we shall not only be saving several dollars as between the respective weights per bushel, but still more owing to the difference in the proportions of food present.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

It is well to remember, when feeding young and growing stock, that foods capable of producing muscular tissue are essential. If these be not present, the fat cannot take place. Feed the proper food and you will be rewarded.





THE HOME OF MESSRS. THOS. BIGGAR & SONS, Chapelton, Dalbeattie, Scotland.

**Along the Road.**

**SOUTH-EASTERN ASSINIBOIA**

Probably no agricultural part of the West has been so largely advertised, within the past few months, as has the south-east corner of Assiniboia. Early in the year The Northwest Colonization Co. acquired all the C.P.R. lands in 100 townships, 200,000 acres in all, and began at once to advertise and sell these lands. Inside of two years nearly all the salable land in the district will have been sold, and that chiefly to private individuals. By June, 1903, upwards of 15,000 new settlers will have located in this district, bringing with them in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 in stock, implements, and cash. Nor is this growth and development considered a boom. The purchasers of land in South-east Assiniboia are men of means, who go right to work to break the sod and build homes, knowing that there is as much chance of success in this as in any other farming district of the West. The experimental stage of farming is already past and the result has satisfied the most sanguine. The country is large, giving scope to the most ambitious. Taking the international boundary on the south, the Manitoba line on the east, the Soo line on the south-west, we have some 12,000 square miles with scarcely any waste land. The soil is fertile and adapted to all kinds of farming. The climate is clear, fresh and invigorating, and permits of the growing of all kinds of vegetables and small fruits. In the heart of this district are the Moose Mountains. Here small lakes and pleasure grounds delight the eye of the holiday-lover, while the tree-clad hills afford a wood supply to the farmers for miles around.

Kind nature, too, seeing the grand possibilities of this district, stored up immense quantities of coal in the south-east corner at Estevan. The exact extent of this deposit is yet uncertain, but to all appearances it seems inexhaustible. The need of water, so pressingly felt in most Western districts, is scarcely known in South-eastern Assiniboia. Several streams flow through this district, the Pipestone and Moose creeks and the Souris river being the most important. Good water is also obtained in wells, comparatively near the surface.

In view, then, of all these advantages, it is little wonder that the settlement of Assiniboia is making such rapid strides. But as in most new countries there are some disadvantages, so it is here. Occasionally a summer will prove rather dry for best returns and sometimes the strong winter winds are far from pleasant. Yet these things are not frequent. The railway service is as yet inadequate, and schools are closed for the winter months. These disadvantages, however, are being rapidly overcome, and soon South-eastern Assiniboia will be counted among the first farming districts of the Dominion.

**Care of Cow after Calving.**

For a few days after having produced their calves it is safer to starve than to over-feed cows. A reasonable allowance of food the animals must, of course, have, but the practice followed in some quarters, of placing unlimited supplies of food within the reach of the cows, is one that is frequently attended with very injurious results. Another point that is deserving of special attention at this stage is the watering of the animals. Care should be taken to restrict the allowance of cold water given for at least two or three days after the calves are dropped. White drinks made with oatmeal are, of all others, perhaps, the best drinks to give for the first two days after cows have dropped their calves.

**Snap-shots at British Agriculture.**

**THE FARM PUPIL.**

The person referred to above is part of a system which looks at agriculture as an easy way of living in healthy surroundings. The farm pupil is the chrysalis of the gentleman farmer. This budding agriculturist is generally the son of indulgent parents, who have endowed their offspring with more money than brains or energy.

The writer had the pleasure of dropping in, as it were, on a preserve on which farm pupils were kept to undergo the pupilage process. The tutor was a smart, bright, active farmer, who would have made a first-class settler in any colony, but who at the early stages of his career lacked an adequate supply of this world's goods, hence his reason for taking pupils. He was qualified for the work, however, which cannot be said of all those undertaking such a job. This farmer, when asked his candid opinion of the scheme, laughed and said: "I follow the same system as the university professor; if a chap wishes to learn, I will do all in my power to help him, but I use no force in the matter. The only restriction I do enforce is, that I will have no boozing—once a fellow does that and I find it out, I bundle him off home!"

The pupils vary in age from 20 to 30, and about one in four takes the profession of agriculture seriously; the others, born with silver spoons in their mouths, and being accustomed to being fed therewith, just fritter away their time and lives. During the period of my observation, I noticed one walking around with a spade over his shoulder, and thought I had the serious-minded one. I was mistaken. He was about to dig bait (worms), which found, he would fish for eels all day. Looking over a hedge, I saw another armed with a trap and stick—he was rat-catching. Noticing my look of interrogation, the tutor said: "If he was my own son, I would ply the stick on his back. As it is, the pupils are a means to an end, and their people pay promptly, possibly glad to have them out of the way." One kept a horse and bred a few canaries, and would spend an hour debating the value of a certain make of pipe. Farmers none of them would ever be—and very poor apologies for estate agents—theirs was the opportunity which they let fly by unheeded. The tutor, a man who has had to rustle for himself, and successfully too, says, "I believe in fring every child out to do for itself when sixteen or seventeen!" And the theory is a good one, when one sees the working of the opposite principle. One thought that struck me was: These must be the young fellows some good people would have an agricultural college built for, in Manitoba, a sort of annex to the University. Young Britishers, such as these, usually have a fair knowledge of English, but little else. It was this kind of trifter that used to infest the O.A.C. halls, years ago, causing no end of bother, and were never a credit to the college, although favorites in some social circles.

That any sane person would think of using public money to provide an asylum in the shape of an agricultural college for such as these is passing belief, and yet some persons, doubtless well-meaning, but strangely lacking in knowledge of the practical, continue to urge that provision be made for the young British emigrant.

When any province in Canada establishes an agricultural college, its chief aim and object should be to benefit its own agricultural community. No college

could afford to stake its reputation on an effort at making successful farmers out of a class of moneyed Britishers. To get real benefit out of an agricultural course the student must first be a farmer, or at least have spent two or three years of actual work on a farm. As it is altogether likely the young Manitoban would attend the agricultural college during the formative stage of his character, close contact with one of these imported triflers in a residential college would be more dangerous than a contagious disease.

The farm pupils I saw pay a good sum for their pupilage—\$500 a year in house, or half that if outside. They are made very comfortable, and might, if they were so disposed, spend their time very profitably. The only way to make a farmer is to take a youth of sound common-sense and lots of energy, and put him on a farm, under the guidance of an up-to-date farmer, and have him work; teach him to take hold of anything and everything. If at the end of two or three years a course at a good, practical agricultural college can be afforded, it will be a good investment, and will tend to put a polish on the young farmer's brains which would take a long time to get otherwise. INTER PRIMOS.

**Obituary.**

Many readers of the "Advocate" will learn with deepest regret of the sudden death of James P. Stevenson, second son of Mr. A. P. Stevenson, the well-known horticultural enthusiast, of Nelson, Man. Death resulted from a kick in the abdomen received from a horse. James was just entering upon manhood, and had for some few years been devoting his attention enthusiastically to the horticultural work, while the eldest son, Robert, looked after the farm himself. Owing to Mr. Stevenson's work in connection with the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior necessitating his absence from home a great deal, entire dependence had begun to be placed on this bright, promising young man to attend to the many and important duties of the nursery. We feel sure we bespeak the feelings of many of our readers throughout the West in extending to the parents and other members of the family in their bereavement, their heartfelt sympathy, along with those of the "Advocate."

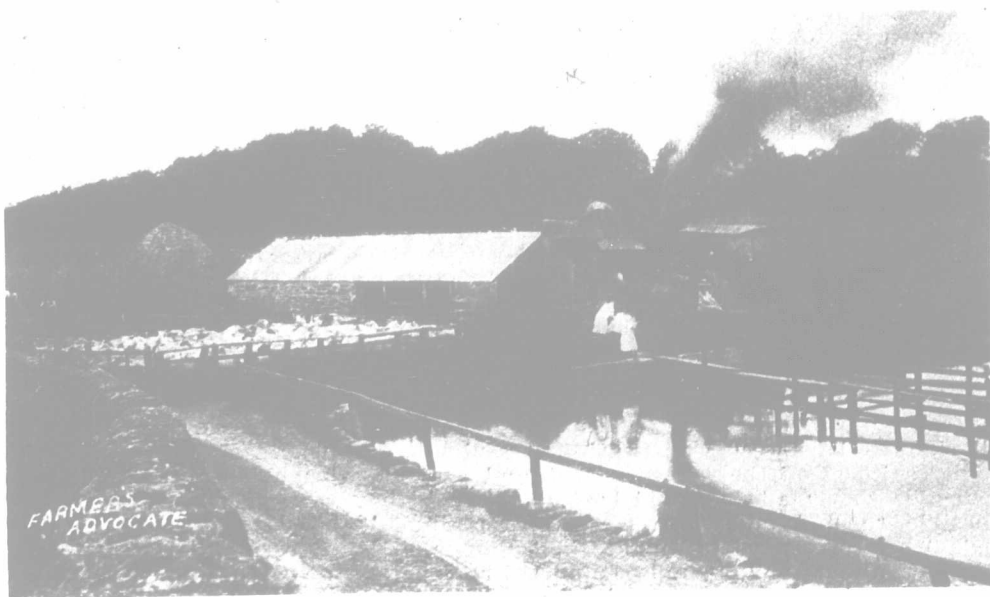
**Growing Brome Grass for Seed.**

Around Abernethy, north of Sinteluta, several of the farmers are raising Brome grass seed. W. R. Motherwell, of that neighborhood, has harvested and threshed over eleven tons of the seed this fall and reports a good crop and very fair prices. He has lately purchased a seed cleaner from the Farrell Co., Saginaw, Mich., at a cost of \$200.00, and intends running it by tread power; it is supposed to clean about one and a half tons of seed daily.

In cutting the Brome grass for seed, Mr. Motherwell advocates cutting high, leaving long stubble and allowing the sheaves to remain in the windrow for a few days, so as to cure better before stooking.

Mr. Motherwell is also quite a wheat grower, harvesting over 4,000 bushels this year, at an average of 32 bushels per acre. His oats, too, proved a good crop, amounting, in all, to 2,000 bushels.

Evidence accumulates in favor of much lower temperatures than have heretofore been employed in ripening cheddar cheese. The favorable demonstrations at the Dominion curing station, this year, will be followed by two large experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, one east and the other west. Cold curing is giving good results in Wisconsin.



VIEW ON THE CHAPELTON FARM of Messrs. Thos. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland.



### The Changing Conditions of the Range.

A recent issue of the Medicine Hat News contained an excellent article on the Passing of the Range. So fully is the question of changing conditions on the range dealt with, that we herewith reproduce extracts from it:

There is something misleading in the term which is applied by some papers to changing conditions on the range. "The Passing of the Range" is the term usually used, and it expresses more than the conditions imply. The novice when he reads of the "Passing of the Range" infers that the range business is passing away, that stock ranging is going out of existence, that it is no longer profitable, that the cattle breeders on the open range are being forced out of the business for lack of range on which to follow the trade. The term is a misnomer.

It is true that no one could live on the range, or in close touch with the stock business, and not notice that the conditions are changing somewhat. On our range we can attribute the changes to two causes: natural conditions, and an industrious Dominion Government immigration bureau.

On our range, and we claim it is the best in North America, the situation is in a complex condition. On the one hand we are getting plenty of the "small men" whom the people who write of the "passing of the range" tell us are a menace to the old-time ranchers and the "big men," and on the other hand some of the biggest ranchers in America are locating with us and putting in bands of stock which run up into the thousands; in fact, it looks as if the "big men" had just found us out, recognized a good thing, and, mostly Americans, were coming over to get into the range business in a way which means that we will have great herds, and the former home of the buffalo will become the tramping ground of the ranger and the dogie.

The "cow-puncher," perhaps there is a little more dignity in his appearance than there was ten or twenty years ago, but he has still the same spirit and open-heartedness that he possessed in the bygone days, a spirit which is bred on the open, healthful, invigorating prairies. The shooting-iron and the bowie may not be so conspicuous, but we see the leather and bearskin schapps, and the clinking spurs, the lariat and the polished stock saddle. The "whoop" may be gone, but on weighing days at the stock-yards you can see "the men of the saddle" cashing in their cheques for their output of beef.

Because a rancher breaks up the prairie and puts in a crop of oats this is taken as an indication of "the passing of the range." We think it is the outcome of natural conditions. There is a limit to the natural hay crop, and this limit is probably differently defined in different localities. Hay may be harder to get than in the past and when the rancher takes to farming he has his eye primarily upon the fodder crop. If the season is favorable and he can get grain as well as fodder he is that much to the good. If he can get fifty or one hundred loads of feed that way, it saves him that much work on the prairies gathering hay, for in this district every rancher recognizes the wisdom of making some provision for winter.

It is true that we are getting a fair share of the new settlers who are coming to the West, men who are going into the business on a small scale, men who combine ranching and farming and dairying, and who are good settlers and will no doubt make it go. It would be a peculiar year when all branches of their business would fail. This class of settlement is more particularly confined to the country between Medicine Hat and the Cypress Hills. We don't call these fellows farmers, because we believe that ranching is their first consideration. With natural conditions continuing as in the past few years they stand to do well, make good settlers and take their places in a prosperous district. Men who turn off a carload or two of beef every fall, do a little farming, and at the same time keep their band of cattle increasing in numbers, are in a fair way to become comfortably off. There are many such in the district between here and the Hills.

A few years ago the ranchers despised the dogie. He didn't have life enough in him for a rancher, he was too nishish and stubborn, you could "put him under your arm and carry him off." But here again conditions have changed. The dogie, too, has come to stay—and put dollars into the ranchman's pocket. If our dogie friend is bred right he is all right. "Dogie" is a term applied to stocker cattle brought in from some district outside the range country. If you can get your dogie over the first winter, he is all right. This week saw three trainloads of dogies shipped off the range as beef, and as four-year-olds they made as good beef as it would be possible to find on the range. One trainload of 306 head averaged in weight 1,200 pounds, and brought about \$58.50 apiece to their owners. Such sales show what is possible on the range in the stocker business. The dogie business gives the "big man" a chance. This year we could

name ten or a dozen outfits who have put in herds of a thousand head or over, and they are outfits who know the cattle business. The outlying portions of the Medicine Hat district are naturally adapted to the vocation of the big rancher, and instead of the business "passing" it is in a boom condition, just awakening, if we are to judge from the investments which are being made by such outfits as Cresswell & Day, Spencer Bros., Preuitt, Wilkinson and other Americans. When we see such investments we cannot feel that the days of the big rancher are numbered—not just for a year or two yet. Outlying from Medicine Hat—north, south, east, west, we have a most wonderful range country. Its possibilities are marvellous and its development has been phenomenal. Where only a few years ago the beef exports could be numbered in hundreds and counted by carloads, now it is numbered by thousands and counted by trainloads. Probably 11,000 head of beef cattle will leave the range this season. Did you ever figure out what it means. At a value of \$50 per head it would mean \$550,000, and when you add to that the horse business, and the mutton and wool business, it can be seen that our revenue from ranch produce is a splendid thing.

While the business is expanding, it is carried on along a safer basis. Ranchers who are into the business to stay are purchasing lands and making themselves secure. Haphazard ranching is a thing of the past. At the present time, it would be almost impossible to find a ranch where there was not great stacks of hay and feed as an offset to the inclemencies of the winter. The ranchers provide corrals and stabling and shelter, and the cattle are looked after and cared for. The "hard winter" has not the horrors of a decade ago, for the reason that better provisions are made to face it when it comes.

This year the market for cattle and horses has been more buoyant than for years. Beef is in demand, horses are in demand, and prices are good. The ranchers are getting good money for their output, if we except the sheep men, who find both wool and mutton a trifle off. Beef cattle are in fine condition, matured early, and are weighing out heavy, and early shipping has sent out several train loads for the Old Country markets.

If the British embargo is removed values will further advance; if the embargo remains and Argentine cattle are admitted, the values will depreciate. While that 27½ per cent. American duty remains we cannot hope to get into Chicago. Wool has been a poor price in Canada for some time, and this year it is lower. The sheepmen, we believe, are putting too many sheep on the Canadian range to maintain prices. The markets are at Manitoba points, Kootenay and British Columbia, and locally. If it requires 25,000 mutton sheep to fill the demand, and the ranchers produce 35,000, the prices must fall. Stocking beyond the limits of the markets, with prospects none too good in British Columbia, would seem to be working injury to the sheep business. However, we find a number of our sheepmen who do not keep their eggs all in one basket, many of them run cattle too. Raising the embargo would help the sheepmen and would give them the export market.

All through we cannot see that the range business is "passing." It is expanding, rather, there is much in conditions which is hopeful, rather than discouraging. The cattlemen are prosperous, and the business is in good shape, money is being invested, and good ranch property is valuable. A "little of the 'whoop! hurrah!'" may be getting out of the range business, but it is still a profitable and developing industry.

### Protect Farm Implements.

When an artist makes a real winter picture of a poorly-managed farm, or one from which the mortgage should have been redeemed years ago, he always shows the implements lying about, exposed to the weather. Some will be seen in the fields on the spot where they were last used, and others around the barnyard where the stock roam at will. The annual loss from this source in Canada is wonderful. An American exchange states that in that country it amounts to enough to pay the rural taxes. Why should this be true, when the cost of erecting a plain shed, large enough to hold all the machinery on an ordinary farm, means but a nominal sum? Very often there is in the barn a spare corner that can be used for the purpose. This is, of course, not quite so good as a separate house, which may be utilized at all seasons of the year, but does very well. It is the season now to devote a short period to this housing process. Let everything be gathered in; not even a harrow being left. Implements, such as plows or cultivators, having a bright surface should have such parts well coated with machine oil or other preparations calculated to prevent rust. It is a good idea also to estimate the amount of repairs to be made next year, so that they can be planned and convenient to do so. The main point to be remembered is to join the ranks of thoughtful characters, and put everything under cover.

### Crop Conditions, etc., in Cottonwood District, Assa.

In writing upon the above subject, there are so many things to take into consideration, that I am fully aware I lay myself open to correction in particulars, so bear with me if my statements do not appear to agree with those of some of your readers.

This district comprises a large area, therefore there is a great variety of soil included in that which was under crop this year. For the most part, the land is inclined to be light, without such great hummocks, separated by crevices, as on the heavier lands. There are more numerous hay sloughs, and on the cropped land there are many small sloughs which have been plowed. This land formation will readily show that in a wet season, such as last summer, there were certain drawbacks as well as advantages.

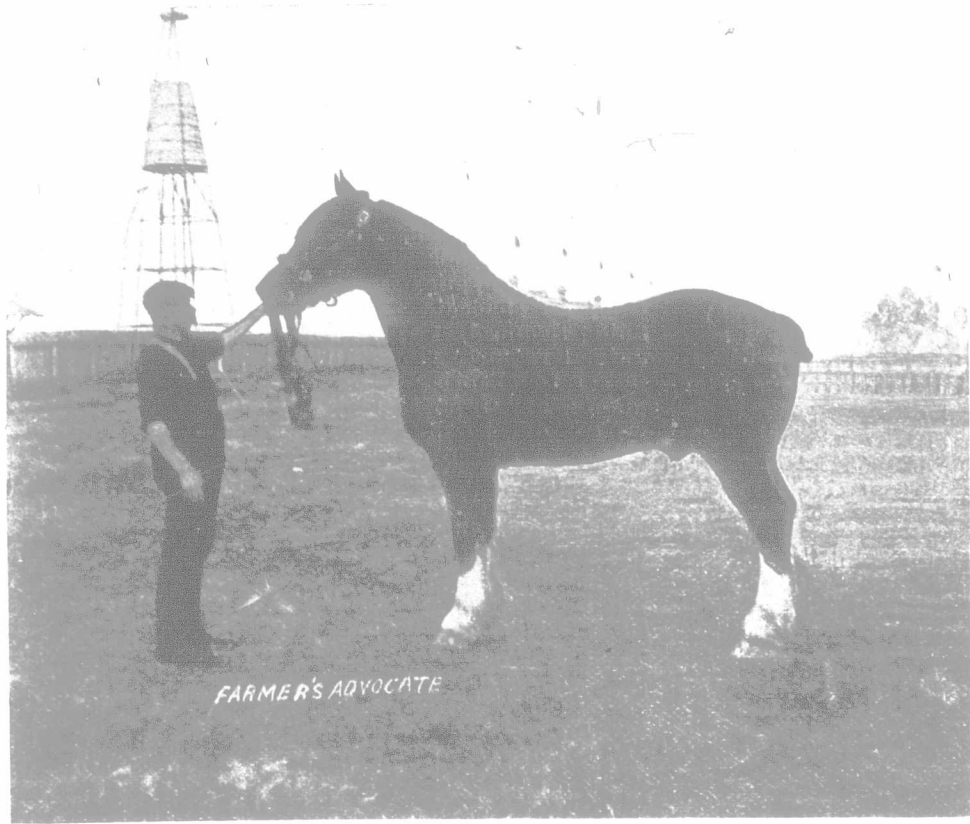
On the light soil we were able to get the seed in early, and it germinated quickly. Where it did this, and afterwards the weather became exceedingly hot before the wheat had altogether filled up, the grain became more or less shrunken, not enough, I think, to injure its quality, but sufficient to affect the yield per acre. Then in the plowed sloughs, where it was possible to sow the grain at all, the wheat did not shrink in hot weather, but continued to grow right along, consequently was later than the former in ripening, thus becoming liable to be caught by the first frost. Some of the sloughs were so full of water till late, that they could not be sown except by hand after the other wheat had come up, and this grain also got frozen. Some of the farmers cut over all their land, taking green and ripe as it came, and the general result of such cutting showed, I think, the wisdom of that course of action. Our fall weather being so free of rain, and so pleasant altogether as it has been, ripened the green wheat in the sheaf and stook, while that which was left uncut became frozen.

The average yield in this district has been large, taking all together; of wheat, as far as my knowledge goes, it is about thirty bushels to the acre. The oats have not turned out as great a yield as usual, partly because they continued growing, sending out more shoots, and these producing grain, therefore preventing the whole of the grain on the plant coming to perfection; thus diminishing the whole production of the crop. Brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) is becoming extensively grown in this region, many farmers having a large pasturage already seeded down with it. It is grand food for cattle, and they will fill up on it where one would hardly think possible, as it appears on the surface.

There was a much larger crop than ever heretofore, as far as area extends, and of course where the wheat grew on land cropped for the first year there will be wheat grown on the stubble next year. Whether such cropping is most profitable or advisable is still an open question. Time will probably show that more cultivation and manuring is necessary to keep the land free from noxious weeds, and also to maintain the fertility of the soil.

Oh, this threshing business!!! That is where the perplexity of the good housewife and her thoughtful spouse culminates. I venture to remark that there is not one household out of ten where can be obtained help sufficient to conduce to any kind of comfort along this line. Notwithstanding a remark which I remember to have seen in an article last fall in your valuable paper, I have never yet, during my twenty years' experience in this Northwest, seen the farmer's wife who is "too lazy or is unwilling" to do her best to provide for a gang of threshers. I have seen, though, scores of women who were utterly incapable, without real suffering, either in their own persons or their little families, to do the baking, cooking, washing dishes and serving meals to as many men who were so hungry and who required to be victualled so promptly. "A merciful man is merciful to his best." How about the women? The best scheme, to my mind, is the cooking enthouse. That would be most satisfactory to threshers and farmers alike, and any farmer who would demur at the extra expense incurred thereby, does not deserve to have a crop to need threshing. If this is not feasible, there might be in every neighborhood, say in an area of eight or ten miles square, a professional baker and cook, who, during the year, would be patronized by the farmers for their ordinary bread and pastry cooking, and for threshing times would accept large orders beforehand, and provide for all he could along his line. This plan would provide, in part, for the farmer who finds it so difficult to hire the help necessary for the regular housework, and would add real comfort to the backache of his homestead. There is still another plan of assistance. This would be for every pair of threshers to bring with them some bread, yeast or oil, if matters not, so that he could help out and assist to help every household where the men are working, to set tables, wash dishes, prepare beds, and bring wood and water, and get the wash, the woman could do the cooking, the washing and cooking, besides the bread, yeast or oil, and should not forget or overlook





**KING OF THE CLYDES [2569] (10786).**

First-prize and sweepstakes draft stallion at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902. PROPERTY OF HON. THOS. GREENWAY, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 817.)

the trouble of the goodman in procuring harvest and labor help on his farm. These harvest excursions have been a great help, but they are only a temporary expedient. Ontario farmers are already crying out against our drawing all the laborers out here, and this year numbers came from our cousins across the border, which is hardly the fair thing, "Robbing Peter to pay Paul." The Government, or the C.P.R., or some corporate body, should send competent men or women, some who are experienced in this country's needs, and who are well informed on general lines, as well as capable business people and quick at discerning characteristics, to the old countries of Europe, to certain localities which should be designated, so one would not clash with another. Let them take bona-fide orders for servants, men and women both, and engage them for certain positions, so there would be no disappointments on either side. They should bring them, as they would a cargo or any other merchandise, and deliver them "right side up with care." Let this be set about as soon as or before the New Year, and carried out systematically. I venture to say that it would be a great benefit to many good men and women across the salt water, as well as to our Northwest men of agriculture. The "Farmer's Advocate" even might try a venture themselves, and not find it a losing business. RESIDENT, West Assa.

**North Brandon Crop Report.**

The crop of 1902 in this district has been safely garnered and threshed, and is now a matter of history. The weather for harvesting was all that could be desired, and the result, generally speaking, satisfactory. It was difficult to put in the crop last spring, owing to the ground being so saturated with rain and melting snow. The sloughs and depressions were so full of water that the horses frequently got mired. Many found it impossible to get in all the seed intended, as spring plowing was hard work on horses and men, and very few had much fall plowing done, so the land did not get the usual amount of cultivation. The rains continued, and land intended for wheat had to be sown with oats and land laid out for oats had to be summer-fallowed; on this farm we were sowing oats till the middle of June. The weather for the growing crop was most favorable, and the prospects were promising for a larger yield than that of last year. Possibly no one ever saw more luxuriant growth. The wheat on the summer-fallow stood 5 ft. 6 in. high, and as thick as it could grow; too heavy to ripen rapidly or give a phenomenal yield. As far as your correspondent can learn, the yield per acre was about the same as that of last year, wheat 25 bushels and oats 50 bushels per acre; quality very fair.

Harvesting began in North Brandon about the 26th August. The wheat on spring and fall plowing was fairly well cut before the frost, early in September; indeed, all the wheat was ready for cutting then. Although the damage from frost was slight, it was enough to lower the grade, but as we have had no frost since 1892, we have little cause to complain.

Labor was scarce and wages higher than ever before, but we got all the help needed without much trouble. Although fewer men came from the east this year, they were of a good class, accustomed to farm work. Wages ranged from

neighbors adjoining bought a complete outfit for this season's work, a 20 H. P. portable engine and a 60-in. Toronto Advance, 36-in. cylinder. We have between us about three sections, nearly all under cultivation, and the idea is to do our own threshing only. We were late in getting the machine delivered, but we threshed our crops from stook as fast as we could stack. The experiment is highly satisfactory, and doubtless many others will do likewise. Your correspondent would have to pay nearly as much for threshing this year at combine rates as his share of the outfit will cost; with a fair crop another year the whole will be paid, by laying aside for that purpose what the bare threshing would cost. Then we can thresh when we are ready, and help each other through. If threshers combine, is it not time for farmers to unite also?

The present crop, although a good one, was an expensive one to handle. The seeding was tedious, the cutting difficult, particularly the fallow, as about half a swarth was all the binder would take. It was hard to thresh owing to the long, tangled sheaves; in fact, we had straw enough for 60 bushels of wheat.

North Brandon.

D. McEWEN.

**Another Horse Show.**

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, held in the Palmer House, Toronto, on Nov. 3rd, the question of holding a stallion show early in February was taken up and discussed in the presence of representatives from the Hackney, Shire and Clydesdale Associations. It was pointed out that the spring show annually held in Toronto, came too late in the season for purchasers to secure stallions for the spring season. If the best interests of breeders and importers in this country was to be furthered, a show must be held much earlier. Prospective buyers from the Northwest would come down, if reduced railway rates could be arranged, and there was no reason why a successful exhibition might not be carried on. It was finally agreed to take definite steps, and a definite date early in the month mentioned will

\$10.00 to \$50.00 per month, and from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per day, board included. The labor and the threshing problems have become serious ones for the Western farmer, with wheat at present prices. Threshers have been raising prices from time to time, and have now combined to charge a uniform rate, viz.: 4c. for oats and 5c. for wheat, when threshed from the stack, and 7c. and 8c. when it is stook threshing. In 1899 we had stook threshing done for 2½c. and 3c. The present scale of charges is too heavy a toll to pay. As stated, labor so much higher, binder twice 1½c. per lb., the farmer's margin is a slender one.

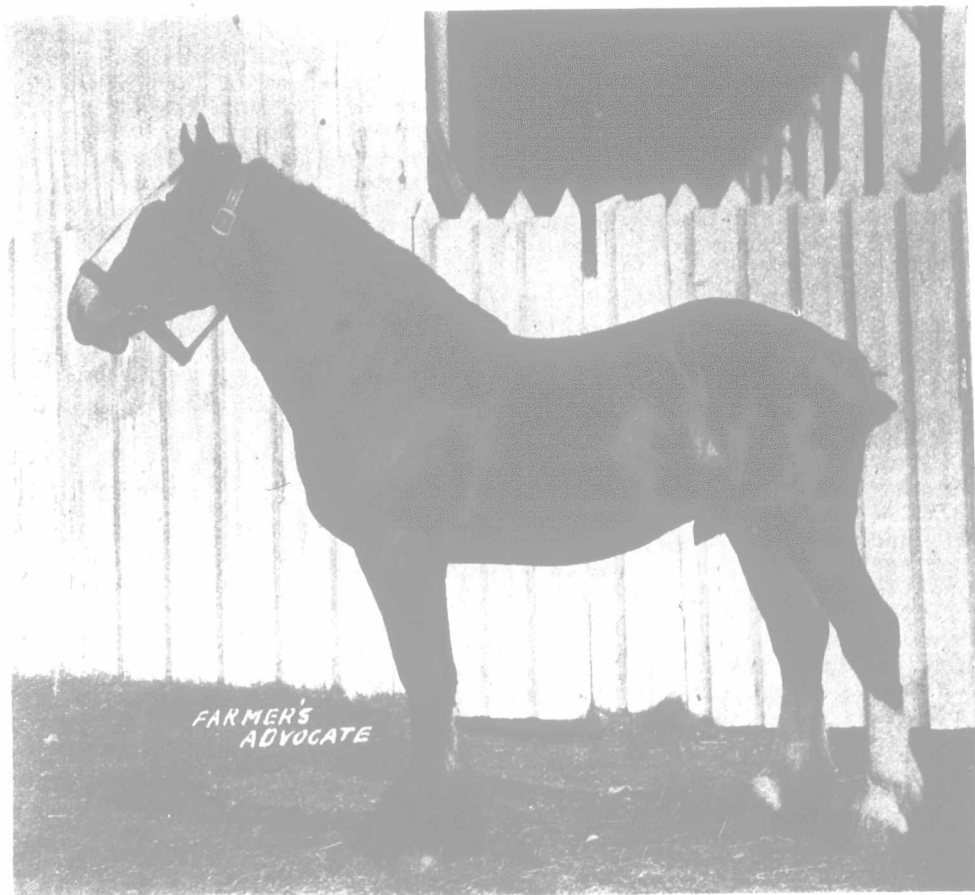
see the first winter stallion show in Canada. One thousand dollars was forthwith set apart by the Canadian Association, and at a subsequent meeting of the Clydesdale directors five hundred more was added.

It was decided that nothing but stallions be shown, and these only of the heavy draft classes. There is, hence, no reason why it should in any way injure the annual spring event. The place for holding the show has not yet been decided, but some have suggested Grand's Repository as a suitable place. However, this will be settled later. The main thing to horsemen is that there is going to be a show, and the Canadian Association mean to make it a success.

**Selection of the Beef Sire.**

To combine the butcher's, feeder's and breeder's needs, large scale, strong constitution, great wealth of natural flesh and early maturity must be had, and to insure satisfactory improvement in any herd, the stock bull must be typical of the breed, with abundance of masculinity. Sires that have proved to be outstanding in leaving a lasting impression of their individuality on their offspring have had a determined expression, indicating strength and boldness, and an active, vigorous temperament, which is also an evidence of virility and proves that the animal is strong and fully formed in all regions which have to do with the powers of vitality and reproduction. Excellence of girth is another very essential point; the ribs must be long and well arched, giving abundance of room for the vital organs and great storage capacity for food. Ample natural provision in these parts indicates ability to utilize large quantities of food, and augurs well for rapid progress in fattening. A straight, broad back, and wide, thick loin, assures a large percentage of the most valuable cuts, so should be carefully noted while purchasing. The rump must be long, level and smooth, with muscular thigh development, thick and low, also full, well-rounded quarters; short legs, with good strong bone, are also needed, and the mellow, mossy coat as evidence of a thrifty, vigorous, flesh-forming disposition. Style, finish and general beefing attributes must be freely indicated by the general characteristics of the male, as evidence of his ability to transmit these to his progeny.

Two of the most difficult points to build up are, first, ribs that start from the spine in a downward direction (instead of arching out), giving a wedge shape to the upper third of the chest; and, second, ribs, although fairly long, yet deficient at the lower end, causing a curve upward in under line immediately back of the fore legs; these two defects are harder to breed out than any others, except, perhaps, downright bad shoulders. A drooping rump can be brought right with two judicious crosses, but the defects of a narrow chest and flat ribs and tucked-up foreflank are caused by deficient vital organs within, and as the enlargement of these organs requires many strong crosses to grade up, be very careful in this point in making your selection.



**GOLDEN CHARM.**

Clyde-dale stallion, two years old. Winner of first prize at Western Fair, London, 1902. IMPORTED AND OWNED BY BAWDEN & M'DONNELL, EXETER, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 851.)



### Flock Notes.

Now is the time, before winter sets in, to treat the sheep for the eradication of ticks. It will pay well for doing, whether it appears to be necessary or not. It will pay in the assured health and thrift of the flock, and in the increased growth and weight of wool and mutton. If neglected now, the result may be a shabby-looking and emaciated flock before spring. It doesn't pay to feed these blood-suckers, and while they are at work more food will be required to keep up the condition of the flock. The operation of pouring from a coffee pot a solution of one of the advertised sheep dips is easily practicable at any time in December, and if carefully performed may be made quite effectual. To make rapid progress in the work, three men or boys are required. One to hold the sheep, one to part the wool, and one to pour the liquid, which should be kept and applied warm, as it will run more freely over the skin in that condition and prove most effectual. The sheep is first set upon its rump, the wool parted at intervals of four or five inches on neck and belly, then turning first on one side, then on the other, opening the wool in streaks, and pouring in enough of the dip to run along the skin, covering the spaces between the openings, lastly standing the sheep on its feet, open the wool the entire length of the back, from tail to forelock, and pour in freely of the liquid, which will thus cover all the surface of the skin. As a rule, one quart of the liquid is sufficient for an ordinary-sized sheep, but if more is required to make the operation thorough, it should not be grudged. It is well, before commencing this operation, to prepare for it by first, with the shears, squaring the tails of the sheep and clipping away any dirt that may have accumulated.

It is well to avoid too sudden a change from succulent to dry food when sheep are taken into winter quarters. If roots are not available, let the sheep run out by day on the pastures. Indeed, this is good practice for the in-lamb ewe flock at any time in winter when fields are bare of snow. It may not be good for the pasture, but some field that is to be plowed in spring may be thus utilized. Exercise is essential to the production of strong, healthy lambs.

It is well to make sure that the ram in use is proving sure. If the indications are that he is not, it may be better to make a change before it is too late. It sometimes happens that a ram that is not sure at the beginning of the season is more sure later on, but if a considerable proportion of the ewes return the third time it is time for a change.

In all well-managed flocks, the breeding ewes and the last-spring lambs are kept in separate lots, and the latter more liberally fed. If there are a few aged ewes that require better feeding than the younger ones, these may be fed with the lambs, but there is no profit, as a rule, in keeping ewes that are over five years old or whose teeth have failed them. Salt should be kept in a box in the sheep pen at all times, so that they may take it at will.

### Quality.

Quality is a word much used in reference to live stock, and yet, perhaps, not very fully understood. Many men know well what they understand by quality, but would be at a loss to define it in words. Prof. Mumford, in a bulletin recently issued from the Illinois Experiment Station, gives the following definition, which is worthy of careful study:

"Quality may be considered, first as a general quality, and second as a quality of flesh and condition of the animal. General quality in the fat steer is indicated by a medium-sized, fine, clean-cut, broadly-featured head, bearing ears of moderate size and texture; short legs, with clean, fine bone; a fine, nicely tapering tail; fine hair; a pliable skin of medium thickness; and smooth, well-rounded outlines.

"The quality of beef depends largely upon the condition of the animal. By condition we refer to the degree of fatness of a bullock. It should not be assumed, however, that the highest quality of beef is obtained in the fattest beast. The best beef is obtained from seasons for fattening a steer, when, when dressed, there will be a moderate amount of offal and other waste. If things being equal, will dress out more carcasses than a half-fat or thin steer. In the fat animal the percentage of waste, which from their very nature, is increased to the minimum. Second, the fatness of the meat shall be rendered more palatable and of better flavor by the deposit of a certain amount of substance. Third, in order to obtain the best opening of the meat, as a rule, the animal should be pastured and lacking the fatness of a fat animal, will rot before it was dressed.

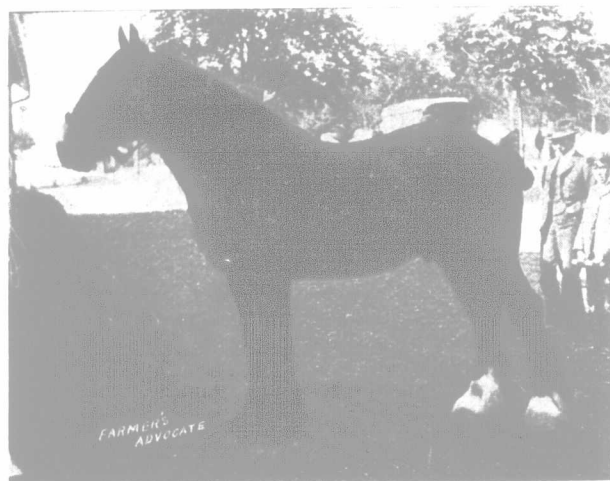
### Crop Review of Brandon District.

It is, perhaps, not out of the way at this season of the year, and before the facts have become effaced from our memories, to take a brief survey of the conditions under which we have grown and harvested the banner crop of 1902.

The condition of the land in the spring, although favorable for germination, was not just as solid in some places as it might have been to carry horses and machinery. Some of the low spots had to be left unsown, while others were drowned out by June rains. This pulled the acreage down slightly, but the excellent germination made up for it. In fact, I don't think I ever saw a year when fewer grains remained unspouted. This fact, coupled with the copious rains, produced the enormous crop of straw, which, in many cases, was a real drawback rather than an advantage. It is a well-established fact that the thicker grain stands the more liable it is to lodge, and this year nearly all lodged grain was frozen. On the whole, summer-fallows were somewhat of a disappointment, for while there was straw enough for fifty or sixty bushels per acre, the wheat turned out very little more than from the lighter straw of spring and fall plowing. Threshers, especially, growled about the straw, it being light and hard to feed. Some days they barely made expenses. Of course, I am speaking now of heavy land. On light, sandy soil the results would be somewhat different.

It is really surprising, after all the hurrah about the crop, how little No. 1 hard there is in the country, the bulk of the wheat grading northern or frozen.

The average yield of wheat will be close on thirty bushels per acre. In some cases forty bushels and over were grown. Oats also gave a splendid yield; while all grains were singularly free from rust or smut. The quality of the straw for feed is away ahead of what it has been for a number of years. It is practically free from



**LAVENDER 11394, IMP.**  
Clydesdale stallion, two years old; sired by Glanzier 10353,  
by Mains of Airies.  
IMPORTED AND OWNED BY SMITH & RICHARDSON,  
COLUMBUS, ONT.

rust, smut or weeds, and, as the head ripened ahead of the straw, it was cut on the green side and is of high nutritive value.

The real problem of farming in Manitoba has come up this year as never before—the labor question. We have got to admit that we are "up against it" and "up against it hard." It is about time every farmer would do a little solid thinking along this line. Taking into consideration the influx of settlers and the increased acreage resulting, in five years we shall require forty or fifty thousand extra men for the harvest months. Even this year, we are so short-handed that, had not the fall been an exceptional one, during which not one day was lost from wind or wet, thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of wheat would have gone to waste. As it is, hundreds of acres of wheat are still in the stook with snow lying on them. It is entirely out of the question to import annually, for a few months in the year, a whole army of men. There is only one solution to the problem—we must give them steady employment the year round. To do this, part of the land will be seeded down, more live stock kept and hoe crops grown. The large areas of summer-fallow will be reduced, and instead of land producing a crop every second year or two years out of three, some kind of crop will be produced every year.

We may boast of having the finest wheat producing country in the world, but our boasting will do us little good unless we meet and surmount every adverse condition. It will be better to meet these conditions when they first present themselves rather than wait till some distresses us with thousands of bushels rotting on the ground or want of hands to harvest it.

Now, about prospects for next year's crop? Early plowed summer fallow, whose surface cultivation was kept up to conserve the moisture, had a good show for a heavy crop, while the summer fallow and fall plows have had very little moisture in the ground. Unless there are

heavy rains in the spring there will be difficulty in getting the grain to germinate in such ground. The best results next year will be gained by those who leave the stubble to collect the snow, and plow in the spring.  
H. V. C.  
Brandon District, Man.

### What We Should Eat.

At a recent meeting of the Household Economic Association, Mrs. Corey gave a paper on albuminous foods. She defined a perfect food as one which supplied to the body, in proper proportion, all elements which its tissues, solids and fluids required. Every active tissue in plant and animal requires nitrogen. Plants alone have the power to absorb nitrogen, and so from these plants, and from the animals that live on them, we get our supply.

Foods which contain nitrogen were called proteids, the word proteid meaning, "I take first rank." The chief proteid foods have the albuminoids found in milk, eggs, gluten of wheat, and in vegetables. In speaking of milk, the interesting information was elicited that the scum forming on the top of boiling milk was very nutritious and should not be thrown away. It consisted of lact albumen, coagulated by the heat, a thin skin of altered casein and some entangled fat globules.

Cheese is remarkable as presenting a large amount of nutrient in a small bulk, one pound of cheese containing as much nitrogenous food as two pounds of meat, and as much fat as three.

The second albuminous food on the list is the white of eggs, on the subject of which we get some interesting information. "The beaten white encloses air in small bubbles; the heat of cooking expands the air and makes the walls of the air bubbles firm, hence their power of leavening or causing cakes to rise." Hard-boiled eggs are the most indigestible albumen known.

Thirdly, the gluten or albumen in wheat came in for its share of notice. "Fill a bag with wheaten flour and knead it under running water, the starch of the flour will all be washed away as a milky stream, while the gluten remains in the bag as a stringy, sticky, yellowish mass. In the desire to obtain a fine white flour, all the gluten is removed, leaving nothing but starch. In baking, this gluten coagulates, very much as the white of an egg does in boiling.

Fourthly, the writer spoke of the albumen of living muscle or myosin. "In grass," she said, "there are the chemical constituents of albumen and fibrin, but even if we were capable of assimilating them, we should be kept half our waking hours eating enough to sustain us, but nature has come to our assistance and perfected a process by which the ox munches the grass at his leisure, and supplies us with the perfect albumen and fibrin, minus the enormous amount of waste which the grass contains."

The lean of meat has, weight for weight, about five times as much protein as milk; the flesh of fowls, especially wild fowl, has, on an average, more protein than beef, that of fish less. In making beef broth, the hotter the water, the richer would be the broth and the poorer the meat. "In stewing, if the broth and the meat are to be used, the process is quite different from boiling; the meat is cut in small pieces, and instead of being quickly plunged into the boiling water, should be put into cold water, in order that the juices may be dissolved; the temperature should be slowly raised until it reaches 180 F., where it should be kept some hours. Treated in this way, the broth would be rich and meat tender and juicy.

Lastly, the legumes were dealt with. "They are deficient in fats," she said, "that is why we combine beans and bacon, green peas and ham. For open-air workers, legumes are equal to meat in their nutritive qualities, a fact worth noting with the present high price in meats. Owing to the fact that they dry very hard, they should be soaked twenty-four hours, after which they should be boiled gently in soft water, since the lime and magnesia in hard water form insoluble compounds with legumes. There is no product in the animal kingdom so nutritious as beans, while the comparative cost is greatly in favor of a leguminous diet."

### Comparative Digestibility of Milk.

The Maryland Experiment Station, after an elaborate series of experiments to determine the comparative digestibility of raw, pasteurized and cooked milk, have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. Raw milk is more easily digested when fed to calves than either pasteurized or cooked milk.
2. Contrary to theory, cooked milk when fed to the calves used in these experiments caused violent scouring in the majority of trials.
3. A majority of physicians in charge of children's hospitals corresponded with, favored the use of raw milk for infants when the milk is known to be in perfect condition, but favored pasteurizing under ordinary conditions.
4. With one exception, all the physicians corresponded with discourage the use of cooked or sterilized milk for infant feeding.
5. The milk was found to be as digestible as when raw milk.



### Relationship of the Show-ring to Horse Breeding.

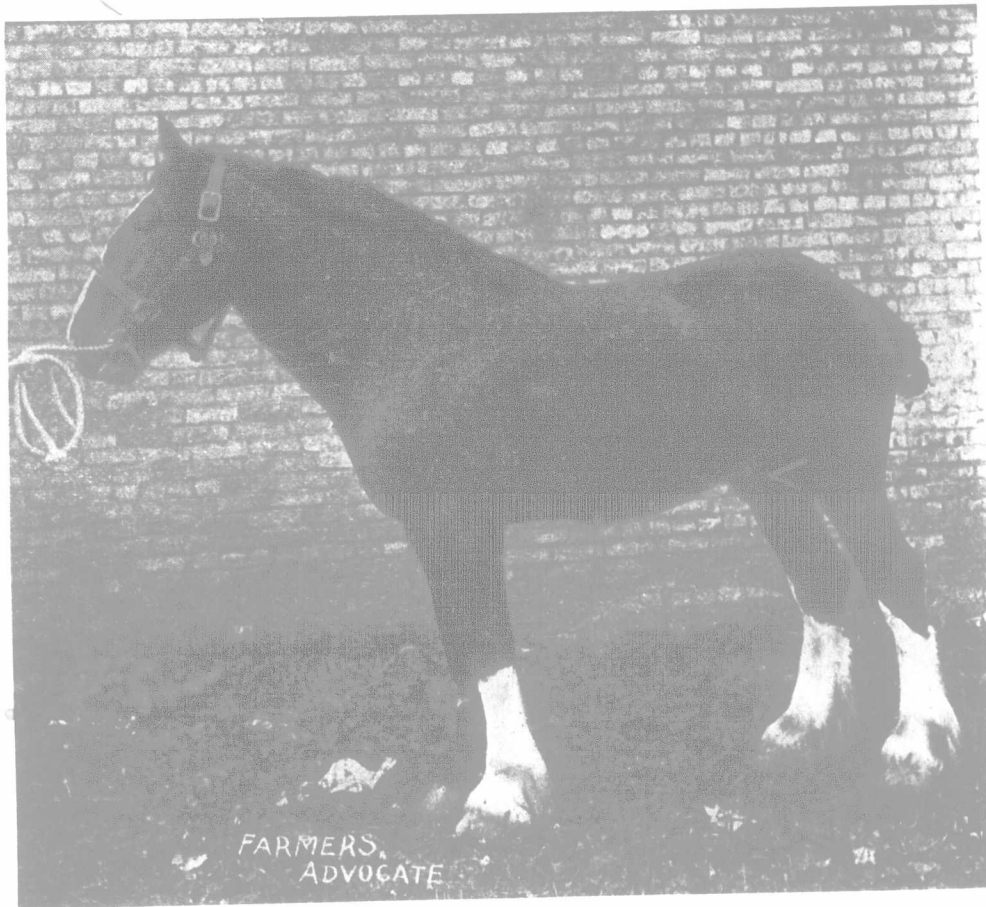
That horse-breeding as an industry is influenced by the show-ring none will deny. There is, probably, no way in which a person who is breeding horses for the market can advertise so well and so cheaply as by exhibiting his stock in the ring. The main object in giving prizes for the different classes of horses is, or should be, to encourage the production of good animals of each class. The make-up of the prize list indicates the ideas held by the exhibition board, or the committee of the board whose special duty it is, year after year, to revise the horse list, as to what classes or breeds are of the most importance. It goes without saying that the larger the prizes are the more likelihood there will be for breeders to endeavor to produce animals good enough to win. While many exhibitors say that they do not care for the prizes, that all they want is the glory in winning and the advertising that they gain, it will be noticed that few forget to call upon the treasurer for their winnings, and, also, that where the prizes are large there is usually a larger and better field of entries than where they are small. The prizes should be given for classes that the market demands, and in stallion classes, for horses that by their individuality and breeding are likely to produce marketable animals. The personal prejudices of members of the revising committee should be laid aside when the prize list is being arranged. Prominence should be given to the classes that command the highest prices in the public market and that can be raised with profit by the producer. Care should be taken that the wording be such that no ambiguity as to the class intended may exist. For instance, in some prize lists we notice a class for road or carriage horses; in others, a class for carriage horses, Standard-breds and others; again, carriage horses, all breeds of light horses eligible, etc. Now, where the wording is such, neither the exhibitors nor judges (and, I think I may include the committee itself) can have any clear idea as to what kind of a horse is wanted or should win. The road horse and the carriage horse are essentially different animals, and cannot be judged by comparison. I have seen a large field of horses competing in such classes where there were stallions, geldings and mares, including all classes of light horses, as the Standard-bred, Thoroughbred, Hackney, French Coach, German Coach, Cleveland Bay, etc.

Such conditions as this cause a great deal of confusion and, in most cases, a great deal of dissatisfaction. While the class in the prize list calls for carriage horses, it also states that all breeds and classes are eligible, which implies that the judging may be done from any standpoint, and the awarding of the prizes will depend to a great extent upon the individual prejudices of the judge. If he should judge from a Standard-bred standpoint no reasonable objection could be taken, or he may select the carriage or any other standard with equal justice. Again, stallions should not compete with mares and geldings, but where the conditions do not state this, the man who chooses to exhibit his stallion can justly claim that he is eligible. In order to avoid dissatisfaction and confusion, the wording should be such that there can be no doubt about the breed or class that is wanted. Even in the prize lists of our largest exhibitions the wording of the classes for ponies is usually not sufficiently definite. The conditions generally read "Pony in harness, not over 14½." Now, this should be considered definite, but the question arises, "What is a pony?" Exhibitors will claim that any animal not over the specified height is a pony, and hence, eligible to compete. This certainly is wrong. An undersized horse is not a pony, but a little horse, a misfit, a freak of nature. Some of these little fellows are very handsome, smart, attractive and speedy, with good action, very desirable animals for certain purposes. They have, in many cases, better style and action than real ponies, and, we notice, they generally win the prizes over ponies that may compete with them. I have no fault to find if a society choose to give a class for these little horses, but I object to allowing them to carry off the awards that are advertised for ponies. In order that an animal may be truly eligible to compete in the pony class, he should be a pure-bred of some of the recognized classes of ponies, or a cross between pure-breds of two breeds where breed is not mentioned. Where it is desirable to make a class for the little horses, the class should read, horses under a certain height, and, of course, ponies would not be eligible, as if we insist that a small horse is not a pony, we must also maintain that a pony is a pony and not a small horse.

Another point that I would like to refer to is, I do not consider it wise for any society to make classes for stallions that are not pure-bred. In the heavy classes this is seldom done now. Some years ago prizes were given for general-purpose and agricultural stallions, but these have been cut out of most, if not all, prize lists. In light horses this is not the case. There is usual-

ly a class for "carriage stallions" where breed is not mentioned. In this class we see the produce of the several breeds, viz., Thoroughbred, Standard-bred, road horse, Hackney, and the various breeds of coach horses. The dams of these horses are, in most cases, of impure breeding. We admit that sires of all breeds mentioned are capable of producing high-class carriage horses if intelligently mated, and the fact is patent that all our horses of this class are sired by these stallions, but at the same time we claim that a horse bred in this way, while he may be a typical carriage horse himself, has not the purity of breeding that is desirable in a sire. He, being of impure breeding, when mated with a mare of mixed blood will probably produce a nondescript. This is not a fancy, observation proves it to be a fact. It is seldom that we see the produce of one of these carriage stallions a winner in good company. Hence, I think it would be wise for exhibitions to exclude from the prize list all stallions of cross or mixed breeding.

The work of the judge or judges in the ring also has more or less influence upon the breeder. In order that justice may be done to exhibitors, and instruction given to the public, it is necessary that those who are judging be men of ability. They should be thoroughly conversant with the desirable characteristics of the different breeds and classes, and their work should be consistent in order that exhibitors and spectators may see what the market requires in horses of specific classes. If a breeder or prospective breeder has a definite idea of what he wants to produce, he has learned the first lesson of a successful breeder,



**MOSSTROOPER CHAMPION [3346].**  
Two-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Winner of second prize, Toronto Exhibition, 1902.  
IMPORTED AND EXHIBITED BY DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.

and if he be not already informed on this point, the show-ring should be the place for him to acquire the knowledge. When the prize list is properly prepared the competent judge is in a position to do consistent work, but where such classes as have been cited exist, his work must, of necessity, be confusing. "WHIP."

### Another Charge Against Dogs.

Hog cholera, it is said, has cost Iowa and South Dakota, in times past, as much as \$30,000,000 a year. In support of his idea that hog cholera is communicated by hogs, Dr. S. A. Brown says:

"My own investigation has shown me that the disease is almost invariably spread by dogs. The farmer who has no dogs is a rarity, but there is one here and there, and he has no cholera among his hogs. It is well known that whenever a dog finds a carcass, he rolls upon it so as to get the carrion into his hair. What he does it for is unknown to the writer. He goes home with every hair of his body charged with whatever is contagious after the death of the animal, and so persistent as to last at times for two years. Let one hog die of cholera, and every dog within a radius of many miles will find the carcass and load himself with infection. Dogs often travel with a female great distances, being away from home days at a time. They have great opportunities to find and carry disease. When they are at home, their constant delight is to worry and nag the swine."

### The Camera as an Educator in Animal Form.

BY J. M'CAIG.

In the study of live stock, lessons are given in the judging of animals, and stock-judging contests are an attractive feature of agricultural exhibitions. The practice is one that might be profitably adopted more generally.

There is no greater aid in late times to the making of ideas, objective and real, than the camera, and the advances made in the art in late years have been wonderfully rapid and telling. This is manifest, above all, by a comparison of the lifelike pictures of animals in modern journals and stock-books with those in books and papers of twenty-five or thirty years ago. The latter, of course, are from plates that have been made from drawings, and cannot be as true as actual photographs. But it appears as though the artist had not been allowed to do his work freely and truly, for the pictures are mere caricatures. The lines are stiff and the figures are full of exaggerations, which have been probably prompted by the wishes of the owners of the animals.

There are many features of photography which make it a valuable supplemental means of instruction in live stock. It is especially so if the student of stock himself manipulates the camera. It is the study of the photographer of his own stock to place the subject in an advantageous position with respect to his strong features. A strong front may be well brought out by placing the animal in a good position to emphasize this point. Similarly, a good side or rear effect may be studied in the same way. The heightening of effect with respect to any of these properties involves concentrated attention to the excellencies presented, and so brings the observer to a realization of the particular excellencies. A good general effect is likewise sometimes sought with the same profit to the eye. In short, the study of the best presentation of an animal to the camera means an instruction in both general and analytic judgment, and both methods must be combined to incorporate in the mind a body of complete and accurate knowledge and appreciation of correct animal form.

The presentation of figures on a flat surface, such as a leaf of paper, has some advantages over the study of an actual animal, for it brings out general lines which are lost sight of in the attention one pays to individual features when one is right beside an animal. It cannot be said, on the other hand, that turns and curves of the body are lost sight of, for in a good picture these are brought out by light and shade.

Though a photographer may seek to bring out good features, there is no fraud in the work, for the camera presents exactly what is before it. There is nothing in the picture that is not in the reality. By the camera, the instruction to be got from the study of exhibition animals is made the common property of agricultural readers, and is handed down to posterity to suggest either imitation or improvement in the ideal of the observer and breeder.

Sir Wm. Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada, announces a surplus of \$5,000 in his department for the current year, in place of the perennial deficits of the past. The time would seem opportune to inaugurate free rural mail delivery, and thus extend the advantages of better service to the agricultural community.

Late reports from Liverpool show that Danish butter still tops the British markets, at 118s.; "finest Irish creamery" next, at 110s., and choice Canadian creamery in third place, at 104s.



### Farm Sitings.

The frozen wheat may better be fed to the hogs or steers than put on the market at 30 or 40 cents.

Give the poultry a chance to convert some of that buttermilk and small wheat into good fresh eggs, and Xmas turkey.

See whether the old horse needs his teeth filed before giving him up to the straw pile and prairie. A little attention to this matter may mean much more useful work from the old friend.

If the sheep are not thriving, see that they are not infested with ticks. Now is the time to give these pests their "quietus."

Many people have been disappointed this fall in not getting wells drilled as soon as they were promised by their representatives in the Territorial Government. "Put not your confidence in Princes."

This year the loss incurred by waiting for the railway companies to bring cars should be carefully noted. Those needing cars next year will see to it that their orders are in early in the season.

The 9-cent margin made by the elevator companies is a pretty nice plum, eh! No wonder that new elevators are springing up all over the country, whether they are welcome or not.

Now that the feeding steers are nicely started, gradually increase their ration, at the same time remembering that cleanliness and comfort are wonderful helps towards increase of gains. Make much beef this winter on this "clean-comfort" ration.

How about that manure pile? It is not hard frozen yet, and the hauling is good; better run it out. You'll not get a cheaper time for that kind of work.

Keep the poultry fairly warm and give them exercise through compulsory scratching for their grain feed; combine this with liberal rations and early eggs will be enjoyed at your home.

Improve the long winter evenings by studying the different branches of agriculture, live stock in particular. You will find it exceedingly interesting to carefully read up the origin and history of the breed you most appreciate. Knowledge is power; store some up these evenings.

See that the young stock are kept growing. Lack of feed now will have to be doubled later to produce the same gains, and even then the stunted animal will not equal what it otherwise would. There is no other period in an animal's life that will equal the first year for economical returns. Make cheap gains; keep the young stock growing.

Those who have colts or range horses to break will find them more useful next spring if they begin now to get them used to the harness. Use strong harness and be very careful that every strap is secure, then seek some comparatively quiet spot for the first few lessons, for if a good impression is formed at first, the colt will rarely ever act as ugly after. Give the greatest possible care to every detail for the first few times. You will be well repaid.

### The Future of Beekeeping.

In his annual address at the Denver convention, a few weeks ago, the president, speaking of the future of beekeeping, said "The history of kindred industries will be the history of beekeeping. First came discovery, invention and development; then came specialty; and now comes organization and co-operation. Organization has already done much for beekeeping. It has fostered a fraternal spirit, helped to scatter apicultural wisdom from ocean to ocean, protected its members from unjust persecution and secured favorable legislation.

Honey may never be higher in price than it is now, but it will be produced at less cost. The continued development of specialty, and of organization, will lessen the cost of production. The number of bees will be increased, but not the number of beekeepers.

Commercial beekeeping will be in the hands of specialists, men who have carefully selected and adapted to their respective localities, of men who keep enough bees to fully employ their hands, their brains and their capital. And when the men there will be complete organization and co-operation."

### Large Farms and Their Management.

Six miles north and four east of Carberry will be found the homestead of W. P. McRae, where for the last 19 years he has farmed successfully.

During that time, with one exception, the yearly average of his wheat crop never went below 18 bus. per acre, his highest average being 40 bus., and that year 50 acres averaged 45½. Of the 480 acres composing this farm, 400 were under cultivation this season. Last year \$4,112 worth of wheat was sold, besides other grain, and the good quality of the product is evident when it is known that almost invariably the price received for the wheat was equal to that paid for No. 1 hard.

The rotation practiced on this farm is three wheat crops followed by one of oats, and then summer-fallowing or seeding to grass.

Mr. McRae believes in only cutting one crop of timothy and that early, plowing soon after and again sowing to wheat. By this method he claims that a better sample is produced, with less straw. Regarding summer-fallowing, plowing once and cultivating frequently is preferred, but of course where the land is very weedy it becomes necessary to plow twice.

This year's crop was put in with 9 horses and two seeders; one a 22-shoe drill and the other a 23. It was harvested with two binders and three relays of horses, thus keeping the machines running steady. Mr. McRae advocates fall plowing for wheat, but spring plowing gives him good results with oats. He has tried pure-bred cattle on a small scale and finds them very profitable, yet he bends most of his energies to wheat raising, and in that line, as will be seen, has been very successful.

His advice to newcomers is: Mind your own affairs, do your work well, keep down expenses, and then even should you have little to start with, riches will come in this country.



FARM HOME OF WM. McRAE, KERFOOT, MANITOBA.

### JOHNSTON BROS., MIAMI.

J. & R. Johnston's farm is situated south-west of Carman, and contains 640 acres of good sandy loam, with an additional quarter-section of hay land three miles farther south. This farm is well adapted for stock, a creek running through the center from east to west, and Messrs. Johnston in fencing this section have so arranged it that each field has a water supply. A systematic rotation, which includes grain, grass and rape, is being followed with good results. Johnston Bros. do not approve of bare fallow to the extent that many do, but prefer working that portion during the early summer, similar to good fallowing; then seeding with rape and pasturing it off during the late fall months. In this way the weeds are kept in check as well as by fallowing, and most of the plant food, which during the later part of the season would be lost through nitrication on the bare fallow, is converted into rape, and this again into beef and manure, enriching both pocket and land, and at the same time packing the soil, thus putting it in better condition for a seedbed than the bare fallow. Of course, this plan is only suitable where mixed farming is followed. The grass mixture used on this farm is four pounds timothy, three pounds bromegrass, three pounds rye grass and one pound alsike or white clover per acre. This mixture is giving very good results, and is fed three years, and sometimes four, before being broken up. Alsike clover is doing fair, wintering well when covered with snow. About half of section is usually under grass. This year's grain crop was 250 acres wheat, 50 oats and barley. Messrs. Johnston usually keep over seventy head of cattle and quite a number of horses. An artesian well supplies good water for the buildings, and a splendid windbreak of planted trees, chiefly maples, with some birch and cotton-

wood—forms a protection on the north. Shallow plowing is practiced for the two following reasons. Deep plowing invariably produces too much straw, inclining the crop to lodge when the rainfall is average or over. On the other hand, should the rainfall be scanty, the deeper plowed portion suffers most from drought owing to the greater porosity of the soil, which allows the moisture to evaporate.

These objections, however, only obtain, we believe, in regard to deep plowing when the soil is not at once firmed down. The use of a subsoil packer would obviate these difficulties where other conditions make it advisable to plow deeply.

### Sheep Breeding.

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station a series of investigations with sheep have been carried on for a number of years, and the following summary of results, which has been recently handed out in bulletin form, should be read with interest by sheep breeders:

1. From the breeding records of 514 ewes at this station, we conclude that, for such animals and conditions as ours, the normal period of gestation ranges from 144 to 150 days after the date of service, and that more ewes will lamb 146 days after service than at any other time.

2. There is no appreciable difference in the period of gestation for male and female offspring in sheep.

3. There is an apparent relation between the duration of the period of gestation and the period required for reaching maturity. Quick maturing breeds appear to carry their young for a shorter period than those breeds requiring more time to mature.

4. Large lambs are, on the average, carried in utero for an apparently longer period than small or medium lambs.

5. Lambs dropped before the 144th and after 149th day of pregnancy, are lacking in strength and vitality at birth.

Shropshire ewes were more prolific than any of the other breeds and crosses, except the fourth cross of Shropshire rams on a Merino ewe foundation.

7. From the data presented, it is apparent that twins are the normal increase for ewes of the mutton type.

8. One-year-old rams are not so prolific as those two or three years old. Ewes also average a larger percentage of increase in lambs after they reach full maturity at three years of age until after they are six years old, when the rate of increase diminishes.

9. The amount of service required of the ram for breeding has an influence on the percentage increase in offspring of the ewes that produce lambs. Ewes bred early in the season of mating, to a single ram, dropped a larger percentage of lambs than those near the latter end of the season.

### Burn the Rubbish.

Now that soil cultivation for this season is practically over, the one thing needful about every orchard and garden is to gather up and burn every piece of old board, bark, bunches of leaves, stalks, vines, or any other rubbish to be found. These are at present the hiding places of hundreds of unseen insects which will carry destruction in their trail next season if left undisturbed. It is an instance of where that old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," may be extended. Many people leave this cleaning-up process for some fine day in spring, when our little and big farmers and gardeners could be induced to get a great deal less would be heard about the "bug-blingue."



**Dehorning of Cattle.**

In this and other countries, for some years past, a heated controversy has, from time to time, been carried on, not only as to the advisability of dehorning, but also to the propriety of the proceeding. The advocates of the wholesale removal of horns, in many cases, exaggerate alike the necessity and the advantages occurring from the practice. On the other hand, their opponents are backed by the ultra humanitarian, who stigmatizes the operation as barbarous, or worse, and detect in the procedure grave cruelty to animals. Justly, then, does the operation amount to cruelty? I answer distinctly, it does not. Cruelty to animals may be defined as the infliction of unnecessary pain. Now, the operation of dehorning causes pain, as all surgical operations do, but it is not by any means more painful than many other operations to which we subject certain animals without a single thought. Moreover, the pain is slight, and, as a matter of fact, pales into insignificance before the severe and lasting torture inflicted as a matter of everyday occurrence by animals upon each other when allowed to wear their weapons of offence. As our cattle in the near future, by exportation, are liable to make more lengthened journeys by land and sea, the wholesale removal of horns will not only lessen the owner's risk, but add to the material comfort of the animals themselves. Some advocate the removal of horns by caustic while the animals are only two or three days old, with the object of having what is termed a mulley. This, however, I believe to be a mistake, for as age advances, they develop the catapult tactics of the mulley, and although less harmful when amongst themselves, are equally dangerous when directed against the owner. For captious indeed would be the critic who would discriminate between being hooked to death or butted to death. Animals may be dehorned at any age, but the older they are the less favorable the results. I think the proper time is when the animal is about two years of age. At that time, it has learned to depend wholly on its horns as weapons of defence, and if deprived of them at this age, will be, no doubt, as harmless and docile as a sheep. Either the clipper or ordinary jointing saw may be used to perform the operation with perfect satisfaction. Animals may be dehorned any time, except in fly time or when the mercury has dropped below zero. Cold water is the only dressing needed.

W. D. MACCORMACK.

**Canadian-made Beet Sugar.**

[From our Eastern edition.]

With four beet sugar factories—Berlin, Wallaceburg, Dresden and Wiarton, Ont.—in operation this season, the industry has made a vigorous start, despite a somewhat unfavorable growing and harvesting season. The first run of sugar was turned out last week, President D. A. Gordon, of the Wallaceburg factory, writes:

"We are sending you a sample of the first sugar made by us, and hope this will be more than agreeable to your 'sweet tooth,' as you cannot fail to enjoy Canadian-made sugar from Canadian beets, grown on Canadian soil, and cultivated with Canadian hands. Incidentally, we might mention that it is possible to produce profitably all the sugar we use, at a cost not exceeding what we have paid on an average during the past three years, and in this way keep at home ten or twelve millions of dollars which in the past we have been sending away to employ labor in foreign lands, and in this way build up an industry in this country which benefits directly and indirectly every channel of trade in our midst."

Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth, Supt. agricultural department of the Ontario Sugar Company, Berlin, also sends us a sample of the first sugar made there.

Both are beautiful looking samples of granulated sugar, such as one purchases in the stores. The casual observer would see little difference between them and what is known as cane sugar. We procured a sample of the best cane sugar from a city grocery, and putting the three side by side, the Wallaceburg sample appears a shade finer and whiter in the grain than the cane sugar, and the Berlin sugar crystals, though not quite as large as the cane crystals, are more uniform in size and almost as clear.

Mr. W. K. Snider, agricultural superintendent of the Wiarton factory, on Nov. 6th reported their harvest in full swing, 50 per cent. of the beets cared for. They were having no trouble as to labor, having 3,500 acres in the hands of 1,300 farmers, there being no individual large crops. Yields have run as high as 15 to 20 tons per acre, but on low, undrained land, a few cases as low as 7 or 8 tons. The chemists' reports as to sugar contents (the all-important factor) are most encouraging. As to sugar contents and purity of juice, the Wiarton district beets rank high.

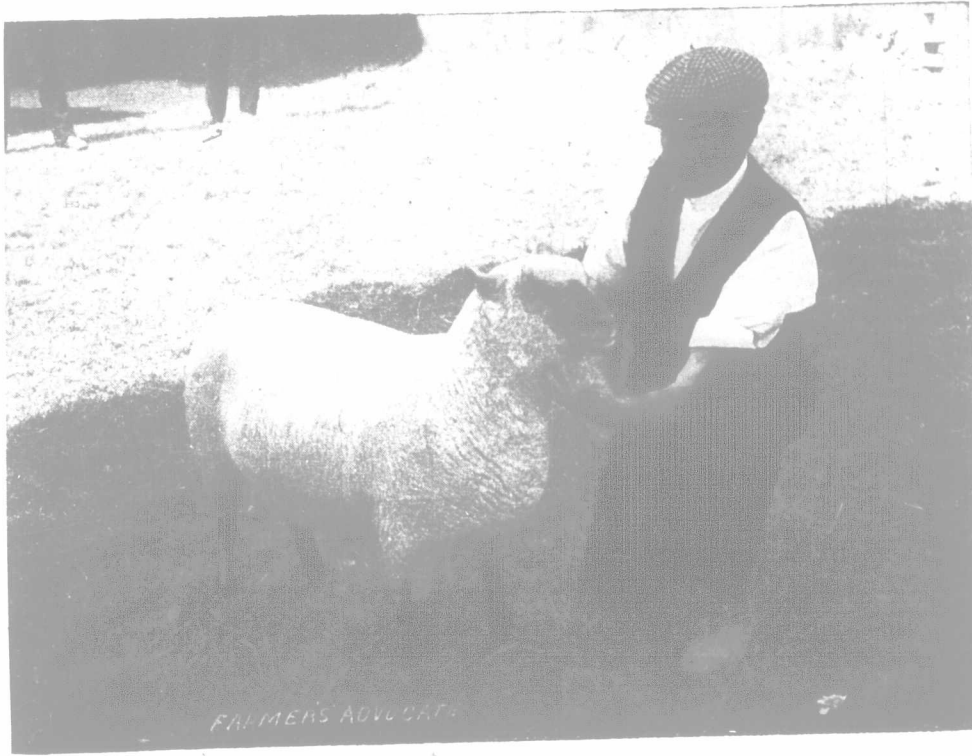
**Shepherds' Dog Trials.**

Keen interest is still taken by Scottish people in the annual trials of collie dogs in handling sheep under trying circumstances, as indicated by the following extract from a report in the Scottish Farmer, of the New Cumnoek trial last month, at which 25 dogs were entered for competition, and 800 people witnessed the trial, about three-fourths of which were men of the "crook and plaid."

The spectators were stationed on one side of the glen, the trials taking place on the other, a hill burn running between. The competing shepherd was placed well in towards the level of the burn, and four sheep were liberated from a pen towards the head of the burn, on the opposite side. These sheep had to be brought along on the "burn" side of two single poles, through between two sets of poles, turned to the left, then brought across the burn between two more poles, and up past the shepherd, passing between yet other two poles, and thereafter "shed." A start was made about nine o'clock, and the whole of the twenty-five competitors had done their work by half-past two in the afternoon. Then the public favorites for first place were Buff, a black dog, belonging to Mr. M'Morran, Kerroch, Dalry, and Mr. B. Murray's Ken, from Minnygrill, Moniaive. Other two dogs, however, had five marks in the judge's books, and these were Gip, belonging to Mr. A. Murray, Glenochar, Abington, and Sam, a black and tan bearded collie, belonging to Mr. J. Paterson, Meiklehill, New Cumnoek. After luncheon, these four had another trial, but on

**The Charm of Distance.**

Policy prevails in almost every line of business, and men in the race for fame or fortune are frequently found following courses and adopting methods which their better judgment, apart from the exigencies of fashion or custom or the trend of the times, tells them are not calculated to conserve their own best interests in the long run, nor those of the special line of business in which they are engaged. This thought has been suggested by a consideration of the course of many, if not most, of the breeders of pure-bred stock in depending too much on the judgment, methods and advice of others, and too little upon their own good sense or intuitions and the teachings of their own experience and observation. The enchantment which distance lends, or the desire for possession of something outside our own, while, if followed wisely and with discretion, sometimes and under some circumstances proves to be for the best, is frequently found to be a mistake. For instance, a breeder is fortunate in possessing a good family or strain of stock that has proved its potency in reproducing, with a fair degree of uniformity, the good qualities that have made it satisfactory, but he hears or reads of a family made famous for the time being by the payment of a fancy price for one or more of its scions, it may be by men who have more money than knowledge of what constitutes a good beast, having perhaps made their pile in some other business and having taken up stock raising or dealing as an investment or a pastime. Straightway our formerly staid and satisfied breeder becomes uneasy in his mind, under the impression that he has not the fashionable and moneymaking strain, and rests not till he has disposed as best he can of his well-tested and well-favored families and has put his money into fewer of the fashionable sort, and as the best of these are likely held at too high a price for the size of his purse, he invests in such as his means will afford, which may be but the culls of a class the best of which it may be are no better than the average of those he parted with, if indeed they are as good, but he congratulates himself that he has been fortunate in getting into the swim, and although his practiced eye, not less than the scales, may convince him that the newcomers put on less flesh or yield less milk than those he used to feed, he puts the pocket containing the pedigree of his purchase and recalls the records of their



**SOUTHDOWN SHEARLING EWE.**

First prize at Ottawa, Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1902. PROPERTY OF MR. F. E. CAME, CHAMCOOK STOCK FARM, ST. ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK.

this occasion three sheep were let out, and these were brought half-way, after which other two sheep were released. The dog had to be sent back for these two, leaving the first three, and after getting the five together, bring them to the shepherd. Gip was first put on trial. She tried the patience of the spectators a bit by her leisurely way of going out, but she did work when she got out. She missed two of the poles, however, which took four points off her record. Buff was next run, and made a splendid show. He had got his three sheep half-way and had gone back for the two, but in the interval the first three had got some distance up the hill. In getting the five together, he put in some really splendid work, and was favored with a cheer when he got them through the last poles without having made a mistake. Sam was next tried, but missed one set of poles, thus losing two points. Then Ken was put on his mettle, and came out with flying colors. He had exactly the same difficulty to get over in collecting his five as Buff had, but succeeded in getting them all through without making one mistake. Sam and Gip were now relegated to third and fourth places respectively, but Buff and Ken were still equal in marks. The general trend of opinion at this time was to award the prize to Ken, whose obedience to orders and gentle, intelligent way of handling the sheep marked him out for special favor. The judges, however, thought it better to still have another trial of the two dogs. On this occasion, Buff missed the first two poles, and though he gave a splendid display afterwards, Ken, when his turn came, managed without a mistake. His last performance was a marvellous piece of work, and thoroughly deserved the hearty applause.

grandparents, their cousins, or their aunts, and soothes his doubts and fears with thoughts of the prospect of selling their produce for fancy prices to other deluded seekers after scions of the same strain. Of course, it is not fair nor just to assume that the average of fashionable families are inferior in individual merit or performance to those not in the "society" class, but it is the tendency to buy and breed from inferior members of the family when one cannot afford the price of the better ones that so often leads to degradation and disaster in the herd. The same fascination attaches to and the same consequences not infrequently follow the desire to place an imported sire at the head of the herd, a worthy ambition when discretion and good judgment are exercised in making choice of a suitable one, for it must be acknowledged that American stock breeders owe an incalculable debt to the influence of the blood of imported animals, but we have to admit the fact that not all that are imported are imperial in the sense of superior excellence; that, indeed, of not a few that have been brought over the sea the best that can be said of them is that they left their country for their country's good. Yet, who has not seen such here displace home-bred sires superior to them in individuality and just as soundly bred, and from as good or better ancestry? All things being equal as to individual merit and breeding, one can appreciate the ambition and the wisdom of selecting a sire of differing blood lines, raised on other soil and in other surroundings, for the conservation of constitutional vigor or for conformity to a desired type; but if the change be made only or mainly for the mere name of his being imported, the



result may be, as we have known it to be in many instances, not only disappointing, but disastrous. It is surely wiser to breed from an animal of one's own breeding that he knows is a good one and from worthy parentage and a line of good breeders than to take on trust one that is below par, in his personal make-up and of whose ancestry, individually, little or nothing is known. Yet, we have known the opposite course to be taken in many a case, the breeder having seen his own production, in the hands of others, go to the top in the show-ring, and as a sire, his purchase to replace proving a failure in both these respects. This, too, has often been the result of following the fascination of fashion or fads—it having been found that fashion in the field of fine stock changes as it does in the cut of men's clothes or the headgear of women—and when one who follows the fashion finds that it has changed, and realizes that he is "out of it," he is of all men the most miserable.

The lesson in all this is that men should do their own thinking, and while watching the tendency of the times and the legitimate requirements of their markets, use discretion in the use of means to attain the desired end, keeping a vigilant eye on fanciful theories and the vagaries of faddists, and working out their own salvation by the use of their own best judgment, founded on their reading, experience and observation. While advising caution in the adoption of changes of doubtful expediency, we would also remind our readers of the fate of some who have split upon the rock of stubbornness, for it does not follow that a stamp of stock that is standard for one time will be suitable for all times, and it is better to join the procession when one is convinced it is heading the right way than to stand still or to wait till it is out of sight, or to follow when one is too late for the fair.

### Supply Grit.

Someone has said that "grit is hens' teeth," and in a measure it is true, because the influence which it exerts in grinding the food while passing through the gizzard is comparable only to mastication as performed in animals. Fowls of all ages require it. In summer they have little difficulty in securing all they desire, but in winter, and especially when confined, the problem is different. Some poultry-supply houses keep on hand crushed granite, varying in size from a grain of wheat to that of corn. It may be said that the harder the material, the better, but glass and long splinters of bone should be avoided. Where a limited number of hens are kept, the expense of buying commercial grit may not be advisable. If sharp, fine gravel be obtainable, get in a supply before the severe weather comes, and place a small quantity within reach of the birds every day. If you have not tried this before, the results will be surprising.

### Exclude the Male.

As poultry are kept on the average farm, one of the greatest mistakes made is in allowing the males full run of the yards during the entire year. Some have even yet failed to learn that the presence of the male is not necessary to a large yield of eggs. In fact, any experiments that have been conducted along this line have most emphatically declared this to be true, and in most cases the conclusions reached have been that even larger returns were obtained in the absence of the male bird. In the light of this, all specimens now on hand, not intended for breeding purposes, should be promptly disposed of. Poultry-keeping will never bring the profits which it is capable of doing until such details are considered with care.

### Introduce New Blood.

There are few flocks that would not pay for an infusion of new blood. Many there are where the same strain has been carelessly bred for years. By the purchase of a good pure-bred male to be mated with the best pullets or hens in the yard, a decided improvement in the laying powers of the flock may be had. Be not content with the best grade which may be obtained from your neighbor; that is a backward step. A few dimes spent for a choice bird will be more than repaid by the end of the next breeding season. The winter poultry show is a grand place to make a selection. Look over the exhibition with this idea in mind.

### Brewery Grains for Cattle - Wart on Colt.

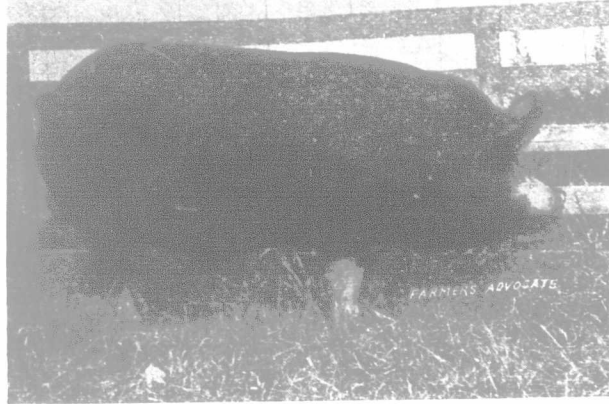
Is brewery grain good for colts? I have a colt with a wart on his head. Total Pkg. No. 10, N. Y.

Ans.—A small amount of brewery grains can be given to colts with advantage, but they should be fed in small quantities, mixed with hay and bran, or some other roughage. The wart can be carefully disinfected with iodine, and if with a 5-per-cent solution of iodine, this may be done until healed.

### Chicago Notes.

(Special correspondence by J. J. Ferguson.)

The horse show has come and gone. We have no words to describe the beauty and splendor, both social and equine. Our memory of it is a mixture of some acres of bunting, a few hundred of the finest horses and outfits on earth, and some thousands of Chicago's swellest people. It was a big success, with entries more than a hundred in advance of those of either of the previous events. As in all good things, Ontario was represented. George Pepper, who has been to the fore in American rings so often, was out with several splendid entries, and landed several good places. The



### WILLOW LODGE PERFECTION.

Berkshire boar. Winner of first prize at Ottawa, Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1902, as over 6 and under 12 months. PROPERTY OF WM. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.

event of the show was the sensational high jump made by Willett's "Heatherbloom." This wonderful horse, in a special exhibition event, cleared the bars at seven feet eight inches, and made a world's record thereby.

One of the best features of the show was the display of pairs, four-in-hands, and six-horse teams of heavy delivery and truck horses. The big packers had been preparing for this for a year, and great was the show. Most of the best places went to Swift & Co., on their grey Percheron entries.

### THE COMING INTERNATIONAL.

The eyes of all stockmen are looking towards Dexter Park, where soon will gather the greatest collection of pure-bred stock ever brought together. The management have made many changes and improvements since last year, and the event promises bigger and better than ever.

### BUSINESS AT THE YARDS.

The live-stock trade conditions of the past year have been most uncertain. On the one hand we heard the general consuming public clamoring wildly and aimlessly against the packers—the beef barons. Meats on the open market soared almost to famine prices. The extra margin over the prices current two years ago did not all go into the pockets of the middlemen and packers. The men who grew beef, mutton and pork reaped a harvest. Think of these prices: Prime steers, \$8.85 per cwt.; hogs, \$6.75, and higher; grass mutton, a nickel a pound, live weight. The public had to pay the price or go meat hungry, and many of the poorer classes have practically foregone flesh meats. The total number of hogs received up to the present has been far short of an average season's receipts. The supply of beef has been fairly steady, with really good stuff scarce. Feeders have rushed their stock in, fearing a decline from stiff prices. The supply of sheep and lambs has been simply unprecedented. On October 7th, 1901, the writer was in this market when the record offerings up to that date were on offer, namely, 39,599 head sheep and lambs. This was certainly big for one day's receipts, but on the first Monday morning in October of this year, this number was exceeded by 20,000 head, there being, in round numbers, 60,000 head of sheep and lambs on sale. Prices have been strong, but never before have so many feeders gone out of these yards to the feed lots. These will all be back in a few months. They were bought at long prices; the bulk at over four cents. It must mean there will have to be some careful feeding done if there is to be any profit for the men who are doing the work.

### THE BEEF "CRISIS"

The public thinks there is a crisis, but the public is not always right. The much-talked-of "crisis" of the

great packing interests of this center is a common topic on the street and in the press. The latest rumor has it that a consolidation of all interests, with the big firm (Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and the S. & S. Co.) at the head, will soon be consummated, and that by January 1st all packing interests will be directed by the one management is the current topic. It will not mean higher-priced meat to the consumers, but will eventually result in a great reduction of expenses through lessened competition, so that cheaper prices should finally rule.

### PRIME BEEVES AND CANNERS.

It is a fact that for months the export packing trade has been a losing game. Many shipments of "market toppers" shipped across the water have netted the shippers a loss of fifteen to twenty dollars per head. The cheap stuff picked up at two to three cents has been the material which supplied the sinews of war and made business profitable. This is cold encouragement for the producers of prime steers from pure-bred or high-grade stock, but it is an actual fact just the same. Just now the packers would rather handle a "canner" than half a dozen steers fed and fitted for a block test. The point we make is this: The advantage and increased profit from pure-bred stock lies altogether the way of the producer, consequently the man who raises the steers has to fight his battles out alone, but let him not weary in well-doing. The work of stock improvement brings its own reward both in satisfaction and in dollars to the man who undertakes it.

### THE PURE-BRED LIVE-STOCK RECORD BUILDING.

The management of the Union Stock-yards Company have the interests of the greatest industry of this continent seriously in mind. Another evidence is now to be seen in the magnificent brick and steel building which has lately been erected on Exchange Avenue, at the entrance to the yards. It has cost the company over \$100,000, and has been built as a free-will offering to the stockmen of America and their united interests. All registry associations are united in permanently house their work and records on the second floor of this building. Space, heat, light and janitor service are to be supplied by the Union Stock-yards Company free of cost to the associations. Chicago is everywhere regarded as the center of the live-stock trade of the continent. It is hoped that the bringing together of the pure-bred interests will mean a great impetus to the work of the breeder.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

### Veterinary.

#### SEROUS ABSCESS ON COW'S KNEE.

I have a cow with a lump half the size of a man's head on her knee. She is not lame. She is a Jersey, and would make a show cow if this were removed. T. P.

Ans.—The lump is a serous abscess, that has been caused by the cow lying on hard floors, with weight upon the knee. It can be treated by opening and after-attention. The contents of the lump is not joint oil, but serum. It would be dangerous for any person but an expert to attempt treatment. The trouble, of course, will recur if the cause be kept up. She should be placed in a box stall and well supplied with bedding.



### CAITHNESS YET 35764.

Two-year-old short-horn black bull.

OWNED BY W. L. FAIRBANKS, SENECA, N. Y. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 814)



**MARE WITH SWOLLEN LEG.**

A sixteen-year-old brood mare swelled badly in her hind leg last fall, and remained swollen all winter. When on grass, after foaling, the swelling disappeared. I have weaned the colt, and am working the mare. Am feeding her one gallon oats, mornings, and noons, and boiled barley at nights. The swelling is appearing again.

Ans.—Feed less grain. Do not feed barley at all. Feed equal parts crushed oats and bran. Give 1 dr. iodide of potash, night and morning, for six days, and repeat in two or three weeks if necessary. If her bowels become constipated give one pint raw linseed oil. Exercise her regularly, and give her a large box stall while in the stable. Some mares are particularly predisposed to this condition when pregnant.

**LUMP ON STIFLE.**

My 3-year-old colt has a lump on his stifle. It did not cause lameness at first, but he goes a little lame now.

Ans.—Your colt has partial dislocation of the patella. Blister the front and inside of the joint with 2 drs. each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 oz. vaseline. Clip the hair off and rub the blister well in. Tie him so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours, rub well again, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply vaseline. Put him in a box stall and apply a little vaseline every day. Keep him as quiet as possible. Blister him every month all winter, and it is probable he will recover from the lameness, although the lump will likely remain.

**NON-DELIVERY OF FETUS.**

I was called to see a mare and pronounced her dying of inflammation. She died in a few hours, and a post-mortem revealed a dried-up and shrunken fetus in the womb. The hair and size of the bones indicated that the fetus had matured; the hair was off in some places. She had not been bred for 5 years.

Ans.—Conditions of this kind occasionally occur. In some cases the fetus becomes rather mummified, as in this case, and in others the soft parts slough and pass off as pus and only the bones remain. An operation by a veterinarian can be performed and the fetus removed, after which the mare will breed. In some cases the periods of oestrus appear while the dead fetus or its remains are still in the womb, in others these periods do not occur. Conception under such circumstances rarely occurs. The mare's health is little affected after the condition of the fetus has reached either condition mentioned, but there are usually symptoms shown for a time after its death. The death of this mare was not caused by the fetus. You state that you pronounced her dying of inflammation, but do not state what organ or organs you considered diseased, neither do you give the post-mortem appearances, beyond that of the contents of the womb, hence I cannot venture an opinion as to the cause of death.

**Miscellaneous.**

**THE SEPARATION OF MILK AND CREAM.**

What heat should milk be kept at in order to get all the cream off, setting in pans a space of 24 hours? A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—As the result of milk separation the two ingredients formed are cream and skim milk, the former being that part of the milk into which a large part of its fat has been gathered. Its constituents are similar to that of whole milk, only in different proportions, the principal ingredients being fat. Its percentage in milk averages about 35, while in cream it may vary from 10 to 60 per cent., according to the method of skimming and the treatment it receives. It is composed of minute fat globules, with such part of the water and solids of milk that adhere to them. Of skim milk, water forms about 92 per cent. of the bulk, the other 8 per cent. being made up of the various solids of milk, the greater part of which are in solution in the serum and not affected by the separation. The separation of milk is effected simply by the difference in weight of the two bodies (fat and skim milk); the fat, being much the lighter, rises to the surface when the liquid is allowed to stand undisturbed for a time. Were the weight of the two substances the same, separation by mechanical or gravity methods would be impossible, and with the difference which now exists, any circumstance tending to lessen this difference in weight will result in loss of fat; more especially is this applicable to the shallow pan system. To recover all the fat when separating by this method, it is impossible, the moving upwards of the fat is so slow, that under the best conditions in every respect the work will be attended with considerable loss. To obtain the best results, however, by recovering as much fat as possible, the milk should be set

in the pans immediately after milking and left undisturbed for at least 36 hours; the temperature reduced with a fair degree of rapidity to 60 degrees Fahr., and remain at this point throughout; the depth of milk in the pans should not exceed 4 inches, and even better results may be had under certain conditions with the milk only 2 inches deep. As previously stated, the fat travels very slowly, and anything that will aid its upward movement should be observed. If the milk be allowed to stand in the pans for a time the fat assumes a similar motion as when setting in the pans, but this is stopped by subsequent setting, and the time thus allowed before putting to rest is practically lost. Furthermore, as the milk ages, skimming conditions become more difficult, owing to changes set up in the milk by the development of fibrin and lactic acid, the result of the latter being coagulation.

Separation takes place more rapidly under a falling temperature, and at 60 degrees Fahr. the difference in weight between the fat and skim milk is the greatest. A variation to any extent above or below this point will lessen the difference in weight and result in a slower and more incomplete separation. The larger the fat globules the easier the separation, and as those vary in size under certain conditions, such as period of lactation or length of time from calving, the cow fresh in milk having the largest globules, which cream easier; the size also varies with individual cows, and by mixing the milk from the whole herd previous to setting, the returns from the bulk will be more complete than if each cow's milk was set by itself.

The subject of milk separation has been discussed so fully, and experimented on so extensively, that it is now generally admitted by all dairymen that the methods of gravity skimming

total a loss of \$67.00. The fresh skim milk for feeding the young stock, the difference in labor and saving of time would easily make up the first cost of a good separator. To all dairymen I do not hesitate in saying that money spent in buying a cream separator will be a wise and profitable investment.

**WARTS ON COWS TEATS—BUTTER-FAT.**

Will you kindly advise me:  
1. How best to get rid of warts on cow's teats, while still in milk?  
2. Is it possible by giving rich food to raise the percentage of butter-fat in a cow's milk?

Ans.—1. Try application of strong acetic acid. Apply to tops of warts, with small swab, once every alternate day, until the warts disappear.  
2. As the result of numerous experiments by skilled investigators in different countries, it is now considered that the quality of the feed has little or no effect upon the percentage of fat in milk. Any variations to be found are traceable either to the inherent powers of the animal to give rich or poor milk, or to the length of time since the milking period began.

**CASTRATION OF LAMBS AND CALVES—QUANTITY OF WATER FOR HOGS.**

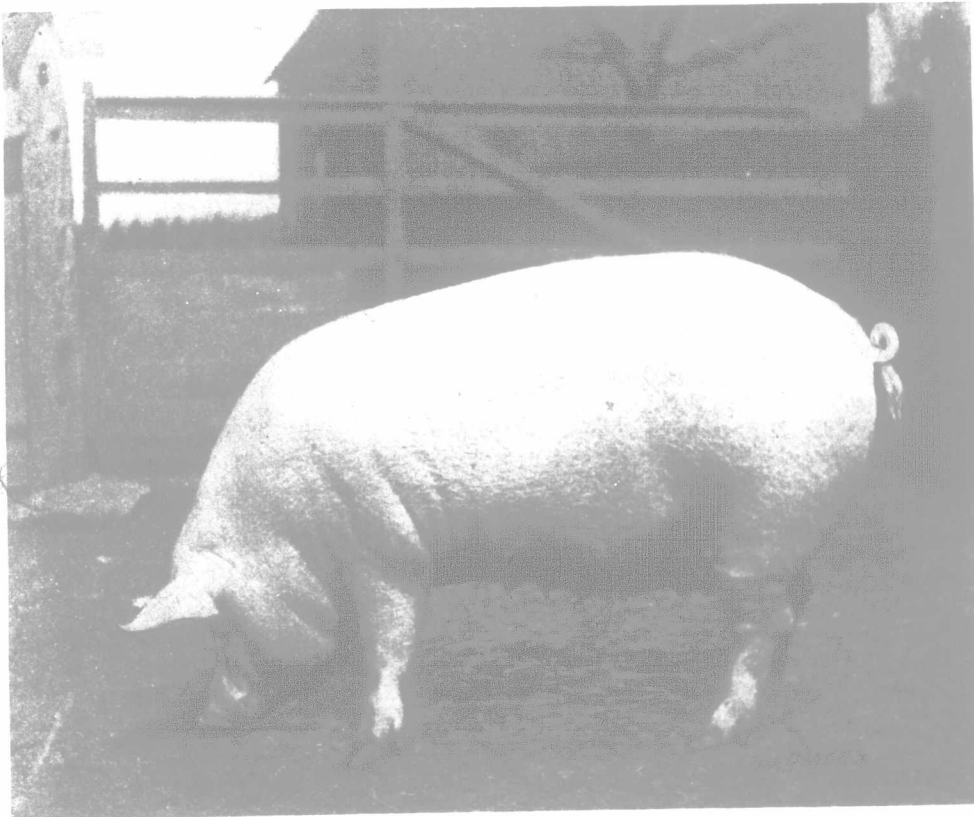
1. I have heard it said that in the castration of lambs the best way is to take them when about ten days old, or within ten days of birth, and with a pair of shears cut off the scrotum skin and testicles. I would be pleased to hear if this is so. Is there no danger of them bleeding or not being strong enough to stand the operation? I have also heard that some farmers apply this rule to calves, and that it does not have any injurious effect on them. I shall be obliged if you would give me your opinion on this question.

2. In fattening hogs, where the ration is soaked peas, is it advisable to let the hogs have as much water as they can drink? I have heard it stated that hogs and steers fatten better with little or no water, but soft food, such as soaked peas or barley meal mixed with water.

**STEAM PLOWING MACHINERY.**

If there are any firms in Canada that manufacture steam plowing machinery, I would be pleased to get their address.

Ans.—The Sawyer-Massey Engine Works, of Hamilton, Ont., manufactures an attachment which enables gang plows to be satisfactorily coupled to an ordinary threshing engine. This attachment is beginning to be used in the West, and several who have tried it speak favorably of its merits. The Massey-Harris firm handle it. We do not know of any Canadian firm who manufacture complete steam plowing outfits.



**SUMMER HILL DALMENY SUNFLOWER.**

Yorkshire sow. Winner of first prize at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1902. IMPORTED AND SHOWN BY D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT., AND SOLD FOR \$400.

are, to say the least, very inconsistent. The natural gravity force is not sufficient to produce the best results, and even with conditions to aid the work, we cannot hope for much more efficient work than what has been accomplished in the past. The adoption of the centrifugal cream separator is the only available and efficient method of overcoming the difficulties of separation brought about by natural changes set up in the milk, some of which may be slightly counteracted by experienced workmen, but the greater part are inevitable. Of the shallow pan and deep setting methods, the former is to be the most condemned, since conditions essential for clean skimming are favorable for the production of undesirable flavors in the cream, as well as being detrimental to the skim milk for feeding purposes. The bulk of the liquid to be handled in both cases is almost sufficient to warrant the adoption of the cream separator, which saves work and washing, as well as lessening the space occupied. But the great argument in its favor is the financial gain. The first cost of the machine should only be a secondary consideration, as with a herd of about 15 cows this cost may be returned inside of a year by the extra fat saved through more efficient skimming. On a minimum average a loss of 5 of 1 per cent. is the result of the shallow pan skimming, frequently reaching even 1 per cent. Figuring, however, from the minimum loss, and assuming fat to be worth 20 cents per pound, and the milk of a herd of 15 cows giving 30 pounds of milk daily, testing 3.5 per cent. of fat, the loss would be 2.2 pounds of fat daily, or 45 cents. This for 5 months would

G. M. S.  
N. Westminster, B.C.

Ans.—1. The method of castration outlined is practiced very largely and with good success by American sheep breeders, but in this country it has always been considered safer to cut the end of the sack or scrotum and with a firm grip on the testicles draw them away one at a time. The old English shepherd uses his teeth for this purpose, but Canadian-born sheepmen prefer to use their fingers or a pair of forceps. It must be said, however, that the Old Countryman probably operate with the lowest percentage of loss. In castrating calves it is not advisable to cut off the entire scrotum as mentioned. There would in most cases be considerable difficulty from bleeding. Where the ordinary method of slitting the sack, stripping the testicle and drawing the cord is performed and an antiseptic such as carbolic acid one part in fifty of water is applied to the wound no loss is likely to result.

2. In our experience it is never advisable to withhold water from any fattening animal. The organization is not likely to call for drink unless a function is to be performed. Of course where salt is not supplied at will an animal is apt to take too much and hence drink accordingly; but under normal conditions only that amount which is required by the system will be consumed.

Ans.—The Sawyer-Massey Engine Works, of Hamilton, Ont., manufactures an attachment which enables gang plows to be satisfactorily coupled to an ordinary threshing engine. This attachment is beginning to be used in the West, and several who have tried it speak favorably of its merits. The Massey-Harris firm handle it. We do not know of any Canadian firm who manufacture complete steam plowing outfits.

E. P. MORRISSEY.

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**DOUBT ABOUT HEIFER BEING WITH CALF.**

I have a fine Holstein heifer which calved about the middle of May; have only seen her in heat once since, but did not have her served with my own bull, but she might have got with calf some time by a bull of my neighbor's. How am I to tell if she is with calf or not? F. K. M.

Ans.—Time will tell. She may have been only once in heat and from some check in her health may not come in season for months, when the functions of nature may again work regularly. If she is in calf the head of the calf may be felt when she is about 6 months gone by punching her in the right side, above and forward of the flank, with the fingers and thumb grouped together. We know of no other means of determining the condition.

**CEMENT WALLS FOR WELL.**

Re cement lining for well, I beg to say that what I most desire to know is can the concrete be made in moulds, in sections that could be easily handled, and allowed to set before lowered into the well? The well will be about 4 ft. square. What proportion of cement is necessary, and how thick should the wall be? J. M.

Ans.—The cheapest and most satisfactory way to do this work would be to build the concrete right in the well, in same manner as when building concrete cistern (see my pamphlet, page 14), but of course it would be necessary to keep water pumped out whilst work is being done. In either case, concrete walls should be made about 6 in. thick. Concrete mixed in proportion of three fine gravel (not sand) to one of cement. Mix thoroughly and ram well, same as is done in making ordinary concrete wall. I. USHER.

**WHEN TO WEAN A CALF.**

Please answer the following question: How long is it profitable to feed a calf skim milk? F. K. M.

Ans.—The exact period at which a calf should cease to be given skim milk depends not upon its age, but largely upon the extent to which it has been taught to make use of other foods. Where a calf will readily consume a fair ration of meal and sufficient water to allay thirst, skim milk may be discontinued at three or four months of age. The change, however, must be made gradually, say by adding warm water to the milk for a time, and it must not be forgotten that skim milk, which is strong in protein and ash, is a great bone and muscle former, and hence when its use is discontinued the calf must be able to assimilate a substitute in the form of ground oats, bran and linseed meal. Should this milk be plentiful and not required for other stock, we would advise its use even longer than suggested.

**LINSEED MEAL FOR DAIRY COWS.**

Kindly give your opinion on linseed meal for milch cows, and how much it is safe to feed at a time. C. W. S.

Ans.—Our experience with linseed meal has been that it imparts a very beneficial influence to dairy cows when fed in limited quantity. A soft, pliable, oily skin, and a general thrifty condition is usually the result of its feeding, and in milkers these are splendid indications that the organization is able to do its best. Some dairymen contend that when fed in large quantities milk having an objectionable flavor and butter oily in texture are produced, but we are satisfied that if not more than two pounds be fed daily no evil effects will be noticeable.

**STEER FEEDING.**

How much chop, mixed equal proportions, wheat and oats, would be required to stall feed 50 steers? The stabling is warm, good water handy, also good provender. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—To answer this question in a way that will fully meet "Subscriber's" case is quite difficult, for the age, weight and present condition of the steers has to be guessed at, as well as what is meant by "good provender." If fodder corn or green oat sheaves enter largely into the ration, and perhaps such is meant, it would materially lessen the amount of meal required, for not only are these foods rich in themselves in flesh-forming qualities, but the succulency of the corn would promote digestibility, and in this way add to the increase of weight in larger proportions than actual analysis would lead us to expect. Thus it is how feeds of that kind (crops in particular) are especially helpful when dry feed composes all the balance of the ration. Taking it for granted that hay and straw are the only foods, besides the meal, and, furthermore, that the steers will average about eleven hundred pounds when starting to be fed, it would require about 2,000 bushels of the grain mentioned, a good calf of oats and wheat, to feed an average of 50 steers for six months.

Begin light, say about 1/2 bushel of oats per steer per day, or in other words, about three parts of a gallon each daily, gradually increasing until by the end of the year this would be doubled. This ratio of feeds should be continued until three gallons is reached.

## What the "Farmer's Advocate" is Doing for You.

**Things that You Want.**

The world is full of HAS-BEEN'S and WILL-BE'S. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has aimed to be a DOER every issue, and that is the plan and policy to-day. It is not an organ for men or parties, but a searcher after facts for farmers, and a place for their prompt publication in attractive form. That is our programme for 1903—getting at the truth about the practice of grain-growing, stock-raising, dairying, gardening, fruit and flower growing, beekeeping, treatment of ailing animals, the home life, and the thousand and one questions that confront the Western farmer every year. Practical answers to questions is one of its strong features, dealt with by a corps of specialists. "When I get stuck," writes one reader, "I write for information to the ADVOCATE." And another adds: "The beauty of your answers is that they can be relied upon and worked out in practice."

**Practical and Competent Staff.**

The great secret of the paper's success is that its editors and contributors are practical and competent. We have writers in every corner of the country. Our constant aim is to make the information published reliable. By steering clear of boomsters, faddists and fakers, and enlisting the co-operation of fair-minded and enlightened farmers, we serve our readers with what is up-to-date and helpful. Practical men read it because it pays them, and because they want the best. "For improved stock breeding," writes a breeder, "you have done more than all other papers put together." Its reports of shows and herds are the reports that are read and that command respect.

**Illustrated Teaching.**

By using the best type, paper and ink, we make the paper readable, and we illustrate it with the best engravings money can procure, because we believe that one of the most affective ways to teach is through the eye. We make the camera serve our readers with knowledge, as well as please them. Every issue is an object-lesson.

**Montreal Markets.**

Montreal, Nov. 13.—There were about 300 head of butchers' cattle, 25 calves, and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir today. A considerable number of better kinds of cattle and lambs were sold here yesterday. The prices of cattle and lambs have still an upward tendency, some of the best cattle selling yesterday at from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per lb., but 4c. was about the highest price paid today, and from that down to 3 1/2c. per lb. for pretty good cattle, while the common stock brought from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. per lb. Sheep sold at from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c., and lambs at from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. per lb. Calves sold at from \$8 to \$10 each, or sold at about 10c. per lb. weighed off the cars.

**British Markets.**

London, Nov. 13.—The market for American hams was quiet, with a few sales at 13 1/2c. per lb. for American hams, and a few sales of trigger beef 10 1/2c. per lb. and a few sales of 13c. per lb. for lamb.

**Experiment Stations.**

In constant touch with the Experiment Farms, we give our readers, promptly, the benefit of their investigations.

**A Home Paper.**

We believe in the home and home improvement, literary culture and art; hence, our readers have the "Home Magazine," with a larger and better-equipped staff than any other paper of its class. Old and young peruse its pages with delight and profit.

**About Our Premiums.**

Do we give premiums with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE? No, but we do give liberal and handsome premiums as a reward to present readers who obtain new subscribers to the paper. The reader finds the paper itself a premium, and everybody asks how can you give such a splendid paper for such a small subscription price. Our premiums, announced elsewhere in this and other issues, are like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE itself, "not how cheap, but how good." Note especially the Farmer's Knife, "The Big Four" Pictures, Curb-link Bracelet, Microscopes, Watches, Books for the farmer's library, and the celebrated Bagster's Teacher's Bible, which for students is invaluable. The small effort required to obtain three new subscribers for so good and popular a paper as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE makes it still a "bargain," for such Bibles cannot be purchased anywhere for less than \$3 cash. Look up the Premium pages.

**Two Christmas Numbers.**

In extending our subscription list our present readers are our best friends. We give to new subscribers every issue of this paper from now till the end of 1903, including the Christmas numbers of both years, for the regular yearly rate of \$1.

**How to Get Your Paper Free.**

By sending us the names of two new subscribers, at \$1 each, we will extend your subscription for one year, gratis, from expiry of your present subscription.

Write us at once for FREE SAMPLE COPIES, and push the canvass at once.

Address THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

**Chicago Markets.**

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; good to prime steers, \$6.00 to \$6.65; poor to medium, \$3.00 to \$3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$4.65; cows, \$1.10 to \$1.50; heifers, \$2.00 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.10 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2.00 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.00; Texas fed steers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; Western steers, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 13,000; left over, 5,000; steady to strong; mixed and butchers, \$5.95 to \$6.10; good to choice, heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.50; rough, heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.20; light, \$5.65 to \$6.00; bulk of sales at \$6.15 to \$6.30. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.00 to \$3.80; Western sheep, \$2.75 to \$3.50; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.15; Western lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.75.

Provide warm but well-ventilated roosting quarters for the feathered friends during winter. Feeding is an expensive way to keep up the animal heat necessary to ward off the cold incident to a retrograde winter.





"The ill-timed truth we might have kept—  
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung?  
The word we had not sense to say—  
Who knows how grandly it had rung?"

**Mary Lane's Higher Education.**

BY MARGUERITE STABLES.

Mrs. Lane dropped down on the doorstep and fanned herself with her apron. "It does beat all," she said, aloud to herself, "how trifling these heathen are. Here I am paying seven dollars a week to this miserable Chinaman to do nothing but the cooking, and now if he doesn't slip off without a word, and leave me to do all the work."

"Don't bother about it, mamma," answered Mary Lane, with an abstracted air, "pingo, irregular, we can eat, pingere, anything. It's too hot to worry, pinxi, pinctum."

Mary meant to be kind, but as she hunched her shoulders over her book again, her mother's trials were entirely out of her mind. But for once in her life the overworked woman's patience forsook her. "I've got to bother," she said, wearily, "what with a houseful of city boarders, and this being quarterly conference and the ministers coming here to dinner, and that heathen away, I can't let it go, I've got to bother." Then she arose and walked away quickly, so her complaints should not disturb her daughter's studying.

A few moments later a gentle knock was heard at the door, and—"Mamma says she would like to have screens put into her windows, Mrs. Lane," said a crisp-looking young girl who had put her head into the door, "and the water won't run up-stairs, and we need more—why, what in the world is the matter?" she finished abruptly, for poor Mrs. Lane had put down her pitcher, looking as if this was the last straw.

"Everything is the matter," the tired woman answered, and motioned the girl into the hall to explain that all her troubles seemed to have culminated that morning, and that the ministers were to be there for dinner.

"Can't you get any one to help you?" the girl asked, looking inquiringly through the door at Mary. "No, she's too busy studying; I wouldn't have her stop preparing for her Latin examination for anything. She is going to have a higher education, you know," she added with a touch of pride.

The youthful summer boarder looked down at the tired little woman with a bright smile. "Oh, Mrs. Lane, I'm coming right in to help you myself," she said; "I just love to do things in the kitchen, honestly, I do," commencing to take off her rings and rolling up her sleeves, as she saw Mrs. Lane had not fully grasped what she had said.

"No, you must not stay in this hot place," the woman said, noticing the stiff collar and freshly-starched duck skirt; "and, and besides," she continued to herself, as she remembered how some of her boarders, last summer, had tried to have a candy-pull and had set the house on fire, "I can't be bothered now showing her. I know how these city girls work."

But by this time the "city girl," unconscious of Mrs. Lane's thoughts, had one of the latter's big kitchen aprons tied around her waist, and was waving a big kitchen spoon by way of punctuating her orders.

"Now, Mrs. Lane, I'm the new hired girl, Blanche is my name, and although I have no recommendation from my last place to give you, I assure you I am honest and willing. You don't know how I just love to get a chance to fuss around a kitchen of— Here the potatoes boiled over, and she flew to take off the lid.

The morning wore away much more peacefully for Mrs. Lane than it had begun. Many steps were saved her by the "new girl's" watchfulness, and there were even several bursts of merry laughter from the butternut, which dispelled more clouds than the real assistance did.

"I may not be so skilled in making bread and doing useful things," Blanche apologized, "for I have taken only the 'classical course' in cookery. Nettie and I spent last summer down at Aunt Cornelia's while the rest of the family were in Europe, and she told us we could do whatever we pleased, and what do you suppose we chose? I chose putting around the kitchen, and Nettie took to hoeing the weeds out of the vegetable garden. And it was such fun!"

The ministers came earlier than they were expected, and Mrs. Lane was hurried out of the kitchen to put on her good dress, with a pledge of secrecy as to the force in the culinary department.

By dinner time the Chinaman, having unexpectedly put in his appearance, was waiting on the table as if nothing had happened, but Mrs. Lane was too nervous and apprehensive, at first, even to notice how different the table looked. There were roses everywhere, a gorgeous American Beauty at each place, and the fish globe in the center of the table was full of them; but they were all of one variety. Mrs. Lane thought secretly that when the larkspurs and hollyhocks were so fine it did seem a pity not to mix a few in just to give a little style. She had grave doubts as to the salad when she saw it brought on, although she was bound to admit the yellow-green lettuce looked very pretty, garnished with bright red petals; but when she tasted it she was reassured. She could not make out what it was made of, but she only hoped it seemed as palatable to every one else as it did to her.

The success of the next course was due to Mrs. Lane, for the "new girl" explained to the mistress that meats and vegetables did not come in the "classical course." "Brother" Hicks talked so volubly about foreign missions that Mary did not notice that even the currant jelly was made to do part in developing the color scheme of the table, and that it matched the roses as exactly as if it had been made after a sample. But when the cake was brought in and set before her to be cut, she thought, at the first glance, it was another flower piece, but she saw the quick, approving glance shot from her mother to Miss Blanche, and suspected the new boarder might have suggested its design. It was set on the large wooden tray used to mash the sugar in. Even the frosting was tinted an American Beauty pink, and around its base a garland of the same glowing roses. Through the jumble of irregular verbs and the rules for indirect discourse the secret suddenly dawned upon her. It was the city girl who walked with her head so high and wore such beautiful dresses who had made the dinner such a success, while she—but that was different, she was preparing for college.

Mrs. Lane was complacent and happy the remainder of the evening, and less tired than she had been for many days, and when the ministers took their leave of her the presiding elder said, "I shall remember this evening and the beautiful repast you have given us for a lone time to come, Sister Lane."

Blanche's bright eyes sparkled with fun, and Mary, although she could not have told why, felt just a bit uncomfortable. "Isn't it interesting to know that our English words transfer and translate come from the same root?" she said, presently, in her own mind trying to vindicate herself for not helping her mother.

"Oh, don't," broke in Blanche, laughingly, "talk about the dirty old roots under ground when we have these glorious flowers that grow on top."

It had grown too dark for any one to see the pity in Mary's smile for this frivolous city-bred girl who wasted her time and amusements in learning a little chafing-dish cooking, and didn't even know what a Latin root was.

Blanche's mother was kept in her room the next day with a headache, so Blanche's time was divided between taking care of her invalid and lending a hand to Mrs. Lane till she could get another cook. Mrs. Lane had never expected Mary to help her; knowing how hard her own life had been, she was trying to fit her for a teacher, but as she watched Blanche flying about the house, setting the table, rolling out her cheese straws, running up and down to her mother's room with a patch of flower on her curly hair, and singing gayly about her work, her tired eyes followed the young girl wistfully. It would be worth a good deal, she admitted, to have a daughter like that, even if she had not a word of Latin in her head. But, of course, the higher education of her daughter could not be interfered with by the old-fashioned way of bringing up a daughter, and Mary took to books.

"I am going to college this fall if I pass the entrance examinations," Mary announced at the lunch table, with just a touch of superiority in her tone. She could not have explained just why she felt so resentful toward the city girl. "Are you going east or will you stay out here on the coast?" Blanche asked, as if it were the most every-day thing to go to college.

"I have not decided yet, for I shall be the only girl around here who has gone to college," she answered, nibbling one of Blanche's cheese straws with an evident relish.

"Have another," Blanche interrupted, passing her the plate with a hand that showed two burns and a slight scald. "We used to serve them with tomatoes when our friends came down from town to the trial football games."

"Why? I thought you lived in San Francisco?" Mary said, looking up in surprise.

"I do," Blanche answered, "but I've been down at Stanford the last four years, and have just finished this last summer."

Mary's eyes almost popped out of her head. "Why," she began, incredulously, "I thought you— you— She did not like to say she had thought of the sunny-faced girl before her had no appreciation of education because she liked to do useful, domestic things too.

"You thought I could do nothing but cook?" Blanche finished, laughingly.

But Mary did not answer. Blanche Hallsey was certainly not much older than she, and yet, with all her college education, she had been in the kitchen all

that hot morning, kneading bread and scouring silver for Mrs. Lane.

"If you decide to go to Stanford, I can write to some of the girls to look out for you," Blanche went on, for she had not noticed Mary's attitude of superiority the last few days.

"Oh, would you, please?" Mary Lane pleaded, in a tone that would have greatly surprised her mother had she heard it, for not even she guessed how the fear of going among strangers for the first time in her life had been haunting her diffident little girl.

It was several days, however, before Mary, with her forehead puckered into knots over the "ablative absolute," could bring herself to knock at Miss Hallsey's door and ask for a little assistance.

But that was the beginning of the end of Mary Lane's priggishness, and the first step toward a higher education in the true sense of the word. She passed her entrance examinations with honors, due, perhaps, to the patient coaching she received during the rest of the summer from Blanche Hallsey. She learned, too, besides irregular verbs, a great many other things fully as useful, topping off with what the college girl called "a classical course in cookery."— [Youth.

**Christmas Cakes and Desserts.**

The dessert is oftentimes the most perplexing part of the meal to the housekeeper, and particularly so during the holiday season, when she is anxious to have something particularly dainty and pleasing both to the eye and the palate. The subjoined recipes may be of some service, none of the cakes being too rich to serve where ices form the chief part of the dessert course.

**DELICATE WHITE PUFFS.**

Beat a pint of rich milk and the white of four eggs until very light, and add, slowly beating all the while, a cupful of finely-sifted flour and a scant cupful of powdered sugar and the grated peel of half a lemon. Bake in buttered tins in a very hot oven, turn over, sift powdered sugar over them and serve hot with lemon sauce.

**SNOW APPLE PUDDING.**

Remove the inside from six large baked apples. Beat to a stiff froth the whites of three eggs, stir into the apple and serve with the following sauce: Beat the yolks of the eggs with one cup of sugar, adding one-half a cup of boiling milk, and flavor with lemon.

**CHOCOLATE BLANCMANGE.**

Cover an ounce of gelatine with water. Boil one quart of milk, four ounces of chocolate and twelve ounces of sugar five minutes. Add the gelatine and boil five minutes longer, stirring constantly. Flavor with vanilla, and pour into moulds to cool. This dessert may be served with sweetened cream or a rich custard sauce.

**CHRISTMAS PARTY CAKE.**

Mix six ounces of butter and eleven ounces of sugar to a cream; add the beaten yolks of five eggs. Beat until very light. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla, a fourth of a grated nutmeg, with the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Whip the whites of the eggs to a froth, add them with a teaspoonful of thin cream to the butter. Sift half a pound of pastry flour, three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder together, and add to the mixture. Pour into a greased mould and bake in a quick oven. When cold, ice.

**HOLIDAY CAKE.**

Beat four ounces of butter, three ounces of sugar and the yolks of four eggs together. Add four ounces of flour, the grated rind of half a lemon, a teaspoonful of rose water and the beaten whites of the eggs. Fill small fancy cake moulds with the mixture, sprinkle the tops with chopped almonds and powdered sugar. Set in a moderate oven for forty minutes.— [Ladies' Home Journal.

**More Important Than a Clue.**

"Now, if you will show me where the buglers got into your shop," said the detective, "I will see if I can find some clue."

"In a moment," said the proprietor. "I am working at something a little more important than hunting for a clue just now. Take a seat."

And while the detective waited, the merchant wrote as follows at his desk:

"The burglar who broke into Katzenhefter's shop, on the night of the 15th, and carried away a silk hat, a pair of French calfskin boots, a fur-trimmed overcoat, a black broadcloth suit, and two suits of silk underwear, was a black-hearted villain and scoundrel, but a man whose judgment cannot be called into question. He knew where to go when he wanted the finest clothing the market affords."

"Jacob," he said to the book-keeper, "send a copy of this to all the papers, and tell 'em I want it printed in big black type, to occupy half a column to-morrow morning. Now, Mr. Hawkshaw, I am at your service."



## Travelling Notes.

I have been spending a few months in the beautiful counties of Kent and Sussex, always a lovely part of England, but particularly so in the autumn, when the hop gardens are in perfection. The hops were not considered a good crop this year; still, their ingathering brought, as usual, hundreds and hundreds of hop-pickers down from London. For the hop-picking season, whole families come into the country and camp out, or live in huts, thus getting for themselves a jolly holiday and some money in their pockets besides. Although I did not join in the hop gathering, I did join in, and greatly enjoy, gathering the mushrooms, which could be picked up by the bushel in the fields and all over Romney Marsh. Those of my readers who have seen Romney Marsh will doubtless remember, as one of its most interesting features, the sight of literally millions of sheep grazing in those beautiful pastures; and surh fine sheep too, so large, so white, and oh! so fat!

After Romney, followed a short visit to Tunbridge Wells, where the good aunt had arranged a meeting of "Home and Colonial Nieces," eight of us, all the daughters of her different brothers. Amongst our pleasures was a trip taken quite out into the country, some miles from a railway station, where all was so beautifully quiet that one could almost hear the dew fall. Then, for me, came, first, a few days at St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea before passing on to Rye, a most ancient town, and one of the Cinque Ports, which were called into existence at a very remote date. These five ports, viz., Dover, Hastings, Sandwich, Romney and Hythe, with afterwards the addition of Rye and Winchelsea, were the first parents of the English navy, from whence the earliest monarchs, down to the accession of the Tudors, drew the whole of their naval force. It was expected of these ports that they should guard the narrow seas which separate England from the coast of France and Holland. This was before cannon were introduced, when they had but small ships, and their only weapons of defence were spears, crossbows and bows and arrows.

The Archives of Rye are rich in historical remains, especially in the town hall, where I was shown many things of interest, amongst them four of the oldest and most exquisite maces in England, two immense brass ones, much too heavy for me to carry off, and two small silver ones, equally treasured. The names of the mayors and barons of the olden times, the corporation which succeeded them, and the town council of the present day, are all preserved with equal care, so that the record exists in an unbroken series for nearly four hundred years. It is apparent that the barons and goodmen of the ports, having done great and signal service to their sovereigns from a very early period, were consequently endowed with many very unique and valuable privileges. For instance, the Barons of the Cinque Ports—by which title they were known—paid no taxes to the King; if any ship was wrecked on their coast, the barons were entitled to the wreck, but if any ship of their own was wrecked on any other coast of England, the wreck was still their property; they also had the privilege of attending kings and queens on their coronations, at which ceremony they carried two canopies of silk and gold, under which they, respectively, walked from Westminster Hall to Westminster Abbey. In fact, they played a great part in all old ceremonies, and although the office or title does not now exist, the mayors and solicitors of these old Cinque Ports, in recognition of the old customs, were this year, by command of the King, invited to take part in his coronation in Westminster Abbey.

One of these gentlemen, a personal friend, showed me his elaborate dress for the occasion, which consisted of a black-silk-velvet coat, lined with white silk, black silk-velvet knee breeches, the coat having brass buttons, upon which were embossed the arms of the Cinque Ports; an elaborately worked waistcoat, even the buttons being covered with silk embroidery; black silk stockings; low shoes and buckles, and, over all, a beautiful scarlet cloth cloak, with bands on one shoulder and lined with silk; these, with lace in his shirt and a large jabot and a curiously shaped cap, completed the costume, which I need hardly tell you was very costly. These barons had to go up to Westminster for two rehearsals, and a story is told that one of them, having forgotten his top hat, which he had been asked to bribe a housemaid to bring him a pair of her black cotton stockings, and a pair of his shoes, to dye his legs. He was, however, the kindly maiden was as strong as iron, she would not do it.

Amongst the antique buildings in Rye are old gateways, also some of the houses, one in particular having been built by oak paneling and ceilings and many of the fire-

place so huge that it contains benches capable of seating eight or ten people. I leave you to picture the cosiness and solid comfort of sitting around your own ingle nook, right within the base of the big chimney itself, upon a cold winter's night. The inhabitants are proud of the old church of St. Mary's, parts of which are claimed to have been built in the thirteenth century. It has, too, a wonderful old steeple, containing the town clock, which is supposed to be one of the oldest now "going" in England. This clock has a remarkable pendulum, about 18 feet in length, which swings to and fro inside the church, and over it one reads the silent message, "For our time is a very shadow that passeth away." And now before I end my short record of Rye, I want to tell you, as a link between it and our own Canada, of a delightful little visit I paid to a delightful little English home, owned by two maiden ladies, to know whom is alike a privilege and an honor.

One of them had only lately returned from the Northwest of Canada, whither she had flown a year and a half ago, to the assistance of a nephew, who, having lost his wife, was left with eight small children. Without one thought of self, this excellent lady had given up her comfortable home life in England, had said good-bye to her

## "Diogenes in Search of an Honest Man."

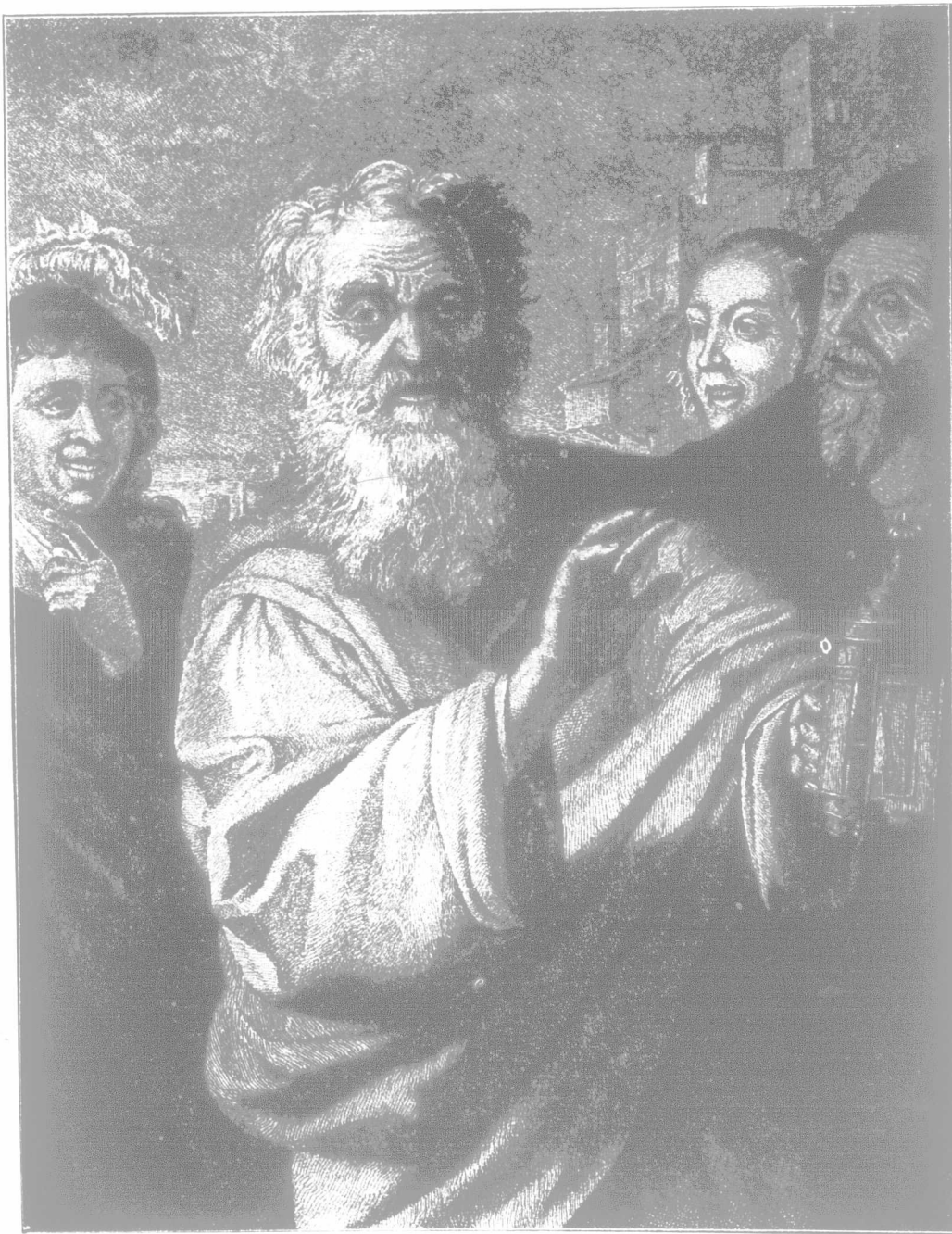
This eccentric character was born about 412 B. C. His youth is said to have been spent in dissolute extravagance, but at Athens he was attracted, singularly enough, by Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynics. Antisthenes was a bitter and sarcastic disclaimer against all that he regarded as inconsistent and insincere, and Diogenes followed him till he set up for himself. In fact, he soon outdid his master in his utter contempt of all the comforts and conveniences of life, and, to show his indifference to bodily comfort, he is said to have rolled in hot sand in summer and in winter to have embraced statues covered with snow. The story of his living in a large tub has been called in question, but as there is good authority for as well as against it, we will regard it as true. It is certainly consistent with the character of the man, and we rather like to fancy him sitting or lying therein, either in utter disregard of the outside world or delivering his caustic remarks to those who had the temerity to accost him. He seems to have had the respect of the Athenians, for he was accorded the privilege of rebuking anything he disapproved with the utmost liberty. A

famous illustration of his indifference to rank and power is his interview with Alexander the Great. The great conqueror having approached and courteously asked if he could oblige him in any way, Diogenes growled out in reply, "Yes, by standing out of my sunlight." So far from being offended at this rude speech, Alexander was so struck by the contrast between the sycophancy to which he was accustomed and this man's utter contempt of worldly rank, that he is reported to have said, "If I were not Alexander, I should wish to be Diogenes." Diogenes had not much confidence in the integrity of his fellows, and to give emphasis to his opinion he is said to have gone about in the daytime with a lighted lantern, in quest of an honest man, as though the unaided sunlight were not sufficient for so difficult an undertaking. While journeying from Athens to Ægina the ship in which he travelled was taken by pirates and Diogenes was exposed at Crete for sale as a slave. When asked what business he understood, he replied, "How to command men," and asked to be sold to someone who needed a ruler. He was purchased by Xenias, of Corinth, whose ruler he virtually became. The picture of Salvator Rosa is characteristic at once of the subject and of the painter. This able representative of the "Naturalisti" was born at Naples in 1615, and died in 1673.

A story is told of an English schoolmaster who offered a prize to the boy who should write the best composition in five minutes on "How to Overcome Habit."

At the expiration of five minutes the compositions were read. The prize went to a lad of nine years. Following is his essay:

"Well, sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter, it does not change habit. If you take off another you still have a habit. If you take off still another, the whole of it remains. If you take off another, it is not wholly worn up; all of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of a habit you must break it off altogether."



(From the original painting by Salvator Rosa.)

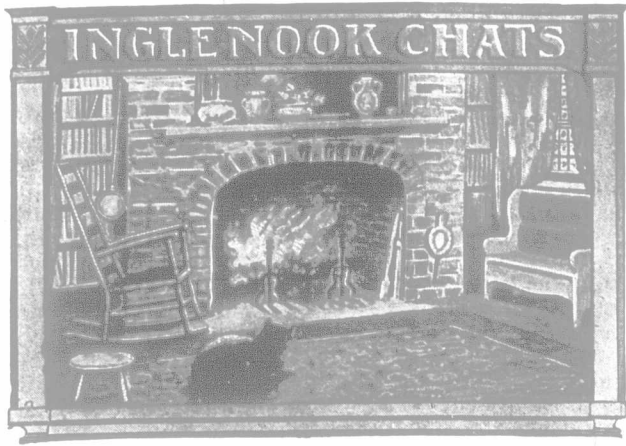
## "DIOGENES IN SEARCH OF AN HONEST MAN."

much-loved sister and others near and dear to her, and had gone out alone in the middle of winter to enter right into all the work of a busy Northwest farmer's home, cooking, cleaning, mending and working to an extent she had never before known; this, too, not only without one murmur of regret, but rather happily rejoicing that in spite of advancing years and the drawback of deafness, it had been granted to her to render just the aid most needed in that stricken home; nor had she left it until the wheels of its domestic machinery were running almost smoothly once more.

I wish I could portray for you the simple, unselfish lives of both these sisters, that of the one who went and of the one who stayed behind in her loneliness, or the many acts of kindness and liberality to others, bought by their denials of self. I cannot do this, for perhaps they would not like it, but I know how dear they are to their nephews in the West of Canada, as well as to those who thankfully count them friends on this side of the Atlantic. Truly, such unselfish lives speak and need no written record.

MOLLIE D.





My dear Guests,—

Ere in the northern gale  
The summer tresses of the trees are gone,  
The woods of autumn all around our vale  
Have put their glory on."

was the quotation which memory recalled to me one bright morning in October, as I gazed from the window of a cheery room, where I, The Hostess, was established as "guest," and one of my "Guests" and her kind family were my entertainers. Many had been the invitations to partake of "Margareta's" hospitality, so although it meant going somewhat out of my way (being en route for one of our large Western towns), I was unable to resist the temptation to accept.

Very slowly, it seemed to me, did the train move after leaving Belleville (does it not always seem so when one is eager to reach the end of a journey?), but at last the desired station was called out, and soon I found myself comfortably settled for a drive of a few miles, and chatting to "Margareta" and her big brother as though I had known them all my life, instead of meeting for the first time but a few moments before. The night was fine, the road good, and we soon arrived at our destination, where a cordial welcome, given with true Scottish sincerity, awaited me.

When daylight returned, a somewhat mountainous country met my gaze, but oh, how very beautiful it was! Truly, the woods in this sheltered nook had "put their glory on," and crimson maples, russet oak, mingling with the luxuriant green of the pines, adorned the lofty hills, while through the valley between, a tortuous silver stream chattered along. Orchards, weighted with rosy or golden apples, surrounded every house, lending an air of comfort and plenty to all the scene.

The charms of the outer world, however delightful, could not compare with those within the happy home, of which, for some days, I was an inmate; for a real home, not merely a dwelling-place, it proved to be. Have you not experienced the inexpressible charm that pervades the atmosphere of a home where all is harmony? A home where the young are allowed all innocent amusements and enjoy them in the company of parents, who, although time is silvering their hair, have retained their youthful hearts? Such are the environments of our friend "Margareta," and very thoroughly I enjoyed my visit with her. I had also the pleasure of taking tea with "Mai," a former contributor, who has since assumed the duties of hostess in a snug little home of her own; then, regretful at leaving my kind entertainers, I resumed my journey, reaching my terminus quite late at night. Since then, I have been gazing on the beauties (?) of a busy town, and mentally contrasting them with those I but attempted to describe in the beginning of my chat, with the result that I am still firm in my old belief, that no place is so lovely as the country.

"Jewess," I have been in the neighborhood of your home, and thought of you. How I should like to see my Guests!

"Annie Laurie," you must excuse me from appearing in the big chair; you see, my guests may now idealize me to their heart's content, so I would not like to shatter ideals, which are certain to be more pleasing than the reality. I am glad your prize pleased you.

OUR COMPETITIONS.

Owing to absence from home, the result of the conundrum contest will be somewhat delayed. So many have requested a repetition of the

MEMORY GEM CONTEST.

that I now announce a new one. Three prizes will be given for the best sets of memory gems, sent in in accordance with the following rules:

Each set to contain ten and only ten quotations. Author's name to accompany each quotation (only partial value will be allowed where this is not done). Contestants to state to which class they belong; class I, comprising all over twenty years of age; class II, fifteen and under twenty; class III, all under fifteen years. One prize will be given in each class. Quotations which appeared in last contest will not be accepted. All work must reach Pakenham on or before Dec. 10th. Address work to

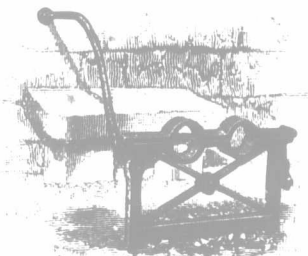
THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

Still Amongst the Cotswolds.

I am afraid that now both "Mollie" and "H. A. B." write from old England, there may be a sameness in our jottings for the "Home Magazine," but for my own more especial comfort I remember that what "Mollie" has to tell is more specifically about the wonderful historical events of the day, of the grand ceremonies she is so fortunate as to be able to view, of the welcomes she receives from that friend of Canada and all Canadians, Lord Strathcona, and from others who hold the "open sesame" which admits her even to functions where not only England's notabilities, but where royalty itself has passed almost within touch of her loyal hands. My chief fear is that presently even "Mollie" may tire of festivities and end up by a long stay in some rural corner of England, and want to tell you all about that, too, and then where would I be?

Just for the moment, however, I fancy that I have, so to speak, "the floor"—the rural floor, I mean—and before I lose it I want to tell our readers a little bit more about what I have seen in the Cotswold hills, believing that as many of the subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" come from the rural districts of the mother country as from its cities and towns, my scrappy notes may not be without interest for them. To begin with, let me pick up one or two lost threads. When I wrote of Painswick I quite forgot to tell you about the ancient stocks (of which we give an illustration) which, in excellent repair, still stand just outside the south gate of its churchyard. It is many a long day since man met his punishment in the village stocks or woman's gossip found its quietus in the ducking stool. I forgot, also, to tell you of the tumulus in the Cranham woods on the Birdlip road, within which were once found skeletons of people who must have lived long before the time of Roman occupation. At this point the Romans are supposed to have seen "the sun shining on the Severn valley and conceived the idea of building Gloucester." And this brings me back to Birdlip itself, where, at what was once the "Old Black Horse" hostelry, where messeng-



ANCIENT STOCKS AT PAINSWICK.

ers in the olden times changed horses, I sat under the trees drinking a cup of modern afternoon tea, looking up at the window of the room where Bishop Hooper, of martyr memory, spent his last night on earth before his cruel death at Gloucester. An old man often passes my window, with stooping gait and rheumatic limbs, bearing over his shoulders, on a long forked stick, a big faggot which he has managed to gather in the Birdlip woods just below us. I admire his industry, and I know how valuable a contribution to his winter's store will be that heavy bundle of sticks. But I hesitate to address him, to venture a word of sympathy, or even to put to him a few questions which might elicit some interesting information, lest I might tread upon a tender spot, for I am told that Gloucestershire people are quick to resent what may seem to them to be an impertinence, however little it may be so intended. I should like to know just how old that man is, because longevity in this wonderful air seems to be the rule rather than the exception, but in the face of the rebuff which, under somewhat similar circumstances, met Mr. Gladstone himself in the Isle of Man some twenty years ago, I dare not risk so ticklish a question. The story as related of the "Grand Old Man" is as follows: "When Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to the Isle of Man, in the eighties, during a walk through a little village, he came upon a woman pitching corn from a cart to a stack. This, as anybody knows who has tried it, is exceedingly hard labor. Mr. Gladstone stopped, and, admiring the woman's strength, remarked: 'My good woman, that is exceedingly hard work, and you look well and strong; may I ask how old you are?' 'How oul' art thou theeself, thou impudent oul' man?' was the reply." Talking of longevity starts me telling you of an excursion I made with a charming young companion, whose acquaintance, with that of her kind mother and sister, I have been fortunate enough to make since my stay at Birdlip. "Coberley church (pronounced Cobberley) would be well worth a visit if not too long a walk—about two and a half to three miles, I understand. I will go with you if you like?" I was a little staggered at the distance, even in prospect, but I was a great deal more staggered at the reality. Three long miles certainly brought us to the confines of Coberley parish, and when we reached a gateway which

opened upon a picturesque but apparently private road or right of way, and were told that the church and village was "only a mile furdur on," we hesitated, but felt bound to persevere. Never was a mile so long, so circuitous, so deceiving. One gate only led to another, through fields, between hedges, in sight of farms and homesteads, but Coberley itself and Coberley church remained invisible. For one brief moment, peeping between the trees ahead of us, we caught just a glimpse of the square tower of the old edifice which was to be our goal, and then it disappeared. We literally had to hunt for it, so embowered was it in trees. We got the keys at the rectory, and we found two men at work in the peaceful churchyard, and thus found entrance without further difficulty. We sank thankfully upon the first bench within its sacred walls that we could reach. The matter of getting home again had to be tackled later on, and thereby hangs a tale. Now for the "longevity" thread which runs through all stories of villages on the Cotswold hills. "Yes, ma'am, the church have been restored—since our rector have been in Coberley." "How long has that been?" "Well—nigh upon forty years he've been here. He's getting pretty well on now. He is eighty-eight, he is, but he do take three services every Sunday. Still, he isn't, as old as the rector before him. He lived to 91, he did." The good sexton then pointed out a gravestone with a queer inscription, a good deal defaced, standing against an old wall which was all that remained of what had been a castle in olden times. It ran thus:

"Here lyes the body of John Walker,  
A industrious working man,  
But not covetous for gain;  
A cheerful, good companion,  
And never felt much pain;  
But finished his days  
With peaceable good ways,  
On the 8th of January, 1788,  
In his arm-chair,  
Free from all care,  
In his eighty-fourth year."

Coberley, like Witcombe, Brimpsfield, and other churches around this, had its sundial in the tower. That of Coberley was dated 1693. There seems great difficulty in fixing the dates of the churches hereabouts, such insufficient records being kept, but in each of those I have as yet visited there are well-defined arches and other bits of Norman architecture, proving their antiquity, though other ages have left their marks, too, whilst arresting decay or widening the original limits. At Coberley there are three full-grown figures, with one smaller one, evidently the child of the knight and his lady, all without a recognizable feature, the ravages of time not having left them with one decent nose between them. "I don't know who they be for certain," said the sexton, "but I think they be Berkleys." As I expressed disappointment that in the restoration of the building so little remained marking its age and history, our cicerone remarked, "Oh! but there be some, ma'am, up at the coach-house of the rectory. The reverend, he be taking good care of them." So let us hope that some day they may be found where they more fittingly belong, in the walls or on the floors of this most interesting little church.

"Is there no trap we could hire to take us back to Birdlip?" we had asked more than once at a tidy cottage door, and in the immaculately clean village shop and post office. "If So-and-so were at home we might do so," but, there, 'twas "only a chance that he would be," and, of course, he wasn't. A happy thought struck our friend, the sexton, who said, "there was a cart, a pretty high 'un, if we didn't mind that." We would have welcomed it had it required a six-foot ladder to get into it, which it nearly did, and gladly and thankfully we availed ourselves of the offer. I myself, with a pull in front, and a friendly hoist from my more agile young friend behind, scrambled to my perch, while she hopped up like a bird, a pretty nosegay in hand, culled from her gay little garden by the wife of our friend the sexton. Then our driver, who turned out to be the village carrier (caught on an off day), took up a position half on and half off the seat, which stretched from side to side, chirruped "g'long!" to his horse, and away we jogged up and down hill to Birdlip. It was interesting to note on the small triangular village green, a shaft or column of shining whiteness, in reality a sundial with a crown on its summit, a monument erected in the year of jubilee as a testimony to the love and loyalty for their Queen, which thus found expression in this quiet little nook in the Cotswold hills.

One more entry and I have done, and that is to tell you that it was the brother of my admirable young friends of Birdlip House who cycled that Massey-Harris machine of which I told you in a previous note. Of course I lent him my copy of the "Farmer's Advocate" that he might realize how well to the front Canada keeps in everything which touches the interest of the farmer. He said he knew it, but was glad to see our admirable paper, nevertheless.

H. A. B.



## THE QUIET HOUR.

## As He Did Aforetime.

"The heights by great men reached and kept  
Were not attained by sudden flight;  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were toiling upwards in the night."

Walking home from church, a Sunday or two ago, my small niece said to a still smaller nephew, "I don't believe you listened to the story of Daniel in the lion's den."

"I did, too!" was the indignant reply—and indeed who could help listening to that wonderful story, which seems to gain in force and beauty every time it is repeated? I had been listening too, and was particularly impressed by the words, "As he did aforetime." We may marvel at the cool, undaunted courage of the man who dared openly to confess his God, even though he knew only a miracle could save him from a terrible death—and miracles were not everyday events then, any more than they are now. But the secret of his behavior, under God, lies in the words, "As he did aforetime." The truth that habit is second nature, applies to prayer as to other things. Long and patient practice can produce marvelous results. Set a difficult piece of music before a beginner, and only a miracle could enable him to play it at sight, but after years of hard work, the once impossible task becomes easy and the fingers fly over the keys, striking the right notes, without the slightest difficulty. I once tried to learn telegraphy, but did not keep at it long enough to produce any practical result. The click, click of the instrument is too swift for my untrained ear to distinguish more than an occasional letter, while a skilled operator can read every word without effort, but this skill cannot be acquired in a day or a week. It is easy for you to read this page, and you have probably forgotten the hard work "aforetime" which has made it easy. There was a time when, "Is it an ox? It is an ox!" had to be spelled out slowly and laboriously. Try to teach some one else to read, and see if reading is really as easy and simple as you find it now.

But I must not multiply instances, we all know that "practice makes perfect," but perhaps we don't always believe that this principle holds good in things moral and spiritual, as well as in things physical and mental. There is no royal road to holiness; character can never be made in a hurry. People say of one who has spent many years in the pursuit of holiness, "Oh, it is easy for him to be good." Of course it is much easier for him than for one who is only a beginner, for "drudgery is the gray angel of success."

The opportunity of gaining some advantage by dishonorable means presents itself to two men. To one it is a real temptation, to be overcome or yielded to; while the other never gives it a second thought, for it simply is impossible to him. The difference lies in what each man has done aforetime. Habits of honor and honesty may be formed which are as hard to break as evil habits. It is hard for one man to pass the door of a bar-room, while another would be very uncomfortable if he had to spend an evening there. It all depends on what each man has been accustomed to do aforetime.

Take this case of Daniel's for example. It was comparatively easy for him to offer up his prayers and praises three times a day, because through a long life he had formed the habit of daily, regular prayer. He did not always feel like praying, but never thought of excusing himself from offering homage to his God and King, on the plea that he was not in a mood for devotion. The position of first president over a great kingdom did not leave much leisure to one who served his earthly sovereign so faithfully that even jealous enemies, eagerly seeking occasion against him, could find no error or fault to take hold of. Yet, like David, he always found time—or made time to hold communion with God "evening, and morning, and noon." Was it any wonder that the habit of years was strong enough to stand a severe test?

What sort of habits of prayer are we forming? Do we hurry through our prayers as a matter of form, perhaps forgetting them altogether, if other things which we consider more important are pressing? Then be very sure Satan will never need to bring a den of lions to try and frighten us into idling, over or altogether neglecting this solemn duty. Prayer is not only necessary to our spiritual welfare, it is also a debt we owe to God, to be paid daily. It is impossible to perform a week's devotions in advance, as I once heard of a girl attempting. Time was coming away for a week's visit, and she depended for usual number of prayers before a certain evening. She could then take a holiday from prayer. The bread we need for our souls is daily bread, and will not keep for a week any more than would the manna in the wilderness. As the Jews were warned to burn incense at certain seasons, so David says, "Let my prayer be as sweet incense; and the lifting up of my hands as the evening sacrifice." It is a glorious thought that

our prayers may, if we will, be offered by the angel "With the prayers of all saints, upon the golden altar before the Throne." We know that our sacrifices of prayer and praise are too faulty and imperfect to be fit to pour into the "Golden vials full of odours, which are the prayers of saints." But remember that they are never presented alone; the angel is given much incense on purpose to offer with them, and of our prayers too, it may be said: "The smoke of the incense which came with the prayers of the saints ascended up before God out of the angel's hand."

We have seen that tasks which were once impossible may be performed with ease after years of patient practice, so let us be careful that the daily habits which are steadily hardening into character are the kind we really want to become part of us.

"Habits are soon assumed, but when we strive  
To strip them off—'tis being flayed alive."

HOPE.

## THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

## Puzzled.



"I want to ask a question:  
Now, 'splain me this who can:  
How is it that when I get hurt,  
I'm 'mother's great big man,  
Too large, of course, and brave to cry';  
But when I ask for cheese,  
Or maybe pickles with my lunch,  
Why, then—now listen, please—  
Oh, no, I am 'too little, dear,  
Must eat nice milk and bread.'  
I think and worry over this  
Until it hurts my head;  
And I'd be very much obliged,  
If some one would tell me,  
Just 'zactly what's the proper size  
A fellow ought to be."

## Between Ourselves.

Now set your wits to work, children, and write something you will not be ashamed to see in print. Prizes will be given for the best original story suitable for our Corner. No one over sixteen may compete and, if possible, the competitors will be divided into classes. The stories must be about life on a Canadian farm. Don't let them be too long, for "Pussy wants a corner" is a game the "Advocate" doesn't approve of. We are given one corner and expected to stay in it. All MSS. must reach me before Christmas. Write your name, age and address on the back, and send as usual to Cousin Dorothy, Box 92, Newcastle, Ont.

What shall we talk about to-day? Well, all the grown-up people have been talking of nothing but coal, lately, and we might as well be in the fashion. "But coal is not very interesting!"—is that what I hear you saying? Well, if you don't care to hear about black diamonds, perhaps you may find white diamonds more interesting. Do you know why lumps of coal are often called black diamonds? Don't you really know? I thought children knew everything nowadays. It is because coal and diamonds, although they

look very unlike, are made of the same material. Diamonds are pure carbon; coal is carbon too, mixed with other things, or it wouldn't leave any cinders or ashes. The black lead which is so useful for cleaning stoves, the graphite which we put on our bicycle chains, and the lead which is made into lead pencils, may also be called black diamonds, being almost pure carbon. Would you like to hear where diamonds have been found? Once a negro pulled up a vegetable in his garden, and found one fastened to its root. Sometimes diamonds have been found in the crops of fowl. Probably the birds thought they would be fine things for grinding grain in their private mills; for the diamond is, I believe, the hardest substance known. When people want to cut and polish them, they have to use diamond dust, as nothing else can even scratch them.

It isn't at all likely that you have any loose diamonds lying about your farm, but unlikely things do happen sometimes. We hear a good deal about the diamond fields in South Africa; but the first diamond discovered there is said to have been picked up by a little Dutch boy on his father's farm. The child had a fancy for gathering curious stones, and in his collection was one particularly bright specimen, which his mother one day showed to a neighbor. The neighbor offered to buy it, thinking it might be valuable. He was not far wrong, for the Governor of the colony afterwards bought it for more than two thousand dollars. Then crowds of people rushed off to Africa to look for diamonds, sometimes finding them in very queer places. Some were discovered in the walls of a farmhouse which had been plastered with mud from a pond, and more of these valuable stones were found in the pond itself.

A Swiss once picked up a little box on a battle-field. He opened it and found, as he thought, two little bits of glass, one bright and the other a milky white. Thinking the box contained nothing of value, he threw it away, but afterwards picked it up again on the chance that somebody might give him the price of a drink for the stones. One was a pearl and the other a diamond. He sold them for a trifle, and they were passed from one purchaser to another. The diamond has since been valued at \$525,000. It was a good thing the finder did not know what it was worth, for he would surely have drunk himself to death if he had. Indeed, it is often a very unfortunate thing for a man to find a precious stone. Two hundred years ago, a slave was lucky enough, as he thought, to discover a magnificent diamond. In order to hide this stone he made a wound in his thigh, placed the diamond in the wound, and covered it with a bandage. He offered the gem to a sailor, on the understanding that he would help him to escape from his slavery. The sailor murdered the poor fellow and sold the stone for a thousand pounds; but this ill-gotten wealth was soon wasted, and he committed suicide. This stone was at one time set in the sword of Napoleon.

But I must not break the rules by slipping out of our Corner into another which does not belong to me, so no more at present from—  
COUSIN DOROTHY.

## The Fading Light of Day.

"Jenny, gather up the scraps, and Hetty, bring the broom;  
Sally, push the settle back and tidy up the room;  
Now's the time, 'twixt day and dark, to clear the work away;  
For the morn make ready by the fading light of day."

"Come, my boys, bring in the wood, and split the kindling fine;  
Fetch some water from the spring, and feed the waiting kine;  
You'll not need the lantern, lads, the twilight's clear and gray,  
Haste, and you will finish by the fading light of day."

Thus the dear housemother spake, still busy all the while,  
Helping girls and cheering boys with gentle word and smile,  
Till the tasks were ended, and the sons and daughters gay  
Gathered round the fireplace by the fading light of day.

Scattered, scattered, far and wide, in distant lands,  
and dead!  
Long the grass has waved above the gentle mother's head;

But at nightfall, even yet I seem to hear her say,  
"For the morn make ready by the fading light of day."

Wiser now, methinks therein that hidden meanings

Teaching ere that night shall come "wherein no man can work."

Yours soul be blessed, ready; God alone can say

And eyes again, behold the fading light of day.

—Marie F. Harmon, in Boston Transcript.



**GOSSIP.**

**NONSUCH STOCK FARM.**

On another page of this issue can be seen the photo of Caithness Yet 35764, the two-year-old stock bull owned by W. E. Paull, of Killarney, Man. He was sired by Caithness =22065=, and out of White Rosebud =26215=, by Hillary =18071=; grandam Minnie Annandale, by Lord Roseberry (imp.). This beautiful roan bull was bred by Purvis Thompson, of Pilot Mound, and weighed 1,640 lbs. when twenty-five months old. He is a very smooth, thick-fleshed, deep fellow, with good heart-girth, well-sprung ribs, and strong, full hind quarters. He may be looked for at the Winnipeg Industrial next summer. The matrons of this herd are a useful, breedy-looking lot. One of them, Daisy Roan =32485=, got by Clan Campbell =17096= (63794); dam Daisy Spot =25691=, by Indian Chief (imp.); grandam Daisy's Lily, by Eclipse (imp.), is a smooth, thick-fleshed cow, of the square, deep type, bought from Arthur Johnston, and one of his favorites. A very neat, strong yearling is Daisy Campbell, by Sir Colin Campbell (imp.); dam Daisy Roan, by Clan Campbell (imp.). Another strong heifer was noticed suckling a very promising roan bull calf. The yearlings are all by Sir Colin Campbell (imp.), and the calves (six in number) by Caithness Yet. Four of these are bull calves—big, strong fellows, showing abundance of masculinity, good growth and indications of being the kind wanted.

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**NOTICE.** SYLLABIC SHORTHAND.—On another page of this magazine appears the advertisement of the Syllabic Shorthand Institute. The Syllabic is a new system of shorthand invented by Mr. Robert Boyd, of Ottawa, Ont., which bids fair to outclass all the older systems. It is founded on the principle of the syllable as used in the language of the Cree Indians, and covers the whole range of the English language by the use of nine characters. While yet in its infancy, this system has spread to different parts of Canada and the United States, having been adopted by several of the large business colleges of Chicago, and adopted in preference to all others by the Chicago Correspondence Schools. That it is simple is proven by the fact that pupils can finish a complete course in six weeks.



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Here Are a Few of Our New Records. There Are Over a Thousand More:

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- 64 At a Georgia Camp Meeting.
  - 82 Whistling Rufus.
  - 105 Nearer, My God, to Thee.
  - 187 Imperial Edward March.
  - 208 A Mosquito Parade.
  - 300 Washington Post March.
  - 482 Blue Danube Waltz.
  - 578 God Save the King.
  - 803 Reminiscences of Scotland.
  - 808 Bonnie Brier Bush March.
  - 807 Soldiers of the Queen.
  - 805 The Maple Leaf.
  - 810 John Anderson, My Joe.
  - 806 Scotland's Pride.
  - 821 Lancers, 1st and 2nd Figures.
  - 822 " 3rd and 4th Figures.

- 823 Lancers, 5th Figure.
  - 824 Quadrille, 1st and 2nd.
  - 825 " 3rd and 4th.
  - 826 " 5th.
  - 203 Wearing of the Green.
  - 555 Scots Wha Hae.
- SONGS.**
- 686 Good-Bye, Dolly Gray.
  - 759 When the Roses Bloom Again.
  - 273 Sweet Annie Moore.
  - 755 The Blue and the Gray.
  - 131 Where is My Wandering Boy To-night?
  - 131 Stay in Your Own Back Yard.
  - 432 In the Golden Field of Grain.
  - 66 The Bridge.
  - 204 All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name.
  - 109 Private Tommy Atkins.

- 309 Whistling Mike.
  - 310 Whistling Coon.
  - 453 And Her Golden Hair was Hanging.
- RECITATIONS.**
- 266 Auction Sale of Household Goods.
  - 268 Scene at a Dog Fight.
  - 263 Sermon on the Mount.
  - 252 23rd Psalm and Lord's Prayer.
- VOCAL QUARTETS.**
- 495 Blue Bells of Scotland.
  - 483 My Faith Looks Up to Thee.
  - 383 The Holy City.
  - 754 In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye.
  - 36 Evening Prayer.
  - 80 Use Wine Back to Dixie.

- COON AND COMIC SONGS.**
- 727 Coon, Coon, Coon.
  - 725 Hear Dem Bells.
  - 722 Turkey in de Straw.
  - 282 Just Because She Made Dem Goo-Goo Eyes.
  - 731 Good Morning, Carrie.
  - 788 Bill Bally, Won't You Please Come Home?
  - 674 My Dinah.
  - 504 A Little Bit Off the Top.
  - 733 When Mr. Shakespeare Comes to Town.
  - 339 The Mick Who Threw the Brick.
- These are only a few of over a thousand records. Piano, Violin, Cornet, Trombone, Banjo, Mandolin, Flute, Piccolo, Chime Bells, Church Choir and other records. We'll be pleased to send you a complete catalogue.

Send your order for additional Records when ordering the **GRAM-O-PHONE**, thus saving time and express charges.

**OUR SPECIAL EASY-PAYMENT OFFER.**

As the orders keep pouring in, we have decided to continue our easy-payment plan. Send us one dollar with this coupon, promising, if the Gram-o-phone proves satisfactory after six days' trial, to pay two dollars a month for eight months, and we will ship you at once a genuine **Berliner Gram-o-phone, type "A,"** with three records of your own choice free. Enclose two dollars extra if you want spun-brass horn.

**GIVE OUR OFFER A THOROUGH TEST.**

**Description of Berliner Gram-o-phone.**

Cabinet—Quartered oak, highly finished.  
Horn—16 inches long, 10-inch bell.  
Finish—All exposed heavily nickel-plated.  
Sound Box—The Improved Automatic Concert Sound Box.  
Needles—200 free.  
Records—Three 7-inch records free.  
Guarantee—Written guarantee for 5 years.  
Weight—Completely boxed, 25 lbs.

**CASH PRICE.**  
With Japanned Steel Horn, \$15. With Spun-Brass Horn, \$17.

**EASY-PAYMENT PRICE.**  
With Japanned Steel Horn, \$17. With Spun-Brass Horn, \$19.

**E. BERLINER, 2315-19 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL.**  
EMANUEL BLOUT, Manager for Canada.

E. BERLINER, F. A.  
2315-19 St. Catherine St., Montreal, P. Q.

Enclosed find one dollar in payment on the Standard Berliner Gram-o-phone, type A, complete, with 16-inch Japanned concert horn and three records. If satisfactory after five days' trial, I agree to pay eight monthly payments of two dollars each. If not satisfactory, I will return the Gram-o-phone and this order is null and void.

Name.....  
Occupation.....  
P. O. Address.....  
Express Office.....  
Township.....  
Province.....

If you wish a spun-brass horn instead of the japanned horn, enclose two dollars extra. Also send free of charge the following three records:  
No..... No..... No.....







**GREAT PRIZE OFFER.**

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

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

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

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

The last four Speeches from the Throne contained 3,211, 5,166, 3,795 and 4,538 letters and figures respectively.

What is your estimate of the number of letters and figures of the next Speech? Figure it out, or guess at it, and send it in with your subscription and you have a chance of winning one of the magnificent prizes. See The Weekly Tribune for full particulars and estimate blanks. The Weekly Tribune is supplied from now to the 1st of January, 1904, for one dollar. Address all orders to The Tribune Publishing Co., Winnipeg.

**WOODSTOCK**

**STEEL WINDMILLS**

Galvanized or Painted. For Power or Pumping. The



**DANDY Windmill**

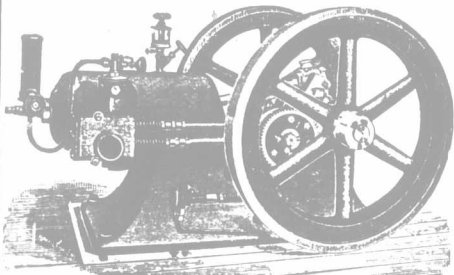
with Graphite Bearings, runs easy and controls itself in the storm.

GRINDERS, PUMPS, WATER TANKS, DRINKING BASINS AND SAW BENCHES.

**WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO.,**

WOODSTOCK, ONT. (Ltd.)

**GASOLINE ENGINES**



Brandon, November 4th, 1902. MESSRS. BURRIDGE & COOPER, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 4th received to-day. I am glad to say that the "Ohio" Gasoline Engine purchased from you is, I consider, the most perfect engine yet brought into this country, bar none. It has run ever since the minute it was put in. A child can start it, and I think it uses less oil than any we have yet tried. I feel well paid for the humbugging you gave me waiting for it. Yours respectfully, (Signed) W. J. LINDSAY.

Write for catalogue and prices. **BURRIDGE & COOPER,** 124 Princess St., Winnipeg.

**BEEMAN'S NEW PROCESS GRAIN CLEANERS.**



**BEEMAN & CO.,**

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

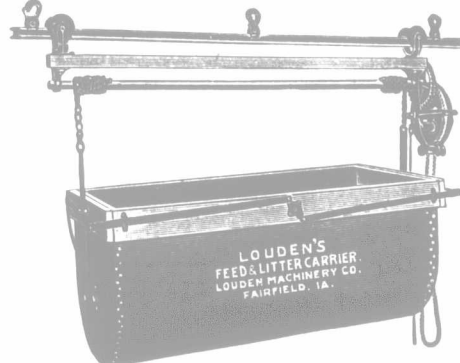
**THIS IS OUR JUMBO CLEANER**

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

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

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

**THE LATEST INVENTION TO LESSEN THE WORK OF THE FARMER.**



**LOUDEN'S FEED AND LITTER CARRIER**

You can clean out your stable or feed your cattle with half the labor by using it than without it. Hundreds of them now in use and all giving satisfaction.

Write for circulars and prices; also write for catalogue of Hay Carriers and Barn-door Hangers—"Best on Earth."

**LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.,** WINDSOR, ONT.

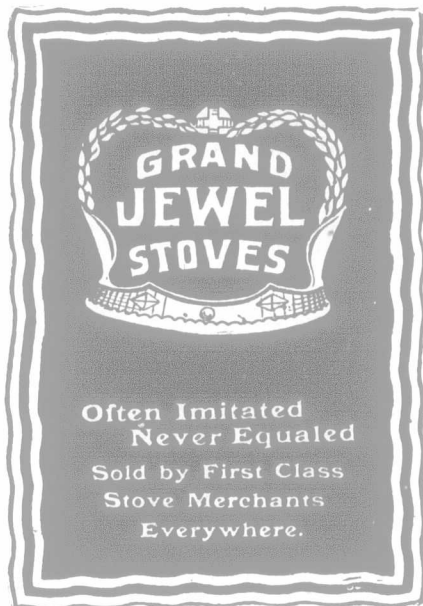
**GOSSIP.**

At Alameda, on the farm of Mr. Edward Emmerson, turnips thirty inches in circumference, and first-class cabbage, tomatoes and celery, were grown this year in abundance. Mr. Emmerson's garden yielded some forty pails of currants and eight of gooseberries. The people of Alameda thoroughly enjoyed the pleasures of a watermelon social with fruit grown in Mr. Emmerson's garden.

Lord Missie of Ninga =34175=, by Indian Nobleman =26283=; dau Missie of Neidpath Fourteenth =23292=, by Indian Prince =13014=, Missie Eighty-first (imp.) =5180=, by Bentinck (42787), is the present stock bull owned by Wm. Ryan, Ninga. This three-year-old, twice winner of first at Winnipeg, is a thick, meaty, good handler, with exceptionally well-filled hind quarters, carrying the flesh well down to the hocks. Rosebella, a half-sister to this show bull, on the sire's side, was lately sold to Alex. M. Ross, of Boissevain. There are seven matrons in this herd, of useful type, several sired by Sir C. Tupper and some by North Star. The two-year-olds are also by Sir Charles, while yearlings and calves are by Lord Missie.

North of Indian Head, about a mile or slightly more, Messrs. Wm. Harrop and Wm. Patterson work adjoining farms, each owning one section. A few months ago, as partners, they purchased a Sawyer-Massey threshing outfit, so as to be independent of the thresherman, who does not always turn up when wanted. They find the new investment very satisfactory. In fact, this scheme is quite common, and is approved by those who try it, almost without exception. Mr. Harrop had 375 acres in wheat, 50 in oats, and 200 in mallow, which was twice plowed and well cultivated. One wheat field of 240 acres averaged over 40 bushels per acre, and was considered one of the best in the neighborhood. When the British editors passed through they took a sample from this field home with them. Mr. Patterson had 450 acres of wheat, 30 of oats and 160 fresh broken. Crop just about the same as his neighbor's. Each work twelve horses, Mr. Patterson's being exceptionally good ones, much above the average working horse.

North-west of Indian Head, about three or four miles, Mr. H. Francis owns three sections, 750 acres of it being under wheat this season and 250 in oats. Both grains yielded heavy, being quite up to last year's high standard. Fallow land is plowed twice when possible, but this year, owing to the late spring, which delayed the seeding, part of it was only plowed once. Five hundred acres on this farm was fallowed this season. About 25 acres was sown with brome last spring, the catch being very fair. Over 100 acres was also broken during the season, and is ready for the drill next spring. Twenty-eight work horses are kept on this farm and about 275 cattle. The cattle are usually bought when from one to two years of age, and marketed at three or four. In this way a great deal of the straw which would otherwise be burnt, is converted into beef at a good profit, the manure being returned to the land, maintaining fertility, so that a double purpose is accomplished with the straw-pile—the land and pocket both being fed by the one act. Hay is not plentiful, so straw and chop makes almost the entire ration fed to these cattle. Of course, the gains cannot be as large as they would had hay and roots been added to the ration, yet, after careful figuring, this method has proved a paying one.



Often Imitated Never Equaled Sold by First Class Stove Merchants Everywhere.

**THE Strathy Wire Fence Co. LIMITED,**

OWEN SOUND, ONT.,

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

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



PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



# TO MEN IT IS FREE

If you are a weak man I want to help you. I want to show you the way to future happiness, and I offer you free my beautiful book, illustrated with photographs of fully developed men, showing how men begin to break down as the result of overwork and dissipation, and how they recover all the vigorous fire of youth in a few weeks' application of electricity. This book contains a lot of information for men which explains many points they want to know. It is written in plain language, and the illustrations are of the highest type of art, showing the best developed specimens of manly strength. No man who feels any doubt as to his physical powers should be without this book. I send it closely sealed, without marks, free upon application.



## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt,

With Free Electric Suspensory for Weak Men.

Cures Nervous and Vital Weakness, Enlarged and Inflamed Prostate Gland, Lost Memory, Wasting of Strength, Weak Back and Kidney Trouble, Rheumatic Pains in Back, Hips, Shoulders and Chest, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

DR. McLAUGHLIN,  
Dear Sir:—I am happy to tell you that I am a stronger man to-day than I ever was. I never felt better in my life. I am handling my grain this year myself, and have handled over 5,000 bushels in two months, so you see I must be strong and hearty. There was a young man who inquired of me about the Belt some time ago. I have since heard that he got one, and that it is doing him a great deal of good. GEO. S. WEBB, Aberdour, Ont.

DR. McLAUGHLIN,  
My Dear Sir: I feel well satisfied with the Belt I got from you a short time ago. I have doctored and spent hundreds of dollars without relief, and your Belt has done me far more good than anything else. It has made a new man of me every way. My step is firmer and I am stronger in every part of my body. The drains are stopped altogether. B. HOLLINGSHEAD, Woodbridge, Ont.

## Dr. McLaughlin's Belt is as Good for Women as for Men.

I Have a Book Especially for Women, Free on Application.

I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to; I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I described how I learned that manly strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of that kind that unmanly you, it would assure you future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it; your best days are slipping by.

Every man or woman who admires the perfection of physical health and strength should read this beautifully illustrated book, WHICH I SEND FREE. It tells how health and strength are restored by nature's remedy, ELECTRICITY. If you are not the man or woman you should be don't delay, but write to-day.

I have been telling the readers of this paper for some time past that I am positive that Electricity will cure any evidence of weakness, and I have been offering them terms that none can refuse to accept. I know what my Belt will do, and am willing to take all chances of curing a patient. Now the security I offer to doubtful men or women is that they need not pay for my Belt until it does for them what I say it will do, if they will in return give me reasonable security that they will pay me after the cure is completed. I am willing to take all chances of curing them. Isn't this fair? Now, if you are sick, or tired of drugging your system, paying out money without getting results, write to me. Give me reasonable security that you will pay me after the cure is complete and I will accept your case and you can

## PAY WHEN CURED.

**CAUTION** Thousands write me that they have used Electric Belts and got no benefit. Why? Simply because they have purchased from people who have no practical knowledge of electricity.

**SPECIAL NOTICE** I have positively the only Electric Belt with which your case receives the special attention of a practical physician. The success of electricity depends upon intelligent application.

**DR. M. K. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.**

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.



**Page Metal Ornamental Fence.** We now make fence that is ornamental, very showy and surprisingly cheap. It is just what is wanted for door yards, division fences in town lots, grave yards, orchards, etc. It is painted and retails at only 20 cts. PER RUNNING FOOT. Don't think of it. Let us send you full particulars. We also make farm fence, poultry netting, nails and staples.  
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 8

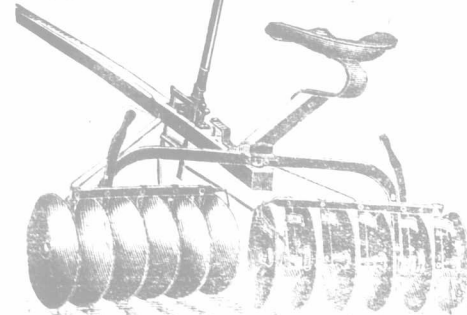
**GOSSIP.**

**C. P. R. LAND SALES.** The Canadian Pacific Railway has announced that for the month of October it will have to hand, containing pedigrees of 2500 to 28,000 acres, for the same, from numbers 1025 to 1718, and 2025 to 2132. The sales of the same will be from numbers 1104 to 2132. The month of last year was the secretary and editor, H. Wade. The receipt of acres, for \$165,655.92.

**CANADIAN HEREFORD HERD-BOOK.**

A copy of the second volume of the Canadian Hereford Herdbook has been published. It contains pedigrees of 1025 to 1718, and 2025 to 2132. The sales of the same will be from numbers 1104 to 2132. The month of last year was the secretary and editor, H. Wade. The receipt of acres, for \$165,655.92.

## Bissell's Disk Harrow Does the Work



WHERE OTHER DISKS FAIL.

The success of this harrow is now a matter of history in the older Provinces. If you have some hard job ahead try a Bissell Disk Harrow. There is nothing else quite so good. Full particulars free. It will pay you to inquire. Made by

T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

The sole representatives for Manitoba and Northwest are:

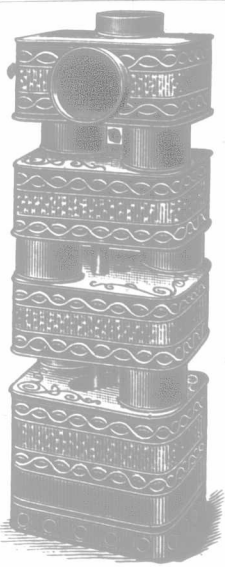
**Joseph Maw & Company,**  
General WINNIPEG, MAN.



# Dissolves Easily.

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

## Windsor Salt.



### Save Your Fuel.

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

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

## STEAMSHIP Tickets

If you are going to the Old Country, or sending for your friends, apply to our nearest railway or ticket agent, who can supply outward and prepaid tickets at lowest rates.

Steamers leave Portland, Maine, every Saturday; St. John, every Wednesday; New York, every Wednesday and Saturday.

W. P. F. CUMMINGS,  
General Agent, C. P. R. Offices,

WINNIPEG.



"What a Wise Old Chap!"

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

CARRUTHERS & CO.,

TANNERS, and dealers in hides, wool, sheepskins, furs, tallow, etc. 9th Street, Brandon, Man.

## POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS

The leading herd of Western Canada. Cows, Heifers and Bulls for Sale. J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.

## GALLOWAYS:

Bulls and heifers for sale.

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND BERKSHIRES - two bull calves (one first at Winnipeg), and young pigs (both sexes), sired by Nora's Prince - 1909 - bred by J. A. McGill. J. COLLYER, HOUGHTON FARM, WELWYN, ASSA.

### NOTICES.

AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT - With the winter coming on, people will be planning for social and musical evenings of various kinds. One of the most popular means of entertainment is by the use of the modern Gramophone, which has been rendered well-nigh perfect as a reproducer of the human voice in song or speech, humorous or otherwise, and instrumental music of all kinds, affording endless diversion and pleasure. With a good variety of "records," such as are obtainable at little expense, it is a capital way of filling out a programme engagement. Excellent Gramophones can now be obtained on easy terms. For information on this subject, consult the advertisement of E. Berliner, 2315-19 St. Catherine street, Montreal, P. Q., in another column, and communicate with him at once, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

### Merits of Absorbine for Man and Horse.

Mr. W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.: Dear Sir, - On the 6th of this month I received by express a full-sized bottle of Absorbine for the horse. I also received the four-ounce bottle of Absorbine Jr., some time ago, and have been applying it right along to a ganglion on the back of the hand, and it was rather large, but at this writing it is about gone. It was quite hard and solid but it got soft and is now, in a measure, gone. I had little faith in the virtue of the medicine at the start, but it has done its work, and I must, therefore, say it is all right, and if the stronger preparation will do as much for horses you have something you can rely on, and what every man who keeps a horse ought to have. I had about condemned it after the lapse of one week, not seeing any change, but a little more perseverance and the lump was gone.  
Yours truly,  
I. P. FARQUHAR,  
Zanesville, O.  
Dec. 15th, 1898.  
Send twenty-five cents for a sample bottle and pamphlet, "How to take care of the Horse," to W. F. Young, P.D.F., Springfield, Mass., or Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. T. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., the well-known Shorthorn breeder, has lately sold to Mr. David Harrell, of Austin, Texas, nine heifers, including four Missies, two Clarets, two Floras and one Stirling; also, ten-months-old Village Girl bull calf to Mr. Green, of same place, to go in the same shipment.

C. A. Murray, Provincial Dairy Superintendent, has entered action for libel against S. M. Barre for defamation of character. The libel is founded upon certain circulars issued by Mr. Barre in which comments were made on the administration of the dairy department of the Province by Mr. Murray.

The large farm of Sir Wm. Van Horn, of East Selkirk, Man., is at present being ably managed by Mr. F. W. Barber. This year crops have turned out well:

	Acres	Bush	Average
Wheat	165	5,165	31 1/2
Oats	85	4,700	56 1/2
Barley	60	3,100	51 2-3
Spelt	15	916	61

One small field of four acres gave an average of 49 1/2 bushels. Root crops have also yielded well, with corn only fair, over 60 tons of it safely stowed away in the silo for winter feeding. A large field of brome also yielded a heavy hay-cut this season. Not much land has been broken during the summer, but a good deal of fall plowing has been done. Over 250 acres of stubble was blackened by the end of October, and daily the plows will continue as long as the frost holds off.

Novar (imp.) = 36071 =, the three-year-old Shorthorn stock bull of A. & J. Chadbourn, of Ralston, Man., was bred by the Duke of Buccleuch, "Dalkeith Park," Dalkeith, Scotland, and brought out by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. Novar was sired by Daylight (74350); dam Bright Daisy, by Bright Boy (60403). St. Boisail's Cherry by St. Boisail's (53624). Troutbeck Cherry by Robert Troutbeck, Rosedale's Cherry by Rosedale Favorite, etc. This young bull has proved himself a first-class getter, leaving stock of the thick-fleshed, money-making kind. Novar is a well-grown, straight smooth deep-fleshed bull, showing plenty of masculinity, yet free from coarseness. The cows, ten in number, are deep, low-set and smooth, with plenty of size, belonging to the Aggies, Trays, Loveys, Emmas, and other families. The young stock are in good form, daily making satisfactory progress. Four two-year-old heifers, three yearlings and six heifer calves, along with three bull calves, compose the herd. Messrs. Chadbourn also keep a few Clydes, and have one yearling entire colt that promises to develop into a right good horse. A two-year-old filly is another strong one worthy of mention.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



## GOLD DUST

will take every particle of dust and dirt from your floors and woodwork—makes them as clean as a whistle, neat as a pin. Nothing so good for washing clothes and dishes.

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

## Combination Shorthorn Sale!

A combination sale of Shorthorn cattle will be held in the Sale Pavilion of the Hamilton Stock-yards Company,

IN THE

City of Hamilton, Ontario, on January 21st, 1903.

Breeders desiring to contribute animals to this sale will make it known to W. D. Flatt, Manager, on or before November 25th, sending pedigrees with application. None but strictly first-class cattle, in good sale condition, will be accepted. After 60 head have been accepted, further applications will be returned.

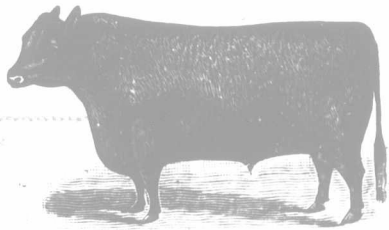
W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT.

### Aberdeen-Angus Bull Calves FOR SALE.

with fashionable pedigrees, from such families as Queen Mother, Victorias and Mayflower; strong, growthy individuals. Prices right.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, WELWYN, ASSA.

### Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Pure-bred Clydesdale Horses.



It will pay Canadian farmers

TO WRITE JOHN R. CAMPBELL, PROP. HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, CLYDE, MINN., U. S. A.

For prices on CLYDESDALE STALLIONS from strains that are famous the world over. Has been a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle for 29 years.

Address JOHN R. CAMPBELL, Highland Stock Farm, CLYDE, MINN., U. S. A.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKS FOR SALE - Stock bull, Sir Calhoun; also young bulls and heifers of his get, possessing extra quality and good bone. Large berks for sale of both sexes. Purchaser's livery paid. R. M. WILSON, Pilot Mound Station, Marringhurst P. O.

### LAKESIDE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Sir Colin Campbell (imp), winner of 2nd place at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1902; also Royal Can. bull, rising 2, another Winnipeg winner, and two bull calves under 1 year—the low set, growthy kind sired by Sir Colin. R. McLennan, Holmfild.

Shorthorns, Leicesters, Berkshires. Several good young bulls and heifers, a number of Leicester ewes; also, some of each sex in Berkshires for sale. T. JASPAR, BRADWARDINE, MAN.

### RESTRONGUET STOCK FARM

FOR SALE: About 80 head of young pure-bred Shorthorns, from 12 to 18 months old, 40 of them bulls. This herd is the Banner Herd of Manitoba, having 17 open-herd prizes to its credit, and not an animal ever heaten. All cattle sold will be delivered free of freight charges as far west as Calgary; also to Lake Dauphin, about May 1st, at our risk. JOSEPH LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.

### FOREST HOME FARM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred P. Rocks

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls. A fine lot of heifers fit for service. Sows of different ages, bred and ready for breeding. Young pigs, both sexes. An exceptionally fine lot of cockerels—large, healthy, well-bred fellows. All at reasonable prices.

Carman, C. P. R.; Roland, C. N. R. ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P. O.

### Shorthorn Bulls

For sale, from 9 months to 2 1/2 years old—the low set, thick-fleshed kind. One won sweepstakes at Portage la Prairie when a calf, and 1st as a yearling. T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE





**VINCENT & MACPHERSON,**  
The Leading Western  
Undertakers and Embalmers.  
**Rosser Avenue, Brandon.**  
Write for furniture catalogue.

**MARCHMONT HERD**  
**Scotch-bred Shorthorns**

25 young bulls of modern breeding and good conformation. 3 Berkshire boars—4, 8, 13 months.

**W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man.**  
Seven miles north of Winnipeg.  
TEL. 1004.

**THORNDALE STOCK FARM**



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

**SHORTHORNS AND CLYDES FOR SALE.**  
Three choice young bulls sired by Nevaer (imp.).  
Also a few cows and heifers. One yearling stallion  
got by (imp.) McKinnon, and a few mares.  
**A. & J. CHADBOURN, Ralphton, Man.**

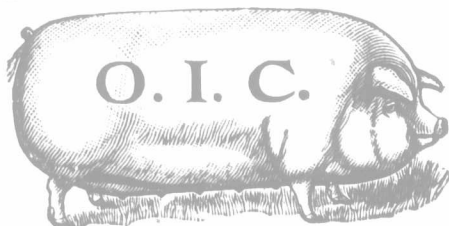
**SHORTHORNS AND OXFORDS FOR SALE.**  
Stock bull Verity Chief, also two younger ones.  
In females a few choice calves and yearlings. A  
number of both sexes in Oxfords.  
**T. R. TODD, HILLVIEW, MAN.**

**FOR SALE:**  
**Registered Shorthorns**

Bulls and heifers of all ages. Prices  
and terms to suit purchasers.

**WALTER JAMES,**  
ROSSER, MAN.

**D. FRASER & SONS,**  
EMERSON, MAN.  
Breeder and importers of Durham Cattle,  
Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Pure-  
bred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young  
stock for sale. 9-y-m



**ELKHORN HERD**  
OF  
**O. I. C. SWINE.**

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

**PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM**



We look as well as ever, and  
still fit the rig.  
**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.**

You are always welcome to  
come and see us.

We are all at home—and  
for sale.  
**F. W. BROWN.**

**PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM**



**CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, AYRSHIRES**  
**SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES**  
Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Sittyton Hero 7th,  
and Moneyfuntal Banner. Ayrshires of the best quality;  
herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Shropshire ram  
bombs, also cows of various ages. Summer Hill Monarch  
and a large number of high-class sows represent the  
approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar,  
Vesta (T. S. L.), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg,  
has and his sons of faultless conformation and superior  
breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm 1 mile from  
the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.  
**THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR.**  
Address: all communications, Crystal City, Man.  
Main business to Waldo Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Jas. Smith, the Brandon agent  
for Mr. Alex. Galbraith, has sent the  
Imp. Percheron colt, Albany (44233)  
27304, to Carnduff to be sold. Albany  
is a dark gray, three years old, and  
weighs 1,850 lbs. The fact that he was  
selected for Mr. Galbraith's stables is a  
high tribute to his worth. His head is  
exceptionally neat and attractive. His  
action high and clean. Throughout, he  
is strong and well turned. M. Gegouin  
was the breeder of Albany. He was  
sired by Besique, he by Brilliant III.,  
whose grandsire was Mr. Dunham's fa-  
mous Brilliant I.

Mr. John Tait, of Manitou, has, this  
season, threshed almost 10,000 bushels  
of grain from his farm of 150 acres.  
Oats was his main crop, which averaged  
75 bushels per acre, wheat 34. He has  
sold and delivered \$1,900.00 worth of  
this grain, still retaining sufficient for  
feed and seed for another year. This  
is a good showing for the number of  
acres tilled.

Mr. Jas. Oastler, lately herdsman on  
the farm of the Hon. Thos. Greenway,  
Crystal City, Man., has accepted the  
position of farm foreman and stock  
manager of the Crookston, Minn., Ex-  
periment Station. Mr. Oastler is a  
steady, persevering young man, and one  
who has given entire satisfaction in his  
different walks of life. As a student, he  
was painstaking and plodding, winning  
his way to the top rank, being one of  
the medallists at the Guelph College in  
his graduating year, and since then  
those for whom he has worked speak of  
him in the highest terms. It gives the  
"Advocate" pleasure to watch the upward  
progress of those who conscientiously do  
every day their full duty.

**IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALE AN-  
NOUNCED.**

As intimated in the advertisement in  
this issue, another grand sale of superi-  
or Shorthorn cattle will be held in the  
new sale pavilion of the Stock Yards  
Company, in the city of Hamilton, Ont.,  
on January 21st, when sixty head of  
high-class cattle, contributed by a num-  
ber of breeders, will be disposed of by  
public competition. The gratifying suc-  
cess of the first sale of this series, held  
in August last under the management of  
Mr. W. D. Platt, may be considered a  
pretty good guarantee of the outcome of  
the coming event. The times are even  
more prosperous, the scarcity and the  
need of good cattle and the demand for  
them as great as ever, and the urgent  
necessity for a wider distribution and  
more general dissemination of good  
cattle never more obvious than now.  
Breeders will consult their own best in-  
terest and the best interests of the breed  
by entering for this sale only strictly  
first-class animals. That is the class  
that will surely sell well, and those con-  
templating the founding of a herd, or  
needing to replenish their herds, will  
serve their own interests by buying only  
the best available. We anticipate with  
confidence a very successful event in the  
coming sale at Hamilton. See the ad-  
vertisement on page 845.



Poor time  
has its  
ending

Good time  
has its  
beginning

in an  
**ELGIN WATCH**

Every Elgin watch has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works, and is  
guaranteed against original defect of every character. A booklet about  
watches will be mailed to you for the asking.  
**ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois.**

**Lakeview Stock Farm,**  
**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

Have several heifers, 1 and 2 years old, by Baron's  
Pride (imp.), in calf to Clan Mackay (imp.); also  
some good cows in calf to Clan Mackay. One  
good yearling bull, by Lord Strathbrogie (imp.),  
out of Empress of India (imp.). Several bull  
calves, sired by Clan Mackay. Cheap, if sold soon.

**THOMAS SPEERS,**  
OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Four choice Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 5 to 15  
months old, sired by General Sampson 3303, by  
Royal Sampson 25176; also a good yearling bull  
Pedigree and prices right. Address:

**R. J. STEWART, Holland, Manitoba.**

**Breeder of Shorthorns.**

Imp. Baron's Pride 28855 at head of herd.  
B. P. Rocks and Bronze turkey eggs for sale.

**J. H. KINNEAR, SOURIS, MAN.**

**SHORTHORNS**

Gold Medal herd of 1890-1900. Bulls in service  
are: Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Some  
good young bulls for sale.

**J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Manitoba.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

of Scotch breeding, seven bulls and forty  
cows and heifers, mostly all in calf or calf  
at foot. A few Clydesdales of both sexes.

**Geo Rankin, Melrose Stock Farm, Hamlot, Man.**

**OAK GROVE FARM,**

Shorthorns and  
Yorkshires.

**MASTERPIECE**—23750—, red-roan, by  
Grand Sweep (imp.). Three young bulls by Master-  
piece, and heifers by Knuckle Duster (imp.), Village  
Hero and Masterpiece.

Improved Yorkshire sows in pig. Boars fit for  
service. Orders booked now for young pigs. Pairs  
not akin.  
White Plymouth Rock eggs.

**JAMES BRAY, LONGBURN, MANITOBA.**

**Shorthorns, Tamworths & Yorkshires**

**FOR SALE:** Young bulls, cows  
and heifers (in calf), sired by Pom-  
ero Favorite and Knight Templar.  
Young swine of both breeds and  
both sexes ready for shipment now.  
Correspondence answered prompt-  
ly. **W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.**  
7 miles north of Rosser, main line  
C. P. R.

**Home Bank Farm**  
**OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

Are still to the front. Some grand sows,  
bred for the spring trade. Have two fine  
litters ready to ship about March 15th.  
Now booking orders. Call or write for prices.

**Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, Man.**

**SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM**  
**TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS**

Two boars ready for service. Young pigs ready  
to wean, also a few sows seven months old.  
Holstein bull 16 months old, one two months  
old, and several heifer calves. Write at once  
for prices.

**A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.**

**WANTED**

AN EXPERIENCED HELPER  
MAX is a pure bred Shorthorn  
breeder and has a number of York-  
shires. Desires a helper to assist in  
his first herd. **THOMAS SPEERS,**  
OAK LAKE, MANITOBA, C. P. R.

**GOSSIP.**

Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Jersey  
breeders, of Brampton, Ont., report the  
sale of twelve Jersey bulls during the  
last ten weeks. Belvoir King, the cele-  
brated show bull that headed their show  
herd this fall, has been purchased by  
Messrs. R. J. Lawrence & Son, of Hum-  
ber, Ont. Although this bull is up in  
years, he will be a valuable addition to  
the excellent herd of dairy cows (Jer-  
seys and Jersey grades) kept at his new  
home. Thos. Brock, of Exeter, Ont., is  
the proud purchaser of one of the best  
sons of Brampton's Monarch (imp.).  
This bull is out of one of the best  
working cows in the Brampton herd.  
Mr. Brock writes that he won first prize  
with this bull, and says that he is the  
best bull he ever owned. A full brother  
of this bull was purchased by F. C.  
Pettit, of Burgessville, Ont. This ani-  
mal was nearly two years old, and has  
figured prominently in the showing in  
the last two years. Brampton Golden Gem,  
that milked 42 lbs. per day when less  
than three years old, is a full sister of  
these bulls. She was the first prize  
yearling heifer in milk at Toronto, Len-  
don and Ottawa in 1901. A son of Mon-  
arch's, out of a niece of Adelaide of St.  
Lambert, was purchased by Wm. Patton,  
of Bluevale. This bull is of the same breed-  
ing as Brampton Gold Prince, the first  
prize bull calf in Toronto in 1901, and  
now owned by James Walsham, of Por-  
tage la Prairie, Manitoba. This bull won  
first prize as yearling and male cham-  
pionship at Winnipeg this year. The  
purchase of Mr. Patton is equally as  
promising as Gold Prince, and no doubt  
in his hands he will develop into a very  
superior animal. The herd of James  
Baggs, of Grahamsville, is headed by a  
full brother of the last mentioned bull,  
and Mr. Baggs is delighted with the  
calves that this bull is leaving. Other  
young bulls of great promise have been  
sold to W. J. Maxwell, of Nova Scotia;  
James Sorley, Ottawa; J. J. Horning  
& Sons, Hamilton; R. B. Smith, New-  
bury; The Misses Macdonald, Guelph;  
W. J. Lumsden, of Manitoba.

On our rounds, a few days ago, we  
had the pleasure of again calling on the  
veteran Shorthorn breeder, Mr. Arthur  
Johnston, of Vandeleur, owner of the  
well-known stock farm, Orchard Hill,  
and, as is usual with Mr. Johnston, we  
found him brimful of good humor and at  
peace with all the world. And well he  
might be with his beautiful and well-  
arranged home and his herd of twenty-  
nine head of up-to-date Shorthorn cattle.  
Truly his is a goodly heritage. Orchard  
Hill farm lies in the county of Grey,  
five miles east of Markdale station, on  
the C. P. R. At the head of Mr. John-  
ston's herd is the richly-bred bull, Lord  
Lavender 26855, by Imp. Sittyton  
Stump; dam Imp. Lavinia, by First  
Choice. He is a red, and, as might be  
expected from his royal breeding, is a  
very evenly-built animal, and is proving  
a superior sire. The females represent  
the Lustré, Rosina, Kilbleam Beauty,  
Roan Duchess, Claret and Lady Spray  
families, among which is Imp. Beauty  
21st, bred by Geo. Sheppard, Aberdeens-  
hire, sired by Mirabeau, by Star of  
Morning; dam Beauty 19th, by Craib-  
stone. She belongs to the Kilbleam  
Beauty family. One of the representative  
Claret cows is Clarissa 4th, Vol. 15, by  
Guardian, 18928; dam Clarissa, 24223,  
by Sir Walter. The Rosinas are rep-  
resented by Butterfly's Beauty, Vol. 19,  
by Imp. Verschoyle; dam Butterfly of  
Durham 3rd 84219, by Sir Walter 13557.  
The Lustré family by Lustré 28th, sired  
by Beau Ideal 17733; dam Lustré 26th,  
by Venture (imp.). The Roan Duchess fam-  
ily by Duchess 9th of Allan Park, Vol. 18,  
by Banker Lustré 28528; dam Duchess  
7th of Allan Park 34630, by Carrick  
Chief 2nd; and the Lady Sprays by  
Lady Spray 5th, Vol. 18, by Lord Kirk-  
levington 26577; dam Lady Spray 2nd,  
by Baron Kirklevington. All told, there  
are for sale three two-year-old heifers  
in calf to Lord Lavender, three  
year-old heifers, seven heifer calves,  
four bulls, all very closely related  
to Indian Chief (imp.). Mr. John-  
ston is offering seven cows in calf  
to stock bull, all of them very heavy  
cows. He also reports trade as being  
generally good, having lately sold to  
different parties, over a dozen head  
of cattle, Vandeleur P. O.



# \$90 IN GOLD

### Are You Going to Compete?

There will also be offered:

## Three Prizes at Brandon Fair in 1903

as follows:

#### FIRST PRIZE.

For the two best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food... \$50 IN GOLD

#### SECOND PRIZE.

For the second two best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food... \$25 IN GOLD

#### THIRD PRIZE.

For the third two best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food... \$15 IN GOLD

Only one entry will be allowed from each Farmer or Stockman, and the stock must be exhibited at the Brandon Exhibition.

Evidence must be produced at time of exhibition to show that the animals were fed on Carnefac Stock Food.

## Try Carnefac for your Stock

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

## To Farmers and Stockmen:

# \$175 IN GOLD

For years Farmers and Stockmen have been sending their cream to the Creameries, and, as a consequence, Calves have suffered. Our Carnefac Stock Food makes an excellent substitute for the cream, and to encourage the use of it we offer

## Three Prizes at Winnipeg Fair in 1903

The prizes are as follows:

#### FIRST PRIZE.

For the Heaviest Calf, any pure breed, or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food... \$100 IN GOLD

#### SECOND PRIZE.

For the second Heaviest Calf, any pure breed, or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food... \$50 IN GOLD

#### THIRD PRIZE.

For the third Heaviest Calf, any pure breed, or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food... \$25 IN GOLD

Only one entry will be allowed from each farmer or stockman.

The lithographed face of each package must be produced at time of exhibition, to show that Carnefac Stock Food has been used.

Carnefac has proven a decided success, bringing into condition and fattening where other foods fail. Send for leaflet giving the views of veterinarians as to the merits of Carnefac. They all speak highly of it.

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

### GOSSIP.

King of Clydes, the superior Clydesdale stallion, portrayed on another page in this paper, property of Hon. Thos. Greenwood, Crystal City, Man., has a splendid record as a prizetaker, having won first prize at the Canadian Horse Show, at Toronto, as a three-year-old, in the spring of 1900, and first prize at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in the fall of the same year. At the Winnipeg Industrial, this year, he won first in the class of mature Clydesdale stallions and the sweepstakes as best draft horse any breed. He is a horse combining sufficient size with superior form, quality and action, and his breeding is of the very best, being sired by Ringleader, by Corsewell, by Prince of Kelvin, and his dam was by Young Darnley, by the noted Darnley (222), one of the greatest of Clydesdale sires.

A few miles north-west of Indian Head is situated the farm of Mr. E. C. Williamson, owned, until lately, by Mr. J. Booth, and sold by him for a large sum. Most of it, under fallow this season, was plowed twice and certainly looks in fine shape for next season's crop. The whole comprises one section, 175 acres of it being in oats this season and 20 acres under broom. A large new barn, fifty by eighty feet, with good stabling under, helps to add to the value of this choice unbroken section. About twenty horses are kept, and on the place there are nine granaries, eight of them portable, twelve by sixteen feet and nine feet high. These were three times filled last year, most of the farm being under grain then.

The Messrs. Bawden & McDonell, of Exter, Ont., the well-known importers of high-class Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney horses, and Kirt Bros., Listowel, Ont., the well-known horsemen, have lately shipped to Qu'Appelle, Northwest Territories, what is, perhaps, the most valuable consignment of Clyde, Shire and Standard-bred stallions ever shipped to the Territories. They comprise, first, the noted sweepstakes Shire stallion, Belshazzar 13885, bred by R. Tomlinson, Lancaster, Eng., sired by Simon 5394; dam Ives 12556, by St. Ives, Belshazzar is a bay horse, weighing 2,230 pounds, is eleven years old, and has probably more ring honors than any horse alive, having won first twice at the Royal Show, England; first and sweepstakes three times at the Industrial, Toronto; and first and sweepstakes twice at the Spring Stallion Show, Toronto; also, same honors at London, and won first in a strong class at Pan-American last year. As a stock getter he is also away up at the top. Gets of his won last year at Toronto: first and fourth, the get of one sire; first, second and third on foals at London. This year, at Toronto, his get won second and third on foals, and at London they won first, and third on foals and first on one-year-olds. He is a horse combining size, quality, style, action and finish to a wonderful degree. Another of the Shires is April Fool 19290, bred by John Kirby, Bosworth, Eng., sired by Alma Champion 14960; dam Bessy 21298, by Real Briton. He is a chestnut, two years old, and won first and championship at Cambridge as a year-old, and second at Toronto and London this fall a few days after landing. He is a colt of tremendous substance, being exceptionally well coupled, with a powerful loin and girth, and possesses a grand quality of bone and feet, and moves with a smooth, straight, easy action. The next is Golden Charm, Vol. 25, a Clyde, bred by John McKie, Red House, Carlisle; sired by Lord Lothian 5998; dam Jean McGregor, by McGregor. He is a big, sandy brown colt, two years old, of true Clyde character, possessing size and quality in abundance. His bone is unsurpassed, and his action faultless. In fact, this is one of the best colts imported this year. Vulcan, Vol. 25, is another Clyde. He was bred by Robert Dickie, Killeonan, Scotland, sired by Good Gift 10504; dam Queen F 1891, by Killarney. He is a brown horse, five years old, one of the thick, compact, cart-horse kind, full of quality, and has that natty, dashing way of going that is so catchy. His form is faultless, his bone heavy and of good quality, and he will certainly do good to the district that gets him. Lord Roberts 3187 is a Clyde also. He was sired by McBean 6030, dam Jessie Muirhead 312, by Puzzler. He is a bay horse, five years old; also, one of the close-coupled, cart-horse kind, and combines size, quality, style, action and symmetry happily blended. Congo Boy 21169 is a Standard-bred with a trotting record of 2:29, registered in Wallace's Trotting Register, sired by Sprague 4194, dam Fanny Bright, the dam of Bill Coady (2:29), by John Bright. This horse is a big brown, weighing 1,200 lbs., with a proud, majestic carriage, and is substance and quality all through. His action is perfect, requiring neither strap nor boot, and all together is a very handsome animal. These horses can now be seen at the town of Qu'Appelle, where they are in charge of Messrs. Wilson & Thompson, agents for the above named firm. They are a lot, individually and collectively, that must be seen to be appreciated as a short description such as this can do them but meagre justice. They are a lot that will certainly do good to any section of country, and the Northwest Territories are to be congratulated on getting so good a bunch of stock horses.

## HORSE-HAIR BOUGHT

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

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

## English Shire Stallions

FOR SALE.

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

REID & WEIGHTMAN WEST HALL, MAN.

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

## Belgian Stallions

Just imported, the finest lot of draft horses that ever came to Canada. For sale:

## EIGHT BELGIAN STALLIONS

Fully registered; immense size and wonderful action, ranging from 1,700 to 2,200 pounds; all dark colored. All broken to harness. Can pull easy from a road-cart to a six-story house. Don't mistake for the clumsy, sleepy Clyde. Extra short back, splendid high feet; no long hair on legs to be bothered with. The Belgian draft horse awarded the first prize at the Paris Exhibition, 1900, beating everything in that class, including Clydes and Percherons—benten at their own home. Visitors cordially invited. Correspondence solicited.

"BARON DE CHAMPLouis," Proprietor, Importer, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

## 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 bunch from animal or mankind. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, or of regular dealers. W. F. Young, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. -om LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agts. for Canada, MONTREAL.

## FOR SALE: SEVERAL YOUNG

## Clydesdale Stallions

Also two aged Clyde stallions. Also one very fine young stallion, winner of first and sweepstakes prizes. At very low prices. Write for particulars and prices to

ROBERT DAVIES, TODMORDEN, ONTARIO, OR CITY ADDRESS, ON

## ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.

Clyde and Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, Imp. first-prize Shire stallion, Newharris Duke, and the four-year-old Clyde stallion, Gay Gordon, half-brother to Hiawatha, now in service. The Imp. bull, Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, heads the herd. Young bulls and females for sale. Our flock of Leicesters has won at the leading shows of Canada and U. S., and we have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale. My motto: The best is none too good. J. M. GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD, P. O. MALTON, G. T. R.; WESTON, C. P. R. -om

## CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.



R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



# 5/A BIAS GIRTH BLANKETS NEVER COME OFF.

## OUR SPECIALS:

- 80-inch Dutch Kersey Blanket, bound all around and center of back, snap on front, 2-inch 5/a bias girths, shaped on rump and neck. Sent, express paid, \$2.25 each, \$4.50 per pair.
- 80-inch Jute Cover, wool lined, shaped on rump and neck. Sent, express prepaid, \$1.50 each, \$3.00 per pair.
- 80-inch extra heavy Jute Cover, extra heavy wool lined, every blanket weighing 11 lbs., shaped on neck, 1-inch buckle and strap. Sent, express prepaid, for \$2.25 each, \$4.50 per pair. Best value to be had anywhere.
- 80-inch heavy brown Duck, extra heavy wool lined, shaped on rump and neck. A great wind and rain protector. Good value. Sent, express prepaid, \$2.50 each, \$5.00 per pair.
- 80-inch 10-oz. white Duck, extra heavy wool lined, shaped on rump and neck, rain and wind proof. Sent, express paid, for \$2.75 each, \$5.50 per pair.

These blankets are sold express paid for same price as they can be bought for in Winnipeg. Points outside Manitoba add 25c. per pair.

A. E. WIMPERIS, 594 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

## LOOK OUT! For J. A. S. Macmillan's LARGE SALE

OF IMPORTED

CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON CLEVELAND BAY, THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS AND MARES, FILLIES AND COLTS.

Wait for this sale, and thereby save and make money. Farmers thinking of purchasing a stallion on the Syndicate System will have the chance of purchasing at their own price. Special agreements and terms will be made to syndicates. This will be the largest sale of pedigreed stallions and mares ever held in the Province, and the greatest chance for buying good stock. At the last sale every animal was sold. Watch this page for particulars. Catalogues will be sent by applying to

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, P. O. BOX 483, BRANDON, MANITOBA

## GEO. E. BROWN, AURORA, ILL.

HAS BEEN A LEADING IMPORTER OF HIGH-CLASS

## SHIRE HORSES

For about thirty years. He has now established a BRANCH AT BRANDON, MANITOBA, where a choice lot of stallions will be kept on hand.

ADDRESS ENQUIRIES TO AURORA, ILL., OR BRANDON, MAN.



# BROOD MARES For Sale

The Bow River Horse Ranch Proprietors  
Retiring from breeding. Will sell all their brood mares or the following lots, to be seen in the pastures:

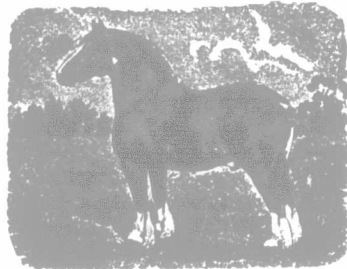
- 35 well-bred, upstanding mares, 4 years old and upwards, average 1,100 lbs.; sired by imported Thoroughbred and Standard-bred stallions for several crosses. All believed to be in foal to French Coach, Shire and Clyde stallions. These mares have all been halter-broken, and a record of their breeding kept.
- 23 3-year-old fillies, sired by the imported French Coach Horse, Forester (1,450 lbs.). Will make big, handsome mares, and are stunted as above.
- 35 heavy mares, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., mostly Clydes and Shires, and some of the heaviest drivers. A good many of these are broken. All have been bred to the Shire, Clyde and Coach Horse "Paladino" stallions, which are also for sale. Apply

G. E. GODDARD, COCHRANE, N.-W. T.

# BUY YOUR STALLIONS

From a long-established firm that has an unquestioned reputation for a ways handling FIRST-CLASS HORSES at reasonable prices, and whose representations and guarantees have always been made good.

Our present stock of



## Clydesdales, Suffolks and Percherons

Is complete and quite superior to anything in the country.

### ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

Permanent Branch Stable at Brandon, Man.—JAMES SMITH, Manager.

# 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.



BAWDEN & McDONELL, EXETER, ONT.

THE WELL-KNOWN IMPORTERS OF CLYDESDALE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY HORSES.

have now standing for sale in the town of Qu'Appelle, N.-W. T., two Shire stallions (imp.); one of them the noted horse, "Belshazzar" (three Clydesdales (two of them imp.) and one Standard-bred "Congo Boy" (record 2:29)). These horses are nearly all prizewinners, and rare good ones. Address:

WILSON & THOMPSON, QU'APPELLE, N.-W. T.

# Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm BUSHNELL, ILL.,

Has for 24 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

## SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Sixth importation for this season received November 10th.

# 20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted

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

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

### BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office, at the price stated.

In reviewing a copy of the American Tanner, by N. R. Briggs, we found it contains improved and quick methods of curing, tanning and coloring the skins of the sheep, goat, dog, rabbit, otter, beaver, muskrat, mink, wolf and fox, as well as other heavier hides. It also includes a plain description of the necessary utensils and practical directions for their use, being in every particular just such a book as farmers have been enquiring for, and the price is only 25 cents. Publishers: Dick & Fitzgerald, New York.

We have just received from the Orange, Judd Co., of New York, a copy of "Taxidermy," a concise little volume of 160 pages, devoted to the skinning, stuffing and mounting of birds, mammals and fish, edited by Paul N. Hasluck. This book is very practical and easily understood, being specially fitted to suit the needs of amateurs, and contains information which even professionals might read. Every feature of the art of taxidermy from the skinning knife up is fully dealt with. Price 50 cents.

"The American Sugar Industry" is the title of a manual just issued by Herbert Myrick, on the production of sugar beets and sugar cane, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom. It is divided into four sections, the first dealing with the economics of domestic sugar production; the second, with the cane sugar industry; and the third, with the beet sugar industry in America prior to 1897; while part four gives a complete history of the development since that date. This is a volume of much practical and scientific information, and well intended to give to the farmers, as well as the general public, a true presentation of the great new industry. Considerable space is devoted to the culture of the sugar beet, including soil, tillage, planting, cultivation, and all the other phases of interest to growers. The book is handsomely illustrated and contains 230 large pages. Price, \$1.50. Publishers: Orange, Judd Co.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM.—Chemistry of the Farm, by Warrington, that standard old work on that all-important subject to the intelligent farmer, has just received its fourth revision, and although but little behind the times before, is now strictly up-to-date, comprising all the recent discoveries in the science as applied to agriculture. It contains over 250 pages, of eleven chapters, dealing quite conclusively and yet in simple language with such topics as plant growth, the atmosphere and soil, manures, rotation of crops, animal nutrition, foods, relation of food to animal requirements, and the dairy. It is full of information on the changes which take place in the soil when manures are applied; how the various constituents of plant food are held and made use of. A very important chapter is the one dealing with assimilation of food in the animal body, explaining the different changes that the nutrients undergo before forming permanent tissue. We can heartily commend this book to any of our readers who desire to improve their knowledge of agricultural chemistry. The price is only \$1.00. Publishers: Vinton & Co., London, Eng.

### NOTICES.

MR. R. A. LISTER, of Darby, England, head of the great firm of cream separator manufacturers who manufacture the Alexandra separators, spent September in the West on his annual tour of inspection of the agencies. Mr. Moore for the past year had charge of the Manitoba business, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

THE PEMBINA FARMERS' EXHIBITOR COMPANY.—In the village of Manitowish, Minn., a new company has been formed for the purpose of building exhibitors and engaging in a general business. The promoters of this company are George McNeil, William Hanson and William J. Ebb. The company has a capital stock of this company of \$6,000.00, divided into two classes, \$500.00 each.

### 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 that one tablespoonful of our 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.

# Horse Health



is one of the most important things for every farmer to consider.

## Dick's Blood Purifier

will build up a run down horse. It tones up the system, rids stomach of bots, worms and other parasites which undermine an animal's health.

50 cts. a package.

LEEMING MILES & CO. AGENTS. - - - MONTREAL. Write for books on Horses and Cattle. IT IS FREE.

# You Lose Money

every time your horse is laid up with Sore Shoulders, Neck or Back.



## Tuttle's Elixir

cures them and Curb, Splint, Sprained Cord, Spavin, etc. Given internally it is unequalled for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc. Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders.—A specific for impure food and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Dispensary," FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of cheap imitations—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all others; they offer only temporary relief, if any. LAYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM.—Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire pigs. 1 have for sale 3 young bulls, 3 shearing ewes and 2 two-shears, and 6 shearing ewes, also this season's crop of lambs, both sexes, Berkshire bear and 2 sows. J. L. BALSFOUN, Markham P. O. and Sta.

## DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Lapped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Lungworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone, Spavin, or money refunded, and will cure any Curb. Manufactured by DR. FRED. PAGE, 100 N. 7th St., St. Paul, Minn. Sent to any address upon receipt of 25 cents. Canadian agents: J. H. THOMPSON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 100 N. 7th St., East, Toronto, Ont.



# Dalgety Bros.

LONDON, ONT.,

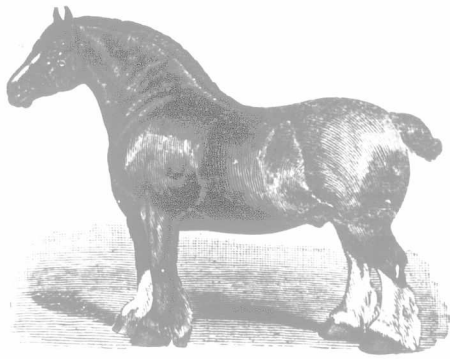
Largest Importers of Horses in Canada.

OUR third consignment for this year of stallions and fillies is now on the ocean, and will be at the

**Black Horse Hotel, Toronto,**

on and after Monday, November 24th. Come quick, if you want a good one.

om DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.

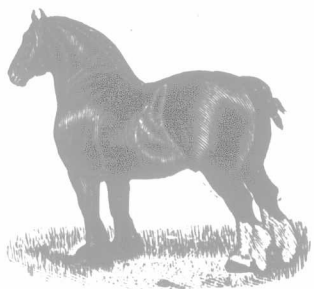
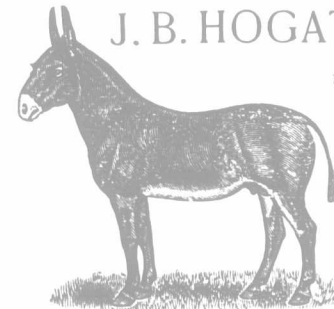


## International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

**Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.**



My third importation within the last fourteen months arrived Sept. 4th.

I select every one myself, and it is conceded both in Europe and America that I do get the best ones that cross the Atlantic to America. My stallions are sired by the leading sires of Scotland; ages from two to four years. The Jacks are direct from Spain, and registered, two to four years old, 14 to 15 hands high. I pay cash for my stock. I buy where I can get the best. Write for particulars. Will save you money. Mention this paper when you write.

H. H. CALISTER, Manager and Salesman.

## Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, COLUMBUS, ONT.



Importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 14 stallions, 9 of them imported, including brothers of the world-renowned Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Royal Cairnton; also 13 mares bred from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G. T. R., Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance Telephone, Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.



## 10 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE:

OF ALL AGES, IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.

Sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Mains of Airies, Sir Christopher, Prince Thomas, and others. Among them is Prince Fragrant, the first-prize three-year-old at Toronto Industrial, 1902. Stables half mile from town. Parties desiring to purchase, please write or call upon

R. R. Station: Mitchell, G. T. R.

Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.



## Clydesdales and Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Seven choice young stallions, and several young mares and fillies. Five young bulls and bull calves, and thirty-five excellent young cows and heifers. Mostly registered in the American Herdbook.

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.

## GRAHAM BROS.' GREAT STUD.

Seeing is Believing.

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

GRAHAM BROS.,

CLAREMONT, ONT.



### GOSSIP.

Mr. Robert Davies, Todmorden, or 34 Toronto St., Toronto, advertises in this issue several young Clydesdale stallions, one a sweepstakes winner, and two-year-old stallions at low prices. See the ad., and write for particulars.

### DALGETY'S CLYDESDALES.

Never in the history of the country has the horse industry been on a sounder basis than it is to-day. Dealers in closest touch with the trade report the demand for high-class horses, whether for road or dray purposes, quite unprecedented. To whom are we indebted for this happy state of affairs but to the men who risk their lives and money in the venture of importing fresh blood to invigorate and strengthen our stock by crossing on our home-bred mares. One of the men to whom Canada is indebted for the energy he has displayed in importing a large number of high-class Clydesdale horses to this country is Mr. James Dalgety, of London, Ont., who for the last twelve years has made several importations annually, and it is safe to say that no man in the business in recent years has done more to improve the draft horse in Canada than he. Being a horseman by natural intuition, he is a critical judge and locates the weak points at a glance. He it was that imported that remarkable show horse, King of Clydes, that won three times at Toronto, and this year at Winnipeg won first and sweepstakes and diploma as best draft stallion any breed; also, that grand stallion, Strathcona, that, last spring, at Toronto, won first and championship. Again, this fall at Toronto, horses of his importation won first and second in the two-year-old class in what was perhaps the strongest ring ever seen at that show. Included in his midsummer importation this year was the splendidly-bred five-year-old Hackney stallion, Sportsman 111, (0908), a bright bay, standing sixteen hands, and a particularly high all-round mover. Both his sire and dam won first at the London (Eng.) Hackney Show, and he, shown only once, in backward condition, stood second at the Highland Show last year. His sire, Agility 2999, besides winning in London, is the sire of many noted winners, and his dam, Brunette (49), has won over 200 prizes, including championship at London in 1898. His latest importation, that landed a few days ago, consists of 18 head, 15 stallions and three mares, a review of which, copied from the Scottish Farmer, appeared in the last issue of the Advocate, Nov. 5th, page 315. These horses are now quartered at the Black Horse Hotel, Front St., Toronto, where Mr. Dalgety will be pleased to receive visitors and show them through the stables, whether they want to buy or not. He also intimates that he expects another consignment, as good as any he ever imported, to arrive about the middle of November.

### SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS.

O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont., are the owners of the beautiful and well-arranged Sunnyside stock farm, which lies in the County of Middlesex, five miles south of Lucan station, on the main line of the G. T. R., and five miles east of Denfield, on the L. H. & B. R. For several years O'Neil Bros. have been entering their energies on getting together a high-class herd of Hereford cattle, and to-day a look over their magnificent herd of ninety-five head of imported and Canadian-bred animals will convince the most skeptical that they have pretty well succeeded. Excellence of character, true breed type, smooth, even finish, and abundance of quality are indelibly stamped on the herd. The stock bull is that thick, beefy, quality animal, Imp. Sunny Slope (om 1st animal, Imp. Sunny Slope (om 1st animal, Imp. Sunny Slope (om 1st animal, Kansas, U. S., sired by Wild Tom 51592, by Beau Ideal; dam Lilac, by Stone Mason, by Beau Ideal. O'Neil Bros. made a wonderful stride towards the goal of their ambition when they succeeded in getting this bull to head their herd, as his stock are true to type. And in finish are unsurpassed. One of the cows that deserves special mention is English Lady 92875 (imp.), sired by the great bull, Diplomat; dam Lalla Rookh 80132, by Statesman. It will thus be seen that English Lady has seventy-five per cent. of the blood of that great cow, Lady Help, Vol. 22, that sold for \$2,600, and was champion of England for two years. Another of the crackers is Uneedher 93844 (imp.), bred on La Fayette stock farm, Ind., sired by Banker 88608; dam Angelica 58380. Her pedigree combines the blood of such notables as Garfield, Anxiety, Lord Wilton, and The Grove 3rd. In two-year-old heifers, special mention must be made of Sunny Slope Lass 110450, by the stock bull; also, Lady Sunnyside and Uneedher Sunnyside, two heifers that won second and third places at London this year. Space will not permit us to go more extensively into individual description. Suffice it to say there are twenty-five heifers, from one to two and a half years old, that are an exceptionally nice lot; also, fifteen heifer calves, and fifteen bulls from six to thirty months old, among which are a number of herd headers. All these youngsters, together with ten choice cows, are for sale. Messrs. O'Neil report the demand for good Herefords as unusually strong, they having lately sold, and at the time of our visit were preparing to ship, one carload of excellent cattle to a purchaser in Iowa, and during the past year have shipped to every quarter of Ontario, also to Manitoba, the Territories, and Southern Alberta.

### Vaccinating Bugs.

The science of medicine has reached wonderful perfection. The microbe theory in certain diseases has been proven true beyond doubt. The inoculation of chintz bugs with the microbes of contagious diseases, in order that epidemics may spread among the little pests, is a practical method now in use. Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist for cancer, of Indianapolis, Ind., says that dosing with medicine, cutting with knives or burning with plasters to cure cancer is no longer to be recognized, but that he has discovered a combination of soothing, balmy oils which kill the cancer microbes and cure the most malignant cases. Those who read this will confer a great favor by cutting it out and sending it to a friend who is afflicted. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address: Dr. D. M. Bye, Drawer 365, Indianapolis, Ind.—Advt.

"Tweedhill" Aberdeen-Angus, from this herd or their calves have been first at all the best shows since 1896. Females and young bulls for sale. JAMES SHARP, ROCKSIDE, ONTARIO, Cheltenham station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

### ABERDEEN - ANGUS.

For Sale: Laird of Tweedhill 29486. A prizewinner, 4 years old; 1-year-old bull and two bull calves, sired by him and out of winners.

W. HALL, Washington P. O. Drumbo Station.

### CHOICE HEREFORDS.

A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT., has for sale the following high-bred Herefords:

- 25 Young Registered Bulls.
- 30 Young Registered Heifers.
- 10 Young Registered Cows.

The above stock are in good condition, and are bred from imported and American-bred sires. Ranchers will do well to inspect this offering.

### SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.



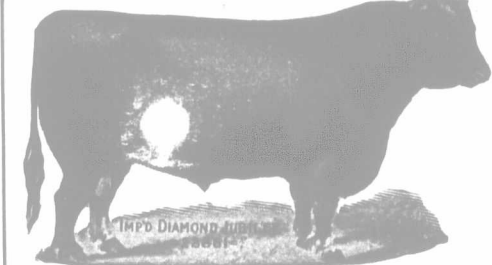
Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also 2 and 3 bred Hereford cows and heifers.

H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.

### Centre Wellington Scotch Shorthorns

Young bulls, heifers and young cows for sale. Farm adjoining town on G. T. R. and C. P. R. Correspondence solicited.

H. B. Webster, Box 66, FERGUS, ONT.



T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT., BREEDERS OF

### Shorthorns and Clydesdales

100 SHORTHORNS TO SELECT FROM. Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37852 =. We offer for sale a choice lot of young bulls, cows and heifers of all ages. Also one 3-year-old stallion, and one 4-year-old brood mare. Farm one mile north of town.

## Bulls! Shorthorns Bulls!

IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED

ORDERS TAKEN FOR BULLS AND HEIFERS, COTSWOLD AND LEICESTER SHEEP, YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, AND DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF MANITOBA OR THE NORTHWEST. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle, A few choice young heifers and bulls for sale. Inspection invited. SHAW & MARSTON (Late A. M. & R. Shaw). P. O. Box 294, BRANTFORD, ONT.

### English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruickshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American Herdbook. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on \$400 won in prizes last year and this.

WM. BELL, Ratcheugh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.



# Water Basins.



## EIGHT REASONS FOR ADOPTING THE Woodward Water Basins.

6th. Nothing to get out of order. Everything automatic. While you are asleep or away they work smoothly and constantly. Give you a contented mind.

Seventh Reason Next Issue.

**Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.**  
TORONTO.  
Manitoba Agents: Manitoba Pump Company, Brandon, Manitoba.

### RIVER FARM SHORTHORNS

I am now offering 6 choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 26855. They are rare good ones. Price right. om

H. PARKER, DURHAM P. O. and STATION.

### SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL QUB. 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.

### LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages. As good as the best.

Meaford Station, G. T. R. North. om JAMES BOWES, Strathclair P. O.

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale. LEIOESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams, now for sale.

A. W. SMITH, Altona Craig Station, G.T.R., 3 1/2 miles. om Maple Lodge P. O., ONT.

### SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, COTSWOLDS.

We are now offering a number of heifers and heifer calves; a few bull calves; a number of cows; all bred in the purple and as good as the best. Also Shropshire and Cotswold sheep. om

JOSEPH BELL ESTATE, Bradford P. O. & Sta.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE: A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 26833 = ; and cows of the Mara family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers. FITZGERALD BROS., om Elmvale Station, G.T.R. Mount St. Louis P. O.

### J. & W. B. WATT,

SALEM, ONTARIO.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdales, Leicesters, Oxfords, and Berkshire Pigs.

Our herd represents such families as Matchless, English Lady, Mildreds, Village Buds, Missies, Stanfords, Mysies, Vanillas, Claretts, Marthas, and others. The imported bull, Scottish Peer, and Coming Star, a prizewinner at Chicago in 1901, head the herd. Imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also twenty registered ewes and lambs.

Farms 2 miles from Elora Stn., G.T.R. and C.P.R., 13 miles north of Guelph. om

### Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters

FOR SALE: Young animals of both sexes always on hand for sale; bred in the purple, and as good as the best. 20 Leicesters, both sexes, all ages. om

WM. McINTOSH, Burgoyne P. O. Port Elgin Sta.

### W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN P. O., ONT.,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

### Make a Special Offering for May and June

One of our imp. stock bulls, 3 years old, sired by Imp. bull, 2 years, roan; two bulls imp. in dam, 12 months; four bull calves from imp. cows, 12 and 14 months; four home-bred bulls by imp. bulls, 4 to 18 months; seventy-five imp. and home-bred cows and heifers, all ages. Catalogues on application. om

Burlington Jct., G.T.R. Stn., Tele. & Phone.

### GOSSIP.

James Addison, of Malton, Ont., a well-known importer and owner of heavy draft horses, died at that place, Nov. 3rd, at the advanced age of 82 years. He was an honorable man, and much respected by all who knew him. It was a coincidence that he and Joe Thompson, another noted horseman of the old times, were buried on the same day.

A meeting of the members of the American Leicester Breeders' Association is called at the Transit House, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on Thursday, December 4th, 1902, at 3 p. m., to vote on an increase of the capital stock of said corporation, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

At the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. G. T. King, near Bristol, England, on October 17th, 82 head were sold for the splendid average of \$175. The 100-guinea mark was reached in three instances, namely, for the bull, Lord Bruce, and for the cows, Anemone 32nd and Countess 62nd, the latter being purchased by the agent of His Majesty King Edward VII.

At the sale of the Montgomery Shire Horse Association, held at Welshpool, England, last month, six Buscot Harold foals were offered, and sold at an average of £88 4s. each. A filly foal offered by Firkin Bros. was bought by Lord Egerton of Tatton for 240 £s., and another filly foal, the property of Mr. Richard Jones, Pool Quay, was bought by Lord Powis for 100 £s.

An important sale of Thoroughbred brood mares, horses in training, two-year-olds, yearlings, weanlings, and saddle horses, from the well-known stud of Mr. Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont., is announced to take place at Grand's Repository, Toronto, on Wednesday, Nov. 19th. The annual sale of Thoroughbreds the property of Mr. Jos. E. Seagram, M. P., will be held at the same place on the same day.

At a sale, on October 15th, of Shire mares and fillies from the stud of Mr. R. W. Hudson, Danestfield, Marlow, England, an average of £117 was made for 46 animals. The highest price, 440 guineas, was paid for the three-year-old mare, Wern Blossom, by Moor's Phenomenon. The four-year-old mare, Danestfield Midge, by Blythwood Conqueror, sold for 360 guineas, and 18 head brought from 110 guineas up to the prices above named.

At the Kansas City sales of pure-bred cattle, last month, in connection with the breed shows, the highest price for a female, \$1,600, was realized for the Aberdeen-Angus cow, Imp. Princess Ivy. The highest price for a bull, \$1,005, was made for the two-year-old Hereford, Columbus 29th. The highest-priced Shorthorn sold was the two-year-old heifer, Emeline, who brought \$725. The highest-priced Shorthorn bull was Prince Collynie, a two-year-old, sold for \$525.

From the London Live Stock Journal we learn that on October 22nd were shipped from Glasgow to the order of Messrs. D. C. Platt & Son, Aberdeen, Ont., thirty head of high-class Yorkshire hogs selected from the Dalmeny Park herd of Lord Roseberry and others, among which were several very fine young boars and sows, sired by the Dalmeny stock boar, Borrowfield Topsman, which has been the sire of most of the prize-winning stock sold from the Dalmeny herd for the past eighteen months or so.

Dalgely Bros., London, Ont., among many other imported horses placed lately, have sold to Mr. Robt. Burchall, Mitchell, Ont., the two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Mosstrooper Champion, illustrated in this issue, winner of second prize in a strong class in which the same firm had the first-prize winner in Fidelity, sold to Messrs. Robson, Ilderton, Ont. Messrs. Dalgely have also sold to Mr. W. J. Prangley, Strathroy, Ont., the splendidly-bred five-year-old Hackney stallion, Imp. Sportsman III, (6298) a Highland Society Show winner, sired by Arclity 2999, dam Brunette, winner of 200 prizes, including championship at London Hackney Show.

### NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN HEREFORD HERD-BOOK. To H. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Secretary and Registrar Canadian Hereford Association, we are indebted for a copy of Vol. II of their herdbook. In it are recorded bulls from No. 1075 to 1718, and cows from 1404 to 2132. Copies may be had by application to Mr. Wade.

WALKERS.—When the snows of winter fall, a good sitch is indispensable. A poor one is a lumbering weight. The commendable features in a sitch are durability, strength, and lightness. The Walker's Wagon is the only sitch that would make a name for itself in the business of their business is a guarantee that they have succeeded in their ad. in another column.

# NERVE - FORCE

is undoubtedly impaired, and dyspepsia promoted by the use of the colored and doctored Teas of Japan

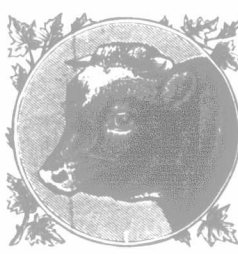
# "SALADA"

Natural Green Tea of Ceylon is a Boon to all Japan Tea Drinkers—"IT'S PURE."

Sealed lead packets only — same form as the celebrated Black Teas of "SALADA" Brand. om

## Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

### "ORCHARD HILL" SHORTHORNS.

Herd comprises representatives of best Scotch-bred families, with Lord Lavender at head. Young animals of both sexes for sale.

om ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Vandeleur, Ont.

### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE!

Six good bulls, fit for service; also females. Imp. Prince William at head of herd. om

JAS. GIBB, - - BROOKSDALE, ONT.

### QUEENSTON HEIGHTS

### SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

In service: Derby (imp.) = 32057 = ; Lord Montalia, by Collynie Archer (imp.) = 28860 = . Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

### HUDSON USHER,

QUEENSTON, ONT. om

FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

### SHORTHORNS:

We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavender and Miss Ramsden dams. THOS. ALLIN & BROS., om Oshawa, Ont.

### For Sale

Some choice young YORKSHIRES (Holywell strain) of both sexes and different ages; also young Shorthorn bulls, sired by British Hope (30946). Price moderate. Write: C. & J. CARRUTHERS, om Cobourg Station and P. O., Ont.

### Mercer's Shorthorns

Are represented by Missies, Stanfords, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Square 2493, a son of Abbottsford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. om

T. MERCER, MARKDALE P. O. & STN.

### Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsden, and other Scotch families. Lincolns more than half the money and first for 1st at the Pan American; International Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

### Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters

FOR SALE: Choice young animals of both sexes and all ages; bred in the purple, and as good as the best. 20 Leicesters, both sexes, all ages. om

ISRAEL GROSS, ALMA, ONTARIO

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

### SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland. om

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

### HAWTHORN HERD

of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from AI dairy cows. om

WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont.

### Rosevale Shorthorns

We are offering for sale several cows and heifers bred to Maringo's Hyden Duke (imp.), son of the great champion Maringo. Also several bred to Golden Able, imp. in dam. Also some choice young bulls. Any wishing to purchase apply at once. om

W. J. SHEAN & CO'Y, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

### FOR SALE.

Three Shorthorn bulls of first-class breeding, sired by Scotland's Fame (imp.). Color: 2 red, 1 roan. Prices right.

F. A. GARDNER, - BRITANNIA, ONT. Peel County

### GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

### Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

Have imported, this year, 68 head of Shorthorns—6 bulls and 62 females. Twenty-seven head due to leave quarantine 11th Sept. Intending purchasers should see this stock or correspond. om

BOMANTON P. O., COBOURG STATION, G.T.R.

### GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS:

I am now offering a few heifers, Claretts, Floras, and one Missie; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham. om

W. O. MILSON, COBING P. O. and MARKDALE STATION.

### SHORTHORNS (imported)

One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers. om

THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.

### HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the following families, for sale at moderate prices: Village Girls, Broadhooks, Beaufort Roses, Missies, Claretts, Marr Floras, Nonpareils, Minas and other choice families. Write for catalogue. Shropshire rams and ewes for sale as usual. om

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

### LEONARD BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT.,

BREEDER OF om

### Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

10 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. om

O. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Stanfords and Matchless. Young, vigorous females, all born, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Claretts. om

ROBT. BATTY, Meaford P. O. & Sta.

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

Imp. Stanfords, Matchless, Isabellas, Urys, Minas, Strawflowers, and other Scotch families. Animals of both sexes and all ages. om

HARTMAN & SONS, Meaford P. O.

Meaford P. O. Meaford Sta.



# WINDMILLS



You require one that will do your work satisfactorily. The

## CANADIAN AIR MOTOR IS A TERROR TO WORK.

WHY? **CAST-IRON CONSTITUTION. MECHANISM SO SIMPLE. MATERIAL THE BEST.**

**ONT. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED.**

om **TORONTO, ONT.**  
Manitoba Agents: **Manitoba Pump Company, Brandon, Manitoba.**

### 9 CORDS IN 16 HOURS



BY ONE MAN with the **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE** made at Essex Centre, Ontario. **NO DUTY TO PAYMENT.** Send to Main Office for **FREE** catalogue showing **LATEST IMPROVEMENTS**, and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. Address **Folding Sawing Mach. Co. 55 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.**

# IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER



**PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.**  
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

**E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED Toronto, Ont.**



## Stock Water Bowls

**DOUBLE AND SINGLE. PAINTED OR GALVANIZED.**

Circular and quotations given. Write: **A. M. RUSH, HARRISTON, ONT.**

# FARMERS AND STOCK-RAISERS.

**DROPS, A. & M. DAY'S ENGLISH TONIC** Powders furnish all requirements for the cure and prevention of diseases of the horse, cattle, hog, sheep, and poultry. A separate package for each kind of stock. Full directions on each package for preparing a Tonic Food for fattening purposes. Each package of powder is sufficient to prepare 25 to 30 pounds of Tonic Food. 35 cents a package. For sale in most towns; if not in your town, write us for free sample. Mention kind wanted.

**THE DAY'S STOCK FOOD CO'Y, TORONTO, ONT.**

### GOSSIP.

**Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.,** importer and breeder of high-class Shorthorns and Yorkshires, advertises in this issue forty head of imported and home-bred Shorthorns, twenty-two of which are imported animals just home from quarantine, including a choice lot of heifers and young bulls. This herd, which is headed by the Willis Cruickshank bull, Imp. Bapton Chancellor, and the Lord Lovat bull, Viceroy, now ranks with the best in the Dominion. Those who have seen the new importation speak of the animals in terms of the highest praise. Mr. Davis has shown much enterprise in his importations, and is deserving of the success he enjoys.

### PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

**Messrs. Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.,** proprietors of the oldest established registered herd of Yorkshire hogs in Canada, renew their advertisement in this issue, in which they intimate that they have a large number of imported boars and sows and some twenty home-bred brood sows in their herd, besides a number of young boars and sows of suitable age for breeding, and young pigs recently weaned, for which they are prepared to fill orders for single pigs, or pairs or trios not akin. Note the ad., and write Messrs. Featherston for prices and particulars.

### BAWDEN & McDONNELL'S IMPORTED HORSES.

In whatever line of live-stock breeding a man may be engaged, it is absolutely necessary that new blood be continuously infused therein, and for that purpose specimens of superior individual merit and breeding have proven the most satisfactory, and to that end certain men periodically cross the ocean and scour the Old Country, England and Scotland, in search of the choicest specimens of stock animals that can be procured. Such are the Messrs. Bawden & McDonnell, of Exeter, Ont. For years this firm have been importing high-class Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney horses, and it is safe to say that they have brought over as many high-priced and superior horses as any in the business. As proof of this we may mention such notables as the Shire stallion Belshazzar, a horse that, no doubt, has won as many top ring honors as any horse alive. Newham Duke, another sweepstakes and medal winner; Calthorpe Loyalty, Willcott Thumper, all Shires; and the crack Hackneys, Connaught's Heir, Clerkenwell, and Buller, all winners of a high order. Their latest importation contains a number of stallions the like of which are hard to duplicate in any country. The Clydes are: Cannon-gate 10521, a brown five-year-old horse, bred by the Marquis of Londonderry, and sired by Hollyrood 9546; dam Camilla 11435, by Prince of Wales. He weighs 2,150 lbs., and last year was sold for the season for £400, and this year stood in his own barn at £5 service. He is a powerfully-built horse, a pure, typical Clyde, very even quartered, strong loin, well ribbed up, a kind, intelligent head, clean, flat bone, and the best kind of feet, and a grand, springy action. All together he is one of the best horses imported this year. Extra Champion, Vol. 25, is a two-year-old Clyde, bred by John McKie, Red House, Carlisle, sired by Lord Lothian 5998; dam Sally McGregor, by McGregor. This colt, besides being gilt-edged in breeding, is sterling in make-up. Smooth to a turn, he is choke-full of quality, with a well-sprung rib, exceptionally evenly balanced; in fact, a close-coupled, good-doing, heavy-quality colt, and a grand, smooth mover. Boro Tractor 19388 is another two-year-old, a Shire, bred by R. C. Hudson, Danesfield, Eng., sired by Tractor 15401; dam Danesfield Star 23437, by Regent 2nd. He is a chestnut colt, one of the thick, close-coupled, cart-horse kind, and withal muscled, powerfully-built colt, and shows an abundance of quality, and is a grand doer, has clean, flat bone, good feet, and can move well. Holdenly Bar None, Vol. 24, was bred by H. A. Underwood, Murcott, Eng.; sired by Calthorpe Disraeli 13952; dam Gipsy, by William 10811. He also is a two-year-old, thick, compact, cart-horse kind. A colt that will certainly make his mark, both as a sire and as a stock horse, for he is bred in the purple and, individually, his form is faultless and his quality and action gilt-edged. Connaught's Heir, Vol. 19, is a Hackney, whose triumphal success in the show-ring is too well known to need comment. He was bred by Herbert Webster, Fence Houses, Durham; sired by Lambton 405; dam Connaught 5252, by Commander. As before intimated, this horse is too well known to need any comment. Suffice it to say his action and form are wonderfully perfect; his equals are few, his superiors none. Buller 7382 is another Hackney, bred by Lewis Palmer, Thorpland, Eng., sired by Bonfire 2381; dam Fanny, Vol. 12, by Norfolk Swell. Buller is a brown horse, five years old, weighs 1,250 lbs., is a pure, typical English Hackney, low-down, thick-bodied, close-coupled, and quality from his ears to his heels. His action is superb, and, all around, it is doubtful if a truer type of the breed was ever imported. These horses, together with a number of high-class quality Canadian-bred Clydesdales, are for sale, and an appropriate sign for the firm to hang over their door for the benefit of intending purchasers would be: "Seek No Further." These horses, under the skillful care of Mr. John Thompson, stable manager, are in the pink of condition, and reflect great credit on his skill as a fitter and handler.

## DON'T

BUY A SEPARATOR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE

# National.

### EXAMINE

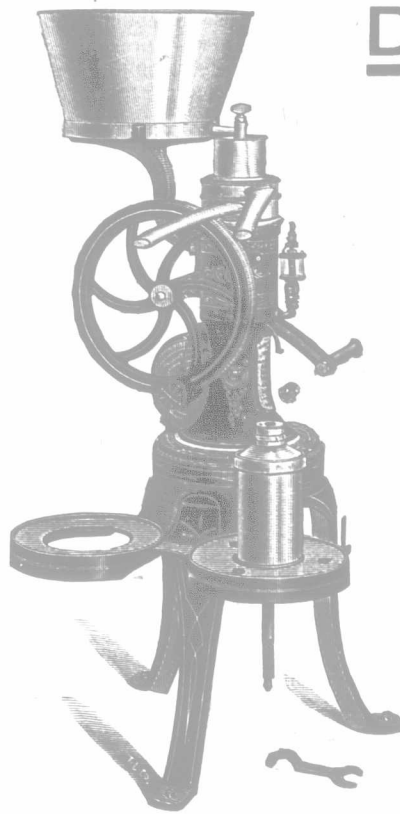
The simplicity of the design. All wheels and bearings protected, being perfectly safe in the hands of a child.

It has anti-friction ball bearings. Few parts to wash—only two pieces inside the bowl.

The National is made by The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, whose success with the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine is sufficient guarantee of the high finish and workmanship.

In 1901 five machines a day were manufactured. For 1902 the capacity is increased to 25 machines per day, showing the satisfaction given by the National in the past two years.

The 1902 National contains all the strong points found in other separators, and is placed on the market with the guarantee of being the best and most up-to-date machine in every particular offered to the Western farmers to-day!



The National will well repay investigation by intending purchasers. National No. 1, capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour. National No. 1 A, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

## The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.

GUELPH, ONT.

om- WE ALSO MAKE GOOD SEWING MACHINES. Joseph A. Merrick, P.O. Box 518, Winnipeg, Gen. Agt. Manitoba and N.-W.T.

## H. SMITH, EXETER, ONT. Scotch-bred Shorthorns.

CHOICE SPECIMENS OF BOTH SEXES FOR SALE.

FARM ADJOINS EXETER, ON THE LONDON AND WINGHAM BRANCH OF THE G. T. R. 30 MILES NORTH OF LONDON.

## Scotch Shorthorns

BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

Imp. Golden Drop Victor our present stock bull. Eleven young bulls and some young cows for sale at reasonable prices.

## H. CARGILL & SON,

Cargill Station, G. T. R. CATALOGUE FREE. om Cargill, Ontario.

## ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT., CAN.

HAS 21 HEAD OF

## Scotch Shorthorns

Now in quarantine, which he will sell in whole or in part; would prefer to sell a carload. They are

Mostly Yearlings and Two-year-old Heifers. They are Due Home About 10th November.

## H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

40 HEAD IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED SHORTHORNS.

22 head just home from quarantine, including a choice lot of heifers and young bulls of the best breeding. Herd headed by the Willis Cruickshank-bred bull, Bapton Chancellor (Imp.), and the Lovat bull, Viceroy. Woodstock. Main line G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES.** Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale. For sale, two 2-year-old Shorthorn bulls, one by Imp. Royal Prince, the other by Royal Duke 3377. Good ones. Also one Clydesdale stallion, coming 2 years old. om 2 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O.** Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om



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...

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...

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous 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...

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath, and purer blood...

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..."

Baby's Own Soap advertisement featuring an illustration of a baby and text: 'PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL. 1-2'

Only a Name No Money Wanted.

Write me a postal, naming a friend who needs help. Tell me which book to send.

It is but a slight service to aid a sick friend—and I will do this. I will mail the sick one an order good at any drug store for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative...

No cure no cost. I take the risk in advance. My reward show what 39 out of each 40 who make this test get well and pay gladly. I cheerfully pay for the rest.

This Restorative is my discovery, the result of a lifetime's work. It is the only remedy that strikes the medicine nerves. My success comes from bringing back that nerve power which alone operates the vital organs...

Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

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

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Ayrshire cattle in considerable numbers have, during the present year, been purchased in Scotland for exportation to foreign countries in Europe, and quite recently a number of first-class animals of this breed have been purchased for South Africa...

Eight imported Belgian stallions, fully registered and broken to harness, are advertised for sale elsewhere in this paper by Baron de Champlouis, Danville, Quebec. These horses are said to be big, weighing from 1,700 to 2,200 pounds...

The attendance at the auction sale of Jersey cattle from the herds of Mr. W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, and Mrs. D. L. White, London, Ont., announced for Oct. 29th, was disappointing and the bidding discouraging...

THE KANSAS CITY SHOW.

The breed show and sale of cattle and hogs at Kansas City, last month, is described as having been a grand success, the attendance large and the arrangements and management praiseworthy.

Hereford made a peerless showing, numerically and individually. Tom Clark, as single judge, did splendid work. The rating of aged bulls was: 1. Funkhouser's March On 6th; 2. Harris' Beau Donald 5th; 3. Van Natta's Marnie Duke.

Two-year-olds—1. Gabbert's Columbus 3rd; 2. Stannard's Gem's Keep On; 3. Steward & Hucheson's Benjamin. Senior yearlings—1. Giddell & Simpson's Belemnite; 2. Harris' Goodenough; 3. Adam's Perfection 3rd Junior yearlings—1. Giddell & Simpson's Brightings; 2. Funkhouser's Onward 4th; 3. Moore's Beau March On Cows—1. Harris' Russet; 2. Adam's Betty 2nd; 3. Funkhouser's Florence II.

Aberdeen-Angus, though late to enter for this show, made a capital showing. In aged bulls, Reynolds' Ida's Ellipse led in two-year-olds, Gardner's Imp, Juba of Morlich, in senior yearlings, Seely's Crown Bearer, in junior yearlings, Seely's Barbara's Rosegay. In cows, it was: 1. Gardner's Vala; 2. Judy's Anna Rockfield; 3. Binnie's Mina of Alta. Juba was champion bull, and Vala champion female, after a hard struggle with the first-prize two-year-old, Judy's Queen Mother 7th.

Galley's made a grand display. In aged bulls, it was: 1. Swigert's Druid of Castlemilk; 2. Moody's McDonald 4th of Lathbrech; 3. White's Muscosis 3rd. Two-year-olds—1. Thompson's Jalah Miller; 2. Higgin's Jerry Keswick; 3. Lindner's Senator Mack. Yearlings—1. Brookside's Scotch Standard; 2. Moodie's Duke; 3. White's Gentle Annie V. 2. Swigert's Norma 3rd of Avondale; 3. Brookside's Jewel of Durham Hill. Two-year-olds—1. Moody's Graceful 3rd; 2. Swigert's Lullie Lake; 3. Brookside's Tanager Maple. Yearlings—1. Brookside's Scotch Princess; 2. Moody's Duke; 3. Swigert's Evaline of Avonlea. Sweepstakes bull, Druid; female, Gentle Annie A.



Any Spavin Cured in an Hour

It will be costly to doubt this because we have the proof and there's no cost if Fleming's Spavin Cure ever fails. One 45-minute application is usually all required to cure the spavins that others can't cure.

Miles Crandall, Rochelle, Ill., writes: "It is wonderful. Case of bone spavin of about one year's standing. Had several veterinarians who could not cure. Got worse all the time. One application of your Spavin Cure cured to stay cured."

Fistula and Poll Evil Cured in 15 to 30 Days.

Not one failure in the two years. Cures in half the ordinary time. Cures easily the cases nothing else can cure. Simple, humane and sure. No cure, no pay. Write today for circular about Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure.

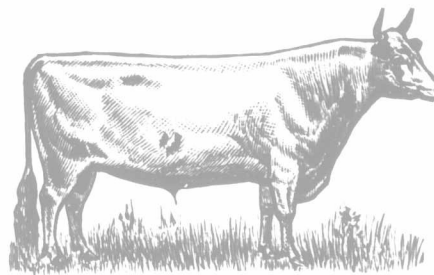
FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE.

About as certain to cure Lump-Jaw as that water will put out fire. Recent or severe cases alike curable. Easy to use, can't harm, prompt and thorough, and seldom leaves even a scar.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

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.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

For sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pen.

St. Lambert Bull, 15 months old; solid color.

Strong and vigorous. His dam, sire's dam and her dam and grandam are all tested cows. This bull is a snap for a St. Lambert fancier.

Best Jersey Bulls AT LOWEST PRICES.

Owing to the large sale of registered Jersey cows, all in milk (18 heads), that I have just made, I offer several bull calves, of unsurpassed breeding and from tested dams, at prices that will surprise purchasers.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 1 bull, from 1 to 2 years old, by choice sires, and out of producing dams, and 1 individual.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES.

We are now through exhibiting, and offer at bargain prices if taken before going into winter quarters, the following prizewinning bulls:

J. L. CLARK

Normal station: 67 R.

DO YOU WANT A SNAP?

Jersey cows and calves at low prices, from tested dams.

JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES.

Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 mos to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 81 lbs. milk daily.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, and B. P. Rock fowl.

A fine lot of shearling and ram lambs for sale.

J. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Aucherbrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 1 bull, from 1 to 2 years old, by choice sires, and out of producing dams, and 1 individual.

N. DYMENT, Clappison P. O., Dundas Sta.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES.

We are now through exhibiting, and offer at bargain prices if taken before going into winter quarters, the following prizewinning bulls:

JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

Farm close to St. Anne Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

M. A. HUME & CO., MENIE P. O., ONT.

Ayrshire Bulls. Two choice August (1901) bulls, Fair March (1902) calves, by imported sires, and out of dams from imported stock.

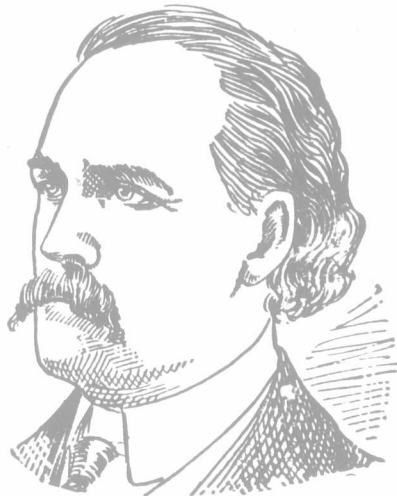
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.



WHAT CAUSES DEAFNESS.

The Principal Cause is Curable, but Generally Overlooked.

Many things may cause deafness, and very often it is difficult to trace a cause. Some people inherit deafness.



Acute diseases, like scarlet fever, sometimes cause deafness. But by far the most common cause of loss of hearing is catarrh in the head and throat.

A prominent specialist on ear trouble gives as his opinion that nine out of ten cases of deafness is traced to throat trouble.

Those who are hard of hearing may think this a little far-fetched, but any one at all observant must have noticed how a hard cold in the head will affect the hearing, and that catarrh, if long neglected, will certainly impair the sense of hearing and ultimately cause deafness.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a whole-some combination of Bloodroot, Guaiac, Eucalyptol, and similar antiseptics, and they cure catarrh and catarrhal deafness by action upon the blood and mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

As one physician aptly expresses it: "You do not have to draw upon the imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvement and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken."

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but fifty cents for full sized package, and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders, will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.—Adv't.

FOR SALE:

Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 15 mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Auchinbrair (Imp.), whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. of milk per day.

Nether Lea, Danville, Que. T. D. McCALLUM, -om

SHROPSHIRE PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS. Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs.

SHROPSHIRE. I am offering for sale 1 imported stock ram, 14 yearling rams and two-year-olds, 30 ram and ewe lambs, 10 shearing ewes, all in good condition.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP FOR SALE. MEMBER of shearing rams, ram lambs and young ewes, all well covered; also Shorthorn bull for service, 2 bull calves, young cow.

PENNABANK STOCK FARM. I have ram lambs; a few ewe lambs and shearing ewes; 10 sheep, William or Knox-bred sires; 1 good two-year-old ram, four fine young Shorthorn bulls.

GOSSIP.

The annual meeting of the American Shropshire Registry Association will be held in the new Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Tuesday, December 2nd, 1902, 10.30 a. m.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, says the London Live Stock Journal, shipped from Glasgow, on October 22nd, an excellent and very valuable lot of seventy-six Shorthorns, which he purchased during his recent visit to this country.

PIONEER STUD FARM.

The Pioneer Stud farm, of Bushnell, Ill., whose advertisement of Shire Percheron, Suffolk and Hackney stallions runs in this paper, has recently received its fifth importation for this season.

Blaisdon Albert (19350) is a two-year-old, from the same stud. He is a beautiful chestnut, with a grand set of legs, two good ends, and a middle and loin that leaves nothing to be desired.

In the black two-year-old Grandford Hermit (19661) the Pioneer Stud farm looks for big things. This colt is a grandson of the great London winner, Harold (3703) on his sire's side.

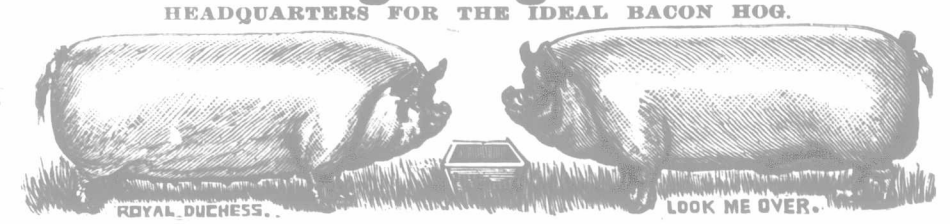
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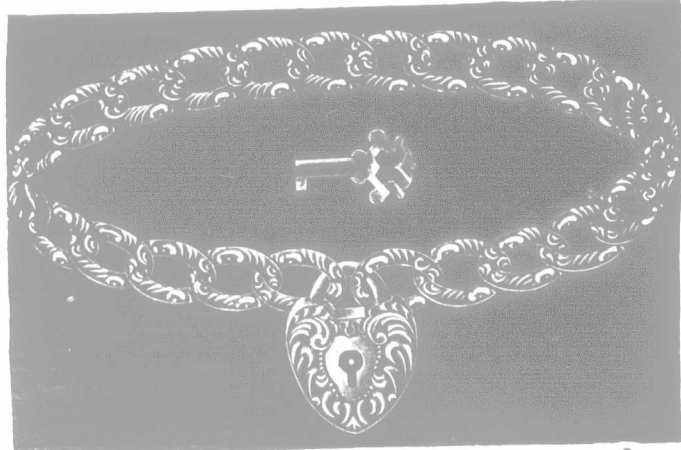
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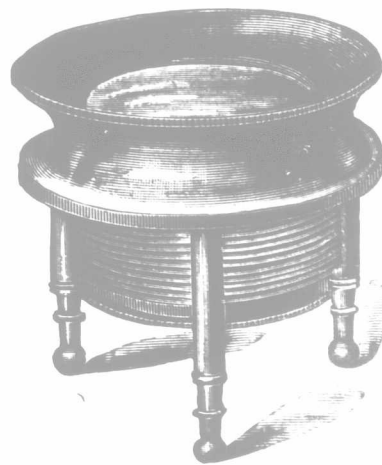
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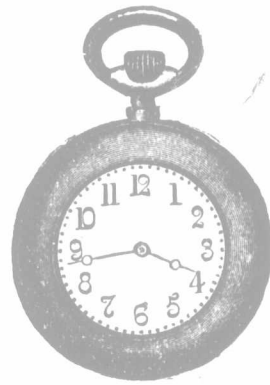
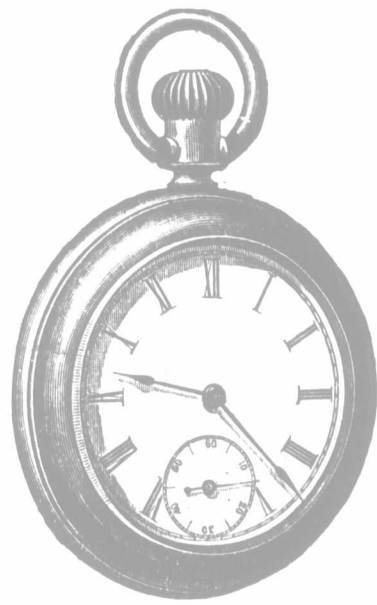
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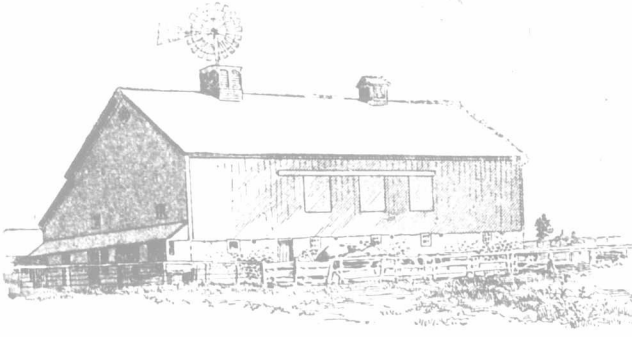
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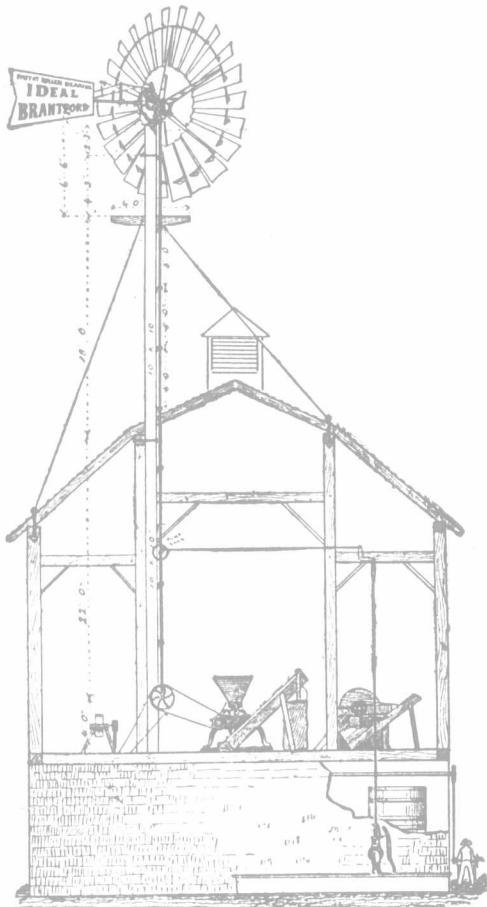
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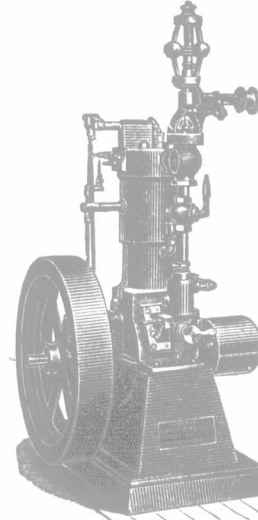
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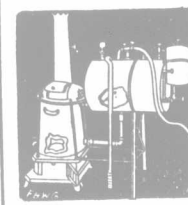
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