

J. G. Rutherford, P. S. No. 20,03

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXVIII. WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 5, 1903. LONDON, ONT. No. 586

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A GOOD BAG	1069
INDIAN DANCERS IN NATIVE COSTUMES, AT PONOKA, ALBERTA ..	1069
CRESCUS 1.692	1071
MEDOC	1071
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AT NEW WESTMINSTER FAIR ..	1073
PREMIER PRINCE SHOWS HIS PACES ..	1073
RESIDENCE OF C. T. DAYKIN ..	1075
SUGAR FACTORY, RAYMOND, ALTA., FRONT AND BACK VIEWS ..	1075
A TYPICAL WESTERN CREAMERY WHERE EGGS ARE HELD IN STORE ..	1077
A SUGAR-BEET FIELD ..	1077
RESIDENCE OF S. GOLDING, VIRDEN, MAN ..	1079
YORK LADY MATCHLESS 17TH 1901 ..	1079
A MIXED BUNCH ..	1080
JUDGES WADE AND GARDOUSE DISCUSS THE MERITS OF THE AGED SHEPHTHORN BULLS ..	1080
ALASKAN BOUNDARY AWARD ..	1081
EDITORIAL.—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY ..	1067
THE CHANGE TO A WEEKLY; OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER ..	1068
WAS THE EDITOR WRONG? ..	1068
LOTS OF A KIND ..	1068
SIFTINGS ..	1068
CUSTOMS VALUATION OF HORSES TOO LOW ..	1068
GRAIN ACT AND FREIGHT RATES ..	1069
DOMINION EXHIBITION FOR THE WEST ..	1069
WHY NOT A WINTER FAIR? ..	1069
CANADIAN FLOUR FOR JAPAN ..	1069
HORSES.—VARIOUS FORMS OF HOOPS (ILLUSTRATED) ..	1070
LOU DILLON'S EASY VICTORY ..	1070
THE WIND SHIELD AND RECORDS ..	1070
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS OF HORSES ..	1071
CRESCUS AND DAN PATCH ..	1071
STOCK.—CONDITIONS FOR MUTTON AND WOOL ..	1071
GOOD STOCK NEED CARE ..	1072
STOCKMEN ARE ACTIVE ..	1072
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION AT VICTORIA ..	1072
SELECTION OF A BREEDING SOW ..	1072
OXYGEN VS. MILK FEVER ..	1073
FARM.—"WHY CALL IT AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE?" ..	1073
OROTOS FAIR ..	1073
THE CARE OF PUMPS ..	1074
MCLEOD FAIR ..	1074
IT IS WRONG ..	1074
MUMMY GRAIN DOESN'T GROW ..	1074
MANITOBA WHEAT FAR AHEAD ..	1074
ALBERTA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY ..	1075
DAIRYING.—ASSISTING THE PIONEER FARMER ..	1075
PROF. RUDDICK VISITS THE WEST ..	1076
HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY ..	1076
TREE PLANTING ON THE FARM ..	1076
GARDENING IN ALBERTA ..	1076
MANITOBA SEEDLING APPLES WANTED ..	1076
POULTRY.—MARKETING POULTRY ..	1076
PREPARE FOR WINTER ..	1076
A WINTER NEST BOX (ILLUSTRATED) ..	1077
AN ENGLISHMAN ORDERS CHICKENS ..	1077
HOW TERRITORIAL EGGS ARE GATHERED ..	1077
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ..	1077
VETERINARY: ENEURYSIS—WORMS; MAMMITS IN COW—RHEUMATISM IN PIG; HORSE WITH COUGH; COUGH AND DIRTY SKIN; THOROUGHPIN, SWOLLEN LEG, ETC.; LAME MARE; LUXATION OF THE PATELLA; SOW PARTIALLY PARALYZED; BARBED-WIRE WOUND; WASHY MARE ..	1077, 1078
MISCELLANEOUS: HORN THURST; RAISING SWINE; LONGEVITY OF PIGS AND COWS, AND PIG FEEDING; WILL A FREE-MARTIN BREED? ..	1078, 1079
FIELD NOTES.—THE COUNTRY GRAIN BUYER; AUSTRALIAN FARMERS FOR CANADA; A MAMMOTH ELEVATOR; UNION STOCK-YARDS FOR WINNIPEG; ANOTHER COLONY; A REMINDER; SOME CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA; GRAIN FOOD FOR LAYING HENS; SHRINKAGE OF COLD-CURED CHEESE; EGG-LAYING BREEDS COMPARED; CHILDREN AND DARKNESS; THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE; PREMIUMS AND FREE SAMPLE COPIES; CLEANLINESS ..	1079, 1080, 1081
MARKETS.—WINNIPEG; MONTREAL; CHICAGO; BRITISH CATTLE ..	1081
HOME MAGAZINE.—THE FAMILY CIRCLE ..	1082
INGLE NOOK CHATS ..	1083
"THE SPANISH ORANGE-SELLERS" (ILLUSTRATION) ..	1084
OUR FLOWER CORNER ..	1085
THE QUIET HOUR ..	1085
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER ..	1086
"THREE AGAINST ONE" (ILLUSTRATION) ..	1086
TEACHER AND SCHOLAR.—ARE TEACHERS A NON-PROGRESSIVE CLASS?; CHILDREN'S LUNCHES; GOIN' BAREFOOT; RELATION BETWEEN EDUCATION AND PROGRESS; EDUCATIONAL NEWS ..	1087
GOSSIP ..	1088, 1089, 1092, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104
TRADE NOTES ..	1088, 1089, 1094, 1095, 1102, 1103
ADVERTISEMENTS ..	1083 to 1085, 1088 to 1105

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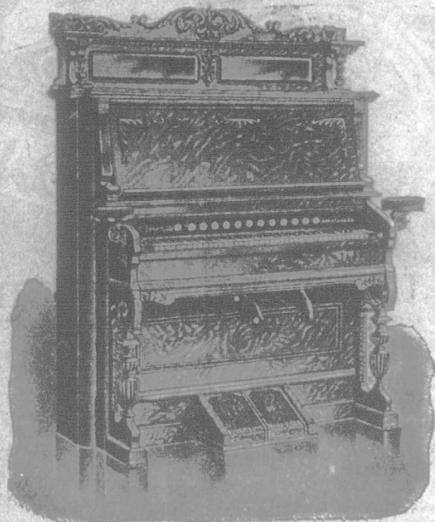
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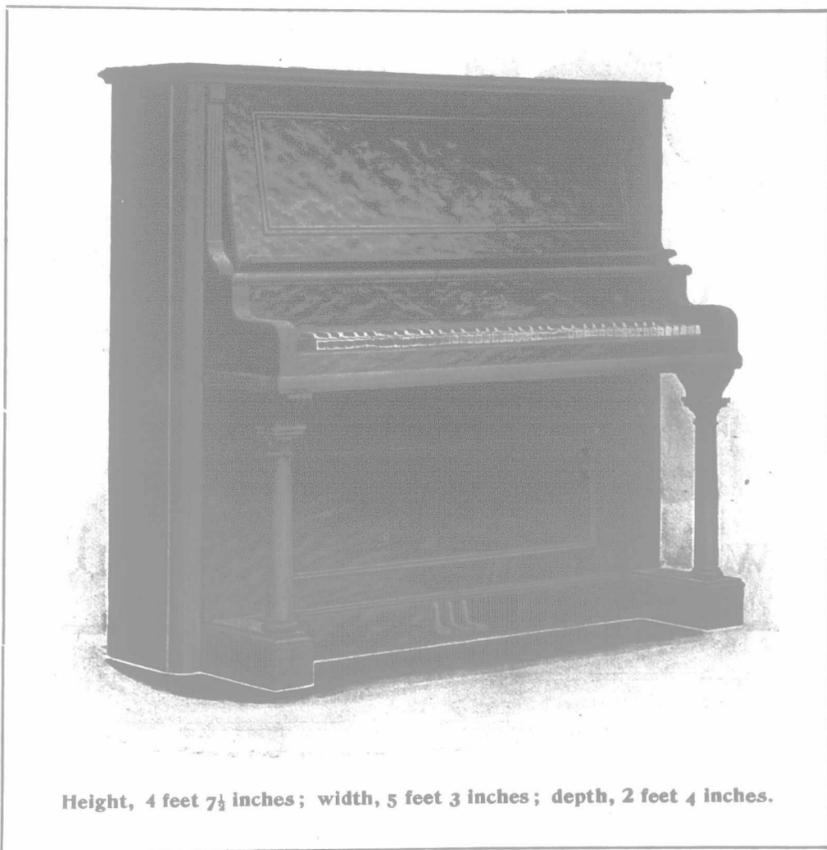
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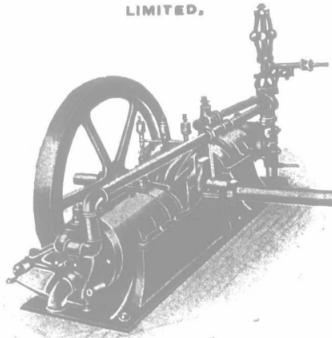
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VOL. XXXVI

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

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VOL. XXXVIII.

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

No. 585

The Farmer's Advocate to be Published Weekly

Forward, March!

Readers of the Manitoba and Northwest Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine will be pleased to learn that, in response to many requests, we have decided to publish the paper as a weekly, commencing with January 1st, 1904. Popular from the outset in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. as a monthly periodical, since the 1st of January, 1893, nearly eleven years ago, it has been issued semi-monthly.

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The present condition and progress of agriculture in the West impresses upon us the conviction that another step forward should now be taken in order that farmers may have a more prompt and thorough service in the distribution of information in relation to all branches of their business. Western Canada has made great advances during the past decade, but, comparatively speaking, we have as yet seen only its beginning. The pressing need for reliable information promptly furnished is therefore evident. The times are moving fast, and to keep abreast of them this mighty agricultural and stock-rearing West demands a progressive weekly farmer's paper. That it shall have this is the answer of the Farmer's Advocate. Progressive and well posted, our farmers are going to take a more aggressive share in the country's development, and in supplying food for Britain and other portions of the world.

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance. \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
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The Change to a Weekly.

In another column will be found a full announcement regarding our intention to change the "Farmer's Advocate" from a semi-monthly to a weekly publication.

Our Christmas Number.

November 20th, we will have something to say of the Christmas number, and the preparations on foot to make it better than ever before.

Was the Editor Wrong?

Village parson (entering country editor's office):
"You promised to publish that sermon I sent you on Monday, but I do not find it in the latest issue of your paper."

Editor—"I sent it up. It surely went in. What was the name of it?"

Parson—"Feed my lambs."

Editor (after searching through the paper)—"Ah—yes—um—here it is. You see, we've got a new sub and he put it under the head of 'Agricultural Notes,' as 'Hints on the Care of Sheep.'"

Lots of a Kind.

A Scotch farmer in one of the districts through which a line of railway is being constructed was the other day endeavoring to bring his cattle in with his collie. The cattle were on one side of the railway track, and the Scotchman was directing the dog from the other. He was not very successful, and the railway workmen indulged in much merriment at the Scotchman's predicament. "Gae awa wide off," was an order which collie did not seem to understand, and at every fresh repetition of it the railway men laughed more loudly. At last the Scotchman gave it up in disgust, yelling at the dog, "Ha, ye're an ignorant blockhead, an' there's lots o' ye'r kind here the noo!"

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

Siftings.

An American exchange says that the average State Fair side-show needs disinfecting badly. The same might be said of a great many side-shows in this country.

* * *

If you expect to have your pigs fat within a reasonable time, feed them regularly. A big feed will not make up for a lost meal.

* * *

This is the season when some farmers regard all pasture fields except their own as common property. They turn loose their pigs, steers and colts to find sustenance in the cold world, never reflecting that their visits to their neighbors' wheat stacks are just as objectionable to their neighbors as the visits of their neighbors' cattle are to them.

* * *

We learn from the Killarney Guide that quite a movement is going on in naming farms in Killarney district, and many farmers have got letter-heads printed bearing the name of the farm. The suggestion was published in our columns a few months ago, and we are glad to see that it has taken effect. Every farmer should name his homestead. It costs nothing.

* * *

At last the Governor-in-Council has signed the Amendments to the Grain Act, and it has become law. Truly, parliaments move slowly.

* * *

Since the Alaskan Boundary Commission gave its report, Americans think arbitration is all right.

* * *

The members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade who think the present Exhibition Park site suitable for a Dominion Exhibition, have, evidently, a pretty small idea as to the value of such an institution to this country.

* * *

The big railway magnate of the Great Northern may think that a lot of people from his adopted country who are now on Canadian soil will be back again, but he'll be mighty badly fooled. They have not crossed for fun. There are fortunes in our prairies for the newcomers, and they will get them.

* * *

Rosthern, Sask., has an agitation in favor of a meat-curing plant. All necessary facilities are said to be in sight.

* * *

The first plow ever used in what is now the State of Montana is still in existence at a place near Manhattan. It was made from old wagon tires by a local smithy, at a cost of \$125.00.

* * *

Reports from different points in Southern Manitoba are to the effect that a great deal of fall plowing has been done, and much of the land will be in good condition for a crop next season.

* * *

The number of accidents that have been recorded during this year's shooting season has been appalling, and is conclusive evidence that every man who goes hunting is not fit to carry a gun.

* * *

The latest fad in farming is reported from Atikokan on the C. N. Railway, west of Mine Center, where an enterprising individual has undertaken to raise foxes within an enclosure. Some of his favorites are black and others gray. The second generation has appeared, and the venture is said to give signs of success.

* * *

The United States Government has made arrangements with the Chippewa Indians, whereby the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota will be thrown open for settlement at ten o'clock on Nov. 10th. The district consists of 768,887 acres.

* * *

The Indians of Piapot's Reserve brought thirty loads of wheat into Regina one day recently, and, according to the "West," it graded the best of any that had been offered on the Regina market up to that time.

Customs Valuation of Horses too Low.

As an outcome of the active demand for horses which has existed in this country during the past two or three years, a great deal of range stock has been crossing the boundary from the adjoining States to the south. Although a few of these animals have been of a type suited to light farm work, the great majority have represented a class that are always dear at any price. Nevertheless, a great many have found their way onto Western farms and ranches, where, much to the detriment of the development of our horse-breeding industry, a considerable percentage have been used for breeding purposes.

Anyone who has ever been engaged in horse-raising is aware that it costs practically as much to raise a poor horse as it does a good one, and hence the question has arisen, why should this inferior stuff be allowed to flood the country and deteriorate the average standard of Western horses at a time when the tendency should be toward something higher. This subject was pretty fully discussed at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse-breeders' Association, held in Winnipeg last February, and also at the Territorial breeders' meeting at Calgary in May. At the former a strong resolution was passed and forwarded to the Dominion Government, praying that the minimum valuation on horses crossing "the line" be placed at one hundred dollars; or, in other words, that every horse crossing be considered worth at least one hundred dollars, and be taxed accordingly. In defence of this it was argued, and, we believe, rightly, that a horse worth less than that sum was not calculated to be any improvement to the horseflesh of the country, and, hence, his importation should not be encouraged. The Territorial breeders favored raising the valuation from the present rate of twenty-five dollars per head to fifty, and a resolution was forwarded to Ottawa, praying that the change be made. So far, however, nothing has been done, and according to the report of a deputation from the Ontario Horse-breeders, which visited Ottawa a few weeks ago, to ask, among other things, that the minimum valuation of American horses crossing to Canada be raised, no change may be expected until more forceful appeals are made.

It would appear that the Government is afraid of depriving the farmers who are not horse-breeders of cheap horses. A little investigation, however, shows that the dealer, and not the farmer, is the only individual who is, under the present regulation, receiving benefit. Not long ago a representative of this paper had the privilege of inspecting a band of one hundred Colorado horses that were being offered for sale at Lethbridge, Alta. These animals had passed the customs at Coutts, where they were valued at from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars, but when they got a little further north the dealer considered them worth on an average at least sixty, if sold to one buyer, and as prices go at present our representative considered they were not rated much too high. But why was more duty not charged? Is the customs department being defrauded? From enquiry we believe that the valuating officer at the point in question is quite as capable as most men in his position. The difficulty seems to be that the present regulation is only calculated to be enforced in a half-hearted way. From the instructions sent out by the Commissioner of Customs to collectors of customs, dated Dec. 18th, 1902, we read: "You may estimate the fair market value of horses fit to be imported into Canada, as a general rule, to be not less than twenty-five to thirty dollars each, in view of their advance within a recent period."

On a twenty-five dollar horse the duty is but five dollars crossing from United States to Canada, whereas if a Canadian wishes to take any kind of a horse to the States, he is obliged to pay at least thirty dollars. It is but another case where the American Government is protecting an industry, while its inferior stuff is being dumped on Canadian soil. Is it not time that the matter should be presented to the Government with all the force that its importance demands?

Warehouse Commissioner Castle reports that on October 14th the shipments of grain were one and a half million bushels behind the same period last year. The late harvest and unfavorable weather for threshing were undoubtedly responsible for the falling off.

Grain

It is seldom the influence of in the Amendment passed the F tion in grain r It is often said ers to stick to public question tory of farmers' the thinking pu Not infrequently and having appu a large members ness in a short t any desirable er movement which among the grain which was reinfo Manitoba last w ready been done put forth, and t have good reason ments to the Ma haps, not satisfi step toward rem edly would still organized effort other testimony will. No Govern the entreaties of portant as thos the country's we

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Grain Act and Freight Rates.

It is seldom that a more striking testimony of the influence of the organized farmer is seen than in the Amendments to the Grain Act, which recently passed the Federal Parliament, and the reduction in grain rates which has come into effect. It is often said that it is impossible to get farmers to stick together or become a unit on any public question affecting their interests. The history of farmers' associations in the past has led the thinking public largely to this conclusion. Not infrequently have organizations sprung up, and having apparently a good purpose soon found a large membership, only to dwindle to nothingness in a short time, without having accomplished any desirable end. Not so, however, with the movement which originated about two years ago among the grain-growers of the Territories, and which was reinforced by a similar institution in Manitoba last winter. The work which has already been done has more than justified the effort put forth, and the promoters of the movement have good reason for congratulation. The amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act, although, perhaps, not satisfactory in every detail, are a long step toward remedying a grievance that undoubtedly would still exist to a large extent had not organized effort been put forth. This is but another testimony that the people can rule if they will. No Government can long afford to resist the entreaties of any body so influential and important as those who furnish the mainstays of the country's wealth.

The agitation in favor of better freight rates has resulted in a regulation that will mean many more dollars of the farmer's money in his own pocket than under the old schedule. And while party politicians continue to debate as to who was directly responsible for the reduction, grain growers will be satisfied to realize in a practical way that a change has taken place, both in the rates and in the grain act, and that had they not arisen in a body to demand their rights, no Government or railway corporation would have provided for regulations even so satisfactory as those which now exist.

Dominion Exhibition for the West.

The question of holding a Dominion Exhibition has become a pretty live subject in Winnipeg since the departure of the Manufacturers' Association eastward. As outlined in an article in these columns in April last, such an exhibition, if rightly undertaken and properly managed, would prove a great advertisement for this country. Such a worthy undertaking, however, demands the best effort of our wisest exhibition councillors.

The primary object in this undertaking, as, in fact, in all great exhibitions, being that of advertising the country and developing the best industries contained therein, the agricultural and live-stock departments will demand special, and, in fact, the greatest encouragement of any.

According to the addresses of some of Winnipeg's aldermen and members of the Board of Trade, when speaking on this subject, a stranger to the country would fancy that agriculture was a second consideration, and that the basis of our wealth was manufacturing. Let it be said that men of this calibre are not fitted with ideas that will make a Dominion Exhibition a credit to Western Canada. Some of these men have declared that no particular increase could be expected in the live-stock department over that of last year, and that no great expense would be necessary in the way of improvements to the present live-stock buildings. It is rather unfortunate, in view of the importance of this proposition, that persons having such an imperfect knowledge of the immensity of Canada's pure-bred live-stock industry should be the men to play such an important part in the initial stages of this exhibition. Some of the same outfit have expressed themselves as determined in the opinion that the present grounds, with a possible enlargement of a few acres, would afford adequate accommodation for this great national event in 1905. Happily, for the good of the cause, the manager of the present Industrial has a well-developed idea as to what is wanted, and he has one or two lieutenants on the directorate who also have a good idea of the importance of such an event. It demands, however, united effort on the part of Winnipeg's

City Council, her Board of Trade, and every citizen interested in the welfare of a great country. There is too much at stake to have it anything but a success, and small ideas will never make it what it ought to be. If more suitable grounds than the present Exhibition Park cannot be secured it had better not be undertaken, and unless its promoters realize that at least twice the present live-stock accommodation will be required, they had better hesitate until the situation is more fully grasped.



A GOOD BAG.
In the Raymond district, Alberta.

Why Not a Winter Fair?

At the annual meeting of Manitoba Stock-breeders, last February, it was unanimously decided that the time had arrived when a winter exhibition of pure-bred stock would be greatly in the interests of stock-raising in the Province. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to hold a show during the coming winter. It now transpires that the finances necessary to carry out such an undertaking are not in sight, and, consequently, nothing for the time being is likely to come of the good resolutions of a few months ago.

Can it be that the live-stock interests of this Province are not receiving the support which the industry at present and prospective demands? Is it true that the stockmen in only a half-hearted manner resolved to hold a winter fair? If so, we trust that those interested will hereafter put a little more enthusiasm into the proposition. It is easy enough to understand why Ontario, with her organized live-stock associations of many years' existence, should hold a winter exhibition of stock, such as we might not aim at for a beginning, but why Manitoba should be obliged to take second place to the Maritime Provinces, where live-stock raising has not approached anything like the same comparative importance, we fail to understand. We trust that

the members of the different associations will come up to the next annual meeting having carefully considered the best interests of the country in this matter, and that at the conclusion of their deliberations the problem may be successfully solved.

Canadian Flour for Japan.

The possibility of developing a trade in bread-stuffs between Western Canada and Japan is gradually becoming more apparent. In August last, the Raymond Milling Company, Raymond, Alta., made a shipment of twenty tons of flour to a company in the land of the Mikado, and upon its arrival a further order for seventy tons was cabled, and forthwith despatched. Following this, the representative of another Japanese firm purchased 250,000 bags of No. 1 hard flour in Winnipeg. By this it would appear that the Eastern market wants flour, and not wheat. A later despatch, however, announces that Japan is buying considerable wheat in India.

It has been generally believed in reference to Canadian trade with Japan, that the market for flour would include only the softer grades, and that only to a limited extent. Why, then, should No. 1 hard flour go to the Pacific Empire? The answer, doubtless, lies in the fact that at present there is a considerable European and American population in her larger cities, in which trading is done direct with foreign countries. These people require bread, and there is no reason why their wants should not be supplied from our storehouses. The natives are also said to be showing a taste for the products of wheat flour, and although these people have a wonderful aptitude for and pursue a policy in favor of producing, if possible, all necessaries within their own country, they have nothing to take the place of Canadian wheat fields, and should their appetite for wheat bread continue to improve, there is no reason why a market for a fair quantity of flour, and, probably, wheat, should not be developed by Canadians.

Down at the Illinois State Fair, held a few weeks ago, the climax of indecency appears to have been reached in the side-show performances on exhibition. Now the agricultural press of the South are going after such attractions with a vengeance, and it looks as though immorality was doomed, as far as American State Fairs are concerned.

A new organization, to be known as the Farmers' Exchange Company, was effected a few weeks ago at a meeting of farmers in St. Paul, Minn. The object of this organization is to eliminate, as far as possible, the middleman's profits in marketing grain and other farm produce. It is also proposed that they build and operate elevators and warehouses.



INDIAN DANCERS IN NATIVE COSTUMES, AT PONOKA, ALBERTA.

On the occasion of receiving treaty on July 16th, 1903. Over 700 Indians were present. The whites in the group are the committee of business men who visited them on the Reserve. On the sticks may be seen the bills of money given to the whites as presents from the Indians.

Horses.

Various Forms of Hoofs.

As among a thousand human faces no two are alike, so among an equal number of horses no two have hoofs exactly alike. A little study of different forms soon shows us, however, that the form of every hoof is dependent in great measure on the direction of the two pastern bones as viewed from in front or behind, or from one side; and that all hoofs fall into three classes when we view them from in front, and three classes when we observe them in profile. Inasmuch as the form of every foot determines the peculiarities of the shoe that is best adapted to it, no one who is ignorant of or who disregards the natural form of a hoof can hope to understand physiological shoeing.

THE FEET.

Forms of Feet Viewed from in Front and in Profile.—Whether a horse's feet be observed from in front or from behind, their form corresponds to, or at least resembles, either that of the regular position (fig. 1), the base-wide or toe-wide position (fig. 2), or the base-narrow or toe-narrow position (fig. 3).

By the direction of the imaginary line passing through the long axes of the two pasterns (figs. 1, 3, 4) we determine whether or not the hoof and pasterns stand in proper mutual relation.

In the regular standing position (fig. 1) the foot-axis runs straight downward and forward; in the base-wide position (fig. 2) it runs obliquely downward and outward, and in the base-narrow position (fig. 3) it runs obliquely downward and inward.

Viewing the foot in profile, we distinguish the regular position (fig. 4b) and designate all forward deviations as acute-angled (long toe and low heel, fig. 4a), and all deviations backward from the regular (steep toe and high heel, fig. 4c) as steep-toed, or stumpy. When the body-weight is evenly distributed over all four limbs, the foot-axis should be straight; and the long pastern, short pastern, and wall at the toe should have the same slant.

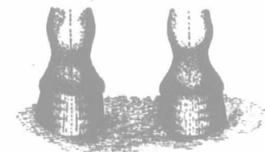


Fig. 1.—Pair of fore feet of regular form in regular standing position.

A Front Hoof of the Regular Standing Position.—The outer wall is a little more slanting, and somewhat thicker than the inner. The lower border of the outer quarter describes the arc of a smaller circle—that is, is more sharply bent than the inner quarter. The weight falls near the center of the foot, and is evenly distributed over the whole bottom of the hoof. The toe forms an angle with the ground of 45° to 50°, and is parallel to the direction of the long pastern. The toe points straight ahead, and when the horse is moving forward in a straight line the hoofs are picked up and carried forward in a line parallel to the middle line of the body, and are set down flat. Coming straight toward the observer the hoofs seem to rise and fall perpendicularly.

A Hoof of the Base-wide Position.—This is always awry. The outer wall is more slanting, longer, and thicker than the inner, the outer quarter more curved than the inner, and the outer half of the sole wider than the inner. The weight falls largely into the inner half of the hoof. In motion the hoof is moved in a circle. From its position on the ground it breaks over the inner toe, is carried forward and inward close to the supporting leg, thence forward and outward to the ground, which the hoof meets first with the outer toe. Horses that are toe-wide ("splay-footed"—toes turned outward) show all these peculiarities of hoof-form and hoof-flight to a still more marked degree, and are, therefore, more prone to "interfere" when in motion.

A Hoof of the Base-narrow Position.—This also is awry, but not to so marked a degree as the base-wide hoof. The inner wall is usually a little more slanting than the outer, the inner half of the sole wider than the outer, and the inner quarter more curved than the outer. The outer quarter is often flattened and drawn in at the bottom. The weight falls largely into the outer half of the hoof. In motion the hoof breaks over the outer toe, is carried forward and outward at some distance from the supporting leg, thence forward and inward to the ground, which it generally meets with the outer toe. The foot thus moves in a circle, whose convexity is outward, a manner of flight called "padding."

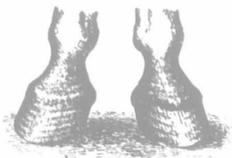


Fig. 2.—Pair of fore feet of base-wide form in toe-wide standing position.

to straighten the foot-axis, as shown in figure 5b. Note also the length of the shoe.

Next, the feet should be raised and the examiner should note the outline of the foot, the conformation of the sole, form and quality of the frog, form of the shoe, wear of the shoe, and the number and distribution of the nails. Does the shoe fully cover the entire lower border of the wall; or is it too narrow or fitted so full on the inside that it has given rise to interfering; or has the shoe been nailed on crooked; or has it become loose and shifted; is it too short or so wide at the ends of the branches as not to support the buttresses of the hoof? Does the shoe correspond with the form of the hoof? Are the nails distributed so as to interfere as little as possible with the expansion of the quarters; are there too many; are they too large; driven too "fine" or too high? These are questions which the observer should put to himself.

Note carefully the wear of the old shoe. It is the unimpeachable evidence of the manner in which the hoof has been set to the ground since the shoe was nailed to it, and gives valuable "pointers" in leveling the hoof. Wear is the effect of friction between the shoe and the ground at the moment of contact. Since the properly leveled hoof is set flat to the ground, the "grounding wear" of a shoe should be uniform

A base-narrow horse, whose toes point straight ahead, frequently "interferes," while a toe-narrow (pigeon-toed) animal seldom does.

THE SHOE.

Preliminary Examination.—The object of the examination is to ascertain the direction and position of the limbs, the shape, character, and quality of the hoofs, the form, length, position, and wear of the shoe, the number, distribution, and direction of the nails, the manner in which the hoof leaves the ground, its line of flight, the manner in which it is set to the ground, and all other peculiarities, that at the next and subsequent shoeings proper allowances may be made and observed, faults corrected. The animal must, therefore, be observed both at rest and in motion.

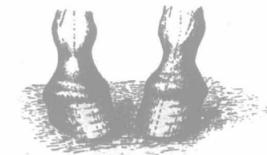


Fig. 3.—Pair of fore feet of base-narrow form in toe-narrow standing position.

At rest, the observer should stand in front and note the slant of the long pasterns. Do they drop perpendicularly, or slant downward and outward (base-wide foot), or downward and inward (base-narrow foot)? Whatever be the direction to the long pastern, an imaginary line passing through its long axis, when prolonged to the ground, should apparently pass through the middle of the toe. But if such line cuts through the inner toe the foot-axis is not straight, as it should be, but is broken inward at the coronet, an indication that either the outer wall of the hoof is too long (high) or that the inner wall is too short (low). On the contrary, if the center line of the long pastern falls through the outer toe the foot-axis is broken outward at the coronet, an indication that either the inner wall is too long or the outer wall too short.

The observer should now place himself at one side, two or three paces distant, in order to view the limb and hoof in profile. Note the size of the hoof in relation to the height and weight of the animal, and the obliquity of the hoof. Is the foot-axis straight; that is, does the long pastern have the same slant as the toe; or does the toe of the hoof stand steeper than the long pastern (fig. 5c)?—in which case the foot-axis is broken forward at the coronet, an indication, usually, that the quarters are either too high or that the toe is too short.

If the long pastern stands steeper than the toe (fig. 5a) the foot-axis is broken backward, in which case the toe is too long or the quarters are too low (short). In figures 5a and 5c the dotted lines passing from toe to quarters indicate the amount of horn which must be removed in order

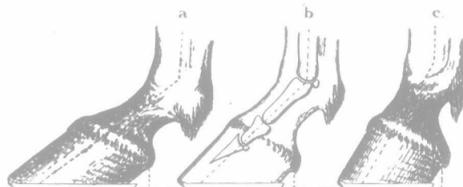


Fig. 4.—Forms of hoofs: a, side view of an acute-angled fore foot (shod); b, side view of a regular fore foot, showing the most desirable degree of obliquity (45°); c, side view of a stumpy, or "up-right," fore foot; obliquity above 50°. In a, b, c, note particularly the relation between the length of the shoe and the overhanging of the heels. Note also the toe roll of the shoes.

as his standing position would seem to imply. Often there is so great a difference in the form and slant of two fore hoofs or two hind hoofs that we are in doubt as to their normal shape, when a few steps at a trot will usually solve the problem instantly by showing us the line of flight of the hoofs and referring them to the regular, base-wide or base-narrow form.—[From a bulletin by Prof. J. W. Adams, of the Pennsylvania University.]

at every point, though the toe will always show wear due to scouring at the moment of "breaking over." Everything which tends to lengthen the stride tends also to make the "grounding wear" more pronounced in the heels of the shoe, while all causes which shorten the stride, or stiffening of the limbs through age, overwork, or disease, bring the grounding wear nearer the toe.

An exception should be noted, however, in founder, in which the grounding wear is most pronounced at the heels.

If one branch of the shoe is found to be worn much thinner than the other, the thinner branch has either been set too near the middle line of the foot (fitted too close), where it has been bearing greater weight while rubbing against the ground, or, what is much more often the case, the section of wall above the thinner branch has been too long (too high), or the opposite section of wall has been too short (too low). "One-sided wear, uneven setting down of the feet, and an unnatural course of the wall are often found together." How much an old shoe can tell us, if we take time and pains to decipher its scars!

The horse should next be observed at a walk and at a trot or pace, from in front, from behind, and from the side, and the "breaking over," the carriage of the feet, and the manner of setting them to the ground carefully noted and remembered. A horse does not always move just

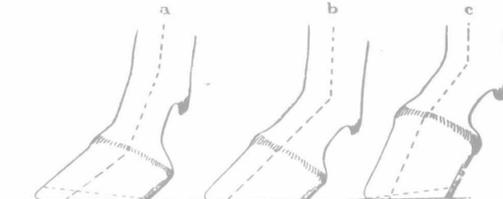


Fig. 5.—Limbs and hoofs in profile: a, side view of foot with the foot-axis broken backward as a result of too long a toe; the amount of horn to be removed from the toe in order to straighten the foot-axis is denoted by a dotted line; b, side view of a properly-balanced foot, with a straight foot-axis of desirable slant; c, side view of stumpy foot with foot-axis broken forward as a result of overgrowth of the quarters; the amount of horn to be removed in order to straighten the foot-axis is shown by a dotted line.

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Lou Dillon's Easy Victory.

What was expected to be one of the greatest harness-horse contests in local history proved to be a very tame affair at the Memphis track on the 20th of last month, when Lou Dillon gave Major Delmar a decisive beating in two straight heats in ordinary time. At the first attempt Lou Dillon forged to the front and opened up a gap of three lengths, which advantage she held to the end, winning in an easy jog. In the second heat Major Delmar broke badly at the first eighth pole, allowing his opponent to assume a lead of twenty lengths. Turning into the stretch, Mr. Billings, realizing that he had the race at his mercy, pulled the mare up and won by eight lengths. Each heat was trotted in 2.04½.

STILL LOWER went the world's trotting record when on October 24th, on the Memphis track, Lou Dillon negotiated a mile in 1.58½. The track was in perfect condition, but a strong wind had an adverse effect upon the mare. This performance again wrests the championship from Cresceus (1.59½).

The Wind Shield and Records.

In a letter to the Horse World, Mr. Alfred Reeves, who first introduced the wind shield as an assistance to a horse struggling against time, says that records made by horses behind the shield should be classified by themselves, and not placed in comparison with records made by horses without the advantage of shields. He also thinks track associations should place a limit to the size allowed for such shields on the track.

Once a reader, always a reader, is the way with subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate. Why? Because it pays them to do so. Next year it will be published weekly, \$1.50. Balance of this year free to new subscribers. Induce your neighbor to try it.

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Diseases of the Digestive Organs of Horses.

(Continued.)

FLATULENT COLIC.—A disease commonly called flatulent colic is of frequent occurrence in horses. It is much more serious than the spasmodic form, and the causes are much the same, viz.: Changes of food or water, overfeeding (especially after a long fast or when heated), food of impure quality, severe exercise too soon after a meal, a weakness or inactive state of the digestive glands, etc. Food that ferments easily, such as green clover, turnip tops, etc., especially if wet or frosted, is a fertile cause of this complaint. It sometimes occurs during the progress of other diseases, indicating a very grave condition. This, and in fact mostly all intestinal diseases, occasionally appears without any recognizable cause, due, no doubt, to a nonactive condition of the digestive glands.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are not as suddenly shown, not so violent nor alarming, as in spasmodic colic. The animal becomes dull, uneasy, looks around at his flank, paws, strikes at the abdomen with his hind feet; the pulse is frequent and full, and respiration more or less labored. He lies down more carefully than in spasmodic colic, and does not act so violently when down. The pain is more constant; there is an absence of the periods of ease, but the pain varies in intensity. Very soon there will be noticed a fullness of the abdomen, more marked on the right side. The visible mucous membranes become injected, the pulse becomes more frequent and feeble, the respirations labored in proportion to the distension of the abdomen with gas. The extremities are usually cold, and there is often a twitching of the muscles. If relief is not afforded, death soon takes place from rupture of the intestine, suffocation or blood-poisoning from the absorption of gases.

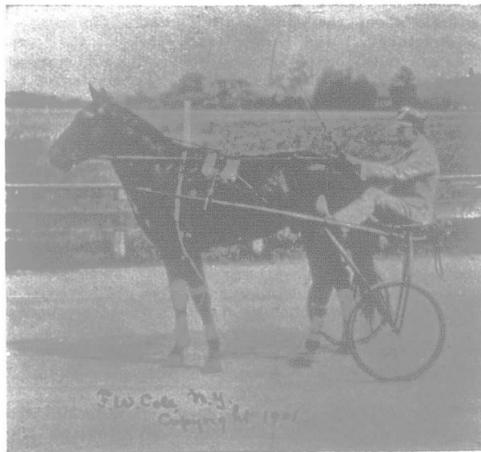
TREATMENT.—Agents which combine with, neutralize or dissipate the gases are indicated. For this purpose there is probably nothing to be given by the stomach that acts so well as oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil—one to three ounces of the former in half to one pint of the latter, according to the size of the patient. Repeat, if necessary, in an hour. Where this is not quickly obtainable, one to two ounces carbonate of ammonia, or two to four ounces baking soda, dissolved in water, should be given. The hypodermic injection of one to one and a half grains eserine is better treatment, but this requires an expert, as neither the drug nor the syringe is usually found except in his possession. The patient should be placed in a comfortable, well-bedded box stall; injections of warm water and a little soap given per rectum, and if bloating be considerable he should, if possible, be prevented from throwing himself down violently (as occasionally will be done), as in such cases violence is liable to rupture the intestine. The pain should be combated by one to two ounces chloral hydrate, or one ounce of the fluid extract of belladonna and one and a half ounces sweet nitre, or two to three drams chloroform, given as a drench in half pint cold water; repeat this dose every hour if necessary. Opium, either the tincture or the powder, relieves pain quickly, but tends to cause constipation, and in cases like this, where there is danger of constipation, should be used sparingly. If the bloating becomes excessive, and there is imminent danger of suffocation or rupture, the patient should be punctured into the colon on the right side, between the last rib and the point of the hip, to allow the immediate escape of the gas. This operation, if skillfully performed with a trocar and canula, has proved very successful in extreme cases, but the use of knives or other crude instruments has not been followed by satisfactory results. In cases of flatulent colic, where the administration of a dose of turpentine and oil, as recommended, does not give relief in an hour, it is better, where possible, to secure the services of a veterinarian; where this cannot be done, the attendant can only do his best, according to instructions.

CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS may be looked upon more as a symptom than as a disease of itself. In many cases it is due to the nature of the food, and a change to a more laxative diet will correct the fault without having recourse to drugs. It may be due to debility of the digestive glands, in which case the administration of dram doses of nux vomica and sulphate of iron three times daily will suffice. The symptoms usually are not alarming. We notice the horse has not his usual vitality, and his appetite is impaired, and we also notice that the passage of feces is slight. If we place our ear to the abdomen we notice there is an absence of the normal intestinal murmur; a partial or complete paralysis of the muscular coats of the intestines from any cause will produce this condition. In cases of this kind the administration of active purgatives is to be avoided, as a purgative cannot act so long as the paralysis mentioned exists, and may do harm by irritating the intestines. The paralysis must be overcome by the administration of nerve tonics, as nux vomica in

two-dram doses, three times daily, and followed up by one to two pints raw linseed oil, and laxative, easily-digested food. Injections per rectum should also be given. "WHIP."

Cresceus and Dan Patch.

Still the work of record-breaking goes on. Some time ago it was thought that the mark of 2.00 flat made by Lou Dillon would remain the record for trotters for this season at least, but Cresceus has exerted himself again with good effect. At Wichita, Kansas, on October 19th, the great horse made a struggle against time, and succeeded in negotiating a mile in 1.59½, beating

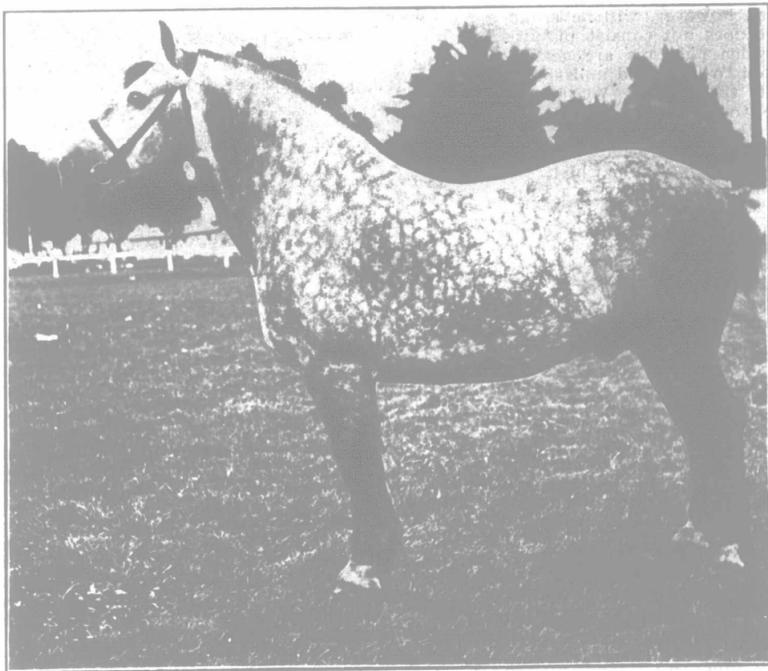


CRESCUEUS 1.59½.

the previous record held by Lou Dillon and Major Delmar by one-quarter of a second. Weather and track conditions were perfect, but no wind shield was used. For a pacemaker, Cresceus had the running horse, Mike the Tramp. The time by quarters was 30 seconds, 59½, 1.30 and 1.59½. Just before he reached the wire Cresceus broke, and it is believed lost fully three-quarters of a second.

At Lexington, two days previous to this performance, Dan Patch (1.59) did some historical work for the pacers, by reducing the record to wagon to 1.59½. The previous pacing record to wagon was 2.01½, made by Little Boy on the Memphis track. Patch had two pacemakers but no wind shield. By quarters his time was: 30½, 59½, 1.29, and 1.59½. Track conditions were perfect.

Later, on October 22nd, Dan Patch made the Memphis track memorable by reducing the pacing record for the mile to 1.56½, clipping three-fourths of a second from the world's record, made by Prince Alert, and reducing his own record by two and three-quarter seconds. Two runners set the pace for the great Patch, but no wind-shield was used. The first quarter was turned in .29, the half in .58, and the three-quarters in 1.27½.



MEDOC.

Noted prize-winning Percheron stallion.

OWNED BY LEW W. COCHRAN, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Stock.

Conditions for Mutton and Wool.

(Concluded.)

BY J. M. MOORE, M. S., LATHAM LODGE, ALBERTA.

Whether it is the case or not that the total of wool products of the sheep of the world more fully meets the demand than the total of mutton available meets the demand for mutton, it certainly appears that the predominant feature of progressive shepherding in any country seems to be from wool to mutton production. As it is not apparently possible, however, to produce a sheep that has a superfine wool and has good fleshing qualities at the same time, and as some fine wool will always have a demand, there must remain a certain fraction of our sheep stock given to the production of fine wool. The reason that this fraction will become smaller with the progress of the world, is that as the demand for meat must always be great, and must entail an increasing amount of labor, and as meat sheep must always be at the same time producers of a certain grade of wool, the plentifulness of this product will lead to its substitution to a greater and greater extent for finer wools on account of its low cost. The tendency of mutton production to encroach on wool production is observable in a general way, not in England alone, but in the areas formerly devoted more exclusively to wool production, viz., United States, the Argentine Republic, and Australia. These countries are all contributing large quantities of mutton on the hoof and in cold storage to the food markets of Great Britain, and their flocks are being transformed to mutton character more and more each year by the use of sires of the English families. This is seen in the employment of the Shrop and similar breeds, and in some cases the Lincoln. The latter does not appear to be closely enough related in either size or general character of fleece and other features to fit closely to Merino foundation, but its use indicates a wish to secure a good weight of mutton for the English market from the general grade of Merino, the stuff that constitutes the beginning point of the business in all ranch countries.

In Canada we have both aspects of the business represented. In the East it is all cultivation, and in the West it is nearly all ranching. The sheep of Eastern Canada are all mutton sheep of pretty good type and quality; in Western Canada they are all Merino originally, pretty strongly graded up subsequently with mutton sires. There is not much to learn from the general tendency of the business, so far as the East is concerned, except that the character of Eastern cultivation indicates that that part of Canada is definitely committed to mutton production, and that progress there means simply the attainment of increased excellence in the mutton sheep by feed, selection and care.

In the West there is considerable hovering between the wool and mutton sides of the business. We are far enough north to make our sheep vigorous feeders, and so we are adapted to mutton-making. We cannot have the same market for our wool that ranchers over the line have by

reason of the United States protective tariff; so in the main we have been concerned principally with mutton so far. On the other hand, it has been seen that the ranching areas have been as a rule wool areas, and sheep husbandry on the range reduces the weight of our sheep. When clips are light and prices low, and carcasses are not heavy either, it is not at all strange to see the rancher beating about and speculating on the chances of improved gain by a reversion to the wool sire, such as the Rambouillet, to increase the weight of his wool clip without too distinctly reducing the quality of his mutton. However, the rancher's salvation does not seem to be on the wool side. There

is nothing ahead to warrant him in lessening the excellence of his mutton for the sake of a heavier clip of wool. The tendency of general wool prices is to lower rather than advance. There may be a better home demand for his wool by improved processes of manufacture, by which his wool will be kept at home instead of exported. The condition now is that much of it is exported, and considerable fine wool is imported. The returning to wool production would be retrogression rather than progression, and the evident opportunity of the Western sheepman is in improving the character of his mutton by undertaking feeding and finishing enterprises. Local demand itself warrants the production of an improved article, and with the limitation of the ranges the production of an export article makes feeding enterprises a necessity, and the expansion of the sheep business at its natural rate will make the securing of an export trade imperative.

Good Stock Need Care.

While the number of pure-bred animals is daily increasing, and the number of farmers engaged in the breeding industry is always being added to, it should be the aim of everyone engaged in the occupation to improve the animals under their charge or in their possession, both by intelligent selection in breeding, and in careful feeding and comfortable housing. Every stockman should remember that our forefathers had no herdbooks and no pedigrees to refer to when selecting the animals whence has come the pure-bred stock of to-day. It was a matter of selection in the first place, and infinite painstaking all the time. Through the exercise of these we are now in possession of many distinct breeds, each possessing its own type and its own utility, not to mention the many strains into which these are subdivided. No man can look at our show animals to-day without feeling impressed with the greatness of what has been accomplished, and did we but get a view of the original progenitors from which these animals have descended, it would increase our admiration for the infinite variety which nature can be made to display, and for the high intelligence of those through whose efforts the pure-bred animals of the present day have been produced. But we ought not to stop there, for admiring things already accomplished is a waste of time if it does not spur us on and inspire a spirit of emulation. There is no such stage as perfection in the evolution of ascent in animals. What has been done on a lower plane can be repeated on the higher. No type of animal has long stood till a higher type was conceived, and so will it ever go on; and although sometimes, as it has been known in the past, retrogression may take the place of progression, yet the tendency will be always higher.

It is the lack of reflection on these points that causes some of our stock-breeders to assume the position that having got a herd of pedigreed animals, there is nothing further for them to do. Let them reflect on the progress made by other men in a similar position, and it will be seen very clearly that the situation contains infinite possibilities. Breeding without care of both the parents and the offspring, however, will never accomplish much, and care does not consist in turning the animals loose when pastures are getting bare and the weather cold to find food and shelter for themselves as best they can. While such treatment may conduce to healthy condition, it cannot fail to have a deteriorating tendency, and it is, in short, the straight road back to the original type of wild roaming life from which our artistically pleasing and commercially valuable animals have been evolved. We are no advocates of the practice of keeping animals in perpetual show condition. We believe, rather, that that is sometimes overdone, and is in many instances productive of bad results; but the opposite extreme is an infinitely worse condition, and every care should be applied to prevent its occurrence.

Stockmen are Active.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the live-stock associations of Manitoba, held in Winnipeg, on October 28th, it was unanimously decided to hold a sale of pure-bred stock in March, provided sufficient assistance could be obtained from the Provincial Government. The feasibility of holding a Dominion Exhibition was also discussed. Should suitable ground be found available, a deputation will likely be appointed at the next committee meeting to take the matter up with the Federal Government. The members of the committee present were: James Macmillan, Brandon; R. I. M. Power, John G. Barron, Carberry; James Bray, Longburn; Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin; J. G. Washington, Ninga; W. M. Champion, Reburn; W. G. Styles, Rosser; Chester Thompson, St. James; Dr. Thompson and G. H. Greig, Winnipeg.

The British Columbia Agricultural Society's Exhibition at Victoria.

This society was not quite as fortunate in its negotiations with the weather clerk as its mainland rival on the Fraser, yet, withal, the show was a success, although it labored under disadvantages which are of a nature that can be overcome by the directors. It might not be amiss to point out some difference in the management of the two big B. C. shows. At Victoria, committees and a secretary look after everything, and responsibility is not always easy to fix. At New Westminster, a manager is appointed, who is given full charge and held responsible. The latter is certainly the more businesslike, and it cannot be reasonably expected of a body of men that they will for weeks before the show and long days during the show, without remuneration, give such an exhibition the attention it demands. The citizens of Victoria are, in a sense, apathetic about the show, and it makes the work of the directors all the harder that such is the case. Races are relied on to attract people who would otherwise stay away. Unfortunately, in the matter of attractions, there seems to be little choice for the directors: than to gather the knights of the saddle and sukly in order to divert a city crowd, which would be bored to death by a buttermaking or live-stock judging competition. From the educational standpoint, thirty minutes expended in getting away five runners, whose riders are not a whit inferior in crookedness to their charges in cussedness, with a finale of a short fistic encounter between the amateur starter and an irate jockey left at the post, leaves much to be desired. Still, such are mere details, and, with the exercise of more firmness and policing, can be avoided. But for the little emeute described, things generally went off well, and there is no doubt, from the character of the men at the helm, that this show will grow in favor annually.

The main building was well filled. Down stairs were exhibits of the various merchants and breweries, the usual large display of pianos, varied by the competitors in the agricultural societies' class, and the valuable experimental farm exhibit from Agassiz. Four societies competed, and the winning one (Chilliwack) at New Westminster had to be content with second place, Saanich being placed first, a ruling which can hardly be justified, either by the score-card as found in the prize list or by mere comparison judging. All four exhibits indicate the wonderful capabilities of the districts they represent, and it is only a pity that intending emigrants to B. C., whether from Europe, the U. S. or Eastern Canada, could not see the fruits, the vegetables and forage plants displayed at Victoria. An attractive exhibit was a pile of hams, prepared by the local firm of B. Wilson, Victoria. This firm have, we should imagine, done away with the necessity for the appearance of the names Swift and Armour in so many of our B. C. provision stores. Canadian packers are to-day furnished with better hogs than their Chicago confreres. This assertion re quality of the hogs will not hold good if the breeders follow the rulings of the judges at this year's Victoria Fair, but that is another story.

Upstairs in the main hall was a fine exhibit of apples, plums and pears, the exhibit of apples in boxes for shipment by W. C. Grant, Gordon Head, Victoria, being very fine. There was a large exhibit of bread and cakes, some honey, and four lone specimens of dressed poultry. A dressed poultry exhibit worthy of the Province will probably be forthcoming as the fat-stock show project materializes. The Manual Training School also had an exhibit which gave an idea of the work done.

HORSES.

The live stock classes were generally well filled, few vacant stalls being apparent. The sheep classes formed the stronger exhibit, dairy cattle being close behind.

Horses were about the same as at New Westminster, the Vasey entries being absent. The classes were judged by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., assisted by a veterinarian from the Pullman College, Washington. The ratings of the previous week were practically unchanged, Galbraith, with those two good horses, Golden Prince and Rosario, taking first and second in the draft stallion class. The first named was also sweepstakes stallion and reserve for best draft animal on the ground, a mare owned by the Victoria Transfer Co. being set over him. Suffolks and Percherons were shown by Galbraith, who, as at the Royal and Industrial, New Westminster, won the big end of the money. The Suffolk stallion shown by Galbraith has had a notably successful showyard career in Great Britain and in the U. S. The lighter breeds were nothing out of the ordinary, if we except the exhibit of J. T. Wilkinson, who led in nearly all the classes.

CATTLE.

Beef breeds of cattle were judged by Capt. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and no questioning of his decisions were heard. The ratings of J. M. Gardhouse and Henry Wade of the week before were left practically undisturbed, save in sweepstakes bull, for which honor a white, level, loose-hided yearling, not in high condition, a bit bare on the loin, a close relative of Nominee, was picked out. The Patterson bull, Virgil, had gone to pieces with some trouble of the urinary organs, and was out of it entirely. Mercer won again with his herd, Patterson getting the blue ribbon. Herefords were shown by Mercer and F. Kirkland, with honors as in the order given. In the dairy classes, judged by an

imported (from the U. S.) judge, surprises were numerous. Winners at New Westminster had to go away back and sit down, while their competitors were both surprised and, we suppose, delighted at being rewarded. A premium was placed upon animals that had undergone the Banting system, the thinner and rougher the better, provided also the beast measured up to the Hoard standard of a high pelvis arch, large navel, a butter gland, etc. Exhibitors state that if these rulings are correct, then the best way to prepare for future shows will be to turn out their cattle and let them rustle. A newcomer to the Jersey ranks was Geo. Quick, Victoria, who had some well-bred stuff, and won in the herd, cow and 2-year-old heifer classes. Wells & Son won the bulk of the prizes in Ayrshires, Bonsall in Holstein females. Red Polls were judged altogether from the dairy standpoint, the exhibitors being R. S. Berkley, Westholme, V. I., and J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, honors being pretty evenly divided, Berkley winning sweepstakes on bulls, Maynard the herd prize.

SHEEP.

Sheep were judged by Capt. Robson, the following breeds and owners being represented: Wilkinson, Southdowns; Kipp, Shropshires; Kirkland, Shropshires, Oxfords and Leicesters; Richardson & Holden with Cotswolds; J. Thompson, Suffolks; Shannon Bros., Oxfords; Maynard, Dorsets. About the only changes from the Gardhouse ratings was in aged Shropshire rams, the winner at Victoria being larger and rather off type, resembling an Oxford in character and wooling, although so many breeds of sheep came out at the fairs, the butchers get, practically, all their mutton from south of the boundary, where, however, there seems to be a demand for a couple of carloads of rams, preferably Shropshires, annually.

SWINE.

In pigs, as in the dairy cattle, breeders were badly at sea, and when the awards were scattered it was found that the day of the thick, fat, short, chunky hog had arrived, no matter whether of Yorkshire, Berkshire, Chester White or other swine lineage. The fault in swine judging cannot be laid altogether to the judges, but to their ideals, which are diametrically opposed to Canadian standards. The Association will do better in future if they secure judges in Canada, as practically all of the stock was bred by Canadian breeders, according to Canadian ideals, moulded by the British bacon-trade demand.

The exhibit of live poultry was large and very good, as was to be expected in a country so suited to poultry raising. British Columbians have nothing to be ashamed of in the quality of their stock as shown at Victoria.

Selection of a Breeding Sow.

The breeding sow is a valuable and productive asset on the farm, and what should be always borne in mind and acted upon by the farmer is the fact that the more valuable the sow the greater will the ratio of profit be per annum in proportion to the value of the animal. That is, a scrub sow without any noticeable merit in conformation, will produce litters which will sell at scrub prices; when a typical pedigreed sow of any of the popular breeds will produce litters which will always sell at high prices for breeding purposes, or should no market be available for their disposal, the feeding of the well-bred pig is always an easy and profitable undertaking compared with that of the "ill-doer." It is, therefore, a matter of the first importance in hog-raising to see that the mothers are well bred; nor does that make the sum total of profitable selection, for freaks take place in the best and oldest strains, and the buyer's eye must be his merchant in addition to his information as to pedigree.

While keeping correct bacon type always in view, constitution is a matter which should be an indispensable recommendation in the breeding sow. Like the horse, constitution in the sow shows to a great extent in the strength and suppleness of her legs. To be a productive and reasonably lasting breeder, she must have pins that will support herself through life and her generations till birth. A strong top line is also very important. Particular care should be taken that there be no depression in the region of the loins, for such would indicate weakness, and weakness of that part would, after the production of a few litters, put the sow out of business as a breeder.

Having got the sow of good bacon type, with strong, supple pins, a smooth body, and good constitution, it is essential to find that she be organically fitted to become a breeder. As a sow can only suckle one pig to each teat, she should be in possession of a reasonable number of teats. Fourteen is not too many, and less than twelve is too few. Nature is sometimes more prolific than provident in the matter, and we have seen a sow give birth, at the zenith of her productiveness, to three and four more pigs than she had been provided with teats to suckle, and although she was constitutionally fit to rear the whole family, the overplus had to be lost. The breeding sow is an animal which ought to be thoroughly domesticated. She should have all confidence in her attendant, so that handling her or her young may be a matter unattended with difficulty or danger.

The success of fever since its six months ago Messrs. Tennent, don, Ont., who up to this time, loss. They lay success in this t other dosing or is very likely to

"Why Call it

To the Editor "I

Sir,—Under the 21st of September being wilfully not only to ridic was ever "flash this institution, and not out of not seven, student number, with tw the next session, hence. The lect dents were never else, to near-by else. The Colle Regina, and ha Barns and other will be erected of the Governme the plans being College Hall and reason why Dom lecture before the session closed be minion Entomolo minion Agricultu intendent of Exp reach the Northw me that, in acco in Ottawa, he w of addressing th sudden illness wrote that he o mit to mention the University o practical illustra tural bacteriolog Agriculture of the College during t Last session the special request of animal husband treated to a lect tunately, it is sa on which this le, pared his notes, never taken to a pure-bred herd," of truth in this for teaching, I s not possessed t ions. In regard first circular issu the same recogni March last.

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[Editorial Not

Mr. Coard's lette our article of Se editorially, and n of this journal st tains. We believ made in the above as those containe this self-styled a cuse why the Do Agriculturist and did not visit this term, too shall of these three, to Head during the forth in Regina, a

Oxygen vs. Milk Fever.

The success of the oxygen treatment for milk fever since its introduction in this country some six months ago, has been very remarkable. Messrs. Tennent & Barnes, veterinarians, of London, Ont., who were the first to take it up, have, up to this time, treated 39 cases, with only one loss. They lay down as one of the conditions of success in this treatment that there should be no other dosing or attempt to purge the cow, which is very likely to result in a failure.

Farm.

"Why Call it an Agricultural College?"

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Under this heading, in your issue of the 21st of September, you have, evidently through being wilfully misinformed, held up this College not only to ridicule, but condemnation. No news was ever "flashed" over any "wires" concerning this institution, which is supported by endowment and not out of public funds. There were eleven, not seven, students last session, and two of that number, with twenty-four added, have entered for the next session, which will commence three days hence. The lectures were not read, and the students were never taken, either by me or anyone else, to near-by farms for instruction or anything else. The College owns three lots of land in Regina, and has done so for several months. Barns and other suitable and necessary structures will be erected on this land, which is to the south of the Government buildings, as soon as possible, the plans being ready not only for these, but for College Hall and residence for students. The sole reason why Dominion Government experts did not lecture before the students last term was that the session closed before either Dr. Fletcher, the Dominion Entomologist; Professor Grisdale, the Dominion Agriculturist; or Dr. Saunders, the Superintendent of Experimental Farms, was able to reach the Northwest. Professor Robertson wrote me that, in accordance with arrangements made in Ottawa, he would visit Regina for the purpose of addressing the College during last term; his sudden illness prevented him doing so; but he wrote that he hopes to be here in October. You omit to mention that Professor C. A. Hebbert, of the University of Bishop's College, delivered a practical illustrated course of lectures on agricultural bacteriology; that the Commissioner of Agriculture of the N.-W. T. frequently visited the College during term, and addressed the students. Last session the work of teaching was, at the special request of the students, mainly devoted to animal husbandry. You stated "they were treated to a lecture on an animal which, unfortunately, it is said, was not always the same upon which this learned live-stock teacher had prepared his notes." Seeing that the students were never taken to any "near-by farm to go over a pure-bred herd," there is, obviously, not a word of truth in this assertion. As to my capacity for teaching, I should not be where I am had I not possessed the necessary practical qualifications. In regard to the names mentioned in the first circular issued by the College—they DO give the same recognition to this College to-day as in March last.

You assert that you are always ready to champion the cause of agricultural education, and would be very sorry to hinder in any way a movement that had shown itself worthy of public support. Then why did you not adopt the manly course of writing to Regina, say to Mr. Marsh, the land agent, or to the Minister or Commissioner of Agriculture, or to Mr. Honeyman, the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, or any other reliable official, and you would not have been as grossly deceived as you have been? You are quite at liberty to make any inquiries you desire for the information of the public concerning this College and its operations; but neither you nor anyone else has the right, under the shelter of anonymity, to deliberately misrepresent facts. I must request, therefore, that you will accord the same publicity to this letter that you gave to the inaccuracies contained in your issue of September 21st.

Yours truly,
W. H. COARD.

[Editorial Note.—Although we have published Mr. Coard's letter, we have nothing to retract in our article of September 21st. It was written editorially, and not anonymously, and the editor of this journal stands responsible for what it contains. We believe, still further, that statements made in the above letter are quite as questionable as those contained in previous circulars issued by this self-styled agricultural professor. The excuse why the Dominion Entomologist, Dominion Agriculturist and Director of Experimental Farms did not visit this institution during the notable term is too shallow to need contradiction. One of these three, to our knowledge, visited Indian Head during the time Mr. Coard was holding forth in Regina, and he had not the slightest in-

tention of paying this so-called agricultural college a visit. It has not been necessary for the "Farmer's Advocate" to write to parties in Regina regarding Mr. Coard. We have had representatives in that city at least twenty-five times since his first appearance in the Territorial Capital last winter. The twenty-four students mentioned as now enrolled on the list are in attendance at the Regina Normal School, and did not come primarily to partake of Mr. Coard's lectures.

Okotoks Fair.

On October 13th the Sheep Creek Agricultural Society held their annual agricultural exhibition at Okotoks, and truly it was a success. The warm, bright day favored the many interested onlookers, who had come to see a large exhibit of choice live stock, which past records had assured them would be there, and none had cause to be disappointed. In the neighborhood of 300 horses competed, many of them rich in individual quality, the whole forming an outstanding exhibit of the equine race, and we doubt, barring registered stock, if any Western fair, not excepting Winnipeg, has this year outshone Okotoks in horseflesh. Those who visited the fair this fall for the first time were greatly surprised, former attendants even being agreeably pleased at the advancement in live-stock exhibits, chiefly horses.

Okotoks is the center of a splendid horse-raising district, and numbers of the breeders wisely availed themselves of the many opportunities which a good live-stock fair affords.

The large number of horses shown, however, in justice to owners and judge, called for a two days fair, or else that the work be divided into heavy and light rings, with a judge for each. As it was this year, the ribbon placer had a heavy task, far too much so for the time at his disposal. However, this agricultural society intends to carry out extensive improvements before another year rotates, and not least amongst these is the question of overcoming the difficulty already mentioned.

There were no prizes offered for stallions, partly owing to lack of suitable accommodation on the grounds, and also because a spring stallion show is considered the fitting time to exhibit stallions which are expected to adapt themselves to range conditions; however, be this reasoning right or otherwise, a large horse show like Okotoks seems incomplete without the stallion classes filled.

The lack of a ring for judging horses was very much felt, both by the judge, S. R. Edwards, of Indian Head, and the director in charge, for the crowd, being large and enthusiastic, gradually encroached on the judge's territory, frequently crowding all around the large classes, thus making it exceedingly difficult for an already overtaxed judge. However, his services were appreciated, and general satisfaction given.

HORSES.

Registered heavy drafts were first called, and as the different sections filed out, it was very noticeable that Clydes constitute the type most in favor. Bryce Wright won first and third with a noble pair of Clyde mares—the leader is a daughter of the well-known prizewinning stallion, Balgreggan Hero; the other was sired by Gladstone. The first-prize yearling and second-prize foal are also owned by the same exhibitor. Harold Banister won second with mare and third with foal. D. Thorburn showed the only three-year-old, a filly of true draft make, sired by Stanley. D. Moody's foal won first honors; all the winning suckers were sired by Harold Banister's McClinker's Heir.

Unregistered drafts and agriculturalists were classed together, and made a grand showing. In the six classes, which included all except those shown in harness, the total numbered 52, D. Simpson winning four firsts and two seconds; D. Thorburn one first, one second, and two thirds; A. McIntosh one first and two thirds; T. H. Andrews one second and a third; J. & E. Bol-



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AT NEW WESTMINSTER FAIR.

Waiting for a chance to show at the walk and trot. Galbraith's two entries in foreground. Premier Prince extended.

They have, however, availed themselves of his transportation inducements, and will take a free ride to their home at the close of the term, their only outlay being a small tuition fee.

Mr. Coard states that he would not be where he is if he did not possess the necessary qualifications. We would like to ask, where is he? He gives us to understand that he did not "go over" a pure-bred herd with his class, and still tells us that his lectures were mainly on animal husbandry. It was surely an up-to-date system, but was, no doubt, quite in accord with the general methods of this teacher. We notice he makes no attempt to answer our query regarding the "Thoroughbred" stock owned by his institution, and had other items been left in the same unanswered list, he would have been closer to a correct representation of facts. We have no desire to continue this discussion at present, having had conclusive evidence, since the appearance of our article in question, that the public are not inclined to treat this institution seriously.]



PREMIER PRINCE SHOWS HIS PACES.

At an agricultural show a pompous Member of Parliament, who arrived late, found himself on the outskirts of a huge crowd.

Being anxious to obtain a good view for himself and some women who accompanied him, and presuming that he was well known to the spectators, he tapped a burly coal porter on the shoulder and peremptorily ordered:

"Make way there!"

"Who are ye pushin'?" was the unexpected response.

"Do you know who I am, sir?" cried the indignant M. P. "I'm a representative of the people!"

"Yah!" growled the porter; "but we're the people ourselves!"—[Chums.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

ton one second; W. Rowles one second, and Jas. Hogge one third. D. Thorburn showed the only team over 28 cwt., and D. Bain and J. & E. Bolton got placed in order mentioned with teams under 28 cwt., Bain's being an extra fine blocky pair.

The general-purpose class also made a fine showing, both in point of numbers and general good conformation. The following were the winners, being mentioned in order according to the number of prizes won: H. Banister, J. D. Bolton, Geo. Hoadley, A. McLeod, Robt. McAllister, D. Thorburn, J. Hogge, T. H. Andrews, R. J. Shields, W. Rowles, and D. McBride. In the team section E. B. Bremner led, H. Banister second, and H. Waddington third.

Roadsters were also a strong class, thirteen showing in several sections, and in addition to numbers, the general excellency of the bunch was very noticeable. A. McLeod led in team section, very closely followed by E. Sherwood's pair of splendid movers, H. Banister bringing up the rear. E. A. Hayes' single driver found favor with the judge, J. Andrews' and Wm. Moody's entries following in order mentioned. The other winners in this class were Geo. Hoadley, one first, one second, and three thirds; H. Banister two firsts and one second; A. E. Daggett one second and one third; J. Young and Geo. Pace, Jr., one first each; A. McIntosh and W. R. Smith one second each, and W. D. Lineham one third.

Coach horses were varied in type. Some splendid specimens of Hackney blood, with good knee action, owned by Wm. Moody, competed, and noticeable among these was a two-year-old of superb quality—one that if sold will bring a long figure—then there were some of heavier make, more of the German Coach type, and others of various mixed strains. C. R. Morrison had the only team entered. A. Powles won one first, two seconds; and one third; Wm. Moody one first and two seconds; Geo. Hoadley, one first, second and third; H. Banister and R. McAllister each one first, and J. Young one third.

In saddle horses, Wm. Moody had an outstanding winner; Geo. Hoadley took second money, J. Andrews following.

In pony class, E. Bremner led, Geo. Hoadley second, J. K. Rowles third.

CATTLE.

The bovine family as represented at Okotoks fair was far behind the equine in numbers, yet a fairly good showing lined the corals to command the close attention of Wm. Sharman, of Brandon, who satisfactorily told where the tickets should go.

In Shorthorns three herds had the honors divided among them, A. H. Bolton winning four firsts, one second and a third, also second placing for herd. His strongest exhibits were a pair of very growthy, masculine bull calves, and a pair of heifers, which won first in yearling and two-year-old sections. J. & W. Sutor won with their bunch the herd prize, also two firsts and four seconds. This herd contained the first and second prize cows, a truly fine pair, of good Shorthorn type, and a very promising heifer calf. J. & E. Bolton won one second and four thirds. Their herd, although not so well fitted, were possessed of fairly good substance, being strong-boned. J. Hogge showed the only aged bull, a very good roan, shown in range condition.

Herefords, with two herds, made a limited showing in numbers, the quality being fair, but not outstanding. Children & Son won first with their aged bull, and second in yearling heifer section. McKeage and Wright won all other prizes for which they competed, some five in number.

J. & W. Sutor showed four in the beef grade class, and with them won firsts in every case. Jas. Eberly, J. & E. Bolton, and A. H. Bolton had the balance of the prizes divided about equally among them.

With dairy cows, John Children first, James Eberly second, and J. & E. Bolton third.

SWINE.

Yorkshire boars, J. McKay Andrews first, G. Ringrose second.

Duroc-Jerseys: Boar any age—First, Children & Son; second, J. P. Smith. Sow any age—First, J. P. Smith; second, Children & Son. Jas. Eberly had a few very nice grade pigs.

The hall exhibits, including vegetables, were very good; grains and grasses in the straw and bag forming part. A very nice lot of poultry helped make the fair what it was—a decided success.

The Care of Pumps.

As freezing-up time is getting very close to us, one of the many questions the farmer asks himself at this season is, how can I keep that pump from freezing and giving me trouble during the winter? The winter is the hardest time in the life of a pump, and it is the duty of every farmer to see that his pump commences the winter in good condition—all parts that are worn or partly damaged should be replaced by new parts. This will have to be done before the winter is over, and it can be done much better and cheaper now than when it is about forty below zero.

The leak-pin should be taken out before severe weather comes. The cause of so much trouble is that many people do not think about the leak-pin till some cold morning when they find the pump till some cold morning when they find the pump frozen solid. It is then they are reminded that the pin was not taken out.

Be sure and have a good, close-fitting platform on your well, and if the crib is above the level of the ground, see that it is well banked up with earth, even with the top of the crib, and if your well is less than twenty feet deep, put in a close-fitting second platform, about four feet down from the surface, and make it air-tight by putting in a layer or two of good thick building paper. If your well is over twenty feet, the second platform is not needed, as the deeper the well, the less liable it is to freeze. Where the above precautions are taken in the fall, and a little hot water poured in the top of the pump and around the spout, the average pump will run all winter, and keep your fingers from getting cold and wet using a pail and rope.

H. CATER.
Brandon, Man.

McLeod Fair.

The town of McLeod this year held their annual agricultural exhibition on Thanksgiving Day, and the day following was devoted to horse-racing and other sports. The agricultural and turf societies, although separate bodies, agreed that by amalgamating and holding both fair and races as a joint attraction, each would be benefited. The 15th was intended chiefly for the fair and the 16th for races. Unfortunately, the first day was exceedingly windy and cold, and was, consequently, unfavorable for a large attendance, yet a fair crowd gathered.

The horse exhibit was very good, and the vegetables excellent; corn in the cob, sufficiently matured to grow, although not ripe, formed part of the display. Tomatoes nicely ripened had come from various well-kept gardens; pumpkins, vegetable marrow, and Hubbard squash, besides the ordinary garden and field vegetables, made an excellent showing. Some fine samples of spring wheat, both white and red fife, grown this year, were shown by D. J. Grier. Barley, flax, oats, peas, etc., also formed part of the hall display.

Poultry were not numerous, but the quality was good, especially the geese.

HORSES.

S. R. Edwards, of Indian Head, judged this class, giving good satisfaction. Thoroughbred stallions were first called, and Horton (imp.), sire Hawkstone, dam White Veil, a six-year-old, of good quality, was given first; second going to A. Dixon's entry.

Heavy draft stallions came next, two Clydes competing, and S. DeRenzy's entry, a muscular, clean-limbed, three-year-old, was an outstanding winner. He is of regular Clyde type, and was sired by Bold Boy, sweepstake Clydesdale at the World's Fair, Chicago.

W. R. Stewart, President of the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association, had a fine lot of horses at the fair—Thoroughbreds, Standard-breds, Clydes, Percherons, roadsters, saddlers, draft grades, etc., and with them won the majority of the awards, including several specials. C. W. E. Gardner won with an extra growthy draft yearling filly, unregistered, in that section; also, in draft mare competition, not pure bred, the same breeder's entry was placed first, but closely followed by J. B. Herring's blocky, clean-limbed bay mare, the mother of an extra fine type of draft colt, which later proved an outstanding winner in a class of six when the suckers were called.

McLean Bros. had the only roadster team shown, a very good, useful span of chestnuts. In general-purpose team the first prize went to J. Graham; second, P. Patterson. Gentleman's saddle horse brought out four, and J. Franklin's entry, a Thoroughbred, of splendid appearance, and well broken, was awarded first; S. DeRenzy taking second place with a noble-looking saddler, of a trifle stouter build. The two unplaced were well worthy of honors, strong, active, and beautifully turned, but of a heavier type. Saddle pony, first J. Hewson, second J. McLean. The prize for best ladies' saddle horse, ridden by lady, was next called, and two sisters, both expert with the reins, competed, Miss Arnold being first, and Mrs. Graham second.

CATTLE.

The bovine family were scarcely out in sufficient numbers to fill the prize-list, so W. Sharman, of Brandon, had an easy task in placing awards.

In Shorthorns, J. J. Vosburg showed two bulls, one a yearling, the other in the calf section, and a two-year-old heifer. Jos. Horner had the only cows, and a heifer calf, which completed the lot. E. Whipple, with a couple of very good Hereford bulls, was the only exhibitor in that class.

W. A. Jackson, McLean Bros. and J. Hewson showed a few grade cattle, and divided the prize money among them.

Although there is still room for improvement, the fair was much superior to the one of 1902,

and both officers and onlookers predict that brighter prospects are ahead of the McLeod Agricultural Society, for the improvement which has been made this year is likely to be still more noticeable when the show day of 1904 becomes a living reality.

It is Wrong.

To buy what you do not need because it is cheap—or nice.

To plant more acres than you can properly take care of in the way of cultivating, because you wish to have a "big" crop.

To expect to grow crops without due attention being given to their cultivation.

To expect to grow good crops from poor seed.

To expect to have good farm stock without feeding and giving it attention.

To expect to have good milk cows without providing for their comfort at all seasons.

To leave your farm tools exposed to the weather.

To lounge about the village store or post office when the stock should have been watered.

To talk of what your farming operations will be next year, while you are doing nothing this year.

To plant for a shelter belt trees, and then allow the cattle to destroy them.

To leave your neighbors' gates open, and then expect yours to be always shut. You thus teach a bad lesson by your own example.

To elect to office men who cannot take care of themselves by the ordinary pursuits of life.

To be surrounded by mud, when you can easily have good paths about your premises.

To tell some hired man to do a thing, and then believe it to be done.

Mummy Grain Doesn't Grow.

It is sometimes claimed by agents selling new varieties of grain at fabulous prices, that the origin of their "gold brick" was discovered carefully preserved in the tombs of Egypt, so famous for their mummies. Not long ago a paper from over the sea contained the following:

"There is flowering at Campbelltown a pea which was originally found in the hand of Rameses II., in his tomb in Egypt."

It is doubtless unnecessary to inform "Farmer's Advocate" readers that the above is absolutely incorrect, as no seed, under any circumstance could maintain its vitality for so long a period.

Bearing upon the same subject, Mr. B. Newland's, South Qu'Appelle, sends the following timely clipping from a British journal:

"Mr. John Hughes, of Mark-lane, sends an analysis of wheat twenty-eight years old, with an account of the reason for its being kept so long. The grower, who lived at Stradbroke, in Suffolk, erected a stack of wheat in 1874, and vowed that it should not be threshed until it would make 80s. per quarter, or until after his death. As wheat failed to rise to the price named, the stack was kept until after the owner's death, and threshed last March. Only ten quarters of grain were obtained from the stack, which contained the produce of five acres. Compared with wheat grown last season on the same farm, the very old grain contained greater proportions of moisture, starch, and soluble nitrogen compounds, but less sugar; other constituents being much the same in the two samples. Many attempts have been made by different persons to cause this wheat to germinate, but without success—a fact that should be noticed by credulous persons who believe that the grain found in some mummy cases, and still full of vitality, was placed there thousands of years ago."

Manitoba Wheat Far Ahead.

In reply to the caustic remarks credited to J. J. Hill, while speaking at a Bismarck, N. D., Irrigation Congress, Secretary Bell, of the Grain Exchange, issued the following statement, showing the superior quality of Manitoba wheat as compared with deliveries at Duluth and Minneapolis. Owing to a statement not having been issued for last year, the comparison is made for the year 1901.

Grades.	Winnipeg.	Duluth.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 hard	8,282	355	93
No. 1 northern	18,795	12,015	12,359
No. 2 northern	21,851	19,485	39,158
No. 3 northern	991	8,834	21,448
Rejected	578	1,240	5,875
No grade	3,051	3,247	13,728
Other grades	160	114	.....
Total	53,708	45,290	92,661.

Girls, don't you want a nice wrist-bag, a handsome bracelet, or a reliable watch? If so, you may easily obtain one by taking subscription orders for the Farmer's Advocate, which is the finest agricultural paper published in Canada to day. See premium list, pages 1090 and 1091.

As a monument to the development of the Sugar Factory, introduced the vacuum, little more than dreamed that a factory for the production of a new industry for the town of Raymond, the favored location, not boastful, but wonderful possibilities. The chief of the sugar company, of the Mormon Knight, a Utah Raymond, the acquainted with native State, introducing it Alberta, and, last the E. H. of Engineer G. tion of a factory and is capable twenty-four hours.

The framework steel; the walls hundred heavy floors upon which main building accompanying seventy feet in addition to 200 feet in length constructed of Four large buildings with facilities wagon, stand while at the measuring 50 feet.

THE PRO

The various sugar from the tricate and elaborate throughout is, are delivered by beets are the sloping bottom water confined ing. The bee-flume, the water where they fall water and eventually they are subjected a thorough water matically eject them to the slicer. In the shaped strips, an inch thick.

From the gravity through which consists nected by pipe capacity of a batteries the leachings with

In the cell sugar (crystal noids, and oil while in the conducted as sugar with the The temperature from 160 to quality and ch

Leaving the ing in solution bonating tank precipitate (ca still remain.

duced at this arise should After this the presses, where in a tank, to tors, where li cipitation of

The filtration large mechanical pure having pumped up to sulphuric acid fication and filtered, passing tanks, of which of eight tons tors. At the pure, becomes 5000 saturated phosphoric acid passing on to the vacuum the sugar re through which

Alberta's Sugar Industry.

As a monument testifying to the rapid development of this country, stands the Raymond Sugar Factory. No one who chanced to have trod the vacant stretches of Southern Alberta little more than two years ago would have dreamed that to-day there would be in operation a factory for the manufacture of sugar established at a cost of a half million dollars. A new industry full of promise is what the young town of Raymond can boast of, with its population of two thousand, situated in one of the most favored locations of the West. Her people are not boastful, however, although fully realizing the wonderful possibilities that lie ahead.

The chief figure in the organization of this sugar company, and, in fact, in the establishment of the Mormon colony in this district, was Jesse Knight, a Utah millionaire, after whose son, Raymond, the town is called. Having become acquainted with the sugar-beet industry in his native State, Mr. Knight conceived the idea of introducing it on the fertile soil of Southern Alberta, and, as a consequence, early in April last the E. H. Dyer Company, under the direction of Engineer G. M. Bradick, began the construction of a factory which to-day is in operation, and is capable of handling 350 tons of beets every twenty-four hours.

THE BUILDING.

The framework of this entire building is of steel; the walls are of brick, and nearly two hundred heavy pillars of iron support the cement floors upon which the machinery is laid. The main building is in appearance, as seen by the accompanying photo, a beautiful structure. It is seventy feet in width, and three hundred feet long. In addition to this there is a brick boiler-house 200 feet in length, and an immense lime kiln, constructed of metal, of metallic construction. Four large beet sheds three hundred feet long, with facilities for unloading from both car and wagon, stand at one end of the main building, while at the other there is a sugar warehouse measuring 50 by 150 feet.

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

The various stages in the extraction of the sugar from the beet involve machinery both intricate and elaborate, and to follow the course throughout is an interesting treat. The beets are delivered by wagon and weighed, the weighed beets are then unloaded in storage bins with sloping bottoms, through which runs a stream of water confined in a flume with a movable covering. The beets are allowed to fall into this flume, the water floating them to the factory, where they fall into an elevator, which drains the water and elevates the beets to a washer; here they are subjected, by means of propeller arms, to a thorough washing, after which they are automatically ejected into an elevator, which carries them to the third floor, where they fall into a slicer. In this machine they are cut into V-shaped strips, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide by $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick.

From the slicer the beets are transported by gravity through a chute to the diffusion battery, which consists of a number of iron tanks connected by pipes and valves; each tank having a capacity of about 2½ tons. In these diffusion batteries the sugar is extracted by a series of leachings with hot water.

In the cells of the beets there is not only sugar (crystalline matter), but salts, albuminoids, and other undesirable substances; and while in the diffusion tanks the operation is so conducted as to extract the highest amount of sugar with the lowest percentage of impurities. The temperature at which diffusion takes place is from 160 to 185 degrees F., depending on the quality and character of the beets.

Leaving the diffusion batteries, the sugar, being in solution, is weighed, and passes into carbonating tanks, where lime water is introduced to precipitate (cause to solidify) the impurities that still remain. Carbonic acid gas is also introduced at this stage to prevent dangers which arise should too much milk of lime be used. After this the liquid is passed through mud presses, where it is filtered and the juice collected in a tank, to be pumped to the second carbonators, where lime is again introduced for the precipitation of foreign matter which may remain. The filtration which follows is performed by three large mechanical filters operated by gravity. This juice having been received in a tank, is then pumped up to the first saturation station, where sulphuric acid gas is introduced for further purification and for bleaching. Again the juice is filtered, passing on to the evaporator supply tanks, of which there are four, with a capacity of eight tons each, and thence to the evaporators. At this time the juice, being practically pure, becomes a syrup, and is pumped up to the syrup saturation station to be treated with sulphurous acid gas, after which it is again filtered, passing on to the vacuum pan supply tank. While in the vacuum pans the moisture is removed and the sugar remains ready for the crystallizers, through which it now passes, and emerges as

granulated sugar ready for the trade, and at once finds a place in the warehouse.

THE BEET PULP.

As the liquid containing the sugar passes from the diffusion tanks it leaves behind it the solid matter of the beet, called pulp. This is carried in an elevator to a large pit near the main building, about one hundred feet square and ten feet deep, where it is stored until hauled away to be used as stock-food. In the United States, where sugar factories have been in operation for several years, beet pulp is considered valuable in feeding cattle. At Raymond a large part of this season's output has already been spoken for by ranchers who propose to do some winter feeding.



RESIDENCE OF C. T. DAYKIN.

One and one-half miles north of Lacombe, Alta.

Just what part the use of pulp will play in encouraging the finishing of cattle for the block in this section of Southern Alberta it is difficult to estimate. One thing at least is certain, however, that the wide open range will soon be unknown except in dry belts or rough tracks of country.

THE BEET FIELDS.

Last spring about three thousand acres were seeded to beets, much of which had grown wheat in 1902. When the time came for the appearance of the young beetlets many of the beet growers were made to realize that of last year's crop much wheat had found a bed in the soil, and that it had wintered well, for now it came forth to contest its right to occupy the land. Such a fine crop of wheat appeared that in many cases the farmers of Raymond soon concluded it would be necessary to let it grow, because here, as elsewhere in Canada, laborers are none too plenty. In fact, this is the chief obstacle to the industry. The Indians living on the reserve near by are not of the most industrious class, and efforts to induce them to assist in beet-growing have so far not been very successful.

Beets grown on land that was properly prepared proved a grand crop, and the writer, who last year had the privilege of inspecting the crops at Berlin, Dresden and Wallaceburg, in Ontario, saw conclusive evidence that Southern Alberta soil could produce as good beets as the Old Province to the east. It was noticeable, however, that the beets, as a rule, had a smaller top, and fields that appeared to grow undeveloped beets were found, on examination, to give promise of a fair yield.

Of the 3,000 acres sown, about 1,600 is being harvested, and the factory will likely run night and day for about six weeks.

POSSIBILITIES FOR SUCCESS.

It was not without being fully persuaded that beet-growing and sugar-making could be made a success in Southern Alberta that the Raymond Sugar Company decided to undertake the development of the industry. For the production of beets, no richer soil could be found. The climate, too, is already proven to be an ideal one for the storing up of sugar in the beet cells. Samples tested have shown a high percentage of saccharine matter, as much as twenty per cent. being found in some cases. When it is remembered that sugar can be profitably manufactured from beets containing twelve per cent. of sugar, the advantage of the Western climate will be readily seen.

The weather most suitable to the production of good beets is that in which a steady growth is maintained. A period of drought followed by a wet spell is apt to cause a second growth and reduce the sugar content of the beets. The Raymond district has a distinct advantage over other countries in this respect, inasmuch as most of the lands can be easily irrigated. Although the crop this year was in some degree a failure, it must be remembered that it is the first attempt to grow beets under the new conditions, and the circumstances which in 1903 meant loss will next year be overcome.

The large amount of water required in the manufacturing process is being supplied from one of the main irrigation ditches. The factory has also the advantage of cheap coal, and the limestone required is easily obtained at Frank. For the finished product there is an almost unlimited market in this country. Canada consumes annually 300,000,000 pounds sugar, mostly the product of other countries, and if our soil and climate be as suitable as present appearances indicate, there is no reason why we should not have more factories, unless it be that old difficulty—the scarcity of labor.

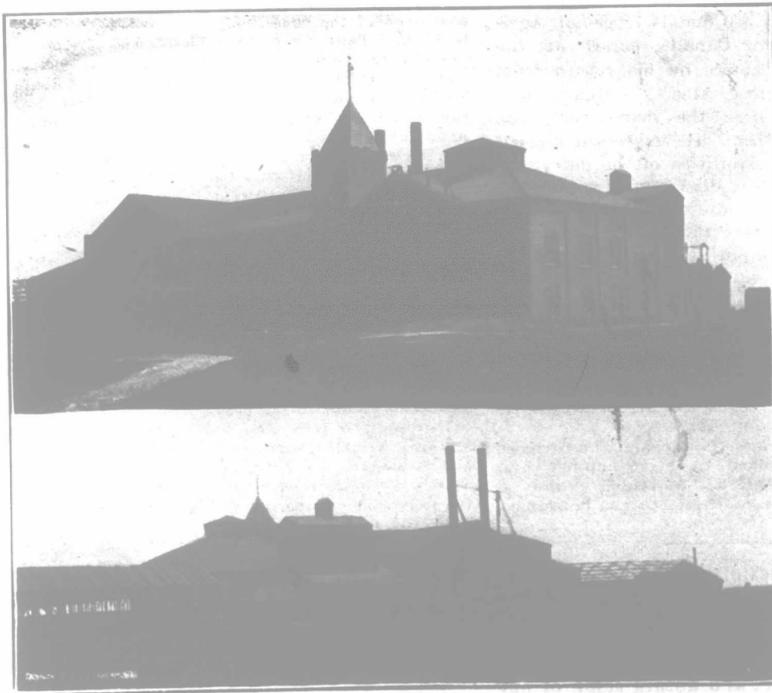
Dairying.

Assisting the Pioneer Farmer.

Owing to the necessity of breaking the new land, the lack of capital and the distance from markets, many settlers in the Northwest naturally find the first few years rather trying. In order to assist the pioneer farmers to keep a few dairy cows, which yield a modest cash income monthly, the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture several years ago established a number of creameries under Government control. At the present time there are eighteen creameries of this sort in operation in the Territories, situated at Calgary, Innisfail, Edmonton, Tindastoll, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Blackfalds and Lacombe in the Territory of Alberta, at Churchbridge, Moose Jaw, Whitewood, Regina, Moosomin, Saltcoats, South Qu'Appelle and Grenfell in the Territory of Assiniboia, and at Prince Albert in the Territory of Saskatchewan. Three creameries of the creameries formerly managed were closed by the Department in 1902, owing to the lack of sufficient patronage. The failure of the farmers in these districts to support the creameries does

not appear to arise from any lack of confidence in the dairy business, but simply because they are now in a position to go into stock-raising and grain-growing, and because they prefer the latter means of livelihood. The changes of the past few years have altered the aspect of farming operations in many parts of the Northwest. Last year five carloads of butter from the Government creameries were exported to Great Britain, one carload was sold for export to Queensland, Australia, and shipments were also made to China, Japan and the Yukon. The remainder was disposed of in local and British Columbia markets.

Up to Oct. 1st of this year the output



SUGAR FACTORY, RAYMOND, ALBERTA. FRONT AND BACK VIEWS.

of butter from the Government creameries exceeded that of last year by 100,000 pounds. The increase has been mainly in Alberta. This year all the butter has been taken by the markets of Western Canada, or has been exported to the Orient, none having been shipped to Great Britain. The exhibit of Canadian dairy products at the great Japanese Exposition at Osaka was an excellent advertisement and has already borne fruit. Three new customers for butter have already been secured by the Department in that country as a direct result of that exhibition. The trade in butter for the Orient is for the European residents there and not for the natives, and Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, hopes also to develop an extensive trade with the warships touching at Nagasaki for coal. It is a good thing that this trade with the Orient has been worked up by the Government creameries, as it requires some financing, and could scarcely be handled so well by private enterprise, as it is necessary to have every facility for studying the market and also to be in a position to ship at once on receipt of cablegram. In the case of the trade with the warships, for instance, they sometimes stay several weeks at this coaling station, and in that time it would be possible to get a supply of fresh butter to them from Canada. Part of the butter shipped this season, especially in the summer months, went forward in tins, but a considerable quantity has also been sent in boxes of assorted sizes. It stands the journey very well in the latter, and has been reported in very good condition on arrival. The Yukon trade is increasing, and shipments have been made to that district in boxes also.

COLLECTING EGGS.

In connection with the system of creameries, the Department has adopted the plan of collecting eggs from the farmers of the Territories and holding them in storage. It worked well the first season, and has improved ever since, but greater improvement is noticeable in the eggs this year than ever before. The plan adopted is as follows: Each creamery patron has a number, and he is required to mark this number in pencil on all eggs he supplies. No driver will accept the eggs without the number being on. These eggs are held at the creamery for a short time and then sent in refrigerator cars with the butter to the storage at Calgary. There all the eggs are examined and classified by an expert, who has the egg lists in front of him, and every farmer is accredited with the exact number of each class of eggs he has sent. The Department advances fifteen cents per dozen on the eggs at the time they are received, and later the farmer gets the balance, according to classification. This year the average price to the farmer will be just about twenty cents per dozen for the season, or fully double what could have been obtained locally. About 30,000 dozen will be handled. Last year 21,000 dozen were handled, and the town of Calgary consumed them all. Shipping first-class eggs greatly increases the consumption, and it will be some time before this trade can possibly be crowded, because there is a market in the Kootenay and an ever-growing market in the Northwest Territories.

W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk, Ottawa.

Prof. Ruddick Visits the West.

Prof. Ruddick, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, called at the "Farmer's Advocate" office on his return from a visit to Regina, Prince Albert, Calgary and intermediate points where the department has been operating creameries. He expressed himself as pleased with the possibilities of the dairy industry in Alberta. "The directors of creameries in that country take an interest in their creamery," said he, "and where that is the case, success is assured." Examples are not wanting elsewhere of farmers who, after accepting a position on the directorate of their creamery, began making their butter at home, because for the time being they could get more money.

The Government creameries, Prof. Ruddick believed, would turn out no less than a half million pounds of butter this year, for all of which a good market has been found.

In the handling of eggs this season the farmers appeared to be well satisfied. A larger number than usual had been gathered, all of which found a ready sale on the home market, to be consumed in Calgary.

Farmers' wives, possibly you have more time than your husbands in which to "talk up" the Farmer's Advocate. It goes without saying that you would like to have the very best works on agriculture in your homes. Why not begin finding subscribers at once, and obtain some of our premiums? Look at our premium list, then see what you can do

Horticulture and Forestry.

Tree Planting on the Farm.

Mr. E. Stewart, Superintendent of the Department of Forestry for the Dominion, called at the "Advocate" office during a recent stay in Winnipeg. He reports that the free grants of trees have been taken advantage of by many farmers, and the branch of the Forestry Department dealing with the growing, planting and transportation of trees is being kept very busy.

Mr. Stewart would wish it to be known that everything is done free of charge, and the work of planting and cultivating is all that the farmer has to do. Before inaugurating the present system, others were considered, the conclusion being that the best way to make it a success, and give the prairie farmer equal privileges with the farmer situated amongst the bluffs, was to land the trees free at the nearest railway station to the recipient. The only conditions provided are that the farmer will cultivate the land to be planted beforehand, and keep it cultivated until the trees are able to take care of themselves. It is also stipulated that the trees be protected by a fence if necessary. Where cattle are not kept on a farm, this would not be regarded as necessary.

In making application for grants of trees, it must be understood by applicants that considerable time is necessary to make final arrangements before forwarding the parcels for planting. The trees have to be grown each year for the parties applying for them; the ground has to be visited, directions for cultivation given, and the trees most suitable to the soil and climate agreed upon. Should a high percentage of ash and elm be selected, two years may elapse between the time of application and receipt of the plants, as these varieties require two years' growth before transplanting. Those, therefore, who contemplate planting trees should not delay making application. One thousand five hundred trees is the number usually given in one bunch. A member of the department's staff visits each plot a year after planting, and should any of the varieties prove unsuitable, they are replaced by others. To facilitate transportation and obviate inconvenience to the recipients of parcels, all bundles for one district are expressed together so that the first wagon calling for the trees at the railway station may be employed to convey to the owners all the bundles for the district. All that is wanted is a general desire on the part of prairie farmers to beautify and enhance the appearance and comfort of their homes by making application for these free grants of trees.

Gardening in Alberta.

BY "ALAR."

The man of the house said he never intended to garden when he came to Alberta. He summed it all up in a few utilitarian words: "One can't raise squash, corn, melons or even ripe potatoes most years, so what's the use?" But for the woman of the family, who had inherited a passion for gardening, from her first ancestors probably, it was not a question of shall or shall not, but of what shall I plant? The woman had had a big, shady yard and a big garden, and plenty of room generally, back home; so much, indeed, that she couldn't begin to do anything, and she decided that if the Alberta garden was to be left entirely to her care, it should be close to the house and in full view from her kitchen window, so, in spite of the man's suggestion that she might bring it into the house, she had a small plot—one-fifth of an acre—plowed at the south end of the house, only leaving half a rod of lawn between. Then she made a picket fence around it and the kitchen door-yard, including the pump, for, as the man said, chickens would almost eat pickets in Alberta. The garden was broken up in May, the first year she came, and, in her passion to see something grow, she immediately sowed a small part of it. Generally speaking, it was a failure, and the man did not hesitate to say, "I told you so," but she found that poppies would bloom gloriously, that carrots did passably, even in new soil, and she had a basket of seed potatoes—choice stock—for the next year. So, the second spring, she put in something like one-tenth of an acre, and, the soil being in better condition and the season a fair one, her garden began to blossom as the rose, which is figurative, for she fought with a hoe all summer to keep those same wild roses from getting a chance to bloom in her garden, for of all persistent and cruel things the Alberta wild rose is the worst.

The man was very fond of green peas, and he struck his colors to the peas of Alberta. She planted four rows two rods long, mostly of Nott's Excelsior, a dwarf wrinkled kind, and such peas! In quantity and excellence, she had never seen them equalled. The vines grew twice their catalogued size, and simply killed themselves in bearing, as well as blooming continuously until the first frost. Radishes, beets, carrots, celery and turnips did nearly as well, and though the potatoes did not get perfectly ripe, she had no backache picking bugs, and what they lacked in dryness they made up in quantity. Even the man who wasn't going to garden swelled with pride when those two rows of Early Sunrise potatoes yielded at the rate of 700 bushels per acre by careful measurement of land and weighing of potatoes.

If her little garden was not a boy friend, it was a constant boy till the middle of October, from the early radishes till the last big purple-top Swede was

gathered, and the flowers scattered between the beets and carrots made beauty for the eyes as well. Many an hour she sat resting by her little upper window, where she could look down upon the tidy rows, where no weeds had been allowed to flourish, and she wondered why the other farmwives do not have their gardens close to the house, where they can enjoy the beauty of the growing things, or run out and hoe a few minutes while waiting for the potatoes to boil or the irons to heat.

Manitoba Seedling Apples Wanted.

The Minnesota State Horticultural Society holds its annual meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., December 1st to 4th, and is offering \$100.00 to be divided pro rata among the exhibitors of seedling apples of some commercial value, and competition is permitted from Manitoba, as well as from several of the Northwestern States. Mr. A. W. Latham, Secretary of the Association, in writing to the "Advocate," expresses a desire that persons in Manitoba who have good specimens of seedling apples send their fruit for exhibition.

Poultry.

Marketing Poultry.

About this time the farmer will be looking at his feathered possessions with a view to turning them into cash by killing and selling them, and it is a good time to go quick slowly.

The small (or large, for that matter), thin, underfed, poorly-killed, poorly-dressed birds, are always a drug on the market, and bring no satisfactory price. On the other hand, the bird weighing four or five pounds, well fattened, plump, nicely killed, cleaned and dressed, is an attractive sight, makes the prospective purchaser's mouth water, and brings the price.

You may want to market now—right now. If you have been working and feeding for a month to that end, all right—you're it. If not, go slow, and give yourself a chance to make some money. First, select the birds you wish to market, and have them as nearly alike in weight and age as possible, and they are ready for the preparatory steps. Make sure there are no body lice upon them, then put them in the fattening coop; or if you have no fattening coop, darken off a portion of the chicken house, stable, barn—anywhere, to keep it darkened. The object is to prevent them exercising, so that all the food may go to making flesh and fat.

Give them plenty of fresh water in a dimly-lighted corner, and feed them all soft food (more properly speaking, dampened food) three times a day; not all they will eat for the first week, but all they will the second and third weeks. Ground oats is the ideal food for this feed, but cannot be obtained here. Cracked wheat, barley, meat scraps, cut bone, grit, and water.

Scald and soak the wheat and barley a few hours before using, and stiffen with shorts and middlings, and every other day a good handful of grit. Discontinue feeding 36 hours, and deprive them of water 12 hours before killing.

Prepare for Winter.

The raw, cold mornings, and reports, if not experiences, of flurries of snow remind us that winter is approaching, and that we must be prepared for it.

Winter is, or should be, the poultry-keeper's harvest, and not to make money with his birds at that time is to lose money on his year's poultry work. So it will be well to consider how best to keep our birds in comfort. See there are no cracks in the house, no drafty places, no ventilation. I believe in bringing up birds hardy, and keeping them hardy, but drafts, etc., mean colds and coughs, and eventually roup. I prefer to keep the drafts outside, then the roup stands slim chances of getting in.

Having made your place nice and tight, it would be well to fumigate it thoroughly. There may be none or only a few lice around, but your birds will be better off, more comfortable, and lay more eggs with none at all.

A few brimstone or sulphur candles burnt in the house, having the doors and windows tightly closed for a few hours some nice warm day, will rid the house of any superfluous live stock.

It will be well, too, to lay in a good supply of fine road dust for the birds to wallow in; plenty of green food for them during the winter—cabbage, onions, turnips, beets, potatoes, and, if you can get it, some clover, dried. Clover is the thing, but hard to get here. Grit is another necessity. It is the hen's teeth, and while they can find plenty when ranging in the warm weather, it must be supplied when penned up, or your birds will be afflicted with everything from indigestion and diarrhoea to cholera morbus and "diehinn idostrogowum." "Grit" is the pain-killer, the kidney cure, the liver cure—it is the "All-is-all" of poultry culture. "Grit" for the birds, and "grit" in the man.

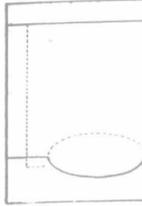
Lastly, separate your males from the hens. Give them a separate scratching and roosting

place. You will keep long the attention of Winnipeg.

In a recent Manitoba poultry rally especially adapting the winter

There being layer of board rally comes, if kept from free instituted ever

My eggs do ten minutes. practically a



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Asiatic; 20 in

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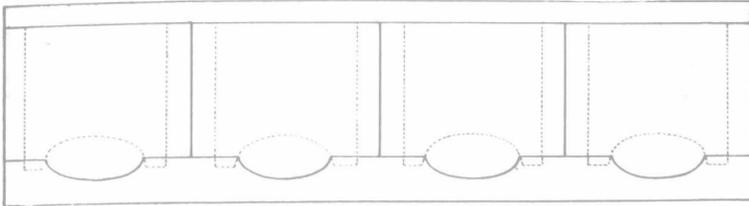
place. You will get more and better eggs. They will keep longer and be better flavored without the attentions of the male.
D. J. Winnipeg.

A Winter Nest Box.

In a recent issue was given the plan of a Manitoba poultry house, efficient and economical, especially adapted for the production of eggs during the winter.

There being no artificial heat, and but one layer of boards and roofing, the question naturally comes, if the hens lay the eggs how are they kept from freezing, or must a hunt for eggs be instituted every ten minutes?

My eggs don't freeze, and I don't hunt every ten minutes. I make a nesting box, that is practically a "trap" nest. The bird goes on the



nest, lays the egg, and stops to keep it warm until released, whether she wants to or not.

It is very simple in construction, any boy being able to knock it together. For a pen of sixteen hens, it would be advisable to have eight or nine of these nests.

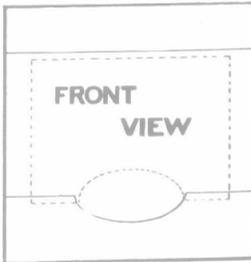
The difficult part is the sides. Instead of being cut square, they are cut, or only the front, if you wish, is cut to an angle of about sixty degrees, to the shape here shown, including the dotted line. This outline then becomes the profile of the nest boxes. The breed will regulate the size. For the small breeds 15 inches square at the bottom is large enough; 18 inches for the American breeds, and 21 inches for the Asiatic; 20 inches high will not be too much.



Having your sides and partitions cut, nail up the top, back and bottom with lumber. The top front is only four inches deep, and the bottom front six inches deep; cut out in the center of each section to a depth of two inches. From the top front piece hinge a piece of shingle, or other light wood, long enough to engage the top of the bottom board, and to prevent it swinging out, and broad enough to allow a couple of inches out at each side; cut out a circular piece at the bottom two inches deep. (See dotted lines in front view.)

When first using these nests, do not hang the doors for a few days, until the birds get used to the nests; then hang the doors on a couple of light leather hinges. The cuts in the lower board and door bottom permits the hen to get her head in; the door is light enough for the hen to push it up, and when she is inside the door gently drops back, and confines the hen until released.

This is equally as good for the man who wishes to raise pedigree birds, enabling him to breed from selected hens only, and a variety of males. He can by this way tell the laying hen from the drone, the one worth keeping and the one worth "resting."



How Territorial Eggs are Gathered.

As most readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" know, the Dominion Dairy Department has for some years been operating creameries at various points throughout the Territories, the object being to operate them until they are on such a basis that the farmers in the district can take them over and run them profitably themselves.

A new feature of this work is the collecting of the eggs from the farmers, as well as the cream, and it will, no doubt, be of interest to the readers to know somewhat in detail how this work is carried out.

Two years ago the farmers in many of the localities asked the Dairy Department if it would be possible for them to take their eggs as well as the cream, as they were entirely at the mercy of the storekeepers for the price they would receive for their eggs. The merchants did not receive very large quantities, and had no good facilities for handling them, so could not dispose of them very profitably, consequently a very poor price was paid.

In many places from eight to ten cents per dozen was all they would allow, and at that it would have to be taken out in trade. The first year the creameries commenced taking the eggs there was about six thousand dozen received into the Central Cold Storage at Calgary. Last year they increased to twenty-five thousand dozen, and this year the prospects are that there will be a considerable increase on last year's receipts.

For the eggs the farmer receives all that they

broken and bad eggs may be deducted from the proper individuals. Every week or two weeks the eggs are shipped with the butter into the Central Cold Storage, where they are graded and put into cold storage. With the bad and leaking eggs out, four classes are made of the others: No. 1 being eggs that are well filled and of standard weight (1 1/4 lbs. per dozen); seconds, or old eggs, are those in which there is excessive evaporation, or where the yolk has become weak; small eggs, and cracked eggs. The small eggs are equal in quality to No. 1, but do not bring so high a price. The cracked eggs and seconds usually sell four or five cents less per dozen than No. 1. The grading is done by passing the eggs before an electric light. To have a concentrated light, the globe is surrounded by a tin guard, allowing the light to pass through a hole about an inch in diameter. The numbers of old, small, and cracked eggs in each patron's lot are noted, so that they may be paid accordingly.

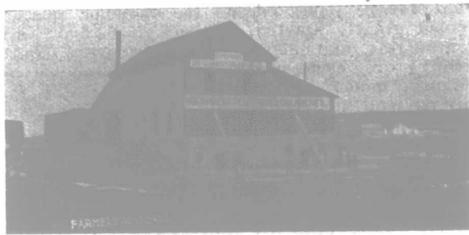
The object of the work is not only to afford the farmers a convenient and profitable way of disposing of their eggs, but it is also intended to have an educative influence. It will be readily seen that the one having "scrub" hens laying small eggs will not receive as much per dozen as his neighbor who has hens laying eggs of standard size. It should be a lesson that they would learn quickly. As the saying is, "money talks."

The eggs are stored in a room kept as nearly as possible at 31° F.

At present there is a large and increasing demand for eggs in British Columbia and in the Yukon, as well as in Calgary, and the larger towns and cities in the Territories, so that exporting from the West is not yet necessary.

Last year the price net to the patrons was 15 cents per dozen. This year the demand for eggs has been very good, and the average price will, undoubtedly, be better even than last year.

Calgary, Alta. W. H. G.



A TYPICAL WESTERN CREAMERY, WHERE EGGS ARE HELD IN STORAGE.

are sold for, minus the expense of freight and handling, and a small amount that is deducted for wear and tear of cases, etc. During the season, as with the cream, the patrons are allowed a set price for the eggs, and at the end of the season they receive all the eggs sell for, less expenses, over and above the set price allowed, which was paid each month.

For gathering the eggs every creamery is provided with a supply of thirty-dozen egg cases. In these the cream haulers put the eggs when they are gathering the cream. Each patron has a number, which he has to mark neatly on all his eggs. This is required so that the shrink in

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.

ENEURESIS—WORMS.

I have a six-months-old mare colt with a weakness that allows the water to constantly pass from the bladder. She was all right until after a month old. Her condition was always poor, owing largely to the dam, a three-year-old, being a poor suckler, she is now, however, in better condition, but the trouble still continues, but perhaps not so great. Is there any remedy, or will she grow out of it? Ever know of any case like it? I had another colt, exactly the same age as the former, which has just died. It was a horse. He began to fall in July, got very dull and drowsy. A short time after I noticed him bad with worms, and



A SUGAR-BEET FIELD.

An Englishman Orders Chickens.

In the State of Indiana there is a chicken-fattening plant conducted by the great Armour Company. This plant does business in mammoth proportions; it turns out about four thousand well-finished fowl every week. Recently, it contracted with a Liverpool buyer to supply 500,000 pounds of prime chickens. This would seem to bear out the oft-repeated statement that Britain can take all the poultry that Canada can send her, provided it is the best.

Wives, help your husbands and sons by sending in the names of new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, and thus obtaining some of our premium books on up-to-date farming.

gave three doses of oil and turpentine. He improved then for a few days, but got bad again, and once was sick and could not pass his water. I put a piece of onion up his penis to relieve him, but thought it the result of worms, which were bad. Just two weeks before he died I gave raw linseed oil and turpentine, three doses on alternate days. The dose consisted of a good cup of oil with a good tablespoonful of turpentine. Then I let him go a week and gave another dose. Then, in twenty-four hours, took very sick, could not pass water. Gave ginger and nitre, but he died in thirty-six hours, with great pain in the head, seemingly. I opened him then, found the heart, lungs and bowels all right, but a deficient amount of good blood. What there was was watery. The stomach was pretty full of fodder, which I thought should have been empty. Around the kidneys there was, on both sides, quite a lot of some foreign substance, of the consistency of a thick jelly, otherwise very much like the water in the bladder. This was present to some extent all through his body, right up to the top of head. There was a great many bots in the stomach, also quite a few around the tongue and throat. The worms would have been entirely routed had he kept in existence. What was it killed the colt? Is it common for a colt or horse to have bots around the tongue or many in the stomach? What was the reason of so much pain?

Pincher Creek.
SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. Have met with several cases of incontinence of urine in colts. It is usually due to spasm of the neck of the bladder. May arise also from an irritable condition of the bladder, or as a result of malnutrition. In the latter case, careful attention to diet and general care is essential. Would advise you to stable the colt at nights. Avoid dampness, but turn out during fine days. Feed liberally of crushed oats and a little boiled flaxseed.

2. It is quite possible that worms caused the death of your colt, as some varieties "wander" away from the bowels, reaching other organs and tissues of the body, and here give rise to alarming symptoms, often terminating fatally. It is common to find bots in horses' stomach, but uncommon to find them at the back of the tongue or throat. The reason they become lodged here is because the animal licks or bites the parts of the body upon which are the eggs or larvae, and these attach themselves to the throat on the way from the mouth to the stomach, and here become matured. The pain exhibited by your colt in the head was no doubt sympathetic, as the result of the impulses being conveyed to the brain from the other parts of the body which had been primarily affected.

MAMMITS IN COW—RHEUMATISM IN PIG.
Please answer through the columns of your valuable paper:

Cow's udder was swollen very hard in one quarter two weeks ago. Her milk became greatly reduced, and came out in thick, greasy lumps. I bathed it with hot water, and the swelling went down, but she did not increase in her milk. About three days afterwards her bag became hard again, when I applied same treatment as before, this time partially reducing the swelling, but failing to effect a cure. Please state causes and cure.

2. Pig, four months old, goes with its back rounded up, and seems stiff. One of the hind legs is swollen. It takes its meat well, and does not appear sick. It is fed shorts, bran and skimmed milk, and is running on grass.
SUBSCRIBER.

Airdrie, Alta.
Ans.—The causes of this condition of the udder (mammitis) are exposure to cold and wet, standing in cold drafts, direct injuries to the udder, as blows, kicks, etc., overfeeding on rich food, insufficient stripping of the udder in milking, often follows garget. Treatment at the onset should be energetic. Give a purgative consisting of one pound of Epsom salts dissolved in a quart of water. The udder must be thoroughly milked and clots removed by gentle pressure of the teats. The udder should be supported by means of a broad bandage, with holes cut out for the teats, and tied up over the loins, and around the udder may be packed with a hot poultice of linseed meal or bran. If, after several days, the udder still remain hard, rub well with iodine ointment.

2. Your pig is affected with rheumatism, a common ailment in pigs. Give it a good dry place, well littered with clean, dry straw, at nights, and let it run out during the day. Add two ounces of Epsom salts to its feed once daily until it causes purging, then stop.

HORSE WITH COUGH.
Horse, eleven years old, has had a cough for about six months, noticed especially when he commences to eat.
W. J. D.

Ans.—Take 3 ozs. pulverized gum opium, 1 oz. powdered digitalis, 4 drs. arsenious acid, 4 ozs. powdered liquorice root. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder every night in damp food. Repeat the prescription, if necessary.

COUGH AND DIRTY SKIN.
1. Horse has short cough and rattle in his throat.
2. Horse is very full of dandruff or dust, mane and tail very itchy.
J. N.

Ans.—1. Blister the throat with cantharides, 2 drs.; vaseline, 1 oz., and give powders as recommended for W. J. D.'s horse.

2. This is due to want of proper grooming. Groom him well twice daily. Wash the mane and tail well with strong, warm soft-soap suds once every week, and apply once daily as long as necessary to the itchy parts a lotion made of 20 grs. corrosive sublimate to a pint of water.

THOROUGHPIN, SWOLLEN LEG, ETC.

1. Yearling colt has thoroughpin.
2. Horse's hind leg is swollen from hoof to above hock. The swelling decreases on exercise, but reappears on rest.
3. Several of our cattle have sore eyes.

A. J. B.

Ans.—1. Blister the hock as recommended W. G. T. for coronet. Repeat blister as often as necessary.

2. Purge him with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger; follow up with 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic, in half pint cold water, given night and morning as a drench. Hand rub and bandage the leg. If this does not result in an improvement in two weeks, give 1 dr. iodide of potash night and morning in damp food, as long as necessary. If his appetite becomes impaired, cease giving the potash.

3. This is infectious ophthalmia. Isolate the affected; purge with Epsom salts; keep in partially-darkened stable; bathe eyes well three times daily, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye: Sulphate of atropia, 15 grs.; distilled water, 2 ozs.

LAME MARE.

Mare has been lame for six months in near fore leg. The lameness is irregular, sometimes better, sometimes worse. I showed her to a veterinarian and other horsemen, and they say it is coffin-joint lameness, but I think it is in the shoulder, because when she moves you can hear the shoulder crack. There is no heat or swelling any place; she takes her usual length of step.
W. G. T.

Ans.—From symptoms given, especially the irregularity of the lameness, I am inclined to agree with your veterinarian. In fact, there is little doubt that he is right. In extreme cases of sweeney there are sometimes a cracking and slipping of the shoulder-joint, but this condition could not be mistaken, as the shoulder muscles become greatly wasted. Give your mare six months rest, and blister the coronet every month with 1½ drs. each, cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off; rub blister well in. Tie her so that she cannot bite the part. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn her in a box stall, and oil every day. Repeat the blistering monthly.

LUXATION OF THE PATELLA.

In the mornings my six-year-old horse is unable to lift one hind leg; the foot appears as though nailed to the floor. After a prolonged effort it comes up with a jerk, and he soon becomes all right. Lately it has left the leg first affected and attacked the other.
F. R.

Ans.—This is luxation or dislocation of the patella (usually called stifed). Give the horse rest. Blister the front and inside of each stifle with 1½ ozs. each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off, rub well with blister. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply some sweet oil. Turn him in a roomy box stall now, and apply oil every day until the scale comes off the blistered parts. As soon as the parts are smooth, tie up again and blister as at first. It is probable this will strengthen the ligaments and prevent a recurrence of the condition. It would be better to allow him to stand in a box stall at all times, as the luxation is not so liable to occur as when he is tied. When dislocation is present, it can be reduced by having an assistant draw the leg forward while you press forward and inwards on the stifle bone.

SOW PARTIALLY PARALYZED.

About a month ago my sow went lame in front, and lately has lost the use of hind legs. There is no swelling, heat or pain.
A. F.

Ans.—The sow is suffering from partial paralysis. Place her in a comfortable, dry, and well-ventilated pen. Purge with two to four drams jalap, or four to eight ounces Epsom salts, or raw linseed oil. Repeat dose if purgation does not occur in 24 hours. Follow up with 30 grs. nux vomica twice daily. Feed lightly on bran, milk, grass and raw roots, and give exercise as soon as possible.

BARBED-WIRE WOUND.

About three months ago, my mare had the heel of fore foot so badly torn with barbed wire that she lost her hoof. The new hoof is nicely started, but the coronet is considerably swollen and there is an escape of pus from different points. The main artery was cut. How long will it take a new hoof to grow? Will she likely be able to do farm work?
W. W.

Ans.—1. With good care and attention a new hoof grows in about twelve months, but in some cases the horse is able to work before the hoof is complete. The points from which pus escapes should be injected daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and the hoof poulticed with linseed meal or boiled turnips, say twelve hours each day. It is probable she will be serviceable for slow work.

WASHY MARE.

Five-year-old mare scours all the time, and the excrement has foul odor. She feeds and feels well, but does not thrive.
M. K.

Ans.—It is probable your mare is what we call washy—one predisposed to semi-diarrhoea—and if so, you will always have trouble. It may be her teeth are responsible for the trouble. Have her teeth dressed by a competent veterinarian. Purge her with 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger. After the bowels regain their normal condition, give her 1 dr. each gentian, ginger and sulphate of iron, night and morning, and be careful to feed her hay and grain of good quality. Feed no bran nor roots so long as the tendency to diarrhoea continues.

Miscellaneous. HORN THRUST.

I have a thoroughbred bull calf, age 4½ months, was running with mother in herd, when he received a horn thrust in the right hind quarter. I brought both cow and calf home, and a few days later noticed he walked lame on fore leg, and a day or so later both fore legs were swollen from the knees upwards. He appeared also to be bound up in the bowels, and could not get up without assistance. I commenced rubbing with a liniment which had cured a saddle horse with a swelling above the fetlock, and gave him eight ounces of Epsom salts, and as this did not appear to move him, in two days I repeated the dose. He can now walk. The swelling in left knee is down, but the leg is still swollen above and right knee is still swollen. What shall I do with it, and what is the cause of the swellings; also, please let me know what to dress the hind quarter with, as it is still discharging? Will you also inform me what books to obtain as a preliminary to a veterinary course, and what are the requirements re same in Canada?
W. B. R. K.
Swift Current, Assa.

Ans.—In the absence of any injury in the region of the fore limbs, the swelling of these is due to the absorption of poisonous matter from the wound, and which has entered the general circulation, giving rise to these secondary swellings (metastatic). It is even probable for abscesses to develop here. Foment the limbs well with hot water for a few days, and then apply your liniment again. Give internally a teaspoonful of hyposulphite of soda twice a day. For the wound in the quarters, obtain some antiseptic sublimate tablets, dissolve one tablet in a pint of lukewarm water and syringe well into wound twice a day until healed. The best books to read as a preliminary to a veterinary course are Strangeway's Anatomy and Fred Smith's Physiology. The requirements are prescribed by the college, and in Canada at present there is only one English-speaking veterinary college, viz., the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, with Prof. Smith as principal.

RAISING SWINE.

I have just purchased a farm in this neighborhood, and intend raising hogs and barley extensively. I have a nice pigpen in about five acres, and intend sowing rape in order to pasture my hogs. Alongside my pen I am going to raise turnips for feed. I intend starting, say, with twenty well-bred sows and a boar, as I should like to raise, say, about one hundred and fifty pigs annually, which, I presume, I can reasonably expect from this number of sows. Will you please answer me the following questions, and give me all necessary information in your next issue, if possible?

1. Which kind of sow do you recommend for size and fattening purposes?
2. How long will it be before the pigs are fit for market, say, to average 200 lbs. or more?
3. As soon as the young pigs can eat, and I can turn them into the rape, will it be necessary to feed them any barley or other feed before I start fattening them for market; if so, how much barley per head daily?
4. When should I commence, and how long will it take to fatten them for market, and how much barley shall I feed per head, daily, in this case?
5. How many acres of turnips shall I sow, say, for this number of pigs?
6. What month is advisable to breed? Should the boar be kept in a separate pen; and if so, how long should he be left with each sow when serving?
7. I have not yet built my pig house, can you offer any suggestions?
HOGRAISER.
Beaver Hills, Alberta.

Ans.—1. After many years of careful experimenting with different breeds of swine, and with the records of many of these experiments before us, we would not feel justified in recommending any particular breeds. Four breeds may be said to be universally popular, viz., Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Chester White. Each of these breeds have champions among up-to-date hograisers, and our experience has been that there is almost as great difference between different strains of a single breed as between breeds as a whole. The breed of hogs to raise is one of the questions that each breeder must settle for himself, but, for breeding, we would recommend the selection of good lengthy individuals of any of the four breeds above mentioned.

2. If you are able to make a success feeding hogs you will be able to bring your pigs to the neighborhood of 200 pounds at from seven to eight months old. You will always have variations in individuals, no matter how careful and uniform your treatment may be. It is well to remember, however, that it takes a little

experience to be successful.

3. A great deal of attention must be given to the diet of the pigs to get the best results. When they do not get fed, the quantity and thriftiness of the crop is affected.

4. The period of gestation is about three months, and the pig should be born in good condition. It may not occupy all the time, but it is well to have all the conditions favorable.

5. Should you sow acres would be sown you will have on a sow a good harvest still, half the price of the best.

6. The best method which will give the best results, a sufficient great deal less than a sow longer than

LONGEVITY O

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Red Deer P. O.

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Kaleida, Man

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experience to be able to make hog-raising a great success.

3. A great deal will depend upon your crop of rape and its condition and stage of growth for the young pigs to get the greatest benefit from it. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down in the matter, and attention must be paid to how the pigs are thriving, and when they do not appear to be growing, grain should be fed, the quantity being regulated according to the age and thriftiness of the hog.

4. The period required for fattening will depend altogether on growth of the hogs. If they are increasing rapidly in bone and muscle, the fattening period may not occupy more than a month, when they should have all the concentrated food they will consume.

5. Should your turnip crop be a success, about 1½ acres would be sufficient for 150 pigs, as during winter you will have only half that number. That is, if you sow a good hard variety of yellow turnip, or, better still, half the plot in Swedes.

6. The best months to breed are January and June, which will give litters in April and September. Yes, the boar should be kept in a separate pen, for many reasons, a sufficient one being that he will cause a great deal less trouble. He should not be left with the sow longer than is necessary for breeding.

LONGEVITY OF PIGS AND COWS, AND PIG FEEDING.

I would deem it a favor if you would answer me the following questions:

1. To what age does a pig generally live?
2. How long is a cow fit for breeding purposes?
3. What is the best winter diet for young pigs born in the fall?

ENQUIRER.

Red Deer P. O., Alta.

Ans.—1. We have never known a pig to actually die of old age. All the pigs we have known met with sudden death at the hands of the butcher, at ages ranging, generally, from 6 months to 6 years. Natural historians tell us, however, that the natural age of a pig is from 16 to 20 years. Much depends, of course, on the individual.

2. Here, again, much depends upon the individual, and we have known a cow to breed profitably until she was twenty years old. She was, however, an exception, and cows generally show deterioration eight or ten years earlier, either in the constitution of their productions or in their conformation, and it is not uncommon to cease breeding for that reason, although the cow may still possess enough vitality to breed.

3. The best winter diet for young pigs has been often given in these columns in treating of the subject of feeding pigs. Chop and pulped roots with separated milk would make ideal pig feed. Where roots are not available, cut clover may be substituted. Many pigs, however, are raised entirely on chop and water. We may state that no hard and fast rule laid down on paper will apply to every case, and the application of intelligence on the part of the owner or man in charge is the only thing that will ensure success.

WILL A FREE-MARTIN BREED?

I have a pair of pure-bred calves, a heifer and a bull (twins). I have been told repeatedly that they are unsexed, and will never breed. Kindly give me your opinion. They are perfectly formed in every way, and doing nicely. They are the offspring of Pink 2nd, mentioned in your paper on July 20th, 1903.

W. H. J.

Kaleida, Man.

Ans.—There is a common belief that in the case of twin calves, a bull and a heifer, either one or both are so deficient in vital power as to be of little value for breeding purposes. This, however, is not always true. Usually the bull twinned with a heifer is quite as sure a breeder as one born singly. The heifer in such case is termed a free-martin, and, as a rule, fails to come in heat, or if she does, is not so sure to breed as are twin heifers, or one born singly, but many cases are known of heifers twinned with a bull coming in heat and proving breeders.

Field Notes.

The Country Grain Buyer.

Manitola country grain-buyers are in a class by themselves. They are usually either wealthy or represent wealthy people, and are, consequently, quite independent. They are, however, affable and friendly. They dress in old-looking clothes on purpose to avoid being thought stylish. When not active they love to sit in an old box or barrel in the sunshine, smoke a pipe and spin a yarn, but when a few loads of wheat appear they are suddenly filled with excitement and business. There are generally from six to a dozen of these grain autocrats in every town, and as their conversation, when disposed to talk, is always either instructive or amusing, their company is frequently sought by those who have a little leisure.—(Hartney Star.)

Australian Farmers for Canada.

The Union Steamship Company's steamer Oranga, between Australia and Vancouver, not long ago, seventy-five Australian farmers who purposed homes on Canadian soil. From all parts of the they come, and yet there is room

A Mammoth Elevator.

The Crown Grain Company are building a grain elevator and cleaning plant in St. Boniface that, for capacity, will excel anything in Canada. The storage tanks will have a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, and the cleaning plant 250,000. The plan calls for a main building 50 feet by 70 feet and 150 feet high, with a passenger elevator running to the top. The most modern elevator machinery is to be installed, which will enable four cars to be unloaded and two cars loaded at the same time. It is said that among the equipment will be a machine for clipping the ends of oats so as to lessen the bulk in shipping to foreign markets.

Some Conditions in British Columbia.

In a previous article, appearing in the Immigration Number (March 20th) of the "Advocate," entitled "Preparing to Buy a Farm," I endeavored to outline some of our local conditions, but as these conditions would only apply to the islands off the south east coast of Vancouver Island, a few more words are necessary to prevent misunderstanding. On these islands predatory animals—bears, panthers and wolves—at one time existed, but they have been wiped out, so sheep-raising proves very profitable, whereas on the mainland, and even on a great part of Vancouver Island, where these animals abound, the game is hardly worth the candle.

Here, however, and I speak more particularly of Salt Spring Island, where I reside, the last panther was killed some years ago, whilst bears and wolves were wiped out a long time before. Deer exist in large numbers (the black-tailed deer), and prove very destructive to green crops and fruit trees, but, of course, these can be fenced out, and, after all, a good fat buck, when in the larder, offers compensation for a good deal of damage.

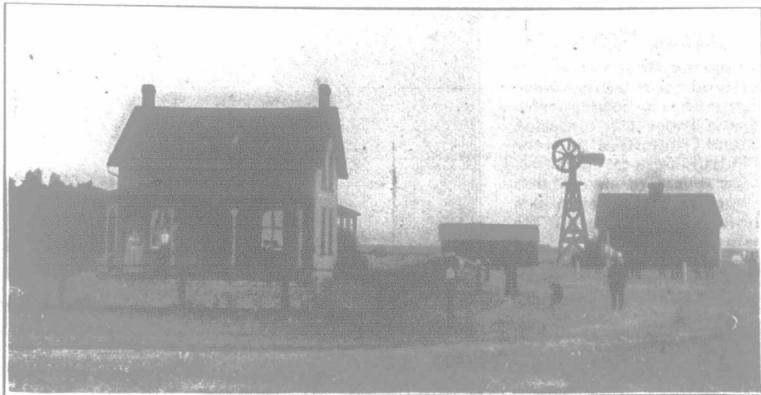
Besides sheep, poultry and fruit, treated of in the previous article referred to above, farmers do well here with pigs and dairy farming, prices ruling high for a good article. Still, this is not the part of the country to which I could recommend a man to come without some capital. There is no land of any account open to pre-emption, and there is but little steady employment, although, at certain seasons, there is a scarcity of labor and wages are high.

What we want here mostly is men with a small income, who are fond of rod and gun, boating and kindred sports. Within easy reach of four cities, civilization is quickly attained, whilst in the country living is cheap, and the climate is most excellent. Many retired officers from the army and navy, with their families, who may find the cost of living in England consume their whole income, would do well to come here, where they would find living much cheaper, and have all the pleasure and freedom offered by life in the colonies. Society they might miss, but if several congenial families settled in the same neighborhood this objection would be overcome, and they could assuredly save

money on an income which in London would mean straightened circumstances, whilst educational facilities are as good as they are inexpensive. There is also Government land, valueless for farming, but well stocked with game, which could be acquired cheaply, and preserved, affording better sport than the most costly English game preserves. The district fairly teems with game, such as deer, grouse and pheasant, besides many lakes stocked with trout and wild fowl.

In addition to this, of course, is the salmon and other sea fishing, affording endless variety and no mean addition to the list of attractions. And here let me say that I am not writing from the point of view of a real-estate agent. I am simply a farmer with no land to sell, but with a desire to see solid and substantial men fill the Province, who will surely

give a sound backbone to the country and greater stability to the Provincial Government. Another class of men who would do well here are those with a little capital and a small income who desire to augment it by farming somewhat on the lines laid down in my previous article. There are a few farms suited for dairying, whilst for poultry-raising this has well been called the poultryman's paradise. Of course, in a district so well adapted to profitable farming, land values run fairly high, and it would be folly to expect to pick up a



RESIDENCE OF S. GOLDING, VIRDEN, MAN.

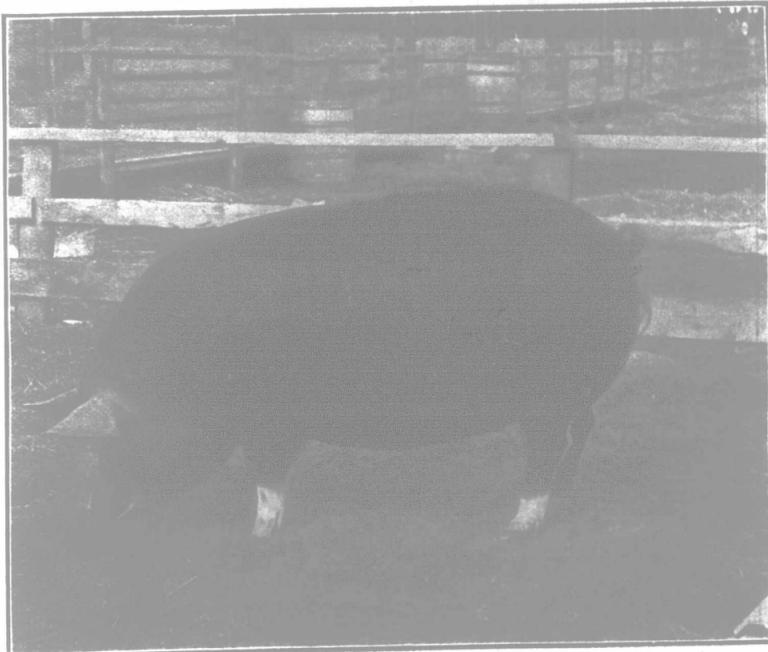
Union Stock-yards for Winnipeg.

Notice has been given in the Manitoba Gazette of the incorporation of the Union Stock-yards Company, of Winnipeg, with power to open stock-yards and carry on a general business in cattle. The capital stock is \$500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$50.00 each. It is generally understood that considerable Chicago capital will be forthcoming to help the proposition along. Among the immediate possibilities for Winnipeg, a large abattoir is mentioned.

Further developments will be awaited with interest, especially by cattle-raisers in the West.

Another Colony.

Rev. Father LeFloch, who has been looking over the district during the past four months, with a view to settling a colony, has left to return to France. He expects to come back again in April next, and will bring with him about one hundred families to settle at Lac Basin, near Hoodoo.—(Rosthern Enterprise.)



YORK LADY MATCHLES'S 17TH 19041.

Berkshire sow. Winner of first prize in yearling class, and sweepstakes sow of the breed, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1903.

OWNED BY R. J. PRITCHARD, BOLAND, MANITOBA.

A Reminder.

The Indians predict a very cold winter, though with little snow. They say the muskrats are building enormous houses this fall.

SEE HERE, BOYS!!! You may obtain an Al farmer's knife (Rodgers), postpaid, by sending in the names of just two new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate. See premium list, page 1090.

going concern, such as an improved farm, for a small price.

Nevertheless, there is quite a lot of very cheap land open to purchase at the present time, owing to the fact that many old-timers pre-empted land simply to have some place to erect a home during the intervals when they were not occupied in their legitimate occupations as miners, fishermen or sailors. Hence, these claims have been but little improved, whilst many of them have become mortgaged for small sums, and are, consequently, now in the market. Much of this land is of the best quality, but it would take time and money to adapt it to agricultural purposes. For poultry, fruit and sheep, however, it is more easily adapted and could be brought into a profitable condition for a comparatively small outlay. W. J. L. HAMILTON. Islands Elect. Dist., B. C.

Grain Foods for Laying Hens.

With the object of comparing the values of different kinds of grain as foods for laying hens, some interesting experiments have been carried out during the past few years under the direction of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Cornwall Co. Council. Thirty pullets were selected and divided into six pens of five birds each. The nature of the food given to each pen of five pullets and the number of eggs laid is shown in the statement below:

Food.	No. eggs laid in 12 months.
Half maize and half oats	732
Wheat	723
Maize	648
Two-thirds oats and one-third maize	633
Oats	545
Barley	447

Broadly speaking, all the pens which received maize held relatively better positions during the last nine months of the experiments than in the first three. The pen fed on wheat laid seventy-one eggs more than either of the other pens in the first three months, but fell to second position with only four eggs more than the pen fed on maize in the last nine months, and eighty-four less than those fed on half maize and half oats. Though wheat lost ground relatively to certain other foods during the latter part of the experiment, it was considered not improbable that it might generally prove, as shown in the experiment, the better food during the first three months of the year. This point appeared to be of such importance that arrangements were made to continue the experiments in the first three months of 1903, with the three pens Nos. 1, 5, and 6, around which special interest centered. The results of these latter experiments are shown below:

Food.	No. eggs laid in 3 months.
Maize	117
Wheat	128
Half maize and half oats	184

With regard to the financial results, the following table shows the weight and cost of the food consumed by each pen, the number and market value of the eggs laid:

Food.	No. eggs		Market value		Cost of food.		Profit.	
	Jan. 31.	Dec. 31.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Wheat	723	214	10	114	5 1/2	1	0 4 1/2	
Barley	447	112	4 1/2	110	4	0	2 0 1/2	
Oats	545	118	2 1/2	110	3	0	7 11 1/2	
2-3 oats & 1-3 maize	633	2	5	110	4	0	15 2	
1-2 oats & 1-2 maize	732	2	15	110	6 1/2	1	4 6 1/2	
Maize	648	2	7	8 1/2	1	3	6 1 4 1/2	

The cost of the grain used is calculated upon the prices paid.

It is held that if the results of these experiments are adverse to the adoption of any theory as to the proper ratios of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous substance, they throw some light on the question as to the value of the different grains. This is especially true of barley and oats when used alone. Pen 4, with one-third maize substituted for the oats, laid eighty-eight eggs more in the twelve months than Pen 3, fed on oats only, and when the percentage of maize was still further raised to one-half, the difference in the number of eggs laid in the twelve months was no less than 187, or 34 per cent. in excess of the number laid in the pen fed on oats alone.

Oats, therefore, proved an admirable poultry food when mixed with an equal weight of maize, but the value of this mixture was reduced when the proportion of oats to maize exceeded one-half. The superiority of this mixture over all other foods in these experiments is emphasized by taking the figures for the year ending 31st of March last. In this period, Pen 1, wheat alone, yielded 561 eggs; Pen 6, maize alone, yielded 546 eggs; and from Pen 5, mixture of half maize and half oats, 701 eggs were obtained.—[The Farmers' Gazette.

Don't overlook the fact that you may obtain a cash commission on new subscriptions instead of premiums, if you prefer to do so. Wouldn't this be a good way of securing "pin-money"?

Shrinkage of Cold-Cured Cheese.

In a bulletin issued by Profs. Babcock, Russell and Baer, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, the following conclusions are drawn from a series of experiments in the cold-curing and paraffining of cheese:

1. Influence of Temperature.—When cheese are cold-cured, the losses due to shrinkage in weight are greatly reduced over what occurs under ordinary factory conditions. In these experiments the actual temperatures employed were on the average as follows: 36.8°, 46.9° and 58.5° F. Cheese cured at the lowest temperature

saving was somewhat less, and at the lowest temperature the difference was practically negligible.

5. As some loss occurs even in a saturated atmosphere where evaporation is presumed not to take place, it implies that the shrinkage in weight of cheese under these conditions is not wholly due to desiccation, but is affected by the production of volatile products that are formed by processes inherent to the curing of cheese.

Egg-laying Breeds Compared.

One of the most elaborate egg-laying competitions on record was recently brought off in Australia. In this test, which was conducted under government auspices, over 40 lots of pullets competed. Each lot of birds was provided with a pen of 6 feet by 5 1/2 feet, where the birds were kept and fed for six months. The prizes were offered both for number and weight of the eggs produced; an account was kept of the cost of feeding as well as the market value of the eggs.

The 246 hens competing averaged 57 eggs per hen, but the largest number laid was by a variety known as the Imperial, each hen of this breed producing 71 eggs. Six pens of Silver Wyandottes averaged 70; eight pens of Black Orpingtons, 65; and five lots of Buff Orpingtons but a few points below, nearly 65; then followed Buff Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, and White Orpingtons, the older breeds—the Andalusians and the Minorcas—coming last with less than 40 eggs.

So much for the breeds, but when we come to individual pens of birds we find that the black Orpingtons took the first place; a lot of six pullets at seven months old at starting laying 548 eggs, averaging 26 ounces to the dozen; Silver Wyandottes at eleven months old laid 519 eggs, weighing 23 ounces per dozen; the remaining breeds producing eggs weighing two ounces each, with the exception of the Anconas, whose eggs weighed 26 ounces to the dozen. It is worthy of notice that throughout the whole of the competition the value of the eggs laid was \$1.56 per hen, which after deducting the cost of the food left a profit of 88 cents each, the winning Black Orpingtons realizing a profit of \$2.18 per head. Nine pens of birds laid less than 400 eggs in the six months; the most productive month being September, followed by July and August, corresponding with our March, January and February.

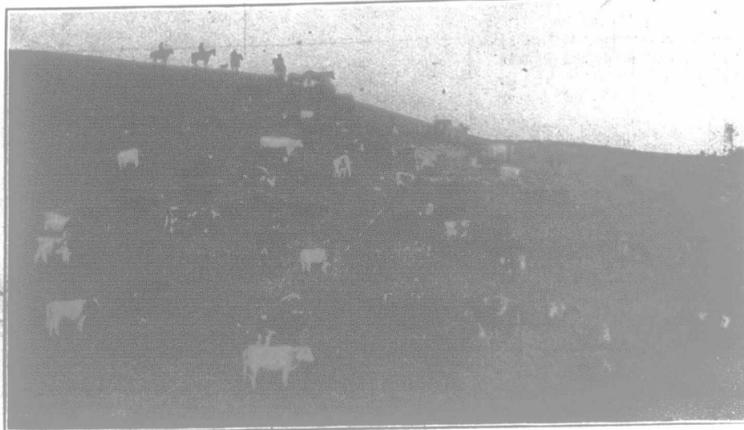
It may be pointed out that there is no best breed of layers, for as in other competitions, sometimes one variety takes the top place and

sometimes another. All depends on how the birds have been bred. In any case, it is essential to feed laying hens, not only with special foods, but with great care. They need crushed bone, the fresher the better; an occasional ration of meat, preferably the white meat of the bullock or sheep, such as the intestines well cleaned, boiled and minced.

Children and Darkness.

If a mother should notice that the brain of her little one con-jures up unpleasant sights and thoughts from the shadows of a room more or less dark, she should see that a light is kept burning. It is a grave error to force a child to become used to the darkness if its nervous system be so organized that this forcing causes fright. The influence of the impressions made upon a child's mind at such a time may be felt throughout its whole after-life.

Every progressive farm woman is interested in the Farmer's Advocate. Recommend it to your neighbors.



A MIXED BUNCH.

At the Canyon Stock Farm of S. W. Paisley, Lacombe, Alta.

decreased in weight in ninety days from 1 to 1.4%, while that cured at the intermediate and higher temperatures lost fully three times as much. This amount would be still further increased if comparison was made between the results of cold curing and existing factory conditions. Under prevailing factory practice cheese are sold at a much earlier date than is advisable with cold-cured goods, but the loss under present conditions, for even as brief a curing period as twenty days, is fully four times as great as has occurred in these experiments in a ninety-day period (the minimum curing period recommended) under cold-curing conditions (40° F.). This saving in a factory making 500 pounds of cheese daily would average not less than fifteen pounds of cheese per day for the entire season, or considerably more than this if only summer-made cheese were cold-cured.

2. Influence of Type of Cheese.—In these experiments, different types of cheese were used, ranging from the firm, typical cheddar to the soft, moist, quick-curing cheese made for the home trade. The losses with the firmer type were considerably reduced in comparison with the others, but the conditions to which the softer type of cheese were subjected were not as favorable (because of initial delays), and, hence, the losses with these types cannot be relied upon with such definiteness. As they were exceedingly moist cheese, the total losses from the press were undoubtedly greater than here reported.

3. Influence of Size of Cheese.—The size of package



JUDGES WADE AND GARHOUSE DISCUSS THE MERITS OF THE AGED SHORTHORN BULLS.

Mercer's Imperial under review. Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C.

exerts a marked effect on the rate of loss. At ordinary temperatures, the smaller the cheese, the more rapidly it dries out. This difference in loss diminishes as the temperature is lowered and in our experiments at approximately 40° F. was practically independent of the size. This condition, however, was undoubtedly attributable to the relative humidity of the curing-room, which at this low temperature was 100%.

4. Influence of Paraffin.—By coating the cheese with melted paraffin the losses at 60° were reduced more than one-half. At the intermediate temperature the

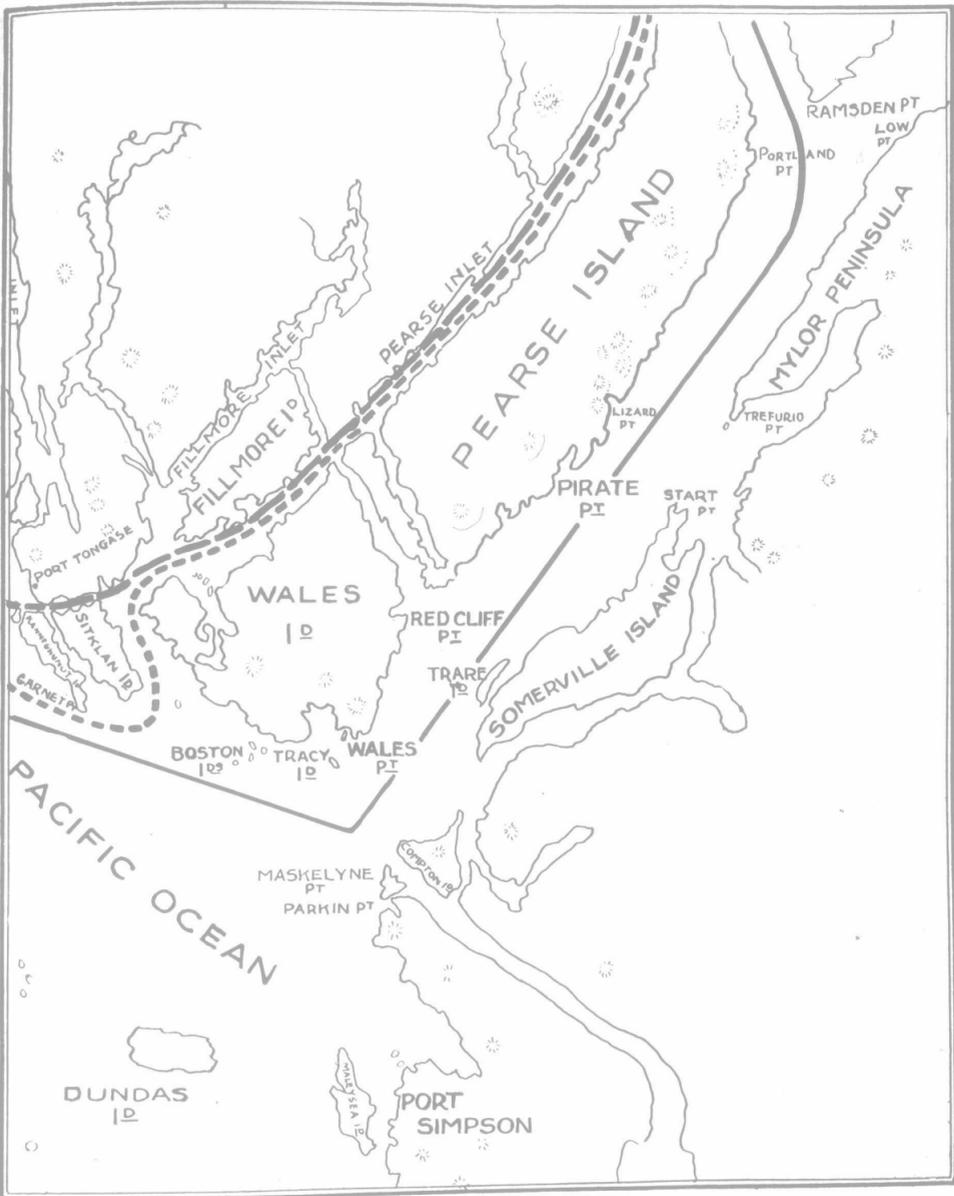


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ALASKAN BOUNDARY AWARD.

The Alaskan Boundary Dispute.

The accompanying map illustrates the crucial point in the Alaskan Boundary Commission award. The United States commissioners were: Messrs. Turner, Lodge and Root; for Canada, Sir Louis Jette and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., with Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice of England. The dispute was as to the boundary between British territory and the narrow strip of Alaska extending southward down the coast, and which shuts Canada (the Yukon) off from the Pacific ocean except by going through U. S. territory. The Canadians held that the average direction of the coast or crest of mountains parallel to the coast should be taken at a distance of 35 miles inland, instead of 35 miles within the easternmost limit of the salt water inlets, which the U. S. claimed and which was practically sustained. The crux of the present disturbed feeling in Canada relates to Portland Channel and four islands claimed by Canada according to the upper heavy line on the map. The lower heavy line is the boundary claimed by the U. S. The Canadian case was proved by demonstration, and approved by Lord Alverstone and the U. S. Commissioners as well as the two Canadian Commissioners. Subsequently, by some private arrangement between Lord Alverstone and the two U. S. Commissioners, Kanneghnut and Sitklan islands were given to the U. S., leaving Wales and Pearce in the possession of Canada. The middle dotted line shows the actual award. The Canadian Commissioners refused to sign, but the award goes into effect just the same. One irate individual declares that the British motto, "What we have we'll hold," should be changed to "What we have we'll give away if Uncle Sam wants it."

Premiums and Free Sample Copies.

If our readers will send us on a post-card a few names and P. O. addresses of persons in their localities who are not subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," we will forward them a sample copy so that they can judge of its excellence. On pages 1090 and 1091 of this issue will be found our announcement of premiums which may be obtained by sending us new subscribers. Great care has been exercised in the selection of the splendid articles described, and they will well repay the little effort required to obtain them.

Cleanliness.

The old saying that "cleanliness is next to godliness," is no more true than the statement that if a person's house and surroundings are clean and in a sanitary condition, there is little chance for disease. Cleanliness and perfect sanitation are essential in every walk and condition of life. Physicians lay the utmost stress upon this point; and a prominent member of the profession is authority for the statement that three-quarters of the cases of sickness can be traced in one way or another to imperfect sanitary conditions, or to improper or insufficient care of the person. Hundreds of thousands of dollars spent for medicine and doctors' bills could be saved annually by the American public by observing the simple yet inexorable laws of health, the first of which are cleanliness and sanitation.

Two brothers had reached the marriageable age, which is anywhere between twenty-one and death, and had gone back to the old home to spend their summer vacations. They had both been rolling stones, accumulating nothing of consequence, but enjoying everything their comfortable salaries could provide. The good little mother, proud of her boys, and, like all mothers whose marital lots have been happy ones, wondered that neither boy had taken unto himself a helpmate. Addressing the older boy, she said, "Son, you are past thirty now, why don't you settle down, marry some good little woman, and break yourself of your nomadic ways—you'll never know true happiness till you do so."

"Well, mother," answered he, "probably I shall some day, but just now I feel that I'd rather make a hundred girls happy than one miserable."

Turning to the other young bachelor, she said, "And how about you, my boy?"

The younger boy had just returned from a recuperating stay on a Western cattle range, and was effervescent with the vernacular.

"Why, I hardly know, mother," answered he, "but if a rich heifer ever swings by me, I'll fore-foot her."

And the conversation was changed to things less sacred.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

LIVE STOCK.

There has been a freer movement of cattle during the past two weeks than heretofore. A good deal of fair stuff has been coming in, but, as a rule, the standard is still inferior to last year. There is no material improvement in the price of export stuff, and for good to medium butchers' stock the figures run from 8c. to 2½c.

Horses.—There is but little doing in horses lately, although the general price has remained about the same. Good city drivers are most in demand at present and a few drafters are wanted for the lumber camps.

Sheep.—There is no activity in the sheep market. A few are always in demand, and they are usually forthcoming at prices ranging from 8c. to 9c. for dressed mutton, and 11c. to 12c. for lamb.

Hogs.—The price of hogs has fallen considerably at Winnipeg in sympathy with other markets; 5½c. is now about the ruling price. The supply has increased somewhat during the last fortnight, owing to the approach of severe weather.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter is inclined to go higher, particularly that of good quality. Practically, no creamery stock is now in sight, and for choice dairy as high as 17c. is being paid for small lots, the bulk, however, going at 18c. to 15c.

Cheese.—There is nothing of any account being done in the cheese market, the price remaining as last reported.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs are in good demand at higher prices. Few, however, are in sight; 17c. to 20c. the ruling price.

Potatoes.—There has been a fair supply of potatoes coming forward, principally from those who have not proper facilities for wintering. The price, however, is likely to go higher, and a famine for the Irish tubers is even predicted for Winnipeg; 35. to 45c. per bush. has been the street price.

GRAIN MARKETS.

The price of wheat continues to fluctuate very much, and the best talent are being fooled quite often. A great many are of the opinion that the price will yet be higher, owing to the fact that much less has been sent this year from United States than usual at the same date. It is pointed out that owing to the almost total absence of No. hard or No. 1 northern among the wheat of the Western States a heavy call is sure to be made upon the better grades of Manitoba and Western. In the meantime, however, the situation remains rather feverish. No. 1 hard at Fort William is quoted 86c.; No. 1 northern, 83½c.; No. 2 northern, 79½c.; and 3rd grade, 75½c. Deliveries throughout the country have continued small, except in Assinibola, where a good deal of loading has been done.

Barley.—Barley shows but little change from last report—38c. to 39c. for the best, and 34c. to 35c. for second grade.

Oats.—Good oats are in demand, and the chances are prices will be better. At present, No. 1 is worth 32c. in Winnipeg, and even a cent more might be secured.

Hay continues in fair demand, at \$8 to \$10 for medium quality.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—The trading was rather slow, but the best cattle and lambs held at firm rates. There were no sales to-day at more than 8½c. per lb., but there were only ordinary medium cattle. The common stock sold at from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. Sheep sold at from 3c. to 3½c., and lambs at from 3½c. to 4½c. Good lots of fat hogs bring from 5½c. to 5½c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Cattle—Dull; 10c. to 15c. lower; good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.65; poor to medium, \$3.40 to \$4.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.20.

Hogs—10c. to 20c. lower; mixed and butchers', \$5.05 to \$5.47½c.; good to choice heavy, \$5 to \$5.30; rough heavy, \$4.75 to \$5; light, \$5 to \$5.35; bulk of sales, \$5 to \$5.25.

Sheep—Steady; lambs steady to 10c. lower; good to choice wethers, \$3 to \$3.65; fair to choice mixed, \$2 to \$3; native lambs, \$3.25 to \$5.65.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Oct. 29.—Live cattle steady, at 11½c. to 12½c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 8½c. per lb. Sheep steady, 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.

Farmers' wives and daughters, you want to see the farm "pay." Why not present the men about your house with a few of our premium books, which tell how to do it? See premium list, pages 1090 and 1091.



"We wonder and we wonder
In the dark,
And we can't, with all our guessing,
Raise a spark.
Let us, then, enjoy our living,
Ere we flit—
And the future, let us make the
Best of it."

The Soprano of Newton Church.

Life seemed very dull and colorless to Jessie Dale. There were days when the girl longed with all the passionate impatience of her eighteen years for some change. "If something would happen!" she would mentally exclaim.

She had been wishing this one morning when the postman brought her a letter. She recognized the writing of the superscription, and opened it in a little glow of excitement, for she had come to think that Anna Holmes had forgotten her.

Jessie read the letter a second and a third time. Then she turned to her aunt. "It is from Anna, Aunt Martha, and just listen what she says," she exclaimed. "I'll skip the first part—O, here it is:

"And we shall be in our new church next month. It is so beautiful! And we are to have a new organ and a paid quartet choir. That is why I am writing you in such a hurry. I want you to come here and get the position of leading soprano. Mother thinks you can have it without any trouble. There is no one in view for it except a young girl of the place who is in Boston taking a course of singing lessons. I have heard her sing. Her voice is quite sweet, but cannot be compared with your full, beautiful tones. The salary will be three hundred and fifty dollars a year. That with the pupils you can readily get will be better than anything you could do in Wasset."

"Besides, think how delightful it will be for us to have you here, for of course you will live with us! You ought to come on next week to meet the music committee. Let me know by what train you will come, and I shall meet you. Come you must."

Mrs. Sinclair's cold face did not change in expression during the reading, and she made no remark when it was finished. Her whole attention seemed given to the stocking which she was darning.

"Don't you think that a splendid chance, Aunt Martha?" asked the girl, after a prolonged wait for some comment. And don't you think that I ought to go?"

The thin line of Mrs. Sinclair's lips scarcely parted as she said, "It makes no difference what I think, for, of course, you'll do as you please."

"O, Aunt Martha!"

"I've nothing to say about it," she went on, coldly; then added after a pause, in a contemptuous tone, "You know my opinion of those fly-away Holmeses."

An angry light darkened Jessie's blue eyes. To hear kind, gentle Mrs. Holmes and dear Anna spoken of in that way! She bit her lips to keep back the angry words that sprang to them. When she could control herself she said, quietly:

"You know, Aunt Martha, that there is no chance for me to do anything with my voice here—I mean to earn money. It is too small a place. Of course, if you feel that you need me, I'll stay; otherwise—"

Mrs. Sinclair interrupted her to ask, icily, "How do I need you? You are free to do as you please."

"Very well," returned Jessie, "then I'll write to Anna that I shall go. I can easily be ready to go next Monday."

Her aunt made no reply. She pressed her lips more closely together, and elaborately folded the stockings which she had finished darning.

During the days which followed, Mrs. Sinclair's attitude of cold indifference did not relax. She manifested no interest in Jessie's preparations for departure. These last were simple enough.

"But with three hundred and fifty dollars a year I shall be able to have some pretty clothes," said the girl to herself, as she packed her scanty belongings, "some nice things like Mrs. Holmes buys for Anna."

She had had so little in her life like other girls. She had lost her parents at too early an age to remember them; her aunt had never made any show of affection for her, but had ever been cold and stern.

The four years that Anna Holmes and her mother had spent in Wasset had been the one bright spot in her life. How good they had been to her! Mrs. Holmes, who was an accomplished musician, had given

her vocal and piano lessons, and taught her many things which had not been included in the course of the Wasset Academy. Anna had shared every pleasure with her.

Mrs. Sinclair had regarded their intimacy with unconcealed disapprobation. She had no understanding or appreciation of a way of life different from her own narrow one. When Mrs. Holmes found it necessary to remove to a distant town, Mrs. Sinclair made no secret of her satisfaction.

To Jessie their going seemed the end of all things worth living for.

"You can now settle down to some useful work," her aunt had said, when the girl had proposed buying a piano with the few hundred dollars which had been left her by her father. She had been used to go every day to practice to Anna's piano.

"But I shall lose all that they taught me, if I have no instrument for practice," she urged.

"It will be no loss if you do," returned her aunt, contemptuously. "That money is not going to be wasted in any such way as long as I have anything to say about it."

And as until Jessie was twenty-one she could not touch the money without her aunt's permission there was nothing more to be said.

The day of Jessie's departure came at last. To the girl, in her eagerness to be with her friends, the days had seemed to drag interminably. She did not notice her aunt looked paler each day, and that she scarcely touched food.

Jessie came down early, as was her habit, and assisted Mrs. Sinclair in the preparation of breakfast.

The train left at nine o'clock. At eight the carter came for her baggage, and at half-past eight she started for the station after a formal leave-taking with her aunt. The latter was even more cold and grim than usual.

The walk to the station was not long, and led through the prettiest part of Wasset. Everything was fresh and bright with the beauty of early summer.

Jessie's spirits, which had fallen under her aunt's parting coldness, rose again as she walked along. By the time the train arrived, shrieking and whistling, and she was seated in it, speeding toward Mrs. Holmes and Anna and the new life with them, they were at fever heat.

At half-past nine the train stopped at Hacksett. Here there was a change of cars for Newton, the town in which the Holmeses lived. Jessie alighted and found that the train for Newton was not due for three-quarters of an hour. She went to the shady side of the station and sat down on a bench to wait. A little old lady dressed in black was seated there. She looked up at Jessie and spoke pleasantly.

"It's nice here in the shade," she said.

"Yes," returned Jessie.

"Are you going to Boston?"

"No," said Jessie, "I am going the other way—to Newton."

The old lady carried a leather satchel of good size. She opened it and took out an unfinished woollen stocking, and began to knit.

"It seems a pity to waste so much time," she said, simply. "You see I have to wait a half-hour for my train."

Jessie watched her curiously. She was a very sweet-looking old lady. Her eyes were very blue behind her steel-rimmed spectacles. Little waves of her thin gray hair had escaped from beneath her shabby black bonnet and were moving to and fro in the breeze. Jessie thought vaguely that she might have been quite pretty before time or care had traced all those fine lines around her eyes and mouth.

She knitted away briskly, accompanying the clicking of her needles with remarks on the weather, the beauty of the country around, and kindred subjects.

Presently she said, "You remind me of my daughter; and she laid her knitting in her lap and looked thoughtfully at Jessie.

"Yes?" said the girl, politely.

The old lady went on reflectively: "Yes, you remind me of Etta. She is not dark like you, and she is not so tall. I guess you make me think of her because you are both of about the same age. She is very pretty, is Etta."

"Yes?" said Jessie, politely again.

"And you ought to hear her sing! She has a voice like a thrush." The old lady spoke proudly. She placed her hand on Jessie's in an impressive way. "She's been studying in Boston for the last three months, at the conservatory there."

"How nice!" said Jessie, looking interested.

"I am going to Boston to bring her home." The old lady moved nearer to the girl, and continued in a tone of mingled importance and pride. "You see, our church has decided to have a quartet choir when we get into our new edifice next month, and a lot of folks want Etta to have the position of leading soprano. There is no girl in the place can sing so well. So I am going to bring her home to see the music committee. She must do that, though she is sure of the place. Won't she be surprised to see me! and so glad to get that place at home! She was counting some on getting a place to sing in Boston. But of course that would not be so nice as having her at home with me. They are going to pay a right smart of a salary, too. We'll get on nicely now. It has been rather hard to pay for Etta's lessons. You see everything is so dear in Boston. But I am not sorry I sent her there. Her voice is worth it. It is not very strong, but it is so sweet."

"Where do you live?" asked Jessie, quickly.

"At Newton. Why, didn't you say that you were going there? Are you going to stay a spell? Then you'll hear Etta sing! I'm —"

But here the train for Boston came thundering along. The old lady hastened to put away her knitting and get together various of her belongings which were lying on the bench. Jessie walked over to the train with her, and saw her safely in the car. There was no time for words, but the old lady waved a smiling good-by to the girl from the car window as the train sped away.

Jessie returned to her seat on the bench. It was plain, she thought, that this old lady's daughter was the girl of whom Anna Holmes had written in her letter, whose voice could not be compared with her own. How strange it was that she should have met her! She was going to Boston to tell her the good news that she was to be chief soprano in the new church choir. But Anna said that she would be sure of the position.

How the old lady's eye had shone as she told of her daughter's voice! How proud she was that she was to have this position! What a cruel disappointment it would be for them both to return and find a stranger had come and secured it! That poor old lady! she had doubtless had many disappointments in her life. How cruel it would be to take it from her! Still, why should not she look out for her own interests? What was there wrong in that? And how could she give up the chance of living with Mrs. Holmes and Anna?

Jessie sat a long time in deep thought. The whistle of an approaching train aroused her. A number of people were hurrying toward the station. It was the train for Newton. Jessie rose and walked to the front of the platform; then, seized with a sudden resolution, went to the ticket office and inquired the time at which the next train passed to Wasset. She bought a ticket for the latter place, and then sent a telegram to Mrs. Holmes, for they would be at the station at Newton to meet her.

Then she returned to her seat on the shady side of the station. Her eyes filled with tears as she watched the train for Newton disappear rapidly in the distance. She was going back to the old monotonous life, but that old lady's plans for her daughter would not lose their chance of fulfilment.

Wasset was quiet under the moonday sun when Jessie walked up the road from the station to her aunt's house. There were no signs of any preparation for the mid-day meal as the girl entered the rear entrance door and passed through the kitchen. Nor was there any sign of Mrs. Sinclair.

Jessie passed on to the sitting-room. Her aunt was sitting at the open window, her hands lying listlessly in her lap. She looked up in a startled way at her niece's entrance.

The latter did not wait for her to speak. She told her briefly why she had returned. Mrs. Sinclair's face was white and drawn, and there were marks about her eyes which would have been made only by tears. Jessie noticed them. She impulsively put her hand on her aunt's arm and said, "I hope you are not sorry that I have come back, Aunt Martha. I—"

But before she could say more, Mrs. Sinclair had drawn her down into her arms and was kissing her passionately. Surprise kept Jessie still. But she slipped one arm around her aunt's neck.

"Child, I couldn't bear it. You must stay with me. I am not so hard as I seemed. And I was jealous of those friends of yours."

"I don't want to leave you, if you will let me love you," whispered Jessie.

Her aunt held her closer. Presently she said: "We shall go to town to-morrow and buy you a piano, but I shall not touch your money for it. You will stay with me?"

"Oh, Aunt Martha!"

"Have all the books and music you wish, child."

Jessie kissed her warmly. Then, noticing how worn she looked, she said: "I am going to make you a cup of tea. Go and lie down on the lounge till it is ready."

And Mrs. Sinclair, who had always declared it to be a sinful waste of time to lie down in the day, gladly obeyed.—[The Classmate.]

Humorous.

A waitress in a restaurant in a provincial town is well known to the patrons of the establishment for her ready wit. She is a great favorite with everybody, notwithstanding that she sometimes hits heavily. An occasional customer went in the other day for dinner. After receiving his order, the waitress handed him a newspaper to wile away the few minutes that would elapse ere dinner was served. He looked at it, and then at the waitress, and said: "I say, miss, have you nothing comic? I like to have something funny to look at while I'm eatin'." "Well, sir, replied the waitress, readily and without the vestige of a smile, "there's a looking-glass straight in front of you, sir."

In a Glasgow theatre a young fellow was rather annoyed because his view of the stage was obstructed by the hat of a young lady who was sitting in front of him. Wishing to get a glimpse of the performance, he plucked up courage, and in a nervous voice exclaimed: "Look here, miss, A' want tae look as weel as you." "Oh, dae you," she retorted, without looking round, "Then I doot ye'll hae tae change yer face."

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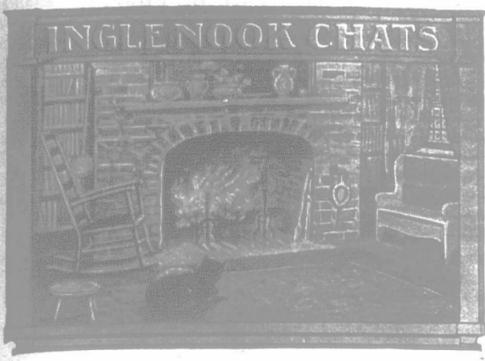
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Guess. Corner



Dear Friends,—Once more we are nearing the end of a series of competition letters, and I am very sure the members of the Nook are being delighted with the helpfulness of the essays which are now appearing from issue to issue upon the subject of home-beautifying. There is such a charm about "fixing up" the home, isn't there? No matter how poor the place may be, the charm is there still, the thankfulness of having a home to work upon, and the delight of seeing things grow under one's own hands year after year more cosy and home-like.

I am also glad to see the great interest that is being shown by my sister "farmer-women," as Clarissy Ann calls us, in the new home department of our Nook. At first I launched out into it with fear and trembling; but I am not sorry now; on the contrary, very, very glad indeed. You just ought to see the pile of letters growing higher day by day, awaiting patiently their turn, which is sure to come, for publication in the Nook.

I have been asked many questions lately as to the nature of the Ingle Nook—how one may become a member of it, for example; what one has to pay!!! (save the mark!); what are the subjects upon which one may write for it, etc., etc. . . . Dear friends, you haven't a thing in the world to do, only to write a letter to the Nook, giving your initials, or nom de plume, or your full name if you choose, for publication. Of course your full name and address should be sent for registration, but it need not appear unless you so wish it. That is all. There is no fee—nothing at all, only a great big handshake, on paper. We are to be just a circle of friends united for mutual help and companionship. Write about anything, any little thing that you know may be helpful or interesting to any other person in any corner of this grand old Dominion.

Now, just to start some of you who need poking up, may I give you just a little hint? . . . A short time ago a letter from a boy in New Ontario reached the "Advocate," a pathetic little letter, which made one's heart sorry. "We lost our mother a few months ago," he wrote, "there are only father and four boys left to do the cooking. None of us know the first thing about it. I wish we could look in the "Advocate" and find something that would be some help. Father manages the washing very well, but finds the sewing and darning pretty hard." Now, can't we do something right here to assist these boys, and the many, many others circumstanced like them? We who are accustomed to having comfortable meals are so apt to take it as a matter of course; let us just pause to think what it would be like to be obliged to do one's cooking without knowing "the first thing about it." Little wonder if such efforts should result in the food being unpalatable—even worse, for health itself depends so much on the quality of the food.

Not only "men housekeepers," but many young housewives also find the cooking a vexing problem. Not long ago I heard of one who mixed her cake, put it in the oven, then built the fire; and of still another, who essayed to make pies with evaporated apples, putting them in without previous cooking, like green apples. Of course the evaporated article, with laudable ambition, soared toward the top of the oven, carrying the top of the pie with it, to the distraction of the poor cook. . . . To some of us these mistakes seem almost incredible. But the story of them is not a "fish story." It is true, and, after all, perhaps, not so much to be wondered at. Many a motherless girl, who has spent the greater part of her time at office work, in the stores, schools, and boarding-houses, finds herself in just such straits as the young housekeepers referred to. If she be on a farm her confusion is worse still. Of course there are recipe books, but the trouble with most recipe books is that they do not give detail enough. They name ingredients, and leave one to do the mixing how and when one will. To the uninitiated the end is likely to prove disastrous.

Now, then, can't we help these people? Can't we who know write something for our Guess Corner? Can you make bread well?

Cook meats well? Cake? Biscuits? Fruit? Do you know easy dishes to make which a beginner can have success with? Or dainty, "quick" ones, which will be a boon to some hurried, overworked woman? In short, do you know anything in any department of home life which may help or interest anyone?

If so, write it down, and send your little letter to the Nook. It will receive a hearty welcome there, and may be the means of helping many a hundred among the thousands of readers of the "Advocate." . . . By the way, Dame Durden has changed her address. She has come to live at the home of the "Advocate" for a while. Hence, all letters to the Ingle Nook, as well as the essays which are being written for the competition, "How to enjoy the winter," must now be sent to—
DAME DURDEN,
"Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

A Beautiful Lawn on a Territorial Homestead.

"Buttercups and daisies,
Oh, the pretty flowers!
Coming in the springtime,
To cheer our lonely hours."

That is something the way a little rhyme ran, which I once learned in the days when I was young.

It came to my memory the other day when, with rather sad thoughts, I was walking alone over our front lawn, and, truly, when I realized what was under my feet, involuntarily I began to brighten up.

Shall I tell you what this same lawn of ours is like? I expect many readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," with its large circulation, have similar ones.

I am sure I cannot adequately describe it, but I will tell you first when and how it began. No, not the really and truly beginning, for that was in the remote ages, I ween. Still, my first knowledge of it was twenty-one years ago, when, with my husband, we walked from our shack and planned the site of our first house on this vast prairie. We paced the distance from the road allowance to where we thought was a convenient distance for callers when they stopped at our front gate. We selected a knoll from which we thought was good drainage, and also where we thought we could dig a good well. We built our house, dug our well and got lots of good water. My husband was going to do as I notice most of our new settlers do, plow to do as I notice most of our new settlers do, plow right up to the door, partly for safe fire-guard and partly to have garden close to the house. I persuaded him to plow the fire-guard in front just where the future road would be, and at a good distance every other side of where house and other buildings would likely be built. I think he has never been sorry that he acceded to my wishes. I know I have not. Instead of having rough furrows to walk over from house to stables, etc., we have always had clean grass, never mud.

But that is not all. From the first melting of spring snows till the winter sets in, we have a succession of lovely flowers never planted by mortal hand. When our children were small I asked them to gather their wild bouquets outside of the fire-guard, and, afterward, outside the yard fence, so that no hand should disturb or, perchance, destroy one of the prairie flowers on our lawn. The result is that now, when nearly all the uncultivated prairie is at a long distance from the house, we have still a bit of it left right here, just as it was when I first saw it. That same bit, though, has been vastly improved in its setting, for, on two sides, from house to road, are bushes and trees of our own planting. Not regular, for many of our first designs were spoiled by trespassing cattle before we had any fence to keep them at proper distance, and many were our heartbreaks at seeing, at one fell stroke, the destruction of some plant which we had toiled over. The novelty of the prairie flowers for a few years seemed to fill up our interest along that line, and our hours were so taken up with the many tasks and labors of our new home that we thought we should never need any other than nature's flower-garden. Then there came a time when an intense longing came over us for the flowers, the homely flowers of childhood, and we felt that, at any cost, we must see them once again. How we worked and planned to get in growing order just a few of the flowers from our mother's garden! What a toil and what a pleasure it has been, with my girlies to help and to talk with about the favorites of my childhood! To tell how we trimmed our hats with ribbon-grass; how we painted pictures with peonies, blue flags, yellow lilies and live-for-ever; how we caught the bees in hollyhocks, and pretended the green seeds were little cheeses to play tea-parties with. We have them all, and more, now, but some of those wee girlies have gone to make homes of their own, and though they left lonely hearts behind them, they still love and cultivate the blossoms their mother and grandmother loved. Our lawn at this present writing has among the grass clusters of the blue hare-bell, wild roses of every shade from white to deep red, the bunches of soft, downy dusty-miller with bright purple clusters, yellow crowfoot, wild geraniums and asters, wood white anemone, blue flax, the bright red mallow, evening primrose, bunches of homely white yarrow, and, hidden almost altogether in the grass, the blue violets. There are others, too, but these are sufficient to show

that it is sometimes worth while to leave nature as nature's God first laid it out. RESIDENT.
Regina District.

The Preparation of Drinking Water.

BY A TRAINED NURSE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

In an article containing some facts gathered for the use of those who prepare food for families, published in the April number of this magazine, it was mentioned that an abundant supply of drinking water should be used to preserve the best health. In many parts of Manitoba and the Northwest the only water to be had contains quantities of alkali or is impure from surface infiltration, and it may be that all do not know an easy method which can in every case be used to make such water fit for use.

Several years ago, in connection with attendance upon typhoid fever patients, it was my privilege to refer to some noted authorities on this subject, which resulted in obtaining the following information:

First, if the water contains much foreign matter, as where muddy river water has to be used, it should be allowed to settle. A small lump of alum broken into a tarrule will hasten this process. But the water is not to be considered in any degree pure, only relieved of the foreign matter which the unaided eye can see. That which is to be used for drinking purposes should be boiled, and its sediment again allowed to collect. Now, pour the water off into a vessel containing a minute portion of common table salt, and, holding it in a current of pure air, return it several times from one vessel to the other. This process should be repeated. Water so treated will, of course, never equal that from the natural springs of some countries, but since we cannot have the very best, let us have the best that we possibly can.

Boiling destroys the living germs contained in the water, and evaporates much of its oxygen, which is restored in the pouring back and forth to mix with pure air. The few grains of table salt restore some of the mineral salts which are also lost in boiling.

Speaking in the Winnipeg Y. M. C. A. to the Historical Society, Prof. Fletcher, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, made a strong plea for the better understanding of common things in our every-day life when he said that many of the calamities visited upon men are due to a lack of accurate knowledge.

What is more common than water! And yet, every year, we have the same failure to appreciate the value of having this most-used liquid PURE. Throughout our beautiful country men lie "sick unto death" because they have not heeded the oft-reiterated lesson. The hospital wards crowded every autumn are a pitiful sight, and something like anger rises when we think of the waste of some of our best manhood's energies, which MIGHT HAVE BEEN PREVENTED.

Last year nearly one-tenth of the whole number of patients treated in the Winnipeg General Hospital had typhoid fever. Or, leaving out surgical cases, more than one-eighth of the whole number of medical cases were typhoid. (Anyone wishing exact figures can obtain them by referring to the W. G. H. annual report for 1902.) Of course, water is not the only medium through which typhoid is conveyed, but it is the most common. Where the house-fly brushes against our food, it is almost inevitable that germs of many diseases are deposited. Typhoid contamination may be counted upon almost invariably from this source. A person in good health, eating moderately and regularly, in the natural process of digestion will destroy those "mighty millions" which would have caused his illness, but when they appear in exceptionally large quantities, or when the tone of his system is lowered from any cause, then it is they obtain their vantage ground, and he is required to "pay, pay, pay!"

It would have pleased me to be able to publish these few paragraphs earlier this year, in the hope that even one or two persons might have found that "ounce of prevention" in them. But there is always in our Northwest some danger from typhoid fever germs, and time may not be wholly past for "a word to the wise." S. J. R.

Domestic Economy.

SURE CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Dissolve sixty grains of salicylic acid in one ounce of collodion. Apply to the corn with the finger-tip or a camel's-hair brush. Let the mixture dry on the corn before putting on the stocking. It may take several applications to bring off the corn or bunion, which deadens and peels off painlessly. Don't use this preparation near a fire or lamp, as collodion is explosive. To remove tan or sunburn, and whiten the face and neck, wash repeatedly in sour buttermilk.

CHECKING IDLE GOSSIP.

Never question children as to what was said or done by the different members of the family when they have been visiting at a neighbor's house. Not only does it encourage tale-bearing, but mischief and gossip, for children are most liable to give a wrong version of anything they have seen or heard. If they proceed without asking, to relate what has happened, it is the mother's duty to reprove them, and point out that the act is dishonorable.

On Some Old By-the-Ways.

NO. III.

The routine of farm life early in the nineteenth century may not differ much from that of the twentieth in any country. Economy and prudence within doors and without, the eye of the master and the mistress ever watchful over all, being needed now as then. Farmer S. rose at five to meet the milkers and get the milk into the dairy at six, ready for the wife to see to the operations of converting it into butter and cheese. All hand-work, needing careful supervising; no helpful separator, no modern appliance to lessen the daily toil, but probably none the less cheery was the song as the milkmaid carried her pail, though it was but at the beginning of her task. "There were," says the writer of the "Rural Reminiscences," "ten cows to each milker, and the work was got through in about an hour. Then breakfast, and at seven the men were ready for ordinary farm work." The cows are thus described, as "a fine herd of sixty large, shapely animals, in high condition, and full of milk; in color red and white, and that blending of the two called 'roan.' See they come, with stately step and queenly carriage," as if they knew they were of no common breed, but brought from the far north, the nursery of Shorthorn cattle. "Their horns are mostly turned up, of moderate length, on good heads, set on strong necks; their backs are broad, and ribs well bowed; deep of body, short of leg, though standing five feet high, any two of this splendid herd, when at their best, filling one of the three-gallon milk pails twice daily; the average being five hundredweight of cheese per cow per annum, fed only with grass and hay." The account reads like a story, of Farmer S. leaving home at four in the morning, with his jack-boots well lined with Bank of England notes, riding upon his stout, good-stepping roadster, of 15 hands, to increase his own herd and purchase for his neighbors, who can trust his judgment in the choice of any kind of animal. His first stage, after a forty-five mile ride, was to Farington, whence after a breakfast and a two hours' rest for himself and steed, he proceeds to Winslow, another forty-five miles, where he meets the dealers with their large droves of four-year-old heifers, which they have collected in small lots from the breeders. The narrator speaks in high terms of these dealers generally, who, if shrewd and alive to the main chance, were also honest and trustworthy, but he also relates instances where the cunning of the seller led to the discomfiture and pecuniary loss of a buyer more confiding and less astute than Farmer S., who insisted upon and had full value for the £1,000 he had expended upon the fine herd of sixty heifers of which he was the purchaser. The procedure after the purchase was the returning of 1s. a head to their new owner, as "luck money," and then the engagement of an experienced drover, who was directed where to stop, and how many days to stop upon the way. "A drover was usually born and bred to his work, and had need to be a reliable man, as he had to be trusted with a considerable sum of money for food for the cattle, turnpikes, etc., during the probable eight or nine days' journey of ninety miles." The writer goes on to state that the cattle had to be shod to avoid their feet becoming tender from the long tramp upon the hard roads, it being necessary that the beasts should arrive without a flaw.

A failure of grass spelt serious loss to a farmer of those days, for there was little to supplement it, and in dry summers the stock suffered seriously. In the emergency, branches of trees were stripped of their leaves to keep the cattle alive. So, then, as now, in England as elsewhere, the agriculturist had his "downs" as well as his "ups," and had to take the bad times as well as the good, with all the philosophy possible to him.

The weekly market, held in the county town some five miles off, was an event of importance to the surrounding neighborhood, and was usually rounded off, so to speak, by the "market ordinary," a dinner served at 2s., or 50c. per guest, the chair being taken, upon general request, by a farmer whom all respected, an honor which oft-times befel good Farmer Stretton. It is thus mentioned in the "Reminiscences": "After dinner the party discussed the news of the district, and of the country as far as they could. There was no daily paper, and the 'weekly local' was not a mine of information. The state of the crops was talked over; how was lambing going on; what was likely to be the price of cheese; would wheat get still higher; and would Bonaparte conquer all the continent and come over and try to tackle us? Then came expressions of pride at Nelson's glorious deeds, confidence in Wellington, and a perhaps not unnatural, but certainly not praiseworthy, chuckling over the high price of wheat and other corn." One, Farmer Hook, after some remonstrance from Mr. S., thus threw off all disguise and blurted out: "Well, I hopes as how they'll keep on a little steady with the fighting, not as I wants any more bloodshed than other folks do, only if

there is to be so many killed, I'd sooner they took ten years to do it in, or else where should I be, and a pretty many more too, for the matter of that? The rents as we got to pay could never be met at peace prices, and they as lives to see it 'ill find my words true." Perhaps Farmer Hook's excitement may be partly excused, for no discovery of gold ever enriched the miner as the war prices did the fortunate occupiers of good corn land. The sequel seems not to have been without its lesson, for more and more land was bought at recklessly high prices, and those who were temporarily enriched seemed to have squandered their money in riotous living. "Previously content with bread and cheese or bacon on ordinary occasions, and a joint of meat or poultry on Sundays, and no other beverage than good home-brewed beer, they, with vulgar ostentation, kept a pipe of port wine just inside their front door ready for all comers." To these, prosperity indeed became a misfortune, and it was these, and such as these only, who after the restrictive influence of the more God-fearing amongst them had been removed could drink the scandalous toast, "A bloody war and a wet harvest." "A wet harvest," said the writer, "could not hurt them, as there was little foreign corn to compete with theirs; but it was ruin to the country, and was dreaded by the statesmen who were piloting the ship of state through the stormy waters of war abroad, and all but famine at home, for people were taxed already almost to the limit of their endurance. People of to-day can hardly imagine the effect of a wet harvest a century ago," and here follows some facts and figures which seem to be not without a lesson for us of the twentieth century, the remarks ending with the following words: "A year's food supply is as necessary as are our arsenals, and with this secured we could comfortably hold our own against the world." H. A. B.

Humorous.

A worthy old fellow who owns a small house on the lower reaches of the River Spey was recently concluding a bargain with a gentleman agent the letting of his house for the summer season. When the bargain had been completed the prospective tenant turned to old Sandy and said: "By the way, doesn't this river sometimes greatly overflow its banks?" "Ah, weel," responded Sandy, "it's nae ane o' thae sickly rivers, 'at's aye confined tae its bed."

Father (trying to read)—"What's that terrible racket in the hall?" Mother—"One of the children just fell down the stairs." Father—"Well, you tell the children if they can't fall downstairs quietly they'll have to stop it."

The Spanish Orange-Sellers.

The transaction portrayed in our picture is evidently taking place outside one of the old palaces of the Spanish nobility. This is marked by the coat of arms over the iron-barred window, the massive side-door with divided openings, and the ringed bell which has summoned the maids of the house as well as the women who have followed the cart to its stopping place under the archway. The inscription upon the canvas tilt shows that its owners come from the well-known Province of Castille. The solemn visage of the seller holding the scales, as well as the faces of the women eager for their bargain, are well defined. The man looks as if he would not cheat them if he could, and they look as determined not to let him cheat them even if he would. H. A. B.



"THE SPANISH ORANGE-SELLERS."

Woman's Waste of Energy.

If we could realize it fully, we would probably be considerably surprised to learn how much energy we waste daily. It is not that we intend deliberately to waste our strength; for the most part we do so unconsciously. We simply do not take time to think. There are so many things which must be done, and done, too, in a very short time. So we hurry through them, often at the cost of our health. Yet there are wiser methods which we could follow; methods, too, which would help us in many ways. Suppose we consider the matter briefly:

In the first place, we must understand that economy of strength is as necessary as economy in dollars and cents. Still, it must be admitted that we are often more reckless in our expenditure of the former than of the latter; and especially is this the case in the home. There the never-ending round of duties must be done; the meals must be ready on time, and many other "musts." Yet, amid them all, strength and vigor can be retained if a little care is exercised in the matter of saving energy.

The main point, however, for the busy housewife to remember is to save herself as much as possible in little things. There is, for instance, the habit of sitting rather than standing. Until you try, you will never know how much you can do in that way—wash dishes, mix up cake, prepare vegetables for the stove, clean lamps, and numerous other small tasks. It is only a habit, but once formed it will produce excellent results; for it is, indeed, wonderful how helpful a short rest is to a tired woman.

Then, too, in the matter of energy saving, try to see how many steps you can save yourself in the course of the day. Make one trip upstairs do instead of two or three. Use a large tray for carrying dishes from the dining-room to the kitchen, in order that you will not have to go back and forth so often. Before you commence to bake or do anything else, see that you have all the needed things close at hand. Plan out the tasks carefully, keeping always the main end in view.

Again, have as many conveniences and labor-saving devices as you can afford. They are paying investments in more ways than one. But all these suggestions are only about little things, you say? Yes, that is quite true; but it is the attention to small things and the giving thought to your health in trifling details that will enable you to become a happier, because a stronger, homemaker.

A second point to aim at is system; arrange your work systematically, and do not attempt too much. Every woman likes to have her home attractive and in good order; but sometimes it seems as if the matter can be overdone, particularly when equally good, even if simpler, results can be obtained with less labor and more time for rest.

This way of saving energy in small matters has, too, a very desirable effect on the health of the worker; and is not the question of good health a very important one? It is, in fact, the first duty a woman owes to herself and to her family. Experience has taught many of us how much depends upon it, and experience is a hard teacher. There are days when our work is a real pleasure to us, and when it is comparatively easy to put our best into every detail, and when we can bear patiently the little annoyances which beset us. But there are other days when the ordinary routine appears to be a heavy burden,

and when, from an inward battle, quick word of generally, do not are weak and seems falling?

Much, indeed, carefully should to us all is the the saving of er shall we become our kingdom of the strength a steadily onward

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and when, from hour to hour, we have to fight an inward battle with ourselves to restrain the quick word or the sharp tone of voice. And, generally, do not the latter days come when we are weak and weary and the bodily strength seems falling?

Much, indeed, then, depends upon health, and carefully should we guard it. And one way open to us all is the taking earnest thought, and in the saving of energy in every way we can. Then shall we become bright, helpful women, happy in our kingdom of home, and able to give to others the strength and cheer which shall lead them steadily onward and upward, even to the end.

S. L. HARIVEL.

Our Flower Corner.

Winter-blooming Bulbs.

During the last few days, letters asking questions in regard to the treatment of bulbs and plants for winter blooming have been received at the office of the "Farmer's Advocate." It appears that the people don't want any "blues" and "megrims" this winter, and that they are anxious to get just as many bright and cheery things as possible into their homes before the dull, dark days of "wailing winds and naked woods" take full possession of our northern hemisphere.

In order to help these inquirers, and the many other people who are, like them, interested in floriculture, it has been decided to establish a "Flower Corner" in our paper, in which all available information in regard to all floral topics may be published, and to which all letters containing questions of this nature may be addressed.

It is a delightful sign to see this interest awakening in people. Surely nothing can do more to brighten our homes, and shed abroad a refining influence throughout them, than the presence of these dainty cheery, little foster-children, who only ask a comfortable corner and a bit of sunshine, and an occasional drink of water; and who, in return, give us such a wealth of good cheer, sweet remembrance, and never-failing interest.

Some people, it is true, make a slavery of keeping flowers. This is very foolish. It is not necessary to have a multitude of them; neither is it necessary to give them up altogether because carpets and table-covers have been ruined by them. A zinc-covered table is a tidy place on which to keep them, and the zinc may be quite effectually screened by drooping plants and vines. Otherwise, the pots may be set in glazed porcelain or pottery saucers. The moisture cannot filter through these, as it seems to through the unglazed ones.

The soil in which bulbs are planted may be any common garden soil, or turfy loam. Bulbs are not particular, provided they are not put in pure hardwood bush muck, or swamp muck, which is equally lacking in the elements these plants require. . . . If the clay obtained be too hard or heavy, sand should be added to make it loose and friable. One need not be afraid of adding the sand, since the very home-spot of "Dutch bulbs" is in the sandy land lying along the sea-coast of Holland. Eben Rexford, in his book on "Flowers," says one-third sand is not too much—"one-third sand, one-third garden loam, and one-third very well-rotted cow manure."

The size of the pots in which the bulbs are placed varies according to the size of the bulb; but must never be too large. A 4½-inch pot is quite large enough for a hyacinth. A tulip will require a smaller pot still, unless several bulbs be placed together. The Narcissus, which shoots out a mass of foliage, likes to have a pot for each bulb.

When the bulbs have been potted, all the pots except those containing the very earliest bloomers should be thoroughly soaked with water, then placed in a cool, dark cellar; or, still better, outdoors somewhere, where they can be covered with leaves or other litter. Here they should remain, without further attention—a little frost will not harm them—until required for winter blooming, when they should be brought in and introduced, gradually, to heat and sunshine. . . . Great care, however, must be taken that they are not brought in too soon. It is absolutely necessary that a good growth of roots take place in the pots before the upper shoots appear; otherwise, the flowers will not develop properly, and the foliage will be weak and stunted. . . . Hyacinths, for instance (except the early Roman ones), should remain outside until the 1st of January; tulips until the middle of February; lily-of-the-valley until 1st of March. . . . Bulbs will not abide being hurried. The later they are planted, the later they must remain in this apparently dormant, but really active, root-forming period. After bringing a bulb to the light, never apply any fertilizer, but water quite fre-

quently. Hyacinths, as is well known, as well as the Chinese sacred lily (which is only a species of Narcissus), may be grown in water.

With early-flowering bulbs, on the other hand, a somewhat different method must be employed. These should be potted in August or September, and brought in at once.

The following list may be found useful in obtaining a succession of bloom which will last the whole winter: For early bloomers, paper-white Narcissus, French-Roman hyacinth—which, by a succession of planting, may be kept in bloom all winter, and if first planted in October, will be in bloom by Christmas—and Freesias. The Freesias, if potted in August or September, will also be in at Christmas. . . . Later, there are the late hyacinths; the later varieties of Narcissus (among which are numbered the daffodils and jonquils), which should bloom by the 1st of February; the tulips, and lilies-of-the-valley.

The varieties of Narcissus, as winter bloomers, are not, perhaps, as well known as they deserve, both because of their great beauty and the ease with which they may be induced to bloom. All except the polyanthus varieties are quite hardy. The polyanthus class, however, bearing as it does great clusters of flowers, is well worth a little extra care. Princeps, a species with white perianth and a large yellow trumpet growing from the middle of it, is extremely beautiful.

Perhaps it is not widely known that the lily-of-the-valley is one of the very easiest bulbs for winter culture. It should be left outside, buried under the snow in pots, until the 1st of March, then brought in, and it will be in bloom in three weeks.

All of these bulbs may be grown in any of the Provinces, in houses which are warm enough to keep the frost from injuring the growing leaves and blossoms; or in colder ones, if protected at night. The hardiest of all, perhaps, is the tulip, the common varieties of which are more satisfactory than the parrot species, beautiful though that undoubtedly is.

September and October are past, yet bulbs may still be planted, if done as soon as possible; only, they will have to remain set away for the necessary length of their root-forming period—that must not be forgotten. The only difference will be that they will bloom later.

Trusting that these hints may have given answers to the many queries of anxious flower-lovers, and that they may have stimulated many others to try the delights of winter bulb-culture,

I am, Yours sincerely,
FLORA FERNLEAF.

[Any hints on floriculture, even if written on a postal card, will be heartily welcomed in our Flower Corner. Questions sent to "Flora Fernleaf," "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, will be gladly answered.]

November.

This is the month of "noes," when, as Tom Hood so aptly puts it, there is,—

"No sun — no moon!
No morn — no noon!
No dawn — no dusk — no proper time of day!
No sky — no earthly view —
No distance looking blue —
No road — no street — no t'other side the way!
No top to any steeple —
No recognition of familiar people —
No warmth — no cheerfulness — no healthful ease —
No shade — no shine — no butterflies — no bees —
No fruits — no flowers — no leaves — no birds —
NO-VEMBER!"

Juvenile Treatise on Anatomy.

The study of anatomy, recently introduced into the public schools, may be a good thing in some instances, but it was very evidently thrown away on a certain boy whose essay on the human body was read at an examination not long ago. This is what he has discovered after a careful perusal of the text-books:

"The human body consists of the head, thorax, abdomen and legs. The head contains the brains, in case there are any. The thorax contains the heart and lungs, also the liver and lights. The abdomen contains the bowels, of which there are five—a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y. The legs extend from the abdomen to the floor, and have hinges at the top and middle to enable a fellow to sit when standing or to stand when sitting."

It was at a large party. A gentleman had the misfortune to break a glass. Little Lena, who was standing near her mamma, raised herself on tiptoe and whispered, loud enough for all the company to hear: "And one of the borrowed ones, too!"

Boys and girls, are you attending school? Do you study botany? If so, you must have a good magnifying-glass. Obtain one by sending in just one new subscriber to the Farmer's Advocate. See premium list.

The Quiet Hour.

"His Name Shall be in Their Foreheads."

"Where is the mark to Jesus known,
Whereby He seals His own?
Slaves wore of old on brow and breast
Their master's name impressed,
And Christian babes on heart and brow
Wear Jesus' token now."

Of those who are admitted within the gates of the New Jerusalem it is written: "His name shall be in their foreheads." Again, we are told of an hundred, forty and four thousand who have the Father's name "written in their foreheads." Our Lord also says of him that overcometh, "I will write upon him the name of my God." This name is not written after the soul reaches heaven—what need would there be of a distinguishing mark there, where all are the servants of God? If all the sheep in the country belonged to one man there would be no necessity for stamping them with his mark. In the seventh chapter of Revelations we read of the angels to whom it was given to hurt the earth and the sea, and how they were warned to wait until the servants of God were sealed in their foreheads. In the ninth chapter it is said that they were only allowed to hurt those men which had not the seal of God in their foreheads. The prophet Ezekiel says that a man clothed with linen was told to set a mark upon the foreheads of God's servants, and then the avengers were sent forth to slay utterly old and young, but they were warned to come not near "any man upon whom is the mark."

Notice how often it is declared that this mark or sign, by which God's servants are distinguished and protected, is placed in the "forehead." Surely this means that it is not a secret sign, known only to God and the man himself, but it can be seen and recognized by everybody. A more conspicuous place than the forehead could hardly have been chosen. Now there are plenty of people who pride themselves on not making any "profession." In other words, they are trying to serve God, but will not openly acknowledge Him as their Master. They seem to think that such secret service is all that He asks, but our Lord has solemnly declared: "Whosoever, therefore, shall confess Me before men, him will I confess also before My Father which is in heaven. But whosoever shall deny Me before men, him will I also deny before My Father which is in heaven." Why should we not glory, as St. Paul did, in our high position as the servants of Jesus Christ? The man who is ashamed of Jesus now, will find that "of him also shall the Son of man be ashamed, when He cometh in the glory of His Father with the holy angels."

"When soldiers take their sovereign's fee,
And swear his own to be,
The royal badge on forehead bold
They show to young and old.
Nor may we hide for fear or shame
The persecuted Name.
Only with downcast eyes we go
At thought of sin that God and angels know."

We sometimes hear it said, "Oh, I never trust a man who professes to be a Christian." But this is not a true assertion, for we all know some noble men and women who are not ashamed of their Christian faith, and who win trust and respect wherever they go. God has written His name on their foreheads; and everybody can see that they belong to Him, and are growing more like Him every day. It is just because the true servants of God are so much respected that we find so many imitations. People try to write God's name on themselves, not considering that neither God nor man can be deceived by the counterfeit seal. The only way to be thought God's servants is to be His servants, making His service the great business of life. "The Lord knoweth them that are His," and will set His seal on their foreheads, a mark that no one can mistake, but it is necessary that every one that nameth the name of Christ should "depart from iniquity." It is possible for a man to make a great show of religion on Sunday, and to spend the whole week in his own service—looking after the interests of "Number One." But, although he may feel quite satisfied that he has stamped himself with God's name, he is making a terrible mistake. God keeps the seal in His own hands; it is impossible to serve God and mammon, and only the man himself is deceived by the false mark; or if men are sometimes deceived, it is only for a time. A false profession is like counterfeit coin—it has not the true ring. Men instinctively distrust any unnecessary parade of religious profession, while they honor the man who, without any fuss of either show or secrecy, lives an honest and upright life, seeking to please God rather than men.

"His servants shall serve Him; and they shall see His face; and His name shall be in their foreheads." If we do our part, quietly and faithfully doing the work put into our hands, looking

up into our Master's face that He may, as David says, guide us with His eye; then He will certainly do His part. The promise is sure to him that overcometh: "I will write upon him the name of my God . . . and I will write upon him My new name."

Those whom God has signed and sealed are under His mighty protection, for it is written: "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of Me, saith the Lord."

"If the dread mark, though dim, be there,
The watchers will not bear
From sprits unblest or reckless man
Unptying word or ban.
'Mine own anointed touch ye not,
Nor Mine handwriting blot.
Where'er My soldiers cross your path,
Honbr My royal Sign, or fear My wrath.'" HOPE.

The Children's Corner.

Three Against One.

"Come down here and we will thrash you!" said three puppies, bold and brave,
"Get your claws and teeth all ready, nothing now your life can save."
But the cat made answer mildly, "Very brave, I think are ye,
Is it fair to call to battle one against a gang of three?
But as you have sent the challenge, do not fancy that I fear
To attack you single-handed, as will very soon appear."
Down she sprang with claws uncovered, spitting, scratching right and left,
And the puppies fled in terror, seemingly of wits bereft.
Home they flew with Puss behind them; cowards all, as we can see,
Or they never would have thought of daring one to fight with three.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

How Thor Visited the Giants.

I suppose you know that Thursday used to be "Thor's day," and that grown men and women once believed in the wonderful adventures of gods and goddesses, which seem to us like fairy tales. Thor was supposed to be the god of thunder, and to-day I will tell about his adventures in Giant-land.

He and another of the gods, called Loki, started out in a goat-carriage. When night came they asked shelter in a peasant's cottage, and as there was no food in the house, Thor killed his goats and boiled them for supper. He invited the peasant's family to share the food with Loki and himself, saying that all the bones must be thrown unbroken on the heap of goat skins in the corner. Thialfi, the son of the peasant, secretly broke a bone to get at the marrow. Next morning Thor touched the heap of skins and bones with his magic hammer, "Mjolnir" (the smasher), and spoke a few words. Instantly the goats sprang up as well as ever, except that one limped a little. Thor was very angry, for he knew that someone must have broken a bone. The peasant was dreadfully frightened at the Thunderer's wrath, and said that he might take anything he liked, to pay for the mischief that had been done. Thor decided to take his son and daughter as servants, and the four started off on foot, leaving the goats behind.

They wandered for many hours through the forest, and at night entered a strange building which they saw before them. They went to sleep in a large hall, which was entered by a very wide doorway, but at midnight a great noise awoke them, and the building trembled as though with an earthquake. Thor sprang to the doorway with his hammer in his hand, and there he stayed all night, while his companions hid in a long, narrow hall, which opened off the wide one. Early next morning they again started on their journey, and soon came to a huge man who lay on the ground, sound asleep and snoring. This was the rumbling noise that had frightened them in the night. The giant soon awoke, and Thor asked his name.

"My name is Skrymir," was the reply, "and you are the god Thor. But what have you done with my glove?" and he picked up the strange building in which they had spent the night. The small hall was, of course, the thumb.

Skrymir offered to carry their bag of provisions, as he was going the same way, and the heavy sack seemed only a feather-weight to him. At night he handed it over, saying, "No doubt you want your supper." Then he lay down on the ground and was soon snoring loudly. Thor was very angry when he discovered that the bag of provisions was tightly fastened and could not be opened. He felt sure that Skrymir had played

some trick on them, so he threw his magic hammer fiercely at the head of the sleeping giant.

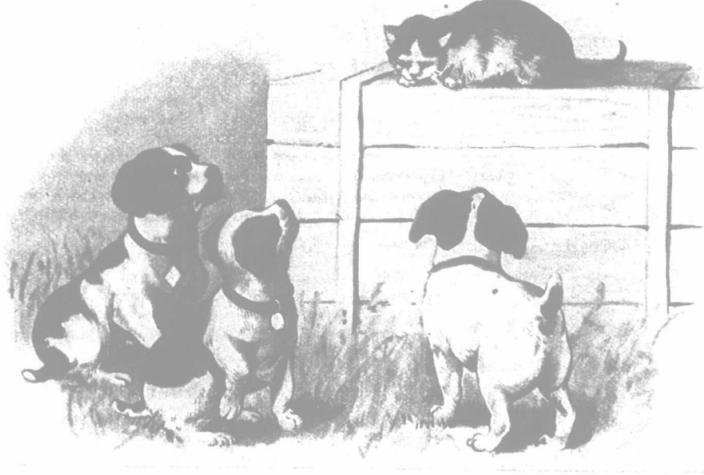
Skrymir awoke, saying, "I think a leaf must have fallen on my head."

Thor was puzzled, for this was the first time his mighty hammer had ever failed him. At midnight, when the giant was snoring again, he again threw Mjolnir with all his strength at his sleeping foe. This time it sank into his skull up to the handle; but the giant only stirred sleepily and said, "What can it be? It was as if an acorn had fallen on my brow." A little before daylight the angry Thor made another attempt, and this time the hammer went right into the giant's head, handle and all. But he only raised himself on his elbow and remarked, "Is there a bird's nest above me? It seemed as if a little bird had fallen on my head." Then he got up and went on his way alone.

Thor and his companions soon approached the great city of the giants, which was surrounded by high walls. The immense gates were closed, but the bars were very far apart and they easily slipped between them. They had reached Utgard, the city of the giants, but I am afraid you will have to wait a fortnight before hearing the story of their strange adventures there. Our "Corner" is not nearly as big as the giant's glove, and will not hold a very long story. I am sorry, but it can't be helped. COUSIN DOROTHY.

Hallowe'en Memories.

It was Hallowe'en, and I sat in my room in the heart of a city. Hallowe'en was being observed by many—by the children, who are so glad to seize upon any occasion of fun-making; by the young people, who are just older children; by the



"THREE AGAINST ONE."

older folk, who are just wiser children still, and who are glad to find occasion for inviting friends in to the annual feasts and social chat upon such occasions as this.

Yet, wasn't I country-bred? And didn't I just want to get away from it all, for a "wee, wee while," that I might visit my Castles in Spain—like the old bookkeeper, whose matter-of-fact old Prue would never go with him (have you ever read Prue and I?) . . . But my Castles in Spain, what are they? No turreted battlements do they contain, no moat, nor drawbridge, nor porticulis. No, let me shut my eyes and visit them again, as I did that Hallowe'en in the room of the noisy city.

It is night. Late October clouds scurry over the face of the moon. Below, in the dim half-light, lie fields blackened by the plowshare; great stretches of forest, from which the leaves still fall, like the dripping of a dull, November rain; great lakes, black save where streaked with silver where the waves curl into whitecaps or run up in breakers on the shore. . . . And along the lakes, and by the forests, and among the fields, are scattered the farmhouses.

I look in through the brightly-lighted windows of some of them. Here is a party in full progress. There is laughter and song. There are apples on the table, and hazelnuts before the fire, and all the innocent games that cling to the season of All-hallows are in progress—the telling of one's fate by the bursting of a nut, or the length of a corn cob chosen, or the letter formed on the floor by the paring of an apple thrown over the left shoulder. . . . In a corner two little boys have a big pumpkin, whose heart has all been scooped out. That was done days ago, for these little chaps have been preparing for Hallowe'en for a long time. They have cut out horrible features upon the face of their Hallowe'en god—nose, and glaring eyes, and mouth terrible

in its ferocity. Now they are busily engaged in fixing a candle inside of the pumpkin, and when it is lighted they will carry the huge monster out and put him up on his pedestal, the gate-post. That will be the happiest event that may take place before Christmas, and the two boys will be proud as two emperors when it is accomplished.

Here is another window. Through it may be seen two old folks sitting side by side before the fire. The daughters have all gone into homes of their own, and the only son, who had the home-stead, died a year ago. At the door the "hired man" lights the lantern to go out to the stable. The two old folks do not speak. They feel that they cannot leave the old home that has been the scene of those many, many things which make up life; but they long for the gay old times, the merry daughters, the apple-skins on the floor, the little boy who used to light his pumpkin.

And so it goes on. These are my Castles in Spain; these a few of the dear friends I have known.

We are becoming intensely practical in this age. There's nothing like being practical. Every year it seems that there is less room for dreamers, and romancers, and useless people generally. The level-headed, clear-thinking, common-sense men and women, who will tolerate no nonsense in any form whatever, are the men and women who rule the world to-day. And, thank goodness, the hard head does not necessarily carry with it the hard heart. What a grand mixture it is—the shrewd, level head, and the big heart beneath it. Yes, superstition has gone—beyond calculation—cant is fast following in its footsteps.

Isn't it a little strange that nearly all of the form even, of superstition that survives, clings about this one day of all the year—the last of October—faintly, it is true, yet subtly, like the indefinable odor of dried lavender about the wedding-dress of our grandmother. . . .

And yet it is not so very strange either. In earlier times All Saints' was believed to be the night of nights upon which supernatural influences might prevail, when "deils" and fairies were out in full force, holding carousal, and waiting to work their will on the luckless lad or lass who, in anxiety to learn of fate, might dare the powers of darkness that be, by venturing out stealthily through the corn-ricks at midnight, to pull the fateful stalk of corn.

What funny things they did in those old days!

Have you ever read of "Leezie," who went "Through the whins and by the cairn, That over the hill gae'd screevin', Where three lairds' lands met at a burn, To dip her left sark-sleeve in." . . . Poor Leezie! What a fright she got when "Between her and the moon, The deil or else an outler quey, Gat up and gae a croon." . . . Leezie! Leezie! It served you right, little widow, didn't it? And it doesn't make us feel the least sorry for you to hear that you gave such a startled jump as landed you right "ow'er the lugs" in the pool.

There's a story, too, my grandmother used to tell it, of a hobgoblin which infested the bogs of Ireland, a pooka—now, really, I don't know how to spell that word. It might be "pookah," only that looks like Hindoo. Anyway, this creature was a sort of supernatural horse, which came galloping out of the bog at midnight, to the consternation of the hapless wanderer, who was obliged to ride on its back all night until cock-crow. What happened to the poor wanderer if the cock didn't crow, we are not told. At any rate, at cock-crow it disappeared with a malicious snort and a bound.

Well, well, the queer old days have gone. Even from our novels the weird and uncanny have disappeared. We no longer read of the dwarfs, and ghosts, and Michael Scotts, in whom Sir Walter Scott so placed his delight. When a "Mystery of Cloomber" appears, we read it, but it is a "Sherlock Holmes" who makes his author to be deemed worthy of a knighthood by our Gracious Sovereign.

The good old days have gone. Better ones have come. Yet, let old Hallowe'en still keep a spice of mystery with its fun. May the "luggies" still be ranged on the hearth. Let the boys and girls have their good time. Let us not forget others in our merriment. Let us drop in to see the saddened ones, the homeless, the lonely

old man and woman out the "glass" Hallowe'en be has told us so

"Wi merry,
I wat th
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Their sp
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Syne, wi'
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Fu'

From Pincher

At the Pincher a prize was given a public school p Ethel Duthie succe letter is given her

Dear Cousin,—I trip to Snohomish The train was o'clock in the mo train was three h and fell asleep. driver was knocki aboard!" Such fortunate than the clothes on. Ther to the station. presently we were rock slide at Fra lives. The rocks ocean.

We reached K and went aboard took us to Nelson the evening Papa town. It is a p ing it, and there

In the mornin where we stayed chief places of t foaming waterfalls Next morning was a large plain it. Then came a the Cascade Tun

Next morning, seven, on 27th minutes' walk fro pleasant morning were welcomed the

There are very About a mile ou tree through whic a man on horseb runs through it.

The city is a The beautiful red Snohomish River is called "The Ch which contain a raspberries, strai The ferns grow s many sights in m tell all.

D

An old house of groceries: Ten Soft butter the s pint of coffee A s of sifted flour (v of best brown teacups (well he pound. Two tea one pound. Tw weigh one pound sugar weigh one sugar or flour w rounded) of soft (heaped) of gran Four teaspoons a one-half teacups one pound. Tw powdered sugar (well heaped) of one ounce. One finely chopped me

An English washing the water to stop

For an ince water, this of

These points preparation of
1. Have a s
2. The bone string to keep
3. Chop the first and the n

old man and woman by the fireside. Yet, leaving out the "glass o' strunt," mayhap, may all our Hallowe'ens be like the one of which "Robbie" has told us so humorously:

"Wi merry sangs, and friendly cracks,
I wat they didna weary;
And unco tales and funny jokes,
Their sports were cheap and cheery;
Till buttered scones, wi' fragrant lunt,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin';
Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted aff careerin'
Fu' blythe that night."

From Pincher Creek Alta., to Snohomish.

At the Pincher Creek Show, held a few weeks ago, a prize was given for the best social letter written by a public school pupil, twelve years or under. Miss Ethel Duthie succeeded in winning first place, and her letter is given herewith:

Dear Cousin,—I think you would like to hear of our trip to Snohomish. We started on the 25th of June. The train was due at Pincher Creek station at 2 o'clock in the morning. But as word came that the train was three hours late, we all lay down to rest and fell asleep. The first thing we knew, the bus driver was knocking at the door and shouting, "All aboard!" Such a scramble followed. I was more fortunate than the rest, for I had lain down with my clothes on. Then we got in the bus and drove out to the station. Soon the train came puffing in and presently we were off. The train had to go over the rock slide at Frank where so many people lost their lives. The rocks were lying in waves just like the ocean.

We reached Kootenay Landing at half-past twelve, and went aboard the boat called the "Moyie," which took us to Nelson. There we stayed a night, and in the evening Papa and I went out walking, seeing the town. It is a pretty place with mountains surrounding it, and there were such lovely flowers.

In the morning, we took the train for Spokane, where we stayed a day, and went walking, seeing the chief places of the city, and looking at the pretty foaming waterfalls.

Next morning we took the train. Our next sight was a large plain of sand and sage bushes growing on it. Then came a long tunnel, and the name of it was the Cascade Tunnel. It was four miles in length.

Next morning, we reached Snohomish at half-past seven, on 27th of June. The station was about ten minutes' walk from my aunt's house. But as it was a pleasant morning we enjoyed our walk very much. We were welcomed there by my aunt and cousin.

There are very many large trees around Snohomish. About a mile out of the city, there is a very large tree through which an arch has been cut. Through it a man on horseback can ride. A bicycle path also runs through it.

The city is a very pretty one with lovely gardens. The beautiful red roses climb on the verandas. The Snohomish River runs through the city, and the boat is called "The City Garden." There are also orchards which contain apples, plums, gooseberries, cherries, raspberries, strawberries and all kinds of currants. The ferns grow seven feet in height. I saw a great many sights in my visit to Snohomish, but I could not tell all.

Yours sincerely,
ETHEL DUTHIE.

Domestic Economy.

An old housekeeper mails us the following weights of groceries: Ten common-sized eggs weight one pound. Soft butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce. One pint of coffee A sugar weighs twelve ounces. One quart of sifted flour (well heaped), one pound. One pound of best brown sugar weighs thirteen ounces. Two teacups (well heaped) of coffee A sugar weighs one pound. Two teacups (level) of granulated sugar weigh one pound. Two teacups soft butter (well packed) weigh one pound. One and one-third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound. Two tablespoons of powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce. One tablespoon (well rounded) of soft butter weighs one ounce. One pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces. Four teaspoons are equal to one tablespoon. Two and one-half teacups (level) of the best brown sugar weigh one pound. Two and three-fourths teacups (level) of powdered sugar weigh one pound. One tablespoonful (well heaped) of granulated, or best brown sugar, equals one ounce. One generous pint of liquid, or one pint of finely chopped meat, packed solidly, weighs one pound.



An English physician of note recommends washing the nostrils in weak lemon juice and water to stop nosebleed.



For an incessant cough, try slowly sipping hot water; this often relieves—for a time at least.



These points should always be observed in the preparation of soup-stock:

1. Have a slow fire, bright and not smoky.
2. The bone meat should be tied up with a string to keep it in shape.
3. Chop the bones, put them in the stock-pot first, and the meat on top.

4. Then add the water and the salt, one ounce of salt to four quarts of water.
 5. Put on the fire, boil and skim.
 6. Add quickly a little cold water to accelerate rising of the scum.
 7. Add the vegetable previously prepared.
 8. Simmer gently four or five hours, according to quantity.
 9. Then take up meat and strain off stock.
- In removing the fat, one should use an iron spoon. It is not essential to continually remove the fat, unless the meat is very fat.

Teacher and Scholar.

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

Are Teachers a Non-progressive Class?

In the June number of World's Work, a city superintendent of schools makes this statement: "The rank and file of the teaching force, from the highest to the lowest positions, are non-progressive and non-studious. Few are close, thoughtful students in any line of education or of sound scholarship. This is just as true of a majority of university and college professors as it is of the common and graded school teachers. Such a condition can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that most persons who secure positions as teachers have reached their highest ambition, and are content to spend most of their time in merely holding what they have, as a way of living out their monotonous lives with the least annoyance and friction. They are satisfied if they draw their salaries. If they read, it is not the quality of reading that develops mental power or broadens or deepens the sources of knowledge. As much as many do is to read something of a fugitive nature in order to pass away the time, or, as they say, for recreation. Their reading is chiefly mental dissipation. To keep all the teachers of a system in the way of growth, or a continuously increasing state of knowledge, is one of the greatest problems connected with the profession. The dense ignorance displayed by the teaching fraternity on many subjects directly connected with their work is beyond ordinary comprehension, and can be only paralleled by their disinclination to make even an effort to learn more in any direction of knowledge or culture. Earnest workers are few indeed. Could we have five hundred thousand progressive, earnest, thinking teachers in the schools of North America, the next generation of men and women would stand on a far higher level, intellectually and morally, than we do to-day."

If this accusation is true in either the United States or Canada, it places the teachers, who, from the nature of their work, should be among the best informed people, in a very unenviable light, because the millions of children under their charge all, to a degree, and many entirely, depend on the schools for enlightenment, culture and inspiration to make their lives a success. No teacher has a right to assume that she is simply teaching for a higher grade or for a certain examination. Something of permanent value should be given the child while in her care. To do this requires constant study and thought, and we have no sympathy for teachers who rob their pupils of the best sources of their education by a failure to keep abreast of the times.

We believe that though the statement of this superintendent may be true in Canada in many cases of teachers who are simply making teaching a stepping-stone to something which they consider better, yet, among the men and women who are making teaching their profession, we are confident that, compared with the doctor, lawyer or other professional man, the teacher spends just as much study and thought in order to perform the high duties which fall to his lot. And this fidelity to duty on the part of teachers is having its effect on the public. City school boards now encourage, in a practical manner, the teacher who devotes her whole energy toward fitting herself for better work in the schoolroom. And, even in rural districts, ability has more influence than cheapness, for, in the end, the teacher who will have the greatest influence in shaping the lives of her pupils, in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which the future citizen will erect a superstructure of his own designing, which will serve him in whatever path the urging of necessity or the accident of environment may direct his after life, is now ardently sought after. These are considerations which are inducing many earnest teachers to remain in the profession, and Canada never had greater need of the services of such men and woman. Settlers are coming from every part of the globe, in every stage of enlightenment and culture. To so guide and direct the intellectual development of such a people toward the highest citizenship requires the services of teachers of the highest attainment.

Winnipeg.

RUSTICUS.

Children's Lunches.

Mothers, have you ever thought of the subject which this title suggests? The majority of the children attending the country school take their lunches with them, and, in too many cases, they are not given the consideration which they deserve. A thick slice or two of bread often does duty as a lunch. Fruit may be spread upon the bread, but, served in this way, it loses much of its flavor, and does not help to make the lunch enjoyable as it should do. I have frequently seen children with nothing to eat at noon but dry bread and butter, or bread with syrup spread upon it. Anyone who has eaten such a lunch will know what it means. The bread, the fruit and others things may all be of the best, but, not being tastily prepared, they form anything but an appetizing meal. Is it any wonder, then, that the child is careless about his manner of eating? He takes his food in his hands, bolts it down as quickly as possible, and is off to play, or, maybe, combines at once the operations of eating and playing. Now, all this is a fruitful source of dyspepsia and consequent lack of nutrition, which may cause the child endless trouble in after life.

Will you allow me to make a few suggestions? An old newspaper does not make a very good lunch basket, nor a neat one. A battered old tin pail is not much better. A neat lunch basket costs but little. Ham sandwich, with meat and bread cut very thin, are always relished. A small glass jar with a screw top will serve nicely to hold a little preserved fruit. A bottle of milk or tea, well diluted, should also be added. Do not use a newspaper to wrap a lunch in. A clean linen cloth will do much better, and it may be spread upon the desk, which will do nicely as a table. A little forethought will make the school lunch attractive, and you will see the result in the better health and better manners of the child.

W. J. Winnipeg.

Goin' Barefoot.

It's more fun goin' barefoot than anything I know,
There ain't a single 'nother thing that helps yer feelin's
so.
Some days I stay in muvver's room a gottin' in her
way;
An' when I've bothered her so much, she sez, "Oh,
run an' play!"
I say, "Kin I go barefoot?" En' she says, "If you
choose."
Nen I always want ter holler when I'm pullin' off my
shoes!
If y' often go round barefoot there's lots o' things to
know,—
Of how to curl yer feet on stones so they won't hurt
y' so,—
An' when the grass is stickley an' pricks y' at a touch,
Jest plunk yer feet down solid, an' it don't hurt half
so much.
I lose my hat mos' every day,
I wish I did my shoes,
Er else I wisht I was so poor I hadn't none to lose!

—Burgess Johnson, in Harper's Magazine.

Relation Between Education and Progress.

A careful study of the educational accomplishments of a people seems to show that the progress of a nation is in proportion to the number of its subjects who are not illiterate. In the three Slav countries, Russia, Servia and Roumania, 80 per cent. of their population are unable to read or write. In Spain, the number of illiterates is 65 per cent; Hungary, 43; Austria, 39; Ireland, 21; France and Belgium, each 14; Holland, 10; Canada, 9; England, 8; the white population of the United States, 8; Scotland, 7; Germany, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, each less than one per cent. Very naturally, the large number of immigrants arriving in Canada and the United States raises the percentage of illiterates in these two countries. The past few years has also shown that immigrants coming from countries which are not illiterate more quickly adapt themselves to new circumstances and in a very short time distance their illiterate neighbors from the old countries.

Winnipeg.

S. T. NEWTON.

Educational News.

The Dominion Educational Association will meet in Winnipeg next July. D. J. Goggin, M. A., of Toronto, the president of the association, is at present in the West completing arrangements for this monster gathering of teachers from the various Provinces. Winnipeg, being in the center of Canada, should prove an ideal convention city. Satisfactory railroad fares have been arranged. The programme will be issued early in January.

The Schoolmasters' Club, of Winnipeg, has been re-organized with Mr. A. Mackintyre as President, and Mr. F. J. J. Brown as Secretary.

The Normal School students held a very enjoyable conversazione on Friday evening, October 23rd. About 200 were present.

The Home Department of the Farmer's Advocate should be in the hands of every farm woman in the land. The greatest pains are being taken to make this department invaluable to every woman who is interested in household affairs.

Try to say this quickly
 "When blue brew Blue Ribbon Tea"



Pandora Range

DOES ITS WORK WHILE YOU DO YOURS

You do not have to constantly watch the "Pandora" range when cooking or baking. Arrange the fire, put on your pots and set the dampers—the range does the rest.

While dinner is cooking you can do your other work just the same as the woman in the picture, and know positively that your cooking is being done right.

The "Pandora" range is entirely new, and has many new features and devices for regulating the fire, extracting all the heat possible from the fuel consumed, and using the heat to the best advantage.

Special flue construction forces all the heat around the oven twice and directly under every pot-hole—only the smoke goes up the chimney.

Oven is roomy, ventilated, fitted with thermometer, lined with sheet steel, and is a perfect baker and a perfect cooker at the same time.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

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LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M.,
 75 Yonge Street, Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:

Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
 Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.
 Rev. John Potts, D. D., Victoria College.
 Rev. William Caven, D. D., Knox College.
 Rev. Father Teafy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.
 Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections; no publicity; no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

Don't fall into the notion that a man's weaknesses are the cause of his strength. Greeley was not great because he wrote a wretched hand, nor was Grant a great general because he smoked himself to death and was fairly fond of his liquid tanglefoot.

TRADE NOTES.

DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO.—Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" can write the above-mentioned company with every confidence of securing honest, business-like treatment. The firm does not hold out any fake inducements of any kind, but simply sells durable, well-constructed machines at fair prices.

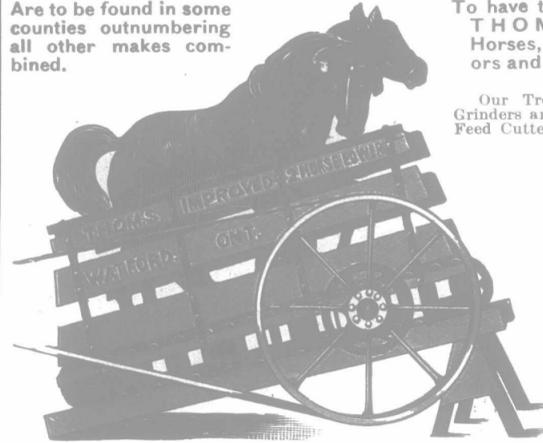
REMEDIES FOR LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.—It would be hard to find a better list of references as to a man's professional standing and personal integrity than that given by Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge St. Toronto, in his advertisement on another page. Do not fail to read it, and if at all interested, write at once. Consultation and correspondence are heartily invited. The Doctor's preparations stand unexcelled as healthful, safe and inexpensive home treatments for the quick and permanent cure of liquor and tobacco habits.

GOSSIP.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm—Mr. Robert Davies, Toronto, proprietor—advertises in this issue a carload of Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale, some of the mares being in foal to the noted prizewinning stallion, imported Lyon Macgregor, by Macgregor, dam by Lord Erskine, and grandam by Darnley. Lyon Macgregor was the champion stallion at the Canadian Horse Show at Toronto in the spring of 1900.

The Famous Watford Tread Powers

Are to be found in some counties outnumbering all other makes combined.



To have the best requires THOM'S Safety for Horses, Speed Governors and Steel Track.

Our Tread Powers, Grain Grinders and Blower Elevator Feed Cutters are used by Canada's best farmers. A fine lithograph hanger of Grain Grinder and Blower Elevator Silo Filler and Feed Cutter, and testimonials, free for the asking. If our machines are not already introduced in your neighborhood, write for our special inducement.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS, WATFORD, ONT.

Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T., The Western Implement Mfg. Co. Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA LANDS FOR SALE.

Lot No. 1—Hamiota	.....	All 17, 15, 23 W
" 2—Shoal Lake	.....	N.-W. 7, 16, 24 W
" 3—Shoal Lake	.....	S. 7, 16, 24 W
" 4—Birdie	.....	S.-E. 32, 16, 26 W
" 5—Birdie (Town)	.....	N.-E. 32, 16, 26 W
" 6—Portage la Prairie	.....	N.-E. 32, 16, 26 W
" 7—St. Andrew's	.....	S.-W. 1, S. 1, N.-W. 1, 4, 10, 5 W
" 8—St. Andrew's	.....	S.-E. 1, S. 1, N.-E. 1, 17, 15, 4 E
" 12—Macdonald	.....	N.-E. 20, S. 1, N.-W. 1, 21, 15, 4 E
" 13—Macdonald	.....	N.-W. 1, N. 1, S.-W. 1, 34, 8, 1 W
" 14—Macdonald	.....	N.-E. 1, 18, S. 1, S.-E. 1, 19, 9, 1 E
" 15—St. Francois Xavier	.....	S.-W. 1, 20, N. 1, N.-W. 1, 17, 9, 2 E
" 16—St. Francois Xavier	.....	S.-E. 1, 25, S. 1, N.-E. 1, 25, 11, 3 W
" 16—St. Francois Xavier	.....	S.-E. 1, 31, part S.-W. 1, 32, 11, 2 W

ALFRED BOYD, AGENT, TORONTO, CANADA.

TICKET OFFICE:



391 MAIN STREET

Through Tickets.

The Northern Pacific Railway have opened a New Ticket Office in Winnipeg, at 391 Main Street, with a full supply of tickets to all points

East, West and South

Including OCEAN TICKETS to

EUROPE, AUSTRALIA, CHINA, JAPAN
 AND
 CALIFORNIA WINTER RESORTS.

Pullman Sleepers. All Equipment First-class.

For Reservation of Berths, and tickets, apply to

R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agent, } 391 MAIN STREET,
 H. SWINFORD, General Agent, } WINNIPEG.
 C. S. FEE, General Passenger Ticket Agent, ST. PAUL.

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

EAST STEEL
 THE POPULAR
 Because they are easily and easily handled, handy man, proof, prevent the most economical shingles
 Either Galvanized
 Metallic Roofing
 Merrick, A
 Bannatyne Ave



Plowing

The Wonder Plow tacked to the beam depth and width of draft on horses; reliable you need not hold plowing. Ten-year-old soil. Agents want

The Western Implement Co. BOX 787, W.

Don't



child's fault. It is the fault of the kidneys. kidneys need strength. You can't afford to entail a lifetime of

DOAN'S KIDNEY

strengthen the kidneys. all trouble is at the kidneys. Mrs. E. Kidner, living at 499 Gray St. "My little daughter had weak kidneys. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. At Strong's drug store she has had no more trouble. I gladly recommend it because of the benefit from this medicine.

Minnedosa

HEREFORD CALVES
 HEAVY
 28 young bulls for sale
 sell bull calves cheap
 J. ROSS, Manager,

Mrs. Newlied—eggs for breakfast. Bridget—I can't egg in the house. Mrs. Newlied—an emelet. I like

FEED SCARCE?

We can help you out with the finest line of

FEED CUTTERS

on earth. All sizes. Also Grinders, Horse-powers, Jacks, Saws, Wheelbarrows, etc.

John Watson Mfg. Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES

THE POPULAR CHOICE

Because they can be quickly and easily laid by any handy man, are lightning proof, prevent fire, and are the most economically durable shingles made.

Either Galvanized or Painted.

Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

SOLD BY

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

GOSSIP.

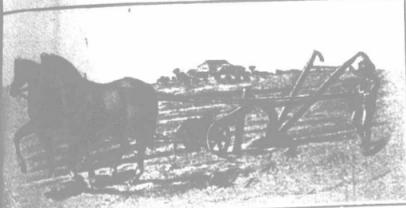
The Maples Farm herd of Hereford cattle, property of Mr. W. H. Hunter, importer and breeder, The Maples P. O., near Orangeville, Ont., on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., has, through the enterprise of its owner, taken a leading place in this grand breed of beef cattle in Canada, having won at the late Dominion Exhibition, at Toronto, nine out of the eleven first prizes in the class, including the sweepstakes silver medals for the best bull and best female, any age, and the first prize for the best herd, open to all, and for the best herd bred by exhibitor, also first for best four animals the progeny of one bull, for the get of his imported stock sire, Spartacus, winner of the championship at Toronto, 1902 and 1903, a grand representative of the breed, measuring well up to the standard of the most approved modern type. Parties desiring to purchase stock of this breed will do well to look up Mr. Hunter's advertisement and write him for prices or visit his farm and see his herd.

Write for Ambrose Kent & Son's Illustrated Catalogue

Showing hundreds of elegant articles in Jewelry, Silverware, Gift Goods, etc. It will show you how easy it is to make selection, and how economical it is to order by mail from us. We quote a few unmatched values:

- 3536 Handsome Pearl Brooch, 14 k. setting, - - - - - \$5 00
- 6591 Hair Brush and Comb, mounted in Sterling Silver, in case complete, - - - - - 7 50
- 4338 Ladies' Solid 14 k. Gold Watch, richly engraved, "A. Kent & Sons" movement, - - - - - 30 00
- 3979 Fine Diamond Solitaire Ring, - - - - - 50 00

156 AMBROSE KENT & SONS, LIMITED
YONGE ST. MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.
TORONTO.



Plowing Made Easy

The Wonder Plow Attachment can be attached to the beam of any plow; regulates depth and width of furrow; saves one-third draft on horses; relieves all labor of man, as you need not hold plow handles to do perfect plowing. Ten-year-old boy can plow in hardest soil. Agents wanted everywhere.

The Western Implement Manufacturing Co. LIMITED,
BOX 787, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Don't Chide the Children.



Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end.

Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says:

"My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF

HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

28 young bulls for sale, also a few females. Will sell bull calves cheap if taken at weaning time.

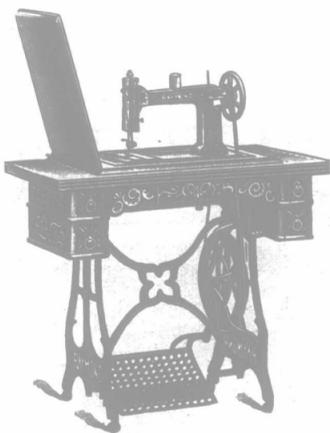
J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.

Mrs. Newliwed—Bridget, we'll have fried eggs for breakfast, and—

Bridget—I can't, mum, there's not an egg in the house.

Mrs. Newliwed—Well, then, just make an omelet. I like that better, anyway.

RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES.



The New Raymond Drop-head is a perfect beauty.

It will do all kinds of sewing perfectly, and is a very quiet and easy runner. So simple that a child can sew on it.

Beautifully finished in golden quarter-cut oak.

The Raymond has been giving satisfaction for over forty years.

See your local agent or write for circulars to

JOS. A. MERRICK,
Winnipeg, Man.



AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White Pine Timbers in the following townships, berths and areas, namely:

IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—The Townships of HUTTON, CREWELMAN, PARKIN, AYLMER, MACKELGAN, MCCARTHY, MERRICK, MULLOCK (part of), FRENCH (part of), STEWART, LOCKHART (part of), GAREW (part of), OSBORNE (part of), HAMBELL and FIELDS (part of);

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Berths Nos. 195 and 201, the Townships of RITCHNER and ROBERTS and Block "W," near Onaping Lake;

IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—Berths G19, G21, G23, G29 and G38, and the following Berths with the right to cut and remove the pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar: G4, G6, G17, G18, G24, G25, G26, G27, G28, G33, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G42, G43, Berths Nos. S1, S2, S3 and S4, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of DECEMBER, 1903, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of sale and information as to areas and lots and concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at OTTAWA, SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR, RAT PORTAGE and FORT FRANCES.

E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner Crown Lands, DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, July 29, 1903.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, WAWANESA, MANITOBA

Increase
In Business
during
1902,
\$1,158,276

Alex. Naismith, A. F. Kempton, C. D. Kerr,
President. Sec. Manager. Treasurer.
Assets over Liabilities,
April 15, 1902, over \$78,800.00
Number of Farmers Members, over 7,100.
Amount of Insurance in Force,
Over \$6,600,000.00

Farmers

Here are six reasons why it will pay you to insure your property in the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

OWNED and OPERATED BY FARMERS
STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the farmers, for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims is paid by the company, not by insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on live stock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

SIXTH—That this is the largest Agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior, and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction to the farmers.

For Further Information Write the Secretary-Manager.

Members are only liable for the unpaid portion of their premium notes. No liability where cash is paid.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Monuments

The Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works, of Brandon, Manitoba, carry the largest stock of Finished Work and Raw Material in Western Canada. Two large carloads of the celebrated "True Blue Marble" from Vermont have arrived and "still there's more to follow."

This firm has a reputation for square dealing with their customers.

Write for estimates and special designs.

BE SURE You are dealing with **SOMERVILLE'S** STEAM MARBLE WORKS before you place your order.

Valuable Premiums

Given for Obtaining New Subscribers to the Weekly FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Only \$1.50 for the balance of this year and all of 1904.

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE

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

Manufactured by Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One of These Knives.

START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND

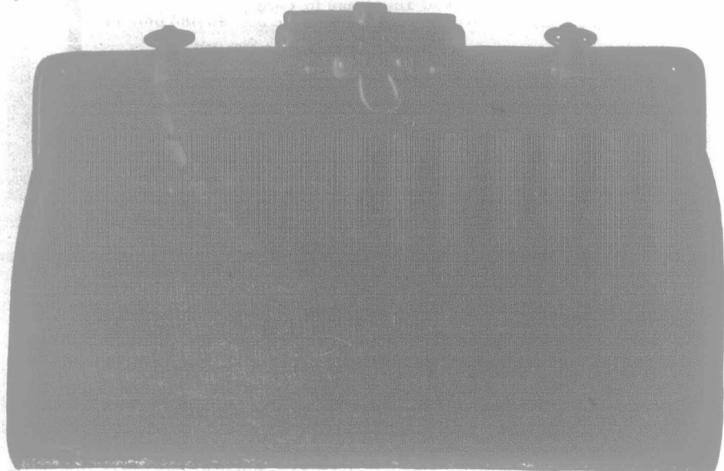
New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers

TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

Lady's Hand - bag.

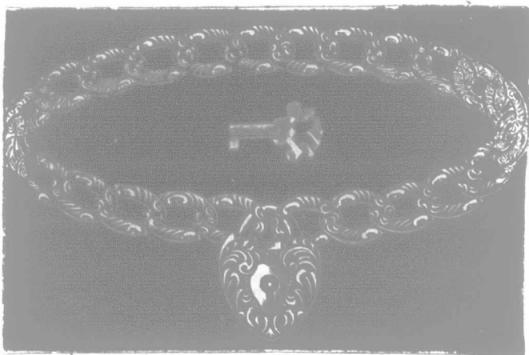


SIZE, 4½ x 7½ inches.

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

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet: Silver Filled

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

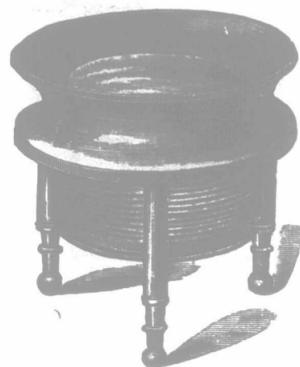


Our Self-Binder

HANDY, DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE. Made to contain the 24 issues of the year. We will forward this Binder, postpaid, to anyone sending us the names of two new subscribers and \$3.00.

THE NAME OF SENDER DOES NOT COUNT. NEW

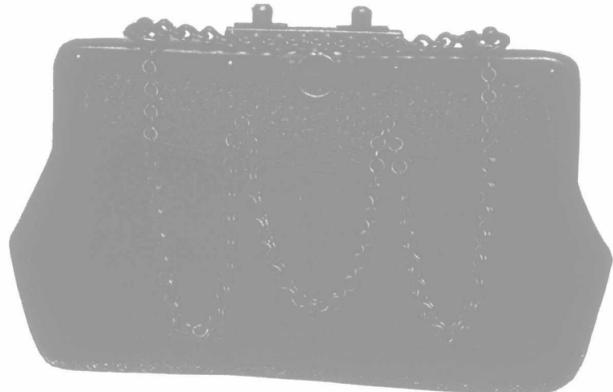
THE MICROSCOPE



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

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

Lady's Wrist - bag.



SIZE, 3½ x 6 INCHES.

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

BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY NEW NAMES.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE FOR FULL YEAR EACH.

THE WM. WELD COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



Half 5



Cut t



The farmer's the available

A BOOK SOILING SOILING

VETERI pag VETERI book THE ST 60 e HORSE LIGHT HEAVY CATTLE SHEEP PIGS- THE D WEDS LIVE S

AGRIC AGRIC CHEMI FARMY SUCCES

THE B MILK A TESTIN DAIRY

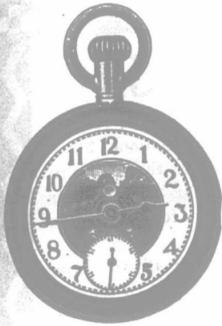
HOW TO C those obtain

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THE V

PREMIUMS

We have again arranged, on most favorable terms, to offer our present subscribers the following premiums—all extra good value and genuine quality—for sending new subscriptions to the Farmer's Advocate. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50, from date same is received to end of 1904, including all special issues, Christmas Numbers, etc. Begin at once and earn one or more of the useful and attractive premiums named below. Sample copies will be mailed upon application. It is stated after each premium named the number of new subscribers required to obtain it. Cash to accompany order in every case.



Half Size.



Ladies' Watches.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement, engraved, plain or engine-turned case, and stem winder. 10 new subscribers; selling price, \$3.50.

No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement, very finely timed, and stem wind. 15 new subscribers; selling price, \$11.50.

No. 3.—Lady's regular size, hunting case, 14 karat, gold filled, guaranteed to wear for 25 years, and genuine Elgin 7-jewelled nickel movement, stem wind and stem set. 23 new subscribers; selling price, \$17.

Gents' Watches.

No. 4.—American nickel, open-face boy's watch, absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction. For 2 new subscribers; selling price, \$1.25.

No. 5.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. For 4 new subscribers; selling price \$3.25.

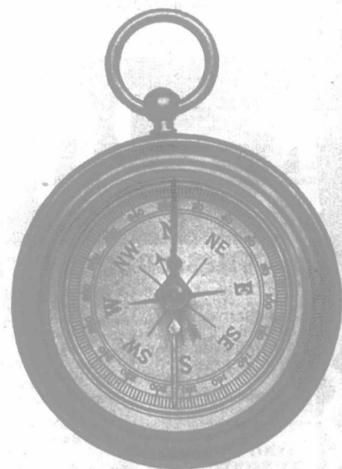
No. 6.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 7 jewelled nickle movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. For 14 new subscribers; selling price, \$15.

No. 7.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 15-jewelled nickel movement, same case as No. 3. 30 subscribers; selling price, \$20.

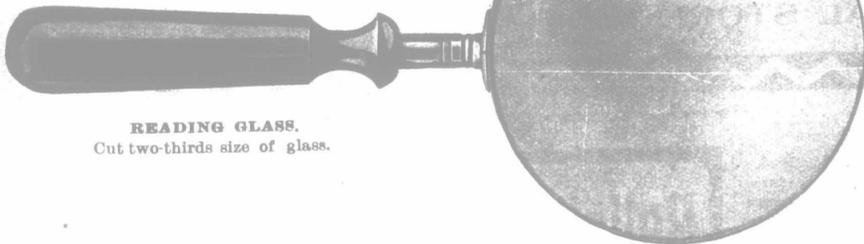
The Brass Band Harmonica, finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. For 1 new subscriber. Cash price, 50c.

Mariner's Compass (two inches in diameter), nickel plated; ring attachment for convenient carrying. 1 new subscriber. Cash price, 50c.

Reading Glass, powerful lens, nickel mounted. 1 new subscriber. Cash price, 50c.



Each new subscription must be for full year. This applies to all premiums.



READING GLASS.
Cut two-thirds size of glass.



FARM BOOKS.

The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over the available first-class works on agricultural subjects, and have selected the best. See below for prices and how to obtain them.

SOIL AND CROP.

A BOOK ON SILAGE.—Woll. 125 pages. \$1.00.
SOILING, SILAGE, AND BARN CONSTRUCTION.—F. S. Peer. 247 pages. \$1.00.
SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO.—Shaw. 366 pages. \$1.50.

LIVE STOCK.

VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE OWNERS.—M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. 828 pages. \$4.00.
VETERINARY ELEMENTS.—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. \$1.50. A practical book for stockmen and agricultural students.
THE STUDY OF BREEDS (CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE).—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages; 60 engravings. \$1.50.
HORSE BREEDING.—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50.
LIGHT HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 226 pages. \$1.00.
HEAVY HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 219 pages. \$1.00. } Vinton Series.
CATTLE—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 270 pages. \$1.00.
SHEEP—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 232 pages. \$1.00.
PIGS—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.
THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.—Stewart. 371 pages. \$1.75.
FEEDS AND FEEDING.—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.
LIVE STOCK ALMANAC.—Handsomely bound. 75 cents. Paper cover, 40 cents.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.—C. C. James. 200 pages. 30 cents.
AGRICULTURE.—Storer. 1,875 pages, in three volumes. \$6.00.
CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM.—Warrington. 183 pages. \$1.00.
FARMYARD MANURE.—Aikman. 65 pages. 50 cents.
SUCCESSFUL FARMING.—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid.

DAIRYING.

THE BOOK OF THE DAIRY.—Fleischmann. 330 pages. \$2.75.
MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Wiss. 230 pages. \$1.00.
TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00.
DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.—Mrs. E. M. Jones. 50 cents.

POULTRY.

POULTRY CRAFT.—Robinson. \$2.00.
FARM POULTRY.—Watson. 241 pages. \$1.25.
ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING.—Cypher. 146 pages. 50 cents.
AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION.—Pierce. 278 pages. \$1.00.

APIARY.

THE HONEYBEE.—Langstroth. 621 pages. \$1.50.

FRUIT, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLE GARDENING.—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25.
FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM.—Rexford. 175 pages. 50 cents.
HORTICULTURIST'S BIBLE BOOK.—Bailey. 313 pages. 75 cents.
SPRAYING CROPS.—Weed.—50 cents.
AMATEUR FRUIT-GROWING.—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches; 134 pages, with numerous fly-leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated. 50 cents.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

THE STORY OF THE PLANTS.—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40 cents.
THE STUDY OF ANIMAL LIFE.—J. A. Thomson. 376 pages. \$1.75.
INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS.—Saunders. 426 pages. \$2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOME PHYSICIAN AND CYCLOPEDIA OF MEDICINE.—By seven eminent physicians, aided by specialists. 1,300 pages; illustrated. Cloth, \$4.75; leather, \$6.75.
LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. \$1.50.
BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED.—Neltje Blanchan. 360 pages. \$2.25.
CARPENTERS and JOINERS' HANDBOOK. 75 cents.
AMERICAN TANNER.—Briggs.—25 cents.
TAXIDERM.—Haslwick.—50 cents.
GINSENG.—Kains.—50 cents.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS.—We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as premiums to those obtaining new yearly subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" according to the following scale:

Books valued at 50c. and under for 1 new subscriber.
Books valued over \$1.00 and up to \$1.50 for 3 new subscribers.
Books valued over \$2.00 and up to \$2.50 for 5 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$4. 8 new subscribers.
Books valued over 50c. and up to \$1.00 for 2 new subscribers.
Books valued over \$1.50 and up to \$2.00 for 4 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$2.75 for 6 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$6.00 for 12 new subscribers.

We can furnish any of the above books at the regular retail price, which is given opposite the title of the book. By a careful study of the above list, any farmer can choose a select list of books suited to his needs, and for a small outlay in cash, or effort in obtaining new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate," secure the nucleus of a useful library.

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



MY PIGS AT 5 MONTHS OF AGE WEIGH 250 LBS.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. DELL ROY, O., Sept. 24, 1903.
 GENTLEMEN:—I am showing a herd of Berkshire hogs that I have fed "International Stock Food" from the time they came, and I am a winner in the show ring. I have pigs that came in April that weigh 250 lbs. each. I sold one pig just nine weeks old that weighed 86 lbs. Its mother was fed "International Stock Food" three times per day after the pigs were four days old. I fed her "International Stock Food" six weeks before she had her pigs.
 I have a herd of short-horn cattle that I fed "International Stock Food" to all the year around, and it paid me big. I fed it to my ewes and lambs with the best results. To make a long story short, I can't nor won't be without it. I recommend "International Stock Food" to all breeders of fine stock.
 Very respectfully,
 CLARK GAMBLE.

We own "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 600 acres. We feed "International Stock Food" every day to all our Wagon Grazing Stallions, Dan Farms, 1:50, Duncan 2:00, and Roy Wilkes 2:00; and also to our Young Stallions, Blood Hares, Colts, Wagon Horses, Cattle and Hogs. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it

increases the appetite, Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that such animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It will make your Calves, Colts or Pigs grow amazingly and will keep them healthy. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human System. You insist on eating the following medicinal ingredients with your Own food at every meal: Table Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine, Table Pepper is a powerful stimulating

tonic, Table Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Table Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper and Over One Million Progressive Farmers and Stockmen. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that dis-

ease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World, and has the Largest Sale ever known. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of failure. We Refer You To Any Bank Or Wholesale House in Minneapolis. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations now on the market! No Chemist can separate and name all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use in our preparations. Any Chemist or Manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignoramus or a falsifier. Imitations Are Always Inferior. Insist On Having The Genuine And You Will Always Obtain Paying Results.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on it. Size of book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. They are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. It Contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and scientific and better than you can obtain in any other book regardless of price.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED
 WE WILL MAIL ONE COPY OF THIS BOOK TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, With Postage Prepaid, If You Will Write Us At Once, letter or postal card, and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:
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 2nd.—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU?
 Address At Once... **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,**
 ALSO FACTORY AT **TORONTO, CAN., No. 4 South Bay Street.** **MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.**



Worth \$5.00 FOR ONLY \$2.98

Send us your name and address and nearest Express Office and we will send you this latest style elegant Fur Scarf by Express. When you receive it, if you don't say that it is the most elegant Scarf you have ever seen, and that you have no doubts about its cost in buying from us, return it at our expense. This handsome Fur Scarf retails at from \$5.00 to \$8.00. It is 57 inches long and 6 inches wide, made of specially selected Pearl Russian Hare, (fur on both sides) ornamented with a handsome neck chain to fasten it with. Under ordinary conditions it will give 10 years of satisfactory wear. This long Cluster Scarf is one of the season's most popular styles. Nothing similar to this has ever been sold at anything like our price. It is undoubtedly the greatest value ever offered in this line. \$2.98 is our Special Introductory Price for a few weeks only, so do not delay in ordering. Remember, you run no risk. We send the Scarf for your free examination and if it is not perfect, you return it at our expense. **Johnston & Co., Dept. 3328 Toronto**

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS
 Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch).
 Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 108829, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. **W. H. HUNTER, THE MAPLES F. O., Near Orangeville, Ont.**

LORNE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS, OXFORDS and STANDARD-BREDS.
 We now offer possibly the best 2-year Wildbrino colt in breeding and quality in Ontario. Young stock for sale. Address: **A. McKillop & Sons, West Lorne, Ont.**

GOSSIP.
 Mr. James Dalgety, of Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., importers of Clydesdales and Hackneys, writes: "Please change my advertisement in your paper for next issue, and say I have a large lot of extra good stallions and fillies just landed, and most of the fillies served by prizewinning sires. Will be on sale at Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on and after Wednesday, Nov. 4th."

J. W. Robinson, the Kansas horseman, gave some advice the other day to the Iowa agricultural students, saying:
 "Boys, I suppose a good many of you expect to be farmers. Let me give you some advice from my own experience. When you start farming, no matter if you are a renter, get two fine mares, two fine cows, two fine sows and two of the best hens you can buy. They will cost a good deal more than scrubs, but the difference in a few years will be immense. Sell their male progeny and keep the female. The male progeny will bring you as much as the whole product of cheaper stock, and in a few years the female portion will produce enough to buy you a farm, and then another farm."

Wide-Metal Wheels TIRE METAL WHEELS FOR WAGONS
 Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width of tire. Are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON.**

With metal wheels, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry four to five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both Wheels and Wagons. **Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., ORILLIA, ONT.**

Reliable Goods in All Lines

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

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

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

TO RENT ANNANDALE STOCK FARM TILSONBURG.

The managers of the above farm have decided to offer this splendid property for rent.

The farm, which consists of 300 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with 200 acres of adjacent pasture land, is one of the most thoroughly-equipped in Canada.

A few features are: Large brick barn with basement stables, capable of accommodating 175 head of cattle. Piggery, in which 700 hogs can be easily handled. Silos which will hold 300 tons of ensilage. Steam power for cutting feed and ensilage. Creamery ready for business. Good chance for milk route, as farm is located three blocks from centre of town. Running spring water in all yards and in buildings.

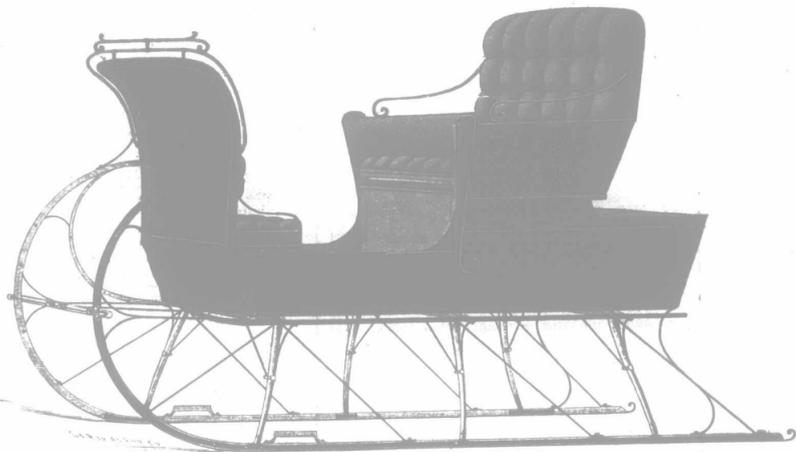
For further particulars address: **THE TILLSON ESTATE.**

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

Selected, Seasoned, Second-Growth Hickory

GEARS, BENT KNEES AND RUNNERS under all the celebrated

WM. GRAY & SONS



STRATHCONA.

Cutters and Sleighs

Which gives them exceptional value over other makes.
All these cutters have removable lazybacks.

THE DISPLAY

of Wm. Gray & Sons at the 1903 Toronto Industrial Exhibition had the proud distinction of being the



**FINEST EVER
SEEN IN
AMERICA.**



NORTHERN BEAUTY.

EVERYBODY KNOWS

that the best heavy sleighs, with selected white oak runners, are made by the

BAIN WAGON WORKS.

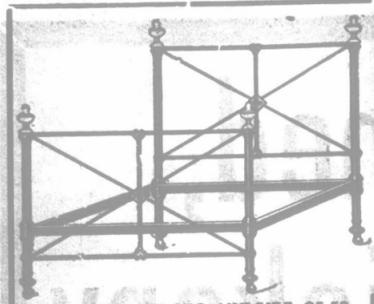
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR BOTH
THESE LINES,

WINNIPEG.

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



IRON BEDS LIKE CUT, ANY SIZE, \$5.50.

Going to Furnish a Home This Fall?

Or perhaps it is only a new PARLOR SUITE, or your dining-room or bedroom?

NO MATTER WHICH.

If it is in the furniture line we are here "WITH THE GOODS," and want a chance to figure on your order.

WRITE US.

Your wants we will answer quick, and send you cuts and prices.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR ABOUT US.

All goods packed carefully, free of charge.

SCOTT FURNITURE COMPANY,

THE WIDE-AWAKE,

276 Main St., WINNIPEG.

SPRING CHICKENS WANTED.

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

FOR SALE:

Indian Games and Golden Wyandottes. Two diplomas, 5 first prizes Winnipeg Industrial; also Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and fancy Pigeons. Will sell cheap to make room for winter. Write

S. LING, 128 River Ave., WINNIPEG.

Mammoth Pekin Ducks

Pick of the season's output. Ready to ship now. Correspondence solicited.

Virden Duck Yards

MENLOVE & THICKENS, (Successors to J. F. C. Menlove) VIRDEN, MAN. Agents for Cyphers Incubator, Brooders & Supplies.

IT'S AN ACTUAL FACT

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

Music

Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books

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

Whaley, Royce & Co. LIMITED.

356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

PURE TAMWORTH SWINE AND BRAHMA FOWLS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE: A litter of 8 pigs, of both sexes, 9 weeks old; also a litter 6 weeks old; all strong, thriving pigs of true Tamworth type; prices from \$5 upward. Brahma fowls and eggs always on sale. Write or call. LEWIS S. HUTCHISON, Neepawa, Man.

YORKSHIRES!

CHOICE SOWS ON HAND, got by Bellevue Major, O. L. Chance 3rd and Oak Lodge Gamberter II, diploma boar at the Brandon Fair, 1903. The best boar and stock-getter in the Province.

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Manitoba.

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

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

HOMER BANK FARM OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale;

PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspond invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE,

Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

Tamworth Swine and Barred Rock-Fowl

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

A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa.

UTOPIA BERN. AND POULTRY FARM

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

Lakeside Herd of Large

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prize-winners at Winnipeg.

Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars fit for service; sows in pig fit to breed. Also a number of young pigs of both sexes. Pairs supplied unrelated. Also 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, a rich dark red, grand n of Royal Sailor (imp.). Watts' famous stock bull. Price, \$150 if taken at once. A snap. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale. JAMES M. EWENS Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to United States. Turning Brands to order. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

A. B. GAIL, 499 Main Street, Winnipeg.

ALBERTA LAND AGENCY OKOTOKS, ALBERTA.

For bargains in South Alberta lands, also loans and insurance, address

WM. E. MCLEOD, OKOTOKS, ALBERTA.

GOSSIP.

A branch office of the Frost & Wood Mfg. Co. is being opened in Calgary, Alta.

All the money in all the world is not worth the ability to enjoy plain food, dreamless slumber and ability to work.

Overwork kills some, but worry drives thousands to worse than death.

Work faithfully and industriously, but call a halt when you begin to fret and worry. Something is out of gear.

"You can't judge a man by de 'mount of noise he makes," said Uncle Eben. "De locomotive engineer is doin' his easies' work when he's ringin' de bell an' blowin' de whistle."—[Washington Star.

You cannot pray to your Father while you are figuring on preying on your brother.

It makes all the difference whether doubt is your terminus or but a station on your track.

Volume XIII. of the American Galloway Herdbook has been received from R. W. Park, Chicago, Secretary of the Galloway Association. It is a 400-page book, and contains pedigrees from 20994 to 23000.

The latest book to come to our table is Vol. XII. of the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook, of which H. Wade, Toronto, is Secretary. It is a well-bound volume of over 400 pages, being nearly twice the size of anything previously issued. It includes stallions from number 3133 to 3723, and mares from number 3301 to 4221. The proceedings of the last annual meeting, held in Toronto, are also included, making altogether a very useful book that ought to be in the hands of all pure-bred horse breeders.

Mr. A. B. Montgomery, Assa., writes, in reference to the photo of his Holstein cattle which appeared in the October 5th issue of the "Advocate," as follows:

"The bull, Chief Teake De Kol, is two years old, bred by James Glennie, of Longburn, Man.; dam Daisy Teake's Queen, the great show cow; sire Chief Mercedes De Kol, imported from the United States. This bull won first, at five of the leading shows in 1903. The only place that he was turned down was for the diploma at Winnipeg. The cow is Lady Akkrum Abbecker, sire Colanthus Abbecker 2nd, a Toronto winner; dam Lady Akkrum 3rd. This cow was a winner at the shows last year as three-year-old, including the dairy test at Brandon and Indian Head. This year, being dry, she stood fourth in Winnipeg in a class of seven. This pair, with a number of younger animals, and a herd of Yorkshire pigs, also three Berkshire pigs, won more prizes than any other in the West, viz., 110 cash prizes and five diplomas in Edmonton, Calgary, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon in 1903."

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

T. M. Campbell, manager of Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., recently gave the "Advocate" a call. For the International Show, at Chicago, twelve Galloways have been entered, consisting of an aged bull, two yearlings, three bull calves and the balance females. A small herd was exhibited at Chicago from this farm last year with good success.

TRADE NOTE.

RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES have now been in existence 42 years, and their usefulness is attested by the general satisfaction of the great number now in the homes of this country. Their piano finish and golden quarter-cut oak machine is an ornament to any household. Attention is directed to the Raymond Mfg. Co.'s advertisement in another column. The same firm also manufactures the well-known National Cream Separator.



BABY'S OWN SOAP

used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.

No other Soap is just as Good. 034 ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Lfrs. MONTREAL.

Herefords, Herefords

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

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.



ROBT. SINTON

Stillwater Farm, Regina

Breeder and importer of

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

My cows are bred to such well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfect'n Majestic and Java. Car of choice young bulls for sale.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.

BONNIE BRAE STOCK FARM.

Fifteen bulls, from one \$125 to \$200 to two years old, from All American registered. Also some choice females to select from. Only the best strains kept. Right breeding, coupled with individual quality and substance, being the motto. Farm situated 1 1/2 miles west of Lacombe.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

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



INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head.

Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

FOR SALE

AT

Qu'Appelle Valley Stock Farm,

A number of choice young

DURHAM BULLS

of splendid breeding.

"QUALITY" OUR MOTTO.

JOSEPH GLENN, - INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

H. W. AYERS, HONEY GROVE, WIS.

Breeder of the celebrated Brown Swiss cattle and Tamworth swine. Cattle hardy, vigorous grand milkers and fine beefers.

Correspondence solicited. Bulls and heifers for sale.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Paid-up Capital, \$8,700,000. Rest, \$3,000,000

One hundred and four Branches throughout Canada and the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates.

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T. M. Turnbull, Mgr.
ELGIN, Man.
G. H. Horne, Mgr.
ELKHORN, Man.
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GILBERT PLAINS, Man.
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GRANDVIEW, Man.
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Address any of the above Managers for Maps and Reliable Information concerning his locality.

REMITTANCES TO EUROPE.

Drafts issued payable at all points in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

FARMERS' NOTES DISCOUNTED, SALES NOTES COLLECTED AND A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BANKING BY MAIL.

Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD ST., E. C. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CAN.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Ayrshires, Yorkshires, B. Minorcas for sale. A number of boars fit for service. Young sows ready to breed, from September litters. Pairs supplied not akin; all of the best type and quality. Prices reasonable.
W. HARDY, Roland, Man.

HOME FARM HERD
Headed by COLANTHA 4TH'S LAD. Official test of three nearest dams, 25.1 lbs of butter in seven days. Herd numbers 125 head.
BEST FAMILIES REPRESENTED. Special prices on six or eight bulls of serviceable age. W. B. BARNEY & CO., Hampton, Ia.

POPULAR BLUFFS RANCH.
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.
Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings. Best office, Pine Lake. RR. station, Red Deer.
O. H. CROCKER & SON.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS & BERKSHIRES
One-d-up, blocky April bull calf for sale. First-prize winner, Winnipeg and Mossomin. A few young pigs left.
F. J. COLLYER,
Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assa.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLED.
I have for sale on my farm 3 yearling bulls; 2 five-year-old cows, 5 three-year-old heifers, due to calve in September. These animals were all imported from noted prize-winning herds.
JOHN R. GARDEN, ELLISBORO P. O. Station—Wolseley.



Clip Your Sheep and Ship Your Wool direct to us.
We pay the top price for consignments, whether large or small. Shipping tags and books furnished on application. Write for quotations.
WARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon, Man., Tanners and Dealers in Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, Etc.

GALLOWAYS:
Bulls and heifers for sale.
APPLY TO
T. M. CAMPBELL,
"HOPE FARM,"
St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

The Olive Branch Flocks and Herds.
Galloway Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Angora Goats.
200 head cattle. Special price on bulls in carload lots. 200 rams for fall trade. 100 Angora goats for sale.
E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

D. FRASER & SONS
EMERSON, MAN.
Breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire Berkshire, Tex worth and Poland-China pigs.

FOR SALE: 3 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS
Rising two and three years old, and mare with foal. All registered stock.
WM. FOSTER & SON, HUMBER, ONT.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM
140 Shorthorns in Herd.
Stock bulls. Challenge = 3462 =, dam Missie (112) (in p.), and Royal sailor = 36820 =, bred by W. Wait, Ontario. **FOR SALE:** 25 young bulls and females of all ages.
JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

SHORTHORNS
Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prize-winning herd of
J. & E. BOLTON,
OKOTOKS, ALTA.

FOR SALE. McLAUGHLIN GASOLINE ENGINE. 5-horse power, \$195. In use less than six months.
BURROWS, 621 William St., Winnipeg

GOSSIP.

At the Photographer's.—"Have I the pleasant expression you need?" (Voice from underneath the cloth): "Perfectly, sir." "Then let her go quick, governor; it hurts my face."

Brown—"Why do you want me to pay in advance? Are you afraid I won't bring the horse back?" Liveryman—"No, no; not at all. But, you see, the horse might come back without you."

It is reported that a young married man, of Golconda, wrapped in the greatest excitement, flew to the telegraph office of his town, and wired his wife's relatives a happening as follows: "Twins to-day, more to-morrow."

W. B. Barney, Home Farm, Hampton, Iowa, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" as follows: "We have recently sold from the Home Farm herd Holstein-Friesians a carload, seventeen head, to go to H. Renaud, Alhambra, Arizona. Aaggie Lad Colantha, the yearling bull we showed with such success at the different State fairs, went to head this herd. The cows and heifers were a fine lot, many of them being sired by our herd bulls, Jewel of Home Farm and Colantha 4th's Lad. Few herds of this breed can send out a bunch of this size and not be left short-handed. We still have over one hundred head left. The use of bulls of this breed will be of immense benefit in grading up your stock and making profitable dairy cows."

TRADE NOTES.

A CHANGE has been announced in the personnel of the Beeman Mfg. Co., Winnipeg and Minneapolis, in which Mr. F. W. Aigner, Brackenzie, Minn., takes a half interest in the concern, under the new title of the Beeman-Aigner Mfg. Co. With a greatly increased capital, this company will be in a position to extend their business very largely. Their chemical fire engines are steadily increasing in popularity, Prince Albert being the last town to give an order.

ORDERING BY MAIL FROM W. A. MURRAY & CO., TORONTO.—There is no substantial reason whatever why the people of this great Canadian Northwest should not enjoy all the advantages which the gigantic stocks and tremendous buying powers of a thoroughly-equipped and perfectly-appointed departmental store like W. A. Murray's, Toronto, Ont., has to offer. State your wants to this old reliable retail house and they will fulfil them to the letter. If you desire samples, ask for them and they'll be cheerfully forwarded, and if it's a catalogue, prices, or, in fact, particulars of any kind that stand in the way of your dealing with them, request these too, and they, as well, will reach your home or place of business without delay. The mails are absolutely certain, and the Company itself, with a trained staff of clerks to look after out-of-town orders, cannot be surpassed for courteous treatment of its customers and faithful attendance to their smallest wishes. Their stock includes an array of dependable merchandise that challenges comparison. You cannot fail to be pleased with any purchases made from them. In this issue a garment that will appeal to our women readers, because of its economical price and staunch goodness, is honestly advertised. If you have any intention, whatever, of buying it, or any other article of home or domestic use, a letter will enable you to profit by the combination of cheapness and good service which such an establishment, with its immense facilities and large capital, commands.
In Ontario and the East, W. A. Murray & Co.'s name has become inseparably linked with the best qualities that go to make up the highest form of public confidence and goodwill. That this enviable reputation will soon possess the entire West as well is a foregone conclusion.
Don't fail to read the advertisement, and better still, don't fail to write.

Good News to Stock Owners
Just the information that you must have to successfully treat Fistula, Foll Evil, Sweeney, Knee-Sprung, Curb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone and all blemishes hard or soft, also Lump Jaw in cattle.

Bone Spavin Ringbone Lump Jaw

Certain and inexpensive methods fully described in our two big booklets, which we send free if you have a case to treat. Over 100,000 farmers rely upon these same methods. Write for the booklets.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Water Basins



EIGHT TALKS ON THE "WOODWARD." TALK FIVE.
Do you know that **SWILLING IS BAD** for milk cows, especially in winter. Your cattle cannot possibly do it with a "WOODWARD" BASIN. Just a little, and that "little" often. Sound logic.

Write Us.
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
TORONTO, Limited.
Manitoba Agents: Manitoba Pump Company, Brandon, Manitoba.

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.
Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
For sale. Some of the best young cows and heifers, mostly of the Isabella family. Young stock sired by Calhoun and President. It will pay any person wanting good blood and breeding stock to see these animals.
MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitou, Man.
F. A. BROWN, Maa., Box 1.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.
Stock bull, Manitoba Duke (34138), 4 years old, bred by Jas. A. Owers, Shakespeare, Ont. A thick-fleshed, level built; price, \$151. Also several younger ones, well bred and individually strong.
A. F. HOLE, Minnedosa, Man.

FOR SALE CHEVALIER -45931-
Red bu'l, culved November 7th, 1902; got by Lord Stanley 25th -29247-; dam Christabel -35884-. For information as to breeding, price, etc., write to
WALTER JAMES & SONS ROSSER MAN.
No Yorkshires for sale at present.

RIVERBIDGE FARM SHORTHORN CATTLE; Strong, sound Stamp (imp.) and 12 bull calves for sale, also a few females. A. A. TITUS, NAPIKKA, MAN. Two miles from station.

FOREST HOME FARM
CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. ROCKS.
We have a grand lot of young bulls, from 6 to 20 months old, out of thick, heavy richly-bred dams, sired by Robbie O'Day, Manitoba Chief, and Golden Standard; as fine a lot as we ever had to select from; some choice show animals, also cows and heifers. Sows, all ages, bred and ready to breed; spring and fall cows; at right prices. A beautiful lot of B. P. Rock cockerels. Roland, C. N. R.; Carman, C. P. R.
ANDREW GRASMAN, Prop., Comberby P. O.

PINE RUST STOCK FARM.
Scottish Shorthorns
Headed by Glde Count = 3002 =. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweep take bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand messy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. **ROBT PAGE**
Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station

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

**"The truth,
the whole truth
and nothing but
the truth"**
in time telling means
the time as told by the
**ELGIN
WATCH**
Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers
have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an
illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Lew W. Cochran, of Crawfordsville, Ind., whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: "The season for buying stallions being now at hand, many who are expecting to buy a horse are pondering over what to buy, trying to decide what will pay best, what breed is best qualified to give the best results in their locality? Shall we buy a native-bred or an imported horse?"

"The American-bred horse, as a rule, is just as good an individual as the imported horse. Is there any reason why he should not be? The climate in the greater part of America is favorable for breeding, and the food supply is better, because we have a larger variety than in Europe. This is especially true in comparing our horses with those raised in France. The imported horse may have a little more weight and size with a larger measurement of bone, but the native-bred has a cleaner, better quality of bone, with sounder limbs and greater thriftiness. They are also large enough, many weighing more than 2,000 pounds. Some say the imported horses get more ribbons. This may be true, but there are other reasons than general superiority. That there are more imported prize-winners is because there are ten importers to one good breeder. This fall, in the shows at the largest State Fairs, my American-bred Percheron stallion, Medoc, weighing 2,200, won highest honors in the aged class. At four shows, I won 54 first prizes and 23 seconds on 16 head of horses, all native bred, and all but three of my own breeding. This shows that the native-bred horse can be just as good, and better, than the imported horse. Another important point is favor of the native-bred horse is that he can be bought for from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. less than the foreign horse. Also in nine cases out of ten he will be a surer foal-getter."

"At the Missouri State Fair, this fall, on 16 head of Percheron, Shire and Hackney horses, I won 15 firsts and 3 seconds. At Iowa State Fair, I won 11 firsts and 3 seconds, and never before, in the history of the Iowa State Fair, had such a lot of draft horses been entered, there being 47 entries in the aged Percheron class. It was the largest show ever in America. There, Medoc took first in the aged Percheron class over imported horses that have been winners in many great shows. At Minnesota State Fair, I won 17 firsts and 5 seconds, on 16 head, in the best show of draft horses ever seen at Minnesota State Fair, 566 horses being shown. At Wisconsin State Fair, I won 12 firsts and 9 seconds, showing against horses that were fresh, while mine had been on the road for several weeks, and many had the shipper's fever, so were not in good show shape. At the Indiana, Ohio, New York State fairs and the International, at Chicago, last year, on 18 head, I won 178 prizes, grand sweepstakes and gold medals. This year I have more good first-class horses for sale than ever before, and am prepared to sell as good as there is in America, and at prices below competition, because I own my own stock farm of 500 acres, which produces corn, oats, hay and blue grass in abundance, and raise

**LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.
Shorthorns
FOR SALE.**

I am offering my whole herd for sale. In this offering there is that grand stock bull, **Clan McKay (imp.)**; **Empress of India (imp.)**, and her heifer calf, about 12 months; this is a show calf in any country; also some good cows and heifers; some of them have calves at foot by **Clan McKay (imp.)**, and served again. There is no reserve. All cheap if sold now. It will pay any one wanting good cattle to see these before buying, and get some show and good breeding stock. No reserve.

**THOMAS SPEERS, Proprietor,
OAK LAKE, MAN.**

Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief - 29832 - at head of herd.
Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LAOCOMBE, ALTA.

FOR SALE: Pure-bred Shorthorn bull, **Benedict** (No. 48326, Dom. Shorthorn Herdbook), calved Jan. 4th, 1902; color, red and a little white. Apply to **E. BERRY, Cypress River, Man.**

most all of my own feed. My stallions are all sold on gilt-edge guarantee, and are sure because they are native bred and acclimated, do not have to be on this side two years before they will get colts. They are raised upon grass pasture until three years old. My draft stallions, for size, quality, action and breeding, are unsurpassed: One-year-olds weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds; two-year-olds from 1,700 to 1,900 pounds; matured from 1,850 to 2,200 pounds. My Hackneys run from two to five years old, in action and conformation unsurpassed. My Hackney mare, **Lady Fashion**, was shown 13 times, and won 13 first prizes this fall, at times showing with Coach and Standard-bred horses. I sell to single individuals, or, when so desired, to companies of two to ten men, and it has proven for the companies a very successful plan. Let farmers join in a company and buy the kind of stallion to which they would like to breed, and get two years' time in which to pay for him. If each farmer breeds two mares for two years he pays for the colt by paying for the stallion, and at the end of two years has the colts paid for and an interest in a good horse besides. If he had simply paid the money for service fee he would have but the colts. All can readily see what an advantage it is to the farmers in this way of buying a stallion. Think of this, buying the horse you want to patronize, and own him where he is convenient and handy in your own neighborhood. I give a gilt-edge guarantee with every horse sold, and it is faithfully lived up to. Correspondence and personal inspection is invited."

"Philanthropist—" What's the matter, little boy? What are you crying about? "Little Boy—" The fellers on the street have formed a trust, and I ain't in it. A feller can't play baseball or shinny all by hisself, can he?"

Our English cousins use "left off" for our "cast off," as applied to second-hand garments. The following advertisement recently appeared in a London paper: "Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have left off clothing of all kinds. They can be seen any day from 3 to 6 p. m."

LET YOUR STOMACH HAVE ITS OWN WAY.

Do Not Try to Drive and Force It to Work When It is Not Able or You Will Suffer All the More.

You cannot treat your stomach as some men treat a balky horse; force, drive or even starve it into doing work at which it rebels. The stomach is a patient and faithful servant and will stand much abuse and ill treatment before it "balks," but when it does you had better go slow with it and not attempt to make it work. Some people have the mistaken idea that they can make their stomachs work by starving themselves. They might cure the stomach that way, but it would take so long that they would have no use for a stomach when they got through. The sensible way out of the difficulty is to let the stomach rest if it wants to and employ a substitute to do its work.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do the work of your stomach for you and digest your food just as your stomach used to when it was well. You can prove this by putting your food in a glass jar with one of the tablets and sufficient water, and you will see the food digested in just the same time as the digestive fluids of the stomach would do it. That will satisfy your mind. Now, to satisfy both your mind and body take one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after eating—eat all and what you want—and you will feel in your mind that your food is being digested because you will feel no disturbance or weight in your stomach; in fact, you will forget all about having a stomach just as you did when you were a healthy boy or girl.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act in a natural way because they contain only the natural elements of the gastric juices and other digestive fluids of the stomach. It makes no difference what condition the stomach is in, they go right ahead of their own accord and do their work. They know their business and surrounding conditions do not influence them in the least. They thus relieve the weak stomach of all its burdens and give it its much-needed rest, and permit it to become strong and healthy.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. They are so well known and their popularity is so great that a druggist would as soon think of being out of alcohol or quinine. In fact, physicians are prescribing them all over the land, and if your own doctor is real honest with you, he will tell you frankly that there is nothing on earth so good for dyspepsia as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

CLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares



SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.

All for sale; no reserve. Prices and terms to suit. Improved farms for sale.

**J. E. SMITH
SMITHFIELD AVE.,
Brandon, Manitoba.**

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

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

**GEO. RANKIN & SONS
HAMIOA, MAN.**

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: A few choice pure-bred individuals from the well-known Strathmore and Emperor stock. All in good breeding condition. Also a few high-grades and pure-bred Tamworth boar, aged 23 months. Call or write. **DR. WM. YOUNG, Manitou, Man.** Two miles from station.

STRONZA STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS AND BERKS. FOR SALE: Young bulls of blocky, thick-fleshed type, sired by Riverside Stamp 2nd, one of Thos. Russell's Exeter, Ont.) best. Berks of various ages and both sexes on hand. **DAVID ALLISON, Roland.**

Did You See the National?

TAKES THE CREAM OFF

them all. Did you notice its close skimming, its construction and its easy running? With all its superior points of merit, no wonder it attracted so much attention at the fairs. The NATIONAL is sold in every part of the Dominion of Canada, and is an all-Canadian Separator, made for Canadians. We have thousands of testimonials. Send for catalogue and "Hints on Butter-making and Modern Dairying" to any of the following general agents:

The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for Southern and Western Ontario.
Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba, N.-W. T. and B. C.
H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to the well-known manufacturers.

NATIONAL.
STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,
GUELPH, ONTARIO. LIMITED.

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At Missouri, Iowa, M
Fairs this fall on 16 E
23 SECOND PRIZES,
competitors' winnings
were of my own breed
PRICES AND TER
SEE MY EXHIBIT

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "PRACTICE," LONDON. TELEPHONE No. 3675 GERRARD.

13, HANOVER SQUARE,

LONDON, W. June 30th 1903

DEAR SIR,

I take pleasure in handing to you the enclosed Cheque, Nos 22001 & 22003, value £50 & £10, for First Prize awarded and return of Deposit in Hind Engine Trials and shall feel obliged if you will kindly present it through a Banker at the earliest possible date.

The receipt at the foot of the Cheque must be signed by you and dated before presentation to the Bankers, as the Cheque without the receipt is of no value.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST CLARKE,

Secretary.

Miss Gold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd

No acknowledgment to the Society is required.

N.B.—Cheques outstanding more than six months after date will not be paid by the Bankers until certified by the Secretary.

BRANTFORD STEEL WINDMILLS

are in a class by themselves. Catalogue for the asking.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA, LIMITED.

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

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, AYESHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE



Shorthorn herd headed by Judge and Money tuffel Banner. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Paul Kruger. Shropshires of all ages for sale. Summerhill Master 6th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Prairie Home Count, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm 1 mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

THOMAS GREENWAY, Proprietor. Waldo Greenway, Manager, Crystal City, Man.

THE BLOOD OF TOPSMAN Breeds on. JNO. G. BARRON is offering for sale

10 SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 12 months to 14 months, sired by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =. Also for sale, three following noted Shorthorns:

1. Topsmans Duke = 29045 =—First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902.
2. Sir Arthur Grant = 30503 =—Two years old, and out of Jenny Lind IV.; got by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.
3. Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.

Stock is all open for inspection. No "culls" in them. You will always be made welcome at FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, JNO. G. BARRON, PROPRIETOR, CARBERRY, MANITOBA. Three miles from town of Carberry. Also call at Western Stables, Carberry.

A New Importation Shires, Clydesdales, Percherons,

Just received at my Brandon stables; ages, 3 to 5 years; weight, 1,750 to 2,000 lbs. They combine CONFORMATION, WEIGHT, QUALITY and BREEDING in the highest degree. I do not handle old second-hand and worn-out show horses. I offer them at living prices, fully guaranteed, and on liberal terms. Syndicates or individual buyers should see them or correspond with me before purchasing elsewhere; can save big money by doing so.

Geo. E. Brown, Brandon, Man.

Lew W. Cochran CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Home of the prizewinning PERCHERON, SHIRE and HACKNEY HORSES.

At Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs this fall on 16 HEAD I WON 54 FIRST and 23 SECOND PRIZES, which were more than all of my competitors' winnings combined. All of these horses were of my own breeding except three head.

PRICES AND TERMS BELOW COMPETITION. SEE MY EXHIBIT and GET PRICES at the INTERNATIONAL AT CHICAGO IN DECEMBER.



GOSSIP.

Be of good cheer. Every day of mental gloom is worse than wasted. You will not be here very long. Don't waste a minute on the "blues."

Mr. Jas. Yule, manager of the Van Horne Farm, Selkirk, returned a short time ago from the East, where he purchased a car-load of pure-bred stock to be used in building up the new herd. We understand that the shipment includes several high-priced animals. While east, Mr. Yule visited the railway magnet's eastern farm, at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, to which he took a few blue bloods from Ontario.

Mr. Israel Groff, Alma, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Shorthorns and Berkshires, writes: "My herd of Shorthorns won at the fairs this fall thirty-seven first prizes, including five sweepstakes, also five seconds and four thirds. My herd never was in better shape than at present. I have five very promising young bulls for sale, also some fine heifers. My Berkshires have also done well at the shows this fall, winning sweepstakes for best boar, and also for best sow, any age or breed, at the Guelph Central Exhibition. I have some choice young sows for sale. Having sold all my sheep, I intend to give all my attention to horses, cattle and hogs. I have recently added Spicy Robin, a Toronto winner, to my herd to assist Victor's Roan Duke in service."

Mr. John Richards, Bideford, P. E. I., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, writes: "I have recently sold to Mr. W. Clifford, of Austin, Man., and F. J. Collyer, of Welwyn, Assa., eight head of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle of the best and most fashionable strains. Among Mr. Clifford's lot is the two-year-old bull, Volodyovski, imported by me from Scotland as a yearling. He won third prize at the great Perth Show and sales in 1902, second at the Royal, Dublin, and sweepstakes at Toronto, 1902. He is a grand young animal in every respect, and his breeding is of the best, he being by the well-known Erica sire, Equipment. There were three cows and one heifer (imported and home-bred) for Mr. Clifford, all of a good size, thick-fleshed and regular breeders. The lot for Mr. Collyer comprises a fine bull calf, and a cow with heifer calf at foot. The cow is full of breed character, low-set, and of good quality. Our Island Province is particularly free from disease amongst cattle; in fact, all domestic animals. Tuberculosis, so common in many other countries, is practically unknown here. Our local laws prohibit the importation of any cattle, even from the neighboring Provinces, without being tested for tuberculosis, and they must in all respects show a clean bill of health before being allowed to land on our shores. So long as these laws are rigidly enforced, there is but little danger of disease being brought here by imported animals."

SHEEP OR SWINE.

An example of the humor of the Puritan settlers in New England comes from old Newbury, a town which was incorporated so long ago as 1635. Although it was a staid community rather than a frivolous one, there was for many years an established town jest which was repeated in town meeting, with unimpaired relish, as often as its local officers were to be elected. The lowest office in the gift of the people being that of town hog reeve—the person whose duty it is to herd and impound stray hogs—they had made it the custom to elect to that unenviable position the latest married resident of the place, fit or unfit, willing or unwilling. Once—there must have been an especial spirit of audacity rife at town meeting on that occasion—they even went so far as to elect Rev. Dr. Leonard Withington, then newly settled over the parish; and a committee, acting in a spirit of mirth, yet, perhaps, with a dash of inward trepidation, was sent to notify him of the honor, which, of course, it was expected he would not accept. "Hog reeve," he repeated, thoughtfully. "It is true I came to this place expecting to act as shepherd of a flock; but if my sheep have changed their character, I see in that no reason to decline the task."

HORSE COLIC,



Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc., as well as all forms of Lameness, Contracted Cord, Curb, Splint, etc., are instantly relieved, and invariably cured by the use of

Tuttle's Elixir.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by the Adams Express Company. Used by leading breeders and turfmen everywhere. Has saved and cured many valuable horses. May do likewise for you.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 24-page book, "Veterinary Experience" FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 64 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—some genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief if any. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.



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

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young BULLS by Masterpiece 2370 and Scottish-Canadian (Imp.)

Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian. Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock bear Cronje for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY, LONGSUNN P. O., Macdonald Station, C. P. R.

GLENROSS FARM.

SHORTHORNS for sale: Stock bull, Golden Flame, 2nd at Toronto in class under a year. Also 5 choice young bulls, from 6 to 16 months old, sired by him.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman P. O. and C. P. R. sta. Homewood sta. (C.N.R.) on farm.

SHORTHORNS

PERCHERONS, FRENCH COACHERS. Cattle all ages, both sexes, good quality, choice breeding stock, at prices you can afford to pay. Write for our prices, they'll interest you. D. HYSOP & SON, Lansdowne Stock Farm, Box 103, Killarney.

MARCHMONT HERD

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

The 2 imported bulls, Prince Alpine and Barrier, head a herd of 90 imported and Canadian-bred, Scotch-topped cattle. A catalogue showing their breeding is now printed, and will be forwarded on application. 25 young bulls for sale, of modern breeding and good conformation, and at moderate prices. W. R. LISTER, (7 miles n. of Winnipeg.) Middlechurch P. O. Tel. 10046.

CLYDESDALES

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

Trayner Bros. REGINA.

Clydesdales, Standard-breds, Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and P. R. Fowls.

A number of young stock constantly for sale. Three young bulls ready for service. Several spring litters of pigs. S. BENSON, NEPEAWA, MAN.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG. Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS.

CLIP YOUR HORSES
with 20th Century Clipper **PRICE \$7.50**

They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weights only 15 lbs. Clip a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue H

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.,
110 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

High-Class Stallions.

The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners.

Mares and Fillies Always for Sale.

Terms easy. Prices right.
For full particulars apply

BOX 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Stallions may be seen at Macmillan's stable (late Douglas), 12th Street, Brandon.

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.

CLYDESDALES

Having on hand a large number of prizewinning Clydesdale fillies, got by such horses as Macqueen and Lord Lynedoch, also a few young stallions for sale, we can now offer the public a good selection to choose from. Inspection invited.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.
Long-distance phone in connection with farm.
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.



ROBERT BEITH,
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

**Clydesdale
AND
Hackney
Horses**

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.
IMPORTER OF

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

68 head imported in 1902. All sold but 2 stallions and 4 jacks.

My next importation will arrive about Nov. 5th—Clydes, Shires and Hackneys. Hogate buys bread-winners, and sells at bread-winning prices. He doesn't advertise all of his stallions to weigh a ton, but some of them do. You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time. Be sure and see my stock before you buy in the fall. Prices to suit all, consistent with quality. I will be pleased to see all my old customers in the fall, and as many new ones.

H. H. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN, SARNIA, ONT.

GOSSIP.

An Irishman, walking through a fashionable street in London, noticed beside a door a bell. Underneath the bell were these words: "Please ring the bell." Paddy went and rang the bell. In a second a powdered little footman appeared and asked him what he wanted. "Nothing," said Paddy, "but I rang the bell because it says so."

"Oh!" said the funky with a smile, "I see you've come from the country where nannygoats grow on gooseberry bushes."

"Yes," said the Irishman, "but in London there are more wonderful sights. You've only to ring the bell and a monkey pops out."

General "Phil" Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most. "Well," he said, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule, which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when in the excitement, the Irishman remarked: "Well, begorra, if you're goin' to get on, I'll get off."

A POOR MEMORY

The statesman in question is not one of those who are most firmly convinced of the benefits of a total abstinence, and the evening of a certain public function at which royalty was to be present found him in a condition which would not have been edifying to the supporters of the movement. The late Queen was receiving the guests of honor, and it was necessary that the convivial M.P. should be presented with the rest. As he approached his sovereign, Victoria extended her hand for him to kiss. But he did not kiss it; instead, he grasped and shook it with vigorous enthusiasm, while he scrutinized her face with grave perplexity. "Your face, madam," he observed, "is perfectly familiar to me, but I'm blowed if I can remember your name!"

BONNER'S HUMANITY.

Budd Doble owned a fifth interest in the celebrated Axtell. When Robert Bonner was in Terre Haute, Doble called on him. "Mr. Bonner," he said, "the colt is lame. I think the trouble is with his foot. Won't you take a look at him and tell me what the matter is and show me how to have him shod?" "Doble," answered the owner of the Ledger, "I should like to see Axtell, but you should not ask me to give you any information about his feet, nor as to his shoeing, for you know he is the rival of my mare Sunol." Doble saw the point and got around in this way: "Then, Mr. Bonner, will you look at my mare, Lady Bullen, who is lame also. She can never be Sunol's rival." "Of course I will," was the cheerful reply, and Bonner had the mare's feet balanced and shod under his own eye. Her lameness disappeared.

CROSS-GRAINED MAN.

"Well," said the oldest inhabitant, "you can talk as much about bull-headedness as you like, but sometimes it is overcome by the simplest thing in the world. Why, I remember once when a grass widow in the lower end of town had a young fellow by the name of Timothy Meadows arrested for breach of promise. This young fellow was a gay sort of a duck, and he claimed that he had breached no promise, that he was just sowing his wild oats. But they slapped him into jail just the same, and it wasn't long until he began to suffer from not being able to get his usual supply of rye. Then it was only a few days until he took sick with the hay fever, and so he got downhearted and sent word to the grass widow that he was willing to acknowledge the corn, and she was a daisy of a prosecutor, for what did she do but go to work and get him out on straw bail. Some of the folks snickered about it, and said they wondered what would the harvest be, but Timothy just told them all to go to grass."

Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

DR. PAGE'S
English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E.C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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

Before sending your horse to the sale remove the blemishes with

ABSORBINE

Also carry a bottle with you to use in case of accident in shipping. **ABSORBINE** will remove the soreness at once in any fresh Bruise or Strain. No blister, no hair gone. \$2 per bottle, at regular dealers, or delivered. Write for pamphlet.

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

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

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

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

FOR SALE.
Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies,
2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address:

PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont.
Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

JOHN WISHART BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

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

KENDALL'S

Used it ten years in Washington, D.C. Please send me the Horse and his used Kendall's Spavin Cure and I'll send you yours truly.

And Most Successful

This is the only medicine that cures what the above

At the International Exposition, Chicago, 1893, the Dunham Stallion was awarded the highest honor, a gold medal.

DUNHAM

STALLION

IMPORTED THOROUGHBRED

The up-to-date weight, dark coat, hair on legs, imm Not a shaggy 1 your stable. H Write, or, better

BARON DE C
DANV

ALEX

CLYDESDALE

The best of examined t

JAME

CLYDESDALE

COAR

A large lot of just hunded, and prizewinning s

BLACK HO

Wednesd

D

KENDALL'S



SPAVIN CURE

Used it ten years. Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1902. Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for ten years and gladly testify to its merits. Yours truly, Justus C. Nelson.

THE OLD RELIABLE
And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints and all Lameness.

This is the unqualified experience of thousands of horsemen and others in this and other countries and there is no reason why you should not share in these benefits. Just read what the above people say about "Kendall's." Write to them for your own satisfaction.

In addition to being the best stable remedy known, it is unequalled as a liniment for household and family use. Sold generally by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5. We send valuable book, "A Treatise on the Horse," profusely illustrated, free upon request.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Five Cases of Spavin Absolutely Cured.
B. Bala, N. Dakota, Jan. 26, 1903. I have cured five horses absolutely of Spavin in the last four years with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. Very truly yours, Harry D. Ruettel.

OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS FRENCH COACHERS.

Our importation arriving here July 22nd, 1903, is the choicest collection of high-class animals that ever left France, and includes 13 FIRST and many other prizewinners.

At the IOWA and MINNESOTA State Fairs our horses won 3 GRAND SWEEPSTAKES, 11 FIRST and 6 SECOND prizes.

Oaklawn Percherons have won EVERY CHAMPIONSHIP and FIRST prize (except two) offered by the INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, Chicago, since the inception of the show.

Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogues sent on application.

WAYNE DU PAGE CO. ILLINOIS.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN,

BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klondyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

BARON DE CHAMPLouis, Importer,
DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

have just received a magnificent lot of 45 IMPORTED STALLIONS, including

CLYDESDALES,
SHIRES,

SUFFOLKS,
HACKNEYS,

GERMAN COACH.

The best of each breed that money can procure. Don't buy until you have examined these horses, as their equal cannot be found on this continent.

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE COACH STALLIONS

A large lot of extra good stallions and fillies just landed, and most of the fillies served by prizewinning sires. Will be on sale at

BLACK HORSE HOTEL, TORONTO,
on and after

Wednesday, November 4.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO, and DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Jno. S. Robson, Manitou, writes: "I sold to Thomas Turnbull, Manitou, Man., two Sherthorns, one bull and cow, and one bull to J. B. Cosgrove, Lytleton, Man. These two bulls are a good pair of dark roan bulls. They are a thick, heavy pair, out of our Gold Dust family of cows, noted for size, thickness and good milking qualities, and are bound to improve the herds they are going into if they live."

Many stories are told of Rowland Hill, who was buried beneath the pulpit of his chapel at his own request. It was his custom to read from his desk any requests for prayer that might be sent in, and on one occasion he commenced: "The prayers of this congregation are desired for (a brief pause and a clearing of the throat) the Rev. Rowland Hill, that he will not go riding about in his carriage on Sundays. For our Lord rode humbly upon a colt, the foal of an ass." The reverend gentleman looked up, not in the least disconcerted, and gravely said: "If the writer of this impertinent request is among the congregation, and will go into the vestry after service, and let me put a saddle on his back, I will ride him home instead of going in my carriage."

Robert Barr, the Canadian novelist, now living in London, tells a good joke at his own expense. Mr. S. R. Crockett is the subject of it. In Mr. Crockett's earlier years, he visited London, and was invited to lunch by a publisher, "of rather peculiar character," who at times imagined he was very poor, and became stringently economical. In Mr. Crockett's presence the publisher was to suggest the Hotel Cecil as the scene of the lunch, whereupon Mr. Barr was to propose they should go to one of the foreign restaurants in Soho, which would be much cheaper. The plot succeeded, but there is one Soho restaurant which is appallingly expensive, and it was there that Mr. Barr engaged a table. When the publisher saw the bill he turned ashen pale, scribbled on a leaf of his notebook, and passed it under the table to Mr. Barr, requesting him to "Pass £5 to me under the table, and keep on talking to Crockett so he won't see what you are doing." Mr. Barr happened to have £5, and passed it. He thought at the time it was a good joke on the host, but now he has his "doots," as the £5 has never been refunded.

An Irishman was travelling down by train from London to Brighton, and a smart, dapper-looking gentleman got into the same carriage with him at Victoria Station. The Irishman was a good-nature fellow, and when the train started he tried to get into a conversation with his fellow-traveller.

"It's a fine day," said Pat.

No answer.

"I said it's a fine day," repeated Pat.

"Don't talk to me," said the stranger.

"And for why shouldn't I talk to you?" queried Paddy.

"I'm a commercial traveller from London," was the response.

"Oh! indeed," said Pat, "I didn't know that. I beg your pardon, I didn't mean any harm."

Silence followed.

On arriving at Brighton the men went their different ways, but the Londoner, while walking on the seashore with a friend, spotted his fellow-traveller of the morning.

"Wait a minute," said he to his friend, "and see me take a rise out of this Irishman."

"Good afternoon, Pat," says he, addressing the Irishman, "can you tell me what those things are?"

"Which things?" queried Pat.

"Those things," said the Londoner, pointing to a couple of donkeys ambling along the shore.

"Av coorse I can," says Pat.

"Well, what are they?" was the query.

"And don't ye know?" said Paddy, "sure they're commercial travellers from London."

The discomfited Londoner was glad to beat to retreat.

IT IS A JOY TO BE CURED.

Painful Piles Become Painless at Once and are Cured in Short Time.

It almost pays to have the piles so great is the feeling of relief when Pyramid Pile Cure is applied. They are in form of suppositories and reach the affected parts at once and the pain ceases and a mild feeling of ease and comfort takes its place. The healing process begins immediately and continues as long as the cure is administered until the sufferer is perfectly and completely well.

How much more sensible is this method than the barbarous torture inflicted by the knife and instruments? How much more satisfactory to be able to administer a simple effective remedy in the privacy of the home than to submit to the humiliation of an examination and operation in the physician's chair?

Pyramid Pile Cure cures piles to stay cured. Thousands and thousands of sufferers the country over have found this out through the testimony of their friends and others, and the sale of this remedy is increasing enormously every week and month. It is certainly a glorious thing to be able to make great numbers of people happy, and nothing will cause happiness so much or do it so quickly as relief from pain and the cure of a dreadful disease. The proprietors of Pyramid Pile Cure, therefore, have a great feeling of gratification and happiness themselves when the letters from former sufferers come pouring in on them telling of the wonderful cures and rejoicing and giving thanks for their deliverance from this terrible disease.

Pyramid Pile Cure is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a package, or will be sent at once in plain wrapper on receipt of price by Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

Write for free booklet on the nature, treatment and cure of piles. -Om

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

REPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

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

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.

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of Shire Horses

in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England; and gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight 1st prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

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

32 FUR FREE CAPERINES



These Caperines cost us \$5.75 and we sold them all last winter for \$4.75 each. They are made of fine quality, close-knit cloth, 8-in. x 8-in. with 4-in. storm collar, fur on both sides and 14-in. capes warmly padded, well lined and ornamented with a long full tail. Out of several hundred of these elegant Caperines we have only 32 left, and as we wish to clear them out at once we have decided to give them away absolutely free for selling only 10 of our large beautifully colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," at 25c each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free. These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. Our agents are delighted with them. They sell so easily. This is a great chance for any lady or girl to get a magnificent warm Fur Caperine for the winter. Remember, there are only 32, so send for the Pictures at once or you will be too late. Home Supply Co., Dept. 5336 Toronto.

less than 50c. Our agents are delighted with them. They sell so easily. This is a great chance for any lady or girl to get a magnificent warm Fur Caperine for the winter. Remember, there are only 32, so send for the Pictures at once or you will be too late. Home Supply Co., Dept. 5336 Toronto.

FREE MAGIC LANTERN



Just send us your \$1.00 and address on a Post Card, and we will mail you a large, beautiful, colored picture, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," at 25c each. These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 different colors, and are well worth 50c. You sell them for only 25c each, and give a free certificate worth 50c. to each purchaser. Return us the money and we will immediately send you this large, well-made, finely finished Magic Lantern with a fine focusing lens, an excellent reflector and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, reproducing the pictures in a clear, distinct form on the sheet. With the Lantern we also send 12 beautifully colored slides illustrating about 72 different views, such as Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, Cleverly performed, etc., etc., and full directions. Address, The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 5331 Toronto.

With the Lantern we also send 12 beautifully colored slides illustrating about 72 different views, such as Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, Cleverly performed, etc., etc., and full directions. Address, The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 5331 Toronto.

14K GOLD WATCH FREE



For selling only 10 large, beautiful, colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," at 25c each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free. These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 different colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. This elegant watch has a heavy gold case, beautifully engraved case, handsome dial, dust proof, adjusted to position, sensitive movement and highly finished throughout. The movement is an American style, stem wind and set, expansion balance, quick train, and you can rely upon it to keep good time. Norman Halsey, Unionville, Ont., writes: "Many thanks for my watch. My father set it with his watch the first night I got it and it is exactly with it yet. The poor little thing is a little dandy and my school friends are all going to try and get one like it." Boys, you will never get a chance to get as handsome a watch for nothing. Write to-day. THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 5333 Toronto.

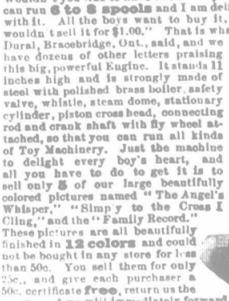
What I am just delighted with it. My father set it with his watch the first night I got it and it is exactly with it yet. The poor little thing is a little dandy and my school friends are all going to try and get one like it." Boys, you will never get a chance to get as handsome a watch for nothing. Write to-day. THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 5333 Toronto.

LADY'S ENAMELLED WATCH FREE



For selling only 10 large, beautiful, colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," at 25c each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free. These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. This dainty and reliable Lady's Watch has Gold hands, fancy dial, is stem wind and set, with jewelled movement and solid silver nickel case with roses and leaves beautifully enamelled in natural colors. Agnes Patterson, Nanaimo, B.C., writes: "I was delighted to get such a surprise. It was always my ambition to have a watch, but such a little beauty as you sent me took us all by storm. All my companions are going to want a watch like mine." Write for the Pictures at once. Address, THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 5333 Toronto.

FREE STEAM ENGINE



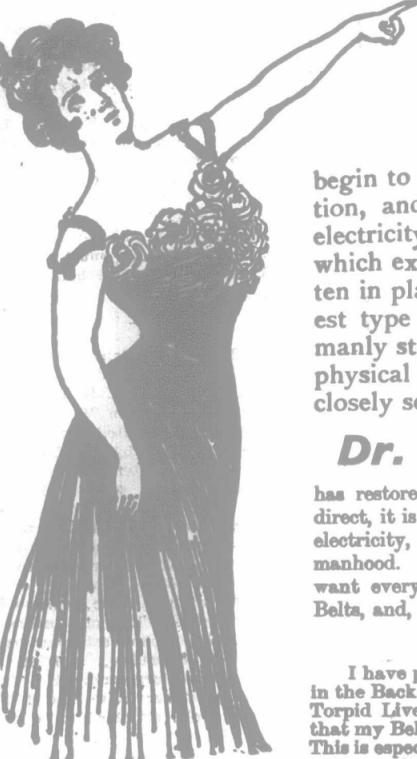
Wouldn't you like to have one? My Engine can run 200 lbs. of steam and I am delighted with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I wouldn't sell it for \$1.00. That is what Alf, Dural, Braconbridge, Ont., said, and we have dozens of other letters praising this big, powerful Engine. It stands 11 inches high and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler, safety valve, whistle, steam dome, stationary cylinder, piston cross head, connecting rod and crank shaft with fly wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery. Just the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to sell only 5 of our large, beautiful, colored pictures named "The Angel's Whisper," "Simply to the Cross I Cling," and the "Family Record." These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You sell them for only 25c., and give each purchaser a 50c. certificate free, return us the money and we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember it is all free. We allow you to keep our money to pay your postage. Write us for Pictures to-day. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 5331 Toronto

Wouldn't you like to have one? My Engine can run 200 lbs. of steam and I am delighted with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I wouldn't sell it for \$1.00. That is what Alf, Dural, Braconbridge, Ont., said, and we have dozens of other letters praising this big, powerful Engine. It stands 11 inches high and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler, safety valve, whistle, steam dome, stationary cylinder, piston cross head, connecting rod and crank shaft with fly wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery. Just the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to sell only 5 of our large, beautiful, colored pictures named "The Angel's Whisper," "Simply to the Cross I Cling," and the "Family Record." These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You sell them for only 25c., and give each purchaser a 50c. certificate free, return us the money and we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember it is all free. We allow you to keep our money to pay your postage. Write us for Pictures to-day. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 5331 Toronto

Have You Read It?

Dr. McLaughlin's Book IT IS FREE—Send for it To-Day.

I have a book which tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read.



If you are weak 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 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

has restored health and strength to thousands of weak men. If used as I direct, it is a positive cure and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing manhood. It removes all the effects of indiscretions or excesses forever. I want every weak man who is not the man he should be to use one of my Belts, and, when he is cured, tell his friends of its wonderful effects.

\$1,000 IN GOLD IS MY OFFER.

I have perfected a new Belt, and I want a test case of Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Weak Kidneys, Sciatica, Lumbago, Varicocoele, Prostate Trouble, Torpid Liver, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, and I will pay \$1,000 for any case that my Belt will not relieve in one month's use according to my directions. This is especially directed to those who have doctored without benefits.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S OFFER.

The proposition I make is a fair one, and should remove all doubts as to its ability to cure all forms of weakness in MEN AND WOMEN. I take all the chances myself. If I fail, all you lose is the time you took in putting the Belt on, that is, about five minutes each night. I don't ask you to try it one month, or two months, but long enough to cure you. After I have cured you then you can pay me. Give me reasonable security and you

PAY WHEN CURED.

READ WITH CARE! Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives FREE, until cured, the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK If you cannot call write at once for this descriptive book showing how my Belts are used. It explains my method thoroughly of curing weakness in men and women, also gives you prices. Do not delay but send for it at once.

I HAVE A BOOK ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

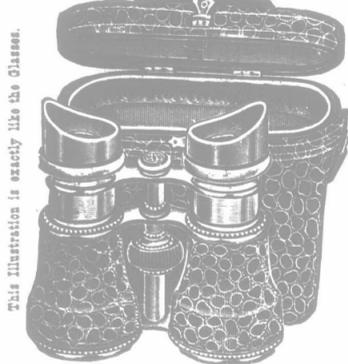
OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

GOSSIP.

His Aunt—John, why did you enter the ministry? John—Because, dear aunt, I was called. His Aunt—Are you sure, John, that it wasn't some other noise you heard?

A young Japanese compositor employed on a Japanese paper in New York, was riding down-town in a City Hall train the other morning. He was engrossed in his morning paper, and paid little attention to the other passengers. But a fresh-looking young man, who sat next to him and who had been eyeing him all along, suddenly asked: "What sort of a 'nese' are you anyway? A Chinese or a Japanese?" The little Jap was not caught napping. Quick as a wink he replied: "What sort of a 'key' are you, anyway? A monkey, a donkey, or a Yankee?" The fresh young man had no more to say, and left the train quickly when the City Hall station was reached.

REGULAR \$15 FIELD GLASSES FOR ONLY \$3.95



LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICE. Only 40 pairs left. These are exceptionally fine, high-grade "Hunter's Favorite" Pocket Field Glasses; are fitted with 6 finest quality, specially ground Achromatic Lenses giving enormous power at long range. The tubes are covered with dark-green alligator. The cross-bars and mountings are of nickel and the sliding tubes of gilt, so finely finished as to resemble gold. The eye-pieces are mounted on extra high hooded mounts, so that when in use a perfect dark vision is formed around the eyes, greatly aiding distinct vision. Between these mounts is placed a small and accurate compass. Send us your name and address and nearest express office, and we will ship the glass in a handsome satin-lined alligator case for your free inspection. Then, if after a thorough examination, you are perfectly satisfied they are exactly as represented, worth at least double our price, pay the express agent \$3.95 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. If you are a farmer, ranchman, hunter or fisherman, you cannot afford to be without this powerful instrument, especially at the terms we offer—only \$3.95—which is actually less than the wholesale price. They will prove invaluable in a hundred different ways, and save you the miles of travel every year. Order now. This advertisement may not appear again.

Johnston & Co., Dept. 3345, Toronto.



Unsh... Made from... bed knit—s... wool treat... so—every p... by the H.E... light, fleecy... and absolute... Sold by dea... Only genui...



Sold by en... Write for "S... Hudson... MON... Make...



McPherson's Climax Humane Speculum

Prof. J. Gordon McPherson, D.V.S.,
Inventor and Patentee.

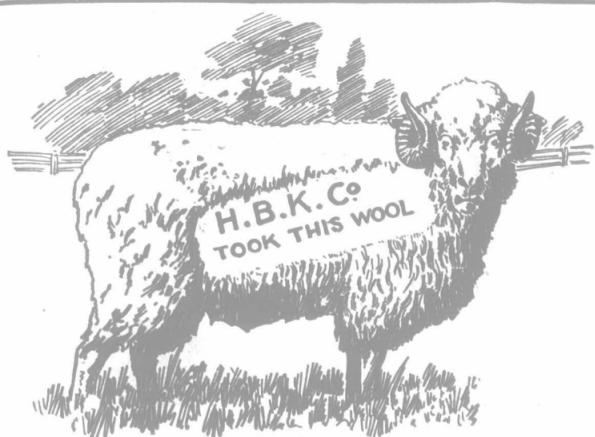
Patented in Canada, February 15th, 1900
Patented in United States, Sept. 17, 1901

Used in keeping the mouths of
animals open while operating on
the teeth or in giving medicine.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

**WARDEN KING & SON,
LIMITED,
637 Craig St. - Montreal.**

Large number in use in Manitoba and
N.-W. T., also U. S. Send for booklet.



Unshrinkable H. B. K. Underwear

Made from the best sidewool in the fleece—elastic ribbed knit—shaped to fit body—absolutely non-shrinkable—wool treated by H.B.K. exclusive process to make it so—every particle of oil, grease, slivers, etc., removed by the H.B.K. patent cleaning process—tough wear, light, fleecy, all wool, clean, pure, luxurious underwear, and absolutely non-shrinkable, emphasize non-shrinkable

Sold by dealers everywhere.

Only genuine with this brand.



Tough

A pinto bronco is tough from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. And the toughest part of him is the light, muscular hide that covers his back and hips. From that part of his hide the famous "Pinto" Shell

Cordovan leather is made for H.B.K. mitts and gloves. Scorch, boil, wind, rain, cold proof.

Genuine only with this brand.



Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Write for "Strayed," the funniest bronco story ever written.—FREE

Hudson Bay Knitting Co.

MONTREAL.

WINNIPEG.

Makers of Warm Wearables for Everybody.

GOSSIP.

Col. W. S. Ferguson, Pictonhill, Perth, has accepted an invitation to judge the grade and cross-bred cattle and the championships in the fat stock classes at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Col. Ferguson is a son of Thomas Ferguson, of Kinochtry, and breeds Aberdeen-Angus cattle at that historic place, and feeds bullocks and breeds sheep at Pictonhill. He is a director in the Highland and Agricultural Society and a steward of the Smithfield Club.

Mr. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., breeder of Dorset sheep and Chester White hogs, writes: "I have had a very successful season thus far, and still have some good things to dispose of in the shape of Dorsets and Chesters. I can yet spare a bunch of good ewes. They will mostly lamb within the next two months. (I have ten fine young lambs now.) I can sell a few good rams also. I have a bunch of really good, lengthy Chesters that must be sold to make room for coming litters. First come gets the choice. Who'll be the lucky ones?"

"Many a true word is spoken in jest, and, all unconsciously, the other day I was one of the actors in a joke that has been told by the minstrel men for years," said a drug clerk. "A girl came in and she wanted a dose of castor oil, but she wanted it so disguised that it wouldn't be offensive to the taste. 'Have a glass of soda water on me while you're waiting,' I said. I mixed a dose of oil with the syrup and she didn't seem to know the difference, as she drank it without a murmur. Other customers came in and I waited on them. Finally, she became impatient and asked for her oil. 'Why, you've had it,' I said. 'You drank it in that glass of soda water.' She turned sort of green about the gills and gasped: 'I didn't want it for myself; I wanted it for my little sister!' Well, you could have knocked me down with a feather. In an instant the old minstrel joke came back to me, and I realized that I had played it myself all unconsciously. I offered my apologies, but an apology is hardly an antidote for a dose of castor oil."—[Philadelphia Record.

LARGE CATTLE-DIPPING PLANT.

The benefit of dipping cattle as a cure or preventive of lice, scab, Texas itch, mange and other vermin or contagion in the herd has come to be widely recognized in the west. At Puckwana, South Dakota, there is a fourteen-thousand-acre stock farm on which the finest cattle-dipping plant in the country has recently been built at an expense of about a thousand dollars. The vat is forty-eight feet long, eight feet deep, thirty inches wide at the bottom and thirty-six at the top. It is all walled in with stone, and the wall is covered with a heavy coat of cement, as is also the bottom, so there is no leakage or waste of the dip fluid. The vat is approached by a chute so arranged that it may also be used for branding or vaccinating. The exit from the vat is connected with two dripping pans, sixteen by twenty-four feet, with a cement floor. After the cattle go through the dip, they stand about twenty minutes on the pans to drip off, and the drippings run back into the vat. It generally takes about twenty seconds for an animal to swim through the vat, and 150 cattle per hour is reckoned as the working capacity of the vat. The containing capacity is about 3,000 gallons. The dip is usually heated to about 115 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and a twelve-horsepower boiler is used for this purpose. The vat is remarkable for its convenience, capacity and durability.

This Will Hold You for a While.

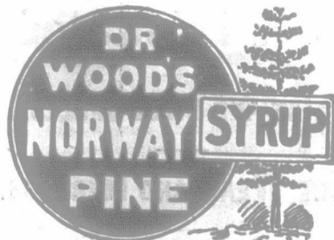
34 No. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.,
July 8, 1903.

W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.:

Dear Sir,—I would as soon try to keep horses without hay or oats as without "Absorbine" and your "Kidney and Nerve Powders." They are the best general condition powders for stomach troubles or any ailments arising therefrom I have ever known.

Yours very truly,

L. ELLMAKER.



Heals and Soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating Cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.

USED FOR EIGHT YEARS.

I have used DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend it.—
M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.B.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.

4 choice young bulls and heifers, 6 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see. on
Shaw & Marston, P. O. BOX 204, Brantford, Ont.

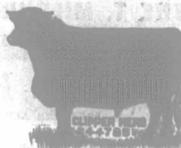
Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. on Drumbo Station.
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF

**CRUICKSHANK
SHORTHORNS
AND
SHROPSHIRE
SHEEP.**



Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding and splendid quality sent on application.

Your choice of 25 BEAUTIFUL YEARLING RAMS at reasonable prices. Also a FEW SELECT EWES. on
Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE.—Seven bull calves from 1 to 3 months old; a few young cows with heifer calves at foot; a choice lot of yearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs; young pigs of the long bacon type, from 6 weeks to 2 months old. on
F. BONNYCASTLE & SON,
Campbellford P. O., Ontario.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Even Imported Bulls for Sale.

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicester.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Bones and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. on
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

FIVE YOUNG BULLS from (Imp.) "Spicy Marquis," champion at Toronto, 1902 and 1903. (Imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. on
JAMES GIBB BROOKSDALE, ONT.

Present of **Shorthorns**: Our stock bull, sired in 1893, a grand stock-getter and sire, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Brantford, Ont.

Heart Palpitated.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS.

COULD SCARCELY EAT.

TWO BOXES OF MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Cured Mrs. Edmond Brown, Inwood, Ont., when she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again.

She writes: "I was so run down that I was not able to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Ltd
TORONTO, ONT

J. & W. B. WATT
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd. Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand. Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes.

Bales P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., O.P.E., G.T.R.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS
For Sale.—1 bull, by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Marengo—31055.

J. H. BLACK & SON., ALLANFORD P. O. and STATION.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

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

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Spring Grove Stock Farm
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweep stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

GOSSIP.

It is said that Mark Twain was standing in a crowded street car, hanging to a strap, the other day. As the car swung around a corner the strap broke, dumping him into the lap of a well-dressed woman. The humorist arose and bowed. "Madam," said he, "this is the first time the street car company ever conferred a favor on me."

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs, writes: "I have recently sold to Messrs. F. W. & W. W. Scott, Highgate, Ont., the fine yearling imported bull, Lord Lieutenant, sired by Lord Roberts, and of the celebrated Beaufort Castle Broadhocks family, one of the most prized pedigrees in Scotland, as this blood has been freely used in the world-renowned herds of Duthie and Marr. As regards true Shorthorn character he is hard to be excelled, of a fine roan color, with a fine head and horn and straight lines. He will certainly make his mark on this herd of Shorthorns. To Mr. Wm. Chambers, Currie's, Ont., the roan imported bull calf, Shaw-wood Alpha, sired by Cornelius, a Royal winner, and out of Village Maid, from the noted Village Maid family. This is a very promising young bull, and will certainly do a lot of good in this old-established herd of Shorthorns. Mr. O. S. Westover, of Aymer, also secured a fine red imported (in dam) bull calf, out of Village Maid 88th (imp.), and sired by Cornelius, a full brother of Corner Stone, and bred by Wm. Craigie, Pennan Farm, Aberdeenshire. This is a calf of great substance, with a beautiful coat of mossy hair. Have a number of good ones left of right breeding."

TRADE NOTES.

THE FARMERS' COMPANY.—Mr. George Lawrence, M. P. P., has accepted a seat on the Directorate of the Advisory Board of the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Company, of which the Hon. Thos. Greenway is Chairman. Mr. Lawrence is the Conservative member representing Killarney in the Manitoba local House. He is a large farmer and for a number of years was engaged in the farm implement business in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and he will be a great source of strength to the Company in the West. He visited Niagara Falls on Thanksgiving Day, and with the Managing Director and the Superintendent, inspected the foundry which the town has offered to the Company for a term of years for the location of its works. The Company has appointed Mr. A. J. Welch, late of London, its Western Manager, with headquarters at Winnipeg. Mr. Welch left for Winnipeg, on the 17th, to take charge of the Company's business in the West.

HOW THE TUBULAR GROWS.—The remarkable business being done by P. M. Sharples, manufacturer of the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator, at West Chester, Pa., is witnessed by the fact that he is again enlarging his plant. It was only last year that large additions were made which it was supposed would meet all demands for manufacturing and storage. But the inability to keep up with their orders during the past year quickly determined the necessity for the buildings now being erected with all possible speed. They are a brick boxing and storage building, 272 feet by 32 feet in size, and a blacksmith and toolmaker's shop with room for tinning furnaces, 45 feet by 100 feet. The West Chester factory was already the largest in the country. Nothing short of a phenomenal demand for the popular Tubular could make necessary the extensive enlargements at this time. The prospects for the Tubular would seem to be exceedingly bright, and from a letter just received from the factory and home office, we are informed that this is the case. The outlook for the immediate future gives promise of taxing to its full capacity the great plant with all its superior facilities.

PAGE FENCE

This is the Page standard eleven bar wire fence. Coll. spring wire (not crimped)—takes up the slack in summer, does not become too tight in winter—regulates its own tension all the time. Page uprights in one piece stand a strain of 800 pounds. Common uprights splinter at each bar break at 500 pounds. Page gates, ornamental fences, poultry netting, are standard the world over.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. St. John, N.B. Montreal, P.Q. 12

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

OUR PRESENT OFFERING

SHORTHORNS

17 SCOTCH BULLS

Imported and Home-bred. Individuality, Breeding, Quality.

and reasonable prices. Catalogue free.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. **H. CARGILL & SON**, Cargill, Ont., Can.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.
Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE.
Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite.

Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young SHORTHORN BULLS, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.

10 YEARLING and 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Pickering Station, G. T. R. Claremont Station, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher—28859—heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs.

A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON STA. Ancaster P. O., Ont.

ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince—31241—, by imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

Imported Shorthorns Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down ram lambs. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., Box 41.

We are offering **18 BULLS** from 1 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee—28861—, also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Of Scotch breeding and good quality for sale at moderate prices. Write

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

HAWTHORN HERD
Of Deep Milking Shorthorns.

FOR SALE: Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from A1 dairy cows. Good ones.

WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ont.



For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.) out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, OSBOURNE STA. & P. O.

R. & S. NICHOLSON
Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.

Importers and breeders of

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale:

13 IMPORTED HEIFERS, 20 HEIFERS (choice).

Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count.

Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementines, Cruickshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp) Diamond Jubilee—28861— and Double Gold—37854—. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N. W. trade. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 166726 at the head of herd.

JAS. A. CREERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

Greengrove Shorthorns

Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages.

W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

At the Shire England, Oct. 1 115 guineas. T a yearling filly Saxipage, a Markeaton Roy guineas.

A Charlton, I who mortgaged a pair of diam took in washing the mortgage, lost one of the whereupon she the barn, but fell on a Jers broke its bac undertook to s misery, but the his eyes, and lightning-rod p still on the fa

RECENT SAL

Dairy Shorth commanding s was well evid very successful of this type. feature was al the milking qu many of the co had excellent r dispersal was suited in the average of ove price of the de Captain Harri roan, Kitty (70499), while gs., was made ter, Sir Oswal purchaser. T works out as 49 Cows and h total £1,684 7 bulls averag 17s. 56 Head avera 1s.

An average obtained at ar of Shorthorns kept at Kemp Mr. Wm. Arke at this sale v and for the keen bidding, were obtained very satisfact Bart., paid 75 namely, 75 gs Forest Queen, by Florentia's Dering, Bart., cow, while se 30 gs. to 40 prices is as fo 34 Cows and 8d.; total £1 13 Bulls ave £266 13s 47 Head aver 18s. 6d.

TRA
OF VALUE turn your h If so, we want a very import have been use on the farm I had some str enlargements h haps new lif into their leg Balsam applie as you are t be of great be when it can One great adv is that after care or attent and at a time a rest. Of c equal success stable, but wo horses out m they were remi is given as a

GOSSIP.

At the Shire show and sale at Derby, England, Oct. 1st, filly foals sold up to 115 guineas. The highest price made for a yearling filly was 61 guineas. Hitchen Saxipage, a bay three-year-old, by Markeaton Royal Harold, sold for 150 guineas.

A Charlton, Iowa, paper tells of a man who mortgaged his farm to buy his wife a pair of diamond earrings. The wife took in washing to pay the interest on the mortgage, but on the first job she lost one of the "sparks" in the suds, whereupon she tried to hang herself in the barn, but the rope broke, and she fell on a Jersey cow worth \$150, and broke its back. Her husband then undertook to shoot the cow to end its misery, but the gun burst and destroyed his eyes, and his wife ran away with a lightning-rod peddler. The mortgage is still on the farm.

RECENT SALES OF DAIRY SHORTHORNS.

Dairy Shorthorns are still capable of commanding satisfactory prices. This was well evidenced by the result of a very successful British sale of animals of this type. In the herd a special feature was always made of developing the milking qualities of the animals, and many of the cows catalogued for the sale had excellent records as pail-fillers. The dispersal was largely attended, and resulted in the realization of the good average of over £33 apiece. The top price of the day, 130 gs., was given by Captain Harrison for the six-year-old roan, Kitty 2nd by Geneva Gwynne (70499), while the next best price, 90 gs., was made by her four-year-old sister, Sir Oswald Mosely, Bart., being the purchaser. The summary of the sale works out as under:—

49 Cows and heifers averaged £34 7s. 5d.; total £1,684 4s.
7 bulls averaged £26 11s.; total £185 17s.
56 Head averaged £33 8s.; total £1,870 1s.

An average of over £34 apiece was obtained at another sale of a big draft of Shorthorns from the extensive herd kept at Kempsford, Gloucestershire, by Mr. Wm. Arkell. The cows submitted at this sale were of a fine dairy type, and for the best lots there was very keen bidding, and though no big prices were obtained the figures realized were very satisfactory. Sir A. Henderson, Bart., paid the top price of the sale, namely, 75 gs. for a young cow named Forest Queen, calved in 1900, and got by Florentia's Prince (74560). Sir H. Dering, Bart., gave 50 gs. for another cow, while several others sold at from 30 gs. to 40 gs. The summary of the prices is as follows:—

34 Cows and heifers averaged £39 7s. 8d.; total £1,339 5s. 6d.
13 Bulls averaged £20 8s. 8d.; total £266 13s.
47 Head averaged £34 3s.; total £1,604 18s. 6d.

TRADE NOTE.

OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.



FREE VETERINARY ADVICE DURING NOVEMBER

Until December 1st, Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will furnish every reader of this paper a letter of advice and a special stock prescription, free of charge. This information is free to users of Dr. Hess' preparations at all times, but this month we offer it to those who have never used our goods as a means of demonstrating Dr. Hess' ability to formulate stock preparations. If you are in need of special veterinary advice, describe your difficulty fully in a letter to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, care of Information Bureau, and the letter of advice and prescription will be furnished you free, providing you state what stock you have (number of head of each kind), what stock food you have fed, and mention this paper. Enclose 2c stamp for reply.

Feeders who use Dr. Hess Stock Food are free from the usual fears that attend the last few weeks' feeding, and the danger of falling weight from lost appetite in the very last days before marketing. Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great stock tonic, keeps up appetite and compels the digestion of all the foods eaten—that means economical feeding and a wonderful development of solid flesh and fat; shortens the feeding period thirty to sixty days; prevents disease by keeping the animal in perfect physical condition; gives that thrifty and vigorous appearance that makes cattle "top the market" at selling time.

Dr. Hess Stock Food

is a product of science, formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) If the medical and veterinary colleges know of nothing better it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it.

Our Information Bureau.—For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card enclosed in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) In this manner you are provided with a universal treatment for all stock diseases, either in the Stock Food itself or in the special prescription to which the little yellow card entitles you. Indorsements from physicians, scientists and feeders furnished on application.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small doses.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also Manfgs. of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Dr. Hess Healing Powder.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM Separator

Why does every sensible farmer who examines a TUBULAR buy it in preference to any other separator? Because he can plainly see that it is worth twice as much as other separators. You will understand why if you will let us tell you of its many fine points, too numerous to mention here. Write for free catalogue No. 193

THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES,
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049. om
James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.

A. W. SMITH,
Ailsa Craig Sta., G.T.R., Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.
3 1/2 miles.

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS.
Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om
W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.
Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars.
W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm,
Box 552. om Chatham, Ont.

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE
postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day. om
L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, 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. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times. om

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

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

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD.

127 SELECTED JERSEYS 127
We have now for sale 15 imported and home-bred bulls, out of noted dairy and prizewinning cows, and by such sires as Brampton Monarch, imp. Also cows and heifers, all ages. Call and see our exhibit at the leading shows. Farm within 2 miles of station, C. P. R. and G. T. R. om **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.
Home of all the leading s'rains. Nothing for sale. **SIDNEY MACKLIN,**
Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R. om

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4
FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inks, Netherland, Royal Asgrie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON,**
om Warkworth.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE
FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON,**
"Glenhurst." Williamstown, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Howie's Fizzaway, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address **JAMES BODEN, Mgr.,**
St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.
Farm close to St. Anne Station, om
G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Offering for this month: 10 shearing rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale. om
T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Lea,"
Danville, Que.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

We are now offering an extra good lot of shearing Shropshire Rams and Ewes, some fitted for show, also ram and ewe lambs. All at very reasonable prices. om

JOHN MILLER & SONS,
Claremont Station, C.P.R. BROUGHAM, Ont.

W.S. CARPENTER

Breeder and Importer of **SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**
Model Farm, Simcoe, Ontario.

Am offering a choice lot of yearling rams, yearling ewes, ewe lambs and ram lambs sired by Imported Mills ram, "Buddington Knight," and lambs by Thorpe Victor, first-prize yearling ram at Toronto, 1902. If you want something with price consistent with quality, a card will bring them.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS."
Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. **W. H. ARKELL,**
Teeswater, C. P. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary,** Lafayette, Indiana. om

PENNA BARK SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS

Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by imported Rudyard ram; 2 shearing rams; 1 bull, fifteen months old. om **HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.**

Holwell Manor Farm SHROPSHIRE SHEEP FOR SALE.

Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first class stock. om
D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont.

**Nursed the Sick,
Ruined Her Health.**

**For Months Mrs. Myles Lay
a Helpless Sufferer From
Nervous Prostration, and
Was Cured by**

**Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food.**

Mrs. John Myles, sr., of South Woodside, Essex Co., Ont., is well known throughout the surrounding country because of her work among the sick and suffering, and it was on account of over-exertion in this regard that her health broke down and she lay weak and helpless, a victim of nervous prostration. Doctors could not help her, and she resolved to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As a result she has been thoroughly restored, and by recommending this treatment to others has been the means of bringing back health and happiness to many a weakened and discouraged sufferer from diseases of the nerves.

Mrs. Myles writes: "When I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was confined to my bed with what the doctors said was nervous prostration. My stomach was very weak and I could not sleep at all for any length of time. Nervous chills and trembling would come over me, and at times I seemed to be getting weaker and weaker all the time. There were also pains on top of my head which caused me much suffering and anxiety."

"After using half a dozen boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I began to gain in weight and to feel stronger. Since then I have been gradually restored to health, and in looking back can say that the improvement has been something wonderful. I used, in all, forty boxes of this preparation, and feel it a duty as well as a privilege to recommend it to all who are suffering from nervous disorders. Several persons to whom I have described my case have used it and been cured, and I am sure that I owe my present good health, if not life itself, to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

HAD OVER 500 BOILS.

**This may seem an exaggeration to you,
BUT IT IS TRUE.**
**All sufferers from Bad Blood should read
about this miraculous cure by
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**

CURED IN 1885.

Mr. David F. Mott wrote us from Spring Valley, Ont., in 1885. He said:—"I suffered from impure blood and had over 500 boils, but since taking BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS I am entirely cured, and can recommend it to any person troubled with bad blood."

CONFIRMED IN 1901.

Mr. Mott writes us from 62 Broad St., Utica, N.Y., under date of Dec. 31st, 1901. He says:—"Some time ago I received a letter from your firm, saying that some years ago you received a testimonial from me, stating that I had over 500 boils. Yes, sir, I had, and I must say that I have never had the re-appearance of one since I took the course of your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. I thank God that I have had good health ever since, for I was a great sufferer. I wish B.B.B. a world of success, which it surely deserves."

For sale at all druggists or dealers.
**The T. MILBURN Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.**

**American Leicester Breeders'
ASSOCIATION.**

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.
Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4.
For information, blanks, etc., address:
A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., OAMERON, ILL.
U. S. A.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. C. & J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont., breeders of Large English Yorkshire hogs and Leicester sheep, ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "This is a choice lot we are now offering, the sows being in pig to the imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeny Royal (12444), a boar of great length, depth and evenness throughout, with lots of bone. This hog should leave A1 stock, as his breeding is as good as the best." The Leicester ram lambs and ewes are a choice lot, being sired by Julius Caesar 9th, a ram got by the imported ram, Albino 4077, imported by Whitelaw Bros., of Guelph.

Messrs. Bawden & McDonell, Exeter, Ont., importers of Clyde, Shire and Hackney stallions, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "Our new importation of horses have arrived in first-class shape, and we will have now about twenty stallions for sale, Clydes, Shires and Hackneys, ages from two to seven years old. They are the very best that could be purchased in Scotland and England, and they are considered by competent judges the finest lot of stallions that ever crossed the Atlantic. There is in this importation a number of prizewinners both in England and Scotland."

She was a showy little housewife and did not know a little bit about either housekeeping or shopping, and she was giving her very first order. It was a crusher; but the grocer was a clever man, and was used to all kinds of orders, and could interpret them easily. "I want ten pounds of paralyzed sugar," she began, with a businesslike air. "Yes'm. Anything else?" "Two tins of condemned milk." "Yes'm." He set down pulverized sugar and condensed milk. "Anything more, ma'am?" "A bag of fresh salt." "Be sure it is fresh." "Yes'm. What next?" "A pound of desecrated cod-fish." He wrote glibly, "dissicated cod." "Nothing more, ma'am? We have some nice horse-radish just in." "No," she said, "it would be of no use to us; we don't keep a horse." Then the grocer sat down and fanned himself with a patent washboard, although the temperature was nearly freezing.—[Epworth Herald.]

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL.

An enterprise such as the International Exposition appeals to me very strongly. It is a fitting recognition of the importance of the work of the breeder and feeder of live stock, and gives well-deserved encouragement to their efforts.

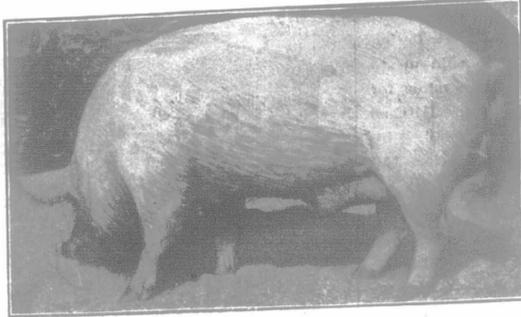
It brings before the public the best of the various breeds of stock, and enables the visitor to study at first hand their peculiarities and merits. No farmer can visit the International with his eyes open without learning many things of value to him in his business. It stimulates lagging interest in the live stock, and strengthens the feeble knees of those who have lost courage.

At the International the stockman is king, and the most indifferent visitor cannot escape the germs of enthusiasm which infect every building. The young breeder feels that here is a business worthy of any man's ambition, and the older breeder has his youthful enthusiasm restored. In short, its influence for good upon the live stock industry cannot be overestimated.

G. E. DAY,
Professor of Agriculture,
Guelph, Ont.

The International brings together the best. Here championships are settled. Carloads of cattle, sheep and hogs are exhibited; here the lesson of the feed lot is demonstrated, and all without the nuisance of side-shows and fakers. It is a stockman's show and deserves the patronage of every man who wants to know the best and produce the best. Farmers, take your sons and give them a taste for good stock, and there will be little complaint about boys leaving the farm. The inspiration and ideals gotten from a show of such outstanding merit will last a lifetime.

J. H. SKINNER,
Indiana University.



We hold the world's public sale record for

Yorkshires

At the leading shows of America, in 1901 and 1902, we won 90 PER CENT. of all first prizes.

Pigs of all ages for sale at all times. We have the best blood from the leading herds of the world. When you want something good, write us. Prices are moderate.

D. C. FLATT & SON,
Millgrove, Ont.



FREE!

Ladies and Girls,
You Can Earn This

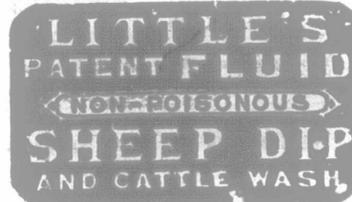
Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 8 large beautifully-colored Pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a soc. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bookers, Rossberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 3348 Toronto.



**THE ORIGINAL
Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip**

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

- For sheep.** Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.
- Cattle, horses, pigs, etc.** Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.
- Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.**
- Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.**

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective

Beware of imitations. Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.
Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound
Sole agent for the Dominion.

Only The Best. My small but select importation of Shropshires and Short-horns are just home. Imported and home bred rams and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.
Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

BEEKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.
For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Farm, Churchill, Ont.**

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES
For Sale—Young stock, including many Bay and Black, and a few White and Pink, all of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices. Write to **G. E. J. CARRUTHERS, COBOURG, ONT.**

Testimony from a Leading Breeder.



The Day's Stock Food Co., Mimico, Ont.

Gentlemen, — I have used your Tonic Powders for horses and cattle, also your Tonic Powders for hogs, the past season. They save their cost many times over in the saving of feed; in fact, they give every satisfaction. I received 12 prizes for my Berkshires at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. Your Tonic Powders deserve this testimony. Yours, **WM. WILSON, Prop., Willow Lodge Stock Farm, Snelgrove, Ont., Sept. 24, 1903.**

Prof. A. V. M. Day's Tonic Powders (six separate packages) for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, also cream for calves—a tonic concentrated stock food. We have agents in most places; if not in your district write us. For sale by 763 agents in Ontario, 328 between Port Arthur and Vancouver, B. C., also by 1,133 agents east of Toronto. Day Tonic Powders are full of satisfaction. om
The Day's Stock Food Co., Mimico, Ont.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Long-tellow 10th of H. F. assisted by the noted prizewinner, Highclere Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin. om
W. WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om

L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

**FOR SALE:
Yorkshires and Holsteins**
Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **E. HONEY, om**
Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

Chesterswines

From Toronto and London prizewinners. Imported sheep and lambs. Prices reasonable. **R. H. HARDING, om**
Millgrove Farm, om Thorndale, Ont.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons
 Limited.
 SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

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

ELEGANT SET OF DISHES GIVEN AWAY FREE.

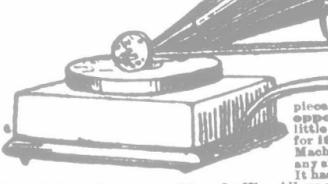


We have 64 elegant sets of dishes left over from last season's stock (22 sets, 40 pieces; 19 sets, 38 pieces; 23 sets, 36 pieces); which we are going to give away absolutely free for selling only 10 of our large beautiful colored pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whistle," "A Book of Acres," and "The Family Record," at 25c each. Every purchase gets a certificate worth 50c free. These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and cannot be bought in any store for less than 50c. Miss Cooper, Oak River, Man., writes: "As soon as I got the pictures, I called on five parties and in about 15 minutes I had not one left and could have sold many more if I had had them. They went like hot cakes. Everybody wondered how you could sell them for so little." And just think, you have to sell only 10 of these handsome pictures in order to get one of these elegant sets of dishes. All of year we gave them away for selling from \$3.60 to \$5.10 worth (according to the number of pieces) and they sell regularly in all stores for \$4.00 and \$5.00. Every piece is full size for family use, and is made of the finest ware in the newest shapes and set with designs with beautifully colored raised decorations. Mrs. Turner, Crossbury, Que., writes: "I am more than pleased with my dishes, they are far better than I expected and they came without one getting broken." Ladies now is your chance, send for the pictures today, as the dishes sets will be given away first. Remember only 64 sets to be given away, so send for the pictures today. Address: **THE COLONIAL ART CO. Dept. 337 Toronto.**

Regular Price, \$8. 21-JEWELLED GOLD INLAID WATCH ONLY \$3.98

Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' profits. We purchase direct from the factory in large quantities for spot cash, and give our customers the benefit of our close prices. This "Railroad" Watch, as it is called from its good timekeeping qualities, has a 21-jewel case, SOLID ALASKA SILVER, RICHLY GOLD INLAID, beautifully hand engraved, and in appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best coin-silver case ever made. It is open face with heavy French crystal, dust proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels—Railroad Timekeeper." A watch of this kind will last you your life, and you will always have the correct time. We have no hesitation in saying that no better watch was ever sold for less than \$15. We want you to see and examine this watch before paying for it, just as you would if you were buying it in a store. Simply send us your name and address, and we will ship the watch for your free inspection. Then, after a thorough examination you find it just exactly as we describe it, and worth much more than we ask, pay the express agent \$3.98 and express charges, otherwise NOT ONE CENT. If there is no express office near you, or if you wish to save express charges, send \$3.98 cash, and we will forward the watch, carefully packed, by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund your money if you wish it. Add to The National Trading Co., Dept. 3347, Toronto.

FREE HIGH GRADE TALKING MACHINE



OUR GRAND TALKING MACHINE reproduces songs, speeches, band music, etc., as loud and clear as a \$50 machine; 20 inches long; uses either Columbia or Victor Gramophone 7 or 10 inch disc records in order to introduce MARVEL WASHING BLUE in every home we will, for a limited time, give away a FREE TALKING MACHINE ABSOLUTELY FREE to anyone who will order to sell only 25 packages of MARVEL BLUING at 50c a package. Each customer buying a package from you is entitled to receive a fine silver vase from us.

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY. We trust you. Order to-day and we will send the 25 packages of MARVEL BLUING by return mail, postpaid; when sold send us our money, \$2.50, and we will promptly ship you the machine complete with 25 points including Uncle Josh's popular humorous pieces. No charge for boxing, packing, etc. This is a rare opportunity to get a high grade Talking Machine for a very little work. Your friends will readily buy MARVEL BLUING for it is the best in the world, and you will have a Talking Machine with which you can give entertainments or concerts in any size hall or room, as it is as loud and clear as a \$50 machine. It has a 14-inch Metal Amplifying Horn with concert sound box.

All we ask after you receive the machine is that you show it to your friends. \$1,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can prove we do not give away the GRAND TALKING MACHINE for selling only 25 packages of MARVEL BLUING. Understand, this is not a Toy Machine, but is a full sized machine and uses the same records as is used on the \$25 and \$40 machines. Write to-day. Address: **THE MARVEL BLUING CO., Dept. 316 Toronto, Ontario.**

HANDSOME WATCH FREE



A Solid Gold Ladies' or Gent's Watch costs from \$25 to \$50. Don't throw your money away. If you want a WATCH that will equal for time any Solid Gold Watch made, send us your name and address at once, and agree to sell only 10 boxes of our Famous Vegetable New Life Pills at 25c a box. A grand remedy and cure for all impure and weak conditions of the blood, indigestion, stomach trouble, constipation, weakness, nervous disorders, rheumatism and female troubles. A grand tonic and life builder. These are our regular 50c size; they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of pills from you receives a Prize Ticket, which entitles them to a fine piece of silverware. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your order and we will send the 10 boxes and Prize Tickets by mail, postpaid, when sold you send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send you the Watch with

A GUARANTEE FOR 20 YEARS

the same day money is received. We are giving away these watches to quickly introduce our remedy, and when you receive the watch, we ask you to please show it to your friends. Hundreds have received watches from us and are more than delighted with them. This is a glorious opportunity to get a fine Watch without paying a cent for it, and you should write at once.

Address Plainly: **THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dept. 1C Toronto, Ont.**



BIG LOVELY DRESSED DOLL FREE

Girls! do you want this lovely big jointed Sleeping Doll, nearly **ONE-HALF YARD TALL** with long curly hair (dark or blond), handsome bisque head, jointed body, pearly teeth, beautiful blue eyes that open and shut, very stylishly dressed, fancy dress, underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., dressed complete from head to shoes. An elegant and lovely Doll, sweet and pretty as a picture. She shuts her eyes and goes to sleep as natural as baby herself.

Do you desire to receive, free of all charge and without a cent of cost, this big, beautiful and jointed sleeping Doll, also this sweet Baby Doll for a few hours' work after school? If so write to us at once.

In order to introduce Marvel Washing Blue into every home we have decided to give away FREE, hundreds of big lovely dressed jointed and sleeping dolls for selling only 15 packages of our famous Marvel Bluing at 10c a package. Don't send a cent. Order to-day. We send bluing by mail, postpaid, you sell it at 10c a package, and with each package give a Prize Ticket which entitles each customer to a lovely present from us. Everybody will buy. You can sell the 15 packages in a few hours. When sold return us the money, \$1.50, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address this large, lovely dressed mother doll and the sweet Baby Doll. We arrange to pay all charges on them right to your address. We want every honest girl to write at once. We will treat you fair and right, and expect the same from you. Please understand, this is no catch word scheme to deceive our little friends, but an honest proposition, made in good faith by a well-known and reliable business concern to advertise our business. **DON'T DELAY**, order the Marvel Washing Blue at once, and be the first in your locality to receive these lovely presents. Address: **Marvel Bluing Co., Toronto, Ont. Dept. 350**



We give this sweet Bisque Baby Doll Free with the large Mother Doll. Baby Doll has lovely long curly hair, jointed bisque body, and is just too sweet for a thing. Every girl is delighted to put the little Baby Doll to sleep with the large Mother Doll. Remember, Girls, to get the sweet Baby Doll and the large Mother Doll both for selling only 15 packages of Marvel Bluing and we give another lovely extra present if you are quick in replying.



\$3.95 BUYS THIS REGULAR \$10.00 ERMINE TRIMMED FUR SCARF

Send no money. Just mail to us your name and address, also the name of your nearest Express Office and we will send you this new 1904 style fur scarf by express. You can examine it, try it on, and if you don't consider it the most wonderful value for the money, such a fur scarf as would cost from \$10.00 to \$15.00 at any regular furrier, all you have to do is refuse it and the agent will return it at our expense. This stylish fur scarf is a new up-to-date fur garment and will be worn by stylish dressers everywhere. It is 32 inches long, 8 inches wide and is made of fine black Imperial Coney Fur, trimmed with beautiful snow-white imitation ermine, a striking contrast to the black fur. It is lined throughout with fine quality purple satin and finished with a long black silk cord ornamented with balls of black and white fur. The long fringes hang very gracefully and each terminates in a cluster of three long full turred tails, as shown in the illustration. This handsome fur combines all the warmth of the storm collar with the style of the hood, as it can be either turned up to protect the ears or worn flat on the shoulders. You could not buy this fur scarf wholesale for as little as we ask, and your dealer would think he was selling it cheap at double our price. This is a rare chance for any lady who desires a warm, stylish fur for the winter, or for any gentleman who wishes to give a lady a useful and very acceptable present. Address: **Johnston & Co., Dept. 3346 Toronto**



The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited,
 Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.
 Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
 Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$25.00 per session. Apply to **ANNAN SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal, 13-17-20**

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CROSSFIELD, ALTA.

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Everything Up-to-Date,
Everything Comfortable.

Good Sample Rooms and Accommodation for
Land-seekers and Commercial Men.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Salt Sense.

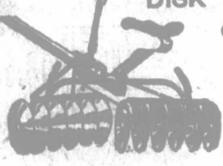
The fame of Windsor Salt grows steadily. It is the highest grade of pure salt. No salt can possibly be purer, whiter, finer, or flakier than Windsor Salt.

Windsor Salt.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY

BISSELL'S

DISK HARROWS



Get there every time.

No matter how hard the ground or how tough the job. Built in sizes for 2, 3 and 4 horses.

Write for full particulars and prices.

T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W, Elora, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS

Mild climate, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards. No cyclones. No droughts. No hot winds. No summer frosts. No cloud-bursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best price for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price.

Write for farm pamphlet to
THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOX 540 VANCOUVER, B. C.

Please refer to this paper.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and youths who are being sent out periodically from their English training-homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Bussell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

Catalogue Printing Our Specialty.

Many of the best Catalogues in Canada are produced by us. Latest type faces, designs, ornaments, and modern machinery. Best in America. Up-to-date covers designed by special artists without extra charge.

London Printing & Litho. Company, Ltd.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Pneumatic Straw Cutters

Three sizes—four, six and ten horse-power.

Our largest size straw cutter handles all the straw you can get to it easily with a ten-horse power engine.

HAND AND POWER STRAW CUTTERS,
all sizes.

ROOT PULPERS,
four and six knife, side wheel, plain and reversible.

PROMPT SHIPMENT
AND ABSOLUTELY THE BEST OF
THEIR KIND.

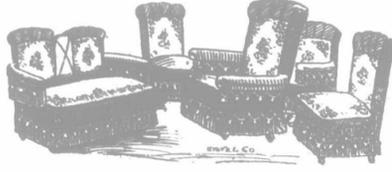
The Wilkinson Plough Co.
LIMITED, TORONTO.

STEELE'S

TO THE NEWLY ARRIVED!
TO THE NEWLY WEDDED!
TO THE NEWLY HOUSED!

Have you been long in Manitoba?
Have you been or are you about to be married?
Then you need a

PARLOR SUITE.



Here's Our Special November Offer:

No. 17 Parlor Suite, consisting of five pieces—one rocker, one armchair, two reception chairs, and one sofa, upholstered in fine Wilton rugs, banded with silk plush; good spring seats, fringed all around. Regular value \$60.00:

SPECIAL NOVEMBER OFFER **\$41.50.**

WE PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

THE C. R. STEELE FURNITURE COMPANY
298 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.



A "GEM"

Something New.

A truck to start with.

LIGHT, STRONG AND HANDY.

NOT ALL!

A BAG HOLDER.

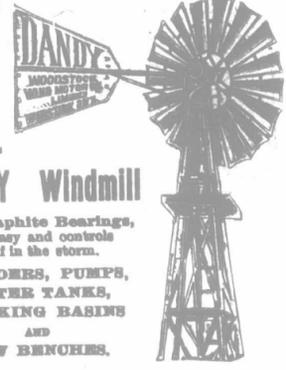
One man can do the work of TWO MEN with this little article. SAVES TIME, LABOR AND BAGS. Our local agents sell it.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited, Toronto.

Manitoba Agents: Manitoba Pump Company, Brandon, Manitoba.

WOODSTOCK STEEL WINDMILLS

Galvanized or Painted. For Power or Pumping.



DANDY Windmill

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

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

WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO.,
WOODSTOCK, ONT. (Ltd.)

U. S. SEPARATORS MAKE MORE MONEY By Skimming Cleaner



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