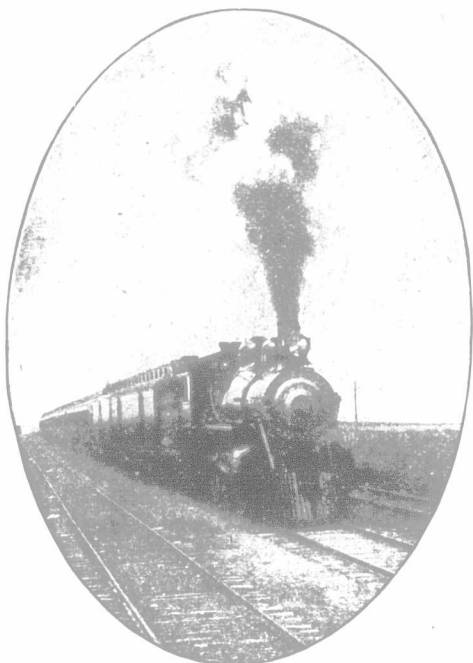


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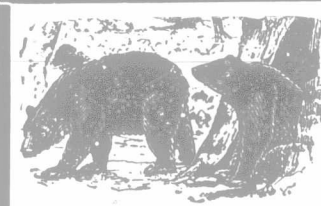
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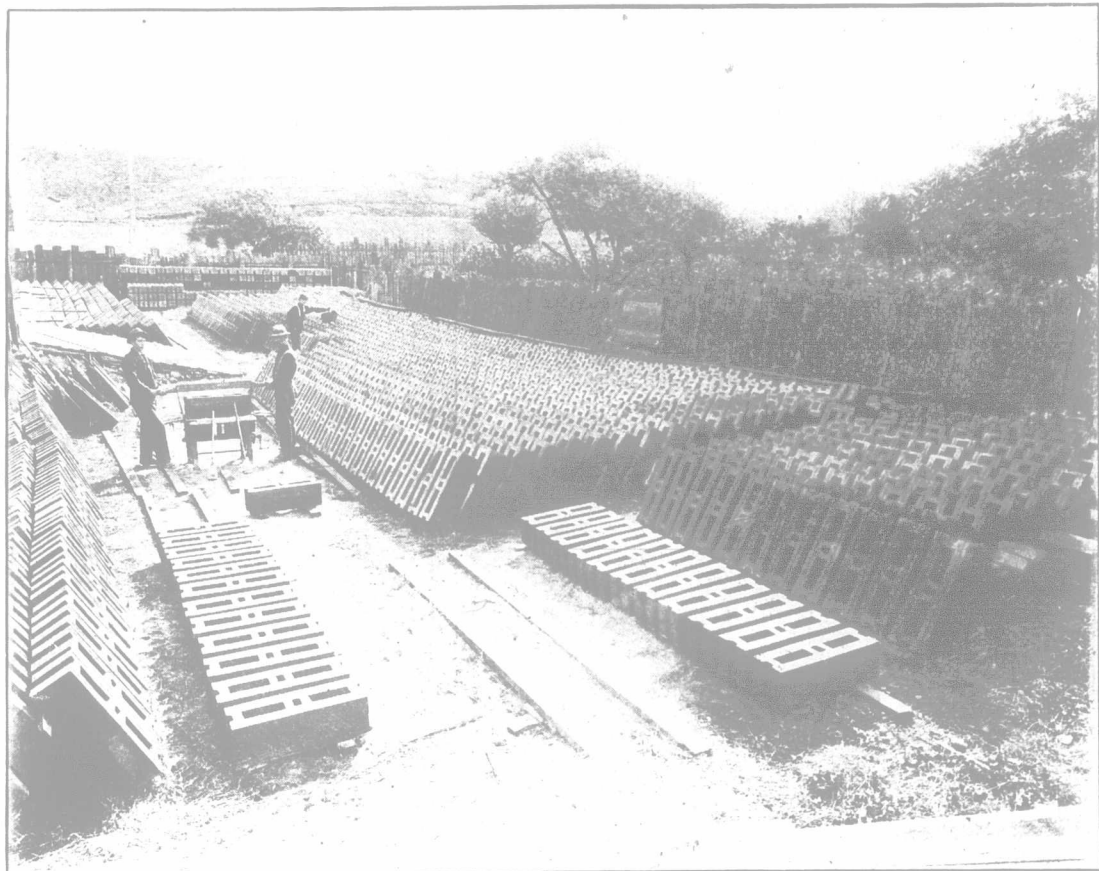
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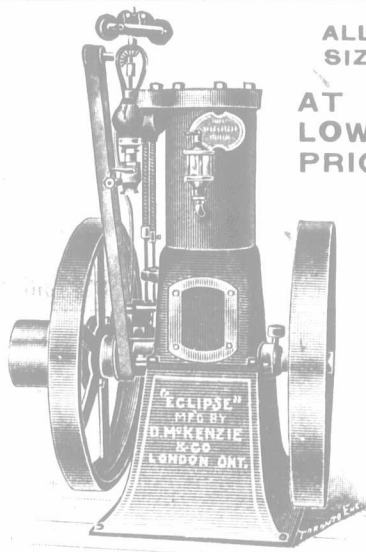
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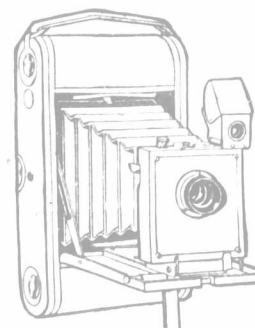


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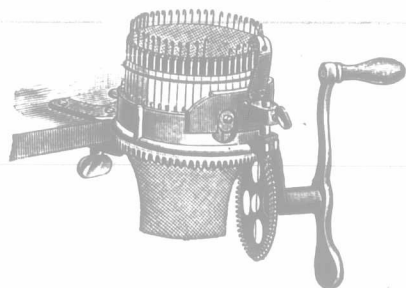
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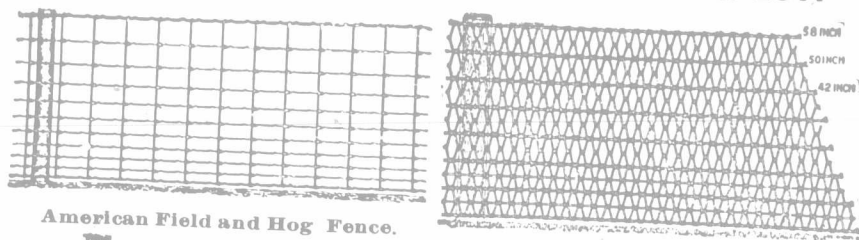
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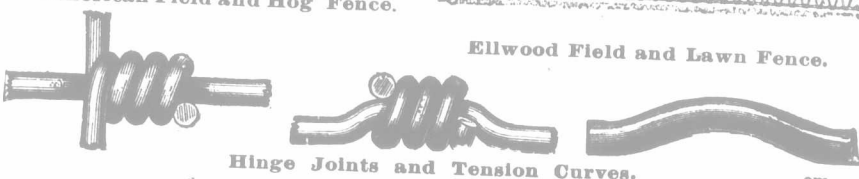
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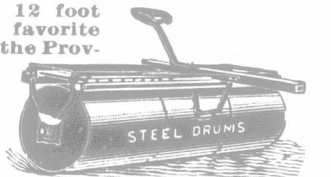
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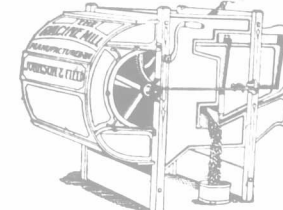
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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., MARCH 2, 1904.

No. 597

Editorial.

The Manitoba Winter Fair.

The first Manitoba Winter Fair, held at Neepawa, marks the beginning of a new era in exhibitions in the Province. Winter Fairs are distinctly educational in their aim and purpose. They afford farmers an opportunity of quietly studying exhibits free from the bustle of attractions and distractions so common to summer shows.

In Eastern Canada winter fairs have become permanent institutions; their annual attendance has increased enormously, and the public have generally become aroused to the fact that through education by practical demonstration, agriculture can be placed upon a higher basis, giving more remunerative returns for the vast amount of labor expended. Buildings which were erected a few years ago and thought to be quite large enough have been found to be totally inadequate to accommodate the masses who come out to learn, as well as the constantly increasing staff of exhibitors. Even the cities of the East have begun to vie with each other for a share in the advantages which such a mighty educational institution as a winter exhibition can bring. A few years ago the citizens of Toronto failed to recognize the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, but to-day they would snatch it away from Guelph if they could.

By her enterprise, Neepawa has set the pace for other towns in Manitoba, and her business men, of whom G. M. Gibbs is a leader, showed a spirit of co-operation seldom excelled. The show just held was by no means an exhibition such as could be given in the same town under more favorable weather conditions, but it seems admirably to illustrate the tremendous interest which the farmers of Manitoba are prepared to take in an event of that kind. Lecturers who have addressed meetings in all parts of Canada and to some extent in the United States, are unanimous in the expression that nowhere are the farmers more easily interested in agricultural education than in Western Canada. Our Provincial Department of Agriculture should, therefore, see to it that no opportunity is lost to give to the people that for which they are calling. By setting apart a reasonable appropriation in support of two or three winter fairs in the Province, an educational work of great value could be carried on.

In this country there is good reason why the winter fair should be held in December. At that season it is generally easier to transport stock than later; animals are also more likely to be in good condition at the beginning or middle of winter, and farmers are quite as free to go out at that season as any other.

The directors of the Manitoba and Northwestern Agriculture and Arts Association have already decided to hold a winter show next year, and with the experience just gained, and the advantages of new buildings about to be erected, a good exhibition may be expected.

Progressive Farmers Appreciate It.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Sir,—I have delayed sending in my subscription until this date, as I wanted to get you a new subscriber. Mr. H. will no doubt appreciate your paper, as he is a progressive farmer and stockman, and "once a reader, always a reader" is true of the "Advocate." Wishing you every success.
JOHN P. JONES.
Souris, Man.

Eastern Appreciation of Western Methods.

The following paragraphs, taken from a recent edition of the Eastern "Farmer's Advocate," give a fair idea of how the average Eastern farmer who is at all familiar with our conditions regards western methods of farming:

"In nearly every hamlet throughout Eastern Canada during the winter months may be met citizens of the Northwest who have returned for a short visit to their old homes. Having spent considerable time on the prairie, cultivating the broad fields and harvesting the extensive crops of that country, these men have learned the value of time and the necessity of utilizing horse power

among the hills and valleys of the East. By adopting these wholesale methods, each person in the West is enabled to accomplish so great an amount of work that the results cannot but be gratifying, hence the love of the Westerner for his prairie home and processes."

If it were not for the wholesale methods employed in this country the labor problem would be even more serious than it is. Successful farming lies in accomplishing the greatest amount of work with the least expenditure of labor. Lack of completeness, however, is a danger which often accompanies extensive methods of farming. Weeds get started where cultivation is not thorough, and the cost of having them eradicated increases the longer they are allowed to remain.

There are various other dangers arising out of a wholesale system of farming, such as waste of grain in threshing, etc., but none of these need be if good care and management be exercised.

Recommended to Students.

I wish to congratulate you upon the rapid strides which the Farmer's Advocate is making. I was very much interested in the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly, and I must say that the weekly is an excellent paper. In fact, I regard the Farmer's Advocate as being one of the very best papers which come to my office out of more than seventy agricultural papers. It is one of the papers I recommend for our students to read and to subscribe for. Personally, I could not get along without it. There are three or four papers which I think very highly of: The Farmer's Advocate, English Live-stock Journal, Scottish Farmer, and two or three of our best American papers. Your paper is certainly one of the very best of those mentioned. Wishing you abundant success, I am,
Very truly yours,
W. J. KENNEDY.

Jan. 30th, 1904.
EDITOR'S NOTE.—Prof. Kennedy is a son of Canada, who has forged to the front in Uncle Sam's western domain, being now Professor of Animal Husbandry and Vice-Director of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Experiment Station.

and manual skill to the best advantage, and their knowledge of these subjects cannot fail to aid in a solution of the labor question in the older Provinces.

A noticeable characteristic of the Westerner is his pronounced satisfaction with his condition, whether he be located in Manitoba, sunny Alberta, or upon the vast Assiniboia prairies intervening. Asked the reason of his pride in the West, he invariably attributes it to the larger, broader outlook, and more wholesale methods of the country. Instead of measuring his crop in bushels, he measures it in carloads; instead of driving two horses before a plow, seeder or binder, he hitches four and sometimes six horse teams to each implement, recking nothing if one or two of his team be oxen or mules. The country is broad, and its very vastness suggests broader plans than are common on farms located

The Mange Problem.

A problem now confronting the ranchers is the extermination of mange in cattle and horses in the ranching districts of the Territories. This serious disease is spreading, in spite of the presence in the country of veterinarians in the employ of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Several reasons have been advanced for such spread, some of which are given to hide the real reason. It is often asserted that the disease is imported from south of the boundary, which may be true. That source is, after all, of comparatively little moment, so long as the disease already here is permitted to increase without effective let or hindrance.

We find some ranchers inclined to becloud the issue, by stating that the disease in question is the so-called buffalo itch, which they claim non-contagious, and due to climatic and soil conditions. It is hardly credible that observing persons would persist in upholding such a heresy, but such is the case, and the work of extermination of this serious menace to the stock industry is hampered. Some ranchers are attempting treatment by the use of a sulphur-tar and linseed oil combination, an expensive, slow method, and of little avail in stemming the progress of the disease, because of the impracticability of this method in large herds.

Briefly, the disease is due to a very minute parasite, of wonderful fecundity and energy, termed by many the mange mite. The causal agent being known, its life history is of little moment at present to the owner of stock affected; his concern is the destruction of this almost-microscopical waster of animal vitality and flesh.

The veterinary branch is able to handle the disease if supplied with the money necessary, but must also have the co-operation of all the ranchers in the affected areas.

The law regarding contagious diseases of animals is quite plain, and it would be well to remember that quarantine cannot be continually broken with impunity. Possibly a quarantine on affected bunches of cattle is not as rigidly enforced as it should be; that is, however, a detail to be worked out by the officials whose duty it is to grapple with the problem.

The only solution of the difficulty to our mind lies in the establishment of dipping stations at various points by the veterinary branch; dipping to take place either spring or fall, and as frequently as may be considered necessary. By such means only can the disease be exterminated quickly, surely, and at a minimum cost to the country and the individual.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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Please take notice to the DATE of the address label on your Farmer's Advocate. If the date on same is not changed within three weeks from time of remittance, please advise us at once, giving full particulars of same.

Nationalizing Records.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Some time ago you drew attention to the provincialism rampant in the aims and work of some of the so-called Dominion Breeders' Associations, and gave point to the matter by specifying the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Naturally, those responsible strongly deprecated the editorial mentioned, and came to the defence of the narrowness exhibited, and sought to justify their work by figures compiled from the business statement of the association. Considerable time has elapsed since the protest of the West voiced in your editorial was heard, and a period of sufficient length has elapsed to enable the Eastern men who at present control the funds, the election of directors, and nominate judges for the big Eastern shows, and therefore aid the progress of certain herds, to get out of the rut and do something better for the improvement of live stock in Canada. Apart from the grants to our big exhibitions, what has been done by the associations? Practically nothing. Occasionally one of the select circle has been sent West to feast his eye on the prairie, or gaze at the vast Pacific!

As in the old days, the offices circle around the select coterie, rather at Toronto, and buy at the E. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Upon this coterie the subvention funds could do some useful pruning, which would be beneficial to the whole country, and a check to the live stock interests. The Eastern breeder, as he sees the Western market slip away from him, has been too busy to see that

deny the value of the pedigrees of many of the stallions imported. He may be right, but it makes a difference whose ox is gored!

The example set by the Shorthorn Association has had its imitators among some of the other associations, so that what work has been attempted has been done to benefit the Ontario breeder. The Shorthorn Association grants 50 cents per capita of its membership to swell the membership of the "Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, the bulk of whose funds go to the Ontario Winter Fair. It is to be hoped that the remedy proposed of placing the records at Ottawa under Dominion control will be efficacious in arresting the entrance free of duty, via the customs, of live stock into Canada, supposedly pure-bred, yet with anything but flawless pedigrees.

The Toronto Globe, in an editorial of February 9th, makes the statement that "There are many important interests clinging around the records already in existence," to which the Westerner's amen will be—"Barnacles do cling hard and persistently." What are those interests, and whose interests are they?

Canada, although so extensive, is not large enough to necessitate provincial registers, neither is the multiplication of herdbooks or breeds desirable. The field is large enough in which to do good work by improving the breeds we have. In order to do so, all parts of Canada must work together—the selfish attitude of the Ontario breeder must be dropped. He must not forget that the West is grown up to a sturdy manhood. I would remind the body of men whose vision seems limited to a 150-mile radius from Toronto, whose memories dwell fondly on forays in U. S. show-rings, that "United we stand, divided we fall!"

The association (D. S. H. B.) is comparatively wealthy, and is doing little or nothing beyond voting some money annually to certain shows. It is probably too much to expect aggressive methods from that somnolent body.

BREEDER.

Produce Transportation.

The London and South-western Railway Co. is distributing for the information of agriculturists a pamphlet giving particulars of its rates for the conveyance of farm and dairy produce, etc., by both passenger and goods trains. An important feature is the low scales of rates framed on a mileage basis and applicable by passenger train, which have been compiled with the object of bringing the producer and consumer into closer touch, and affording facilities for the rapid transit of all kinds of dairy produce, fruit, and other perishable traffic, thus enabling the producer to secure a wider market for his produce, and the consumer to have it delivered direct with promptitude and at a reasonable and inclusive charge. A hamper weighing 24 lbs., and containing cream, eggs, poultry, meat, fruit, vegetables, etc., is carried a distance of 100 miles for 9d. and delivered free, representing a little over 1d. per lb., whilst for the rail conveyance of one cwt. of fruit and vegetables for a similar distance the charge is 2s. 2d., or less than 1d. per lb., the rates for large consignments of all kinds of produce being fixed on a still lower basis. It is pointed out that senders desiring advice as to the method of aggregating their consignments will be able to obtain every assistance from the company's officers. To obtain the benefit of the lower rates the requisite weight may be made up of different kinds of traffic. Thus, if a consignment of three tons consists of one ton of fresh meat, one ton of butter, and one ton of apples, each description is charged one-third of the special three-ton rate, and not at the rate for one-ton lots.—[Meat Trade Journal.]

Appreciation by an Old Subscriber.

From a letter received, enclosing subscription price for a renewal and a new subscriber, we quote the following:

"Dear Sirs,—We highly value your honest advocacy of farmers' interests, the fine quality of your paper, and the tenacity of the illustrations; and we trust that your weekly publication will prove as successful in pleasing your subscribers as your past efforts have been. Yours, etc.,
—East Selkirk, Man. W. H. THOMPSON.

British Wheat and Meat Markets.

The outbreak of war in the Far East has, for the time being, diverted the attention of all classes from matters nearer home. Although war was generally expected to be the outcome of the prolonged negotiations, it has come upon us with a startling suddenness, and we have not yet quite realized the serious possibilities it may have for us as the ally of Japan.

Since my last letter, Parliament has been opened by the King in person, with the usual pomp and circumstance attendant upon such great occasions. In the Speech from the Throne, reference to matters agricultural was not made, but an amendment has been given notice of by Mr. R. Price, to the effect that the restrictions now in force against the importation of Canadian live stock are detrimental to the best interests of English farmers and graziers, and asking that, at an early date, the embargo be removed. I am very pleased, as, no doubt, your readers will be, that this question is being kept so well to the front, although, of course, being an amendment to the address, it will be made a party question, and has no chance of being accepted or carried. It will, however, be interesting to note the official reply.

This week, the time of the House of Commons has been taken up with Mr. John Morley's amendment on the proposed fiscal changes. What the Government's position is would be hard to say, judging from the speeches of Ministers, and without the services of Balfour and Chamberlain they have made a sorry show in debate. [NOTE.—The Morley amendment was defeated by a majority of over forty.—Editor.]

A proposal has been made to the Government that in lieu of a duty on foreign-grown wheat, a bounty should be given on wheat produced in this country and in the colonies. I understand that the suggestion is receiving serious consideration in quarters where a tax on imported grain is looked upon with disfavor.

The bulk of the English wheat on offer is very damp and difficult to mill, but, at the same time, there have been some really good samples on the market. For the latter, farmers will not be satisfied with less than \$7.50 per quarter.

The climatic surroundings have been unusually unfavorable, both for farmer and miller, and the position of the latter in the future will be imagined when the small acreage of wheat sown this year is considered. No doubt, many millers will be able to make up a grist of foreign sorts, but the average country miller will sadly miss the home-grown article. There are some useful wheats on the market at the present time, including Manitobas, Duluths, Winters, Indians, Russians and River Plates. From this section, millers who can get wheats cheaply from the ports ought to be able to make a good grinding mixture, and if they can get a little English wheat the grist will be improved, especially if it be conditioned, either naturally or artificially. The River Plates are very fair, and, as these are about the cheapest on the market, they will, no doubt, be used in helping to cheapen the mixture, especially as good prices have to be paid for Canadian strong wheat.

The question is often asked, which is the best British market for cattle? London is undoubtedly the best market for the best cattle. The buyers at Deptford are mostly the big wholesale men in the Central Market, Smithfield, and they are always prepared to pay a good price for anything really choice.

In Liverpool (Woodside), the fairage buyers are mostly commission men, and when they are full, the beef in most cases is sent on to London, rather than reduce the price in Liverpool and Birkenhead.

At Glasgow, the wholesale carcass buyers are the customers, and the compulsory slaughter frequently leaves Yorkhill at the mercy of the Moore Street men. Taking all things into consideration, there is not much to choose between the three ports as regards the safest market, provided the stock is, in my opinion, in sort, and not merely shipped because the space on the boat is cheap and the price of plain cattle tempting.

Sometimes good prices are made on consignments of cattle to Bristol, Manchester, Hull, Newcastle and Cardiff, but, as they are only "occasionals," I leave them out of my reckoning.

In the butter market there is practically no change. No Canadian butter is on offer in London, and in prospect of the supplies from Russia and Siberia being stopped. In the meantime, the greater portion of our titles coming forward are such that no increase in price can be hoped for.

In the bacon market, the fore part of the week, Canadian selections were a dragging sale, but since then a livelier demand has sprung up, and the best and leanest sorts are now at previous quotations. Hams are only in limited request, at about previous currencies.

The demand for Canadian cheese is rather sluggish, and even for very best September makes it difficult to meet on the top terms, 11s. to 11½s. The stock boxes at this time last year were 114,000 boxes, as against 76,000 at this time last year.

At Deptford food and cattle market, on Wednesday 114 beasts from the States were on offer. These were

Horses.

Preparing Horses for Spring Work.

A large majority of farmers require more horses for work during the farming season than during the winter months. As a consequence some of them run idle from the time the ground freezes in the fall until it is fit to work in the spring. In most cases the owner wishes to winter these idle horses as cheaply as possible, and while he may give sufficient food to prevent them failing very much in flesh, on account of actual or comparative idleness they have lost muscular and respiratory tone, and the flesh they still retain is not of an enduring nature. It is, of course, of horses that have been wintered in this way we wish to speak. Those that have been more or less regularly worked or driven during the winter months will require no special fitting, as they will be in a condition to go to work without. Whether idleness, and consequent depletion of the functions mentioned during a few months of each year is beneficial; whether it conduces to longevity; whether the animal is better fitted to perform hard labor after he has been properly fitted than his brother that has constantly been kept in working form, we will not discuss at present. The fact remains, that he has been allowed to get out of shape for work, hence it is wise we should take means to bring him back to form before asking him to perform the labors of a horse. We claim that this cannot be properly done in a short time, and also that it requires care, time and intelligence to do so. At least six weeks should be allowed for this preparation. Assuming that regular farm work will in all probability commence about the middle of April, we should commence a systematic preparation of the horses about the first of March. We will grant that the muscular, respiratory and digestive systems have lost tone as the result of comparative inaction for three or four months. Under ordinary conditions no medicinal agents are required or advisable. Of course, if any disease is present, it should be treated, but the common practice of commencing the fitting process by administering to each animal a drastic purgative for the purpose of "cleaning him out" is irrational and harmful. Purgatives in all cases deplete the patient more or less, and, as a consequence, should not be given except in cases where some abnormal condition which indicates purgation be present. Then, again, we do not recommend the use of commercial stock foods. A healthy animal will be able to digest and assimilate a sufficient quantity of food without the aid of drugs and medicines to stimulate the digestive glands, and, in many cases, cause fatty degeneration and disintegration of tissue. Doubtless some of said foods cause idle or comparatively idle horses to lay on flesh rapidly, and the coat to assume a glossy appearance, but in many cases this is done at a loss of constitutional energy, and unless the administration of the drug be continued the animal will lose flesh and appearance much faster than he gained them. We think the proper method is to commence a systematic method of feeding and exercising without the use of drugs in any shape. If the horse has been wintered on straw, chaff, grass, and a little grain, the change of food should be gradually made. As we have frequently stated in these columns, in order to avoid digestive derangement in all classes of stock, all changes in the nature or kind of food should be made slowly. Of course, we depend upon hay and oats principally to fit our horses and keep them fit for work. The change from straw to hay should be made by giving a little hay at first, gradually increasing the quantity, and consequently gradually decreasing the quantity of straw consumed. In the course of a week or ten days he may be allowed all the hay he will eat. The

of a much plainer description than usual, and, with trade slow, the pick of them only made 10½c. to 11½c. per pound. This does not represent a drop in cattle values, as good bullocks would have made the highest prices of the year.
February 13th, 1904.

Our Scottish Letter.

The first month of 1904 is gone, and we are beginning to ask whether the year to come is to be like the one behind. Rain has fallen to a considerable extent, and farming operations are very nearly upside down. Plowing in this country under normal conditions proceeds thuswise: About the middle of October the stubbles begin to be plowed; when these are turned off an attack is made on the lea or pasture land, and last of all the roots or red land is plowed. This winter, on account of the excessive rainfall, the order has been reversed. Horses could not go on to the stubbles, which were soaked. The leas or turf soils have, therefore, been dealt with, and the stubbles postponed. Now there is nothing to do. The wet weather has compelled the withdrawal of forces from the stubbles; carting operations are also at a standstill, the ground being so soft that carts cannot go over it, and, withal, the winter has been so "open" that now the leas begin to show growth in the furrows. While you are having a regular old-timer Canadian winter, we are having one which probably only a Maritime Province man could moderately enjoy. Even my limited experience of a Canadian winter leads me to think that a winter such as you are having is preferable to perpetual drippings with which we are familiar here. Let us hope we are not to have a repetition of the experiences of 1903.

Various subjects of interest have been debated at our club meetings during the winter. Good work is being done by these organizations, which take the place of your Institutes. Here such organizations are voluntary. The Government departments do nothing for us; the result is a large independence of thought and expression, and straight talking, very often to the detriment of the Government department. When the powers that be subsidize, they are not likely to be so frankly criticised as when they leave farmers to plow their own furrow. The Board of Agriculture is here being talked to about its swine fever policy. Edinburgh and the Lothians generally are up in arms against the plans and methods of the Board. The next thing will be an attack in Parliament. The theory is that the Board's plan is more likely to increase the ravages of the fever than to allay them. This, however, is an exaggeration. The Board spent many hundreds of thousands in an effort to stamp out the

disease, which failed. It now resolves to let the disease run its course, but schedules the area within which it is found. This does not tend to the despatch of business. As a matter of fact, it cripples trade, as the swine cannot be moved out of the scheduled area, even for slaughter. There is a want of tact on the part of our present Minister of Agriculture, the Earl of Onslow. He says things unwisely, and possibly his remarks on some points may come home to roost.

Subjects with which you are little familiar in Canada interest us greatly here. The Systems of Land Tenure is one of these subjects. Any attempt to master the intricacies of such a theme must appear wearisome to those accustomed to the simple methods of dealing with land in a new country, where there is abundance for all and to spare. Here there is a land famine, and it may surprise you to learn that in the Border and Lothian districts the rent of land is advancing. What silver-lining appears in the cloud which hangs over agriculture to warrant this hopeful frame of mind is not known. The main cause is, undoubtedly, the love of Scotchmen for agriculture and the scarcity of good land. In the Lothians and on the Borders the chief customers for land are farmers from the western part of the country—the districts in which dairying is carried on. As a rule, dairy farmers can take more money out of land than others—mainly because they work harder and live in a more frugal style. The old-time Border or Lothian farmer was a swell. He kept his hunting horse, and rode to hounds two days a week. The newcomer does not know much about that kind of life, but he can give the landlord a bigger rent than the others, and that suits the pocket of the landlord better. Expensive habits and aping the manners of the aristocracy must in these days give place to industry, thrift, and stock-raising.

Dairy farming was prosperous in 1903. There is a growing disposition to make it more so in 1904. How far success will crown these efforts remains to be seen. Canada may take encouragement from the fact that the best incentive to progress here has been the high quality of Canadian cheese during the past season. At a recent meeting a leading gentleman in dairying affairs, Sir Mark J. McTaggart Stewart, Bart., M.P., referred to the report that a sample of Canadian cheese had been sold at 71s. 9d. per cwt. of 112 lbs.; that is, at the rate of about 15 cents per lb. He urged dairy farmers here to wake up, and certainly there is every disposition on their part to do so. Last year the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright outdistanced both Wigtownshire and Ayrshire. The last-named county has resolved to adopt a system of itinerant instruction in cheesemaking, similar to that which has proved so successful in the neighboring counties. There is plenty of room for all, and good cheese will always command a big price.



Group of Imported Prizewinning Belgian Stallions, Ranging in Weight from 2,000 to 2,400 Pounds.

The property of Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.

change of his grain ration should likewise be gradual, and as we increase the daily amount we decrease the amount of whatever we have been giving as a substitute for grain. The amount of grain should be in proportion to the exercise. We would also favor giving a feed of bran, either damp or dry, at least once weekly, and when roots cannot be procured, at least twice. Roots or bran do not furnish any particular nourishment for a working horse, but they are, in most cases, relished, and they tend to keep the bowels regular.

In order to give the necessary muscular tone, regular exercise should be given. At first, probably a couple of miles daily, either in harness or saddle, may be sufficient, and the distance or its equivalent at light work gradually increased until 10 or 12 miles or more is given. It is better to give exercise in harness, for as well as acting upon the muscles, this brings the shoulders in contact with the collar, and accustoms other parts to the necessary friction caused by the harness, and thus gradually removes the tenderness that has been caused by idleness, and tends to prevent sore shoulders, necks, backs, etc. During this time grooming should not be neglected. The coat has, in all probability, become long, and in most cases lost the desirable gloss. We cannot shorten the coat or provide the gloss by grooming, but we can remove dust and dirt, and thereby open up the exits of the sweat glands, and hasten the shedding of the hair. If the hair be not shed when the weather becomes fine, and the horse must go to regular work in the field, it is good practice to clip, and, of course, be careful to provide clothing, if the weather should become damp or chilly. In our opinion more benefit is derived from clipping in the spring in such cases than in the fall. "WHIP."

An Essay on the Horse.

The following remarkable essay on the horse is said to be from the pen of an Indian student: "The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his feet on the stirrups and divides his lower limbs across the saddle and drives his animal to the meadow. He has four legs; two are on the front side and two are afterward. These are the weapons on which he runs. He also defends himself by extending these in the air in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when he is in an aggravating mood. There is no animal like the horse. No sooner they see their guardian or master than they always cry for food, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tails, but not so long as the cow and such other like animals."

Stock.

The Short Course in Stock-judging at Macleod.

The experiment set on foot by the Ottawa and Regina Depts. of Agriculture, of giving a short course in live-stock judging at various points throughout the N.-W. T., was a success, judging from the attendance at Macleod. The methods followed were the same as at Edmonton and Lacombe, endeavor, however, being made to suit as far as possible the local conditions. The instructors, Drs. Hopkins and McGillvray, took up beef types of cattle and draft horses, giving the spectators opportunity to use the score-card. Dr. McGillvray also exemplified the examination of a horse for soundness.

The evening meetings in the town hall were well attended, and considerable discussion ensued on the topics introduced, which were classification of horses for market and show; diseases incidental to pregnancy in the mare; contagious diseases of animals; the laws of breeding, with remarks on pedigree. Some other things of vital interest were brought forward, such as loco disease, due to eating the loco weed; mange in cattle and horses, its prevention and treatment; and the position of Canadian cattle on the British meat market. The use of Ontario dogies with dairy blood, and the introduction of Mexicans, was not in favor with the audience, it being held that the West did not want nor need a class of cattle which when matured were only butcher stock. Increase of the poorer quality stuff meant market glutting, and fall in prices all round.

The ranchers admit the existence of a very serious problem in mange, which, according to all reports, is increasing. Some are now trying a combination of sulphur, coal oil and linseed oil, applied with a brush to the mangy stock. Such, of course, is a slow method, impracticable in large numbers of animals. Dr. Hopkins suggested the use of the dip, as recommended by the Government. The dip is a simple method, and is compared to a drop in the bucket, when the extermination of ticks is the object to be considered.

Medicine Hat Stockmen Go to School.

If anything has demonstrated the wide-awakeness of the Westerner, it is the attendance of the ranchers and stockmen in the vicinity of Medicine Hat at the two-day stock-judging course, inaugurated by the Live-stock Commissioner for Manitoba and N.-W. T., G. H. Greig, and Supt. of Fairs and Institutes Harcourt, under the direction of their respective Departments of Agriculture. Morning sessions brought out about fifty, afternoon sessions one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five, and the evening meetings one hundred people. Horses of the light and draft type were described by the lecturer, and scored by those in attendance, under Dr. McGillvray's direction; beef and dairy types of cattle and the mutton type of sheep by those interested, and they were not few, supervised by the other instructor, Dr. A. G. Hopkins. Many expressed their approbation of the experiment of such schools, and want the courses repeated, only for a longer time. To get the most benefit from such work it needs to be spread out to a week's session, to allow more thorough work, and to give the truths inculcated a chance to sink in and take root, undisturbed by other subjects.

The subjects under discussion at the evening meetings were the same as at Macleod. Dr. Hopkins, discussing the British beef markets, gave it as his opinion that it was out of the question to expect grass-fed bullocks off the range to take a three weeks journey by cars and boat and land in Great Britain in anything better than "store condition." He referred to his experience in Great Britain as the basis for his opinion, and suggested the adoption of one of the two following ideas, namely: (1) "Grain feeding for a time before shipping, or at some point en route (Manitoba or Eastern Assiniboia); (2) the establishment of more abattoirs in the West, and the shipping of the meat chilled," as a move towards solving the situation, which is not at present encouraging to the rancher. Among other causes of the inferior position taken by Canadian cattle, the lecturer held that many of the bulls used were inferior; even though pure-bred, he suggested the use of a culling expert at the Government sales, who would cull out the poor males and have them unsexed, their owners being allowed an upset price. As soon as the unsexed animals were recovered from the operation, such could be sold by the associations, and part of the loss be made up that way. The suggestion met with favor by those at the meeting.

A very live subject in the Medicine Hat district is mange, both in horses and cattle; some go so far as to say that the quarantine placed on infected bunches is not observed or enforced, and, as a consequence, this damaging disease is spreading. Dipping stations, under Government supervision, were advised, it being held that the individual attempts with the brush and sulphur-oil combination were too slow to be considered seriously as methods of stamping out the trouble. There seems to be a lot of confusion re the cause of the disease (mange). Some, seemingly, have persuaded themselves that the disease is not due to a parasite, but a skin disease, due to the climatic conditions and the feed, a contention utterly untenable.

Instruction in Stock-judging at Yorkton.

The meetings held at Yorkton by the instructors sent out by the Dominion and Territorial Departments of Agriculture were poorly attended, on account of the very rough cold weather at the time.

Secretary-Treasurer Simpson devoted considerable time to the work, but the society was also hampered for lack of a suitable building in which to hold the sessions. Neither instructors nor students can do good work in a cold building, too much attention having to be given to keep warm; the animals used for illustration purposes also chafe at restraint under crowded conditions. Societies intending to erect buildings could well afford when planning to keep in view such a contingency as lectures on live stock with the living animal to demonstrate upon.

The subjects taken up at the daylight sessions were draft horses and beef cattle, and considerable interest was evinced by those present, Yorkton being a rather noted live stock center. The classification of horses for show and market was especially useful to the members of the local society, at whose shows there has often been controversy on this important point. Dr. McGillvray, in the discussion following his lectures, threw out a number of valuable hints, which will likely be acted upon. Contagious diseases of animals was the subject handled by the other instructor, Dr. A. G. Hopkins; blackleg, glanders and swamp fever being discussed by the audience. The meeting at Yorkton closed the series thus inaugurated by the Territorial Supt. of Fairs and Institutes. The experiment, from the enthusiasm and interest exhibited at the various points, can be considered as eminently successful, so much so as to warrant extension and amplification of the work, not only along live-stock lines, but also in grain judging

and seed testing; domestic economy also, as well as instruction in the Babcock test and butter-making, by means of the travelling dairy.

Breeding and Raising Hogs.

From First-prize Essay By Mr. J. R. Oastler, Crookston, Minn. Winning the \$100 prize offered by International Stock Food Co.

I know that many advocate entirely separate buildings for sleeping and feeding quarters, and while I do not object to these, yet for hog-raising in all of its phases I prefer the old-fashioned pen with its feed troughs in front. This system is not considered objectionable in the case of horses or cattle, and if the same standard of cleanliness is maintained in the piggery the hogs will not suffer. It is very important, however, to have the piggery situated so that there can be yards built on each side and have the pasture and green fields as close by as possible.

I have found 32 feet the most convenient width for a piggery building. It can be extended as long as desired, but to keep ten breeding sows and their progeny in comfort it should be at least 80 feet long. This width of a building gives room for a 6-foot passage down the center and a row of pens on each side. I like a frame building best, and would use 14-foot studding so as to give ample room for a loft above for storing away straw and grain. For the walls a course of rough lumber, next the studding, a course of good felt paper, and a course of siding outside, and a course of matched lumber on the inside of the studding makes a building as warm as is necessary, except in extreme weather. The south side of the building I would divide into pens each 8 feet wide for the use of the brood sows. On the north side I would make at one end a room 6 feet wide, for use as a feed room. Adjoining this I would have a pen for the boar 10 feet wide, and then I would divide the remaining 64 feet into two large pens for the finishing of the young hogs for the market.

I would have a window every 8 feet on each side, so as to give abundant light for the passage in the center. I would make a cement floor in the pens. I would make a plank floor and have it raised, to a distance 6 feet from the wall, 4 inches, so as to make a sleeping platform for them. I would use plank for all partitions, as the hogs will soon break through 1-inch lumber. For feeding arrangements I have yet to find anything more serviceable than the old-fashioned feed-trough in front of each pen. For the breeding sows it should not be over three inches deep.

Ventilation is one of the important features in a building. The "hog odor," so prominent in many piggeries, has led many to have unfavorable opinions regarding swine. The "King system" of ventilation is the simplest and most satisfactory one in use at present. In this system the ventilating flue taking in fresh air opens on the outside near the ground, and the flue is continued in the wall, opening on the inside near the ceiling; the flue for letting the foul air out opens near the floor. If not interfered with by other drafts, this system works all right. I would have the windows hung on hinges, and in summer keep them open, and take a cotton sack over to keep out the flies.

No piggery is complete without having a constant supply of water in it. The hogs drink a great deal of water in warm weather, and nothing is more tiresome than carrying water or swill to satisfy a hungry lot of swine.

The breeder must decide individually which breed of swine he prefers. Numerous experiments have proved that there is no great economic difference between our popular breeds of swine, and in the pork market at present well-fitted hogs of any breed bring the same price. Individuals of the same breed have shown greater variations in the economical productions of pork than those of different breeds, teaching us that type rather than the breed is the important factor, not that breeding is unimportant, but the different breeds have nearly kept pace with each other in their improvements.

I would select sows of uniform type and good breeding from some reliable breeder. I would prefer to buy sows about six months of age, as one can then judge fairly accurately how they will turn out, and they can generally be bought cheaper than at breeding age. I have found that medium-sized sows make the best mothers. I used to have a fancy for very large sows, but so many of them have proved poor mothers that I became discouraged. The first thing I watch in purchasing a sow is to see that she stands straight and clean on her legs. If they are crooked she is too weak in bone and digestive capacity to ever make a good mother. She should have twelve teats, and if her dam has been a prolific breeder it is so much the better. I find swine very potent in transmitting their good quality to their offspring. I would not have a cross, wild sow, but if purchased when young their disposition can be improved. She should have a fairly short head, and the neck neatly blended with the

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shoulders, which should not be conspicuously prominent. She should have a straight, strong back, deep, roomy sides, and long, well-developed hams. Avoid a sow that is too closely and compactly built, and do not breed until one year old.

I like the boar to be on the large side, with a strong, hearty, active masculine appearance. He should have a strong head, and in a grown boar, a full, well-crested neck. It is especially important that he have a straight, strong back, and full, deep ham, and be well covered with a coat of fairly fine hair, and have an elastic skin. I have never found a hog with a harsh, board-like skin a good breeder.

The boar should be kept separate from the sows except when in service. They worry themselves, and often become useless if left with the sows all the time. In both the sow and the boar there should be the harmonious blending of all the good features which we term "quality" — something that can be readily seen but is hard to describe. It is better if the boar is not used until he is twelve months old. Early mating reduces the size and stamina.

In breeding hogs for pork, I would raise two litters each year, except from one good sow, which I would breed only once a year, and use her progeny to keep up and increase the number of the herd. I would have the spring pigs come the last of March; wean the litters when two months old, and then turn the sows out to pasture as soon as bred. If the pasture is supplemented with a light grain ration of almost any kind of grain, the sows will do well, for with plenty of exercise and liberty they will keep healthy. About two weeks before farrowing time I would bring them in and give each a separate pen; bed with chaff or cut straw lightly, and feed a ration composed of one-half bran and shorts, mixed to a thin slop with either skim milk or water. Feed very lightly for the first few days after farrowing, but give all the sweet milk or water she will take. After the pigs are three weeks old it is safe to feed the sow all she will eat—there is nothing I like better than shorts and sweet milk. Let the sow have the run of a yard after the pigs are a few days old, and give them liberty until it freezes up.

I have found nothing better for preventing scours than some crushed oat and barley slop, run through a screen to remove most of the hulls, placed in a low trough in a corner of the pen. The young pigs go for this greedily. At two months old they are ready to wean, and I put them in the two large pens, culling out the weaker ones and putting them in a couple of pens made vacant by grouping three agreeable sows together. It requires much more skill to raise young pigs in the winter than in summer. After taking them away from their dams, I like to feed them warm new milk for their first meal, and after that warm skim milk with a good sprinkling of shorts in it, increasing the quantity of shorts each day until it is about the consistency of thin porridge. I would mix a quart of oil meal with each barrel of feed, and have a box in the corner of each pen containing wood ashes, charcoal, and a little salt and sulphur.

When the pigs are three months old, or a little later, make a ration composed of equal parts of shorts and either crushed wheat or barley. If some unthreshed peas have been stored in the loft, there is nothing which will do the young pigs more good than to throw them in a forkful every day. I would let them out into the yard when the weather was suitable. When five months old, I would confine them in their pens and change the ration to a mixture composed of equal parts—by weight—of shorts, crushed barley and corn; feed four times a day all they will eat up clean, and insist on regularity and quietness in the piggery. I have seen the whole piggery disturbed and made discontented by the attendant rattling a pail half an hour after feeding.

At the end of six months they should weigh 190 to 200 pounds. I have sometimes had them weigh more than that when fed milk and good house slop right along, but when one is raising many there is seldom enough of that to go around. I would expect to raise 70 pigs from the 10 sows for the first litter. I have frequently had good Yorkshire sows raise a dozen pigs after their first litter, but if they would average seven or eight under winter and summer conditions, I would be satisfied. It surprises one when he figures up how the average is cut down by poor sows; probably four of the ten sows would raise ten or eleven pigs, but there will always be some sows which prove almost a failure. It is the number of pigs a sow raises, not the number farrowed, that is the important consideration.

For the spring litters a different method is pursued. As soon as the pasture comes up good, the young pigs are moved out to it. For a hog pasture I prefer a field about 100 yards wide, fenced with a good hog-proof fence on the sides, and it is a good precaution to string a barbed wire along about four inches from the ground to prevent the hogs from rooting under the fence. For the cross fence I would use light, sharp-

pointed posts; drive them in the ground two rods apart, and staple a strong hog fence on them. I would put three or more strands of barbed wire on this, so as to give the hogs a wholesome respect for it. Two men with a chain and lever can build this fence in a few minutes.

Keep the brood sows and the young hogs separate, as the growing pigs will have to receive a good grain ration as well as the pasture to keep them growing well. I have never yet had young pigs satisfy me when kept on pasture alone. The kind of grain fed is not so important as in winter. A ration composed of equal parts of crushed barley and shorts, mixed with skim milk or buttermilk, is my favorite ration. They must not be fed too liberally either, or they will become too lazy to pasture well.

I castrate the boars two weeks after weaning. The size of the pasture depends, of course, on the quality of the clover crop. I would try to arrange it so that I would only have to move the fence twice to give them fresh pasture. I would sow some rape in the spring and have it ready for the hogs in August. Seven acres of rape should do to finish off the 70 young porkers until they were five and a half months old, when I would bring them in and feed them a full ration of equal parts of barley, corn and shorts; I would cut some rape and bring into the yard for them to pick over.

Care, constant care, is one of the great secrets in successful hog-raising. It is this watchful care 365 days in the year which wearies people of stock. It is only the man who likes it that will find pleasure and profit in hog-raising, and certainly none of our farm animals make the same gain for the food consumed as the hog.

Feeding Bulls for Sale.

In feeding bulls of the beef breeds for sale, the purpose for which they are intended should be borne in mind. If that be done, pampering will not be resorted to. Many feeders make a great mistake, especially in the Territories, by unduly housing breeding stock.

Breeding and growing stock require abundance of outdoor exercise. Pure air and sunshine are essential to health and stamina, and bulls being fitted for sale should not be stinted by lack of these cheap yet necessary requisites, for the vital organs, bone and blood, are greatly weakened if they are not freely obtainable.

Without strong blood and well-developed internal machinery, the ability to lay on flesh or the power to procreate valuable offspring will be lacking. While, however, pure air is exceedingly important, it must be understood that drafty buildings are positively injurious and permanently defeat the best possible results; exposure to severe cold also has a like effect.

In commencing to feed, start with a light ration, gradually increasing until the animal is consuming all he can fully digest. This can be told by watching the manure closely, and should any undigested food be noticed passing through, the ration should be somewhat diminished at once.

The general trend of the animal's appetite must also be considered carefully. He requires a liberal feeding, and this, along with abundant exercise, should increase his weight without weakening his stamina. Nevertheless, it is possible to "glut" or "stake" him, and that must be carefully avoided. For the grain portion of the ration, we would recommend equal parts of bran, ground oats, wheat and barley, where all of these grains can be purchased at a relative value. The wheat may be of a grade inferior in milling quality, and hence have a low selling value. Where cheap wheat is not conveniently obtainable, that part of the ration may be eliminated. A little flax or oil meal would be found a very beneficial addition. By cooking or steaming some of the feed, say thrice weekly, for three or four weeks previous to the sale, it would greatly assist in improving the coat of the animals.

Some resort to blanketing for that purpose. It is, however, much better if a glossy coat can be secured by good feeding rather than by any artificial method. For roughage, feed the best hay obtainable, giving no more than will be eaten clean in half an hour after feeding. Carefully watch the digestion, and if rather loose decrease the bran allowance; should an opposite tendency be noticed the bran may be increased. Where roots, either turnip or mangel, can be had, they will prove a very economical addition to the ration. Turnips, in particular, are especially well suited to maintain a healthy condition of the animal body and ensure rapid growth.

Has the address label on your Farmer's Advocate been changed to 1904? If not, your subscription remains unpaid. Kindly remit at once.

Dry Hogpen Wanted.

Not long ago you had a cut of hogpen on Mr. Brethour's place in Ontario, and it is a good, handy hogpen, but I can't see how it would be suitable here without a ceiling between hogs and roof. One would also need something over the ceiling to keep the frost back on top. I have a stable that is floored overhead, and last winter I had cattle in it, there being nothing in the loft, but the frost used to gather on the ceiling over the cattle in a cold time, and then when weather moderated it would all thaw and drop down. If there had been young pigs there the chances are they would have died owing to the dampness.

In my opinion, to make a hogpen for this country, and have it dry, so that young pigs could come, say in February, it would be necessary to have beams, say 2x6, across building; then nail up ceiling on bottom of them, and fill up between beams with sawdust, to the full six inches.

I would like to hear through your paper from someone who has built a pen that they can keep perfectly dry overhead in coldest weather, and how they do it, without it costing them far more than the small price of hogs warrant.

Oak Lake, Man. CORRESPONDENT.

Straws.

Devotion to business in a practical sense spells Success.

Poor fences breed more breechy cattle and horses than all other combined methods.

Never tease or unnecessarily frighten young animals on the farm.

Overfeeding is as injurious to live stock as underfeeding, but not so common.

Brood sows should have lots of exercise to keep them healthy.

Farm.

Sowing Frosted Seed.

In regard to using grain for seed that has been slightly frozen, my experience has been that wheat slightly frozen is not injured for seed; that is, where wheat was fully matured, and the skin only blistered. We have found, on the other hand, that oats with the same frost will be greatly injured, and though plump and apparently fully developed, may be quite useless.

I wrote some time ago to the Secretaries of both Strathcona and Edmonton Boards of Trade, that, from samples of oats received from those districts, the farmers should have their seed tested before sowing, on account of injury from frost. I have seldom seen better looking grain than the samples, yet they were very low in germinating powers.

From tests made, I have found that badly frozen wheat may germinate fairly well, but in cold, backward springs, it is later in starting, and makes a slow growth until roots are firmly established, and usually is a week later in maturing.

I advise everyone to sow seed not affected by frost.
ANGUS MACKAY,
Superintendent Indian Head Exp. Farm.

Favors Attractions at Shows.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—There are many questions which could be asked with reference to the best methods for making agricultural societies a success, especially the shows. Many farmers have a dislike to any side issues at agricultural shows, but I am of the opinion that if we desire to make our shows successful, we must have something to attract the public in general besides a few bulls and cows. As the gate receipts are to most societies the principal support, it is an important question. Therefore, I would make a few suggestions, and would like to hear from other societies as to their opinion of this matter through the columns of the "Advocate."

There are very few societies but could hold a two days' show if they adhere to something like the following suggestions:

Form a "Turf Association" separate from the Agricultural Society, and get it to hold sports or races as desired on the same days as the show, then arrange a programme so that sports and stock-judging do not clash. Say on the forenoon of the first day, judge the sheep, swine, poultry, vegetables, etc., devoting the afternoon to sports, and on the forenoon of the second day judge the cattle and horses, and finish out with sports in the afternoon. I believe by this method all the show would be a success.

A MEMBER OF THE
LACOMBE AGR'L SOCIETY.

MANITOBA WINTER FAIR.

The first Winter Fair of Manitoba has been held, and considering the very unfavorable condition of the weather, everyone connected with the enterprise has good reason to be congratulated. Neepawa district has the advantage of having as large, if not the largest, number of stockmen of any part of Manitoba. It is also a fertile agricultural district, and its farmers generally are characterized by that measure of prosperity which comes from an untiring energy and enthusiasm to make theirs an agricultural community having no peers. This sentiment was eminently brought out in the management of the first Winter Fair, and the success which has been achieved at the initial event gave such assurance for the future that hereafter a winter show at Neepawa may be looked for as an annual occurrence.

The storm was so severe that several stockmen living a few miles in the country were unable to have their animals on show. For this reason the display could not be regarded as representing the district, and from a scrutiny of the prize-list it might appear that those who lived close to the town had everything their own way. This, however, was merely an incident due to impassable roads, as those who were winners were heard to regret that a greater number were not permitted to participate in the honors of the occasion.

The most interesting and highly appreciated feature of the show was the lectures delivered in a large ring in Willoughby's commodious livery barn, where the show was held. Mr. A. P. Ketchen gave practical demonstrations in judging swine and cattle, and W. S. Spark in light and heavy horses. The score-card was explained, and copies were placed in the hands of interested visitors, who at once became imbued with the spirit of live-stock education, and proceeded to score the animal being described.

BEEF CATTLE.

While the show of beef cattle was by no means representative of the district, there were some praiseworthy individuals, and in a few cases the competition was comparatively keen. For steer, three years and over, there were four entries, first and second going to S. Benson, the better one of which, a four-year-old, was later successful in landing the sweepstakes for best beef animal at the show. He was a high-grade Shorthorn, rising four years, of splendid beef type, a good handler, and he carried a fair amount of flesh that was comparatively evenly placed. Strange to say, this champion was fed and prepared for the show by a young Englishman, Rich. Evins, who only has been on Canadian soil since April last, and has not yet had one year's experience on a farm.

In steers over two, Benson was again first, and G. Hamilton second. One year old and under two brought R. W. Parsons to the front with the favorites for first and second. The best steer in this class would be hard to beat anywhere in Canada, type, smoothness and general quality considered. The judge, Mr. A. P. Ketchen, declared that with good handling he would be fit to go the best ones a race at Guelph Fat-stock Show next year, but several patriotic Westerners in the crowd responded that since he was so good he was good enough to remain right in this country.

For best cow or heifer over three years, Harry Irwin had the proper goods, and S. Benson the second. In two-year-olds the latter exhibitor got away with the red, on a good handler, scarcely equal in type to R. W. Parsons' entry, the recipient of second. Benson was the only exhibitor of yearling females, and for herd Benson had the choice and Caswell the second.

The exhibit of dairy cattle was not large. Harry Irwin got first and second on cow of the beef breeds, and in the dairy breeds T. Benson had a representative Holstein for first, while the second went to J. McGadden on a Jersey.

SWINE.

The exhibit of swine was not large, but there were some choice specimens of the ideal bacon type. Yorkshires were the only breeds shown. R. Chisholm was first and second on barrow over six months, and S. Benson won the same places in the class under six months for both barrows and sows, while T. Benson won all the honors for yearlings six and under nine months. T. Benson had the best of two pigs from one sow, and R. Chisholm the best of two from another. The second prize for best pig was won by a pig from one of the exhibitors.

The exhibition of swine was held at the Neepawa district fair, and was well attended.

who admire the feathered tribe, and while the show was not large, it was good. Mr. Kitson, Macdonald, who judged, had to pass on winners at the recent Provincial show. Barred Rocks were the most numerous, and included some birds of considerable value. There were also some splendid White Wyandottes. Buff Orpingtons were few in number, but also strong in quality. Brown Leghorns made a fair exhibit, but they were not in show condition.

Notwithstanding that good prizes were offered for dressed poultry the exhibit was small. February is not the season when much choice poultry is available for the table.

A movement is on foot to organize a poultry association in Neepawa, under the name of the Northwestern Poultry Association. The complete poultry prize-list may be found in the Gossip columns of this issue.

THE GRAIN EXHIBIT.

An interesting and practical feature of the show was the exhibit of grains. Winter is the best season of the year to have a show of the greatest product of the West, and the Manitoba and Northwestern Agriculture and Arts Association did well to emphasize the encouragement of a strong show of grains. For best ten bushels of Red Fife there were five entries, all of which were splendid samples of "one hard." Jesse Curtis received the red ticket, and Mrs. Street, an enterprising lady farmer of the district, a worthy second. In White Fife, Geo. Hamilton had the only entry. The show of white oats was pronounced by the judge, Mr. G. H. Clarke, as being worthy of special commendation. There were five entries of ten bushels each. P. M. Stewart was first, and Hugh Stewart second. In black oats the order of placing was G. Hamilton and H. Irwin. Barley also made a splendid showing, with four entries, the prizes being placed with the exhibitors who won with black oats. Three entries of spelt found A. E. Riley first, and Jas. E. Walker second. The entries in timothy seed numbered four, and the samples were choice. W. Collington got the red and S. Benson second, and for flax seed Hugh Stewart, Arden, was the only exhibitor.

THE EVENING SESSION.

On Tuesday evening a highly entertaining and instructive programme was listened to by a large audience, which was almost wholly composed of farmers. The hall in the county building was engaged for the occasion, and was well filled. Mr. Gregor Macgregor, President of Neepawa Agricultural Society, presided. The chair was taken punctually at 8 o'clock, and the first intimation made by the President was to the effect that it had been determined to observe punctuality in connection with all the proceedings in show and convention. Mr. Macgregor stated that the executive were well pleased with the successful display made at the show that day, but they were resolved that in 1905 Neepawa would have a still more successful display.

Mr. Hugh Mackellar, Deputy Provincial Minister of Agriculture, was the first speaker. He spoke on the change taking place in the Province, from exclusive wheat farming to mixed farming, and the raising of live stock. He declared his admiration of the Neepawa farmers in the transcendent efforts they had put forth in the breeding and propagating of pure-bred animals. He said the agricultural papers of Canada deserved great credit for the condition of the industry at which the country had arrived. These papers had for years been educating the farmers to the advisability of keeping stock, and thereby conserving soil power, and to the vastly additional profits in keeping the right kind of stock and keeping them well, as compared with keeping scrubs and keeping them carelessly. He complimented the Neepawa district on inaugurating winter fat-stock shows in Western Canada, and said that ever in the future it would be known that Neepawa farmers were the first to take that highly progressive step in the development of the agriculture of the country. He quoted from Government statistics some interesting figures, showing what had been done in breeding horses, cattle and sheep in Manitoba during the last few years. Mr. Mackellar advised his audience to keep three things in view, namely, the best animal, and the man who fed it.

Mr. W. J. Black, "Farmer's Advocate," was the next speaker. He congratulated the chairman and members of Neepawa Agricultural Society on the success which crowned their efforts, as shown in the show displayed on that day. He was delighted to see so many young men present at

the judging lectures and in the audience before him. He advised the older men to encourage that spirit in the youth of the district, for they were the coming men of the country, and in their present education lay to a great extent the future of Western Canada. Nothing could push forward such a country as ours, like agricultural education. Everything depended on it. There was another highly gratifying circumstance he was pleased to see in connection with the occasion. That was the practical interest taken in the proceedings by the business men of the town. They showed by their presence, and also by their practical support, that they realized what all business men in Western Canada should realize, that the agricultural industry was the foundation of their business, and that all they did in support and encouragement of it would redound to their credit and profit.

The next address was given by Mr. A. P. Ketchen, Ottawa. His subject was ventilation of cattle and horse stables, and he made the matter very clear and intelligible by illustrations shown on the screen and operated by a magic lantern. He deprecated the custom of building stables by digging the basement out of the face of a bank. He said where the soil was clay the stable was always cold, and in spring it was sure to be damp. He advised building on an eminence where natural drainage kept the barn dry. He advised farmers to use material with the least conducting power in building. Cement, he said, was the best metallic building material, brick coming next, and stone being least commendable of the three. He said that wherever available cement should be used for flooring.

Mr. Geo. Clark, Chief of the Seed Dept., Ottawa, next addressed the meeting on the breeding and selection of seed grain. He spoke in the highest terms of the seed exhibits at the show that day, and said that the breeding and fostering of pure seed was of the greatest importance in the present condition of the country. Some of his statements were rather startling. He said that it had been discovered by his department that some of the seed sold in Canada was screenings from the seed exported to Europe from Ontario. He went more fully into the matter of wheat seed, and in the course of his address he stated that apart from the Red Fife and other varieties of wheat grown on the Experimental Farms of Brandon and Indian Head, and by a limited number of farmers who made a study of the subject, there was no pure wheat to be found in Western Canada. He had visited every district between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and such was his conviction. He had interviewed many millers, and they all agreed that were the wheat shipped from the West all pure Red Fife, an enormously higher proportion would grade No. 1 hard. The millers also agreed that Red Fife was eminently the best milling variety, as compared with Preston, Stanley, or any of the other varieties grown. He explained that much good work was being done by the Government in their endeavors to establish the growing of pure wheat. A number of farmers had joined an association of pure-seed growers, and their work would be inspected and reported upon annually by a Government official.

Mr. Spark, of Cambridgeshire, England, was the next speaker. His address was highly instructive and entertaining. His subject was the different breeds of horses, and good specimens of each breed were illustrated by the magic lantern illustrations. He began as far back as the landing of the Roman army in Great Britain, and briefly came down to the horse as we have him to-day. He also treated of some of the more common diseases of horses' feet and legs, giving of the celebrated Clydesdales Hiawatha and Baron's Pride, which evoked general admiration, and the leading prizewinners in some of the other breeds were also shown to good advantage. Mr. Spark proved a highly interesting lecturer, and he certainly proved to his audience that he had made a thorough study of the horse.

The town band discoursed music at intervals in the programme, and the meeting concluded with the playing and singing of "God save the King."

Danger in Bluestoning.

C. J. Portage in Prairie.—Is there any danger of bluestoning wheat some time in advance of sowing? Do you think the picking machine does better work than that done by hand and turned with a shovel?

Generally speaking, bluestoning in advance of sowing does not injure the germination of the seed, but I have met with one case where the bluestoning was done a month in advance and the reason I would not recommend treating more than one week in advance of sowing. I think that the work done by a picking machine is quite equal to the same work done by hand and turned with a shovel.

S. A. BEDFORD.

The report of Indian Head Experimental Farm, mentioned in a recent issue, was published Dec. 5th, 1903.

Mammoth Clover at Shilson,

Not long ago I noticed in the "Farmer's Advocate" that a Brandon man had Mammoth clover that measured three feet in height. Two years ago we sowed some of this variety of clover when sowing brome grass, and last summer it reached a height of five feet. L. H. LINZ.

Dairying.

Alberta's Progress in Buttermaking.

THE DAIRY COW PAYS HER WAY.

There are nine government creameries in Alberta to-day; eight of these are located on the C. & E. branch of the C.P.R., and the ninth (Tindastoll) 17 miles west of that line. During the summer season of 1903, which includes from May 1st to October 31st, the total output of butter from these creameries was 457,127 pounds. In 1897 the Government opened the first five, Tindastoll and Olds following shortly after, but it was not until 1903 that either Blackfalds or Lacombe made a start. Blackfalds has made a splendid showing, and Lacombe, it should be mentioned, did not open until late in July, so that a much larger output may be expected from it next season.

DAIRY GROWTH IN ALBERTA.

To give our readers some idea of the individual growth and summer output of these creameries, we have prepared a tabular form statement, which is self-explanatory. The figures represent the number of pounds of butter made during each summer since the Government creameries were inaugurated in Alberta:

Year.	Innisfail.	Red Deer.	Olds.
1897	38,621	30,148	.....
1898	57,717	42,878	.....
1899	86,040	62,142	.....
1900	89,402	63,887	11,007
1901	90,484	60,450	22,166
1902	99,215	55,091	42,637
1903	141,372	80,546	65,904

Year.	Tindastoll.	Blackfalds.	Calgary.
1897	.....	.....	14,071
1898	.....	.....	14,389
1899	14,655	.....	24,677
1900	45,770	.....	34,099
1901	31,527	.....	28,178
1902	48,086	.....	19,162
1903	51,169	33,981	33,286

Year.	Wetaskiwin.	Edmonton.	Lacombe.
1897	17,691	27,364	.....
1898	27,136	17,068	.....
1899	32,350	17,322	.....
1900	33,770	17,089	.....
1901	12,185	16,508	.....
1902	.....	14,217	.....
1903	18,687	16,348	14,138

With few exceptions, as will be noticed, the yearly increase is very encouraging, yet these figures do not represent the full increase, for it is only of late years that these creameries have been kept running the full year, and the winter season output is also increasing in a very satisfactory manner.

Innisfail, which heads the list, might be termed the center of the dairy business in Alberta to-day, for with Red Deer 20 miles north, Olds 18 miles south, and Tindastoll 17 miles west, it will be seen that practically three-fourths of the butter made under Government supervision in Alberta is manufactured within a radius of 20 miles from Innisfail. The country north of that is rapidly forging ahead along similar lines, and in more than one place private enterprise is finding the dairy business profitable. At Red Deer, "Grimbles" creamery is reported to have had a successful season, as also the "White Swan Creamery," owned by Robt. McCue, Bowden. The making charge at the Government creameries is four cents per pound, and this season the cost of making was only a trifle over two cents per pound.

The creameries are managed by a board of directors, and recently J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, forwarded to the managers cheques for the surplus on cost of manufacture. In some cases part of this has been used in wiping off debts from a few of the buildings, yet in every case the managements are strengthened for the coming season through this substantial financial help which they have received as a direct result of the present success of the dairy industry in the West.

The butter from these creameries is forwarded direct to the Government cold storage building, Calgary.

Those in charge are endeavoring to place a first-class article upon the various markets, and for this purpose sell out fairly close, rather than adopt the policy of retaining large quantities with the view of an increase in price. This policy is already beginning to have a good effect, as evinced by a strong demand for the butter, and also by the satisfactory prices realized. The delicate flavoring of butter is very subject to become tainted, and it is only by a continuance of the present policy that the very highest price can be expected. If such a course were adopted in all our exports to the motherland, Canadian products would soon stand on a higher plane than they do to-day.

Innisfail Creamery in 1903.

The creamery at Innisfail, Alta., had one hundred and eighty patrons during last season, and received 118,428 inches of cream, which yielded 141,372 pounds of butter, that sold at an average price of 19 1-3 cents. The total receipts, including \$70.68 for buttermilk sold, amounted to \$27,338.41. The season began May 1st and ended on the last day of October.

Poultry.

Scratchings.

Take care of the breeders.

A little extra attention now will save much disappointment later.

Strength and vigor are the two most desirable qualifications for ordinary purposes. If you are breeding pure-breds, shape comes next, and for the fancier feathers.

It will take a little time for the various food constituents to be transferred into the product, so the sooner appropriate feed is given to produce strong, fertile eggs, the better for the breeder.

Pure water and grit are necessary at all times, and no comment on these items is necessary.

Oyster shells contain lime, and while not absolutely necessary, the cost of a few pounds is so little that you should feed it. It strengthens the shell of the egg, and makes it difficult for a clumsy hen to break.

Meat food of some sort is necessary. Hamburg steak is all right, costs 15 cents per pound; green-cut bone is better, costs about 2 to 3 cents per pound; chopped liver and lights, boiled, are

quite useful, but some meat food should be fed to working hens. At the change of the seasons a slight tonic does good—a little Douglas mixture in their water, or some copperas dissolved.

With all this care, see they have plenty of exercise. You may feed and feed, and feed, but if other necessary conditions are not looked after—go slow on extra feed; for your birds will get too fat, and eggs be N. G.

Rates Going to Poultry Shows.

What rates do Ontario poultrymen have to pay on birds going to and returning from the Winter Fair at Guelph? POULTRYMAN, Brandon, Man.

Up to and including the last Winter Fair at Guelph, poultry men had the privilege of paying double fare going, and returning free, or single fare each way. Some new regulations came in force at the beginning of the year, and for the Ottawa Exhibition, March 7th to 11th, the following regulation will be enforced:

"Poultry for exhibition, when returned from the first place of exhibition to the original point of shipment, if in slatted coops, one and one-half merchandise rate to exhibition, and one-half merchandise rate for return. If in cloth coops, on which double merchandise rate was paid, they will be returned free."

The Foster Mother.

W. A. Kingscote, Brandon.—If your "Little Nipper" foster mother worked all right in England, it should in Canada; though where the provision for top heat, fresh air and adequate ventilation is we cannot find from your sketch. However, we will shortly publish articles and sketches of "brooders" (the proper name for foster mothers), which will give you opportunities to compare. The subscription to the Manitoba Poultry Association is \$1.00 per annum. Messrs. Brisbin or Shiriff, of Brandon, will gladly initiate you.

The Trap Nest.

Alex, Red Deer, Alta.—Our issue of Nov. 5th, 1903, fully explained the "trap nest," and illustrated the same. They can be "fixed" in the poultry-house by nailing to the wall and legs in front, or by right-angle brackets. Do not have them very high, 20 inches is high enough, and have a board walk on the front at the bottom for the bird to walk along and select her nest.

Deserves Support.

I trust that your new venture of giving us a weekly will receive the support which it deserves. Reaburn, Man. W. M. CHAMPION.



Willoughby's Livery Barn, Neepawa, in which was held the First Manitoba Winter Fair.

Events of the World.

The Dominion Government has asked the Admiralty for a British warship to convey missionaries in Corea to a place of safety.

The Hague arbitration tribunal has decided that Venezuela must pay Great Britain, Germany and Italy a preference of thirty per cent. of customs duties.

An explosion of a carload of dynamite as the result of a collision of two freight trains on the Southern Pacific Railway killed twenty-five people, injured one hundred and fifty others, and did enormous destruction to property at Jackson, Utah.

It is said the commission which has been investigating the question will report to the Czar in favor of further restrictions upon the Jews in Russian Poland. At the same time comes word of patriotic meetings held by the Jews in Russia, at which many volunteers have offered to go to the front and fight for the fatherland.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, has resigned, and Dr. Jamieson, the leader of the Progressive Party, who defeated the Afrikaner Bund party in the election, has been summoned to form a new cabinet. Dr. Jamieson will be remembered as the most prominent figure in the famous "Jamieson Raid." From having a price set upon his head, as a consequence of that ill-timed and unfortunate expedition, he has come to be recognized as one of the leading spirits in the South African Colonies. Great hopes are entertained as to the results of his premiership.

According to an official report recently received in Ottawa, the fortifications at Esquimalt, B. C., have been greatly strengthened. Large guns weighing thirty tons each arrived lately from England, and have been placed at the top of the hill that commands the harbor. The cost of these guns was \$26,000 each, and they are said to throw a 380-pound projectile a distance of five miles on the level, and seven from an eminence. A battery of quick-firing guns is also being installed to cover the entrance to the harbor, where extensive mines have been laid. This strengthening of the fortifications at the present juncture is, no doubt, due to the fact that, in case Great Britain should become involved in the war in the Far East, it would be necessary for Canada to be well prepared, especially along the Pacific coast.

The past week has further emphasized Russia's unreadiness and Japan's aggressiveness in the Far East. Instead of an army of 200,000 men, as Russia represented her forces to be in Manchuria, it has now developed that she has but from 30,000 to 40,000. A Japanese army of equal numbers is advancing northwards with the object of engaging the Russian land force, and to prevent a descent upon Seoul. Earlier reports of the drowning of three regiments of Russians by a collapse of the railway over Lake Baikal are totally discredited. The Japanese fleet continues to harass the Russians at Port Arthur. The latter, it is reported, destroyed some of Japan's smaller boats. Another section of the Japanese fleet is moving upon Vladivostok. Admiral Alexieff's management of Russian affairs is strongly condemned by the Government at St. Petersburg, and Vice-Admiral Makharoff has been elevated to command the fleet. Britain and other European powers are engaged in active military preparations.

Although nothing new has actually occurred in Thibet, where the Thibetan hordes which threatened to bar the British advance have practically dispersed, interest in the expedition has by no means flagged, the question being now resolved into a consideration of England and Russia, rather than of England and Thibet. A recent despatch states that the Russian Government has handed to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg a formal protest against the advance, while still later word comes that Gen. Ivanoff, commander of the Russian troops in Turkestan, has been ordered to Tashkend, with instructions to prepare for the possible contingency of military action against India in the event of Great Britain adopting a hostile attitude toward Russia, or attempting to interfere with Russian interests in Persia or Thibet. The Indian Government, however, asserts that the Russians have taken unto themselves unwarranted rights in Thibet, and looks upon the establishment of Russian influence along the border as a menace of serious import. Throughout India, therefore, Russia, not Thibet, is now the chief cause of apprehension, and developments are awaited with extreme anxiety.

The Balkan situation has assumed very serious proportions. During the latter part of February, 16,000 Albanians arose in revolt and besieged Shensi Pasha in the town of Babajohi, where they were subsequently repulsed by a Turkish relief party, with a loss of 800 men killed and wounded, the Turks also losing heavily. Since the outbreak of this conflict, official notice was sent to the British Government by Bulgaria, the sympathy of the Albanians for the Sultan's dominions, and any encouragement given by the Bulgarians to the rebellious party, over the border will be promptly and forcibly resented. Prince Ferdinand,

however, has declared that Bulgaria will not deviate in the slightest degree from her determination to assist Macedonia, if necessary, in her struggle for liberty. The Sultan, on the other hand, has openly declared that his purpose is to fight against the Macedonian reform scheme, and is rapidly mobilizing his troops, especially along the Bulgarian frontier. In fact, all the European correspondents agree in stating that a war between Turkey and Bulgaria is imminent, and that the "Near East" will at no distant date become an arena of hostilities as fierce, if not as extended, as those in the Far East. The one hopeful fact in the case is that England and France have given the situation active attention, and have entered into an agreement to exert their concerted influence upon Turkey and Bulgaria in favor of peace.

Field Notes.

Of all newspapers in the world, 68 in every 100 are printed in the English language.

The C. P. R. have taken the first step to improve their station at Winnipeg by moving the old hotels that stand on their premises.

The town of Lacombe, Alberta, recently installed a fire-fighting appliance to the cost of \$3,000, and further additions are contemplated.

A telegraph line is to be erected between Edmonton and Athabasca Landing, seventy miles to the north. The contract is already let for the poles. The line will be constructed during the following summer.

The Edmonton hay market is pretty busy these days, and prices good. During the past few months an average of about thirty to thirty-five tons of hay per day is being marketed here, ranging from \$8 to \$12 per ton.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, immigrants continue to come into Canada. Five hundred Europeans, en route for the Northwest, recently disembarked from the Lake Champlain and the Ionian.

The council at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, is considering the advisability of boring for gas. In case they are not successful in securing the natural product, it is proposed to put in a plant to manufacture the artificial gas.

Flour, horse feed and similar cargo are not yet classed as contraband of war; hence, large shipments of Manitoba flour, and consignments of barley, which had been stopped and held pending instructions, are now on the way to Japan.

The population of Raymond, the sugar town of Southern Alberta, has increased in a year from one thousand to two thousand, and the outlook for immigration this year is just as promising. Settlers and settlers' effects are already passing the customs at Coutts for the district.

The Northwest Mounted Police authorities have issued a notice requiring live-stock men who have stock suffering from mange, to administer such treatment to the animals as will check the spread of the disease. Proceedings will be taken against owners who do not comply with this notice.

Strathcona Board of Trade gave prizes for the best sugar beets grown in that district during the past season; 14.39 per cent. sugar in the juice was the best test received from the official chemist at Ottawa. Owing to the weather being somewhat unfavorable last season, this is not as high a test as previously secured.

The ice on Lake Superior this season is the heaviest that has been known for many years. The lake is frozen to a great thickness to a distance of sixty miles from Port Arthur and Port William, and, unless ice-breaking ships are employed, it is feared that navigation will not be opened until June.

It is stated in commercial circles that the dumping of American goods in Canada at a sacrifice, which was feared as a result of depression in the United States, has already begun. The officers of the Customs Department, in consequence, are keeping a sharp lookout upon importations from the U. S.

Owing to the necessary curtailment of exports of silk and tea from Japan, on account of the war, the price of these commodities is likely to be materially advanced. It is said that holders of Japan tea are already asking from one cent to two cents per pound more than before the outbreak of hostilities.

Claresholm (Alta.) News.

Already in the year 1904 citizens of Claresholm, Alberta, have arrangements under way for the erection of a 50,000-bushel capacity elevator, to be put up this summer by parties hailing from Carrington, North Dakota.

Mr. Noble is erecting a large building for the purpose of carrying on a furniture business and implement agency.

The Union Bank proposes to start a branch here in the spring. The citizens anticipate a very large immigration from the United States this coming summer.

Gust. Benson threshed fifty-five bushels wheat per acre for crop of 1903, and sold for ninety cents per bushel.

Territorial Cattle-breeders.

The directors of the Territorial Cattle-breeders' Association held a meeting at Calgary on the 8th instant. J. A. Turner, Vice-president, occupied the chair. Others present were P. Talbot, Wm. Beresford, E. D. Adams and C. W. Peterson, Secretary.

After the formal business had been disposed of, it was moved by Mr. Adams that no bulls over six years of age should be admitted to association sales in the future. After some discussion, the motion was adopted.

It was decided that the number of females accepted at association sales from any single contributor be limited by the number of bulls entered by him, and that any females entered by such contributor in excess thereof be accepted only upon payment of double entry fees, and that in no case will a greater number of females be accepted from any contributor than twice the number of bulls entered by him.

Dissatisfaction has existed in connection with the order in which animals have been sold at past sales, it being held that those whose animals come first or last are liable to be losers financially. In order to overcome this difficulty and give an equal chance to all at future sales, contributors to each breed class will be catalogued alphabetically, under the following sections: A to G, section 1; H to Q, section 2; R to Z, section 3; and each year's sale will commence with the section which was offered last at the previous year's sale. At the forthcoming auction sale, animals owned by individuals whose names commence with R to Z will be offered first, and will be followed by section 1, and then section 2.

It was resolved that contributors will be held responsible for any errors of description of animals entered that may appear in the printed catalogue of any association sale, unless written notice of such error and the necessary correction is filed with the manager prior to the commencement of such sale, and that the purchaser of any animal at an association sale will be given ten days after the last day of the sale within which to file with the manager protests in writing respecting erroneous description in the catalogue of such animal.

In future, catalogues will state, for the information of intending purchasers, the breeding records of all aged cows offered. It is expected by so doing to give an idea as to the breeding value of such animals, and will save delay in selling.

A change was made in the fees. Hitherto an entry fee of \$1.00 has been charged, and twenty-five cents per day for the maintenance of cattle on the grounds. It is considered advisable to incur a somewhat greater expenditure on advertising, locally and in British Columbia, which the present revenues of the Association will not warrant. The entry fee will remain the same, but the feeding charges will be abolished, and, in lieu thereof, a sale commission of two per cent. will be charged on animals sold. This will ensure a slightly larger revenue, and will also simplify matters for the management.

Some changes were also made in the transportation charges to the sale. This charge was \$2.00 per head in 1902, but was reduced to \$1.00 in 1903. In the future, \$2.00 will be charged on all bulls over two years of age, and a shunting charge of \$2.00 where a single animal is shipped from any station, and a dollar per head where two and up to four head are shipped; over that number no shunting charge is made. Late entries will be charged double entry fees.

A new sale rule was adopted, viz.: That the Executive Committee shall have power to cancel the sale of any animal sold at an association sale, before or after delivery of such animal to the purchaser, if, in its opinion, such course is fair and just to both buyer and seller.

The Association was notified by the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner that a National Breeders' Convention will be held at Ottawa in March next, and that the President and Secretary of each live-stock association would be entitled to attend. It is expected that John A. Turner and C. W. Peterson will represent the Territorial Association at this convention.

The following resolutions were adopted: Moved by Wm. Beresford, seconded by E. D. Adams, that the delegates from this Association attending the forthcoming National Convention of Live-stock Breeders at Ottawa be instructed to bring up for discussion the subject of the development of the dead-meat trade from Canada.

Moved by Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. Beresford, that, in the opinion of this Board, in future, national meetings of live-stock breeders to be held in Eastern Canada should be convened during the month of January, when advantage can be taken by Western delegates of cheap rates, with a three-months limit, for themselves and families, and that the delegates from this Association be instructed to bring pressure to bear on the breed societies meeting annually in Ontario to precede or follow the dates set each year for the National Convention of Breeders at Ottawa, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, and to the presidents and secretaries of all Canadian breed societies.

P. Talbot, Lacombe, was again appointed the sale superintendent, and S. A. Paisley, Lacombe, and R. A. Johnston, official auctioneers for the year.

The Spring Pure-bred Cattle Show will be held on the 10th of May, and the annual auction sale on the 11th and 12th of May. The annual general meeting

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of the Cattle-breeders' Association will take place on the evening of the 9th of May. A public meeting, to be addressed by speakers from outside points, will be held on the evening of the 11th, and the annual stockmen's supper is slated for the evening of the 12th of May.

It is expected that W. S. Spark, of Canterbury, England, will be at Calgary to judge horses at the Spring Stallion Show. Robt. Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., will judge the cattle. W. S. Conn will assist Mr. Spark, and A. P. Ketchen, Assistant Live-stock Commissioner, will also be one of the eastern party coming to Calgary on the occasion of the live-stock gathering in May.

Territorial Horse-breeders Meet.

The directors of the Horse-breeders' Association recently held a meeting in Calgary, when the proposed auction sale of horses to be held in Calgary during the present month came up for consideration. The secretary reported that, after writing to several horse-breeders, the outlook was not encouraging. There was also some uncertainty as to whether sufficient accommodation could be secured, and it was, consequently, decided to give the matter up for this year. On motion, it was carried that: Whereas it has come to the attention of this Board that spurious registration certificates are issued by King Dodds, of Toronto, and others, and that such certificates are accepted by railway companies in connection with reduced rates on stock, therefore be it resolved, that the delegates representing this Association at the national convention of live-stock breeders at Ottawa be instructed to protest against this practice, and to recommend that all live-stock records be placed under the immediate supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and that it be made illegal for any association, corporation, or individual to issue certificates of breeding under seal, unless authorized to do so by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

Owing to the untimely death of the President, W. R. Stewart, J. A. Turner becomes President for the balance of the year.

Manitoba Auctioneers Organize.

The latest organization to be formed in Manitoba is the auctioneers. The objects of joining together are said to be to promote a friendly feeling and confidence among the auctioneers, to elevate the business, to procure legislation for its protection, and to see that such legislation is properly enforced. Incidentally, a schedule of rates will be drawn up, and observed by all members. By-laws have been drafted, and the following officers elected: President, W. Walker, of Carberry; Vice-presidents, H. Gray, Winnipeg, and S. J. Pickles, Morden; Secretary, Dan Shelmerdine, Winnipeg; Treasurer, A. H. Pulford, Winnipeg. The Executive Committee, as elected, consists of J. H. McConnell, Hamiota; R. D. Evans, Brandon; D. S. McDonald, Portage la Prairie; H. P. Nicholson, Dauphin; J. T. Elliott, Boissevain; A. K. Berry, Holland; Ed. Briggs, Hartney; T. C. Norris, Griswold; Ben Walton, Stonewall, and T. T. Smith, Winnipeg. Bonner, Potts & Hortley have been appointed solicitors to deal with all legal matters affecting the organization.

Grain Men in Session.

During the final session of the Grain-growers' and Grain-dealers' convention, recently held in the city of Winnipeg, it was decided to ask the Minister of Trade and Commerce to consolidate the Manitoba Grain Act and the General Inspection Act, and have a large number of copies printed for free distribution. It was also decided to ask the same authority to change the classification of flax as now in force, and adopt the classification as in force at Duluth, change to take effect at the beginning of next season.

A vote of thanks was passed thanking the Grain Exchange for the use of their Board room during the meetings and for the general courtesies to the outside delegates. The latter expressed their keen appreciation of the pleasant manner in which all discussions had been carried on, and they said that the information received and the investigations made had removed any incorrect opinions which they had held pertaining to the practical working of the Inspection Act.

Votes of thanks were also tendered Mr. Motherwell, the Chairman; C. N. Bell, the Secretary; David Horn, Chief Grain Inspector, and C. C. Cassels, Warehouse Commissioner, for their kindness and assistance.

Medicine Hat News.

Two local companies have already applied to the council asking for right to instal an electric-light plant for lighting purposes in Medicine Hat, and the question is now under consideration of the council.

In the office of Mr. Nesbitt here there are a few bricks standing for inspection. The brick is hard enough to scratch glass. This brick was moulded and pressed by the Chisolm-Boyd Co., of Chicago. Its shape and color are first-class, and was made from a sample of clay sent here from here. This brick clay is contained in a hundred-acre bed, about one hundred feet deep. Natural gas for fuel is close at hand, and coal can be had for \$3.50 per single ton, and cheaper in large quantities. The quality of the clay renders it first-class for the manufacture of paving brick or for sewer pipes.

Stock-judging at Oxbow.

Oxbow was the scene of operations of instructors supplied by the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner in S.-E. Assiniboia, and, although a wheat center, turned out good audiences to the two-day session. Dr. McGilvray handled the instruction work on the draft horses, and had a large crowd deeply interested. The evening meetings were addressed by Drs. McGilvray and Hopkins and Supt. Geo. Harcourt on similar topics to those given at other points. Discussion was engaged in by many present, and benefit reaped thereby. Superintendent Harcourt, of Fairs and Institutes for the N.-W. T., gave pointed addresses on the work of his department, explained the stallion ordinance, also the workings of the agricultural societies ordinance, and the object for which such societies were intended. He gave as his opinion that in many cases the societies would derive more benefit from holding a five-day judging school than from the abortive attempts often made to hold local shows. The audience were in entire accord with the speaker, and considered the proposition of the erection of a suitable building for such judging courses quite favorably. Supt. Harcourt also gave some valuable hints on "Conservation of Soil Moisture" and "Weed Suppression," on which subjects he has specialized for some time. The magic lantern was not used at any of the evening meetings on account of the difficulty of procuring suitable slides. This branch of the work will be taken up later, so that the young people and the women folk can look forward to more variety at the institute's evening sessions. The "Farmer's Advocate" recommended, some time ago, the use of the lantern at institute meetings, and we are glad to see the suggestion is considered a practical one, and is to be acted upon by the Territorial Department of Agriculture. The stereopticon is nowadays much used in the colleges, as an aid to class-work, and is very useful in lightening what might in some cases be considered dry lectures. Appeals made to the eye as well as the ear are more successful than if made to the one organ alone.

A Comparison in Wheat Marketing.

To illustrate the difference there might be, and often is, between the net profits of two farmers whose circumstances are otherwise the same, but who take a different way of marketing their wheat, we will suppose they each raised 2,000 bushels for market, 1,500 of which was a poor No. 2 northern, and the balance a poor No. 4; still, both were good enough to stand grade. They are marketing their wheat at the present prices.

Farmer Smith takes his into the market, and sells by the load. The local buyers admit it is a very good No. 3 northern, but not good enough to be sure of getting No. 2 for it, so it must go as No. 3. The spread between No. 2 and No. 3, at present, is 4½c. on track, and 5c. on street, and the spread between street and track price is about 4c. So Smith sells 1,500 bushels, drawn out on thirty loads, on which the elevators dock two bushels per load, or 60 bushels on the lot, leaving 1,440 bushels, which he sells at 65c., making \$936. Then he takes out his poor No. 4. The local buyer tells him it is not good enough to grade No. 4, so it must go into feed, and is worth 30c., with two bushels per load dockage, leaving 480 bushels, at thirty cents, \$144; or, \$1,080 for his 2,000 bushels of wheat.

Farmer Jones orders a car, loads his wheat direct, gets his proper grade—No. 2 northern—with one per cent. dockage, and 7½c. per bushel, which, on 1,485 bush., equals \$1,128.60. Then, on his 500 bushels, which grades No. 4, and on which the inspector makes no dockage, he makes, at present prices, 62½c., or \$312.50, or a total of \$1,441.10 on his 2,000 bushels of wheat, showing a difference in favor of track loading of \$361.10, or, in other words, a loss to the average farmer who sells by the load of \$361 on one season's crop of 2,000 bushels.

Hamiota, Feb. 12th, 1904.

Minnedosa Agricultural Society.

On Thursday, 11th of February, over one hundred farmers of this district assembled in the Orange Hall to listen to an address by Mr. Bedford, Supt. of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, which was thoroughly enjoyed, great interest in the address being shown by the large number of intelligent questions asked.

The president of the Society, Mr. Hugh Dyer, opened the meeting at 2.30 with a few introductory remarks, and then for two hours Mr. Bedford held the undivided attention of his audience upon the subject, "What We Are Doing at the Experimental Farm." It is impossible to calculate the amount of good these meetings do, especially when they are conducted by men like Mr. Bedford, who has such a thorough knowledge of his subject, and such a pleasant and agreeable way of imparting that knowledge.

At another meeting being held to-day, March 2nd, Mr. Black, of the "Farmer's Advocate," and others, are expected to lecture on live stock and live-stock judging, illustrated by living animals. D. H.

C. P. R. Irrigation Contract Let.

One million dollars is the contract price of the C. P. R. irrigation ditch to be put in east of Calgary. The main canal will be forty feet wide and thirty-two feet deep, and it must be finished in two years.

Brandon Judging Convention.

Taking its course in the Winter Fair circuit, the Brandon convention commenced on Thursday morning, 18th February. Owing to the stormy weather train connections were unsatisfactory, and the speakers from the East, on their way from Neepawa, were held at Portage la Prairie on Wednesday night until Thursday morning, not being able to arrive at Brandon till noon. Mr. Bedford, of Brandon Experimental Farm, was, however, on the spot, and was, as he always is, ready to make the best of the situation. There were quite a number of farmers present, and Mr. Bedford addressed them on the subject of grain and seed growing. The lecturers having arrived at noon, the programme was proceeded with. Judging light horses was the first event. Messrs. Spark and Ketchen directed the proceedings with the hearty and interested co-operation of a large audience. The horse under criticism was one of Mr. A. Galbraith & Son's, and his almost perfect points and conformation left little room for anything but praise. Friday forenoon was devoted to the swine judging, and under the genial direction of Mr. Ketchen, that part of the work was gone through with appreciation and profit. In the afternoon a two-year-old heifer belonging to Mr. Mansfield was brought into the ring for the purpose of demonstrating the correct type of beef cattle. The heifer was a particularly good one, and the holders of score-cards found themselves, on the completion of the demonstration, with a total score not far from perfection. There was no more done in the ring during the afternoon. At 8 o'clock a large audience gathered in the Brandon City Hall. Mr. Clark gave a lecture with illustrations on pure seed and its advantages, and the loss and disadvantages of impure seeds. Mr. Spark took up the subject of heavy horses, on which he spoke for a time, after which he gave explanations, with lantern illustrations, of the different breeds of horses, the type being shown on the screen on each occasion. Mr. Spark said he saw better horses in Brandon than he had seen anywhere else in Canada. The meeting was presided over by Professor Wolverson, and the speakers succeeded in keeping up the interested attention of the audience for the space of three hours.

On Saturday morning the convention proceeded with the bacon hog. Dressed carcasses were used, and the Wiltshire side was the standard from which the matter was considered. Mr. Ketchen then turned the attention of the audience to the correct production of mutton, demonstrating with a dressed carcass. Heavy draft horses were then dealt with, and a team of Clydesdales, owned by Messrs. Trotter & Trotter, was brought into the ring. They were a pair of magnificent animals—a mare and a gelding. They have made a record in Eastern Canada which has seldom been equalled, having won last season for heavy draft team first prizes at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Guelph, and Stratford. There was plenty room for praise, and but little room for criticism in their case. A two-year-old stallion owned by Messrs. Galbraith was next inspected, and here again it was of necessity all praise and little criticism. At half-past two o'clock a stallion parade took place in the square beside the City Hall. This was, perhaps, the most pleasing feature of the convention, and it was one of those episodes in a man's life at which he wishes all his friends to be present. No one could wonder on seeing that parade at the statement made the previous evening by Mr. Spark, that the best horses he had seen in Canada were seen in Brandon. Nothing was in view but choice animals, and a magnificent lot they were. Messrs. Galbraith contributed nine stallions—five Clydesdales, two Suffolk Punch, one Hackney, and a Shetland. Mr. Macmillan contributed four Clydesdale stallions, headed by the grand horse which won first and sweepstakes at Chicago; another which won first at the same show in aged stallions, and the third-prize three-year-old stallion at Chicago. Mr. Geo. E. Brown showed two remarkably good Percherons, and they were splendid specimens of the breed. Messrs. Trotters' team made up the list of animals taking part in the parade. The convention closed with an inspection of Mr. Macmillan's champion stallion.

Everyone who took part in the Brandon convention declared it to be a great success from the opening to the close, and there is no doubt but much educative work was done, which will bring good results hereafter.

Cannot do Without It.

I have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for one year, and now I think I cannot do without it. I want to thank you for such a good paper. Red Willow, Alta. J. R. RICHARDSON.

Has the address label on your Farmer's Advocate been changed to 1904? If not, your subscription remains unpaid. Kindly remit at once.

Dairymen's and Live-stock Association of B. C.

The British Columbia Dairymen's and Live-stock Association held its annual meeting in Victoria on February 3rd. President A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, presided.

The number of directors was increased by six, those appointed being as follows:

First District, Lower Mainland—T. J. Trapp, New Westminster; P. H. Wilson, Chilliwack; G. Shannon, Cloverdale; Sam. Smith, Dewdney; H. Kirkland, Ladner's; W. H. Ladner, Ladner's; A. D. Patterson, Ladner's.

Vancouver Island—W. P. James, Duncan's; F. Turgoose, S. Saanich; J. T. Collins, Duncan's; Geo. Sangster, N. Saanich; C. R. King, Cedar Hill, and J. C. Corfield, Cowichan.

Upper Mainland—Donald Matheson, Armstrong; V. D. Curry, Kamloops; John Dilworth, Kelowna; W. Palmer, Salmon Arm, and Mr. Middleton, Vernon. The Secretary, Mr. S. W. Palsley, in his report,

said: "The shipments of pure-bred stock for the year, directly through our Association, consisted of six carloads, containing twelve Shorthorn bulls, eighteen Shorthorn heifers, two Holstein bulls, seventeen Holstein heifers, three Berkshire boars, two Yorkshire boars, three Yorkshire sows, one Tamworth boar, two Oxfords, two Shropshires and two Lincoln sheep and four stallions (two Shires, one Clyde, one Standard-bred); also, one hundred and twenty-eight one and two year old graded dairy heifers, a large number of which were left in the Okanagan Valley. I was also instrumental in shipping a carload of milch cows from the Fraser to the Okanagan Valley, and have had enquiries for more. One Shire stallion, bought from J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, for \$2,000, and delivered to the Greenhew estate, Vernon, for \$2,035, was judged this fall by eastern and Provincial judges, who also judged at the North Yakima Fair, Wash., and who said he was the best type of draft horse in the Province.

I feel that our Association is handicapped by not being recognized by the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner for the past two years, for reasons with which you are all thoroughly acquainted, and which I do not wish to reiterate at this time, except that our Association, according to the advertisements appearing in the British Columbia newspapers, will not be represented at the Live-stock Breeders' convention to be held at Ottawa in March, as it confines representation to live-stock associations working under authority from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Who is responsible for this I am not prepared to say, but I unhesitatingly state that it is a slight on this Association not to be recognized by the Department at Ottawa, simply because our Association does not submit to the personal views of some particular individual.

When you consider that this Association, since its inauguration, has put into the pockets of the breeders of Ontario over \$60,000, this, I imagine, is worthy of consideration, and I venture to say here that the breeders of Ontario know nothing about the grievances of this Association and the way we have been treated by the Department at Ottawa.

I cannot close this report without extending my thanks and the thanks of the Association to Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of the Live-stock Association of Ontario, for the courtesies he has extended to me as your representative, and the untiring efforts on his behalf in assisting me to purchase and otherwise aiding me in my shipments.

I can assure you, gentlemen that the relations existing between Mr. Westervelt and the Department of Agriculture of Ontario and myself are of the most cordial nature, and without their assistance I would have been greatly handicapped, both in my purchases and my shipments.

A New Ranch Company.

There has been formed at Walsh lately a ranching concern to be known as "The Walsh Ranching Co.," capital \$20,000. The incorporators are M. S. Campbell, of Walsh; J. D. Wilson, of Maple Creek, and L. Sinclair, of Walsh (late of Middlesex, Ont.). They have, we believe, obtained about one thousand acres of land on the Walsh flat, besides a lease of several thousand acres further north. As a beginning, they have put in two thousand head of sheep, a hundred head of range cattle, and also a nice little herd of twenty pure-bred Shorthorns, mostly imported from the east. We believe this outfit means to go mainly in for sheep and pure-bred cattle, and in the practical hands of J. D. Wilson and L. Sinclair we see nothing but success for the concern.—[Ranching News.]

Alberta Exporting Hogs.

Williamson Bros., Edmonton, recently shipped four carloads of dressed hogs to Calgary. At Calgary, the shipment was distributed, part going east and the balance west.

Only a number of dressed hogs have been exported from Alberta during the past year, the northern portion of the province contributing the largest share. Some were shipped to Regina, City, and several car lots consigned to the coast. The present outlook is that the exportation of dressed hogs from Alberta will assume large proportions in the future.

Grain, Tree and Live-stock Growers Convene at Indian Head.

Indian Head farmers, on February 11th and 12th, disproved the old proverb, "The nearer to church, the further from grace," by turning out in numbers to hear Messrs. Ketchen, Clark, Ross, Lang, Mackay, and the Commissioner of Agriculture. Dr. Elliott opened the proceedings by referring to the stock-judging courses at other points in the Territories, and by his remarks showed that he is thoroughly in touch with the need of the farmers, and is determined to so administer his department that it may give good service to the country at large. A. P. Ketchen, Assistant Live-stock Commissioner, demonstrated with live stock the use of score-cards, and explained the limitations of such methods of judging, the dairy type of cow receiving the bulk of his attention.

At the evening meeting, first day, Asst. Supt. of Forestry Ross took up the question of "Tree-planting," enlarged on the gains to the community by an increase in the number of trees, and drew attention to the fact that tree-planting was a profitable proceeding. An acre of land was capable of producing a large number of trees. These trees had a beneficial effect on the conservation of soil moisture. The speaker outlined the essentials to success in tree-culture, touching on the sowing of seed and the laying out of the plantation, and mentioned the various evergreens suited to the locality. The work done by Messrs. Ross and Lang is under the direction of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa, introduced a subject of great interest in his remarks on "Breeding Pedigreed Seed of Wheat, Oats and Other Cereals." He deplored the impurity of the market grades of Red Fife, as found in the farmers' hands. This noted variety of wheat was degenerating, especially in productivity, and it would require careful work by means of selection to keep it up to the standard. The speaker considered the establishment of a seed-growers' association in the West of vital interest to the farmers here, and outlined the scope of the work in cataloguing seed raised by farmers on a plan similar to that now in operation in Ontario.

Supt. Mackay rendered valuable aid in the discussion, by giving information re the ripening of Preston, Stanley, Percy and Red Fife wheats. Mr. Mackay drew attention to a quality of Red Fife of great value, namely, its power to resist the spring frosts.

Variety was given to the proceedings by Territorial Weed Inspector Willing, who, with the aid of a stereopticon, showed slides of such destructive insects as the Hessian fly.

Mr. Ketchen lectured on "Barn Building and Ventilation," and pointed out the drawbacks of the old-style bank barn, with its damp walls, lack of sunlight and pure air. Concrete, finished with a wooden trowel in place of a steel one, was recommended as the material for a stable floor.

The second day sessions were largely occupied with score-card work on swine, beef types of cattle, and light horses. Forester Lang, at the evening meeting, gave a lot of practical information re tree-planting in response to a large number of questions fired at him by the audience. The speeches of the eastern visitors will be reported at length elsewhere.

Grain-growers' Meeting at Hamiota.

The Hamiota branch of the Grain-growers' Association met in the Council Chamber, on Saturday, February 13th, quite a number of members present, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. Chief business of the meeting was hearing the report of the delegates to the Provincial Association meeting at Brandon, which was given at some length by the Vice-president and Secretary. After a liberal discussion, the resolutions passed by the Provincial Association were endorsed and sanctioned, with one exception, viz.: the resolution favoring the Government ownership and operation of railways. The following motions were also passed: That this Association, comprising about seventy of the leading farmers of this district, hereby beg to request our member of Parliament, Dr. Roche, to strenuously oppose any amendments or alterations to the present Grain Act that will be in any way detrimental to the interests of the individual shipper, re allotment of cars, or otherwise, and that we would like to see the other local associations throughout the Province taking the same course.

That whereas the C. P. R. Co. and the grain-dealers are seeking to blame the Grain Act and the farmers for the car shortage and the congestion in November and December by claiming that so much time was lost by loading off the platform over what would be required to load through an elevator; therefore, we would beg to call their attention to the length of time a great many cars are allowed to stand at points between the shipping point and their destination. There is not an association in the Province that cannot furnish proof of cases where cars have been laid over for days, and in several cases weeks, before being unloaded and returned, showing plainly that the few extra hours, or, in some few cases, days, spent in loading are in no way to blame for the state of affairs existing in that line this year, any more than in any previous year, when such legislation was not in force.

H. A. FRASER, Secy.

The Dominion Fair.

Preparations for the Dominion Fair continue to go on apace. The dates have been set for the last week in July and the first in August. Manager Heubach started last week on a trip to England for his health, and, incidentally, to make certain engagements that will aid in the success and popularity of the show. Upon the suggestion of Live-stock Commissioner Greig, honorary directors from each live-stock association have been added to the list, and hence the power to manage the live-stock interests has been increased. The election of the regular directors was held recently, and resulted in the return of the old members with but two exceptions. The new directors are Wm. Martin and Jos. Maw. A large live-stock pavilion is to be built, the grounds will be enlarged and beautified, and if the enthusiasm which the directors manifest at present counts for anything, it looks as though accommodation for the big event will be forthcoming at the proper time.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association Grants Prize Money.

At a meeting of the committee of the Dominion Shorthorn-breeders' Association, held in the office of the Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, it was decided to grant to the Calgary Exhibition \$300 in cash towards their prize-list for Shorthorns; \$1,200 has already been granted to the Winnipeg Exhibition, and \$1,500 in cash to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The following grants have also been made: Brandon, \$250; New Westminster, B.C., \$100; Victoria, B.C., \$100; Sherbrooke, Que., \$100; Fredericton, N.B., \$100; Halifax, N.S., \$100; Charlottetown, P.E.I., \$100; London, \$250; Ottawa, \$100; Amherst, N.S., \$100; Winter Fair, \$100; Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs, \$800; and \$100 for the live-stock car to the Northwest. The Dominion Shorthorn Association has since 1895 distributed prize money amounting to over \$18,750 in cash to the different exhibitions in all parts of the Dominion for Shorthorn cattle.

High River (Alta.) News.

Farmers in the High River country are getting \$13.00 to \$15.00 per ton for baled timothy hay, and, for the past two months, \$8.00 to \$10.00 per ton for prairie grass.

R. A. Wallace got \$1.00 per bushel for his entire wheat crop of 1903 from Alex. Thompson, of High River.

Improvements in trade and commerce are always in the minds of the citizens of High River. Their large new school is now completed, and it is very gratifying to note the increase of pupils. To begin the year of 1903 they could only show an average of twenty-two pupils, now they boast of sixty-four pupils. The first consignment of seats, thought to be sufficient, was short of the required number, and, while new seats are ordered, the old school seats had to be brought into active service.

Alex. Thompson's new store is already in running order. The citizens have arrangements with Mr. Bailey Powell, the manager of the Okotoks & High River Lumber and Development Syndicate, to install an electric light system for lighting the town and the buildings, operations to commence as soon in the spring as possible.

New Westminster's Fat-stock Show.

One of the neatest little prize lists yet to hand is that gotten out by the R. A. & I. Society, containing the official premium list of the Spring Stallion Show and Fat Stock Show to be held at the Fraser River City, March 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th.

In addition to the show of animals, is the course in live-stock judging, which will be in charge of W. J. Black, of this staff. The opportunity for farmers and farmers' sons to get in touch with the latest methods of live-stock judging is too good to be missed, and all that can possibly do so should make a point of going to New Westminster and take in the entire course. Similar courses in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have proved immensely popular, and the farmers say profitable also. The enterprise of the R. A. & I. executive is to be commended, especially in view of the fact that not only was financial and other help some quarters. We predict that this meeting will demonstrate more clearly than ever to the farmers of B. C. that the New Westminster Show is one of which they can all be proud, and that it is well managed, up-to-date and desirous of promoting the progress of agriculture in Canada's most westerly Province. We visitors to the show can bank on a profitable and in-hold is well suited to the purpose, and accommodation for all needs. It will afford a good opportunity for farmers to select their horse sires for the coming season.

New Westminster, B.C.

Fall Wheat in Southern Alberta.

A PRACTICAL FARMER TELLS HOW TO GROW IT.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—There is no question about fall wheat being a grand success in this district. This is especially true of the Turkey Red or Kansas Hard variety, as it is the earliest and hardest, being two weeks earlier than any variety we have ever tried. It does not shell easily when overripe, grades No. 1 northern, and yields heavy. One of our fields made 50 bushels per acre this year. The soft, white varieties such as Dawson's Golden Chaff and Odessa have been very successfully raised in this district for the past eight years without a failure. The average yield of fall wheat, when intelligently planted, has been 40 bushels per acre. Several of our neighbors have harvested 50 bushels per acre, and two or three as high as 60 bushels. We believe that land is worth \$10.00 per acre more in a fall wheat district than where spring wheat only can be grown.

The best time for sowing we have found to be from July 15th to Sept. 1st, but we have had good crops from October sowing. On new land we find best results from breaking done in May and June, and about three inches deep. Too much work should not be done on this sod, else the straw will be too rank. Use six horses and an eight-foot, sixteen-inch disk, with a sharp, straight-toothed harrow hung on behind, which laps half way. This leaves the ground in good condition for the double disk seeder.

We plant the second crop on the stubble with a double disk drill—immediately and literally behind the platform of the binder—thus getting the seed planted early and while the ground is still mellow and moist, having been shaded by the standing grain. A small boy can drive the seeder.

The third year we summer-fallow this land, plowing in June, and disking once the last of July, and drilling in fall wheat immediately. By this plan we raise two crops in succession with one plowing, and rest the land every third year. Of course, the stubble crop is not as large as the others, but you have little invested in it, and it yields fairly well, usually 20 bushels per acre.

We do not think much of fall plowing. The crop will show the difference to the furrow. We believe S. Alberta is destined to become one of the greatest hard wheat producing districts in America. We expect to break 6,000 acres of new land this coming summer, and plant it all in Turkey Red wheat. E. E. THOMPSON.

Cardston District.

Judging Institutes Popular.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO AGR'L SOCIETIES.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Surely it must be conceded that the Agricultural Departments of the country are doing their utmost for the cause of agriculture in the Northwest. The late stock-judging schools were about as good a thing as ever struck us out here. To see Dr. McGilvray show how to test a horse for soundness or Dr. Hopkins go over a beef animal was a treat. Every one present benefited; even old experts learned something, and as for the young farmers, not necessarily in years, but in experience—and there are many such in the West—to them it was simply a revelation. The pity of it is, there were so few, comparatively, who took advantage of the opportunity. Between 30 and 40, where there might and should have been just as easily 80 to 100, is very poor showing; and it seems quite in order to ask, "Are the farmers

supporting the Government in their efforts to educate them?" It seems to the writer how easy it would have been for the Agricultural Societies' executives to have done more to advertise the meetings. No doubt they were sprung on us at very short notice, but I saw one man at least on the Saturday previous to the meetings pressing everybody he knew to attend. Had the society sent out a man all round the country, to every ranch within a radius of 10 or 15 miles with a pressing invitation, don't you think it would have been money well spent? The societies get grants from the Government, and I cannot conceive of a better way of spending some of it. I asked a man what he would have wanted for riding a day on such an errand? He said \$2.00. Ten dollars would have advertised a lot of country.

Another thing I think these executives of societies could improve on, and that is their methods of getting new members. The writer has been five years close to an important agricultural center, engaged in farming, and frequently in town, and meeting members of the society pretty often, and yet he is not a member, simply because he has never been asked, and there are numbers besides who would gladly join for the sake of associating with good farmers to learn something, but nobody has approached them on the subject.

Now, sir, don't you think societies could get up a small folder containing the names of the executives, dates of meetings, etc., with a short resume of the different methods of treatment of crops, etc., which have been found successful in the district? Let the secretary obtain from the land offices, every month or so, the names of new settlers in the district, and mail to each one of these folders, with a cordial invitation to call next time he is in town. Let each stranger realize he is among a live association of farmers, and he won't need much pressing to join them.

Surely some such methods could easily be adopted, and at least it is surely high time something were done to do away with this spirit of indifference which is so painfully apparent among farmers generally towards matters educational. We can't afford to be out-of-date, and if the agricultural executives are indifferent, what can you expect of the rank and file? OBSERVER.

Markets.

Montreal Market.

Montreal.—Prime beefs, 4½c. to 5c. per lb.; good mediums, 4½c.; ordinary mediums, 3½c. to 4c.; common stock, from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. Sheep, 3½c. to 4c.; lambs, 4½c. to 5c. per lb. Good lots of hogs, 5½c. per lb.

Chicago Market.

Chicago.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$4.90 to \$6; poor to medium, \$3.25 to \$3.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.10. Hogs—Good to choice heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.60; light, \$4.75 to \$5.30; bulk of sales, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.65 to \$4.25; western sheep, \$3.25 to \$4.65; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.75; western lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.85.

British Cattle Market.

London.—10½c. to 11c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 8½c. per lb. Sheep, 11c. to 11½c. per lb.; lambs, 14c. to 14½c., dressed weight.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat.—A review of the wheat markets for the past six weeks gives a series of steadily rising prices seldom equalled in the grain trade of the Northwest. The high price to which the grain has now attained is, to a great extent, based on speculation and, consequently, lacks a little in solidity. Nevertheless, it is confidently believed that prices will at least keep up to the present standard, on the assumption that the war will continue. In the meantime, every new phase and every incident of the war is being caught hold of to enhance prices, and any sudden variations in prices are but the reflection of phases of the tragedy in the Far East. In Manitoba and the Territories, the weather is so severe and the roads so much blocked with snow that advantage cannot be taken of the high price. The rise to over a dollar per bushel in price the week before last has caused farmers previously holding wheat to commence hauling, and last week showed the beginning of activity in our local market. Prices have gone well over the dollar mark, and now range about the following: No. 1 northern, \$1.01½; No. 2 northern, 98c.; No. 3 northern, 94c.; No. 4, 85½c.; feed wheat, 58c.; No. 2 feed, 48c. These prices are for March delivery. The quotations for May and June are ranging about as follows: No. 1 northern, \$1.05; No. 2 northern, \$1.02; No. 3 northern, 98c., in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

Oats.—There is a decided scarcity of oats, which has been plainly felt during the bad weather. It is believed, however, that there is a large supply in the country, which will be marketed as soon as roads become good and weather favorable. Quotations now are No. 2 white, 36c., at Winnipeg.

Barley.—With the rise in the price of other grains, barley has also gone up, although few shipments are as yet received. About 39c. is the present price for No. 3, No. 4 being worth about 36c.

Flax.—This grain has not kept company with the others. In fact, it has come down in price, and is now selling at about 93c. for No. 1, and 91c. for No. 2, with 88c. for rejected, in store, at Fort William or Port Arthur.

Flour and Feed.—Flour has followed wheat easily in its rise in price. In the week before last it rose 25c., and it is still rising, with indications of a further upward tendency. Prices last received were \$5.60 for No. 1; No. 2, \$5.25; No. 3, \$4.95 per barrel containing two sacks of 98 pounds each.

Bran, \$17.00; shorts, \$19.00; oat chop, \$25.00; barley, \$20.00; mixed, barley and oat, chop, \$22.00 per ton; oil cake, \$27.00 per ton.

Vegetables.—The vegetable market remains as reported last week: Potatoes, 70c. in sleighloads, and 65c. in car lots; cabbage, 2c. per pound; carrots, \$1.00 per bushel; turnips, 25c. per bushel.

Poultry and Eggs.—The supply continues scarce in all classes. Prices remain about: 10c. to 11c. for fowls; chickens, 12½c. to 13c.; turkeys, 17c. to 18c.; geese and ducks, 13c. to 14c. Eggs are very scarce, and are regarded on the table as a luxury. Fresh-laid Manitoba eggs are worth 40c. per dozen.

Dairy Produce.—Creamery butter is selling at 24c. for 56-pound tubs, and 25c. for 28-pound lots. Dairy prints sell at 18c. to 22c., according to quality.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—There is no improvement, nor is there any change in the market. Cattle sell at 3c. to 3½c. per pound, live weight, according to quality.

Pork.—Prices and other conditions remain the same as last week. Choice quality is worth five cents, and over and under weights are worth one cent less.

Mutton.—The demand is good, and the supply very limited. A good market exists for a much larger supply. Sheep are worth 4½c., and lamb is not on the market.

Horses.—The trade in horses has not yet begun, but indications are not wanting that there will be a brisk demand and high prices in a few weeks.

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The Histories of Two Boys. A TRUE STORY FROM THE SALARY VIEW-POINT.

By H. Irving Hancock, in Dec. Success.

Emerson prefaced his essay on "Compensation" with the remark that he had always wanted to write upon the subject. There is a true story on compensation from the salary view-point that I have always wanted to write, and now I am going to do it. The two young men to whom the story refers were schoolboy friends of mine. I know the facts in the case of each and can tell the story with exactitude.

These two boys may be called Smith and Brown. They were graduated in the same year from the same high school. They had been chums, more or less, for years, and decided to start in the turmoil of life in the same business house, if possible. Positions were secured in the largest dry-goods store in Boston. More than that, both young men were assigned to work as tyro salesmen behind the lace counter.

"This isn't much of a place," remarked Brown, rather dubiously.

"Tis not a bad place," returned Smith, consolingly, "and we're getting five dollars a week to start with. Not very bad pay for boys!"

There were long hours to be served and the work was hard. There were many impatient customers to be waited upon. As both lived some twenty minutes' walk from the store they walked home together in the evening.

"Pretty slow life, this!" grumbled Brown. "Think of the pay we're getting."

"It's not bad for youngsters," rejoined Smith. "It might be worse."

Neither boy had any living expense to pay, save for noonday luncheon and laundry. Smith brought his luncheon; Brown didn't. Smith began a bank account. Brown went to dances as often as he could afford the money. He soon found other pastimes, of evenings, that absorbed all his money and what he could borrow from his father. Naturally the two boys began to drift apart, except for that little evening walk home. Brown began to grumble at what he termed the slowness of promotion.

"It will come all right," returned Smith, "if we work for it."

At the end of the first year Brown observed:—

"I guess you're right. My pay has been raised a dollar a week. A fine return for hard work, isn't it? Did you get a raise?"

"Yes; I've been raised to seven." Brown whistled his amazement, looked very thoughtful for a few moments, and then blurted out:—

"That's a sample of the favoritism that goes on in the business world. Whom did you get on the right side of?"

"I don't know," answered Smith, and he told the truth.

"I'm going to find out about this," grumbled the other boy, and he did. It was the department manager who supplied the information. While both boys had done everything of a routine nature that was required of them, it had been noted that Smith was always more anxious to please customers in all the ways possible to a salesman.

But the matter rambled in Brown's mind. He was standing over the thing one day when a woman customer approached the lace counter and inquired for a certain piece of lace.

"Sorry; haven't got it," said Brown, briefly. In a second Smith was at his side, whispering:—

"Jack, you'll find it on the third lower shelf down."

Turning, Brown went to the shelf indicated, found the goods, produced them, and made a sale. As soon as the customer departed, the manager, who had been looking on, stepped up and asked:—

"Brown, why don't you learn to know your goods?"

"I can't remember everything, sir."

"Smith seems to be able to do so," said the department manager, as he moved away.

That remark about knowing one's goods struck deep in the mind of the listening Smith. He had already a very good knowledge of the laces that he had to sell, but he went to the department manager and said:—

"I would like your permission to cut a small sample from every one of the laces in the department."

"What do you want of them?"

"I want to take the samples home and study them evenings. I want, if possible, to become so familiar with every make and pattern of lace that I could tell it by touch in the dark."

"Take the samples," was the brief reply.

After a few weeks of patient evening study, aided by the use of a microscope, Smith discovered that he knew three times as much about laces as he had ever expected to know. Out of his savings he bought a powerful hand magnifying glass that he carried with him daily to the store. By degrees he became able to demonstrate to customers the relative values of the different laces. The department manager looked on approvingly and added all the information in his power.

At the end of the second year Brown's salary remained at six dollars. Smith's pay had been increased to ten.

"Favoritism!" snapped Brown. "I wonder, Fred, why the manager can't see anything in me. I work as hard as you do."

"Not in the evenings," was the quiet answer. "I spend most of my evening time studying the laces. Why don't you do the same? You're a good fellow, and willing. Come up to the house with me to-night, and after supper I'll show you some of the things I've been studying."

"Can't do it," negatived Brown; "got an engagement."

There was an evening high school course in chemistry. Deciding that he knew as much as he was able to learn about the fibers of every kind of lace sold in the store, Smith decided to take up chemistry in the hope that he could learn something more about laces. The course was an elementary one, but he applied himself with so much diligence that the professor soon began to take an especial interest in him. Then the young man explained what he wanted most to learn.

"Stop a few minutes every evening after the class is dismissed," advised the professor. "Bring samples of your laces with you and I'll see what help I can give you."

All through the winter, Smith toiled away at chemistry. He learned how to make tests of the lace fibers that were impossible with the microscope alone. One day a lot of samples of laces came in from abroad. Some of these the young man, after using his glass, considered spurious. He took them home that evening and applied the chemical tests. The next morning he reported to the department manager, a successor to

the one under whom he had first been employed, that the samples were of spurious goods.

"Why don't you mind your own business?" was the irritable retort; "these samples are all right."

But Smith, saying nothing, went to the superintendent and made a statement of what he had discovered.

"How on earth do you know this?" demanded the young man's superior.

"Professor Beckmann has been instructing me in chemical tests of thread fibers for several months."

"I'll think this matter over," said the superintendent, briefly. He did, even to the extent of communicating with the professor. The result was that the new department manager was dismissed, and Smith, after some urging, took his place, at a comparatively low beginning salary of thirty dollars a week. Brown, who was now receiving eight dollars a week, had begun to feel positive dislike for his more successful friend.

Three more years went by. Smith drew forty-five dollars a week, while his erstwhile friend had gone up to ten. The buyer for the lace department, who had grown old and wished to retire, was about to make his last trip to Ireland and France for laces. He requested that Smith should go with him.

"You always have been lucky," growled Brown, when he heard the news.

"You're off for a fine trip abroad, with all expenses paid, and I suppose you're going to have your salary raised?"

"Pitch in and study, Jack," whispered Smith. "I've three days yet before I sail. Come around and I'll get you started."

"Sorry, but I can't, old fellow. I've got engagements for every night this week."

Two months later Smith returned to the store, strolled through it, and went up to the lace counter. Brown stood there, looking most disconsolate. His face brightened up, however, as he saw his friend approaching.

"Fred," he whispered, excitedly, "I guess you can do me a big favor. I've been discharged. The fellow they put in your place has told me I'm through Saturday. Said a man who had been here so long and who was only worth ten dollars a week wasn't worth keeping. I suppose, though,"—evidently,— "you've had another raise of pay?"

"Yes. Mr. Stallman, the foreign lace buyer, has retired, and I've been put in his place. I'm to begin with four thousand a year and travelling expenses."

Brown threw up his hands in a gesture that expressed a variety of emotions.

"Favoritism!" he muttered, scowling at the ceiling.

A Japanese Wedding.

A Japanese wedding is a quaintly pretty ceremony. The bride, dressed in a white silk kimono and white veil, sits on the floor facing her affianced husband. Near them are two tables, upon one of which are two cups, a bottle of sake and a kettle with two spouts. On the other are a miniature plum-tree, typifying the beauty of the bride; a miniature fir tree, representing the strength of the bridegroom, and a stork stands on a tortoise, signifying long life and felicity. The bride and bridegroom drink alternately from the two-spouted kettle in token that they will henceforth share each other's joys and sorrows. After the wedding the bride's veil is laid away to be used as her shroud when she dies.

For Tired, Nervous Women.

It was Josh Billings who said that working between meals was what was killing some people. This of course was what he would have called "sarkastical," but it is certain that the habit of eating indigestible things and never stopping to take a rest between meals works much harm to the home woman. She may not have much appetite for breakfast, especially if she has prepared it herself, and in an hour or two she is faint.

A little nerve-destroying fiend dwells in the teapot which is always upon the stove. Its contents may give fictitious strength, but they steadily wear out the nerves and sap the vitality.

A good freshly brewed cup of tea is a luxury, and it is not to be despised, nor is moderate tea-drinking at the proper time to be condemned, but the pot which stands upon the stove continually brews a poison that plays havoc with a woman's nerves. A cup of hot milk is almost as stimulating as tea, without any of the deleterious effects of the latter, and where a between-meal pick-me-up is necessary, it will be found very comforting to a weak, tired stomach. Where milk is not available or is not liked, some patented food preparation or a cup of bouillon will answer the purpose as well if not better.

Another good thing I have found is a piece of dry bread or cracker, over which hot beef tea has been poured. It is not necessary to have the beef extract; a very good substitute can be made from bits of meat from which the fat has been removed—bits of steak, chops, roast beef or lamb; it does not matter, if they are free from fat. These can be stewed a long time with a bit of onion or parsley for flavor. When strained and seasoned this makes a strengthening and palatable liquid, costing nothing but a few moments' work. I have found this an excellent thing for children as well.

A tired, jaded woman needs to help herself in every way that is comforting and restful, and she should feel it her duty to do so. Her physical if not moral salvation depends upon this, and there is no one to work it out for her but herself.

There is no one in the household that can take the place of wife and mother, no one who can enter entirely into her thoughts and feelings. She must constitute herself her own censor and arbitrator, and she cannot do this justly to herself and others unless her nerves are strong and her temper under control. She is queen of the realm of home and is responsible for its government, and to fill this place with its hard work and inevitable cares, she must put on the whole armour of strength in body and mind.

Almost all women like pets, and the care of them is a pleasure. A bird, a cat, a dog, or even a few potted plants, any or all of these give her something to think about besides herself and her worries.

A woman who constantly and persistently does the very best she can with the means given her, who tries to make home what it should be, earns the right and title to something for herself which cannot be bought with money, and is without price, and that is the possession of herself and an un-mortgaged bit of time every day.—(Mary Sargent Hopkins, in The Ladies' World.)



Cold as it has been, the gaudily-covered seed catalogues, emblazoned with huge pansies and asters, and melons and tomatoes enough to make one's mouth water, appeared long ago—right cherry harbingers of spring they were, too. Now, I want to say that if you have not received a catalogue, you ought to send for one. Any seedsman in the city nearest you will be glad to forward you one on request. There is no end of inspiration in a seed catalogue. You turn over the pages, deciding that you will have this or that in your garden next summer, all the while indulging in visions of the most wonderful flower garden, and rows of wax beans, great purple beets, feathery carrots, and golden squashes and melons, feeling that however indifferent your success with your garden may have been in former years, this time there will be a different story. You have no idea how pleasant this planning is until you have tried it a few times. It is the first forward move toward your garden, and once formed, the "seed-catalogue habit" will grow on you, until, like "Elizabeth" of the famous "German Garden," you are ready in December to run off upstairs, lock yourself in, and make out your seed lists.

Besides, it pays to have your catalogues in good time, and to send directly to the seedsman, whose reputation is at stake in the seeds that he sells you, for what you want. Seeds should be ordered about the end of February, as many of them should be planted in boxes in the house, or in a hotbed, early in March.

See to it, then, Flower Corner friends, that you have your catalogue. Just the writing of a post card will bring you one. Write the card.—You will not regret it.

The Hydrangea.

(Answer to "Pansy.")

The hydrangea is deservedly a popular plant. Its foliage is handsome, it is especially immune from insect pests, and its period of bloom lasts for months, its great clusters of rosy pink flowers changing, in their later stages, to a pale green, which is scarcely less beautiful.

Wm. Robertson, whose hydrangeas, exhibited at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society meeting last summer, were much admired as being the finest plants ever shown before the society, gives the following method of culture: After the plants are through flowering, he prunes them back very hard, takes them from the pots, and, after shaking the soil well from the roots, plants them out in the garden, in rich soil. During the rest of the summer, he cultivates them well, and waters them liberally. In the fall, he lifts them very carefully, taking up a good ball of earth with them, and puts them in pots which are large enough to give plenty of room for their roots. He then gives them a good watering, and puts them in a cold frame, afterwards giving them very little water, and all the sunshine they can get, aiming simply to keep them from either growing or freezing until required to bloom. Then they should be removed to a warmer situation, and given plenty of water, to which, about twice a week, liquid fertilizer is added.

Everyone, however, has not a cold frame. In this case, the hydrangeas may be put in the cellar in the fall and kept there until January or February, being given just enough water to keep the leaves from falling off. When brought up for blooming, part of the soil should be removed from the top of the pots, and a good top-

dressing given. After that, simply give plenty of sunshine and water, and frequent applications of liquid manure. In summer, plant out, and lift in the fall, as above. Hydrangeas do not require to be kept very warm, a temperature of about sixty degrees being all that is necessary. When you wish to start slips, put them in sand kept moist. When they have started well, put in pots, and, finally, plant outside. If preferred, the pots may simply be plunged in the flower-beds, but this process scarcely gives as strong a growth as planting right out in the open soil. Rich soil, plenty of water and fertilizer, and a goodly share of



The Care of Helpless Patients.

Unless great care is taken to prevent it, a patient lying in bed for several weeks is liable to become very sore. It is quite easy, however, by taking proper precautions, to prevent bed sores, except under certain unusual conditions, or when a very thin or very heavy person is confined to bed for a long time. They are caused by pressure upon a part, retarding circulation, and will disappear when the pressure is removed, but the pressure cannot be removed for long at a time while the patient remains in bed. A patient lying upon his back most of the time will find it very painful. Lying upon his side, the hips and shoulders become red and sore, and if nothing is done for this, there will soon be a slight breaking of the skin, which will rapidly extend and ulcerate. Whoever is attending to a sick person should rigidly observe the following rules: First, to keep the under sheet absolutely straight, smooth and dry. Secondly, to keep the circulation up and the skin in good condition, by bathing and rubbing. Thirdly, to see that the patient's position is frequently changed.

THE BED IS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

A sick person who is in bed for any length of time should lie on a good hair mattress over wire springs. The bed should be soft, but firm and even all over. Feather beds are the worst possible things to lie on. They exclude air from the skin, and keep it moist, have no firmness, and are generally unmanageable. The mattress should be protected by a thick cotton case or cover. In winter, a thin blanket may be used next and then the sheet, all pulled tightly and smoothly over the bed, and tucked in firmly everywhere, so that there is not a wrinkle in any one of them. If they are not large enough to tuck in properly, they must be pinned with large safety pins to the mattress. Wrinkles, crumbs and inequalities in a bed amount to almost torture for the patient, whose back and hips become more sensitive from the continued pressure as time goes on. The upper bedclothing should be tucked in at the bottom, and loosely, if at all at the sides. It should consist, when possible, of a sheet and blankets, large enough to hang down a foot below the wooden or iron part of the bed on each side. These, not being tucked in, do not hamper the patient's movements, and yet they are not easily dragged out of place. If a quilt is used, it should be as an extra, when neces-

sary. Blankets are lighter and warmer, and, hence, more desirable. If quilts have to be used, choose the lightest ones available. A rubber sheet is always more or less uncomfortable, but cannot always be avoided. When necessary, it is usually put on across the under sheet, about the middle of the bed, and covered by another sheet folded in half by bringing together the hems at top and bottom. This is called a draw-sheet, and can be changed without disarranging the rest of the bed. The sheet the patient lies on should be changed once every day, and often when necessary, one source of danger being removed by thus keeping the bed clean, smooth and dry. The rest of the bed linen is less important, though it should be changed as often as possible. It is a luxury that cannot always be achieved to have the bed changed throughout every day, but the under sheet is of real and serious importance, and that can almost always be managed.

LOCAL BATHING.

A bath should, if possible, be given every day, between blankets, as before described, for cleanliness. If it is not possible, then the back, hips and shoulders must be washed with soap and water, well rinsed and thoroughly dried. Dry with a soft Turkish bath towel, and rub well and rather hard, but not quickly. Cover the hand with the towel, and rub with long, even strokes, outward and upward from the spine over the shoulders and hips, putting on pressure with the outward stroke, and bringing the hand back lightly. Should there be any red spots remaining after this, they must be rubbed until the redness disappears, with the bare palm of the hand (rubbing with the fingers is perfectly useless), and a little alcohol or alcohol and water. This facilitates rubbing, tends to harden the skin, and is very cooling and refreshing.

POSITION.

The patient's position should be often changed. Take advantage of the times when he wakes from sleep, or medicine has to be given, to turn him over, and rub the places he has been lying on. This can be done without disturbing him or keeping him awake—it is usually a great relief and rest to have it done. The patient need not be uncovered, but the night garment must be loose, so that the shoulder can be rubbed underneath it, and it must be pulled straight and smooth under the body when the rubbing is finished. These items often make all the difference between a restless night and a refreshing sleep. It is a good plan, when making ready for the

night, to rub the patient all over with alcohol, not rubbing it quite dry. Alcohol evaporates rapidly, and thus takes care of itself. If the bed happens to get a little on it, it does not matter, and the evaporation of the alcohol imparts a very clean and refreshing feeling to the skin, and, in addition, a glass of hot milk or hot milk and water last thing will sometimes induce sleep.

A. G. OWEN.

Life - A Literary Curiosity.

Remarkable compilation by Mrs. H. C. Denning. Each line is a quotation from some standard author, and represents the results of years of laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight poets:

1. Why all this toil for the triumphs of an hour?
 2. Life's a short summer, man's a flower.
 3. By turns we catch the vital breath and die—
 4. The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh!
 5. To be is better far than not to be.
 6. Though all men's lives may seem a tragedy.
 7. But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb;
 8. The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
 9. Your fate is but the common fate of all;
 10. Unmingled joys to no man here befall.
 11. Nature to each allots its proper sphere.
 12. Fortune makes folly her particular care.
 13. Custom does not often reason overrule.
 14. And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.
 15. Live well; how long or short, permit to heaven;
 16. They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
 17. Sin may be clasped so close we may not see its face—
 18. Vice intercourse where virtue has not place.
 19. Then keep each passion down, however dear.
 20. Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
 21. Her sensual snares let faithless pleasures lay.
 22. With craft and skill to ruin and betray.
 23. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.
 24. We master grow of all that we despise.
 25. Oh, then, renounce the impious self-esteem!
 26. Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.
 27. Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave;
 28. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
 29. What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat—
 30. Only destructive to the brave and great.
 31. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
 32. The way of bliss lies not on beds of down.
 33. How long we live, not years, but actions tell—
 34. That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
 35. Make, then, while yet you may, your God your friend,
 36. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
 37. The trust that's given, guard, and to yourself be just.
 38. For live we how we can, yet die we must.
- The lines are contributions from:
- 1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spencer; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Scott; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Bailey; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thompson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Cowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Devenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Charles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35, William Mason; 36, Hill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakespeare.

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Essay Competition on Christmas Cover.

As promised in our last issue, we now publish the second- and third-prize essays in this competition:

SECOND-PRIZE ESSAY.

The Colored Front Cover of the Christmas "Farmer's Advocate," and My Ideas Upon It.

By Maud M. Carswell, Penhold, Alta.

The design of the colored front cover of the Christmas issue for nineteen hundred and three is, I think, the most beautiful as well as the most interesting cover ever published on the "Farmer's Advocate," even surpassing the lovely cover on the Christmas number of nineteen hundred and one.

Upon looking at this picture, one notices, as the chief attraction, the figure in the foreground. This figure suggests to us all that is strong, noble and beautiful, and in the maple leaves which form her crown and adorn her drapery, together with the beaver upon which she rests her arms, we can see the emblems of Canada. Canada, which is represented by this figure, is seated somewhat apart, gazing upon her land and noting its prosperity. As yet, her gaze is shut in by unprosperous parts which act as walls which are steadily receding from each other, just as the country is gaining in prosperity on both sides.

For Canada the sun of prosperity is shown as just beginning to attain its full power. Where its beams have extended the longest period of time great cities are seen, that roar with increasing traffic, and trains and mighty ships rush to and fro, bringing to and carrying away from the seaports all the products of the great tract of land farther inland and the manufactures of the cities. Apart from the cities, long stretches of land yet remain, which are covered with thick forests and waving grass. But the colonists are settling here, and soon the wave of life will flow over these parts as it once did over the now prosperous east, and these will also in turn prosper.

There are two important parts of this picture yet to mention. One is the shield in the foreground, the other is the colors grouped about the figure of Canada. The shield bears upon its surface the emblems of the seven Provinces which are united to form one great whole—Canada. The colors about the figure are the red, white and blue, or Great Britain's glorious old flag, the Union Jack, which, as it is looked upon so loyally by the Canadians, adds much to the attractiveness of the picture.

Taking all together, I think this beautiful cover shows fully the happy, prosperous condition of Canada at the present time, and the increased prosperity we may expect in years to come.

THIRD-PRIZE ESSAY.

The Cover Design of the "Farmer's Advocate."

By Annie H. Bourne, Ridgewood, Innisfail, Alta.

Could the "Advocate" have chosen a better cover design for its Christmas number? No; most assuredly not. It is a grand, inspiring picture, exactly befitting the "Advocate," which is, without doubt, the best and largest agricultural paper in Canada. One can almost imagine Miss Canada to be seated on the top of an old stone fort in stately old Quebec, gazing towards the west, across the rugged hills, streams and forests of Algoma to the shining yellow of the Manitoba wheat crop. In the distance, just on the horizon, where the sun is sinking, is the city of Winnipeg, busy with its exports and imports, its factories and mills, the Queen City of the Prairie Province. Farther on when the sun is still shining over the fertile Territories and the great Canadian prairie.

But, the most beautiful part of the cover is the figure of Canada in the foreground. She is seated on a throne, and her feet are resting on a globe, a reminder of her position as the mother of the continent.

trade? The bear skin, on which repose the feet of Miss Canada, is, I think, a very striking representation of our fur trade. Then, the massive stone structure over which she leans. Is this not meant to show how well fortified she is, and how she could resist enemies if such came to try to overwhelm her?

Lastly, we see the emblems of our own dear land, the maple leaf, the beaver, and the Canadian shield, representing all the Provinces united into one great Dominion.

Fashion Notes.

Never have the shadings of ostrich feathers been so exquisite as at present. They are a most serviceable trimming for hats, as they may easily be renovated. This season they are a great deal worn.

Raspberry is one of the newest colors, chamois another. Seal skin brown and also mignonette green are shown among the new shades, and are exceedingly pretty.

Laces of all descriptions will be used lavishly, though the newest shown at the present time are very fine and filmy. Embroidery is a popular trimming, and so is fringe.

The shirtwaist will be more popular than ever the coming season. A pretty suit recently seen was made of brown Scotch tweed. The waist had two wide tucks or plaits on each side, the edge of which was piped with red velvet. There was a box plait in front, and upon it were crocheted rings, sewn close together. The rings were made of silk thread, the same shade of the velvet piping, and about the size of a quarter or larger. They could easily be made by first making a ring of padding or cord, and crocheting over very closely to resemble buttonhole stitch. The back of the waist was plain, having a few gathers at the waist line.

The sleeve was the regular shirtwaist pattern, small at the top, with three tucks, about half an inch wide, running from the shoulder to the elbow. The bottom was quite wide, and was gathered in and finished with a neat little cuff, piped with red velvet.

The skirt was made quite plain, in walking or instep length. A row of stitching down each side of the seams, and several rows around the bottom at regular intervals were sufficient to take away the severely plain effect, and gave it a very neat and trim appearance.

TO OUR READERS.—Our serial, "A Fair Barbarian," and also a great deal of our usual reading matter had to be crowded out of this issue at the last moment, but we hope to have the regular chats with our friends, of all ages, next week.—Ed. Home Department.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

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75 Yonge St., 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 Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto. Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.

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



Rural School Consolidation.

The act that has just passed the Manitoba Legislature, providing for the consolidation of rural schools, is another distinct advance in the educational system of the Province.

The centralization of schools is perhaps the most widely discussed topic in educational circles to-day. The system has been in operation in the State of Ohio since 1898, and so successful has it been, that the movement has spread to almost every state in the Union. The matter has been brought prominently before the Canadian public through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald and the untiring energy of Professor Robertson. These men have for years believed in the centralization of schools, and have been anxious to aid the pupils in rural schools. The establishment and support of the manual-training schools, which have become so popular, was but a step in the proposed plans, and was but a means for arousing interest in better education; and if centralization will come to Manitoba and the Territories at all, it will come along the lines proposed by these two men. Hence, we will endeavor to give a short review of the work already done in the older provinces.

The next step of Messrs. Robertson and Macdonald was to send eleven teachers—two from each of the older provinces—and one extra teacher to the United States for a special course to fit them for making this work a success. Their instruction included courses at Chicago, Cornell and Columbia Universities. On their return they began the organization of a consolidated school in each of the older provinces. Already the one at Middleton, Nova Scotia, is in operation, and the others will be very soon. The plan pursued at Middleton is as follows: Eight rural sections, with the village of Middleton, were formed into a consolidated section for three years. Each individual section retains its identity by having one representative on the school board, while Middleton has three members. This board has full control of the central school, and arranges for the transportation of the children living in the rural districts. Each of the eight sections will contribute the same amount of money for school purposes as in the former year, and Sir William Macdonald provides for any extra expense. This includes the erection of a fine brick school building, 87 x 62 feet, with a basement and three floors, a barn to shelter the horses and vans, and a splendid school garden.

The consolidated district has been divided into eleven van routes. The length of the routes range from 2½ to 6½ miles, and the cost for conveying the pupils to school will be about \$5,000.

The board adopted the following by-laws:

1. The school will open at 9.30 a. m., and close at 3 p. m., with 1 hour intermission at noon, and 15 minutes recess in the forenoon.
2. No non-residents will be carried in the vans.
3. Non-resident students giving certificate of character will be admitted to grades 1, 2, 3, 4, upon payment of \$6 tuition, and to grades 5, 6, 7 and 8 on payment of \$8 per year, and to high school grades on payment of \$10 per year.
4. Van drivers are to wait not longer than two minutes for any child, and to arrive in the morning not less than 10 minutes, nor more than 30 minutes, before the time for opening school.
5. The vans are to be ready in 5 minutes, and start not more than 15 minutes after school closes for the day.
6. The drivers are to exercise the same care for the children's physical and moral welfare while in the vans as the teachers when they are in the schools, and are each held in bonds of \$500.

The teachers have been especially trained, and nature study, manual training and household science will be made important subjects on the curriculum.

Now that consolidation of schools is

made possible in Manitoba by act of Parliament, those interested in education in the province will watch with keen interest the progress of these premier consolidated schools in the older provinces.

Consolidation is an old story in the United States; but even in the most advanced sections there has never been a project of educational reform so inclusive and thoroughly thought out as that now being put into operation in Eastern Canada. No other system has heretofore been able to combine so successfully the teaching of nature study, manual training and household science. The farmers' sons and daughters have attained success, because, unaided, they have been trained by doing rather than by hearing, and with the advantages which will come to them with consolidation, they will be in a position to still further distance the apparently more favored city pupils.

Composition Methods.

Composition is usually considered a dry subject, and children find it irksome to write even the ordinary friendship letters. Years ago when we had plenty of ambition, we managed to make composition a very pleasurable pursuit by carrying it on in the form of letters between pupils in our school and those in other schools. These favored schools were not confined to our neighboring section, but included schools in such widely-separated places as Birmingham and Melbourne, California and Pennsylvania. It was always with a thrill of pleasure that the pupils received one of these letters from far-distant places, and it was considered a great honor to be chosen to represent the school in answering one of these letters. Usually we had but one correspondent in each of these far-away schools. Then each pupil felt that the correspondent was his guest, and it was always difficult to keep the letters within bounds. The other members of the class to which our secretary, pro tem, belonged had the privilege of criticising, or offering suggestions before the letter was sent away. It can easily be seen that the children gained considerable knowledge of geography incidentally. They took pleasure in tracing out the route over which the letter would travel, and the distance and length of time it took to reach its destination. This method of arousing interest in composition in geography and composition makes the pupil a social unit. It widens his horizon, it sharpens his eyes and ears, enlarges his sympathies, and makes him appreciate the common things of life. He feels that he is drawing his knowledge from the living wells of experience. It teaches him where to look for facts, and arouses a desire in him to do something that will benefit others.

RUSTICUS.
The "Farmer's Advocate" will be pleased to put teachers or pupils, who wish to give this plan a trial, in communication with schools in any part of the English-speaking world.

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Nature Study.

J. B. Wallis, Supt. Nature Study, Winnipeg.

The factors which cause nature study to produce happiness are the facts that the things around us are beautiful and that the contemplation of beauty brings enjoyment. Nature study is essentially observation, and aims primarily to teach to see, and the more we see, the more we can enjoy. Did it ever strike you how much enjoyment even we "grown-ups" gain from the life around us, just because it is life? The butterfly that flits across our path in early spring, the hawk wheeling in great circles high above us, the asters and the dandelions in the waste places, even the dingy, quarrelsome sparrows, which seem to think Winnipeg was built for them, add every one, though we may not realize it, to our happiness. How dreary our cities would be if there were no shade trees, no boulevards, no gardens, and consequently but few wild creatures about us! But if we had a personal acquaintance with these things both vegetable and animal—a speaking acquaintance, as it were, so that we could recognize each as a friend or a stranger—by how much would our possibilities for happiness be increased!

Not only, however, may we gain pleasure from the life around us, just because it is life, but also because there is a very real beauty in anything, animate or inanimate, in nature. "Nonsense," someone says, "where is the beauty in a toad?" and doubtless, if we consider beauty in regard to color, form, voice, etc., the toad is not beautiful. But is there not another beauty—the beauty of adaptation? How everything is fitted to its own particular niche in nature is a wonderful and absorbing study, and looked at from this point of view the toad may well be considered beautiful.

How much beauty of color, form and music this world contains, only they who have learnt to use their eyes and ears know. Winnipeg during the last few weeks has had a beautiful winter visitor, which registers at no hotel. On the maple or ash tree he sits, displaying his beautiful colors of yellowish-green, black and white, for our visitor is the evening grosbeak. He is very tame, allowing one to pass within a few feet of him without flying away, and perhaps this accounts for how few people notice him. What beauties of form do the elm and birch show when they stand before us in winter! Then is the time to see a tree in all its grace of drooping branches. Then in summer how much beauty of color and form, both in animal and plant life, can we see, if our eyes are but open! Instances are too numerous to need mentioning, but not one of us sees a tittle of what might be seen. Then, too, what music the living creatures around make! We all hear the robin, cat-bird and meadow-lark in spring, but to the trained ear, the woods and fields are full of sound, and not the least interesting is the way which birds can express their emotion by their voice.

Higher than this mere enjoyment of color, etc., inasmuch as it requires thought, is the pleasure which the study of adaptation can give. Fascinating is a poor word to describe this point of view, but to one who has it new wonders are ever and ever opening up. A dande-

lion is plucked. It is no longer merely a beautiful golden flower, an "Eldorado in the grass," but one of God's marvels. Consider how it adapts itself to varying conditions—to the lawn or the long grass; now it invites the visits of insects, and then when its seeds are set, takes as much care of its growing seed-babies, as in degree does a human mother. Then when the seed-babies are fully grown, provided with parachutes and ready to travel how the little mother literally turns the babies out of doors for the wind to carry away!

How that question of seed dispersion does bother plants, to be sure! There are but few of us who have not grown pansies and poppies at one time or another, but not many of us ever noticed or thought of how cunningly those two plants disperse their seeds.

Then the trouble about fertilization, too! What shifts the plants are put to in order to keep away undesirable insects or to attract their friends. Why does the cranberry surround its flowers with an outer circle of large infertile blossoms? What purpose do the hairs on the stems of flowers or in the flower-bells themselves serve? And so ad infinitum.

With animate nature adaptation is naturally even more noticeable: the owl, with its most beautiful adaptations; the sphinx-moth, with its long proboscis; the frog, with its wonderful metamorphosis. And so on for hundreds of cases.

To sum up then, nature study conduces to the happiness of our boys and girls in four ways: (1) It is the natural interest of little ones, and any system of education which does not recognize it and use it, must necessarily be in the wrong. (2) It gives larger interests and every additional interest means additional power for enjoyment. (3) It corrects wrong beliefs, and by so doing may save the children much needless misery. (4) Nature is beautiful, and in more ways than one. Nature study trains the observation, and by so doing gives opportunity for the fuller enjoyment of nature's beauties.

"Do you believe in being kind to the sick, mamma?" "Certainly, Willie, and I hope you always will. Why do you ask?" "Because, mamma, I heard the little boy on the next block had the measles, and I've been visiting him all the afternoon."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge as he concluded his charge, "if the evidence shows in your minds that pneumonia, even indirectly, was the cause of the man's death, the prisoner cannot be convicted."

An hour later a messenger came from the jury-room.

"The gentlemen of the jury, my lord," he said, "desire information."

"On what point of evidence?"

"None, your honor, but they want to know now to spell pneumonia."

BARROWCLOUGH Music A SEMPLE

Popular Music Folios

INSTRUMENTAL.

Royal Crown Folio of Music.....50c
The Globe Song Folio.....50c
Album de Danse.....50c
Star Dance Folio Nos. 1 and 2.....50c
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VOCAL.

The Wide-world Song Folio.....50c
The Globe Song Folio.....50c
The National Song Folio.....50c
120 Scotch Songs.....50c
Songs of Ireland.....50c
Everything in Music.

When remitting add 10c. for postage

Barrowclough & Semple

228 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

Newly-developed irrigated lands in the beautiful fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia, and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil for fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vegetables grown in abundance. Perfect climate; air dry and bracing. Good schools, churches, boating, shooting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to:

Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd.,
Box 185, Kamloops, B. C.



THE PERFECT LIGHT OF HOME, Angle Lamp.

A clear light shining down on work or table. Giving more light with less oil than any other lamp made. Easy to clean, perfectly safe. This one costs \$6.00. Others at other prices. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HILTON-GIBSON CO'Y,
247 Rupert Avenue, - WINNIPEG.

STRONG DURABLE Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

is made to last and give good service. Large Hard Steel Wire Throughout. The lock cannot slip and will not rust. Catalogue, showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

PROTECT THE ROOF And Protect Your Pocket BY USING ONLY Eastlake STEEL SHINGLES.

They are the easiest of all to apply, and once on give a more durable, tight, perfect protection from weather, fire and lightning than any other shingles. Think it over. By using Eastlake you avoid spending money on repairs. They are the farmers' favorite.

Made by
Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto.

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

SEWING MACHINES.

Thirteen Different Styles to Pick From.

All Machines Warranted for Five Years.

Prices—THE LOWEST.
Quality—THE BEST.

Robert Donaldson & Son

30 Youville Square, MONTREAL, QUE.

ORDERED CORSETS FIT

They can't fail to do so, for they're made to suit the individuality of your figure. While store corsets do not meet any special requirements, ours never fail to satisfy everyone. The reason is simple—they're manufactured to your own measurements. Write for free catalogue, showing how to order exactly what you want by mail. Durability, perfect fit and finish, all guaranteed. Write at once for the catalogue.

ROBINSON CORSET CO., LONDON, ONTARIO.

IT CURES COLDS

Carry a Crown Vaporizer in your vest pocket—use it occasionally, and you will never suffer from Colds, Catarrh or La Grippe. It is entirely different from all other inhalers, vaporizers, etc., in design and principle (beautifully nickel-plated, and will last a lifetime). We have never known it to fail in a single instance. The prominent doctors endorse it. We guarantee it to stop headaches instantly and cure the worst cold in a day or your money back. Mailed to any address, prepaid, for only \$1.00. Descriptive booklet and list of testimonials free upon request.

O. R. MEDICINE CO., LIMITED,
2 QUEEN ST. E., TORONTO, DEPT. 6.

TRADE NOTE.

"THE IDEAL"—Strongest and Most Durable Woven-wire Fence.—It is all that is implied in its name, the "Ideal" woven-wire fence, the best fence for the farmer and stock-raiser. It is constructed throughout of heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire and has a lock peculiar to itself and that cannot slip. It is the strongest woven-wire fence made, and will last the longest. A catalogue of fencing and gates, showing styles for every purpose, will be mailed free by the manufacturers, The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Man., are sole agents for "Ideal" fencing for Manitoba and the Northwest Territory.

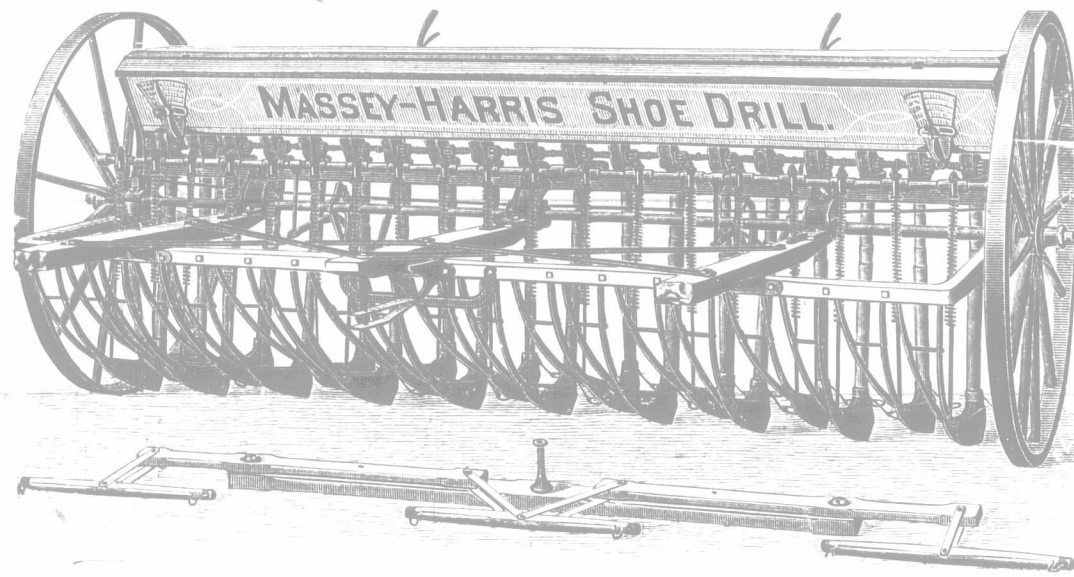
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GREAT RECORDS

Attract the attention of the world. Records of great speed, records of endurance, records of valor, records of strength, etc., etc., interest one and all. To be the holder of a world's record in this day and age of **hustle** and **bustle**, is indeed a proud distinction. **Everybody** and **everything** has a record, but there can be but one **champion**, one best. Others are almost as good, but still not **THE BEST**. Is not the grain drill that planted

MORE THAN ONE-HALF

The entire 1903 product of the Canadian Northwest—peopled, as it is, by the most progressive, UP-TO-DATE farmers of the world—champion of CHAMPIONS?



INTERCHANGEABLE, SHOE, HOE, or DISC, the product of years of experience, dating back to when one of our affiliated firms introduced the first successful shoe drill.

ANOTHER RECORD. In times of prosperity it is well to cast an eye backward to days gone by, when things were not "so ROSY." We are proud of our RECORD then. We had faith in the GREAT CANADIAN NORTHWEST, and did not pull out, like a great many others, and to-day we have NEVER-CHANGING AGENCIES in every town, where you can at all times get repairs. This is important at SEED-TIME as well as HARVEST.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Ltd.

Branch Houses: WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY.

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

Easy to Cure Piles at Home.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—
Trial Package Mailed Free to
All, in Plain Wrapper.

A 50-CENT BOX FREQUENTLY CURES.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure if you go about it right. An operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary. There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure.



Mrs. Mary L. Strong Cured of Piles by
Pyramid Pile Cure After Thirty
Years of Suffering.

We mail a trial package free to all who write. That will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy, and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure. Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures. If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute. Insist on having what you call for. The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent. You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time. It is well worth trying. Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 209 Main St., Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper. Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home. No knife and its torture. No doctor and his bills.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write to-day for a free package.

AUCTION SALE OF Pure-bred Breeding Cattle

MALE AND FEMALE.

The first Annual Sale under
the auspices of the

Guelph Fat Stock Club

will be held in the

WINTER FAIR BUILDINGS,

GUELPH, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 16

THOS. INGRAM, AUCTIONEER.

Entries must be made with the Secretary on or before SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.

For entry forms and full particulars apply to John McCorkindale, Secretary, Guelph.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary.

JOHN McCORKINDALE, Sec.,
GUELPH.

J. M. DUFF, PRESIDENT,
GUELPH.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

2nd.—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.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

FESTERING SORE—WOLLEN LEG—BUNCH ON LEG.

1. Mare got kicked on flank by a sharp-shod horse, making a wound about sixteen inches long, but not very deep. I washed it daily with carbolic acid solution and it seemed to heal all right; but this winter it festered, and on being opened it discharged matter of a yellowish color. Why did it not heal?

2. Mare got kicked on outside of hock joint. It swelled up, and the whole leg has become somewhat enlarged. I gave her a good physic, and bathed the leg and joint with a good liniment, but it seems to stay about the same. This happened last March. Please tell me if you think I can reduce the swelling. She seems stiff in the leg.

3. I have a driving horse that went lame on hind leg. I think he strained the cords above the fetlock joint. I blistered it, and he got over his lameness, but it left a large bunch. What can I do to remove it?

Moose Jaw.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Keep the parts clean by bathing once or twice daily with warm soft water and carbolic soap. Syringe the pus cavity well once daily with peroxide of hydrogen, and then inject with: Creolin, one ounce; water, one quart. Mix, and use in sufficient quantity each time.

2. The swelling being of a year's standing, it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to remove it. Clip the hair off closely, and paint the parts once daily, for three days in succession, with tincture of iodine: iodine, eight drams; iodide of potassium, six drams; alcohol, eight ounces. Mix. Leave off one week; wash the leg well, and apply the iodine as before. Continue the treatment for at least two months.

3. Apply the following blister: Biniodide of mercury, four drams; powdered cantharides, two drams; vaseline, four ounces. Mix. Repeat the blister every two or three weeks, for three or four times.

GREASED HEEL—ERGOT.

1. A pure-bred Clydesdale stallion has large, horny growths back of his pastern joints larger than hen's eggs. How can I remove them?

2. A valuable horse, in addition to a bad grease heel, has a long horny growth about four inches long, from the back of his pastern joint on near hind leg. How should the grease heel be treated? Would it be possible to remove the growth, and how?

SUBSCRIBER.

Duncan's Station, B. C.

Ans.—1. To bring your horse up to as nearly the health standard as possible, which is of much importance in the treatment of grease, I would advise you to prepare the animal for physic by feeding exclusively on bran mash for 24 hours, and then give: Barbadoes aloes, nine drams; ground ginger, two drams; syrup or soap, sufficient to form a ball. Continue the mash diet until physic has stopped operating. After this give, morning and night, in food, or by placing back on tongue with tablespoon, for ten days: Hyposulphite of soda, four drams; powdered gentian, two drams. Apply to the grease heel, for twenty-four hours, a linseed meal poultice, containing powdered charcoal. Change poultice twice. After this, apply, twice daily: Chloride of zinc, half an ounce; carbolic acid, half an ounce; glycerine, four ounces; water, eight ounces. It is usually advisable to remove the hair from the affected parts. The horny growths which you refer to are termed the ergots, and are natural to every horse. In some cases, especially in heavy-bred horses, they become excessively developed; but their growth may be curtailed by snipping them off (not too close to the leg) with a farrier's nippers. Naturalists of the antiquarian type tell us that the horse was originally a tetradactyl—that is, an animal having three toes—and the horny excrescence at the fetlock, called the ergot,

and the other just above the knee in front and below the hock behind, called the chestnut, are the remains of those disappeared.

2. See answer as above.

OPHTHALMIA—LEG MANGE.

1. I have a six-year-old Clyde mare in good condition, whose eye has a blue streak running up the center. It seems to affect her sight. She has been in a dark stable since Nov. 10th, but out to water, and generally out drawing a load of hay three miles away, nearly every day. I put burnt alum on twice, and changed stable.

2. Mare, above described, has itch on legs. What is best to do? J. D. Calgary.

Ans.—1. Your mare is affected with ophthalmia of the simple form. After preparing animal in the usual way, give the following purgative dose: Barbadoes aloes, nine drams; ground ginger, two drams; syrup, sufficient to form a ball. Put a small quantity of this lotion, with a small glass syringe, into the eyes, morning and night, until the eyes become clear: Sulphate of zinc, one dram; fluid extract of belladonna, two drams; distilled water, eight ounces.

2. Clip the hair closely from the legs; wash well with warm soft water and carbolic soap; dry off by rubbing thoroughly with coarse cloth, and then apply some standard dip, such as Kemp's, Little's or Zenoleum.

Miscellaneous.

ENQUIRER'S GUIDE.

The price of the Young Engineers' Guide was quoted at 50c. in February 3rd issue, instead of \$1 for cloth binding. The publisher's advertisement may be seen in another column.

GOSSIP.

EASTERN EVENTS.

The second Canadian Spring Stallion Show is in progress this week, the dates being 2nd, 3rd and 4th, at Grand's Repository, Toronto. Following the show at Toronto will be held the Eastern Ontario Live-stock Show, and the first Central Canada Spring Horse Show, at Ottawa, from the 7th to the 11th inst. Lectures of an educational nature will be given in connection with both the Toronto and Ottawa shows. It is expected that the Toronto Spring Horse Show and Military Tournament will be held the last week in April.

Mr. Meakin (who is boarding for two or three days)—By the way, Mrs. Perkins, I must confess that the mutton

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 reappearance 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.

Dispersion Sale

MARCH 18

18 PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS

INCLUDING 7 BULLS.
23 HIGH GRADES.

All under eight years of age. Improved farm, 4 section, 15-13-15; rich soil; good barns and residence. Write for bills and catalogue to

J. R. HAMILTON,

Box 118. NEEPAWA, MAN.

We had for dinner to-day a not the kind of meat to which I have been accustomed.

Mrs. Perkins—Wery likly not, sir, I alwiz gits the very best

Don't Make Life a Burden

By walking behind that old harrow this spring. We know that you hate it. Why not ride on a **New Model Harrow Cart**.
Greatest labor-saver of the 20th century. Made of all steel, castor wheels; fits any harrow. Try one, they are cheap. Write for particulars. Agents wanted. Electric low-down, easy-to-load trucks. Portable Grain Elevators, Combination Hay, Grain and Stock Racks, "Hero" Fanning Mills, etc. Box 787. **THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

SEEDS

"When you sow" EWING'S "you assure success."
QUALITY, ASSORTMENT AND PRICE ARE UNRIVALLED. A TRIAL WILL CONVINCING YOU.

Write for our Illustrated 1904 Seed Catalogue (mailed free).
Seed Merchants,
Wm. Ewing & Co., 142-146 MCGILL ST. Montreal

The WHEEL YOU WANT

For Farm and General Work
ALL IRON

Any size Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg. Agents for Manitoba and the N.W.T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons" but to save time order wheels direct from factory.

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON
with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market. The N.W.T., always carry a full stock

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

CHAMPION HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Hog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

At the annual public sale of Berkshire hogs from the Biltmore Farms herd, Biltmore, N. C., on Feb. 9th, an average of \$177.69 was realized for the 67 head sold.

TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. SHAVER & GRAHAM, of Calgary, have purchased an ambulance, such being much needed in that city for hospital work and similar purposes. It has a full equipment of all necessaries for the comfort of patients, including a nice heating stove, and especially easy and comfortable bed. This rig is fitted with rubber tires, which eliminate jolting and jarring, thus making it run very smoothly. The firm deserve credit for the introduction of such a convenience, which will prove of much value to numbers of the inhabitants, and also sick persons coming by train, for by wiring either the firm or any of the doctors, arrangements can be made for having the ambulance at the station when the train arrives. Messrs. Shaver & Graham keep an up-to-date undertaking and embalming establishment on Stephen Ave. Their phone No. is 214. They keep open night and day, as can be noticed by the advertisement which they carry in this paper.

FUR PRICES.—At the recent London, England, auction sales, some kinds of raw furs declined heavily and some advanced. Skunk and marten declined 20 per cent.; mink and fox (red) declined 10 per cent.; grey fox, 35 per cent.; beaver and lynx, 12½ to 15 per cent.; 'coon 10 to 25 per cent., as to kind, the heavily-furred 'coon declining the least; but the most notable decline was in bear skins, which declined 40 per cent, and as they declined at each of the two previous sales, it makes a big reduction. The cause is that they are out of fashion. Wolf, otter and weasel were about the only furs that come from the north that held their own or advanced. White weasel, called stoats or ermine, are now very fashionable, and bring three to four times what they did a few years ago. The Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., to whom we are indebted for the above information, say they will give from 25c. to 45c., as to size, for white weasels, but the tail must be perfect, as the black tip is the most prized part of the skin. There is no duty on raw furs to the States. Small lots, four pounds and under, when dry, can be sent safely and cheaply by mail, larger lots by express. If interested in all kinds of fur skins, and you have not had this firm's circular and valuable supplement and 36-page trappers' book, it will be sent you by this firm for 6c. in stamps, if you mention our paper.

GOSSIP.

At the dispersion sale last month of the noted flock of Shropshire sheep belonging to Mr. Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill., the 425 sheep sold made an average price of \$24. The highest price for a ram was \$205 for the yearling, Imported Monarch; the highest for a ewe, \$100, for Allen's Choice, and Mr. Allen expressed himself as well pleased with the result.

The reliability of the following yarn is not vouched for, though it is going the rounds of the press as a news item, dated Richmond, Va., Feb. 22.—Loud reports which seemed to indicate a bombardment on a small scale was in progress attracted W. P. Tunstall, a farmer of New Kent County, to his henhouse yesterday.

On the floor he found several fowls mutilated and dying, and as he was speculating on the cause of their dismemberment he heard another explosion and a hen fell from her nest.

Investigating the strange occurrence, Mr. Tunstall ascertained that the severe cold weather had frozen the eggs and when they began to thaw out, in consequence of the warmth of the hens, they exploded.

The mutilated fowls were dressed for the table, and in the process pieces of eggshells were found all through their bodies, where they had been driven by the force of the explosion.

Every Farmer and Seedsman

who buys a fanning mill should select the best made. No implement or machine ever devised for a farmer's use will pay for itself so quickly or cost so little for maintenance and repairs. It will render foul grain or grass seed marketable, and raise the grade of good grain or grass seed. The screenings left by a good fanning mill are just the thing for poultry. It can be operated in the barn by your boys or hired help on rainy days, and every turn of the crank will make money for you.

If you want the best, if you want a mill that has been THE STANDARD OF COMPARISON for quality all over Canada and the United States for the past fifteen years, and that carries with it the manufacturer's guarantee in every particular, then buy a

Chatham Fanning Mill



Over One Hundred
Thousand Sold,
and more wanted

Sold on the In-
stalment Plan or
a Three Years'
Note :: :: :: ::

If we, as the makers, did not know that they would stand every test, bear the strain of hard usage and do all the work that can be given them to do, we would not offer to sell them that way, would we?

READ WHAT SOME USERS SAY

- "Enabled me to get 5 cents a bushel more for my wheat."—W. F. BEUM, Caldwell, Kas.
"I like your Mill well. It made one grade higher of my wheat by cleaning it."—Geo. R. WILKIE, Ninette, Man.
"Cleaned my wheat and got 5 cents a bushel more than that which was sold from the thresher, and had the screenings left to feed."—C. V. LAMBRIGGER, Chillicothe, Mo.
"Having purchased one of your Chatham Fanning Mills I would hereby state that the same is giving good satisfaction, and I would advise any one wanting a good durable mill to purchase one, as it does grand work."—E. BURENELL, Strathclair, Man.
"We use five Chatham Mills with sackers. They do perfect work cleaning all kinds of seeds, from timothy to seed corn, and are all and more than you claim for them."—J. R. RATEKIN & SON, Shenandoah, Iowa.

We want you to know more about our fanning mill and our liberal plan of selling than it is possible for us to tell in an advertisement. We have a book, "How to Make Dollars out of Wind," which gives full description of our mills and a lot of other useful information regarding seeds, how to sow, how to clean, etc., which we send free. We want this book in your hands. Send for it.

We deliver the Mill and Bagger, freight paid, to any station in Canada or the United States.

M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont.

Dept. 102 Manufacturers of the famous Chatham Incubators and Brooders 501
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.

Thompson Sons & Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GRAIN EXCHANGE,

WINNIPEG.

BANKERS:
Union Bank of Canada.

If You Intend Shipping or Selling Grain

you will find it to your advantage to do your business through a strictly commission firm—that's what we are. Send us your shipping bill and we will send liberal cash advance, get you the highest price, and make quick settlement. We are licensed and bonded, and guarantee prompt and careful service.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CONGESTED UDDER.

I have a cow that calved about three weeks ago. At the time of calving, she had a kernel in the teat of the front quarter, and the calf has been sucking her ever since. The udder has got hard, and no milk comes from the teat at all. She was healthy up till then, but now she has got down in spirits, and she does not feed well. Please advise.

Ans.—Give the cow, in one dose: Epsom salts, one pound; ground ginger and nitrate of potash, of each four drams; molasses, one pint; hot water, sufficient to dissolve all. Rub the udder twice daily with: Camphorated oil, six ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, two ounces. The only way to treat the defective teat is by a delicate operation, which can only be performed by a veterinary surgeon, and, even then, it is seldom successful on account of the inflamed state of the udder. The calf is not receiving proper nor sufficient nourishment, and, therefore, think that it should be fed from some other source. The cow should be hand milked three times daily.

NERVOUS AFFECTION.

I have a mare about eight years old. She is in good condition and looks very sleek, is shiny, and eats and looks well, but is affected with a curious affection, which appears to me to be thumps. Her whole body is in motion, and she extends her head and neck, and keeps jerking it up, and seems as if she wants to eat, but cannot control her mouth sufficiently to bite the oat straw. The spasms pass off in a little while. We gave her oil of turpentine and laudanum, seemed to recover very quickly. She had two or three slight attacks since then, but was not very bad. She seems to be subject to these attacks. Please advise as to treatment.

Ans.—Your mare is the subject of a nervous affection, probably due to defective digestion, having a sympathetic action on the nerve centers. After feeding exclusively on bran mash diet for twenty-four hours, give the following purgative: Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; calomel, half a dram; ground ginger, two drams; syrup, sufficient to form a ball. Continue the mash diet until physic has ceased to operate. After this, give, morning and evening, for one week, in food, or by placing back on tongue with a teaspoon: Sulphate of magnesia, four ounces; bicarbonate of soda and powdered gentian, of each, two drams. Feed good hay instead of oat straw. Give small feed of loiled wheat three times a week. Exercise moderately every day, weather permitting.

WEAK BACK—INJURED LEG.

1. I have a horse in good condition; he eats and drinks well. His feed is oat straw with about eight quarts of oats, a little condition powder, and an occasional feed of bran. When taken out driving he starts off well, but when he has gone a few rods he will be noticed dropping his ears and tail slightly; he then starts to wobble on hind quarters, and if not stopped to a slow walk will drop on his haunches, and at once rise, go on well for a short distance, when he will drop again. Cannot find any weakness in his back, except when harnessing him. I have noticed him flinch a little. He is driven very little, and is kept in a warm stable.

2. About four weeks ago horse got kicked near stifle joint; leg swelled up from fetlock to hip; bathed it well in hot water for four days, but it did not relieve it any, I then applied a blister for three days, one on the place where he was kicked and the other on hip joint; both places seemed very sore, but for a while seemed to get a little better, and after that grew daily worse, until about a week ago the place where he was blistered on the hip broke and ran a great deal, until to-day it is not running any. I know where the blister was applied, but it run about three quarts. I am washing it with warm water and carbolic acid. Is this a good treatment? Subscriber.



Curb, Splint, Tuttle's Elixir.

contracted cord, thrush, grease heel and all forms of lameness yield readily to Tuttle's Elixir. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Co. Reading Trotting Park, Mass., Aug. 31, 1899. Dr. S. A. Tuttle, V.S. Dear Sir—I want to add my testimonial to your list recommending Tuttle's Elixir for curbs, broken tendons, thrush, and nails in the feet. I have used it on all of these cases many times, and never failed to make a cure. Given internally it is sure cure for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Relieves pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief if any. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

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.

WANTED

Strictly fresh EGGS and prime BUTTER for high-class trade.

J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

AMERICA'S GREATEST POULTRYMEN Don't buy poultry or setting eggs until you have seen the mammoth circular, costing only a 2c. stamp, of

FENN'S FAMOUS PRIZEWINNING STRAINS There used to be no choice, but since these record-breakers are on earth there is no excuse for buying others not their equal at the same price. A trial order for them will prove they are the long-looked-for fowls.

A. A. FENN CO., Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U.S.A.

Ans.—I. You should have mentioned your horse's age, and the length of time he has shown the stated symptoms. There is evidently a lack of tonic in the motive nerves supplying the posterior limbs, either from an injury or constitutional causes. The affection is a serious one, and if of long standing, especially if the animal is advanced in years, it is not likely to be amenable to treatment. Would advise you to give the following purgative: Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; ground ginger, two drams; syrup, sufficient to form a ball. Before administering the ball, feed exclusively on bran mash for twenty-four hours, and continue the same diet until physic has ceased to operate. After this, give, morning and night, for two weeks, in food, or by placing back on tongue with a tablespoon: Nux vomica and sulphate of iron, of each, one dram; bicarbonate of potash, and powdered gentian, of each, two drams. Clip the hair closely along the course of the spinal column and four inches on each side of it, extending from the coupling twelve inches forward. Apply to the part the following blister, by rubbing in well with the fingers: Powdered cantharides, three drams; vaseline, two ounces. Mix. Let blister remain for forty-eight hours, wash off, and smear the parts with vaseline or lard. At the end of two weeks, repeat the blister. The animal should not be worked; but should be kept in a roomy, comfortable and well-ventilated box stall.

2. The injury has developed into a case of local pyemia, and in all such cases there is danger of its becoming generalized throughout the system. Syringe the pus cavities thoroughly every morning with peroxide of hydrogen, and every night with a two-per-cent. solution of perchloride of mercury. Give, morning and evening, in food, for ten days: Hypo-sulphite of soda, four drams.

EGGS, \$2 BUFF ORPINGTONS BUFF WYANDOTTES Also Barred and White Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes, S. C. B., and White Leghorns, R. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$1.50 per 15, \$1 per 30, also Tricolors, Sale trio S. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$2.00; ten also W. Rocks, Br. Leghorns, \$1 each. ROOKE & GEORGE, 52 Clarence Street, London, Ont.

1898-1904. PARTRIDGE COCHINS and Blue-barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from finest matings, \$2 and \$3 per 15. Box 517. A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man.

CARTER'S BARRED ROCKS and SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES won several prizes at the Manitoba Poultry Show, besides special, and sixteen birds scored 90 to 92 out of twenty-two exhibited. Some good breeding cockerels for sale. Each variety eggs, two dollars per 13 eggs; from the same birds I raise my winning stock from.

A. J. CARTER, Brandon, Man.

SCARLETT'S WHITE ROCK POULTRY. My prizewinnings at recent poultry shows was 1st pullet, 1st hen, 3rd cockerel. Second pen under Judge Myers, of Indiana. Pullets scored 95, 94, and 94 points. Hens scored 94. For stock and eggs, address

E. SCARLETT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

SPRING CHICKENS WANTED.

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

(J. P. Stone) want everyone to know all about the NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR A 200 Egg Hatcher Costs But \$2. It's Cheap and Practical, and assures success to everybody. Agents Wanted, either sex, no experience necessary. Send your territory, Catalogue and the Live Form—FREE Address, Natural Hen Incubator Co., P. O. 15, Vancouver, B.C.

"But why," asked the discontented heir, "why are you sure that you can break the will?" "My dear sir," replied the lawyer, smiling patronizingly. "I drew it up."

PAGE "ACME" NETTING

150-foot roll, 4 feet high.....\$4.75 For poultry and garden. Better than old style. Of local dealer or us. Freight paid. 150-foot roll, 5 feet high..... 5.50 THE PACE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED 253 Walkerville Monr al Winnipeg St. John 150-foot roll, 6 feet high..... 6.50

Do You Like Music and Song?

Do you often wish you had some way of entertaining friends and neighbors when they come to see you?

Do the children often tire out their mother when they don't know what to do to amuse themselves?

Do the young folks have to do without a dance once in a while for want of a musician?

Do you want the girls to learn all they can from master musicians on all instruments and from the voices of greatest singers?

Do you want to know more about the musical instrument that fills all these wants—entertains young and old alike?

Do you want to know how easy it is to own one?

FILL OUT COUPON, TEAR OFF AND MAIL IT TO US.

CUT OR TEAR OFF THIS COUPON.

E. BERLINER, 2315 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Send me the book about the Berliner Gram-o-phone and the free list of Records made only for it, also information about the easy payment plan.

F. A. W.

Name.....

Address.....

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

GOSSIP.

NEEPAWA SALE OF J. R. HAMILTON'S PURE-BRED SHORT-HORNS AND FARM.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the dispersion sale, by auction, of the stock, effects and farm owned by Mr. J. R. Hamilton, east half of section 15-13-15, about 8 miles from Neepawa. Eleven pure-bred cows and seven bulls are catalogued for sale, and about twenty-three well-bred grades. The cows are a lot of fair quality, and when seen a few days ago, by a representative of the "Advocate," they were in the best of breeding condition. Beatrice is one of the founders of the herd. She is got by Lord Stanley =8317=, out of Grace =14726=. Another of the original stock is Dena 2nd, got by Benjamin =11294=, out of Dena =20198=. Both these cows were bred by B. Naisbit, Rapid City. Dena 3rd, got by Prince of Beresford, out of Dena 2nd, is a good cow, deep and straight, and of good substance. Dena 4th, by Monarch of Sourisville, out of Dena 2nd, is a two-year-old heifer. She is a good one, straight and deep, with good handling quality. She is suckling a very fine bull calf. Dena 5th, by Bonum, out of Dena 2nd, is a six-months-old heifer calf. She is a very thrifty one, and gives good promise in every respect. Neepawa Irene, got by Prince of Beresford, out of Beatrice, is a good, smooth, straight cow, with plenty of constitution, deep-ribbed, and a good handler. Beatrice 2nd, by Monarch of Sourisville, out of Neepawa Irene, is a one-year-old heifer. She is a splendid animal, of blocky conformation, well filled in every part, near the ground, and of good quality. Beatrice 3rd is a thrifty calf, full of growth, and possessing a splendid hide and coat of mossy quality. She is got by Bonum, out of Beatrice. Lula 2nd is a three-year-old cow, got by Bedford Stanley =26952=, out of Daisy. She is a deep, blocky heifer, and also a good handler. Dorothy 5th is a very straight-lined two-year-old heifer. She is got by Monarch of Sourisville, out of Dorothy. Dorothy 2nd is a cow which has produced good stock. She is got by Duke de Comos, out of Dorothy. Neepawa Alice, by Prince of Beresford, out of Dorothy, is an animal of fair quality and conformation, and with plenty of constitution.

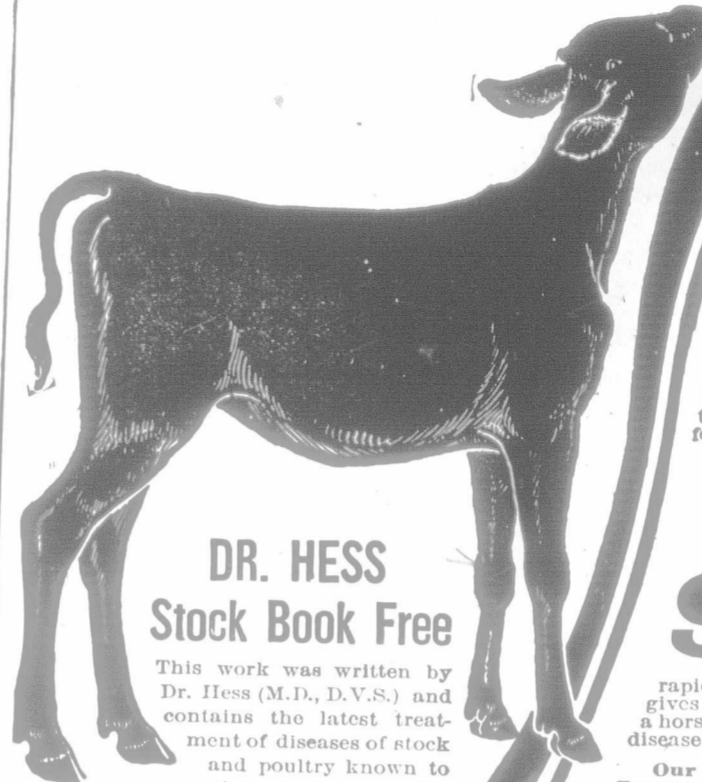
The herd bull is Bonum =49763=. He is three years old, and out of Charity =32679=, she by Village Hero. He is got by Scottish Canadian (imp.), and is a deep, well-filled, straight bull, near the ground, and of good handling quality. Bonum 2nd is fourteen months old. He has good substance, and is straight and deep, with good masculine head, broad, low-down front, and running well back, with a straight underline to a well-filled flank, and good quarters. Bonum 3rd, by Bonum, out of Neepawa Alice, is a few weeks younger. He is straight in the top and underlines, deep-ribbed, well-filled in the quarters, and of good quality. Bonum 4th, by Bonum, out of Dena 3rd, is about the same age. He is also possessed of good top and under lines, masculine head and grand quality. There are also two bull calves, by Bonum, both six months old, deserving of special mention.

Two Yorkshire sows, Langford Lass and Oberon Girl, make the total of pure-bred stock. The grade cattle are all in good condition and of all ages up to eight years. There are fifteen good general-purpose horses. Three are over ten years old, the others being six, seven and eight.

The farm consists of a half-section of good fertile, loamy soil, in good condition. The locality is a very good one, and the buildings are well designed, substantial and modern. The barn is 40 x 80 feet. In the horse stable there is accommodation for sixteen horses, and the cattle part is arranged commodiously and comfortably. On the top floor there is room to store 150 loads of fodder. Two-horse gangways lead to the floor. There is granary accommodation for a considerable part of the crop, and a windmill for the chopping and straw cutting.

The windmill is pumped by the windmill from a well with the barn, which has never failed. The horses and cattle are housed in stalls, and may be turned to any part of the farm. The piggery is an excellent one.

(Continued on next page)



DR. HESS Stock Book Free

This work was written by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains the latest treatment of diseases of stock and poultry known to the veterinary profession. It will be sent postage paid to any address if you write what stock you have (number of head of each kind), state what stock food you have fed, and mention this paper.

Prof. W. S. Goss, Dean of Talladega (Ala.) College, says of it: "I think Dr. Hess' book a little gem. I shall keep it near me for reference."

A Promising Calf

can be quickly forced in growth and vigor—and a stringy calf can be brought to rugged health—by small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great tonic and revitalizer for all live stock. It is not a food ration itself, but a medicinal tonic and laxative, a doctor's prescription for compelling the conversion of food into fat and solid flesh by giving sharp appetite, perfect digestion, thorough assimilation. It is the only stock food made by a graduate of both medical and veterinary colleges; the only stock food endorsed by these institutions; the only stock food used and recommended by eminent veterinarians. If these famous institutions of learning and these eminent practitioners know of nothing better it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it.

Dr. Hess Stock Food

rapidly forces a yearling; gives greater milk capacity to a cow; gives greater vigor to bulls; gives more energy and a sleek coat to a horse; gives solid fat and flesh to a hog and keeps it free from disease; keeps a sheep fat, with a heavy fleece.

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 stock feeders furnished on application.

Sold on a written guarantee, 100-lbs. \$7.00; smaller packages at a slight advance. Fed in small dose.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. Makers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-a and Dr. Hess Healing Powder.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

LADIES' WATCH AND OPAL RING Free



Send no Money Just your name and address, and we will mail you postpaid, 16 Oriental Arabian Perfumed Lockets, each consisting of a beautiful Gold-Filigree Heart Shaped Lozel, enclosing a medallion of Oriental Perfume, highly odorized from millions of roses, the most fragrant and durable perfume in the world. These beautiful You sell them for only 25c, on a popular card to buy worth 50c free. With each one, return the full Little Lady's Watch with fancy gold hands, which a large rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enameled in seven colors, and if you send us your name and address at once, and sell the lockets and return the money within a week after you receive them, we will give you free in addition to the watch, a handsome gold finished ring set with a large, magnificent Fire Opal. Ladies and girls, write us today. You can easily sell the lockets in half an hour and we know you will be more than del. Just with these beautiful presents. Press THE HOME SPECIALTY CO. Dep. 3330 Toronto.

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING FREE



Send name and address, plainly written, and we will mail you, postpaid, 10 of our large beautiful fast-selling packages of Fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. (Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors, and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color.) 8 1/2 them at 10c, each, return the money, and we will immediately send you, absolutely free, this beautiful Ring, elegantly finished in 14K Gold, and containing one very large magnificent flashing Austrian Diamond in the famous Tiffany style setting. The stone is wonderfully hard and brilliant, full of color and fire, and cannot be told from a real Diamond even by an expert. Write for the Seeds at once, and in a few days you will be wearing this magnificent Ring that never fails to attract attention wherever it is. The Seed Supply Co. Dep. 3311, Toronto, Ont.

FREE STEAM ENGINE



Makes 300 Revolutions in a minute. Easy running, swift and powerful. Strongly made of steel and brass, handsomely nickel plated. Has belt wheel, steam whistle and safety valve, iron stand, brass boiler and steam chest, steel pistons and Russian iron burner compartments. Boys! This big, powerful Steam Engine is free to you for selling only 9 large, beautiful colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c each. Everybody Buys them. Roy Butler, Wilsonton, Ont., said: "I sold the seeds in a few minutes. People said 'they were fine.' Write us a post card to-day, and we will send the Seeds postpaid. Order now, as we have only a limited quantity of these special Engines on hand. Address: Wilsonton, Kirkton, Ont., said: "My Engine is a beauty and a grand premium or so little work." FREE SEED CO., Dept. 3337, Toronto.

Warm Feet

More people die every year in consequence of cold feet and limbs than any other cause. To keep the feet warm is to protect the whole body. Our Electric Foot Batteries will warm the feet in five minutes, and keep a comfortable, genial glow in the feet and limbs all day long. These Vitalizing Foot Batteries increase the flow of blood in the feet and limbs, relieve the tired sick headache caused by too much blood upon the brain. These Electric Foot Batteries work out a change for the whole body, cure Rheumatism, aches and pains in the feet and limbs, remove chilblains, and cause a pleasant, agreeable feeling of life, vigor and warmth, equal to the soft rays of sunshine. Electricity is "Bottled Sunshine." If you would have warm feet send for these Insoles; 50c a pair; 3 pairs for \$1 00, by mail. Send for our new Catalogue on Electric Belts and other Body Appliances. The F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Can.

HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN IN EVERY LOCALITY IN CANADA and UNITED STATES

Salary or commission, \$840 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to introduce new discovery and represent us in their district, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions.

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., LONDON, ONT.

Handsome Talking Machine FREE

Uses Columbia Edison all cylinder records. Has large, beautiful silver finished, 14-inch metal amplifying horn, handsome ornamented base, spring motor, speed regulator, horn rest and attachments same as on most expensive machines. Reproduces songs, speeches, band music, etc., like a \$50.00 machine, loud and clear, enormous volume; can be used at concerts and entertainments in any size hall or room. Don't pay from \$15 to \$25 for a talking machine. We give you one FREE for selling only 36 packages at 10c. a package of Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash-day We trust you. Send your name and address, NO MONEY, and we will send the Washing Blue by mail postpaid. We also send handsome Gold finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Blue. You can sell it quickly. When sold send us the money, \$3.60, and we will forward this handsome Self-playing Talking Machine complete, also one Musical and Song Record, My Old Kentucky Home, Laughing Water, Bedlia, Sun Dance, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry Me Back to Old Virginia, The Old Oaken Bucket, Hiawatha, Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight? I've G'win Back to Dixie, The Maple Leaf Forever, Home Sweet Home, 'Way Down Yonder in the Cornfields, etc. Send for this Machine now and you can have this Handsome Talking Machine in a few days. Remember this Machine is not a Toy but a full size Talking Machine. It is open for inspection at our offices any time after 9 a.m. We will forfeit \$100 to anyone who sends us \$3.60 and can prove we do not send the Talking Machine complete. Address at once. THE MARVEL BLUEING CO., PREMIUM DEPT. 64, TORONTO, ONT.



Black Leg Vaccine PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

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

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

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

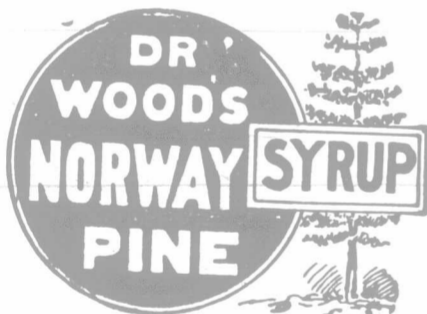
Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much-improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."



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.

THE EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE LINE, Highway to Peace River.

Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leaves Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyance. Good meals along the way. Stage connects with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.

Rates, \$7. Express, 3c. pound.

PERRY & MACLEOD, EDMONTON, P.O. Box 222.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 328.)

Mr. Hamilton has made a clear profit on hogs during all this winter, when selling at 44c. per pound. The residence is a good one, with nice size of rooms, and in every respect very convenient and comfortable. There is a well with good water close by the door. The farm certainly is a desirable one, and those on the outlook for an improved farm could do nothing better than go there and see it.

Mr. Hamilton intends to migrate westward to the range country, where his love of stock will have greater opportunities of exertion.

The sale takes place on March 18th.

"Gee-whiz!" exclaimed the reporter, looking over his report of the wedding in the paper, "I'll bet that bridegroom will be sore."

"What's the matter?" asked the editor.

"He owns an old family homestead cut in the suburbs somewhere, I believe, and he told me to say 'the young couple will reside at the old manse.' The paper's got it old man's."

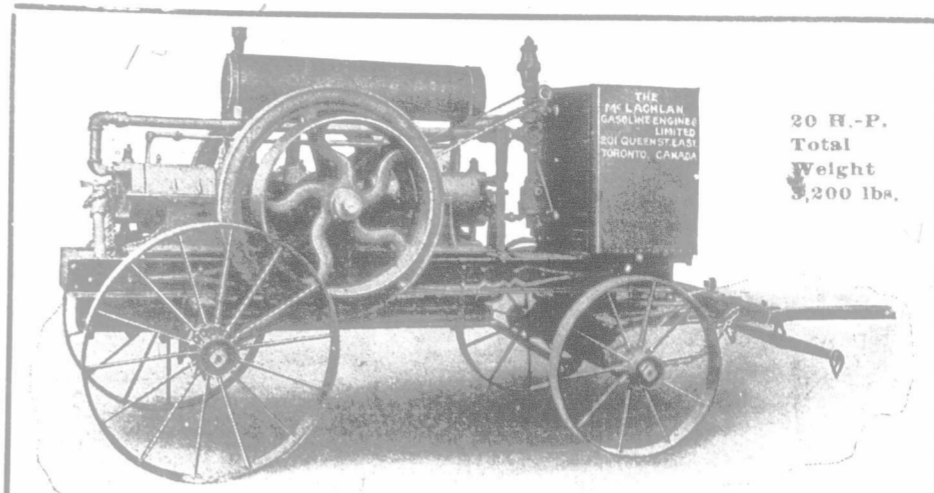
"When I was in Congress," said William Jennings Bryan, "I was asked to speak in Ohio in one of the campaigns. I went out loaded with a long address. The meeting was a big one. I was fourth on the list of speakers. The Chairman looked me over as the third man was finishing. Apparently, he was in doubt about something, for he tipped over to my chair and said in a hoarse whisper: 'Excuse me, Mr. Bryan, but do you speak or sing?'"

Captain T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., has sold to Mr. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, his imported two-year-old Shorthorn bull, Prince Sunbeam =45216= (81964), winner of first prize in his class at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto, 1903. Prince Sunbeam, bred by Mr. Robert Bruce, Heatherwick, is a rich roan son of Prince of Archers (71240), by Scottish Archer, and his dam, Sunbeam 4th, is of the excellent Bruce Mayflower family. He is a lull of fine quality and character, has done good service in Capt. Robson's herd, and in his new home will doubtless continue to maintain his high-class record as a breeder and a winner.

One of the most prominent winners at the great Eastern horse shows last fall and winter was got by the famous sire, Perfection, the old French Coach premier, which stood so long at the head of the French Coach stud at Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Ill. This prizewinning saddle horse was got by Perfection, out of a mare by Mambrino King, and much is expected of him this coming season. Another colt begotten by Perfection, from a Mambrino King mare, was sold at a long price to the Mikado of Japan, and is now doing service in the Imperial Stud in the Island Empire, where he was placed to do his share toward improving the horse stock of the islands. Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman have, at Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Ill., just at the present a line of imported and home-bred French Coach stallions that cannot fail to do much toward increasing the supply of the elegant carriage horses, so eagerly sought for, yet so hard to obtain. The get of Perfection, champion of two continents, and his matchless son, Paladin, and of many of the foremost sires of France, are offered for sale. Percherons, too, of course of highest class, and Belgians, of colossal scale, are in offer by this firm, a group of which are portrayed on another page. Write for their catalogue.

TRADE NOTE.

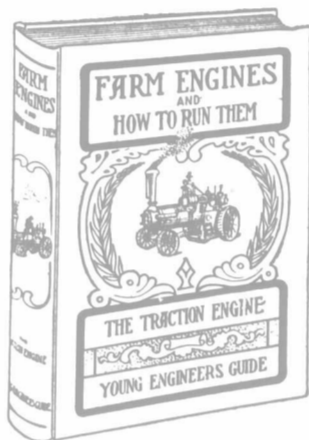
MILK CHOCOLATE.—The manufacture of milk chocolate is made a specialty by The Cowan Co., Ltd., who have introduced the very finest grade for eating and drinking. As a confection, it is one of the daintiest, purest and most nutritious. They are now introducing it as a sweet coating for confectioners' use. They make only one grade, the very best, so that Cowan's milk chocolate may be relied on for quality, fine flavor and absolute purity.



20 H.-P. Total Weight 3,200 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our Gasoline Threshing Engine. Write for prices, etc., to The McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto, or to W. C. WILCOX & CO., Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

THE ONLY COMPLETE AND UP-TO-DATE WORK ON THE FARM OR TRACTION ENGINE PUBLISHED



Endorsed by all Traction Engine manufacturers as the best instruction book for operators or amateurs.

Every man or boy who has anything to do with, or wants to learn all about Steam, Gas or Gasoline Engines, Boilers and Threshing Machinery, to fit himself for a practical engineer, should not fail to get this valuable self-instruction book.

FARM ENGINES AND HOW TO RUN THEM

The Young Engineer's Guide

By JAMES H. STEPHENSON and other expert engineers.

215 large pages with nearly 100 fine illustrations covering everything you should know about engineering.

Bound in red cloth, stamped in ink and gold, size 7 3/4 x 5 1/2. Sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of \$1.00. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if the book is not all we claim for it.

FREDERICK J. DRAKE & CO. Publishers of Self-Educational Books 211 East Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Please mention this paper when writing the publishers

Advertisement for a 21-Jewelled Gold Inlaid Watch. Regular Price \$8.00, Special Price 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 44-ounce 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, if 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. Address The National Trading Co., Dept. 3347, Toronto.

Reliable Goods in All Lines



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

ST. PAUL, MINN. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. F. H. CRANE, Canadian Representatives, VULCAN IRON WORKS LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, BOX 351.

Beautiful Presents FREE

For a Few Minutes' Easy Work. No Money Required



Simply send your name and address on a Post Card and we will mail you postpaid and trust you with 20 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. No trouble to sell our mixture in the world, over 60 different varieties, all giant sweet scented flowers in every imaginable color. A certificate worth 50c. free with each package. When sold return us the money and we will immediately send you the most beautiful Doll you have ever seen.

21 INCHES HIGH

with long, gilded curly hair, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes and movable head, arms and legs. Her handsome dress is elegantly trimmed with ribbons and lace, and she has a beautiful hat to match, as shown in the picture, also stockings, slippers, and lace-trimmed underwear. Girls, remember, you get this handsome Doll, beautifully dressed from head to foot—worth \$2.00 in a velvet-lined box, free as an extra present, and if you write us at once we will give you an opportunity to get this beautiful Gold finished Hunting Case Watch FREE in addition to your other presents without selling any more Seeds. Remember, no other Company gives such valuable presents for doing so little work. You will find our Sweet Pea packages the fastest sellers you ever saw. Write us to-day. We guarantee to treat you exactly what we say. Address THE SEED SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 3321, TORONTO, ONTARIO

2 Handsome BISQUE DOLLS FREE

Also a LOVELY BRACELET and SOLID GOLD-finished JEWELLED RING.

GIRLS! Here is a Tremendous Bargain We have in our factory hundreds of big Sleeping and Jointed Dolls that arrived from Germany too late for our Christmas trade. We don't want to carry them over the summer so you can have them Free for a few hours' work. They are great big beauties nearly 1-2 YARD TALL



handsonely dressed in latest French Doll Fashion with Dress and Waist in lovely colors, trimmed with Lace beautiful Lace-trimmed Underwear, Lovely big hat, Real Stockings, Slippers, Buckles, etc. Stylishly dressed from head to toe. Turning Bisque Head, Full Jointed Body, Long Curly Golden Hair, Pearly Teeth, Beautiful Sleeping Blue Eyes. Dolls go to sleep just like a Real Sweet Baby.

EXTRA PRESENTS Given to you FREE besides the 2 LOVELY DOLLS. Dolly Wide Awake Looking for Its MAMMA. FREE

EASILY EARNED

Boys you can easily earn this large fine made Magic Lantern that shows dozens of large beautifully colored Pictures of a King, animals, clown's performance, ships, Riding Hood and the Wolf, etc., etc., by selling only 1 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Ever package is handsomely decorated in 12 different colors and contains 60 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties of every imaginable color. Everybody buy them. They are the best seller you ever saw. Write us at once and we will send the Seeds postpaid in a few days you will be making lots of money giving magic lantern shows. THE SEED SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 3321 TORONTO

WE TRUST YOU

With 3 doz. large beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell for us at 10c. each. For your trouble we will give you a beautiful little Watch with Gold hands on which a large rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enamelled in seven colors. Edna Robinson, Powassan, Ont., says: "My watch is a perfect beauty." Write us a Post Card to-day and we will send you the Seeds postpaid. A 50c. Certificate free with each package. Gracie Brown, Cherie, N.S., said: "I sold all the Seeds in a few minutes." THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3333, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HANDSOME WATCH and COMBINATION KNIFE

Given Away FREE The Watch has a Solid Silver nickel case, fancy face, hard enamelled dial, hour, minute and second hands, and is fitted with a reliable and accurate American movement. With care it will last 10 years. The Knife is made of best English steel and has 2 fine blades, a cork screw, glass cutter, etc. Remember you get BOTH the Watch and the Knife also prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color, and we give a certificate worth 50c. free with each one. Ev. ryb. dy buys them. They are the best sellers you ever saw.

Sendname and address to-day and we will mail the Seeds postpaid. Address: The Seed Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.

FREE MAGIC LANTERN

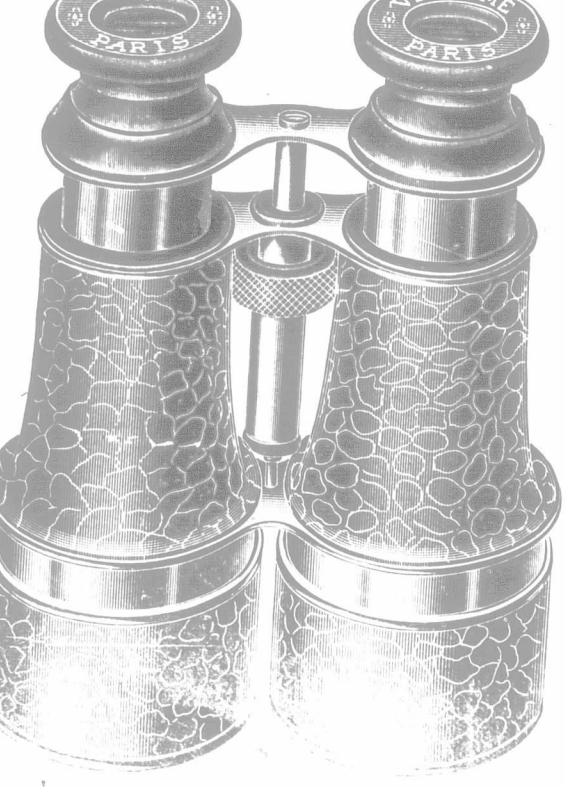
Just send us your name and address on a Post Card, and we will mail you postpaid, 2 large beautifully colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Book of Ages." These pictures are beautifully finished in 12 different colors, and are well worth 60c. You sell 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 3 fine focusing lenses, 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 12 different views, such as Riding Hood and the Wolf, Clown's performance, etc., etc., and full directions. Address: The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 3321 Toronto.

Handsome Presents FREE

SEND NO MONEY Just your name and address and we will mail you postpaid 10 large beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. No trouble to sell our Seeds when you tell your friends that every package contains the finest mix-ture in the world of over 60 different varieties, all giant flowers, deliciously fragrant, in endless combinations of beautiful colors. We also give a certificate worth 50c. free with each package. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this beautiful Ring, Solid Gold finished and set with Rubies and Pearls, and if you send us your name and address at once, we will give you an opportunity to get this handsome Gold finished Double Hunting Case Watch, elegantly engraved, that looks exactly like a \$20.00 Solid Gold Watch, FREE, in addition to the Ring, without selling any more Seeds. This is a grand chance. Don't miss it. THE SEED SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 3325 TORONTO

Regular \$10.00 DAY AND NIGHT FIELD GLASSES Only \$3.65

FOR FIELD OR MARINE USE Buy direct from us and save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's Profits



We offer you this High Grade Field Glass as the equal of anything you could buy from your local dealer at three times the price. It is an exceptionally fine instrument, perfect in workmanship, finish and optical construction, and we can guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction. It measures 9 inches long, when fully extended, is strongly and handsomely made, the trimmings, cross bars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated and the covering the best grade of brownian leather, alike or pattern. It is provided with extra sun shades which may be drawn down over the object lenses thus enabling the Glasses to be used with remarkable results at night and is fitted with 6 specially ground lenses, (the outer or obj. lenses being over 2 inches in diameter), of four times magnifying power, fine definition and great clearness. We could not think of offering this Field Glass at such an extremely low price were it not that we had a large number made specially for us by one of the biggest Field Glass manufacturers in France, during their slack season in the winter. Thus by buying from us you not only save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's profits but you get the benefit of our close prices, obtained by having our goods made this way. We also give you the same privilege you would have any store to see and examine the Glasses before paying for them.

SEND NO MONEY

Just your name, address and the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship the Glasses C.O.D. in a strong, waterproof canvas case with leather carrying strap to your nearest Express Office where you can call for EXAMINE AND TEST THEM BEFORE PAYING ONE CENT. Compare them with any Glass you have ever seen at our price, and if you find them in any respect inferior, you can return them at our expense and we will pay the charges both ways. Could we make a fairer offer? If you think of the many advantages to be gained by having a fine instrument which will save you every year, of the money you will save by purchasing from us, you will be glad to write us. Address: THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., Dept. 3344, Toronto

FREE LANTERN AND ENGINE

Splendid Magic Lantern with powerful lenses showing dozens of pictures in colors and Real Steam Engine with brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and fly wheel, and Russian iron burner compartment, given for selling only 16 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. The packages are beautifully decorated in 12 colors, and each one contains 42 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties, of every imaginable color. You can sell 3 and 4 packages in every house. A 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card to-day and we will mail the Seeds postpaid. When sold return \$1.00 and we will forward immediately both the Lantern and Engine. THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3342, TORONTO, ONT.

FREE GOLD Watch

Handsome Gold finished Double Hunting Case, richly and elaborately engraved in Solid Gold, hinges, stem wind and set, accurately adjusted, reliable imported jeweled movement. The richest looking Hunting Case Watch ever manufactured, given for selling at 10c. each, only 3 doz. large, beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 60 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. A Certificate worth 50c. free with each package. Send name and address to-day, and we will mail the Seeds postpaid. You can easily make for them we will send you the handsome Watch shown out, writes: "I am more than satisfied with my watch. It is a grand time-keeper and looks exactly like a \$20.00 watch." Address: The Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3311 Toronto.

VALUABLE PRIZES EASILY EARNED

FREE All you have to do is to send us your name and address and we will mail you postpaid, and trust you with 15 doz. large, handsome packages of Fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. Every package contains over 60 different varieties of the most complete assortment of Sweet Pea Seeds in the world. They give an abundance of large, beautifully formed flowers, deliciously fragrant, in a great variety of beautiful colors. You never saw faster sellers. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this 1-1/2 steel Rifle used after the latest improved method. A complete link without stock, made with plated grip, and is provided with improved globe sights. All parts are made of the finest material. The shooting barrel is so arranged that it can be instantly removed and either R.B. shot or darts used. The barrel is so arranged that it can be used at a distance of 500 ft. An Extra Present FREE We will send you a 50c. certificate free with each package. Write us a post card to-day and we will mail the Seeds postpaid. When sold return \$1.00 and we will forward immediately both the Rifle and Engine. THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 3311, TORONTO, ONTARIO

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

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BIG BEAUTY

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ARIO

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few
choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue for 1904 now ready. Address

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM.

JOHN GRAHAM, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdales and Shorthorns



Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at reasonable prices. Bulls and stallions fresh from the Land o' Cakes and blooming heather.

Note breeding of AI Model: Sire, Monorief Marquis, 1st prize winner at Highland. Acknowledged to be the most typical draft horse in Britain to-day. Sire of Marquis, champion gelding at International, Chicago, and Montrave Mac, sold for \$5,000. Dam of AI Model is Swallow, by Prince of Wales, a horse that has done more for the breed than any other horse, dead or alive. Surely this is breeding to satisfy the most fastidious. Action, quality and general get-up correspond to the pedigree in AI Model. Horses offered at moderate prices. **SHORTHORN BULLS**.—Alister, 2-year-old, bred by Alex. Gilbert, Knockburn, Dalbeattie, Scotland. Golden Cup, 1 year old, bred by Duthie, Collynie; sire by Lovat Champion. If notified in time will meet and return parties to Carberry station.

JOHN GRAHAM, PROP., CARBERRY, MANITOBA.
Station two miles south of town.

LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED


Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

I breed, feed, and grow them with size, quality and action. Won over 80% of all first prizes and gold medals shown for at New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs and International at Chicago for past four years, and am now selling stallions of equal value at \$500 to \$1,000 below my competitors. My stallions are young and fresh, 2 to 5 years old, and sold on a guarantee of 60%. Terms to suit the purchaser.



CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

LEW W. COCHRAN,
607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



Varicocele Cured in 5 Days

Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

Certainty of Cure is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. If what I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. **I CAN CURE YOU AT HOME.**

Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. **FREE of Charge.** My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed **FREE** upon application.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Legal.

LIABILITY ON NOTE.

I bought a colt this fall, signing a note payable on first March. Having had bad luck this winter, I found I would not be able to pay it then, and I am going West in spring, and do not wish to leave any notes behind me. I told the late owner of the colt, who still has possession of him, that I wished to withdraw from the bargain. He refuses to give up the note, saying he has too many horses. Can I demand the note, or can he force me to retain it, and pay for the colt when I can; thereby having to pay interest on the face value of note?

NEW SUBSCRIBER.
Boissevain, Man.

Ans.—The man from whom you bought the colt can compel you to carry out your part of the bargain. The law regards a bargain as sacred, and unless a strong case of injustice could be proved, no court would alter the terms on which a transaction was concluded between two responsible contracting parties. The other party to the bargain is right, both in law and justice, in declining to withdraw from the bargain. We would advise you to sell the colt and pay the note. Unless you are paying too much for him you should be able to get your money out of him. If you cannot realize what you paid, you are only in a position in which most men occasionally find themselves. Business would become impossible were every party to a bargain allowed to withdraw on finding himself the loser. Your proposal is both unbusinesslike and unmanly. When a note is signed it must be paid.

Miscellaneous.

BEEES WANTED.

Where can I buy a hive of bees this spring, and what is the best time for shipping?

A. W. J.
Lacombe.

Ans.—Write J. J. Gunn, Gonor, Man.

BARNARDO BOY WANTED.

Please give me the address as to where I should write to secure a young boy from the Barnardo Home?

J. M.
Reston, Man.

Ans.—Address Barnardo Home, Barnardo, Man.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

I sent \$10 as a fee for a homestead entry, and received a receipt for the money along with the usual assignment papers. Ten days later I received a letter asking me to return these papers, and stating in explanation that a mistake had been made. Can the homestead be taken away from me? I did nothing but fill in the papers sent me.

Reston, Man. J. McA.

Ans.—It was probably discovered that an entry had been made and closed through a head or district office before your entry was made at a sub-office; or it may have been the other way: that your entry was made at a general office before the information had reached there from the district land office, that the homestead had already been entered for. You have no remedy in the matter, and can only treat it as a mistake, and hope for better luck next time. There would seem to be a lack of system in the matter of entries for homesteads. Yours is by no means the only complaint which has reached us of similar blunders on the part of Government land agencies.

Veterinary.

LUMP ON STIFLE.

Mare got kicked on stifle. The wound healed, but left a lump as large as a hen's egg.

J. S.

Ans.—This will be hard to remove. Blister with the following: Two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip hair off. Rub blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours, rub well, wash off, and in twenty-four hours longer, wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let her loose now, and oil every day. When the scale comes off tie up and blister again, and repeat once every month, as long as necessary. It will be better if she be given rest during treatment.

V.

Horse Owners! Use
COMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle 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.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Horses for Sale.

WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SADDLERS and COLTS.

Will sell singly, by carload, by train load or whole bunch.

W. S. CURRIE,
LIVE STOCK DEALER,
Box 46j. MEDICINE HAT, N. W. T.

FOR SALE: 3 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Rising two and three years old, and mare with foal. All registered stock.

WM. FOSTER & SON, HUMBER, ONT.

HORSES: Clydesdales bought and sold on commission.

JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man.

D. FRASER & SONS
EMERSON, MAN.,

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

FOR SALE: A strictly

First-class Shire Stallion

Four years old, guaranteed a sure roan-getter.

YORKSHIRE SOWS

A few choice sows for sale, all bred.

WEIGHTMAN & REID, Westhall, Man., near Brandon.

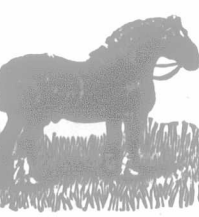
Clydesdale and Shire Stallions

CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

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

J. M. MACFARLANE,
MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

CLYDESDALES



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

Traynor Bros. REGINA.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

JOHN WISHART BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES

Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TRAMS.

Can supply any of the above singly or in car load lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle.

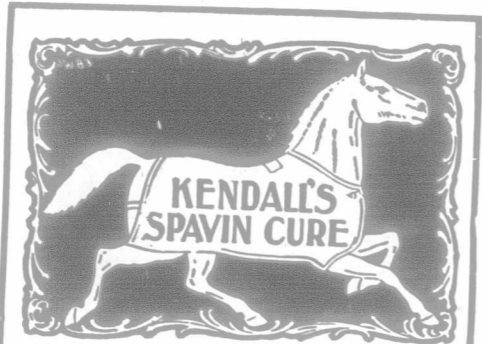
J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.

92 BAY ST

CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

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



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The Old Reliable Remedy
for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. The use of a single bottle may double the selling price of your horse.

GOOD FOR EVERYTHING.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:— Galster, N.M., June 18, 1902.
I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time. I use from twelve to fifteen bottles a week and find it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sweeney, Galls and all Cuts and Swellings. I have two hundred head of horses in my care.
I enclose a stamp for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."
Yours very truly,
H. W. LAIRD.
Thousands of Men report equally good or superior results from its use. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.
Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles.
Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCIFFE 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.

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.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM J. M. Gardhouse, Prop.
CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES,
SHORTHORN CATTLE,
LEICESTER SHEEP.

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

Imported Clydes & Shires, Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Five Clydesdale Stallions; one Shire Stallion; eleven Clyde Fillies; three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam, a few imported Heifers; and imported Yorkshire Hogs.
Clydes by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion.
Write for prices, or come and see.

GEO. ISAAC,
Cobourg Station, G. T. R. COBOURG, ONT.

Clydesdales, Standard-breds, Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and P. R. Fowls.

A single copy of the Farmers Advocate is sent free to all our subscribers. Write for it to the Editor, The Farmers Advocate, Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

INDIGESTION IN PIGS.

Can you, through the medium of your paper, give the cause and suggest a remedy for piles in pigs three or four months old? The pigs have good protection from the weather (sheds and yard), and have been getting a diet of barley (raw and boiled). The piles appear to consist of the intestines protruding, but without bleeding.

Strathcona, Alta. SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—Your pigs are suffering from indigestion, as shown by the protruding. The symptoms, treatment and cure in a similar question were given in our issue of February 3rd, and again in February 24th issue. Raw barley is just the food to overheat the blood and impair the digestive functions, causing constipation in very young pigs. Give treatment and food as directed in the answers referred to. Stop the raw barley feed, and give shorts and oat-chop, with the hulls removed, until a cure is effected, and do not feed entirely on barley afterwards.

UNTHRIFTY CALF.

Calf ate too many apples last fall and suffered from diarrhoea, and got run down. It got better, but now it has got very weak, and cannot rise without help. 2. Are stables where manure freezes on very cold nights, too cold?

A. S. W.
Ans.—1. Give the calf twenty grains each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, mixed with a pint of new milk, three times daily. If he will eat, give half a pint finely chopped oats three times daily, and all the good hay he will eat. If you have milk, give him what you can spare fresh from the cow. If he will not eat, drench him with boiled flaxseed, about a quart, four or five times daily. 2. Stables absolutely frost proof, provided ventilation is good, are better; but few are so in zero weather, unless artificial heat is provided.

FEEDING PIGS—LYMPHANGITIS.

1. How often should newly-weaned pigs be fed?
2. Mare gets lame and swells on inside of thighs, generally one leg at a time.

H. V.
Ans.—1. Four times at first, and after a few weeks, three times.
2. This is lymphangitis, commonly called weed, a shot of grease, etc. It is caused by want of exercise, and good food. Prevention consists in giving regular exercise, and when this cannot be done, withholding grain and giving bran instead. Treatment consists in purging with six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, and follow up with one dram iodide of potash, three times daily for a week; bathing the leg long and often with warm water, and then applying camphorated liniment. When lameness disappears, exercise will dissipate the swelling. Repeated attacks is usually followed by a chronic big leg, called elephantitis, for which practically nothing can be done.

TENDER BACK, AND SPRAIN.

1. Horse seems sore on back in front of hips. Pressure over the kidneys causes him to flinch.
2. Another horse sprained hind fetlock. There is no heat, but some swelling, and pain upon pressure. She is very lame.

C. P.
Ans.—1. The idea that kidney trouble makes the muscles of the loins tender is a mistake. Your horse is naturally sensitive to pressure in this region, and finching is not due to disease or injury. Many horses will flinch and lick if pressed or pinched in the region of the loins.

2. Give her rest. Clip the hair off all around the joint, and blister with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Rub the blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours, rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer, wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let head down now, and oil every day. When the scale has all fallen off, tie up and blister again, and repeat the blister every month, as long as necessary.

The National Cream Separator.

THE

NATIONAL is free from complicated parts.

And is a close Skimmer.

Turns with the least effort.

Its construction and its

Operation is perfection.

None more durable, and

An up-to-date machine.

LEADING THE MARKET.



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.

Send for Catalogue and Prices to
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for Southern and Western Ontario.
The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern 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

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,
GUELPH, ONTARIO. LIMITED.

DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE! You surely will if you purchase a registered



Shire, Clyde or Percheron

Stallion or mare without first seeing my stock or corresponding with me. I have a superior lot on hand—all young, sound, vigorous and well bred. My terms are liberal to responsible parties. I do not take risky paper and add a large per cent. to my prices to cover bad losses. I only charge you for the horse you buy.

I WANT A FEW RELIABLE AGENTS AT VARIOUS POINTS.
GEO. E. BROWN, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

STOP! Farmers, Think.

ARRIVED—The pick of the Clydesdale stallions shown at the International Live Stock Show just held in Chicago.

Winners! Winners! Winners!

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. This lot comprises twelve head, an aggregation I defy to be duplicated in this country. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

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

APPLY TO **J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man.**
OR TO **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.**

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

FOR SALE

PRINCE STANLEY [2443], 5 years old;

Also
STANLEY CAMERON [3274], rising three; and a few Stud and Filly Colts. Also a grand young Bull Calf

A. & G. MUTCH, Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Assa.

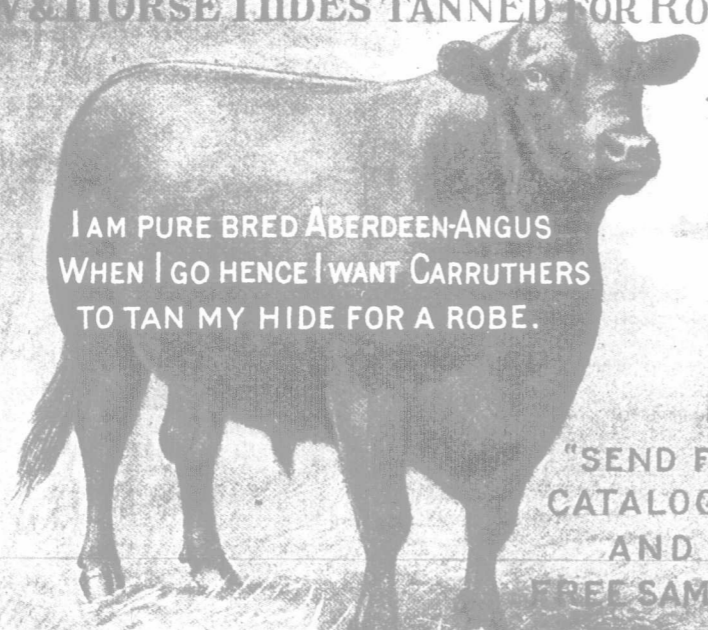
For the advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

PAINTERS

may use the Canada Paint Company's paints with economy. They are well ground, work evenly under the brush, and are far superior to hand-mixed colors. All our paints are noted for being true to color, and have an established reputation for covering properties. Ask your dealer, also, for cards showing the Canada Paint Company's Artistic Enamels. A specialty is made of VARNISHES and HARD OIL FINISH. All put up in handy packages. Our Amberite varnishes are far superior to any that are made in Europe or America.

om

COW & HORSE HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES.



I AM PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS WHEN I GO HENCE I WANT CARRUTHERS TO TAN MY HIDE FOR A ROBE.

"SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND FREE SAMPLE"

CARRUTHERS & CO. BRANDON, MAN.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE FREE

It plays every kind of instrumental music, sings every class of songs, tells you all kinds of funny stories.

SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid, 3 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. (A certificate worth 50c. free to each purchaser.) Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 51 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in eye & imaginable color. **They sell like hot cakes.** When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you this real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn, all handsomely enameled, gold trimmed and nickel plated.

also one musical and one song record—Hiawatha, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, O. D. Oaken Bucket, Sally in Our Alley, My Wild Irish Rose, Kathleen Mavourneen, I'm going back to Dixie, The Holy City, Home Sweet Home, etc., etc. Understand this is not a toy or a machine that must be turned by hand, but a real self playing Graphophone, with which you can give concerts in any size hall or room, as it sings, talks and plays, just as loud and clear as any \$50.00 Talking Machine. Write for seeds to-day sure. **Prize Seed Co., Dept. 107 Toronto**

It Plays Itself



Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

CHAMPION HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LAME HORSE.

Horse has been lame eighteen months. Have not treated. Do you think firing would be a sure cure, and would you advise me to get a veterinarian to operate, or can anybody do as well? H. Le C.

Ans.—As you give no particulars, not even mentioning whether he is lame before or behind, I cannot give a valuable opinion as to the probable result of firing, but I may say that neither firing nor other treatment is a sure cure. If he is lame from ringbone, spavin, splint, chronic sprain, etc., firing will be good treatment. I certainly advise you to employ a veterinarian, as it requires both skill and practice to operate properly. V.

GOSSIP.

At the Royal Dublin Society bull show and sale, on 3rd and 4th of last month, 53 Shorthorns averaged £35; 16 Aberdeen-Angus, £30, and 17 Herefords, \$30. The highest price of the day was 56 guineas, for the yearling Short-horn, Dunmore Challenger, bred by Miss Staples, Dunmore, Queen's County.

Mr. L. Rogers, Emery, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire pigs, reports the following sales: To Geo. L. Reid, Bognor, Ont., one boar, by Summerhill Leader 3rd, dam Summerhill Pansy 2nd, sister to Summerhill Victor, that sold for \$700; also, one sow, by Summerhill Ruler 2nd, dam Dalmeny Lady Frost 9th (imp.), bred by Lord Rosebery. To Ira L. Howlett, Keldon, Ont., one boar, imported in dam. He is at present standing at the head of the Dalmeny herd; dam Summerhill Dalmeny Cotgrave Dolly (imp.). A litter sister of this sow sold at auction for \$210 last summer. Mr. Howlett got a young show sow in farrow last fall, which should raise something nice from this boar.

GEO. ISAAC'S CLYDESDALES.

An "Advocate" field man recently had the pleasure of looking over the splendid lot of imported animals on the farm of Mr. Geo. Isaac, whose residence is quite near the town of Cobourg, Ont. First of all were shown the stallions, of which there are six, five Clydesdales and one Shire. Marlborough 11428, by Prince Stephen, is a big, rangy three-year-old, with abundance of size, quality and style; Colleenan Duke 11602, by Royal Champion, is another bay three-year-old, and carries the blood of East-field Stamp, Old Times, Sir William Wallace, etc.; Erskine's Heir 11330, by Prince of Carruchan, dam's sire Lord Erskine, brown four-year-old, very stylish, with a proud, natty way of going, and combining size and quality; Prince of Aslan 11851, by Mount Royal, is a brown three-year-old, with great substance, powerfully-muscled body, smooth, and possessing the best of feet and legs; Blood Royal, Vol. 26, by Prince Thomas, dam's sire Prince of Wales, rising three, a very big, rangy cut that combines the two essentials, size and quality. The Shire is Gallant Prince 18754, by Harold Conqueror, dam Longcourse Mary, by Harold Harfoot. He is a brown five-year-old, with a great deal of quality, a nicely-turned horse, large and acts magnificently. Then came the fillies, of which there are eleven, all imported: Gipsy Maid, Vol. 26, by Barch's Pride, bay, rising three, a close-coupled filly, full of quality; Miss Dorothy, Vol. 24, by Prince Brunstone, brown, rising three, a large, growthy filly, of good quality; Lady Grace, Vol. 24, by Coroner, carries the blood of Macgregor and Monrose, brown, rising three, a big, rangy filly; Jessie Birnie, Vol. 24, by Fickle Fashion, bay, rising three; Dolly, Vol. 24, by Royal Charlie, bay, rising three, a clean-cut, nice filly; Jean Macgregor, Vol. 26, by Macgregor's Best, bay, rising three, a very large, but smooth, well-balanced mare; Bell of Wardes, Vol. 26, by Sir Arthur, brown, rising three, an extra nice, smooth filly, with lots of quality; Lady Luck, Vol. 26, by Royal Charlie, brown, rising three, a very heavy filly; Miss Molly, Vol. 26, by Canongate, rising three.

Strawberries.

Delicious fruit and profitable, fresh from your own garden by following our new method of culture and planting on Home Garden assortment of 14 plants. 75 plants will yield 100 lbs. of fruit and produce sufficient fruit for 30 families. Sent with directions for culture, for only 50c. charges prepaid. Ask for prices in quantity. Large illustrated 16x18 plant catalogue free if you mention this paper.

IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Ia.

FOR SALE.

Owing to loss of pasturage, forty head of Cattle, mostly young. May remain till May 1st.

HIND BROS.,
COTTONWOOD, ASSA.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE IN THE WEST.

300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

GALLOWAYS:
Bulls and heifers for sale.

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

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF
HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females.

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

BONNIE HEREFORDS

A carload of choice young bulls for sale at a bargain. Always a nice lot of females on hand. Farm one and a half miles west of LACOMBE, ALTA.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

ROBT. SINTON
Stillwater Farm, Regina.
Breeder and importer of
HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

My cows are bred to a ch well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java.
Car of choice young bulls for sale.

HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

Oldest Established Herd in America. Grand champion bull, Prime Lad 108911, heads the herd. We have for sale 30 young bulls of serviceable age, and 50 young cows, two-year-old and yearling heifers, most of which are bred and in calf to our best stock bulls. Come and see us, or write for our prices before you buy.

W. S. VAN Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind., U.S.A.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order.

O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m

Herefords, Herefords

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

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings. Post office, Pine Lake. RR. station, Red Deer.
C. H. CROCKER & SON.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM
HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Representatives of all the best families. Believing that the bull is half the herd, have got two of the best imported bulls at head of herd. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale. Could spare a few bred heifers. Prices reasonable.

S. MARTIN, Routhwaite, Manitoba.

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

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Three Registered Shorthorn Bulls, one sired by Scottish Canadian (Imp.), and two by Lord Stanley 25th.

Prices right. Write for particulars to

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba.

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires.

For sale, young stock. Stock bull Calithness 2nd = 18621 =, got by Calithness = 22067 =, bred by Purves Thomson, Pilot Mount. Among the young stock for sale is a choice bull calf, red, 8 months old, out of 12th Duchess of Rosedale. Also a Berkshire boar, 10 months old. Prices right.

MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitou, Man. FRED. A. BROWN, Mgr. Box 150.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCOY, Manager, Ontario.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, Ontario.

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address on

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (Imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd. om JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers—for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865 =, and imported Proud Gift (8142). They have both breeding and individual merit. om

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS. Mulrton Stock Farm. For sale: Three yearling bulls by Admiral Clan Mackay (Imp.), and Royal Sailor. Several young females. om GEO. GORDON, Oak Lake, Man. 4 miles from station.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods and represent us in their district. Salary or commission, \$50 per month and expenses. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont. om

BEAUTIFUL FREE WATCH WITH CHAIN AND CHARM. It costs you nothing to own this handsome guaranteed watch, with an elegant gold finished chain and charm; this watch has a fine silver finished nickel case, American movement, strong and well made; Every Watch guaranteed. Write at once and we will mail you, no fraud, 20 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washing help, to sell at 10 cents a package. Each customer who buys a package of Blue is entitled to receive a handsome silver present from us. Every lady needs bluing. When sold return us the money \$2.00, and we will immediately forward you the watch, and chain and charm, free. We take back all you cannot sell. Write now. Address—The Marvel Bluing Co., Watch Dept. 925 Toronto, Ont.

buy a package of Blue is entitled to receive a handsome silver present from us. Every lady needs bluing. When sold return us the money \$2.00, and we will immediately forward you the watch, and chain and charm, free. We take back all you cannot sell. Write now. Address—The Marvel Bluing Co., Watch Dept. 925 Toronto, Ont.

RIFLES FREE TO BOYS. GAME RIFLE. ACCURATE & TRUE. OTHER PRESENTS. Boys, you can earn in a few hours, as little as, long distance. Latest model Air Rifle. Shoots BB shot, slugs and darts with great force. Shots go right home. Very accurate. Fine blue steel barrels, without stock; all parts interchangeable; carefully fitted, sighted and tested; very handsomely finished; they are beauties. Buy your name and address at once and we will mail you, post paid, 200 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washing help, to sell at 10 cents a package. Each customer who buys a package is entitled to receive a handsome silver present from us. Every lady needs bluing. When sold, return us the money \$2.00, and we will immediately forward you the watch, and chain and charm, free. We take back all you cannot sell. Write now. Address—The Marvel Bluing Co., Watch Dept. 925 Toronto, Ont.

Advocate Advt. Pay

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

SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM SEPARATOR

Just one Tubular, all the others are of the 'bucket bowl' type. Plenty of the old style, bucket bowls, but only one of the Tubular style. Others have tried to imitate, but they can't get around the Tubular patents. If you want the Improved Tubular Separator come to us; if you are satisfied with the old style bucket bowl, go to any of the others. Write for catalogue No. 193. The Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30369 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

CEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

ROSELEA FARM, VIRDEN. SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and Western Rye Grass Seed.

My present offering is 5 bulls from 12 to 18 months old, 6 cows (from 3 years up) with calves at foot. Sire of cows, Sir Victor = 21612 =, by Royal Don, Imp. Sire of young stock, Strathcona = 35121 =, by Golden Measure, Imp. = 29657 =, dam Donside Beauty, Imp. = 31178 =.

YORKSHIRES. Book is open for spring pigs, not akin if desired; 3 boars April and June farrow left.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. I am this season giving my patrons the benefit of whole-sale prices, and am now booking orders for March delivery, at \$5 per 100 lbs., f. o. b., bag extra. I have, some years ago, been granted by the C. P. R. Co a half rate on this seed, which is still in force.

K McIVOR.

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices. J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales For sale: Shorthorns of both sexes, best quality and breeding; sired by Sittytton Hero Yet and The Corker, and out of very fine dams. om JOHN MENZIES, SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

SASKATOON SHORTHORN STOCK FARM Most noted prize-winning herd of the Territory, 40 for sale of various ages and both sex. Young stock sired by NOBLEMAN'S PRIDE, sweepstake bull at Sask. fair for 3 years, sired by Nobleman (Imp.). Prices and terms to suit purchasers. om J. J. CASWELL, Saskatoon, N.-W. T.

THE RANCHE STOCK FARM JOHN JARDINE, MANITOU, MAN.

SHORTHORNS For sale: Calves and yearling bulls. Also some fine sable collie pups, either sex. Apply MANAGER, above address.

FOREST HOME FARM CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. ROCKS.

We have a grand lot of young bulls, from 6 to 20 months old, out of thick heavy, richly-bred dams, sired by Robbie O'Day, Manitoba Chief, and Golden Standard; as fine a lot as we ever had to select from; some choice show animals, also cows and heifers. Sows, all ages, bred and ready to breed; spring and fall cockerels. Roland, C. N. R.; Carman, C. P. R. ANDREW GRAHAM Prop., 1069ery P. O.

SHORTHORNS R'D HERD HORSES FARM For sale: BULLS and HEIFERS out of Maiden's Blush and Manila 2nd families, two families unsurpassed in Manitoba for breeding and quality. Good prize-ring record made by herd. Write or call Thos. Wallace, Portage la Prairie, Man. Two miles from town.

GOSSIP.

The fact that college staircases are distinguished by letters and not by numbers is naturally somewhat puzzling to the uninitiated, and was recently the cause of a curious misunderstanding at Cambridge, where a stranger was endeavoring to pay a call on an undergraduate of his acquaintance. After trying in vain for some time to find the rooms of his friend, he at length appealed to the porter for assistance.

"Can you tell me where I shall find Mr. Blank?" he asked.

"Mr. Blank, sir? Yes, sir," said the porter; "e keeps in 'ell, sir."

"Keeps in—where did you say?" queried the stranger, in amazement.

"I'm afraid I didn't quite catch your answer."

"'Ell, sir; letter L," repeated the porter. "Second staircase on the right, sir."

"Ah! yes, thanks. I see; my mistake."

SENSITIVE HORSES.

The horse does not like a nervous, fidgety, fussy or irritable man. He is too nervous and irritable himself. "Why is it," one teamster was heard to ask another, "that Phin's horses are always gaunt? Phin feeds well." "Yes," was the reply; "but he's like a wasp around a horse." A well-known owner of race horses, not at all a sentimental person, recently made an order forbidding his employees to talk in loud tones or to swear in the stable. "I have never yet seen a good-mannered horse," he says, "that was being sworn at all the time. It hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I keep my word good to discharge any man in my employ if I catch him swearing within the hearing of a horse in this stable."—[Mail.

THREE OF A KIND.

Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana; Clerk McDowell, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, are all about the same size in stature. Each has a tuft of white whiskers on the chin, with cleanly-shaven upper lip, and all three are full of fun and enjoy a good joke. Once they were at a jolly dinner in the city of Washington. The presiding officer of the organization solemnly called for these gentlemen to arise. Each thought he was going to have a chance to speak. After they had been standing some moments the chairman said: "I wish to call the attention of all present to the finest collection of billygoat whiskers to be found on the American continent."

BUYING A THERMOMETER.

"I want a reliable thermometer," explained Mr. Weathersharp, "one that I can swear by. I'm tired of these cheap affairs."

"All the thermometers in this case are first-class instruments; we don't stock any cheap goods," replied the shop assistant.

"Tim—yes, I suppose they're all accurate?" enquired Mr. Weathersharp.

"Yes, sir, we guarantee them."

"All accurate, eh? Well, how do you account for that big one in the corner registering sixty-nine degrees, while that little silver-plated affair only says sixty-two degrees?"

"I suppose the big one gets more heat in that end of the case."

"But that enamelled one alongside of it points to sixty-three degrees."

"Well, you see—"

"And the painted one, yonder, says sixty-five degrees. Do you have to make an allowance for its being coated with paint?"

"Oh, no, sir."

"And these tubular things hold out for seventy-two degrees. And that swagger one thinks sixty-four degrees is about the mark. Funny how all these thermometers can be accurate when no two of them agree, isn't it?"

"Well, sir, you see—"

"Oh! I see sharp enough for all practical purposes, young man. I see that there is no dependence on these things. I'm going by my own feelings after this. When my ears are freezing I shall know it's cold. And I think that's about as near as your thermometer can get to it."

Some Indications of Nervous Disorders.

The Warning Signals Which Foretell the Approach of Nervous Prostration, Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia.

Twitching of the muscles, sensitiveness to light, sound and motion, grinding of the teeth during sleep, jerking of the limbs, continual movement such as tapping the fingers—these are some of the symptoms of exhausted nerves.

Intervals of wakefulness, headache during the night, sparks before the eyes, disorders of sight and hearing, are other indications that nervous collapse is approaching.

Because there is no acute pain people do not always realize the seriousness of nervous diseases. They do not think of the helplessness of body and mind which is the result of neglecting such ailments.

Because of its extraordinary control over diseases of the nerves Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has come to be considered the one great treatment for disorders of this nature.

This great food cure not only revitalizes the waste nerve cells, but actually forms new firm flesh and tissue, builds up the system and sends new vigor and vitality to every organ of the body. Being composed of the greatest restoratives of nature, it is bound to do you good.

Mr. Alex. Le Blanc, Musician, 366 St. Patrick Street, Ottawa, Ont., states: "I suffered frequently from dizzy feelings in my head, and at times had severe headaches. As my nerves were becoming quite unsteady, I concluded that the trouble was with my nervous system, and began to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. For the benefit of others, I wish to say that I am well pleased with the results of this treatment, as it has cured me entirely of headache, and strengthened and steadied my nerves to a very marked degree. Other members of our family have also used the medicine with equally good results, and we can strongly recommend them."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 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.

SHORTHORNS

Of pure Scotch type. A good prize ring record made by the herd. GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.

Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young BULLS by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish Canadian (Imp.)

Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian. Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock boar Cronk for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minorens, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn P. O., Macdonald Station, C. P. R., MAN.

PINE HURST STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns. Headed by Golden Count = 30062 =. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, 1st prize sweepstake bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. RO ST PAGE, Pine Lake P. O., Alta. Red Deer Station.

BULLS! BULLS! SHORTHORNS

from 5 mos. up for sale; well bred, and several spare a few cows and heifers—in calf or calves at foot, at very low prices. Stock all right and good in every way.

D. Hyslop & Son, Landazar Stock Farm, Box 103, Killarney

SHORTHORNS. Herd of the best blood and quality. For sale: Pick of 3 JA. B. GOVE, Lock, Neepawa man. Three miles from town. Box 54.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

The Gold Dust Twins will help you get through your work in a jiffy.

The greatest cleanser in the world and the housewife's best friend is

GOLD DUST

It cleans everything from cellar to attic with less labor and in half the time of any other method.

Nothing can take its place, because no other washing powder is so good.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleaning bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft



Prize List Neepawa Winter Fair.

- BARRED ROCKS.—Cock—1, H. Benson. Hen—1 and 2, H. Hodkinson. Cockerel—1, H. Hodkinson; 2, J. Wakefield. Pullet—1 and 2, H. Hodkinson. WHITE ROCKS.—Hen—1, R. Chisholm. Cockerel—1, R. Chisholm. BRAHMS.—Cock—1, Geo. Hamilton; 2, L. Hutchinson. Hen—1 and 2, L. Hutchinson. Cockerel—1 and 2, L. Hutchinson. Pullet—1, Geo. Hamilton; 2, L. Hutchinson. INDIAN GAMES.—Cock—1, R. Elliott. Hen—1, R. Elliott. WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Hen—1 and 2, Bryan Bros. Cockerel—1, Bryan Bros. Pullet—1, Bryan Bros. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Cock—1, J. Wakefield. Hen—1 and 2, R. A. Mitchell. Pullet—1 and 2, J. Wakefield. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Cock—1, Bryan Bros. Hen—1 and 2, Bryan Bros. Pullet—1 and 2, Bryan Bros. HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, R. A. Mitchell. Hen—1 and 2, R. A. Mitchell. UTILITY BREEDING PENS.—Barred Rocks—1, H. Hodkinson; 2, W. H. Ewer. Brahmas—1, G. Hamilton; 2, L. Hutchinson. White Wyandottes—1, Rev. F. W. Goodeve. Buff Orpingtons—1 and 2, Bryan Bros. GEESE.—Best pair— S. Benson. TURKEYS.—Best pair, any age—1, Henry Birch; 2, S. Benson. Best pair, 1903—1 and 2, Jos. Laidler. DUCKS.—Best pair—1 and 2, R. A. Mitchell. DRESSED POULTRY.—Plymouth Rocks—Cockerels of 1903—1, W. H. Ewer; 2, S. Benson. Pullets—As above. DRESSED TURKEYS.—Pair, 1903—S. Benson.

A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly-advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.



These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their food qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and it is claimed that one of these Tablets of lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard-boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat); one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder-blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have the same cause—failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At the same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance, the following:

"After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact, it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was chronic dyspepsia and absolutely incurable, as I had suffered twenty-five years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy." Mrs. Sarah A. Skel, Lynnvile, Jasper Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full-sized packages. A little book on "Stomach Diseases" mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

W. B. WATT'S SONS, Breeders of SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls fit to head any herd. Several good young cows and heifers, daughters and granddaughters of great Royal Sailor (imp.), and in calf to Scottish Beau (imp.), by Silver Plate. Let us know what you want and we will try to supply you at a moderate price. Elora Station, C. T. R. and C. P. R., Salem P. O. Tel. No. 42a.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH and BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th = 30872—won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young bulls and heifers. GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales. First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion, Pilgrim for service. ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.

SHORTHORNS—Bull calves, strong, promising, thrifty fellows for sale. Also young females. Best blood and quality. Current prices. SAM FLETCHER, Four miles from station, Holmfild, W. C.

SHORTHORNS Meadowfield Farm. Bulls for sale. Six bull calves, smooth thick, low-set fellows; good pedigrees; grand quality; right prices. ANDREW COOK, Ten miles from Minnedosa, C. P. R. Clan William. One mile from Clan William, C. N. R.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS Herd headed by Loyalty (imp.) 4037. Young bulls and heifers for sale, sired by Trout Creek Hero (three champion at Calgary); also several cows with calf to (imp.) Loyalty. Prices reasonable and quality right. JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis, Alta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Butterfly—A bull with a grand breeding record. Several young bulls of splendid quality. Right prices. JOHN LUDAN Murchison, Man. Five miles from Franklin station (C. P. R.).

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, Lacombe, Alta.

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices. J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES. Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Six choice young bulls for sale, from 2 1/2 years down, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. Young sows for sale. GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N. W. T.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM. Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought, Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January. HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA. Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM 140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 = dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 = bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages. JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females. S. R. ENGLISH, Strathcona P. O., Alberta.

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

SHORTHORNS Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females. S. R. ENGLISH, Strathcona P. O., Alberta.

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

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices. J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

GOSSIP. "Dat man is allus lookin' foh work." "Yes," said Erastus Pinkley, "dat's what he says; but he's one o' deshere people dat gces roun' wif a snow shovel in July an' a pitchfork in January."

Legal terms are often confusing to those outside the profession, but Judge Cleveland, of New Haven, tells of an exceptional mix-up in which ignorance of the law was combined with English spoken with a Weber & Fields movement. Judge Cleveland's office is termed surrogate in New York, but in Connecticut is called "Judge of probate. One day a German woman came into court and announced excitedly: "Chudge, my husband has joost died detested. He left me and three young infidels, and I want an executioner appointed!" His Honor was too staggered to reply immediately. The woman, fearing some mistake, added: "Ain't this the right place? Ain't you the chudge of reprobates?"

There was current in Washington, at the time of the announcement of the exclusion of American meats from Germany, an amusing story in which figured a certain scientist of the Department of Agriculture.

It appears that the scientist was desirous of securing some trichinous pork for purposes of experiment in connection with his official work. Accordingly he went to a butcher and asked him if he had any "measly" pork. The butcher replied rather cautiously that he did sometimes have such pork, but that he invariably threw it away.

"I wish," said the professor, "that the next time such pork comes into your hands that you would send me some." The butcher was rather nonplused by such a request, but replied that he would endeavor to accede to the scientist's request.

A week or two elapsed with no signs of the pork; whereupon the man of science grew impatient, again visited the butcher's establishment, and asked: "Well, haven't you found any 'measly' pork yet?" "Why, yes!" responded the butcher, astonished; "I sent you a pound and a half some time ago!"

A light broke upon the absent-minded professor as he remembered that he had inadvertently omitted to direct that the pork should be sent to his laboratory. "Well," he said finally, a rather sickly smile coming to his lips—"well, where did you send it?" "Why, sir," said the butcher, "to your house, of course!"

GOSSIP.

At an auction sale last month of 50 head of Shire horses and mares from the stud of Sir J. Bundell Maple, at Childwick, England, an average of £146 was realized for the whole offering. The highest price, 460 guineas, was paid for the nine-year-old mare, Queen of the Shires. A three-year-old mare made 300 guineas, and the six-year-old stallion, Childwick Mareatic, brought 400 guineas.

The story is told of a French-Canadian lumberman who had spent the winter in the woods, and who, returning to his native village in the spring of 1901, was informed by one of his acquaintances that during his absence the Queen had died. "Is that so, when did he die, and who will get his job," enquired the returned woodsman. "Oh!" said his friend, "the Prince of Wales, the Queen's son, is now the king." "Well now," rejoined Adolph, "he must have a big pull with Laurier."

Wayne MacVeagh, the lawyer and diplomat, has on the outskirts of Philadelphia an admirable stock farm. One day last summer some poor children were permitted to go over this farm, and when their inspection was done to each of them was given a glass of milk. "The milk was excellent. It came, in fact, from a \$2,000 cow."

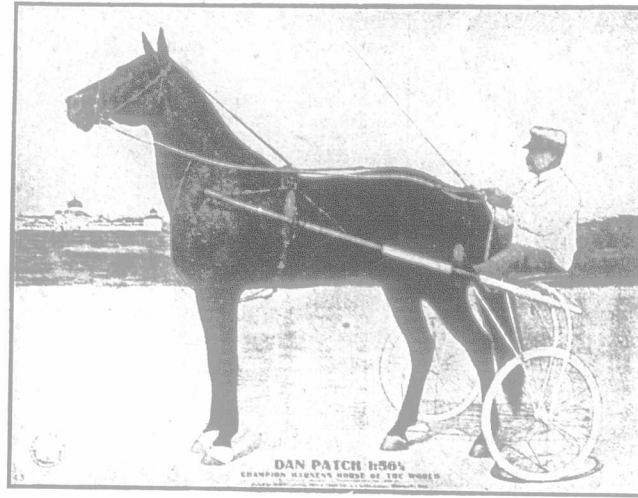
"Well, boys, how do you like it?" the farmer asked, when they had all drained their glasses. "Gee! Fine," said one little fellow. Then, after a pause, he added: "I wisht our milkman kep' a cow."

Fred A. Brown, of Claremont Stock Farm, Manitou, has a change of advertisement in this issue, offering a few exceptionally fine young stock of both sexes; among them an eight-month-old bull calf, all sired by Caithness =22065=. The bull calf is a well-developed red, in thrifty condition, and a promising young fellow, bred by Purvis Thomson, Pilot Mound. A few prominent members of the herd are: The present stock bull, Caithness 2nd =48621=; White Rosebud, with a fine heifer calf at foot; 8th Duchess of Willowdale, and 5th Duchess of Claremont, a pair of superior yearlings. These youngsters promise to maintain the prizewinning record of their ancestors.

SYNDICATING STALLIONS.

Mr. C. W. Crosby, Sec.-Treas. of the Elkhorn Clydesdale Breeders' Association, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" as follows: "At the request of a number of the shareholders of the Elkhorn Clydesdale Breeders' Association, who are subscribers to your excellent paper, I am writing you the following short note, which we hope you will find space to insert: There has lately been a good deal of controversy as to the benefits or evils accruing to the practice of syndicating pure-bred stallions by farmers. We should like to make public, through your columns, our experience in the matter, believing it only fair that just and generous treatment should be acknowledged in the same respect that evil should be exposed. Two years ago we purchased from Messrs. A. Galbraith & Son, of Brandon, a pure-bred Clydesdale stallion. At the end of his first year, this horse not having fulfilled expectations, the above firm extended their guarantee for another season. At the end of that term there being still some dissatisfaction amongst the shareholders, the directors were requested to interview Mr. Galbraith, at Brandon. This was done, and after expressing regret that there should be any cause for complaint on dealing with his firm, Mr. Galbraith placed the contents of his stable at the disposal of the directors to choose a horse from, to replace the one formerly purchased. We have come to the conclusion that there must be good and bad years in connection with the stallion, as well as other business, but when dealing with a firm like A. Galbraith & Son, of Brandon, we are backed up by the knowledge that we are dealing with a firm that is straightforward and honest. Mr. Galbraith has, at least, a reputation for honesty both fair-

WORLD'S CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE.



DOES IT PAY?

Copper Cliff, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1903.
International Stock Food Co., 4 Bay St., Toronto.
Gentlemen, -I received your letter to-day, and contents noted. I shall be glad to handle your goods in the future, as I have been doing in the past. I find them O. K. I may say that I bought a saddle horse for \$50, started him on International Stock Food, and he gained every day. I showed him at the Fair this fall, and sold him for \$205. I bought another work horse, just six weeks ago, sold him last week for \$135. I bought him for \$50, so you may be sure I think your Stock Food is all that you claim it to be.
I am sincerely yours,
GEO. SOUTER.

27 We have Hundreds of Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1,000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

EATS INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD EVERY DAY.

We feed International Stock Food every day to Dan Patch, 1561, and also to the other famous stallions and brood mares owned on our International Stock Food Farm. This farm is located on the banks of the Minnesota River, 12 miles from Minneapolis, and is considered one of the finest stock farms in the country.

International Stock Food, Three Feeds for One Cent, is prepared from roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc., and won the highest award at the Paris Exposition as a high-class vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts in addition to the regular feed.

It is a great aid to digestion and assimilation,

enabling each animal to obtain more nutrition from the grain fed, and we Positively Guarantee that the Use of International Stock Food Will Make You Extra Money Over the Ordinary Way of Feeding. It can be fed with perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. We will pay you \$1,000 cash if International Stock Food contains one ingredient that is in any way harmful to stock. It will make your colts, calves and pigs grow amazingly and keep them healthy. 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, and mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia. 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 is just as necessary an addition to the regular grain feed of your stock. It is sold on a spot cash guarantee, which is backed by a paid in capital of \$2,000,000. We refer you to any commercial agency in Canada. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations now on the market. No chemist can separate and name all the different powders, roots, herbs, barks and seeds we use in our preparation. Any chemist or manufacturer claiming to do so must be an ignorant or falsifier. Imitations are always inferior. Insist on having the genuine and you will always obtain paying results.

A \$3,000⁰⁰ 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 27 Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, Without Any Advertising on it. The size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. The engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are the finest you ever saw, and cost us over \$3,000 to produce. It gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry, and also contains Life Engravings of many noted Animals. The Finely-illustrated Veterinary Department Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all the common diseases and tells you how to treat them.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10.00 CASH IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED.

We Will Mail One Copy of this Book to You ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Will Write Us at Once and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:

1st—NAME THIS PAPER.

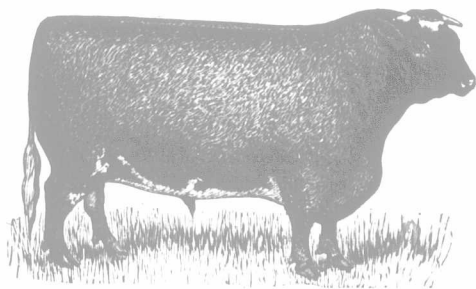
2nd—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND TORONTO, CAN.
Write at once to the Canadian Factory, No. 4 Bay Street, Toronto.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

Works at Hamilton, Ont., and Chicago, U. S. A.



19

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Some imp. and some from imp. cows, and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation came home Dec. 19th.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding—straight legs, strong bone, thick flesh, good size, splendid quality—sent on application.
Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

HUNTLYWOOD FARM SHORTHORNS AND SOUTHDOWNS

We have for sale two fine young bulls of the noted Broadhooks tribe and one Secret. Write for prices.

W. H. G. BSON, Mgr., Point Claire P. O., Quebec

OAK LANE STOCK FARM. Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N. W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

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 \$2,000. High class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply on

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

Present of Shorthorns: Our stock bull, fering in Heir-at-law =3463=, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (Imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones.

Wm. Graineer & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

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

GOSSIP.

"Mr. Carnegie is something of an author, is he not?" asked the visitor from London. "Yes, he has published a number of volumes," said the poet. "What is his most successful book?" asked the Englishman. "His pocket-book," said the poet. "It is in great demand."

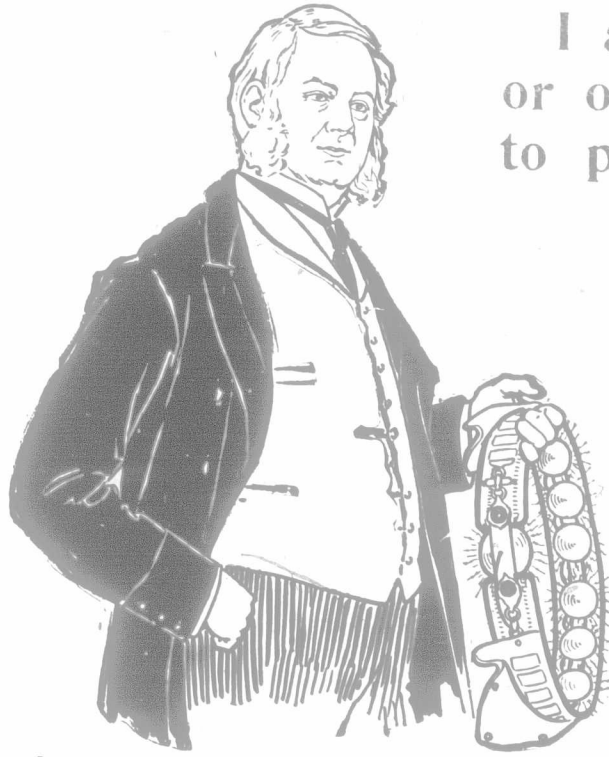
Geo. E. Brown, Brandon, writes: "I find that I am criticised for unfavorable comments on other breeds of horses, in comparison with up-to-date Shires. Well, I can't help it if I do tread on some sensitive toes. I say what I honestly think, and give my reasons, and I am pleased to know that impartial horsemen, who are only desirous to see the best horse come to the front, agree with me."

"When a man comes into my stable, looks over my Shires, likes their short backs, heavy middles, long level quarters, strong loin, clean, bony head, fine throat; is pleased with their easy, elastic action and their wonderful nerve; admitting that they outrank every other breed for heavy, flat bone, and then turn them down because they have a little too much hair on their legs, preferring another horse that does not equal the Shire in a single point but gross weight, it simply makes me hot. If you will allow me, I will repeat what I have said before in other papers, if not in the 'Advocate,' explaining why I am so strong a champion of the Shire horse for improving the common stock of America. When I say America, I mean from Panama to Alaska."

"Before putting a dollar into any European horse, I determined to investigate them thoroughly in the most practical way possible. I went to the men that bought horses for hard work, not to sell; then to the men who had the care of the horses in large cities; the feeders and drivers, and without a single exception the preference was in favor of Shires, as between other heavy breeds. One 'bus driver in London preferred the heavy cross-bred Irish horse for 'bus work. I called his attention to another breed that was extensively used at that time (1874) on London 'busses. I asked his opinion of them. 'Well,' said he, 'they will bear a deal of rest before they will knock up.' Another man commenting on that same breed said: 'They will stand in the barn more days in the year, and enjoy it, than any other breed I know of.' An extensive dealer once said of them: 'I like them because I can turn them into a feed lot, like a lot of steers, and let them stand and eat till they are fat, without any more risk than steers. When I ship them to New York, they stand quietly in the cars while en route, and seldom get hurt. The men who buy them in New York don't know anything about breeds ('All coons look alike to him'), and being fat they sell quick.' After a pause, he said, 'They don't last long, and another is soon wanted.' I often hear farmers say: 'I like ——— for they are very quiet, and my stupid drivers seldom do any damage with them.' Now, none of these desirable (?) qualities belong to the Shires. They are built on different lines, for another purpose. They do not enjoy idleness. It is not safe to turn them to a corn crib and let them eat at will while idle. They are hearty feeders, and need to be fed with care when not at work. In fact, they will fit faster for market if worked moderately than if left idle. Although perfectly kind and true pullers, they need good judgment in breaking, else they will overdo. I never knew a balky Shire, unless he was made so by bad handling. It is true some families of Shires have rather more hair than is appreciated on this side of the Atlantic, but it is not necessary to buy the heaviest-haired to get good ones. There are plenty of high-class Shires having big, flat, bony bone, with a moderate covering of fine silky hair. Suitable mares can be selected that give other stallions that will produce good results. But taking every kind as they come, the Shire stallion will beat all others, for he has the right combination, plenty of weight and bone for the best quality in proportion to his weight."

Men Try my Cure Free!

I ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I accept your word to pay me when cured.



I know the terrible mental torture of the nervous debility sufferer, but I also know his gratefulness when restored, and that is the basis for my free treatment until cured. Can any such sufferer come to me and be made a man among men, and then refuse to pay a few dollars for aiding him to become so? I say, no, and my wonderful success backs up my judgment. I wish that every sufferer knew that the effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish—giving way to glowing, soothing vigor through every weak part. A few weeks' to a couple months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly 40 years I have treated

and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore as most men are more or less skeptical I will continue to give my Hercules

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured

and as said not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt and use, say for 60 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$4—if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lame back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver complaints, etc. Think of a remedy that has stood every possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to sufferers on its own merits!

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

Call or send to-day for my belt. Or if you want to look into the matter further I have the two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m.
Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home-bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.

JOHN MILLER & SONS,
Claremont Sta., C.P.R. on Brougham P.O.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon. om

A. E. HOSKIN SPRINGVALE FARM, OSBOURNE STA., P.O.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om

JAS. A. CREERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS.

For sale: One bull by Barron's Heir (Imp.) (28854), also a few females. Herd headed by the Missie bull, Marengo 31055. **J. H. BLACK & SON,** Allenford P. O. and Station. om

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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.

JERSEYS

For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London, 1903, 20 months old, sired by Brampton Monarch (Imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows and heifers, all ages. Can spare a carload. **B. H. BULL & SON,** Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Stas. om

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL. U. S. A.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS."

An offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, C. P. R. **W. H. ARKELL,** Mildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and into Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**

Cables—Sheepste. London.

HOME BANK FARM

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.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba,

Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

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 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, grandson 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.

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns. The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berkshire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders. **HUGH M. DYER,** Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

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

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

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.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, Jr.,** Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.

FOR SALE:

Yorkshires and Holsteins Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY,** om Brickley F. O., instead of Warkworth.

Willow Lodge Berkshires.

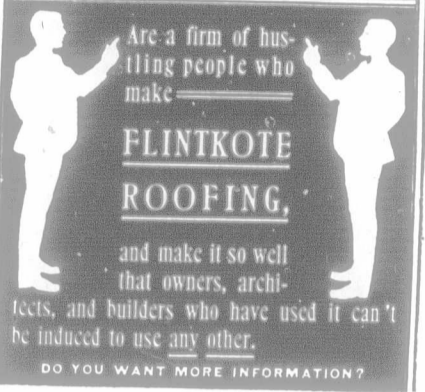
I will offer very cheap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not akin. om **WM WILSON,** Snelgrove, Ont.

Chester White Sows

bred for March litters; also a few boars. A 15-month-old Shorthorn bull, registered. For price, etc., write to **R. E. HARDING,** Mapleview Farm, om Thorndale, Ont.

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

The Flintkote Folks



Are a firm of bustling people who make

FLINTKOTE ROOFING,

and make it so well that owners, architects, and builders who have used it can't be induced to use any other.

DO YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION?

MACKENZIE BROS., WINNIPEG.

Fire, Wind and Water Proof.

Flintkote Roofing is one of the best FIRE-RESISTING ROOFINGS known. It does not crack or wrinkle, but lies close to the board. The joints being well cemented, it is impossible for water to penetrate. Heat or cold has absolutely no effect. It is acid, alkali, steam, gas and fume proof.

Flintkote Roofing does not contaminate water with which it may come in contact.

Each roll of Flintkote contains two squares. It is put up in rolls 72 feet long and 36 inches wide, containing 216 square feet of material, which makes allowance for two-inch laps, and for which we make no charge.

Remember, it costs as much labor to lay a "cheap" roof as it does for Flintkote. If you have to lay three cheap roofings during the life of Flintkote, which is the more economical in the long run?

Ask for full information from your local dealer, or write

Mackenzie Bros.
THE FLINTKOTE FOLKS. WINNIPEG, MAN.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Parliament is called for March 10th.

Listen, and we will tell you how to make a big thing out of this announcement. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is giving to subscribers several hundred prizes, aggregating

Two Thousand Dollars

in value. Every subscriber, when sending in his dollar for the paper, can guess the number of words in the Speech from the Throne with which Parliament is opened. The one guessing the exact number or nearest to it gets a piano valued at \$100; the second nearest, the second prize, a costly piano-finish organ; the third nearest, the third prize, which is one of the celebrated six-foot cut Massey-Harris self-binders; and so on throughout the entire list of magnificent prizes, which embraces watches, stoves, plows, guns, silver tea sets, bedroom, dining-room and parlor suites, books, etc., etc. All new and renewal subscriptions will compete on the same basis. The contest will close on the 3rd of March next. The last five Speeches from the Throne contained 3,211, 5,166, 3,795, 4,538 and 2,675 letters and figures respectively. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best friend the western settler has, and it is the best newspaper in the West. You get it for a year, and possibly a \$100 piano, for \$1. You cannot afford to miss this offer. Fill in this blank:

TRIBUNE OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

Send me The Weekly Tribune for a year, from.....

.....to.....

Send.....

My estimate of King's Speech is.....

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

TRADE NOTES.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. JAMES SHERIFF from the management of the Brandon Machine Works was announced last week. Mr. Sheriff intends entering into business in the immediate future for himself. For many years he has been connected with the machine industry in Brandon. Being a practical man as well as an all round mechanic, Mr. Sheriff is capable of superintending any mechanical industry, with a full knowledge of all that is going on. To an "Advocate" representative he stated that he has not yet decided as to whether he will open up business in Brandon or Winnipeg. We hope to have definite information regarding this in the near future.

THE McPHERSON SPECULUM.—Here are a few of the good things that have recently been said about the McPherson Climax Humane Speculum, which is advertised in another column: Dr. W. H. Lake, Morden, Man.:—I would say that I like the Climax Humane Speculum very much which I obtained from you, and would recommend it to those needing an instrument of that kind.

Francis J. Braund, Wawanesa, Man.:—I have thoroughly tested the Climax Humane Speculum purchased from you some time ago, and I have great pleasure in stating that it has given every satisfaction.

J. J. Irwin, V. S., Stonewall, Man.:—I consider the Climax Humane Speculum all right and find it very convenient in my practice.

R. A. McLoughry, Moosomin, N-W. T.:—I am pleased to be able to report that after a two months' trial of the most thorough nature I am fully satisfied with the Climax Humane Speculum purchased from you. It is all right in every way, and cheap.

BLUE RIBBON PREMIUMS.—A visit to the "Premium Room" of the Blue Ribbon Manufacturing Co. will prove an interesting experience to all lovers of artistic novelties. This interesting spot is in the company's building, 85 King Street, Winnipeg, and it includes a gorgeous display of silverware, jewellery, clocks, fountain pens, leather goods, song books, and a number of other articles, all of a useful and ornamental description. These articles are for distribution amongst the purchasers of Blue Ribbon tea, baking powder, and the other Blue Ribbon goods. The company issue a coupon with every package of goods sold, and each coupon is held at a given value, and a certain number of these coupons entitles the holder to one of the articles displayed in the premium-room, and the holder of the coupons representing the greatest amount of goods bought is entitled to the highest value. The articles shown are all of a useful nature, and are not of a trashy description. The Blue Ribbon Manufacturing Company is well known as a reliable and fair dealing concern, and those dealing with them should not miss the opportunity of availing themselves of the premiums to which the coupons entitle them.

GOSSIP.

The death is announced of the champion Shire stallion, Stroxtan Tom, shown so successfully by his owners, Messrs. Jas. Forshaw & Sons, Carlton-on-Trent, England. He was twice the champion at the London Shire Horse Show, at nine and ten years old.

We desire to call attention of our readers to the advertisement of W. S. Van Natta & Son, breeders of high-class Hereford cattle, Fowler, Ind. Their herd is one of the oldest in the U. S., and has probably furnished more first-prize and champion winners than any in the country, including the bulls: Fowler Cherry Boy, Cherry Boy 2nd, Christopher, Aaron, March On 6th, March On 13th and Prime Lad. The cows: Viola, Lark, Columbine, Miss March On, Nella March On, the undefeated, openly Lorna Doone, and the champion yearling of 1903, Rosalin; also the grand champion steers: Benton's Champion, Bogalis, Edwin, Hickory Nut, Hickory Grove, Jerry Rush, Cherry Brandy, and Jack. This herd won five out of a possible six champion prizes at the late International Show at Chicago.

Agricultural Institute Meetings.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture has made arrangements to hold Institute Meetings at the under-mentioned places and dates:

MAIN LINE C. P. R.

Speakers—Geo. Lang and C. D. McGillivray, D. V. M.

February 29	2 p.m.	Caron, Orange Hall
March 1	2 p.m.	Carmel Schoolhouse
"	1, 8 p.m.	Moose Jaw
"	2, 2 p.m.	Pense Schoolhouse
"	3, 2 p.m.	Lumsden, Town Hall
"	4, 2 and 8 p.m.	Regina
"	5, 2 p.m.	Edgely Schoolhouse
"	7, 2 & 8 p.m.	S. Qu'Appelle, Town Hall
"	8, 2 p.m.	Fort Qu'Appelle
"	10, 2 p.m.	Elisaboy, Orange Hall
"	10, 8 p.m.	Walseley, Hurber's Hall
"	11, 2 p.m.	Summerberry, Orange Hall
"	12, 2 and 8 p.m.	Grenfell, Masonic Hall
"	14, 2 and 8 p.m.	Broadview, Agri. Hall
"	15, 2 and 8 p.m.	Whiteview, Town Hall
"	16, 2 and 8 p.m.	Wapella, Sutherland's Hall
"	17, 2 and 8 p.m.	Moosomin, Smith's Hall
"	18, 2 p.m.	Fleming, Chandler's Hall

SOUTH-EASTERN ASSINIBOIA.

Speaker—T. N. Willing.

February 29	8 p.m.	Redvers
March 1	2 p.m.	Manor
"	2, 2 and 8 p.m.	Arcola
"	3, 2 and 8 p.m.	Carlyle
"	4, 2 p.m.	Dalsboro
"	4, 8 p.m.	Alameda
"	5, 2 and 8 p.m.	Carnduff
"	7, 2 and 8 p.m.	Carrievale
"	8, 2 and 8 p.m.	Elmore
"	9, 2 p.m.	Sintaluta
"	9, 8 p.m.	Gainsboro

SOO LINE.

Speakers—Dr. W. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina; and Angus McKay, Supt. of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

March 3	2 p.m.	North Portal
"	4, 2 p.m.	Estevan
"	5, 2 p.m.	Weyburn
"	7, 2 p.m.	Yellow Grass
"	8, 2 p.m.	Milestone
"	9, 2 p.m.	Rouleau

SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Speakers—Arch. Mitchell, Forestry Inspector; and M. D. Geddes, Calgary, Associate Editor of The Farmer's Advocate.

February 29	2 and 8 p.m.	Pincher Creek, MacEachern's Hall
March 1	2 p.m.	Fishburn
"	2, 2 and 8 p.m.	Clareholm
"	3, 2 and 8 p.m.	High River, Astoria Hall
"	4, 2 and 8 p.m.	Okotoks, Orange Hall
"	5, 2 p.m.	Sprucedale Schoolhouse
"	7, 2 p.m.	Carstairs
"	8, 2 p.m.	Didbury
"	9, 2 and 8 p.m.	Olds
"	10, 8 p.m.	Innisfail
"	11, 2 p.m.	Markerville, Public Hall
"	12, 2 and 8 p.m.	Red Deer

All persons interested are respectfully urged to attend.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,
Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture,
Northwest Government Office,
Regina, February 15, 1904.

HELP FOR WIVES

Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills.

Are a safe and sure relief, a speedy and painless cure for all irregularities. No charlatanism, but honest prescription by an experienced practicing physician. Positively guaranteed to relieve the longest and most obstinate cases of irregularities from whatever cause arising, without pain, in from one to three days. Price, \$1.00 per box. Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.

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