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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXVIII. WINNIPEG, MAN. AUGUST 20, 1903. LONDON, ONT. No. 580

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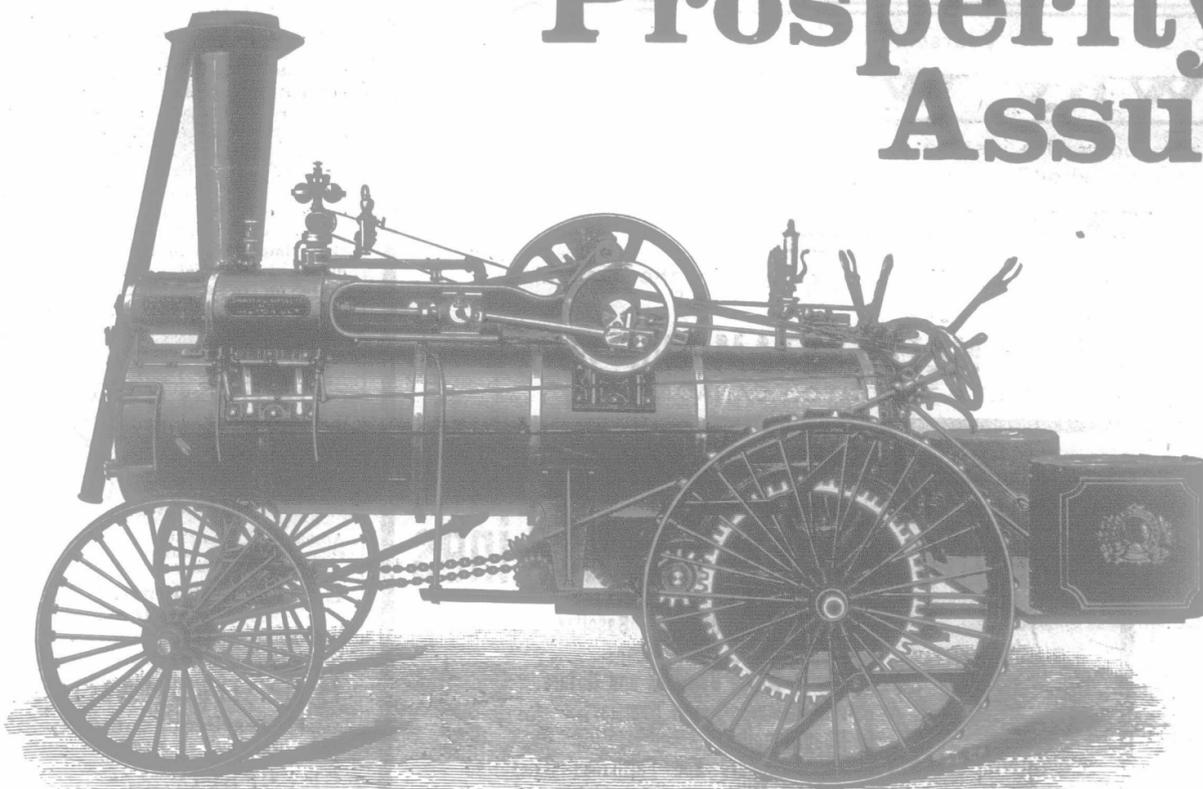
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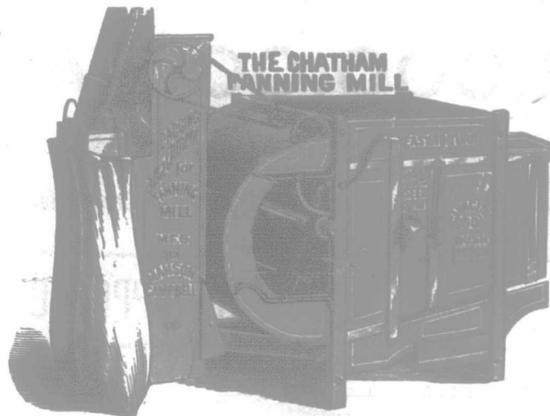
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VOL. XXX

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXVIII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., AUGUST 20, 1903.

No. 580

Editorial.

Harvest and Transportation.

The harvest is now general. The wheat is being cut down with that expedition known only in Western Canada, and happy is the man who had got his harvesting machinery and tackle into perfect working shape before the rush commenced. The great level plains of the West have yielded up their increase. Nature has done her share. The seas of golden grain wave on the husbandman to come forward and enrich himself with his share of the fruits of the field, the staff of life, with which heaven has again blessed her children. The crop is not in all places equal to the bountiful one of last year, but it is withal a good crop, and prospects are bright for another year of contentment and progress. Let us now have favorable weather, and the remainder rests with the farmer. He has in the past proved himself to be a reliable factor in the matter. Such the farmers of Canada have earned a world-wide reputation for through many vicissitudes and reverses, through disasters and calamities, when the labor of a year was blasted in a night or driven back to the earth again by a short, but sharp and fearsome, hail storm. All these and other calamities have the builders of Northwest Canada come through, arriving in the harvest of 1903 with a general good record and an independent position. If not "monarchs of all they survey," they are owners of the land they till and of the crops they grow, and in a position to make and administer their own laws.

In the matter of laws, it has been hitherto found to be an easier task to legislate than to administer, and it is excessively disappointing for the farmer, on finding his efforts crowned with the success of a good crop safely harvested, to realize, as he has done for many years in the past, that the disposal of the fruits of his year's toil is a matter of greater difficulty than the successful production of it. The worries and delays, and oftentimes losses, caused by the circumstances over which he ought to be able to exercise control, but over which, in the past, he has been able to exercise none, though strenuously putting forth every effort to do so, have been far greater than all the year's labor occasioned.

There is high hope that this state of matters will be changed this fall, and that the provisions of the amended Manitoba Grain Act will dispose of all the former causes of delay and loss. So far as can be ascertained at the time of writing, there is good grounds for this view, for there is little doubt that the Dominion Parliament will endorse in full the reasonable and intelligent demands of the grain-growers. The trouble in the past, however, arose not so much from faults in the provisions of the Act as from faults and omissions in carrying the provisions into effect, and it behooves the Grain Growers' Associations, when the Dominion will have conceded their demands, to look to it that no corporation or individual official will be allowed to deprive the farmers of the benefits of the amendments. Every farmer who is a member of any of these associations should be—and very likely will be—supplied with a copy of the Act as amended. The "Farmer's Advocate," which all along has kept pace with the grain growers in disseminating reports of their progress in its several stages, will publish the Act in full. Let the farmers study it, and they will then have every opportunity of having its details carried out in each and every individual case, and should reason for complaint arise, let it find ex-

pression in the proper quarter. It would also serve a useful purpose if secretaries of the local grain associations would receive notification of all such complaints from the parties making them, for, by that means the working of the Act could be thoroughly watched and the interests of the farmers thoroughly guarded.

Siftings.

Harvest is on, and every person wishes the rain to keep off.

Do not forget to bring the pitcher full of good water to the field. Protracted thirst is refined agony. Bring the pitcher out in the morning and home at night, and make no omissions; noon, ditto.

A little oatmeal added to the water makes a refreshing and sustaining drink.

What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander, and what does you so much good could not fail to be good for the horses. Do you never reflect how they must suffer from thirst during a long five or six hours' spell deprived of a drink.

The remedy is simple. Rig up the old stone-boat; fix a barrel on by means of a piece of rope. Leave this rig by the pump over night, or at noon. Someone must find time to fill the barrel. Then hitch the head horse to the outfit, and—

"Ho for the golden harvest-field,
Merrily out we go!"

Oatmeal would do the horses no harm. It would do them a great deal of good; but as it might be considered too expensive a luxury, chop might be substituted. Shake a handful on each pail of water you bring from the barrel, and you will find on starting after the short interval necessary to do all this that the fairies have been and sharpened the sickle, oiled the axles, and are now helping to turn the wheels.

See that the evener is working true. This is most essential. If you are using a homemade one that is a true copy of one that has been tried and found correct, you are all right; if it has been made haphazard, without guide or direction, the chances are that you are all wrong. Maude and Dolly may be working themselves to death, while Tim and Jerry are only there for their health.

"Thou shalt not muzzle the horse that treadeth out the corn," is a command (adapted from Scripture) which can be obeyed on the harvest-field only with considerable inconvenience. The driving of the binder teams is next to impossible when the near horse has acquired the habit of walking into and plucking the grain. Muzzling is the only solution of the difficulty, and it is far less cruel than the tugging and jogging at the bit which would be necessary without it. Use a far-reaching whip, and insist upon each animal doing its share of the work. After a few sharp applications to the hide of the "white horse," the whip may be allowed to rest in the socket as a terror to evil-doers.

The Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has laid before Parliament and the country the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, which contains the agreement whereby Canada secures another transcontinental railway, 3,300 miles long, from Moncton, N.B., via Quebec City, to Port Simpson, on the Pacific coast. In the main, it corresponds with the outline given of the scheme in the July 20th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." There is no direct cash subsidy and no land grant. By means of a commission the Government undertakes to build, and will own, the line from Moncton to Winnipeg (1,800 miles), and leases it to the Grand Trunk Pacific for fifty years. For the first seven years the company will pay no rental, but for the remaining forty-three years the rental will be three per cent. upon the cost of construction. The Intercolonial and other railways are to have running powers for compensation over the Moncton-Winnipeg division, and if it be made a genuine common highway this makes it of immense value as an asset to Canada. The cost of this section would probably reach \$54,000,000.

To the construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific of the western division (1,500 miles), the Government will guarantee seventy-five per cent. of the principal of the bond issue, which is not to exceed \$18,000 per mile of prairie section, and \$30,000 per mile of mountain section. The Government will meet the interest in the mountain section bonds for seven years, and in case of the default of the company to pay the interest during the next three years, the Government will do so, and the interest will be capitalized and repaid with interest by the company. The western section is to be up to a standard not inferior to the main line of the G.T.R. between Montreal and Toronto. The tolls to be charged by the Grand Trunk Pacific will be under the control of the Government, or the Railway Commission. The company must spend \$20,000,000 on improved rolling stock, of which \$5,000,000 must go to the eastern division. The company must put up a deposit of \$5,000,000 as security for the construction of western division, and equipment of eastern division. All supplies and materials must be purchased in Canada, the quality, prices, terms, etc., being advantageous as elsewhere. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$45,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 will be preferred and \$25,000,000 common stock.

The details of the proposition are now being thoroughly discussed in Parliament and in the press. That the line is imperatively needed and will develop vast areas of rich agricultural, timber and mineral lands, is beyond question. It will put Canada in a position of independence in the matter of transportation, relieving the country from the continual menace of a removal of bonding privilege, so often threatened by the Americans. Its all-Canadian character appeals favorably to the national aspirations of the country. Apart altogether from the question of reducing rates, the appearance of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the West will prove an immense boon in providing new and improved service, both for the farming and business classes of the community. It should be of advantage in bringing the timber supplies of New Ontario and Northern British Columbia within easier reach of Manitoba and the Territories. Port Simpson, being one of the finest natural harbors on the Pacific coast, and hundreds of miles nearer the Orient than other ports, will play an important part in the future development of

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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Canadian-Asiatic trade. The construction of this great road during the next five years will prove a very great stimulus to agriculture, and all the leading industries of the Dominion, the capabilities and resources of which are now understood and appreciated as they were not when our first great continental line, the C.P.R., was projected.

Exhibition Reform.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

A fairly exhaustive study of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of 1903, a sincere desire for its prosperity, faith in the future of the city, and high hopes for the development of the natural resources of Western Canada—these are the excuses, if excuse be necessary, for the following remarks, leaving to others the discussion of matters which more directly concern the grower of grain or the breeder of stock, subjects which are in abler hands. Nevertheless, let it be put upon record that one of the greatest disappointments of the show was the display of grains, grasses, etc., which were shown along one side of a small building, mostly occupied by musicians and mechanico-musical instruments, with other things singularly out of keeping with the golden produce of the wheat-field of the world. Another section of the exhibition—the horticultural—however pleasing, was of meager proportions, and not what one expects at such a season, the small number of competitors seeming to indicate an indifference which can hardly be accounted for by the existence of a show in the city later on in the season.

It is always easy to praise, and ever a thankless task to criticise; but, for all that, a good, healthy grumble will, now and then, evolve a reformation from the very wrath of the criticised.

It will be a bad day for us all when we are so highly cultured that we cannot enjoy all the fun of the fair:

"A little laughter now and then
Is relished by the wisest men."

"An' what for no'?" as dear old Meg Dods would have said. Listen to this, from Mr. Drummond Black's "Life of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava":

"In his peregrinations round St. Petersburg,

Lord Dufferin had sometimes to submit to the necessity of personal protection, a precautionary infliction from which the members of diverse British Governments, notably those of 1880-85, have not been exempt. An amusing incident was narrated to me apropos of one of these excursions. He had reached a Russian suburban village where a fair was in full swing, with its concomitant delights of 'roundabouts.' Lord Dufferin contemplated the scene of enjoyment with obvious relish till, all of a sudden, he could not stand it any longer, and, to the scandalized horror of his two attendant detectives, he sprang forward onto the back of one of the circumambient wooden steeds, and careered round and round to the inspiring tunes of the organ." One can quite sympathize with the mad impulse which seized the accomplished diplomat and courtier, bringing to the surface the true, boyish, Irish heart. Yes, a good merry-go-round is a capital thing, especially where there are large numbers of children. But if we are to have roundabouts, let us at least have them of the best, with up-to-date machinery, and if we must have music by machinery, for any sake give us the best that can be ground out of a mill. Certainly the merry-go-round, even with its hideous "music," was the least offensive of the so-called attractions of the 1903 show; but the general effect of this strange mixture of wisdom and buffoonery was like a plunge backward to the middle ages, when the learned "doctor" required the services of a "fool" or clown of some kind to attract the attention of the crowd to the learning of his master. The whole thing is so incongruous and out of tune with modern ideas of what an exhibition ought to be, that it is surprising it has gone on so long without palling on the public taste. Probably this is accounted for by the fact that the Winnipeg Industrial, being the only annual carnival of the kind on a large scale within reach, in this land of magnificent distances, it is bound to attract to it large numbers of people who have no choice of a better. The vast crowds who from morning to night flocked to the Glasgow exhibition, for instance, were just as ready to be amused with the ordinary attractions of a fair as the people of the Prairie Province could be, but side-shows of the character exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial would have been fatal to the enterprise. The people came to be enlightened as well as amused, and even in their amusements they expected, and got, something very far above the level of a country fair. The "attractions," in fact, are distinctly below par, unworthy of a city with such a record for progress as Winnipeg has, and utterly beneath the dignity of the men who have devoted themselves to the Industrial, be it said, with so much self-sacrifice, for the general good. Whatever may have been the case ten or twelve years ago, when the fair was only on probation, circumstances are totally different now, and the exhibition has become an institution of vital importance, not only to the city, but to Western Canada, and, appealing as it does to the people from over the border, and indeed from all ends of the earth, it is surely time to weed out what is undesirable, and to make it such an advertisement of our resources and of the inducements to come and help to develop our vast possessions as will not be disregarded, but which will repay a thousandfold all the labor and all the money expended upon it. Until the buffoonery and trickery are banished from the exhibition, the title "industrial" is a misnomer. As for the blood-curdling "attractions" which are so persistently boomed, but which so often end in collapse of one kind or another, the people who engage and encourage such "industries" must judge for themselves how far they are responsible for the inevitable "accidents" which sooner or later overtake the misguided individuals who are foolish enough to risk their necks in such utterly useless efforts. When some poor heart and brain-sick wretch tries to get rest by leaving a weary world in an unorthodox fashion, he is promptly clapped in prison, while a "professor," or other highly endowed "artist," who makes a public show of his efforts to bring his career to an end, we reward with many dollars. It is a lamentable phase of our boasted culture that such looping lunatics and daredevil divers should be considered capable of administering to our pleasure.

The function of such exhibitions, either great or small, is, or ought to be, to present a series of object lessons illustrating the progress made from time to time in the arts and sciences, and in the manufacture of articles of all kinds, and this not merely by showing the finished articles, but by exhibiting and explaining the process or method of production, so as to convey the fullest amount of information to the spectator. The bulk of the exhibits in the Winnipeg exhibition are only attractively-got-up samples of the goods which, as a rule, could be much more conveniently and comfortably seen in the stores and warehouses on Main street and about the city. The main building is a mere pantechnicon, or departmental store, where one may purchase many things with a maximum of discomfort and without the advantages of delivery wagons. The complete exhibition of the production of a single article, or of the different processes through which it passes, from the raw state until it comes into the hands of the consumer, is of much greater interest and of infinitely greater value as a factor in our education than whole stores of finished goods. The only example which approached this standard was that of the preparation and weaving of wool, the actual weaving being done in the presence of the public, while samples of the material at various stages of manufacture were shown. The lively interest shown in this stall testified to its popularity; and, indeed, it is surprising how great is the fascination of moving machinery—of "wheels going round," in fact—with all classes, whether young or old. It was remarked at one of the early "great" exhibitions that the stand where common clay tobacco pipes were being made drew the crowds much better than many of the more-pretentious exhibits. But we want the illustrations to be as complete as possible, and of course such exhibits sometimes require considerable floor-space, as well as power. It is, therefore, necessary to give exhibitors the greatest encouragement in bringing them forward, but, with proper arrangements, the necessary power can be supplied to a number of exhibits at comparatively small cost. As it is obviously impossible for every exhibitor to adopt such a method of advertising, it follows that every succeeding exhibition may illustrate different subjects, thereby ensuring perennial sources of interest and attraction. That the accommodation in the main building for such displays is totally inadequate must be apparent to all.

In the matter of allocating the prize-money, attention has already been directed to the startling contrasts in the amounts offered in the different classes, and especially in the case of horse-racing, as distinguished from horse-breeding; the encouragement given to mere pot-hunters is the most remarkable feature of a great exhibition in the capital of the greatest cereal-growing territory on the face of the earth. If horse-racing is to absorb about one-half of the entire prize-money devoted to the live-stock part of an exhibition in the metropolis of the West, it would be more in keeping with strict truth to drop the designation "Industrial Exhibition" and frankly call it a Race Meeting. It is worth considering how far it would be advisable to abolish money awards and to substitute medals, diplomas, certificates or other permanent records of success, which would probably give greater satisfaction, and would surely be of more lasting value than the comparatively trifling sums of money given in the majority of cases. How many horse-owners would come forward if other than cash prizes were offered? The blue-ribbon of the turf itself would hardly "fetch" them!

It is a fatal mistake to award prizes, especially to young people, otherwise than for distinct merit; and in the art section especially there were some glaring examples of this error. There can be no kindness in making young people put a high value on their own efforts when we know that they are radically bad. When an artist, either professional or amateur, is quite satisfied with his own work his progress is at an end. Probably no work in the world is ever done so well that it could not be improved upon, and this is especially true of the labors of the real artist. While on the subject of art, it may be permitted to plead for a little better treatment for local amateurs regarding the manner of exhibiting their

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work—the professionals can look after themselves. The insufficient accommodation of the main building as an industrial exhibition precludes, in the meantime, the possibility of providing quite suitable hanging space for pictures, but it is too bad that the efforts of (mostly) young people should be displayed in such a crowded and deplorably untidy fashion, while the contributions of the Ontario artists (some of them very pleasing pictures) and dealers' pictures (mostly very bad) should monopolize so much space and receive so much attention. A little care and judgment in hanging, and a simple system of numbering, cataloguing and marking awards would add much to the attractiveness of the pictures, and encourage many a youthful aspirant to perseverance in the most delightful and useful of the fine arts. We have no Canadian "school" as yet, but the time will assuredly come when the influences of scenery and climate, of life and character, will develop into a style which will be distinctly the outcome and characteristic of British America, and it is nothing less than suicidal to curb and depress the efforts of young folks, some of whom, who knows, may some day earn undying fame for themselves and for our already mighty West.

It is surprising to find that the attendance and the receipts begin to show a slight falling off, instead of an increase keeping pace with the addition to the population, the growing wealth of the country, and the spreading fame of the exhibition; or is it matter for wonder to hear visitors declaring that "the show is not so good this year"—the fact being that it is only the sameness beginning to pall upon them? The eternal repetition of stalls filled with goods done up in highly-colored wrappers, hurdy-gurdies grinding out the same everlasting music (?), bawling mountebanks torturing the ears of a long-suffering people, must, sooner or later, fail to draw. It is in vain that we blink facts, and try to delude ourselves into the belief that the show is growing with the times. Agriculture (in its widest sense), the oldest and the greatest of all industries, must ever remain so, and includes or calls for the aid of every other industry or art, and the very existence of Winnipeg depends upon its forward march. See to it then, all whom it may concern, that our annual show is really and truly an exposition of the industries and the arts of Western Canada.

There are many other points upon which the exhibition is distinctly open to criticism. Part of the grounds could, with much advantage, be laid out in an ornamental manner, so as to display the arts of the gardener and the arboriculturist, lessons much needed by the dwellers of both city and country. The sanitary arrangements are sadly wanting in efficiency and completeness, and a small expenditure of money, with some extra attention on the part of those responsible for the public health, would add immensely to the comfort and the safety of visitors. A catalogue of the whole exhibition would be invaluable, could be simply managed, and, with the help of advertisements, could be made to pay.

Winnipeg.

L. S. L.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Proposition.

BY J. M'CAIG, M. A., ALBERTA.

Independent of the general commercial, industrial and national interests involved in the question of the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific line, now formally and explicitly placed before the country in the speech of the Premier before Parliament, the subject is one of intense interest to the Western section of the Dominion.

It must be conceded that even allowing for the exigencies arising from being the leader of a party, under an explicit party system, the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier commends itself to Canadians as a fine exposition of a proposition of enlightened public policy. The freedom from dependence on United States for bonding privileges has not come too soon, and is a well-timed expression of the dignity that is ours as a nation of considerable attainment, and of larger promise and potentiality. The part that has already been played by railways in promoting national unity and interdependence and interknitting of interests has been of great importance. The present undertaking promises to be not less so, but rather more. The line is of a continental character, to a greater extent than the line existing at present, and the building of a second trans-

continental line will open an equally large and productive area with the East, and will introduce an element of competition in the carrying trade that will reduce it to the lowest possible basis of profit, and will free the country from the feeling, right or wrong, that it is being oppressed by a large corporation enjoying a monopoly. It may be, perhaps, maintained with considerable truth, that the new line will not open up a country equal in productivity with the present more southerly line, but on the other hand the higher latitude of the new line will mean a shortening of the route of international traffic, and we expect that the new line will be helped to thrive and survive by its securing a much larger part of the trade of Europe and the Orient than will be enjoyed by the existing line.

The weakness of the Opposition in asserting that either the Hudson's Bay route or the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence is the one destined to become the transcontinental route, is more than evident from the plain necessity of traffic in the former case being limited to four months in the year, and in the latter to about six. These routes mean economy in transportation when they are open, but the necessity and desirability of having at all times a direct route for continuous freight traffic all the year round is not met in the institution of a Hudson's Bay route or the existence of the St. Lawrence system.

The contrast of cost of the C.P.R. and pro-

portion of productive land now under cultivation, compared to the whole productive area adjacent to the present line, together with the new areas opened up by the new line by the ever-increasing influx of immigration, means that the demand for transportation facilities will increase proportionately at a much faster rate than the facilities. The transportation question is not finally solved by the new line, and will be a live subject for years.

Horses.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs of Horses.

(Continued.)

SPASMODIC COLIC.—This is a contraction of portions of the muscular coats of the intestines, usually of the small intestine. In many cases the muscular fibers of the neck of the bladder are involved. The disease is due to improper food, sudden changes of diet, exhaustion from overwork, particularly if associated with long fasting. A drink of cold water may cause colic, especially if the animal be exhausted by a long journey, or several hours' hard work, or be excessively warm. Some horses are particularly predisposed to colicky pains, such as those in which there are con-

cretions of different kinds in the intestines, abscesses in the mesentery, parasites in the intestines, ulcers in the stomach or intestines, cancer or chronic thickening of the intestinal walls; also horses that have congenitally weak digestive powers, or disease of the digestive glands. While simple spasmodic colic is of itself a comparatively unimportant disease, which readily yields to treatment in most cases, at the same time fatal cases have occurred, the horse dying from exhaustion, and a post-mortem revealing no lesions or chronic disease of the digestive tract, the only abnormal conditions being a rigid contraction of small portions of the small intestine. Repeated attacks of colicky pains occurring in a horse without apparent cause indicate some structural change in the digestive organs, in many cases the presence of concretions or tumors in the intestines. If such be present



VILLAGE BOSS, IMP.

Sweepstakes Clydesdale stallion at Killarney Fair. Sired by Prince Pleasing, he by Cedric, by Prince of Wales.

OWNED BY WILLIS & FOWLIE, BOISSEVAIN, MAN.

posed Grand Trunk Pacific is rather startling. However, while the cost of the C.P.R. to the country may show very large in comparison with the estimated cost of the proposed line, it is but just to say that the C.P.R. was a pioneer line that had its traffic to create, while the demand for the new line and the business of it is already in existence, and is a result of the development resulting from the former line, so that it is not surprising there should be considerable difference in the sacrifice the country has to make to secure these lines.

To the West, particularly, the new line will be a boon. Present transportation facilities have proved already wholly inadequate to the needs of the country, and it is claimed that cost has been inordinately high. We cannot wholly agree with all that has been said of the C.P.R. What is more than apparent is that the congestion does not promise to be less in the future than at present, for by the time the new line is complete the demand for transcontinental arteries of trade will be proportionately much greater for the roads in existence than the demand in the carrying capacity of the C.P.R. now. The class of heavy traffic that is the subject of trade between the Provinces, such as wheat, lumber and cattle, will necessitate in the end half a dozen lines of railway across the continent. The smallness of the pro-

posed and are movable, we are justified in assuming that they occasionally, by changing their position, occlude the canal, and thereby check the backward passage of the ingesta or fecal matter, check peristaltic motion, and thereby cause pain. In such cases the violent movements of the animal are likely to dislodge the obstruction, reopen the canal, and, consequently, relieve pain. In cases of this kind it is probable an attack will not so quickly end, and the case does not yield to treatment, after several hours inflammation of the intestines results, which causes death. A post-mortem will reveal the presence of a calculus, or a tumor. The presence of tumors is more frequently found in aged grey horses than in those of dark colors; the tumors being melanotic which occur only in grey or cream-colored animals. In such cases, of course, we can merely suspect the presence of these obstructions, as the attacks may be due to weak digestive powers. In the latter case they may be prevented by tonics and careful feeding, but in the former practically nothing can be done to prevent the attacks, and all that can be done is to treat the cases as they occur. A horse that is predisposed to colic from any cause, is a very undesirable animal, as sooner or later it is probable an attack will prove fatal. Some horses are attacked with colic if allowed water shortly

after a meal; others if given a change of food; others after being fed on certain kinds of food, etc. When such a tendency to attacks is noticed, they can usually be averted by exercising care to not subject the horse to the conditions that cause the disease.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms of spasmodic colic usually appear suddenly, and are very violent and alarming. The horse suddenly expresses pain by pawing, kicking at his abdomen, throwing himself violently down, rolling and struggling, jumping suddenly to his feet; probably repeating these actions, and in other cases shaking himself and becoming quite easy, and commencing to eat as though nothing was wrong. After a short interval, however, the pains recur, sometimes in an aggravated, occasionally in a modified, form. This may occur again and again, the periods of ease and pain being of various duration, until the animal is relieved by treatment or spontaneous cure, or the disease terminates in enteritis and the animal dies. As has been stated, in rare cases death results quickly from exhaustion. At the commencement of the attack there is often noticed the frequent evacuation of feces in small quantities, which may be either hard or soft, and there is often noticed the frequent passage of urine in small quantities. In other cases there is noticed frequent but ineffectual attempts to urinate. This symptom indicates that the neck of the bladder is involved in the contractions, and as a consequence urine cannot escape. This leads the uninitiated to conclude that the horse is suffering from some disease of the urinary organs. I might mention here that this idea is very popular, as every veterinary practitioner knows. The owner concludes that there is an obstruction in the urinary passage, and proceeds to remove it by administering a dose of sweet spirits of nitre; as a matter of fact, he could not easily select a better drug, but it does not act as he supposes. The drug is an excellent antispasmodic, and acts quickly; as soon as the spasm is relieved the animal will urinate, and probably show no further pain. How often do we hear a man telling about his horse being very sick from a stoppage of this nature; he gave him a dose of sweet nitre; the horse urinated, and was all right? The fact being the dose relieved the contraction, the horse became all right, and then urinated. If there be an occlusion of the urinary passage from other causes than that mentioned, the treatment named would be very injurious, because the drug, as well as being antispasmodic, increases the secretion of urine, and will not remove an obstruction; hence, by causing an increased flow of urine into the bladder, and not removing the obstruction, it aggravates the symptoms. During the paroxysms of colic the pulse increases in frequency and volume, the breathing becomes accelerated, sighing or panting, and in some cases profuse perspiration is noticed. During the intervals of ease these functions become normal. The symptoms of spasmodic colic, while usually short, are more violent and alarming than those of the other and more serious intestinal diseases.

TREATMENT.—In many cases a spontaneous cure takes place without treatment in half an hour to an hour, but it is advisable to administer an antispasmodic dose. The following is a favorite colic drench: 1½ ozs. each of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre, and 1 oz. of the fluid extract of belladonna, in a pint of cold water; this being the dose for an ordinary-sized horse. Instead of this we may give 1 to 2 ozs. chloral hydrate, or 2 to 3 drs. of chloroform, in a pint of cold water. The hypodermic injection of 3 to 5 grs. morphia, and ½ gr. atropia, is probably better than either. The horse should be placed in a large, comfortable, well-bedded box stall, and if possible prevented from hurting himself during the spasms. Injections of warm water and a little soap per rectum should be given. If relief be not apparent in an hour, the dose should be repeated, and as we may in such cases suspect a more serious case than ordinary spasmodic colic, or else complications, where practicable a veterinarian should be sent for. If one be not procurable, the owner will repeat the dose hourly, as long as necessary, and treat complications as best he can. If bloating occur, he will treat as for flatulent colic, which will be considered in a future issue. It is good practice to administer a purgative after the acute symptoms are allayed.

The Two-minute Horse.

Lou Dillon, 2:02! Another nail in the coffin of the anti-two-minute idea. Of course it does not follow that because the Dillon mare has beaten the 2:03, she will trot in two minutes, but the manner in which she trotted her mile does show that she may be regarded as almost certain to dethrone Crescens, 2:02. How fast she will trot this year is a matter of conjecture, but almost every good judge who has seen her go her fast miles is of the opinion that she will beat 2:02, and some of them think she will beat 2:01 or better. (Horse World.)

How Road Horses Sell.

The following table, from the records of the Fusig-Tipton Co., American horse salesmen, shows the prices they have received for speed horses during recent years:

100 trotters and pacers realized \$516,210, an average of \$5,162.
 Twelve stallions realized \$120,600, an average of \$10,050.
 Seven geldings (with records) realized \$72,600, an average of \$10,371.
 Six mares (two green) realized \$45,100, an average of \$7,516.
 Six brood mares realized \$21,825, an average of \$3,637.
 Five yearling trotters realized \$21,700, an average of \$4,350.
 Six two-year-olds realized \$21,900, an average of \$3,650.
 Six three-year-olds realized \$36,500, an average of \$6,083.
 Six four-year-olds realized \$27,750, an average of \$4,625.

Stock.

The Best Judging School.

It may be taken for granted that though a young man may read a score of books on the science of equestration, each having illustrations showing how to sit under position of ease and difficulties, he will never be much of a rider till he gets on a horse's back. Hard study and theory given full consideration, one buckjump and off goes the schoolmaster. It is a little different as regards the picking up of the points and conformation of a horse, though a good horseman comes to more rapid conclusions than a man who mostly stands down yet is well up in the anatomy. The horseman is apt at times to dogmatize from his own experiences, but good judgment and horsemanship generally go very well together.

As to the judging of draft horses there is no well-established rule. The chief part of education regarding this is the learned "Professor Price," for the horse that the contractor gives the money for is the one which sensible farmers set themselves to produce. The big town gelding, with good hoofs and pasterns and flat bones, always ready to feed or to pull, is the object-lesson. We must have as many like him as we can get, if we want to hold the ground against the many varieties of heavy motors now being produced, and it is of importance that those who mean to breed such animals should be instructed in this direction.

Of late, both in this country and abroad, it has become common for professors of agricultural colleges to take their students out for an airing, accompanied by skilled experts, or at least recognized judges of live-stock and horses. The animals are generally showyard representatives of some noted herd, flock or stud, and the best of their kind. The merits and demerits of all are expounded in turn, the latter, unfortunately, too mildly if the owner or manager is present. As regards the work horses, there is shown out clearly where one animal is better than another: Why this form of bone is better, and the sweep of hock, and this set of pastern. As the comments are truthful and honestly made, the student will, no doubt, get a thorough idea of what a good one is or ought to be like. His education will then be negatively improved by taking a good look at every bad one he meets. A run round the fairs will not do harm, but, on the other hand, give him confidence, and so when he starts breeding for himself he will be able to avoid a good few pitfalls he might otherwise have stumbled into. Of course, the great school, after all, in breeding or buying is experience.—[L. J. S., in Live-Stock Journal.]

Show Classes of Sheep.

An aged ram is a ram too old for the yearling class, or, in other words, a ram two years of age or over.

A yearling, or shearing ram, is a ram that has not as yet got more than his first pair of incisors, or permanent front teeth, or a ram that is over one year old, but under two.

A ram lamb is a male lamb under a year old, or one that has not as yet got any of its permanent incisors.

The rules of the female classes are governed by exactly the same conditions as are the ram classes.

A pen, unless otherwise stated, consists of three individuals, either males or females.

A pair is, generally, two of one sex.

A flock usually consists of one aged ram, yearling ram, ram lamb, and one or more ewes, and one lamb, but may consist of one ram and two or more ewes.

A "special" means a special class, as offered

outside of the ordinary list of premiums, such as special for best flock, special for best ram, etc.

Sweepstakes or champion means the best animal of a given breed, either male or female, or the best of either sex, as the case may be.

The Head of the Flock.

In buying a pure-bred sire get a good individual with a good pedigree, but never a good pedigree with a poor individual. The man looking for a sire to head a flock that is to produce mutton should not pay much attention to fancy points. He rather wants good mutton form. If the animal has a strong constitution it is not so particular that he have a certain sized ear, or his nose is a certain color, but be sure that the sheep has lots of vigor. The heart-girth should be large, indicating a large chest and lung room; the eye bright and prominent, carriage and step bold and active, a good temperament, wide between the ears, skin of a healthy pink color, and the wool soft and silky. A mutton sheep wants to have a mutton form, wide at the shoulder, the back wide and the width well carried to the tail-head, a well-filled leg of mutton, and the body should be wide and thick on the highest-priced cuts. In buying a sire, do not look for the biggest you can find, nor the smallest, but rather for the medium-sized animal, for he will always beget the most uniformly sized and most satisfactory stock. When you get a good sire do not feed him too much so as to keep him too fat, nor starve him, but keep him in vigorous, healthy condition. It is to be remembered that the meanest kind of a scrub can be made of an animal, no matter how good he is, by starving him; his ribs have been sprung by generations of good feed, and lack of it will let him back to slab sides again. There are times in the year when the flock seems to go back in condition. That is the time that you want a little extra feed. When changing from grass to dry feed, and from dry feed to grass, it is often well to feed a little grain. The breeding flock in winter wants lots of exercise and a variety of feed—clover, straw, and a little grain if they need it. If the ewes are fed right they will feed their lambs right, but if not they will not always care for them.

GEO. MCKERROW.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

This flourishing association held its semi-annual meeting in Portage la Prairie, on Thursday, July 16th, the President, Mr. W. R. Taylor, in the chair. Members present: S. A. Coxe, Brandon; W. A. Dunbar, Winnipeg; W. S. Henderson, Carberry; G. Hilton, Portage la Prairie; W. Leslie, Melita; W. E. Martin, Winnipeg; W. A. Shoults, Gladstone; W. Swenerton, Carberry; W. R. Taylor, Portage la Prairie; F. Torrance, Winnipeg. Visitors present: J. Wilson, Wingham, Ont.; A. Swenerton, Carberry; and F. Z. Woods, Winnipeg.

After the reading of the minutes, a communication from Dr. Rutherford, of Ottawa, was read, urging the members to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, in Ottawa, during the first week in September. The Secretary spoke upon the many advantages of attending meetings of the A.V.M.A., pointing out that this is the first meeting to be held on Canadian soil, and the importance of every Canadian practitioner attending and helping to make it the largest and most successful meeting held yet. Several spoke in the same strain, and many announced their intention of going to Ottawa.

The meeting then adjourned to the infirmary of Dr. Hilton, where a clinic was held. Two cryptorchis were castrated by Dr. Wilson, a right and a left abdominal case. The operation was rapidly and skilfully performed, the operator displaying the dexterity acquired by long practice. A bad case of roaring was presented for operation, but Dr. McGillvray, who had promised to operate, failed to appear, being detained at the Minnedosa Fair judging horses, and as no instruments were available, the operation had to be postponed.

A case of chronic lameness in the front foot, with a history of over a year, was operated upon by Dr. Torrance. A median neurectomy was performed, the animal showing immediate improvement. The next case was abdominal hernia, no history, except that the animal was found at pasture presenting a large, soft swelling near the left flank. Dr. Dunbar operated, making an exploratory puncture, followed by incision, but finding evidence that the hernia was of long standing, the incision was closed without attempting a radical operation.

This closed the clinic, which, as the first held by the association, was considered very successful. Votes of thanks were passed to the operators, and to Drs. Taylor and Hilton, who formed a local committee of arrangements, and to whose efforts much of the success of the meeting was due. The meeting then adjourned.

The exhibitions at Qu'Appelle, Wolsley and Prince Albert, which have all proved very successful, will be reported in a subsequent issue.

John Flew to a farm, letting out, he was accustomed to harsh usage, appears the farmer to pamper his and aimed at is "believed," ment was of any rate, the his animals from another Mr. Hewer v redeeming fe never pamper he almost st when under l for service. his unique n one weighing Bakewell, cattle as wel entirely on s visiting Dish the herd, en well's declar to the superi itary finenes to fatten r under in whi pleasing; all of fatness be straw nor ha larger stock most men in acres, of whi and irrigated average sixty sometimes as tered.

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We were so ing in an A "banks" so l "In no si bacon in th change in ta for bacon an esses. The p preparations distaste for s used to be i heavy, fat h demand for li six to eight 175 pounds. ones that ma the introduct into a neigh and makes t any other in Thrifty and p turn off at s market price, meat, or bac farmer's own and those of tic, as many cal. Both r early maturi for market); somely and w finds that th long, deep b quarters, and shoulders. T the hardest, most growthy dom."

Did Old Breeders Pamper?

John Hower, who brought the Hereford breed to a fame unexampled in his day, by rearing and letting out on hire so many magnificent bulls, was accustomed to give his young stock rather harsh usage. In the history of the breed appears the following: "Mr. John Hower did not pamper his cattle. He kept them on plain fare, and aimed at developing robust constitutions. It is believed, indeed, that his system of management was of a somewhat rough description. At any rate, there were never any complaints as to his animals being delicate." The following is from another source: "As a keeper of stock, Mr. Hower was not a good manager. The only redeeming feature in his management was that he never pampered an animal, but on the other hand, he almost starved some of his grandly-bred bulls when under his care, and before they were of age for service. Many amusing stories are told of his unique method of managing his herd." Yet some of his bulls developed to immense substance, one weighing up to 32½ cwt.

Bakewell, the leading breeder of his day, of cattle as well as sheep, kept the former almost entirely on straw in winter. Arthur Young, on visiting Dishley, admired the high condition of the herd, entirely due, according to Mr. Bakewell's declaration, thoroughly believed by Young, to the superior breed of the animals, their hereditary fineness of bone and correlated disposition to fatten rapidly. He wrote: "The general color in which Mr. Bakewell keeps his cattle is pleasing; all are as fat as bears. If the degree of fatness be considered, and that he buys neither straw nor hay, it must appear that he keeps a larger stock on a given number of acres than most men in England." The farm comprised 440 acres, of which 110 were arable, the rest grass and irrigated meadows; the stock kept on an average sixty horses, 150 cattle, 400 sheep; but sometimes as many as 170 cattle had been wintered.

He was enabled to keep this large collection owing to two features in his management. He had laid down about 200 acres of his grass land into watered meadows, which yielded him three or four times more grass than the crops of the neighboring farms; and nearly the whole of his straw was consumed as food instead of being trodden into dung. In his biographical sketch of the great man, in the Royal Journal, Mr. Houseman wrote as follows: "All lean cattle in winter—from November to the end of March—had had straw as their only food. Young cattle requiring to be kept in a growing state, and cattle in process of fattening, had straw and turnips until the turnips were finished in spring, and afterwards hay as the sole substitute of roots. Neither hay nor straw was bought, yet the cattle always looked well."

Bacon Pigs Wanted.

We were somewhat surprised to see the following in an American paper, since that country "banks" so heavily on her thick fat hogs:

"In no single thing has there been a greater change in the public taste than in that for bacon and other hog products, and with the change in taste has come an increased demand for bacon and hams prepared by improved processes. The displacement of lard in cooking by preparations of cottonseed oil, and the growing distaste for salt pork and the thick fat sides that used to be in favor, have caused the price of heavy, fat hogs to drop, while there is a sharp demand for light hogs of the bacon breeds, from six to eight months old, and weighing 150 to 175 pounds. Fortunately, these pigs are just the ones that make the farmer the most profit, and the introduction of a good boar of bacon type into a neighborhood, confers a greater benefit and makes the neighborhood more money than any other investment of ten times the amount. The result is successive crops of strong, hardy, thrifty and profitable pigs, that are ready to turn off at six or eight months at the highest market price, or to make good, palatable fresh meat, or bacon sides, hams and shoulders for the farmer's own table. The wants of the farmer and those of the bacon curer are not antagonistic, as many suppose, but are in reality identical. Both require a pig of quick growth and early maturity (and by maturity is meant fitness for market); both want pigs that dress handsomely and with little offal. The bacon curer finds that the best pig for use is one with a long, deep body, wide and square in the hind quarters, and comparatively light in the neck and shoulders. The farmer finds that such a pig is the hardiest, most prolific, most vigorous and most growthy of all the forms known to pigdom."

Our Scottish Letter.

In spite of the familiar heading, this letter is not being written in Scotland. It is being put together on board the S. S. Dromedary, sailing between Belfast and Glasgow. The week closing has witnessed the shows of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Dumfries and of the North-east Agricultural Association at Belfast. The capital of Ulster is this week en fete. The King and Queen are in Ireland, and are expected to arrive in Belfast on Monday, 27th inst. The

round excellent in respect of numbers and quality. Two innovations were made in the selection of judges—a journalist acted as one of the judges of Highland cattle, and an American exporter, Mr. Judy, from Williamsport, Indiana, was one of the judges of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. It is not likely the experiment in either case will be repeated.

Regarding the stock, the championship in the Shorthorn class went to Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, Bart., for the home-bred bull, Royal Archer 82127. This is a three-year-old roan, got



SHORTHORN WINNERS AT KILLARNEY FAIR.

Bracelet's Hero = 33591 =, sire Sittlyton Hero 7th, dam Bracelet 8th, out of Imp. Bracelet, first in two-year-old bull class, and male champion of the breed at Killarney Show, Man. The roan heifer, Brookside May 3rd, also a Sittlyton Hero 7th calf, won first in yearling heifer class.

OWNED BY ALEX. STEVENSON, KILLARNEY, MAN.

show, which opened to-day (Friday, 24th July), will be continued over the Monday, and included in the list of appointments for their Majesties. The show-grounds are at Balmoral, perhaps about three miles from the center of the city. They are well laid out, and the driving track round the big ring in front of the grand stand is one of the best in the United Kingdom. In Ireland, the summer and autumn shows are confined to light horses and sheep. The best classes at to-day's show were those for driving horses, and horses from Scotland did extra well. Driving classes are being much cultivated by Scottish farmers. In a ring of three pairs in tandem, this afternoon, all six horses at one time were in the hands of Mr. Alexander Gemmel, Ayr, and are now owned by Scotchmen.

The sheep classes are not remarkable for merit, but the best Border Leicesters and Blackfaces came from Scotland. The grounds cost the society a very large sum of money, but they are freehold, and the debt is being rapidly cleared off. The Department of Agriculture for Ireland recently made a grant of £6,500 (\$32,500) to help to clear the debt. Scotland gets no such assistance. She has to do all her own work of this kind unaided by government money. We do not grudge what Ireland gets, but we think Scotland should not be wholly overlooked.



BERKSHIRE PRIZEWINNERS AT WINNIPEG.

York Lodge Matchless 17th, sire Lord Windsor, sweepstakes Berkshire sow at Winnipeg Fair. York Lodge Coaquor won second in over six months and under one year boar section.

BOTH OWNED BY E. J. PRITCHARD, ROLAND, MAN.

The Highland Society has to-day seen the last of its show for 1903. The site of the event was the farm of Tinwald Downs, about three miles from the town of Dumfries. The site, except for its distance from the station, was an ideal one. The weather, except on Tuesday, the judging day, was abnormally fine. The attendance was very large, and the exhibition of stock, implements and produce quite an average one. Of cattle breeds, Galloways, of course, were best represented, but, in general, the show must be described as all-

weak in numbers, but a particularly nice bull led it. He is named Prairie King 81878, and is owned by Mr. James A. Gordon, of Arabella, Nigg, Ross-shire. The first-prize yearling was bred at Uppermill. His owner is Mr. Duncan Stewart, Millhills, Crieff. The female champion was last year's champion, Mr. George Harrison's magnificent cow, Flora VI., from Gainford Hall, Darlington. She led the oldest class of females, but, unluckily, she is not followed by a living calf. Mr. Deane Willis was second in the class with the Royal winner, White Heather, bred by Mr. J. B. Manson, Killblean, Old Meldrum. The first-prize winners in both two-year-old and yearling heifer classes are owned and were bred by Mr. Robert Taylor, Pitlvie, Carnoustie. They were both got by Bapton Ensign 76079. The two-year-old is a particularly sweet red heifer, perhaps a little high in the leg, meantime.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were numerous enough, but there has sometimes been seen better quality overhead. Both male and female championships went to Mr. T. H. Bambridge, Eshott Hall, Felton, Northumberland, for animals which have hitherto distinguished themselves. The bull was the Royal champion, Maramere 18160, and the cow, Neat Nellie 29426. The former was bred by Mr. Alex. McLaren, Auchnaguie, Ballinbrig, and the latter by Mr. Arch. Whyte, Inverquharity, Kirriemuir. The winners in both two-year-old and yearling classes were bulls bred at Ballindalloch, the former being Mr. Claude Hamilton's Margrave of Ballindalloch 19445, and the latter, the Earl of Roseberry's Elbero 20399. Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, Harviestown, Dollar, owns both first-prize winners in the younger female classes. He is building up a fine herd.

The pick of Galloway cattle in former days were exhibited

by the late Mr. James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, Dalbeattie, and this year his son, Mr. John Cunningham, championed the breed. His representative was the first-prize cow, Lady Harden II, of Durhamhill 14354, an eight-year-old cow bred by Mr. Cunningham, got by the great bull, Campfollower 5042. This cow beat all the males and females in the show. Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, were first with the bull, Excelsior 7702, an exceptionally well-balanced specimen, but not too big. He is three years three

months old, and, as a typical example, takes a little beating. Some of the best of Galloways are being bred by Mr. David Brown, Stepford, Auldfirth, Dumfries. Two new exhibitors won first prizes this year—Mr. C. R. Cargen, Dumfries, and Mr. Walter Montgomerie Neilson, of Queenshill, Ringford, Castle Douglas. The Galloway judging was highly thought of by experts in other breeds, who admired the businesslike work of the Galloway men.

Highland cattle hold a unique place in public favor. They are bred by the nobility, and, indeed, were it not for the enthusiasm with which peers like the Duke of Atholl, the Earl of Southesk, K. T., Lord Malcolm of Pottallock, and wealthy Highland lairds like Mr. T. Valentine Smith, of Ardtornish, support the breed it would not be nearly so worthily represented as it is. The championship at the Highland went to the Earl of Southesk for the two-year-old bull of his own breeding named King Alarie 1712. This bull was first last year also, and is a marvel of wealth and maturity. The Duke of Southesk also bred the first-prize aged bull, Mr. Nimmo's Carrington 1827; the third two-year-old bull, the second and third bull stirks, as well as the second, third and fifth two-year-old heifers. Perhaps it is not generally known that this famous breeder many years ago devoted his attention to Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and had the rare good fortune to be the breeder of the celebrated cow, Erica. His lordship's manager at that time was Mr. James Peter, who is now well known as manager at the noted Shorthorn herd of Lord Fitzhardinge at Berkeley Castle, Gloucester. The Duke of Atholl has one of the oldest folds of Highland cattle in Scotland. They are kept in a sound, natural and healthy condition. The Duke bred and owned the first bull stirks, the third-prize cow and the third and fourth three-year-old heifers at Dumfries. It may not be generally known that the Marquis of Tullibardine, who won so much renown in South Africa, is the eldest son of the Duke of Atholl. The marquis' mother is a sister of Sir Robert D. Moncrieffe, Bart., and another sister is the Countess Dowager of Dudley, the mother of the present popular Viceroy of Ireland. Mr. Valentine Smith is an English gentleman who purchased the Argyle estate of Ardtornish. He has a choice fold of Highland cattle, and year in and year out breeds and exhibits some of the best specimens of the breed. This year, he had the second-prize cow, the first and second three-year-old heifers and the first two-year-old heifer.

Ayrshires are never much in evidence at the Highland. They were in greater numbers this year than usual. The breed championship, as in the case of the Galloways, went to the first-prize cow—in this case, Mr. Alexander Cross' Blood II. 12797, from Knockdon, Mayhole. Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, had first and male championship with his two-year-old bull, Gentleman John of Hillhouse 4934, bred by Mr. Johns Hunter, Foulton, Monkton. The reserve champion was Mr. Andrew Mitchell's first-prize aged bull, Doch-an-doras 4928. Mr. Howie had also first with his yearling bull, Erin-go-Bragh 5346, an unbeaten youngster, and one that for color and shape will please the Canadians.

A gloom was cast over this section by the news, on the morning of the show, of the death of Mr. John Murray, senior, Caston, Ochiltree, easily the oldest man in the ranks of Ayrshire breeders. Mr. Murray was in his 99th year. Had he lived a few months longer he would have entered his 100th year. He was a man of marvellous vitality and to the very last almost retained full command of his faculties. He was a leader among breeders of Ayrshire cattle. His son, Mr. John Murray, junior, was to have been one of the judges at Dumfries, but the death of his father rendered the appointment of a substitute necessary.

Clydesdales made an unusually good appearance at Dumfries, but it is impossible to say much that is very fresh on the subject, because it was a case of Baron's Pride and his stock sweeping almost everything before them. His owners, Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, were almost equally successful, quite a large proportion of the leading winners being or having been owned by them. Both male and female championships went to the produce of Baron's Pride. For the third year in succession, Messrs. Montgomery's colt, Everlasting 11331, won his class, and the male championship as well. Not only so, but the first aged horse, Silver Cup 11184, the first two-year-old colt, Baron's Best, and the first yearling colt, Baron Fergus, were all got by the same horse. Nothing but sons of Baron's Pride competed for the male championship. For the male championship the situation was much the same. The Cawdor Cup went to Mr. Thomas Smith's home-bred mare, Cedric Princess, which won first in the four-year-old class. The reserve was the same owner's first three-year-old mare, Royal Ruby, winner of her own class. The first-prize brood mare was Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's Lady Garnet, the first two-year-old filly, Mr. Smith's Baroness of Bargany, and the first yearling filly, Mr. James Gray's Lady Madge, which won at Stirling and Edinburgh. She was the only first-prize Clydesdale

in the show not got by Baron's Pride. Her sire was her owner's stallion, Balmedie Queen's Guard 10966. The most notable animal in the stallion classes not got by him was Mr. Walter S. Park's second-prize three-year-old stallion, Royal Chattan 11489, a very fine specimen of the Clydesdale breed, got by the Glasgow premium horse, Clan Chattan 10527. The champion gelding of the show was got by Boreland Pride, a son of Baron's Pride, and one of the biggest of his produce. Looking at the female classes, the only notable animal not by Baron's Pride, besides Mr. James Gray's yearling filly, was his brother's (Mr. Henry Gray) second-prize two-year-old filly, Nellie, by Royal Favorite 10630—a horse which promises to be invaluable as a cross for Baron's Pride and other quality mares of the Darnley strain. The prize list of the show credits the produce of Baron's Pride with the first five prizes in the aged class of stallions; first, third and fourth in the three-year-old class; the first three and the fifth prizes in the two-year-old class, the fourth being got by Boreland Pride 10318, already referred to; the first, third, fourth and fifth yearling colts, the second being got by his son, Acme 10485. In the female classes the sweep was even cleaner. The first and fourth brood mares; all the five prizewinners but one in the yeld mare class; all the four prizewinners but one in the class of three-year-old fillies; the first, third and fifth two-year-old fillies; and the second, fourth and fifth yearling fillies.

Quite a number of foreign buyers are going about here just now. Mr. Alexander Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., arrived this week. Mr. Thomas Graham, Claremont, Ont., arrived earlier, and has secured a good selection of superior horses and fillies, including Mr. Peter Crawford's big, dark brown horse, Baron Primrose 10980, bred at Rosehaugh, and got by Maceachran 9792, a horse which as a two-year-old and three-year-old was hardly beaten. Baron's Primrose is an up-standing, well-colored Canadian horse. He was sixth in a strong aged class at this week's H. & A. S. Show, following the Baron's Pride five which led the way. Other buyers for your market have also been on the way, and, generally, the prospects of trade are very good. Many horses have already been hired for the season of 1904, one of the first to be secured being Mr. A. B. Matthews' Labori 10791, a noted winner, and sire of a bonnie two-year-old filly which stood fourth in a marvellously good class at Dumfries.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Great Veterinary Event.

The holding of the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Ottawa, on September 1st to 4th next, is an event of very great importance to the veterinary profession of Canada. It was through an invitation extended by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion, that the meeting was secured, and we trust the profession generally will manifest their appreciation of the honor and advantage by turning out en masse and making the convention an era-making event, both for the veterinarians themselves and the association. We believe that veterinary medicine is entering upon a new day in Canada, and this convention may do much in shaping the character of its future.

The secretarial work of the local committee of arrangements is in the able hands of Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, V.S., Dr. Rutherford being the chairman. Among other special features of the gathering will be a visit to the Pine Grove Stock Farm, Rockland, through the kindness of its owner, Hon. Senator W. C. Edwards, who will deliver an address on the Bang system of dealing with bovine tuberculosis; also an address on that subject by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and another by Dr. Leonard Pearson, of the Live-stock Sanitary Board, of Pennsylvania, giving the results of his experiments in immunizing cattle against tuberculosis, which has been referred to in previous issues of the "Farmer's Advocate." Other subjects of practical importance in relation to veterinary practice and education will be discussed, such as no progressive veterinarian can afford to miss. For instance, meat and milk inspection will be discussed by Dr. M. E. Knowles, of Helena, Mont.; malignant tumors, by D. K. Smith, of Toronto; the use of mallein in dealing with glanders, Dr. Rutherford; experiments with the stomach worm in sheep, by A. S. Wheeler, Biltmore, N.C.; tuberculosis lessons in abattoir inspection, by R. H. Harrison, Milwaukee, Wis., and many other subjects. Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, will be present and deliver an address. At one session a proposition will be presented for the formation of a Mutual Benefit Society for the veterinarians of America.

"Still Chasing a Will o' the Wisp!"

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The person who persisted in chasing the phantom termed in Old Country parlance "will-o'-the-wisp," was considered lacking in sound common sense, and while it would not do to apply such heavy strictures to the leaders among the stock-breeders, their present course borders very closely on that above-described condition.

The recent demand for \$100,000 for the St. Louis fair illustrates the case in point, because the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry have, in their several reports, to all intents and purposes, declared their intention of discouraging further imports of foreign-bred cattle.

A few of the live-stock breeders in Canada may be adherents of the doctrine, "When slapped on one cheek, turn the other also to your assailant." I hope, however, all are not such cravens or toadies.

In the face of such intentions of the States officials, it is pertinent to inquire, "Is it well, for the sake of a few breeders who may desire to exhibit at St. Louis, to deplete the public treasury to the amount stated?" If the St. Louis management want Canadian stock exhibits, let it offer the money as the International at Chicago does! Again, will any person point out the benefits—real, not imaginary—to be derived by the Canadian live-stock interests, commensurate with the amount asked for, to say nothing of the risk of contracting disease, which will be by no means inconsiderable? Some people hold that it is all right to take all that can be got, that the agricultural interests are entitled to more than they get. While that may be true, the position of such is absolutely indefensible, if the money is not to be used advantageously! Do Canadian cattle, sheep, hogs or horses need any such advertising in the country to the South? Any person who has studied the reports of the shows, the sale-rings and the stock "Gossip" columns of the "Farmer's Advocate" knows very well that such expensive advertising (the main excuse for the demand for the money) is no longer needed. The craze to secure trade south of the line, where it is hampered by every restriction possible to impose, is ludicrous—yes, ridiculous—especially when coupled with the scolding administered by an Ontario breeder to Western stockmen at Calgary, because these men showed a tendency to buy their stallions in the States! Could this much-desired hundred thousand be expended to better and more enduring advantage to Canadian agriculture by using it in some other way? Persons studying this question, if free from prejudice or self interest, will answer in the affirmative! This amount of money, if judiciously expended, might well be employed to foster and improve our live-stock trade with Great Britain.

General Manager Leonard, of the Union Stockyards, Chicago, states that Great Britain took over 60 per cent. of the animal products of the United States in 1900, amounting to \$163,821,666 worth; for the same year Canada's total exports of cattle, sheep, pork, bacon and hams amounted in round figures to twenty-four millions of dollars.

Money is needed to encourage exhibits, and thereby improve the quality of farm fed and finished cattle, for carloads of range and stocker cattle (by rangers, I mean feeders, taking the Chicago classification), for other animals and animal food products, at such fairs as Winnipeg, Toronto, and the fat-stock shows, now established and to be established.

Some of the money might be employed to secure the services of an expert to cull out inferior animals from Government auction sales, with benefit to all concerned; some of the money might even be used at such sales to purchase inferior bulls or heifers, have them castrated or spayed, and again auctioned, after such have recovered from the operation depriving them of their power to damage our live-stock trade.

We often hear the statement that it is foreign to the nature of the British (whether Old Country or Canadian born) stockmen to take to spoon-feeding, by being furnished with Government males, etc., yet we find the Government solicited for a donation of thousands of dollars to enable a select coterie to exhibit at a fair in a country whose trading interests are opposed to ours, and which is our strongest competitor in the British market.

It is all buncombe to say that the above illustrates a narrow spirit. The protest is against the too-frequent tendency of our stockmen, after being patted on the back by Uncle Sam, to play into that gentleman's hands, with results always beneficial to the patronizing owner of the star-spangled banner; and while we must admire the acumen and the energy of the men to the south, it is not business to frolic across the line while our States competitor secures the markets. Rather, let us produce better beef, bacon, butter and cheese, raise the standard of all our

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WESTERNER.

Early and Modern Methods of Feeding.

If after reading in current agricultural literature of the production of a champion one turns to an account of the work of improvement of beef breeds carried on by early improvers, he cannot fail to have his attention arrested. Bakewell had a farm of 440 acres, yet upon this acreage he kept sixty horses, one hundred and fifty cattle of all sorts and ages, sometimes as many as one hundred and seventy, and four hundred sheep, and his cattle were described by a writer of that time as "fat as bears," and also wrote: "If the degree of fatness in which he keeps these cattle be considered, and that he buys neither hay nor straw, it must appear that he keeps a larger stock on a given number of acres than most men in England." Another writer says: "His heifers in later years were made to do the draft work previously done by oxen. They lived on straw, and as soon as they were ready for breeding, were put into the team, bringing their first calves when they were well forward in their fourth year. All lean cattle in winter—from November till the end of March—had straw as their only food; young cattle required to be kept in a growing and thriving state, and cattle in process of fattening, straw and turnips, until the turnips were finished in spring, afterwards hay as the sole substitute for roots."

Surely if Bakewell's Longhorns kept "fat as bears" on such scanty food, there must be something wrong with our methods of feeding and breeding to-day. Now most of our beef cattle require hay, ensilage, roots, grain, etc., many of them seldom tasting straw, and in the production of a fat-show champion months of the very best of feeding and care are required. A comparison of the early and modern methods of feeding cattle gives one something to ruminate upon. Nor do we need to go back to Bakewell's time to find examples of highly economical use of fodder. On our ranches to-day it is the wonder of good feeders how cattle can subsist and grow fat in winter weather upon no other feed than the dry prairie grass.

The question now arises, why do the great majority of our cattle require better and more feed to maintain them in a condition of flesh no higher than that maintained in the herds of the early improvers, or of some of the stock upon the ranges? It would appear that we have neglected or destroyed a very valuable trait in our cattle by liberal feeding, unnatural treatment, injudicious selection, or a combination of all. In beginning the work of improvement, early breeders must have selected those animals that showed remarkable fleshing propensities upon very ordinary feed. Their foundation stock must have had the power to convert food of whatever quality or lack of quality into carcass, and to have possessed the power to subsist upon very small allowances, else it would never have been recorded of Bakewell that his stock were "fat as bears," or that he kept so large a stock upon his farm.

If we agree that one of the chief characteristics of the foundation stock of the beef breeds was their ability to make an economical use of feed, for Bates says, speaking of the Duchess family, "I selected this tribe of Shorthorns as superior to all other cattle, not only as small consumers of food, but as great growers and quick grazers," then we must assume that by high feeding and pampering, these characteristics have been largely suppressed. It would be no very difficult task to eliminate this trait from a herd by high feeding, for as soon as the best feeders became so high in flesh as to destroy their usefulness as breeders, the herd would lose the influence of some of its most useful members, and there is not the least doubt that many of the very best cattle have been sent to the shambles for their inability to breed, owing to obesity. Is it not possible that such a course carried on through generations has resulted in "hard feeding" in cattle? Have we not fed too liberally in order to produce show-yard winners, and so indirectly obliterated the power to make the most economical use of food, natural selection acting to retire the most useful, leaving only those that were capable of enduring high feeding without having fecundity impaired?

The question is certainly open to speculation, and is one of the most vexing problems before the breeders of beef cattle. The fact that some of the best breeders refuse to exhibit their cattle where a high condition is required in order to obtain honors, is a significant protest against modern methods that is carrying considerable weight. We cannot get away from the fact that excessive obesity is an unnatural condition, impairing fecundity and constitution, and no breed can survive the rigors of natural selection that is impaired in these two vital functions.



JUDGING AT PORTAGE FAIR.

A strong class of yearling Shorthorn heifers waiting for awards.

Bugs Bidding at Auctions.

By-bidding at auction sales, or "white-bonnetting," as it is called in Scotland, is a vicious practice which should be frowned down wherever it crops up, and the auctioneer who sets himself to stamp it out deserves all possible encouragement.

There are auctioneers in Scotland who have stopped their sales and ordered prominent men out of their marts. They had detected them bidding up their own stock, or having an agent to do so. No man with a spark of honor does a thing of this sort, or traffics with any one who would be likely to act as decoy in such a transaction.

At a Northumberland county court a case was recently decided which shows how the law stands in relation to sharp practices at auction sales. At a certain farm sale, among other lots put up was a horse, which the plaintiff bid for and eventually bought. He, however, having ascertained that the price was run up by someone acting as agent for the seller, brought his action, and, the running up being admitted, the county court judge gave judgment for the amount claimed, holding that the defendant's action amounted to a secret reserve and caused the sale to become fraudulent. In some conditions of sale it is stated that the vendor reserves the right to bid one or more times, either by himself or his agent, in which case the vendor is within his rights; but if nothing be said, no "puffer" can be employed. It is obvious that if people be employed to run up the prices of different lots, it is not an unreserved sale, and is of necessity fraudulent. The difficulty, of course, in most cases, is to discover culprits of this kind, but the law is definite enough upon the subject.

Quarantine Shortened.

An Ottawa despatch says: "An order-in-council has been passed reducing the period of quarantine on cattle imported into Canada from Great Britain and the Channel Islands from ninety to sixty days, counting from the date of shipment. This modification has been made because of the fact that pleuro-pneumonia no

longer exists in the British Isles." Cattle at present undergoing quarantine come under the provisions of this order.

Farm.

Carberry Fair.

The seventh annual summer fair of the Norfolk Agricultural Society No. 1 was held on Wednesday, August 5th. As an agricultural exhibition the fair was a decided success. The district is one of the most prolific in fine horses and pure-bred cattle in Manitoba, as the reports of our Provincial fairs will bear out, Messrs. Graham and Barron's herds of Shorthorns taking a large share of the prizes, both at Winnipeg and Brandon. Both herds were in full force at Carberry, and showed not the least deterioration or fatigue after their competitive campaign through the Province. New blood was introduced by Mr. O. J. Mackinnon, and although his exhibit was not a very extensive one, it was in that respect a creditable number to make a start with, and the quality was highly gratifying. Mr. Mackinnon found himself in about as tight a place as a new beginner could well be in when he drew swords for his first battle against such veterans of many fights as Mr. John Graham and Mr. J. G. Barron. Yet his one-year-old bull carried away the red ticket in his class. He is somewhat lanky, but otherwise of pretty good conformation, and gives promise of great growth. Mr. Mackinnon also showed a bull calf, and a very nice pure-bred Shorthorn cow. He also showed a very fine cow in the grade class.

The other classes represented were one Gallo-way bull, shown by Mr. John Harkness, which won the first prize and diploma; and a few animals in beef and dairy grades, where fairly good types were shown in both classes.

The Carberry district is no less celebrated for



A HARD RING.

Judging Shorthorn herds at Brandon Fair.

its horses than for its cattle, and a number of animals which had brought home ribbons and pasteboard from Winnipeg and Brandon got mixed up with their compeers at Carberry fair. In the Clydesdale class, Dr. Henderson's "Jerviswood" took the premier position. He won the third place at Winnipeg, and was first in a special section of all classes at Brandon. John Fowler's "Rosemont," however, made a close second, and in the opinion of many no incongruity would have been committed had their respective positions been reversed. "Jerviswood" also took away the diploma, and a special for stallion and three of his get. Mr. John Watts was very successful in this class with stock of "Rosemont," winning two specials for stock by that stallion, and a second prize for foals of 1903, Mr. W. B. Langley, Sidney, taking the first ticket with a well-deserving foal. The heavy draft and agricultural sections were represented by fine animals all through. There were seven entries in heavy draft brood mares, and a very fine lot they were. When foals were called the same number came forward in response. The honors were taken for mares by R. I. M. Power and Wm. Shaw, with two free moving, typical agricultural mares; and for foals Mr. Power's foal, out of the same mare, took a well-deserved first; Mr. W. G. Rogers' foal making a very close second. Two fine free-actioned teams took first and second prizes in heavy draft teams. The first team was owned by Mr. Colin Murchison, and the second by Mr. C. H. Stenhouse, Glendale.

The general-purpose class was equally good, and the tickets were pretty well divided over the owners of the animals. The light horses were a fine show, the Thoroughbred class being quite a feature of the show. The first prize for stallions, four years old, was taken away by R. I. M. Power, the second going to Dr. Henderson. Brood mares trophies all went to R. I. M. Power. Roadsters were a strong class, of very high quality and correct type. The prizes were pretty well spread over the competitors.

For best farmers' turnout, there were four candidates of a team in each. They were a fine lot of clean-limbed, free-moving animals. The first prize went to Mr. Thomas Macgregor, who showed a very fine team, well worthy of the position.

Sheep were represented by two animals, a Leicester ram and a grade Shropshire, both owned by Mr. David Wright.

Pigs were rather a weak show in numbers, but were represented by very good animals.

Dairy produce was an excellent show, and the progress made since last year was, in Mr. Tutley's opinion, quite marked. He says the progress in the quality and making up of butter all over the country is highly gratifying, and in the case of Carberry exhibits it was particularly noticeable.

The exhibition of roots and vegetables was very good, showing a wonderful maturity in every section for the period of the season. Grain was a poor show. The quality was not so bad, but it was not cleaned nor separated to anything like a degree for exhibition.

The sports at Carberry fair were of a nature which similar institutions would do well to take note of. The harnessing competition was an item which excited a great amount of interest, and the sports all over were highly in accordance with an agricultural fair. We append the prize-list:

Harnessing competition—1, J. G. Barron, Jr.; 2, R. Watts; 3, Nels Rasmussen.
100-yards footrace (open)—1, George Switzer; 2, W. Barber.

100-yards footrace, boys under 16—1, Alex. May; 2, Hugh Dempsey.

Gents' road race—1, Hugh Boyd, Sr.; 2, Thos. May.

Team walking to wagon—1, James Duff; 2, A. McLaren; 3, John Shillington.

Farmers' run—1, H. Dunton; 2, G. Barrett.

Farmers' trot—1, Frank Howson; 2, Greg. Barrett.

Baseball, North Cypress—1, Carberry; 2, Petrel; 3, Douglas.

Baseball, professional—1, Virden; 2, Portage la Prairie.

The following is a list of the judges, and their duties were well and faithfully performed in every class:

Light horses—T. E. Kelley, Brandon.

Heavy horses—W. Wilson, Brandon.

Cattle—Jas. Bray, Longburn.

Sheep and Pigs—C. H. DesForges, High Bluff.

Poultry—E. Anderson, Brandon.

Dairy Products—E. Tutley, Winnipeg.

Culinary—W. E. Spicer, Carberry.

Plants and Flowers, Fruits and Preserves—Rev. T. C. Court.

Ladies' Work—Mrs. Wilkinson and Miss Hornbrook.

Fine Arts and Educational—Professor Alvin Evans, Brandon.

Grain and Seeds—C. J. Hurt, Carberry.

Garden Vegetables—Jas. Eastman.

(See prize-list in Gossip column.)

Killarney Fair.

The first exhibition of agricultural products held under the auspices of the Southern Manitoba Agriculture and Arts Association was held at Killarney on August 4th, 5th and 6th, and proved a decided success.

The president, directors and all in charge are to be congratulated upon the outcome, notwithstanding a number of complaints regarding the lack of accommodation for live stock. This being the initial year, exhibitors ought not to expect that everything would be in as perfect or yet even approach the high standard found in a few of our best equipped fairs. All the same there is room for improvement, and we understand much will be done along this line before the next fair.

Five buildings have been erected by the fair board management this season on their fifty-acre grounds, two of which are large, namely, the main hall and horse stable, the latter being quite high enough to permit of a good loft, which, if made, could be used to advantage for sleeping quarters for the stockmen, or the storage of feed. The other buildings are a cattle shed, a pig shed and another small horse stable. A grand-stand (uncovered) has been built, also a platform in front for amusements of various kinds, and a considerable portion of tight-board fencing, all of which required lumber, and the management state that they have been seriously handicapped owing to their building material being delayed beyond all reason while en route by rail.

With all these buildings, however, insufficient accommodation was provided for the large exhibits of live stock, which totalled between 400 and 500, 170 of that number being horses, 150 cattle, and the balance sheep and swine. Quite a number of cattle had to be tied outdoors, and the unexpected number of swine entries forced the building of temporary pens at the last moment, and, as would be expected, these were of an inferior make. Still, over and above it all, the fair was a great success.

The weak points of this year have played their part, and the promoters are determined when the second annual fair becomes a living reality that the accommodation will give satisfaction. Brandon will have to be on the alert, else her southern competitor will surpass the worthy effort which the beautiful "wheat" city yearly displays. The weather this year was antagonistic to the best interest of the fair. In the early morn of the opening day the rain dropped in torrents, partially flooding some of the buildings, and saturating the new half-mile track, which was just ready to be tested. By noon the next day things had dried up very nicely, and a large crowd assembled, when again down poured the rain. Still, as it did not last long, the crowd got a chance to look around, and in the evening a grand parade of live stock made a very attractive feature. The third day was ideal, and some 10,000 people viewed the second stock parade and other attractions as many as possibly could using the grand stand.

Most of the live-stock judging was done on the opening day of the fair. The large crowd of sight-seers could by no possible means be housed in the beautiful little town by the lake, even when halls of all kinds were fitted up temporarily with cots for the occasion, but even this state of affairs had been anticipated, and 100 tents were procured from the Dominion Immigration Department, Winnipeg, which were at the disposal of the visitors at a nominal charge. Thus sleeping room for from 1,200 to 1,500 extra was provided. Provision had also been made for helping the hotels feed the visitors, and Miss Martin, well-known as one of Winnipeg's caterers, had a large tent on the grounds, where meals could be purchased, and the ladies of the town used a large implement hall for the same necessary purpose.

The midway was rather conspicuous for a good healthy agricultural fair, and a number of undesirable money-grabbers gulled many an unwary youth with their gambling devices. This latter part should be done away with entirely, and the former culled out considerably.

The class of stock exhibited was of a high standard, in some cases the rings shown being stronger than the corresponding ones at the Winnipeg Industrial of this year. A great many pure-bred stock men reside within reasonable distance, and in addition to these exhibitors, many from a distance came by rail, believing that the fair would be one of the leading ones of Western Canada, and none of these enterprising men went away disappointed.

HORSES.

The showing of the equine class was indeed a strong pillar of this fair, the drafters doing their full part in their various rings, for they were out by no means in numbers only, quality and conformation typical of the various breeds represented being quite noticeable to any one fitly blessed with but a fraction of a horseman's eye.

CLYDESDALES made by far the strongest showing, aged stallions, brood mares and suckers making three exceptionally strong classes. Stallions four years or over brought out a ring of six, most of them horses of extra merit and good Clyde character. First was awarded to Village Boss, imported by Bawden & McDonell, Exeter, Ont., and sired by Prince Pleasing, he by Cedric, by Prince of Wales. Later this smoothly-turned bay also captured the sweepstake rosette ribbon. He is owned by Willis & Fowlie, Boissevain, and is a grand horse, possessed of true Clyde character, first-class bone, and fetlocks hard to equal. Following him closely came J. G. Washington's (of Ninga) flashy Prince Bonniebridge, sire the World's Fair winner Prince Patrick, and out of Marjory McGregor, by McGregor. This attractive stallion is like the former one, the type that a true Scotch horseman thoroughly admires. He is leaving good stock, and his action, feet, limbs and all are hard to beat. A little more size would in no way injure him, yet he has the quality and fair size, so it can truly be said, "Would there were more like either one of these two." Eastfield Prince, owned by Peter Robertson, Killarney, and sired by Eastfield Laddie, a strong, upstanding, good mover, clean of limb, was awarded third. Hotspur, sire McGregor, owned by J. C. McLeod, Ninga, is a nice mover, of good Clyde type, yet he and Gay Knight, a Chicago winner, sire Knight of Cowal, by Darnley's Last, found no place in this strong ring. Right at Last, a heavy-boned, strongly made horse, owned by W. J. Gosnell, Pilot Mound, completed this strong ring. In three-year-olds there were but two entries, both Winnipeg contestants, and the placing here was reversed, P. Robertson's Craig Stamp (imp.), sire Up-to-Time, dam Mayflower, winner of second this year at Winnipeg, was awarded first. He is slightly the truest mover, and was considered by the judge, W. Swenerton, V.S., Carberry, a trifle the stronger horse, so that Exeter Champion, winner of first at Winnipeg, imported by Bawden & McDonell, and now owned by Willis & Fowlie, was placed second. As is usual in such cases, each horse had a number of the onlooking horsemen as champions, for both are horses of true draft type and good Clyde character. The Killarney horse being, perhaps, a shade better in the pasterns, doubtless gave him the highest position, although in many other points the Boissevain Clyde was slightly superior. Pay the Rent (imp.), owned by W. J. Gosnell, was the only two-year-old shown. He is a tall, undeveloped colt, that will likely fill out and make a big one. Wm. Maxwell, of Moropano, had the only yearling, a well-developed, likely-looking colt. In the three-year-old filly section there was only one entry, J. G. Washington's Princess Zenetta, a dark brown mare, sired by MacTier, dam Princess Sonia. This filly, although alone in her class, is one of the type that can stand a lot of beating; later she was awarded the diploma in open class for mare any age. She is very smoothly turned, with splendid bone, and action hard to surpass. Best Clyde stallion and three of his get (get registered or unregistered), brought out two family groups, J. G. Washington's Prince Bonniebridge and get winning first, and P. Robertson's Eastfield Prince and progeny following. P. Robertson's specials for the two best foals sired by "Eastfield Prince" were awarded, first to M. Cummings, Moropano; second to Fred Foster. Best two foals, 1903, sired by "McClinker Yet," went first to Alex. Rankin, second to J. M. Rankin, both of Killarney; these specials were awarded by Wm. Davison. J. G. Washington also offered two specials for foals of 1903, sired by Prince Bonniebridge; these were won by Fred Pascoe and J. Edwards, both of Ninga.

PERCHERONS.—This class of drafters were out in stronger numbers than even at the Winnipeg Industrial. Stallions four years and over made a strong ring, one which gave the judge considerable studying, for the four competing horses, although varying considerably in conformation, were each individually possessed of a good deal of merit. There was, perhaps, no real outstanding winner in the bunch, yet the Boissevain black, owned by Dr. Little, was the general favorite, and a stylish, good-actioned, springy fellow he is; later the sweepstake diploma also was awarded him. Two greys from the same town took second and third. They are owned by T. Nicol and R. G. Willis respectively. Here there was room for difference of opinion, as in many points the horse placed third had the advantage. Factor, a well-got-up black, owned by W. E. Waby, Holmfild, and winner of second at Winnipeg, came into the ring a trifle lame, which may have accounted for him being unplaced. D. Hysop & Son, Killarney, won all the balance of Percheron prizes. Their brood mare Juline, bred at the well-known Oak Lawn Farm, Illinois, and sired by Mounet, won in brood mare section, and also along with two of her progeny won the family prize; her sucking colt winning the special for Manitoba-bred stallion, and also foal of 1903, and her yearling filly first in that section. The Hysop Percherons are a fine lot, being truly worthy of every prize received, although there was no competition.

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strong competition in brood mare and foal sections; in the others there were only single entries. Thos. Daly, Killarney, showed a very good team in harness, and Ed. Brown, of the same place, a nice, useful yearling filly. Ten foals competed, and a really fine showing they made. M. Cummings got first, with a clean-limbed, growthy black, sired by Eastfield Prince, closely followed by J. G. Washington's entry, a chip of Prince Bonniebridge, and third going to F. N. Pascoe's strong, tidy sucker. J. G. Washington's Bella, sire Larkspur, a good, useful type of mare, led in brood mare with foal section, followed by the entries of F. N. Pascoe and John Edwards, both of Ninga. The brood mares were a strong lot, seven in number. The diploma for mare any age, and two of her progeny, went to Ed. Brown.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—In this class there was good competition, although, as usual, quite a number were of agricultural type, and this was most noticeable in the yearling section, when the judge leaned considerably towards the heavier make, and even Clyde character, awarding first to a very fine filly of the type mentioned, owned by Geo. Parsons, Killarney; second going to one of similar conformation, travelling wide in front, yet with good, springy action, owned by A. Waddy, Cartwright; B. Smallman, of Holmfild, winning third. A very nice, upstanding colt, of good general-purpose type, owned by D. Hysop & Son, was left unplaced. Hysop's team of Percherons were the only entry in that section, and a fine general-purpose team they are, quite capable of holding their own in good company. Two-year-olds were a fine lot, although but three in numbers, first going to a smoothly-turned, clean-limbed filly, owned by G. W. Jackson, Holmfild; second to J. McKinnon's filly of like make; and third to a fine gelding owned by A. Glenn, of Boissevain. Thirteen foals now faced the judge, a fine, growthy lot, strong in quality, first and third going to J. M. Rankin, Lyonshall, and second to J. J. Rankin, of the same place. Brood mare, with foal by side, was the last call in this class, and was freely responded to, J. J. Rankin, M. Cummings and Thos. Hawthorn, Fairhall, winning in order named.

The judge, W. Swenerton, V.S., Carberry, performed his task, which was no light one, in a way that certainly was satisfactory to the majority, although, as usual, a few decisions might have been changed.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—With stallions, four years and over, Jos. Cobbe, Baldur, got first and the rosette ribbon; H. E. Waby winning first and diploma with his two-year-old filly. She is a very choice young mare, having won first in her class at Winnipeg this year. Second went to John Burns, Dunrea; and third to John McKinnon. Geo. Campbell, Killarney, won the diploma for best Manitoba-bred mare, also first with single driver, second going to Geo. W. Jackson, and third to Wm. Hodgins, Killarney.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Two very good stallions were the only specimens on the grounds, first going to Ed. Green, Boissevain; second to F. H. Lowe, Ninette.

STANDARD-BREDS.—In this class there was no competition, Geo. Crawford winning first with his aged stallion, A. J. Minoprio, Killarney, taking first in the three-year-old section, and J. M. Baldwin, Killarney, winning with his mare and foal.

ROADSTERS AND PONIES.—The showing was light, with very fair quality. With two-year-olds W. J. Cowan got first. J. H. Noble and N. Clarke won in order mentioned with foals; J. W. Smaill and Jos. Hammell with pair roadsters in harness; J. H. Daly and W. J. Cowan with single drivers. Single pony in harness, Goldie Smaill; saddle pony, Thos. Hall; all of Killarney. S. J. Thompson, P.V.S., Winnipeg, judged the light horses in a very satisfactory manner.

CATTLE.

In numbers and quality this portion of the fair was strong, and a very keen interest was manifested by the onlookers as the various rings of the bovine family came under the searching eye of Jas. Yule, East Selkirk, Man., as he placed the ribbons. As a cattle judge he is well and favorably known, and his recent trip to Killarney has in no way weakened his reputation.

SHORTHORNS.—Aged bulls were the first called, and two of very different type competed, first honors being given to Argosy (imp.) [78247], owned by J. G. Washington. This large red bull has a splendid Shorthorn head and abundance of masculinity, is strong in girth and well fleshed on top, but not equally strong in the hind quarters. Earl of Plainview 36412, sire Lyndhurst 4th, is a straight, smooth, compact bull, owned by Wm. Maxwell, Moropano. This roan has good straight lines, lots of constitution, and has well-filled, fairly-long hind quarters, but is somewhat plainer in the head and not naturally so well fleshed on the back as Argosy, and owing to that was placed second. In the two-year-old bull section was found the sweepstakes winner, Bracelet's Hero =38591=, sire Sittyton Hero 7th, dam



THE STOCKMAN'S PRIDE.

Some of the animals in the stock parade bunched in front of the grand stand at Killarney Fair, Man.

Bracelet 8th, out of (imp.) Bracelet. This young animal is a splendid handler of true Scotch type, level and smooth, with straight lines, abundance of quality and good masculine character; he is owned by Alex. Stevenson, Killarney. Caithness Yet, winner of first this year at Winnipeg, and owned by W. E. Paull, was turned to second place. He is considerably larger, and a fine, strong, well-developed bull, a trifle more upstanding, and with scarce the quality of his more successful rival.

Yearlings made a strong ring of five, first going to Prairie Judge, owned by A. E. & F. R. Foster, Killarney. This thick, meaty youngster, bred by Stewart Foster, was sired by Greenway's favorably-known stock and show bull, Judge, and out of a Butterfly cow. Stewart Foster's Paragon, sire Hespeler Hero, a growthy, level, straight-lined roan, got second, closely following the winner. Third place went to D. Hysop & Son's Scottish Laddie, bred by Mr. Jas. Douglas, Caledonia, and sired by Christopher (imp.); fourth to G. W. Jackson, Holmfild.

Hysop's Lord Abbotsburn, sire Royal Hope, dam Lady Abbotsburn 3rd, of the famed Abbotsburn family, led in senior calf section. He is a grand calf, very thick and deep, with straight lines and handles well. Second place was well filled by Campbell's choice sire, Sir Colin Campbell (imp.). He also is a shapely, smooth, good handler. Scottish Lad, a growthy calf of good parts, owned by Jas. Chapman, Lyonshall, won third, followed by J. G. Washington's very young Cumberland calf. The last named exhibitor showed the only calendar-year calf, a very good one, sired by Bracelet's Hero.

Cows made a strong section, seven facing the judge; first, third and fourth going to three thickly-made, smooth matrons belonging to J. G. Washington, and sired by Royal Hope; Lady of Argyle, owned by Wm. Maxwell, taking second. She is a fine, blocky cow. Hysop's Ruby Abbotsburn, an exceptionally fine two-year-old, was the only entry. Yearlings came out strong, A. Stevenson leading with a well-fitted Sittyton Hero 7th heifer, Hysop's Primrose 2nd, by Royal Hope, being next in order, followed by J. G. Washington and Wm. Mahon, Roseberry. The heifer calves made one of the strongest rings at the fair, and Wm. Mahon has reason to be proud of owning the first and second winners in that section, his Cleora Clementine and Myrtle Rosebud, both Sir Colin's calves—and right thick, meaty ones they are—richly deserve being spoken of as the kind worthy of admiration. Mr. Mahon had various opportunities during the fair of selling them well, but preferred to hold them. J. G. Washington got third with a very good calf by Cumberland, followed by A. Stevenson's. J. G. Washington showed the only heifer

calf of calendar year, a real sweet, growthy young thing by Cumberland, out of Violet 2nd, by Royal Sailor (imp.). The same exhibitor got first prize for herd of bull and four females with Argosy (imp.), first-prize aged bull, first, third and fourth prize cows and first-prize yearling heifer. Wm. Mahon got second for herd, with Campbell's Choice, second-prize bull calf, his first- and second-prize choice heifer calves, a yearling heifer and cow. With cow and two of her progeny, Washington had the only entry.

HEREFORDS.—John Wallace, of Cartwright, was the only exhibitor. He had the same choice herd which won so many prizes at Winnipeg. For a detailed description, look up our Industrial report in August 5th issue.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Three black polls of this breed, owned by Geo. McCulloch, of Killarney, were the only representatives on the ground. They made a good showing for their numbers, and won five first prizes among them.

FAT AND GRADE CATTLE.—There were very few fat cattle shown, W. E. Paull and D. Hysop & Son dividing the prizes between them.

In grade cows, J. A. Edwards, Ninga, showed a fine pair, winning first and second, Stewart Foster doing likewise with a growthy pair of yearling heifers, and Edward and W. E. Paull winning in order named with calves.

JERSEYS.—Thos. H. Conner, Boissevain, got first with aged bull, also with bull calf, and second with cow; Wm. Speer, of the same town, winning first honors with cow, heifer two years, and heifer calf. W. J. Elliott, of Killarney, had the only yearling heifer shown.

W. M. Smith, of Scotland, Ont., with a nice bunch of Ayrshires, captured all the prizes for which he had entries.

The only pure-bred Holstein shown was a cow owned by N. Black, Killarney, a good, typical one of the breed.

With dairy grade cows, Rev. M. P. Floyd, Killarney, got first, and John Kilpatrick second.

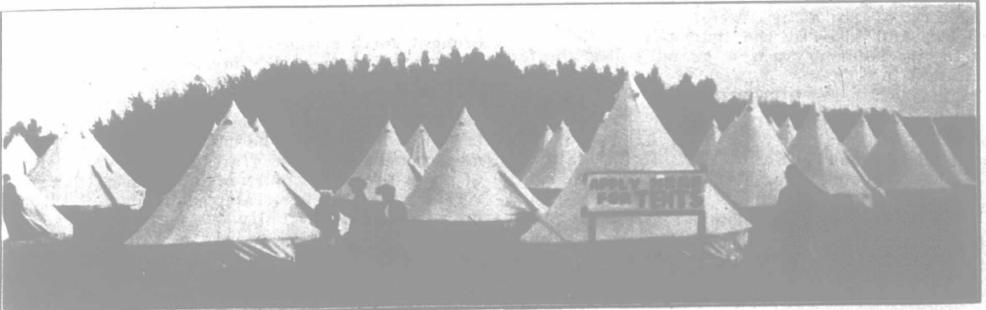
SHEEP.

This class of farm stock were out in fairly strong numbers for a Manitoba show, and very well fitted. Quite a variety of breeds were represented, but not very much competition. Jas. Graham, Roseberry, Man., acted as judge.

With Shropshires, J. J. Moir, Glendinning, Man., had a very nice bunch and won all prizes awarded, except in aged ram and shearling ewe sections. There were no aged rams of that breed on the grounds, and W. L. Trann, Crystal City, won first and second with a fine pair of shearling ewes.

J. H. Jull, Burford, Ont., had it all his own way with Oxfords. His exhibit was a good one, well worthy competition.

Sheep, any other variety, brought in com-



KILLARNEY'S ENTERPRISE.

Sleeping accommodation ensured during fair time.

petition Southdowns, owned by W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., and Cotswolds, belonging to Elgin Park, Burgessville, Ont. All the first and most of the seconds went to the shortwools, Park winning two seconds and several thirds.

Fat sheep were exhibited by Smith and Moir, Smith, with his Southdowns, winning first in pair of aged ewes, the Shropshires following. With shearing ewes and lambs there was no competition, Smith winning the former and Moir the latter.

The sweepstakes for best pen, any breed, was now called and hotly contested, Jull's Oxford Downs leading, followed by Moir's Shropshires and Smith's Southdowns.

SWINE.

Good quality and large numbers made this feature of the live stock department of the fair a strong one. The judge, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, had no light duty to perform, yet he was equal to the occasion.

Geo. Gregory, Lyonshall, had the only Berkshire on the grounds, a year-old boar.

Yorkshires made a strong class, many of them very smooth and of that lengthy type so much in favor to-day. In aged boars, Thos. Johnston took first and diploma, Alf. Jordan winning second. No third prize was offered for swine. Geo. W. Jackson won first with a good, useful yearling boar, and Jas. Stancombe, Cartwright, first with boar under one year. Thos. Johnson got first for aged brood sow, and W. M. Smith second for yearling sow. Jas. Stancombe, with two very fine young sows, got first in under one year section, and the same placing with calendar-year sow, W. M. Smith receiving second money for the older of the two sections.

Tamworths.—W. L. Trann was the largest exhibitor in this class, and carried away three firsts and seven seconds. W. M. Smith followed with two firsts and one second. Thos. Johnson had two firsts, one of them for sow and litter. I. H. Noble and Ed. Brown, both of Killarney, got one first each.

Swine any other breed made a splendid showing. Trann, with his well-known Poland-Chinas, had strong competition from the Ontario herd owned by W. M. Smith and composed of Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine. The Manitoba herd, although not as strong numerically, carried off five firsts and only one second, and also, in addition, the diploma for best boar any age. Four firsts and eight seconds was the portion allotted to the Ontario herd.

POULTRY.

The exhibit, although comparatively small, was of very good material, confined almost exclusively to the utility breeds. In Plymouth Rocks, all the prizes went to Killarney men, Geo. McCulloch and A. McKnight dividing the first honors equally, with R. Arscott following. Wyandottes, Minorcas and Cochins were shown exclusively by Ed. Brown, Boissevain, who had a fine lot of birds at the fair. W. M. Smith was the only exhibitor of Hamburgs and geese. He also had a pair of ducks that won first in their class. Pekin ducks were shown by F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette. Thos. Hall was the only other exhibitor of ducks. H. A. C. Chadwick judged the poultry.

GRAINS AND GRASSES.

A very good collection of this important branch of agriculture was on hand at Killarney Fair. S. A. Bedford, Supt. of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, acted as judge, and for the work assigned it would be hard to find a more capable man. R. H. Ramsay, Killarney, got first for Red Fyfe, and A. E. Foster, of the same town, second. White Fyfe—First, A. Glenn, Boissevain. Six-rowed barley—First, Ed. Brown; second, W. E. Paull. Two-rowed barley—First, John Rigby, Killarney. White oats (American Banner)—First, B. Smallman, Holmfeld; second, A. Glenn. Spelt—First, Geo. S. Walker; second, J. H. Noble, both of Killarney. Flax seed—First, J. H. Noble; second, Geo. McCulloch. Timothy seed—First, W. M. Smith; second, Geo. S. Walker. Brome grass seed—First, John Rigby.

Vegetables made a splendid showing, giving evidence of thorough soil cultivation, in addition to the natural adaptability of the land.

The hall exhibits reflected great credit to the producers of so many useful and ornamental articles, and also to the management for their efforts in securing such a grand collection for their first fair.

BUTTER.

Creamery, thirty pounds or over—First, Louise de Tellen, Crystal City. Farm dairy, not less than thirty pounds—First, Mrs. J. M. Baldwin, Killarney; second, Mrs. F. Finkbeiner, Killarney; third, Jas. Stancombe. Basket one-pound prints—First, Jas. Stancombe; second, John Hannah, Killarney; third, F. Finkbeiner. Rolls, not less than five pounds—First, Jas. Stancombe; second, Mrs. J. M. Baldwin; third, Mrs. W. J. Schnarr. Sweepstakes—Mrs. J. M. Baldwin. Best-scoring butter from De Laval separator—F. Finkbeiner. The butter exhibit was a credit to the show, and also to the exhibitors. C. C. McDonald, Winnipeg, acted as judge.

Grain Growers' Convention.

During the week of the Killarney fair the Grain-growers' of Manitoba decided to meet to discuss transportation questions, and the Killarney branch association was asked to outline a programme for the consideration of the delegates in attendance; consequently, they arranged that Mr. H. C. Henders, Elm Creek, would be the first speaker, and that the purport of his recent trip to Ottawa as one of the four delegates sent to interview the Dominion Government relating to changes in the present grain law would be the subject of his address.

The first meeting, which, by the way, was not large, was arranged for 9.30 a.m. August 5th, and shortly after that hour a telegram was received from Mr. Henders, stating that owing to an accident it would be impossible for him to attend, so the chairman of the meeting, Mr. John Hannah, president of the Killarney branch, called upon Mr. Jas. Scallion, of Virden, Provincial President of the organization, to address the meeting. Mr. Scallion began his remarks by showing that the farmer was seriously handicapped through lack of organization, party politics often proving a stumbling block when unity for some common good was required. The grain-growers' organization should include stockmen and all other farmers. This would give greater strength and make it possible for the tillers of the soil to rule the Province, no matter which party was in power. As examples he quoted the Ontario Railroad Drainage Bill, which was passed some time ago; and also the Ontario Railroad Compensation Bill, which provides that redress be granted the farmers for animals killed by trains, both of which measures became law only through the strenuous efforts brought to bear upon those in power by a united body of farmers.

Largely through the agitation and stick-to-it-iveness of the "grain-growers," Mr. Cassils and the C.P.R. officials, he continued, have become almost a unit with us, so that present appearances indicate that the grain act as outlined will become law.

Lumber combines and excessive railway charges keep hunting and fleecing the farmer all the time; in fact, he said, there is no close season for the farmer.

At present Manitoba has forty local G.-G.'s organizations, several of these with a membership exceeding 100, and Mr. Scallion stated that an organizer was required who would devote his full time to the interests of the farmer. This fellow worker could easily be paid provided the farmers looked to their own interests by becoming members of the nearest local society and paying an annual fee of \$1.00.

Referring to the G. T. Pacific Railway, the speaker's belief is that a Government owned and operated road is required ere the transportation problem of the West will be solved; in fact, he concluded that not till our products are carried at the lowest possible cost in the quickest time will this be solved, and a road built and owned by the people would be a long step in that direction. Just before taking his seat he paid a nice tribute to the Manitoba agricultural press for their help in these matters.

In the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that false crop reports are an injury to our country. Exaggerated reports are injurious to the farmer inasmuch as they tend to lower prices and increase wages.

Mr. Wm. Ryan, of Ninga, pointed out the poor condition of most loading platforms. Some that he personally knew of were condemned by the commissioner months ago, yet no steps had been taken to have them ready for the shipping season. A motion was made and carried, that wherever any grievance of this kind occurred the secretary of the nearest local grain-growers' association should notify the Provincial Secretary, and he would at once write the Commissioner.

On Thursday at the same hour another meeting was held, with a considerably larger attendance.

The "Grain Act, its relations to the grain trade, and how can farmers derive the most benefit from it?" was the first subject under consideration. Mr. W. A. Robinson, of Elva, the speaker chosen for that subject, gave a very forceful address. He brought forth strong argument showing that the organized forces of the farmer were in the first place required to suggest improvements, then to see that these were embodied in any amendments passed by the Government, and lastly, that when laws are made, they be enforced. To derive the most benefit from the grain act, the united forces of grain producers must zealously see that their rights are not being trampled upon, and this can only be secured by unity.

The next speaker was the Provincial Secretary, Mr. R. McKee, and his subject, "Our Organization." He opened his remarks by saying that farmers should have some society or organization resembling a labor union, with, perhaps, different functions, but with the purpose of furthering the interests of the farmer. It is possible, he said, that words may be resorted to

the Grain Act, which will likely soon become law, that may nullify the usefulness of that law, and we as farmers have to meet such things, and to meet them successfully organization is necessary. Farmers are usually extremely busy, and often feel that they have not time to attend these meetings; every moment from the farm work seems lost, yet such is not so, and it is often only by working for the common weal of all that individual interests are best furthered. Sympathy, backed by practical help, in the form of \$1.00 from some thirty-five thousand Manitoba grain-growers, would be a mighty power, capable of benefiting each individual far in excess of the trifling outlay. The central executive, he said, was very anxious to know how to get that number banded together in one united body.

Mr. Jas. Scallion was now called to speak on "Transportation." In past years, he began, the farmer has been the pack-mule of the exploiters, and it is time he lightened his load. Railways for the people; and owned by the people, would help this, for in many cases at present the "pack-mule" is paying two-thirds more freight rates than would be required were railways owned and worked by the Government as the representative of the people. The postal service has been very nicely operated by the Government; why not the railways? Railroads, he continued, are over-capitalized. Bank stock is entirely different from railroad stock. Why should such be? He showed that at the present low rates were of national importance, owing to the fact that Russia, one of our greatest wheat competitors, was straining every nerve to get the best markets, the Government aiding her farmers very considerably by reducing the hauling rates. Next he quoted figures showing how much cheaper the Intercolonial, representing a Government line, was hauling freight than the Western division of the C.P.R. To give one example on a ten-mile haul, first-class freight by the Intercolonial cost nine cents per cwt., while on the Western division of the C.P.R. for a like distance the same class of freight cost twenty-five cents per cwt.

The G. T. Pacific again came up for discussion, and although Mr. Scallion considered that the Government has safeguarded the country's interests in this deal, in excess of anything of that nature in the past, yet he believes that at the present time greater things should be expected, so he moved a strong resolution, to be forwarded to the House at Ottawa, representing the pulse of this Grain-growers' meeting. Mr. Robertson, of Elva, seconded it, and the secretary of the Killarney branch society, Mr. W. J. Schnarr, was requested to forward copies to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Borden, Clifford Sifton, the various members of the Manitoba and N.-W. T. Governments, the agricultural press, and leading Winnipeg papers.

The question regarding the injury our farmers are receiving through our wheat being sold on the European markets on a different grade basis from that for which the farmer receives payment was now discussed. This is a point of national importance, for the whole country suffers to a certain extent. Fuller information on this point is to be gathered, and then the body as a unit will act.

Regarding lumber grievances, the Grain-growers are gathering evidence, and it was moved and seconded that this body deal with the matter as fully as possible.

After passing a vote of thanks to the various speakers the meeting adjourned.

Fall Fair Features.

The exhibition in West Oxford, which will be held at Fryeburgh, Me., will have some of the following interesting educational features:

The entire equipment for a model kitchen and dining-room has been furnished free of cost by enterprising local merchants. Another interesting feature will be the model sick-room, with all necessary equipments and necessary articles for the family medicine chest. Prizes are offered for best exhibits of flowers, insects, etc., by children, and Secretary McKee intends to offer a handsome photograph to the school children who drive to the grounds in the most nicely gotten-up van or wagon. The children will be required to sing in front of the grand-stand, and all taking part will be admitted to the grounds free.

At a convention of 1,200 farmers in East Tennessee recently, great enthusiasm was aroused over the subject of better rural schools and better roads. What is called the Brownlow Bill was unanimously endorsed. The measure was especially commended as a means of improvement of rural schools. One of the principal reforms throughout the country districts consists in the consolidation of the rural schools so as to do away with the greater number of small, unsatisfactory schools and replace them with centrally-located schools of greater efficiency and affording increased educational advantages to the rural children. One of the drawbacks to the adoption of this system is the lack of better roads.

The ann products Agriculture on the Ag 4th. Owning night and that it oth a goodly v very credit of live sto there being class for h Clydesdales Ferndale S character, of the sam tural and number of ity, as a r acter. Th lot—an evi are making There w Geo. Allison Shortthorns came over added very In hogs, Berkshires wool were class. Ins praiseworth and grains commendab not behind finer arts.

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Moosomin Fair.

The annual exhibition of live stock and farm products, held under the auspices of the Moosomin Agricultural and Industrial Society, took place on the Agricultural Grounds, Moosomin, August 4th. Owing to heavy rains during the preceding night and forenoon, the attendance was not all that it otherwise would have been. Nevertheless, a goodly number put in an appearance, and a very creditable entry was made in some classes of live stock. Horses were the most numerous, there being over 150, including colts. In the class for heavy draft stallions, there were four Clydesdales and two Percherons to appear. The Ferndale Syndicate came first on a Clyde of fair character, and Philip Anderson second on another of the same breed. In females of the agricultural and general-purpose classes, there were a number of entries in most sections, but the quality, as a rule, was not of an extraordinary character. The colts showed the best breeding of the lot—an evidence that the farmers of this locality are making an effort to improve their stock.

There were a few fine cattle on exhibition. Geo. Allison, Burnbank, had an excellent herd of Shorthorns, and F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Assa., came over with his famous Polled Angus herd, and added very materially to the cattle exhibit.

In hogs, there were a few entries, principally Berkshires; and in sheep, both short and long wool were represented by a few specimens in each class. Inside the agricultural hall there was a praiseworthy display of poultry, roots, vegetables and grains. The ladies' department also was commendable, showing that Moosomin ladies are not behind the times in their appreciation of the finer arts.

One of the chief drawbacks to Moosomin Agricultural Society at present is the need for an enclosed show-ground. The place where the exhibition has been held for some time is somewhat bluff, but picturesque, and with a reasonable outlay could be made an ideal show-ground. The surrounding country is capable of supporting a good show. There are a number of enterprising breeders, and all the farmers appear to be alive to the importance of improving their stock.

The Seed Control Act.

There is no doubt that some measure is required to insure a better quality of seeds being placed upon the market, and to stop the sale of the seeds of weeds, which are constantly found mixed with those of grains, grasses, and of other farm crops, but the act recently introduced in the Dominion Parliament is decidedly impracticable as it stands at present. Both the grower of grains and grass seeds and the wholesale and retail dealers would unjustly be affected by the act should it become law in its present form. The act at present makes a farmer liable who sells or offers for sale to any person, other than merchants who reclean and grade seed, any seed or cereals that contain specimens of the seed of such weeds as mustard, tumbling mustard, hare's-ear mustard, penny cress, wild oats, bindweed, orange hawkweed, ox-eye daisy, perennial sow thistle, Russian thistle, ragweed or ergot. Clearly few farmers can guarantee their seed perfectly free from all of these weed seeds. The position of seed dealers is even more unpleasant. The restriction of seeds to four grades, the prohibiting of the exportation of inferior lots, upon which dealers make considerable profit, the liability of the dealer for impure seed found in his possession, whether for sale or not, it is claimed by seedsmen is altogether unjust and injurious to the trade. The seedsmen have conferred with the Government with the object of having the bill amended in several clauses, and have also suggested the following:

"That whereas heretofore large quantities of very inferior seed have been brought into this country or shipped in on consignment from the foreign countries, and these importations are largely responsible for the inferior quality of clover and grass seeds which have been distributed in Canada; that a specific duty be imposed upon clovers and timothy seed, the duty to cover crimson clover, trefoil clover, lucerne and white clover, as well as the two varieties specially mentioned in the act (red and alsike). Samples of all clovers and grass seeds might be taken at the Customs Port of Entry, these samples to be sent to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa for examination." Unless this examination is carefully made at all the ports and outports, we fear that the importation of these inferior seeds will still continue to the detriment of the farming interests of the country, and to the prejudice of the Canadian trade. Shipments of low-grade or inferior clover and timothy seed brought into this country for purposes of adulteration or for sale might properly be refused customs entry, or required to be re-shipped out of the country if after being examined they were found to be of such an inferior quality as to be unfit for distribution in Canada.

The Influence of Sex upon the Offspring.

Prof. Casper L. Redfield, who has been making a study of the subject of inheritance by sex, has the following in the London (Eng.) News:

"There are facts about some of the successful women in the Cambridge Tripos leading to the hypothesis that the faculties of the male parent are more likely to be transmitted to daughters than to sons. It is a matter of notoriety already that a very clever man has usually had a mother of exceptional abilities. Individual illustrations

eminent Classical scholars. How interesting and important it will be if eventually the fact emerges clearly that the intellectual inheritance passes rather from father to daughter and from mother to son than from each parent to the child of the same gender! It will be obvious how much the world has lost by the failure through so many generations to develop the full powers of women, by education for them in the first place, and by encouragement for their exercise in later life, if it becomes clear that men are affected chiefly by their mothers' intellectual powers, and that fathers must pass on their abilities through their daughters mainly.

"Of course, the absurd statement will be frequently repeated in this transition period, that women who study in their youth will not be able to be mothers, or that on their being so, their children will suffer. Only a few days ago I read in a little column that is stereotyped for a large number of provincial papers, the statement made as if it were an admitted fact, that 'a highly-educated woman rarely gives birth to perfect children.' Experience has, however, proved that this is an absurd fabrication. Let this fact be noted and remembered: It has been shown by investigation, both in England and in America, that the mortality amongst the children of college-trained mothers is considerably lower than that of the children born to the nation as a whole. This fact was brought out here by an inquiry instituted by the Principal of Newnham, who found both that the wise, brain-trained women are, as indeed, common sense would expect, more successful as mothers (judged by the mortality of their offspring) than the average run of women, and also that a larger proportion of old pupils of Newnham themselves enjoyed good health than the average of women generally. Nobody denies that over-study is dangerous: that is so irrespective of sex. When a man goes in for high honors in examinations, he does so at a certain risk. But there is no proof at present that the risk to women is much, or indeed any, greater than to men, provided girls do not burn the candle of life at both ends, and try to be society belles, or even domesticated daughters, at the same time that they are deep students. This latter effort is not trying to equal, but greatly to outdo, young men's exertions."



SWEEPSTAKE AYESHIRE AT WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1903.

Yearling bull, Challenge of Prairie Home, won first in his class and the silver medal for best bull of the breed. Ada Marius won first in cow class, and was chosen as best female of the breed.

OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY S. J. THOMPSON & SON, ST. JAMES, MAN.

are too numerous, and, indeed, too familiar, for me to enter upon at this moment. It may be said that whenever a whole family of sons have proved themselves to be men of exceptional ability, as in the case of the Pollocks and the Napiers, the mother has always been a person of distinction and talent, who had impressed those who knew her with her great qualities. Conversely, it is notorious how often clever men have sons who do not do justice to the parental record. Until now it has not been possible to view this problem from the reverse side. In other words, it is only lately that we have been able to judge whether the intellectual brilliance of the father was likely to be reflected in that of the daughter. Strong reason has now been given in successive years in the Cambridge lists to suppose that girls are apt to inherit their father's characteristic mental powers. Miss Fawcett, thirteen years ago, carried off what Cambridge considers its premier honor—it being the great mathematical university: she was first in that subject, 'above the Senior Wrangler.' Well, her father in his day had been the Seventh Wrangler. And now, this year, there is the illustration of Professor Hudson, who was in his student day Third

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HIGHLANDERS AT CLUNY CASTLE.

PROPERTY OF SIR REGINALD CATHCART.

Wrangler. Two years ago one of his daughters was Fifth Wrangler, and now, this year, there is the illustration of a Seventh Wrangler. The leading Classical women show a similar striking record. Miss Ramsey, who was a few years ago Senior Classic—the first person in the first class (men and women both) in the Classical Tripos—had a father and also an uncle who had taken high Classical honors at the same university. In another year, Miss Alford came out in company with only three men in the first class in the Classical Tripos; and her father, as well as his brother, Dean Alford, were both in their day

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"Is there anything in the paper, dear?" asked Mrs. Bellefield. "Yes, love," replied Mr. Bellefield. "Scraps of news and news of scraps."

Treating Wheat for Smut.

What is the best remedy to kill smut in wheat? When and how should it be used? J. J.

Ans.—For wheat, probably nothing is more effective than common bluestone (sulphate of copper) treatment, using one pound of bluestone dissolved in a pail of water for eight or ten bushels of wheat. The solution should be sprinkled over the seed, and the grain shovelled over several times to ensure that every kernel of grain is moistened with the solution. It is not always convenient to have boiling water to dissolve the

bluestone, and it will not readily dissolve in cold water, unless placed in a sack and suspended in the water just below the surface, when, it is claimed, it will dissolve in a few hours. The amount of bluestone necessary to make a barrel of pickle can thus be dissolved readily by suspending it in an old sack across the top of the barrel, just so that all the bluestone is submerged.

first three or four days. If the calf takes but little milk, the cow can be made comfortable by its attendant also drawing a little milk from the udder at fairly short intervals. Never milk a cow dry until the calf is at least three days old, and she will not suffer, nor will you, from milk fever."

Good Water Means Good Butter.

For some time past Prof. McKay and Mr. Larsen, of the Iowa Agricultural College, have been studying the effects of pasteurized and unpasteurized wash-water upon the keeping qualities of butter. The water used was from the deep college well, and is considerably purer than water used at an average creamery, and the results of the experiment are all the more pointed on this account. It is also evident that the very best of water contains germs which injure the keeping quality of butter. The results of the experiments are thus summarized:

Water contains germs which cause butter to deteriorate in quality.

These germs can be removed or destroyed in a practical and inexpensive way by two processes, viz., pasteurization and filtration.

Butter washed in pasteurized wash-water will keep normal much longer than the same butter washed in unpasteurized water.

Butter made from pasteurized cream and washed in pasteurized water retains its normal flavor about twice as long as butter made from unpasteurized water.

Butter made from pasteurized cream and washed in pasteurized water retains its normal flavor about twice as long as butter made from unpasteurized cream and wash-water.

Unwashed butter made from good and well-ripened cream keeps as well, and in some instances better, than the same butter when washed in unpasteurized water.

Salt improves the keeping quality of butter.

It pays to pasteurize the wash-water as well as the cream. The cost of pasteurization of milk and water after pasteurizer has been purchased is about .1 of a cent per pound of butter. The amount gained per pound of butter by pasteurization when the butter is about a month old, is .8 of a cent, leaving a profit of .7 of a cent per pound of butter.

Butter of medium firmness loses about 3 per cent. of moisture for every revolution it is worked in excess.

"Aroma" in Butter Judging.

Through the advocacy of Chief F. D. Coburn, of the Department of Live Stock at the St. Louis World's Fair, in the face of considerable opposition, the butter made there next year during the proposed cow demonstration will be judged by giving a possible credit of 15 points in a total score of 100 to "aroma" and 30 to "flavor," instead of ignoring the element of smell or aroma and giving a possible of 45 points to flavor alone. Chief Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, under whose supervision the butter will be made and judged, is heartily in favor of recognizing aroma, and the representatives of the different breeders' associations furnishing cows for the test are said to be unanimously for it.

Horticulture and Forestry.

The Horticultural Show.

The Western Horticultural Society's annual show will be held in the Auditorium, Winnipeg, from August 26th to 28th. Entries close on the 24th. There are four thousand square feet of table space prepared for the exhibits. Indian Head and Brandon Experimental Farms will contribute largely; also Mr. A. P. Stephenson, of Nelson, and others. Mr. Harry Brown, of Brandon, will be in charge.

The Manitoba Beekeepers will meet at that time, and will also make an exhibit of honey.

A Preferential Spirit.

Charles F. Ferguson, a wealthy fruit-grower of Los Angeles, California, who has been in Great Britain for six months selling California fruits for shipment via Boston and New York, reports that the market for grapes, peaches and oranges, which California growers formerly controlled in the Old Country, is not now as good as it used to be, and he accounts for this by the fact that English fruit-dealers seem to prefer the Jamaica or the Florida orange, and are learning to buy their other fruits, such as peaches and grapes, from growers in the Ontario Peninsula.

He found a good deal of difficulty in disposing of California fruit to dealers who formerly purchased that article almost exclusively, and he says that if the present rate of progress continues, Canada will, in the near future, supply Great Britain with all the varieties of fruit

grown here, as she does now with cheese. Canada is exceptionally well thought of in Great Britain, and the representatives of United States firms, in consequence, labor under a very considerable difficulty.

"English buyers," said Mr. Ferguson, "will patronize a Canadian firm in preference to an American firm every time, and therein is our principal difficulty."



PLOWING.

Mr. Colin Murchison's teams plowing, Carberry.

The Study of Insects.

BY PERCY B. JREGSON, PRESIDENT TERRITORIAL ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BLACKFALDS, ALTA.

Of all pursuits in which we may engage, there is none more enduring in pleasure than that of the study of insects. It is a pursuit which never palls, and is attractive to old folks equally with the young, and in truth becomes more and more fascinating as a knowledge of insect life is gained. There is so much to learn from insects, and such an infinite variety of characteristics, that one might almost shrink from taking up such a study; but it is this very variety which lends to us its charm.

In this paper I can touch only on an infinitesimal part of insect life, but I shall try to show something of the interest this subject possesses. Every boy and girl is fond of collecting something, and if the study of insects were to be cultivated, it would never be abandoned in after years. I know of several farmers' sons—strapping fellows—who are not ashamed to be seen studying insects, and there is no reason why they should. We have passed the time when such a pursuit was ridiculed. There is in the commonest insect something worth knowing. Take the ordinary life-round of a butterfly for example. If we watch one we shall find that that kind only settles on certain kinds of plants, and other butterflies on other kinds of plants; and so with beetles, some choose one kind and some another kind of food, for the female, by an unerring foresight, will only lay her eggs on the food suitable for the existence of the caterpillar or grub of its species. This rule of selection of food applies to all insects, so that in the case of leaf-eating insects, a simple inspection of the damaged plant will, in most cases, be a sufficient clue to show what kind of insect has attacked it, without the insect even having been seen. Every kind of insect has its own fixed habit and characteristic,

and those that eat plant leaves will never eat roots. A Colorado potato-beetle will not eat turnip leaves, an onion-root maggot will never eat potatoes, though growing side by side; an ox bot-fly will never attack a horse, a bird louse will never trouble a pig, nor a carrion fly a healthy animal, and yet everything is liable to be preyed on by some particular class of insect—cattle, horses, birds, bees, grain, garden produce, grasses, trees, flowers, household goods, flour, bacon, cheese, meat, rice, woollens and furs, books, paper, even medicines, Cayenne pepper, baking powder, iron piping, tobacco, minerals: all these are devoured by some insect or other.

But infinite as the variety of insects seems, their eggs are just as varied in their shapes and markings, for besides dissimilarity in shape, they are for the most part externally ornamented with a variety of such beautiful figures, compared with which the work of the most skilled engraver would be coarse and uncouth. Some eggs are figured on one side and plain on the other; some are always orbicular, some always cylindrical; others are shaped like a flask, and others indented; some are covered with hexagonal reticulations, some ribbed; some are covered by imbricated scales, like shingles or tiles of a roof; of course, all very minute, and requiring the aid of a lens to observe.

A remarkable circumstance connected with the eggs of insects is the intensity of cold the eggs will stand, the vital principle in the eggs of many insects not being destroyed by a very low temperature. It is also interesting to notice that different orders and species vary greatly in the number of eggs which they produce. In some cases 500 is the maximum number, but in others, of which the queen bee may be taken as an example, as many as 2,419,200 have been known to be deposited in a single season.

The next stage in the life-round of an insect is the caterpillar or grub, which emerges from the egg. These are fashioned in as great a variety as the fully-developed insect which they represent. The proper and scientific term for this stage is "larva" (plural larvæ), meaning a mask, because the real insect is now under a mask. The larvæ are extremely small when they first issue from the egg but they grow rapidly and to a great size in proportion to their original bulk. The maggot of the blue (or blow) fly is in 24 hours one hundred and fifty times heavier than at its birth; and the larvæ of a certain other species, when they have arrived at their full size, are seventy-two thousand times heavier than when they emerged from the egg.

The quantity of food which is daily eaten by a caterpillar is surprising, being greatly more in proportion to its bulk than is consumed by any other animal. The reason is that their stomachs have not the power of dissolving vegetable matters, but merely the faculty of extracting a juice from them. As caterpillars enlarge, which they do very rapidly, they cast their skins several times. The skin does not come away gradually, like human beings are understood to change, but intact. The caterpillar crawls out of it with a brand-new skin, leaving its old skin behind.

When we know of the great number of eggs produced by insects, we may wonder what becomes of them, for the insects, or even the cater-



LOGGING SCENE AT ENDERBY, B. C.

pillars which we see around are only a very small proportion of the number the eggs should have produced. But insects in all stages of their lives have many enemies, and if man should cease to grow food supplies, the checks supplied by nature would keep the balance of insect life level, but whenever plants are introduced by man, insects will follow, and generally in advance of nature's checks. Hence, the need of corresponding remedies by man to control injurious insects.

Among nature's own remedies is a genus of insects called Ichneumons, which prey upon caterpillars. The way these little flies work is as follows: After selecting a caterpillar, she will perch upon its back, and plunge her ovipositor (which is a sharp-pointed apparatus she has for laying her eggs in flesh) into the caterpillar's body. Having deposited one egg in that fashion, she withdraws her ovipositor, and again plunges it, with another egg, into a different part of the body of the caterpillar, till she has laid in all from 30 to 50 eggs. It is remarkable that the poor caterpillar, whose body is thus pierced with so many wounds, does not die, but in due time the eggs hatch within its body, and the grubs feed in concert on the living body of the caterpillar. The most wonderful circumstance of the whole phenomenon is the instinct which guides the grubs to avoid devouring any vital part, so that they may not kill the caterpillar till they themselves are full-grown. When full-grown they eat their way through the skin of the caterpillar, and, spinning little cocoons, hatch later on into little fresh flies.

Another check furnished by nature is a still smaller fly, which hunts out the eggs of other insects, and actually lays its own eggs within them, and its grub will hatch and come to maturity inside the egg. There are larvae of water beetles—fierce, hideous-looking things—which devour the larvae ("wrigglers") of mosquitoes. Their appetite for these "wrigglers" seems insatiable, and I have known them to eat till they die through satiety.

Should the caterpillar survive its enemies, it will, when full-grown, retire to some secluded spot to undergo a wonderful transformation from one state of existence to another. There (either within a cocoon, or dispensing with one) it will for the last time throw off its skin and disclose a body somewhat resembling a mummy, without eyes, mouth or limbs, and exhibiting no appearance of life, except when touched. In this death-like casement, which is called a pupa, the insect remains for months without food, and in a state of torpor. The casement at last bursts, and although at first not longer than an inch, and in diameter a quarter of an inch, a butterfly or moth springs into existence of dimensions extraordinary, covering in some species a surface of beauty nearly four inches square.

The greater insight we possess of the life of an insect, the better we can apply remedies for its control. The principal requirements in the way of apparatus for a beginner are very simple, and easily obtained. What is most necessary is the desire to make a start. Take even one caterpillar as a start, and watch its history: Its time for transforming into the pupa; the date when the pupa hatches; the food the caterpillar eats; and a beginning will be made. As to thinking the subject is confined to entomologists in the strict sense of the word, that is a great mistake. I know (in addition to farmers' sons) of persons in all stations who are watching the life-history of insects of some kind or other, and there is every reason why the number should rapidly increase in this country.

Vegetable Experiments.

An interesting experiment is being conducted this year in the Horticultural Department of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, with vegetables grown in an enclosure, the top, sides and ends of which are made of cheese cloth. The temperature is at times several degrees higher in the enclosure, the greatest difference being at night, which is very favorable to plants that succeed only in hot weather. During heavy storms the rain comes through the cloth as a thick mist, and the soil is hence not compacted as much as outside.

Radishes were ready for use three days earlier inside, and were perfectly free from maggots, while those outside were rendered almost worthless on account of them. Cauliflowers inside were also free from maggots, while those outside were badly affected. Tomatoes ripened earlier inside, but it is doubtful if the crop of fruit will set as well as outside. Cucumbers, melons, beans and eggplants are more advanced inside than out.

Even if it does not prove profitable to grow many kinds of vegetables under cheese cloth, there is no doubt but that in the home-garden this method would give good satisfaction for most vegetables.

An enclosure has many advantages. The cats, dogs, chickens, birds, and even children, can be kept out, while all injurious insects except those

already in the soil are excluded. The cheese-cloth used in this experiment cost $\frac{1}{4}$ cents a yard of 40 inches in width. The height of the enclosure is about 6 feet 6 inches.

B. C. Fruit Meetings.

Mr. W. A. Clemons, Publication Clerk in the Dominion Department of Agriculture, advises us that a grand series of meetings have been held in British Columbia under the auspices of the Fruit-growers' Association, Mr. Maxwell Smith, Fruit Inspector, taking part, explaining the Fruit Marks Act.

Mr. J. C. Metcalfe, of Hammond, President of the Association, emphasized the necessity of co-operation among the fruit-growers, careful selection and honest packing of fruit and strict attention to every detail. At the present time, British Columbia was supplying only about 20 per cent. of the fruit shipped into the Northwest.

Mr. R. M. Palmer said that Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were British Columbia's natural markets, and as B. C. fruit had already made a good impression there they could in time gain control of that field, if only first-class fruit were shipped. Oregon and Washington were now shipping apples to Britain at a profit, and the British market would always be open to the B. C. fruit-grower. He claimed that they had suffered much from inferior nursery stock, and strongly recommended the growing of their own trees, which could be done for one-third of the present cost. He discouraged experimenting with new varieties, and advised planting varieties that had already earned a reputation, and that were suited to local conditions.

Inspector Smith pointed out the possibilities of a large trade being established in Japan in canned fruits and pure fruit jam. At Salmon Arm, Mr. T. W. Stirling, of Kelowna, mentioned that when he had only two tons of fruit he had great difficulty in selling it; when he had two cars, it was easier; when he had twenty cars, it sold readily; and when he had thirty-five cars, he could not supply the demand; so there was no danger of over-production of British Columbia fruit.

Poultry.

Good Layers.

In the egg-laying contest now in progress in Australia, the American hen, although handicapped by the effects of an ocean voyage, made just prior to the opening of the contest, is coming out victorious. In regard to the selection of birds for this contest, Mrs. A. Mansell says:

My pen of birds that were entered in the Australian egg contest which commenced April 1st, 1903, were Rose-comb Brown Leghorns. In choosing these hens, only those that I knew were exceptionally fine layers, and whose pedigree as layers reached back many generations, were selected. In establishing this strain, I have each year selected the heaviest layers, endeavoring to keep near the standard in regard to shape, color and so forth, and bred them to cocks from hens that were extra good egg-producers, sometimes inbreeding for one year and then introducing new blood, being careful always to look out for the egg-producing capacities of the cocks' ancestors. I am not trying to raise show birds, but hens that will fill the egg basket. Although my birds are all standard-bred, I would not sacrifice an extra fine layer for a show bird. What we Western breeders want is poultry for practical purposes. I say keep them all pure bred, and don't try to breed them so fine that the general utility of the flock is destroyed. My hens are all farm-raised, and have range. They are very strong, vigorous, and were all hatched in incubators. In these days it does not pay the farmer to raise common fowls, when pure-breeds will pay three times the profit.

The breeding alone will not always produce fine layers. They must have care from the time they leave the shell. A chick well raised is half the battle. A great deal also depends on the feed. There is nothing like a variety for laying hens. I use wheat, cane and millet-seed. These are excellent to scatter in litter for them to scratch while yarded, thereby providing the exercise necessary to insure good strong, fertile eggs. Free range is best of all, if possible to give your breeders. To be successful with poultry you must look after them yourself; be with them and know from personal observation which are the hens that are the workers, and cut out the drones. Know them, and let them know you, and you will soon have mastered half the difficulties that are ever in the poultryman's path. It is the bright, active hen with a red comb and watchful eye that is the layer. Select only eggs for hatching from the best hens, mated to a cock that is standard bred, and one you know comes from good egg-producers, and soon you will be surprised to see the improvement of your flock and the increase in the number of eggs.

Poultry Fences.

During the last year we have completed permanent fences around our main poultry building, and from our experience offer a few suggestions. Some permanent form of fencing is desirable and necessary about all poultry buildings, and essential where pure-bred stock is kept and pens are kept separate during the breeding season. Poultry-netting, well galvanized and 72 inches wide, is the only satisfactory fencing material, and in order to stretch it properly a scantling should be mortised on edge in the top of the posts for a top rail. Posts are best set eight feet apart, using 2x4s sixteen feet long for tops. In order to make the fence as lasting as possible we charred the butts of the posts, and filled in the holes with rock and cinders, also put about six inches of rock under each post. The posts should be sawed off five feet and a half from the ground, and the netting buried six inches. This prevents fowls scratching and getting under the fence, and also does away with a bottom rail or base board. In putting on the netting one end should be made fast with a double row of staples, and the other end clamped between the 2x4s with bolts, and with a small wire stretcher attached to the middle, stretched up tight. The top wire should be then stapled on securely, and then by pressing down the bottom wire at each post and stapling to the post, the netting is deeply and tightly secured. In making gates, time and labor can be saved by stretching the wire on the fence and then setting the frame for the gate against the netting, when it can be stapled to the gate without further stretching.—[Montana Experiment Station.]

Shipping Eggs for Setting.

W. P. Gray, in American Poultry Advocate, says: "From my observations among breeders, I have found it is the general opinion that selling eggs for setting, to be shipped away, is in the majority of cases unsatisfactory both for the shipper and the receiver. The shipper may send the very best eggs he can possibly produce, and have their hatching possibilities ruined by carelessness during transportation or the inexperience of the receiver. While the buyer finds that the breeder very often takes advantage of him and does not send eggs that produce what he represents his stock to be.

"You may ask, if there are so many disadvantages in shipping eggs for incubation, why do so many breeders advertise them? Simply because there is a demand for them. The beginner thinks he sees a possibility of raising forty or fifty chicks from one hundred eggs, instead of getting but a half-dozen or so of matured stock at the same price of the one hundred eggs, while, in fact, the breeding stock is in the majority of cases of more actual value. But as long as buyers are willing to pay for 'possibilities' at five times their actual market value, of course they will find plenty of breeders willing to sell to them."

Picking a Good Layer.

An Old Country poultryman makes the following suggestions as a help in selecting good layers: There are certain individual characteristics, one of which is the shape of the bird. If a straight line be drawn from the back of the head to the toes, the hen which is likely to be a good layer will usually have the hinder half of her body largest, whilst a hen which may be suspected of being a poor layer will show more in the front; the reason being that a poor layer makes a better table bird, and has a larger, longer breast, whilst a good layer makes a poor table bird, and has a comparatively small breast, whilst the egg organs are more fully developed. Birds which are good layers are usually very active. They always look healthy, and in most cases their combs are usually fully developed, particularly if they belong to the long-combed varieties, which are reputed to be the best layers. A hen with a long comb may usually be regarded as a good layer, and if she is not there must be some special reason for the contrary.

Have "Farmer's Advocate" poultry readers some better hints to offer on choosing a good layer?

Is This a Fake?

Mr. V. E. Boyes, a young North London (Eng.) chemist, claims to have discovered a substitute ("hen oil") for the natural oil which hens exude from their bodies while hatching is going on. He claims that by putting a little of this "hen oil" into the moisture tray under the incubator, it will be automatically evaporated and diffused by the internal heat, and facilitate the process of hatching. He also claims that he has invented a tablet which, when placed in the moisture tray, will as it dissolves give rise to a non-varying current. This will provide the incubator with "animal magnetism," and aid in bringing out more healthy chicks than are at present obtainable.

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Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary.

NAMES AND ADDRESS ABSENT.

Of late we have been receiving a few letters of enquiry which, in some cases, did not contain the name of the sender, and in others the post-office address was absent. Enquiries of this kind we must refuse to answer, for obvious reasons. We have no desire to use the name or address for publication, when otherwise desired, but we must in good faith insist upon the full name and address of each enquirer being sent.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

I have a cow eight years old that commenced scouring in January last. When she calved in March she was not in good condition, and did not properly clean, and as she continued to scour we dried her milk and fed her a little crushed barley, but she has not gained in flesh. She eats well and chews her cud, but is still scouring. Can you prescribe for her? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Prolonged diarrhœa and wasting in condition is frequently symptomatic of a tuberculous condition of some of the digestive organs, and I would therefore advise you to, if possible, have the cow subjected to the tuberculin test, and if she reacts to the test, kill her and cremate the carcass; but if there is no reaction, give her, morning and evening, for two weeks, or until scouring ceases, in one quart of thin flour gruel: Opii pulv. and cupri sulph., of each one and a half drams; acid sulph. dilute, one ounce.

ENLARGED SCROTUM.

My three-year-old boar is suffering from abnormal enlargement of the testicles. They have enlarged to four times the normal size, and have been growing out of shape for the last two weeks. The enlargement is soft to the touch. He seems healthy in other respects, only a little stiff. Would castrating save him? BREEDER. Brandon.

Ans.—Without a personal examination the exact nature of the enlargement cannot be ascertained, for there are at least three abnormal conditions that would produce it: First, fleshy enlargement of the testicles (sarcocele); second, dropsy of the testicles (hydrocele); third, rupture (scrotal hernia). Castration, properly performed, would be the best remedy in either case. A qualified practitioner only should operate.

VETERINARY CAPSULES.

Will you kindly let me know where I can procure veterinary capsules for breeding purposes? I shall feel very much obliged if you would insert an answer in next issue of the "Advocate." Hartney, Man. STOCK-BREEDER.

Ans.—The capsules for the purpose you mention can be procured from the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, or may be ordered through any retail druggist. They are designated No. 10 Veterinary Capsules. One box contains ten capsules. Price, about thirty or thirty-five cents.

LUMP ON HORSE'S JAW

A lump has grown on the under jaw of my six-year-old horse where the jaw branches. The lump is hard. It came on about three months ago, and it broke about two months later. It did not suppurate, is quite dry, and at broken part nothing can be seen but a small wound. It seems to have a grip of the bone. It does not seem to grow any. P. H.

Ans.—These lumps are sometimes caused by the beards of foxtail grass burrowing down through the soft tissues beneath the tongue and lodging close to the bone, causing irritation, and consequent inflammation of the peritoneum, hence the bony enlargement. Examine well below the tongue, and if you find a sore or ulcerated spot you may be pretty sure that the above cause has operated. It is generally necessary to enlarge the external opening and inject once daily with dilute muriatic acid: muriatic acid, one ounce; water, one pint. Apply compound tincture of iodine externally.

TUBERCULIN TEST.

Can the tuberculin test be conducted by an inexperienced person? Would it be advisable for him to do so? Where and at what price can the instruments be procured? J. C. R. Winnipeg.

Ans.—The tuberculin test is simple, and may be conducted by any one of average intelligence and sufficient education to enable him to read a clinical thermometer. Of course, in applying the

test there are certain conditions which must be observed relative to the health and condition of the animal. The instruments required are a hypodermatic syringe with strong needles, and a reliable clinical thermometer. These can be procured from any dealer in veterinary surgical instruments. I may mention Sharpe & Smith, 92 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

GROWING TIMOTHY—PREPARING FOR POTATOES.

1. How should land be prepared to seed down to timothy? Should it be sown alone, or with a nurse crop? Also, what is the best time, and what quantity per acre? E. B.

2. How should land be prepared to grow a good crop of potatoes? Carstairs, Alta., N.-W. T.

Ans.—1. Timothy should do well in your section of Alberta, provided the particular location is not too dry. The better state of cultivation land is in before timothy is sown, the greater the assurance of a "catch." Freedom from weeds and a mellow surface are desirable. Sow as early in spring as the land can be worked, at the rate of from five to six pounds per acre. Sowing broadcast gives good results, and wheat as a nurse crop is made use of by the most successful growers in this country, but it would do very well if sown with a moderately thin seeding of either barley or oats.

2. A good crop of potatoes may be grown by breaking and backsetting the prairie sod, and harrowing the following spring. Also, on stubble land which has received a fair coating of manure during the winter or spring.

MOWING SWAMP.

On my land I have a slough or swamp of about twenty acres, on which there is a good crop of swamp grass. I have been told that I can use a mower about end of August. As the swamp is full of water, I don't see that it will dry up. If so, how can I get the grass mown? "HAYMAKER." Lodgminster, Sask., N.-W. T.

Ans.—The probability is that the slough will be about dried up by the end of August. Old residents in the district would be the best to get information from on the point. We would advise, however, if the outer edges of the slough be dry now, that you have it cut, if not too soft, down to the water's edge, and, if you can find time to do so, cutting all that dries up every week will allow the air and sunshine to act upon the remaining part with less hindrance, thus drying up more quickly; and you will have better quality of hay the earlier it is cut; the swamp hay left to ripen after coming to full maturity contains little else than fibre.

DAMAGES FOR MARE.

A took a mare to B's farm, and enquired if there was a stallion there to which he might breed her. B informed him that there was, but that he did not travel him, and that the fee was \$7.00 for one or \$6.00 each for two. The mare was bred, being healthy, but not fat. In three weeks mare was found to be again in season, and in even better condition. Mare was bred again, and this time the horse was handled by B's hired man, and mare by A himself. During the act of copulation, the horse ruptured the mare to such an extent that she died from the effects three weeks after. Nothing was said at the time regarding damages. No bills had been issued for the horse under the laws of the Territories. A contends that the horse was not handled properly. Is B liable for damages? Vegreville, Alta. S. H. K.

Ans.—B would not be liable in the absence of any agreement accepting liability. A assumed risk to mare, and B assumed risk to horse.

HORSE MATTERS.

1. If a mare is served on the first day of one of her "periods," will the foal necessarily be a mare? How soon after foaling should she be served?

2. Are Percherons the best class of heavy horses to breed on a ranch?

3. What hens are the best for laying and table use combined? "BEGINNER." Medicine Hat.

Ans.—1. The question as to the origin of sex remains quite undecided by the most advanced embryologists. For a time there were those who believed that if a mare conceived during the beginning of the period of œstrum the progeny would be female, and if during the latter stages it would be a male. Careful investigations along this line, however, have failed to prove this theory correct.

2. The class of horses to be bred on a ranch should depend very largely upon the breeding of the mares that are to be used as foundation stock. If Percheron, it would probably pay to use a Percheron stallion, but if Clyde, only Clyde stallions should be used. This is a question which every ranchman must settle for himself. No hard-and-fast directions can be laid down.

3. The recognized general utility breeds are the Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Of the former, the Barred are, perhaps, most popular, and of the Wyandotte varieties the Whites are in the lead.

ENQUIRIES.

1. Please let me know, through the "Advocate," whether Graham Bros., of Cairnbrog Stock Farm, Claremont, Ontario, are still doing business. Are they a reliable firm? I cannot get track of them since last March.

2. Is a horse which is registered in Canada and United States eligible for registration in England, the sire and dam both being registered there, and imported from there? If so, please let me know what steps to take, and the probable cost. SUBSCRIBER. Birch Hills.

Ans.—1. Graham Bros., Claremont, are still doing business at the old stand, and as far as we know are quite reliable.

2. Yes. Write the editor of Studbook for terms; you do not state what breed.

QUALITY OF UNION CEMENT.

Has the cement made and sold by the Manitoba Union Cement Co., at Arnold, Man., been properly tested, and is it reliable and perfectly satisfactory for the purpose of laying floors in stables? SUBSCRIBER. Oxbow.

Ans.—as far as we can learn the cement in question is giving satisfaction. Write A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., who has had experience in its use for building purposes.

STOCK LAW.

What is the law concerning "letting hogs run." If a man won't pay for damages, can I shut them up and claim them without notifying an officer? Morinville, Alta. "YOUNG FARMER."

Ans.—In a herd district, hogs can be taken to the nearest pound, damages claimed and collected by poundkeeper. If not in herd district, hogs may be treated as stray animals, advertised in N.-W. Gazette, free of charge, and in nearest newspaper for \$1.00. If not claimed and costs paid, take to nearest poundkeeper.

Father—Well, how did you come out in the bean-guessing contest?

Dull Boy—I guessed there was one hundred and fifty beans in the jar, and there was nine thousand two hundred.

Father (sadly)—I'm afraid you'll never be fit for anything but a weather bureau chief.—Youth.

Field Notes.

C. P. R. Land Deal.

It is said that the Canadian Pacific Railway has made a final selection of the lands reserved for it in Manitoba and the Northwest, which will place at the disposal of the Dominion Government over 10,000,000 acres which has been kept back from settlement in order to enable the railroad to make a choice. The land chosen is situated in what is known as the semi-arid belt, lying alongside the main line of the C. P. R., and consists of about 2,950,000 acres. The company also propose to take another tract of about 100,000 acres of semi-arid lands adjoining the irrigation tract of the Alberta Railway & Coal Co. The tract along the main line of the company, as now decided upon, is about 150 miles long by 50 miles in width, extending eastwardly from Calgary to Langevin Station, and bounded on the north and south by the Red Deer and Bow rivers respectively. The cost of irrigating these semi-arid lands has been estimated at about \$3.50 per acre.

Dispersion Sale at Moose Jaw.

On the 5th of August, eighteen pure-bred Clydesdale horses belonging to Mr. J. M. Macfarlane were sold by auction at Mr. D. McNair's stables, Moose Jaw. Mr. Macfarlane is well known in the district as a successful breeder of a fine class of Clydesdales, and when the hour for the sale arrived a large number of farmers and other buyers were on the spot ready to become the owners of the animals about to come under the hammer. Most of the horses still remain in the district, having been purchased by local buyers, although a number from a distance wrestled for the possession of several animals.

The duties of auctioneer were very well discharged by Mr. Ben. Fletcher, V. S., and an idea of the briskness of business may be given when we state that the entire sale, with five additional animals, occupied only one hour and fifteen minutes.

The most extensive purchasers were Mr. W. J. Smith, who became owner of seven animals, including two foals, at a gross total of \$1,770.00; and Mr. F. W. Green, of the Greendale Stock Farm, who purchased four, including one foal, at a total of \$1,300.00. The sale was in every way a success, and one of its most gratifying features is that most of the animals still remain in the district, having been secured by local purchasers. The animals were in grand condition, and moved with the grace, spirit and freedom characteristic of the Clydesdale breed.

The grand total realized for the eighteen animals sold amounted to \$5,825.00.

The following is a detailed list of the transactions, with the prices, taken from the Moose Jaw Times of August 6th:

J. W. Smith, Moose Jaw, purchased Lady Beresford,

aged 14 years, and foal for \$420; Victoria of Beresford, aged 13 years, and foal for \$480; Highland Lass, aged 2 years, for \$300; Nora, aged 1 year, for \$380; and Ladysmith, aged three years, for \$240.

F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, purchased Fortuna Finder, aged 11 years, for \$525. This was considered the snap of the sale, and Mr. Green now asks \$1,500. Mr. Green also purchased Prairie Rose, aged 8 years, and foal for \$525, and her seven-year-old sister, Princess Maud, for \$250.

Edward Elliott, of Wapella, secured the yearling stallion, Glengarry, for \$280.

T. Gibbons, of Indian Head, secured the yearling stallion, Belmont, for \$300.

Adam Carle, of Medicine Hat, bought the grand two-year-old filly, Highland Mary, for \$400.

J. H. Bunnell, Moose Jaw, bought the seven-year-old brood mare, Little Maggie, for \$505. This is considered one of the best purchases of the sale, for Little Maggie is about as fine a specimen of her class as ever walked on four feet.

C. W. Sanders, of Maple Creek, bought Brave Lass, a very good six-year-old, for \$390; also, the yearling stallion, King Ned, for \$285.

Hugh Gilmour, Moose Jaw, secured the grand good mare, Jess, for the very reasonable price of \$400.

This was all of Mr. Macfarlane's pure-bred stock. In addition, a team of work horses and harness were sold to D. Boan for \$330, and a pony mare and foal to D. Copeland for \$91.

A Clydesdale mare, Lady o' the Castle, aged three years, owned by Mr. Hicks, of Pasqua, was also sold for \$235 to Mr. N. F. Smith, of Moose Jaw.

Manufactures at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The display of machinery and general manufactures at Winnipeg was quite up to former years in numbers and extent, and if improvements and new inventions completed since last exhibition be taken into consideration, it may be safely said the display of 1903 was ahead of all former ones. Threshing and gasoline engines were kept running all day, and during every day of the fair there was a scene of animation all over the grounds set apart for that class of exhibits. Next to the cattle stables, J. I. Case had a small field under exhibits, consisting of one 15-h-p. tandem compound traction engine, one 12-h-p. tandem compound portable running a separator of 28-in. cylinder and 50-in. rear, the extra breadth in rear being intended to give more room to clear away heavy feed of straw. The separator was fitted with a self-feeder and wind stacker. A 20-h-p. simple traction engine was attached to and running a separator of 32 in. by 54 in. with No. 5 elevator, loader and weigher, plain elevator stacker and self-feeder. A 25-h-p. simple engine, with enormous three-foot road wheels, making it highly suitable for bog or soft lands, ran a separator 40 in. by 62 in., with self-feeder and wind stacker. The separators were all fitted with adjustable sieves and with a 20-bar case cylinder, 9½ in. diameter, 52½ in. of grate surface, 2½ in. shaft in cylinder, with 18½-in. drive pulley running 750 revolutions per minute.

WATEROUS ENGINE CO. had one 22-h-p. double-cylinder traction engine running a "New McCloskey" separator, 36 in. by 60 in., with a "Cyclone" wind stacker and "Hawkeye" self-feeder and band-cutter, and a 12-h-p. portable single-cylinder engine running a 36 x 60 separator, to which were attached a "Boston" wind stacker, a "Perfection" weigher and wagon-loader.

NICOL & SHEPHERD.—Mr. A. B. McCutcheon, Western manager of this firm, had on exhibition a 25-h-p. simple traction engine running a 36 by 56 separator, with self-feeder, weigher and loader, and "Red River Special" wind stacker.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO.—Mr. J. R. C. Morris exhibited a 30-h-p. compound traction engine running a 40 by 64 in. separator, with wind stacker, self-feeder, and weigher and wagon-loader.

PORT HURON SUPPLIES CO.—J. H. Thompson, manager, showed one complete threshing outfit, consisting of a 30-h-p. compound traction engine, a 40 by 64 separator, self-feeder, wind stacker and a "Perfection" weigher and wagon-loader; also, a 21-h-p. compound engine running a 36 by 57 separator, with the same attachments.

THE HEINE MANUFACTURING Co., Wapeton, North Dakota.—Mr. P. Meyer, manager, exhibited a new kind of self-feeder and band-cutter, which cuts the band from below, spreads the sheaf well, and gives a uniform evenness of feed.

MESSRS. J. M. ROSS & SONS, of Brampton, Ont.—Manager H. Ross was in charge of a 22-h-p. Cornell traction engine running a three-way crank, 36 by 56 separator, fitted with a "Gaar-Scott" feeder and band-cutter, a "Perfection" weigher and loader, and a "Neepawa Cyclone" wind stacker.

A HAWKEYE feeder and band-cutter, operated by a gasoline engine, was exhibited by Mr. C. D. Kimbell. The Winnipeg office is in the Cockshutt buildings.

THE SYLVESTER MFG. CO. had a large and interesting exhibit of gasoline engines of different sizes and designs, suitable for many purposes. One 3-h-p. engine ran a 25-light dynamo. There were three stationary engines, designed for chopping, sawing wood and general purposes, and two 8- and 16-h-p. engines (portable) for threshing outfits. They also showed a marine boat propeller, to be operated by one of the engines on exhibition.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR Co., in addition to a grand display of cream separators, had also on show in their capacious tent, a 20-h-p. portable gasoline engine for threshing purposes; also, a 5-h-p. "Ideal" gasoline engine operating a small "Giant" trip-hammer, a 1½-h-p. engine driving a furnace blast, and a 2½ engine on exhibition. They had also a complete set of blacksmith's tools and accessories.

JOSEPH MAW & CO., Western agents for Stickney Junior 3-h-p. gasoline engine, had a highly-interesting exhibit of engines at work, performing several functions. One engine was attached to a pump, raising water seven feet at the rate of 500 gallons a minute. Another operated a chopper producing twenty bushels an hour. A pole saw and a cordwood saw were also run by these engines, and a feed grinder capable of grinding twenty-five bushels an hour was to be seen at work.

THE MERIDIAN HYDRO-CARBON ARC LIGHT was shown to great advantage, and the many points in its favor were well demonstrated.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD had evidences of their existence and their pre-eminent enterprise all over the grounds, especially in the stock barns and in the judging ring. They also had a great display of the stock-food packages displayed in their tent fronting on the midway.

FAIRLANDS, MORSE & CO., St. Paul, exhibited, in full operation, three gasoline engines, working, respectively, a flax separator and cleaner, a cordwood saw and a deep-well pump. The exhibit was under the direction of Mr. J. B. Cram, Manager Vulcan Iron Works. There was also in connection with this exhibit a 20-h-p. portable engine suitable for threshing.

NORTHWEST THRESHING CO., Stillwater, Minn., ran an engine and separator. The engine was a 25-h-p. simple, and the separator was a "New Giant," 40 x 64, with high wagon-loader, wind stacker and self-feeder.

SAWYER & MASSEY, manufacturers, had a grand display, both on the grounds and in their warehouse on Market Square. Mr. Geo. Kirklín is general manager of the business, and Mr. McVicar was in charge of the exhibits, which consisted of one 40 in. by 64 in. "Peerless" separator, with Parsons band-cutter and feeder, "Farmer's Friend" wind stacker, and "Perfection" weigher and wagon-loader, all driven by a 25-h-p. compound traction engine; a "New Peerless," 36 in. by 60 in., separator, with "Woods" steel band-cutter and feeder attached; a "Farmer's Friend" wind stacker and a 15-foot wagon loader, the outfit being driven by a 20-h-p. compound traction engine; also, "The Daisy" separator with the same attachments. There was also the gearing for horses to run the "Daisy" separator. This separator has a sweep and yoke for twelve horses. There was also shown the "Eclipse" separator, with sweep gear for six or eight horses, or tread gear for three horses. They exhibited horse powers mounted for six, eight, ten and twelve horses. There was, in addition, an assortment of rubber belts, tank pumps, lifting and bevel jacks, plow frame for steam plow so arranged that three gang plows can be attached to and drawn by an engine, and a road grading machine.

MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP FACTORY, Brandon.—Mr. Geo. Williamson, secretary and treasurer of the company, exhibited a number of useful farm accessories in addition to their pumps and windmills, such as automatic extension ladders, bag-holders and truck-weighers.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT CO. was represented by Mr. John Harman, manager, and they had a highly-interesting exhibit of circulation hay, grain and stack driers, portable grain-weighers, steel-wheel wagon trucks, caboose trucks, ensilage cutters, hay and straw cutters, water tanks, washing machines, garden swings, wheelbarrows, Wonder plow trucks and "Pickling" grain boxes.

VERMILYEA BROTHERS & MERRILL had an attractive exhibit of automatic hay-loaders for cotton or jute sacks, a great variety of hardware goods and mechanical tools, oils and grease, and a large assortment of rubber automatic revolving boot heels.

JOHN CLAYTON PLOW CO. had a good display of breaking and gang plows and tricycle sulkeys.

THE PERFECTION FANNING MILL exhibit was one which held a high place in the show. Mr. W. Plunk attended to the interests of visitors and purchasers at the exhibition.

WESTERN MFG. CO., Indian Head.—Mr. W. J. Hammill represented the company at the fair. They had a fine display of farm-barn machinery and accessories.

WILKINSON PLOW CO.—Mr. T. C. Terline exhibited a fine assortment of plows, barrows, potato diggers, turnip seeders, and straw and hay cutters.

THE JONES STACKER CO., Carberry, Man., had a space in the main machinery building, where they were successful in doing a large amount of business.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., Chatham, Ont., exhibited a few of their well-known fanning mills.

GEORGE BEEMAN & CO. had a very good exhibit of "New Process Grain-cleaners," with three auger attachments, with which the triple process of cleaning, bluestoning and bagging wheat was demonstrated.

FAIRBANKS THRESHING SUPPLIES AND GENERAL HARDWARE.—This was a highly interesting exhibit, consisting of rubber belting, hose, piping, blacksmith's tools, scales, gasoline engine boat propellers. There were four gasoline engines on exhibi-

tion—a 4-h-p., a 2-h-p. and a 1½-h-p. vertical, and an 8-h-p. vertical, all working. The exhibits were under the management of Mr. F. Ross, Newman.

MODEL FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, exhibited by Mr. George Beeman, consisted of a cylinder, 12-in. diameter by five feet long, with twenty-five feet of hose piping. The cylinder is intended to be filled with diluted fire extinguishing chemicals and fitted on to threshers.

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR.—Vermont Farm Machine Co., of Bellesville, Vermont.—The exhibit of this company was located in the dairy hall, under the charge of Mr. Geo. P. Groat. This year the company show an improvement by way of a spring-fastening locknut; also, a new device for holding a ball to take the machine apart. The separators hold the record for closest skimming in fifty consecutive tests.

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. also had their exhibit of four machines in the dairy building. The separators show a very high finish, and are capable of doing the very best of work.

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR CO. had their exhibit nicely arranged, with the working sections of one machine apart, some parts in the rough, unfinished state, showing the quality of the metal from which the separators are made.

SHARPLES CO.'S cream separators were shown in the same hall. These machines are made in three sizes, and one of each was on exhibition. The different capacities of the machines are 500, 700 and 1,000 pounds per hour. The exhibit was under the charge of Mr. Macdonald, the Western manager.

LISTER ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATOR CO. showed their separators in a large tent, with a very fine display of pasteurizers, butter-workers and coolers, and every device used in a modern dairy.

MESSRS. J. B. ARMSTRONG & CO. filled one side of the carriage hall with a display of buggies, carriages and sleighs of all the latest builds.

MESSRS. MUNRO, MACKINTOSH & CO. occupied the opposite side of the hall with a similar exhibit.

THE SPRAMOTOR CO., London, had an exhibit on the ground, and no other single exhibit commanded the amount of attention which was attracted to the Spramotors by the oratory of Mr. R. E. Hempill.

THE MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE CO. had on the grounds an artistic display of wire fencing, gates, etc.

THE IDEAL WOVEN-WIRE FENCE CO.—Macgregor-Banwell Fencing Co., Windsor, Ont., had an exhibition worthy of more than passing attention.

SELKIRK FENCE CO.'S exhibit was an attractive one, consisting of samples of the different grades of wire, steel gates and fencing tools and machines. In the Main Hall of the exhibition there was a full and magnificent display from floor to ceiling. Everything was tastefully arranged, and the exhibitors were well rewarded, for the public patronage accorded them was as much as the building could contain.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. demonstrated the advantages accruing to the possessor of one of their marvellously accurate adding and recording machines.

MESSRS. J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., pork packers, had a very attractive display of provisions nicely arranged and neatly assorted.

THE STEMPHILL COMPUTING SCALES and Kola wine amalgamated in the possession of a booth, which was nicely arranged.

THE ALUMINUM ENGRAVING booth was one which received a good share of patronage in printing personal cards and engraving aluminum novelties.

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO., of Montreal, had a grand display of rubber goods on exhibition.

THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO. displayed a few samples of their well-known machines, which received a good deal of attention.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.'S exhibit was a highly-attractive one. They had on view a number of their high-grade typewriters, and secured quite a large share of attention.

MR. S. GREADLER, Ottawa, did a large business in novelties and jewellery. He has now exhibited at Winnipeg Fair seven years in succession.

THE WINNIPEG PAINT AND GLASS CO. showed specimens of their work to good advantage.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. had a grand exhibition in their booth. The click of the machine was to be heard all over the building, and the exhibit of these universally-known machines was one of the attractions which received a large share of patronage.

MR. ALEX. NELSON & CO., Montreal, displayed a beautiful assortment of manufactured furs.

MESSRS. D. R. DINGWALL, jewellers, Winnipeg, had a rich and magnificent exhibition of everything that could be desired in the way of watches and jewellery.

THE BLUE RIBBON booth was a bright and attractive one.

THE OGILVIE MILLING COMPANY'S exhibit was a representation of a goddess bearing a trident, and on whose face the sun never set. In the background, ships passing on the ocean laden with Ogilvie's flour were beautifully represented. The whole was a beautiful work, and did credit to the exhibition as well as to the Ogilvie Company.

MR. E. L. DREWRY'S exhibition was ingeniously constructed and worked with mechanical power. The lighting was pretty in effect, and helped to beautify the whole interior of the building.

THE WINNIPEG OIL COMPANY had a grand display of everything in the trade.

SUNLIGHT SOAP had an exhibit well worthy of that great universal merchandise.

THE ST steam engine the shafts from the booth operating a switch-board tools, steam hangers and charge of Mr. MESSRS. loom in oper the industry.

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CHATHAM F dition to exhibi cubators and tru

THE STUART MACHINERY CO. had a 12-h.-p. steam engine running in the building and operating all the shafts from which all power used by the lessees of the booths was taken. They had also a 6-h.-p. engine operating a 60-light dynamo. They also showed a switch-board, high, low and arc lamps, iron-working tools, steam deep-well pump, Dodge's patent capillary hangers and split pulleys. The exhibit was under the charge of Mr. J. L. Pollock, manager.

MESSRS. RYAN & GOODLAND showed a weaving loom in operation, which created quite an interest in the industry.

THE GRUNDY MUSIC CO. had a beautiful and valuable display of musical instruments, and the soul of music was abroad in the booth, played by deft fingers and inspired by subtle brain.

BANFIELD'S booth was artistically draped with carpets, and looked enchanting in its variety of color and tasteful form.

E. H. BRIGGS & CO. had a highly-amusing outfit of bicycle riders, and a strong display of brooms.

MESSRS. BROWN & ROSE had all that pertains to the decay of the visionary organs in the way of spectacles and eye-testing devices.

On the top flat there was all the industrial work of the exhibition, and it was all of a nature to do credit to any country. The art gallery was also there, and a delightful hour was spent worthily in it by many visitors to the fair.

THE OXFORD MFG. CO., Nova Scotia, had a fine display of woollen goods. They are veterans in the exhibiting line, and have won many gold medals and other trophies for their manufacturer since their establishment in 1867.

MR. W. F. WHITE, naturalist, had a novel and most interesting display of natural-history subjects, and one exhibit which excited a good deal of interest was an Esquimaux canoe.

THE TELFORD BISCUIT booth was a nice, well-laid-out one.

THE MALTA-VITÆ FOOD was given free to all at the booth during fair week, and many a grateful visitor felt a lot better and none worse after partaking of a bowl of the frame-sustaining brew.

MR. ALEX. CALDER, taxidermist, had a most interesting exhibit of stuffed specimens characteristic of this western and northern country.

On the whole, there was at the Winnipeg Fair a galaxy of wealth, art and industry such as any country might well be proud of. Although we could not do justice to each exhibitor in the space at our disposal, it was our intention to mention all, and if any have been missed out of this brief description, it must not be laid to intention on our part to do so.

Machinery and Implements at Brandon Fair.

THE DARBY LAND DIGGER.—This machine, of English manufacture, gave its first demonstration in the Brandon district during fair week. On Wednesday they went over about four acres of stubble, cultivating to a depth of four inches. Their first trial on prairie sod was made on Thursday morning, just outside the fair grounds, when they broke about half an acre of stiff prairie. This was the first trial of the machine on prairie, and it gave every satisfaction. On Thursday afternoon, the ponderous implement was at work inside the fair grounds and it went through the trials with great credit. The digger was attached to, and worked by a Wallace & Stevens 8-h.-p. (nominal) expansion-valve traction engine. The digger is capable of being worked by this type of engine when digging down to a depth of 12 inches. The digger takes a breadth of 12 feet, and would cultivate about ten or twelve acres in a day of ten hours.

PORT HURON CO. exhibited a 21-h.-p., compound engine running a 36 by 40 separator, with wind stacker, weigher and wagon-loader, and self-feeder attached.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO. had three engines and separators all in action.

THE OHIO MOTOR CO.—Burrige & Cooper, Winnipeg—showed the Ohio 8-h.-p. gasoline engine, driving a band cutter and self-feeder, owned by the Heine Mfg. Co., Wapeton, N. Dakota; two National Junior 7½-h.-p. gasoline engines; two Stickney Junior 8-h.-p. engines, driving a chopping mill and a cordwood saw.

NICHOLS & SHEPHERD showed a "Brandon Cornell" 20-h.-p. simple portable engine, running a Nichols & Shepherd separator with all the latest attachments, also a Nichols & Shepherd 20-h.-p. simple traction engine, operating a new Felchie separator, with Hawk-eye feeder, "Hartley" weigher and loader, and "Hartley" wind stacker.

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO. had an exhibit of shaftings, screws, braces, castings of various kinds, including split pulleys specially made by the Company.

THE WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO. OF INDIAN HEAD had the same exhibit of fanning mills, etc., shown by them at Winnipeg.

LOUDEN MACHINE CO., under the charge of Mr. W. A. Russell, Western manager, demonstrated the utility of their hay slings, and received a good deal of public attention.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT CO. showed the same exhibits as at Winnipeg, one part of which excited most interest being their combination wagon box and hay-rack, which is certainly one of the handiest rigs that could be about a farm.

CHATHAM FANNING MILL CO., Brandon, in addition to exhibits of their fanning mills, showed incubators and truck scales.

THE MANITOBA PUMP AND WINDMILL CO. exhibited pumps, windmills, truck weighers, extension ladders, saws, grinders and choppers.

MR. JOSEPH MAW & CO. displayed disk and tooth harrows, plows, and a threshing outfit in operation.

THE BISSELL DISK HARROW was exhibited by Messrs. McLeod & Hanley, Brandon.

THE J. I. CASE CO. showed the same exhibit as at Winnipeg. They had a grand display of threshing machinery in operation, and it was all beautifully decorated with national flags and bunting.

THE NORTHWEST THRESHER CO., Stillwater, Minn., exhibited a 20-h.-p. simple return flue engine, running a 36 by 60 separator with all the latest attachments.

MESSRS. J. M. ROSS & SONS, Brampton, Ont., had the same exhibit as they showed at Winnipeg, with the exception of one traction engine, which was delayed in transportation. They had six gasoline engines: One 1½-h.-p. and a 3-h.-p., the latter running a marine propeller. They also showed a 6- and 8-h.-p. stationary gasoline engines, and a couple of portables, 8- and 16-h.-p. for threshing outfits.

THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR CO. showed the same interesting exhibit as at Winnipeg.

THE NATIONAL FARM CREAM SEPARATOR CO. also showed the same exhibit as at Winnipeg.

THE BELL ART PIANO AND ORGAN CO., 8th street, music store, Brandon, had a hall entirely their own, near the main hall of the exhibition, where visitors were entertained to the music produced from the very fine instruments exhibited by the genial and obliging manager, Mr. Robert Kerr, and the agent, Mr. C. E. Gardiner. A great feature of their exhibit was the mechanical organ and piano players. Crowds filled the hall from morning till night during the days of the fair.

H. MACLEAN & CO. exhibited the Heintzman & Co.'s pianos, Sherlock & Manning organs, piano and organ players, and other musical instruments. The booth was tastefully and attractively arranged. More than ordinary interest was manifested in the booth through the really wonderful violin performances of a child of eight years, Rose Dobie, from Winnipeg, who played in rich tones and with marvellous volume and execution some popular music, grave and gay. She was accompanied on the piano by her elder sister, and the performance was one of the most pleasing to be met at Brandon Fair.

MESSRS. MASON & RISCH had also a very attractively arranged exhibit of musical instruments, and received quite a large share of patronage.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL'S FURNITURE AND ART GOODS was an exhibit which received a good deal of attention. It consisted of household utensils, chiefly washing machines. In the same booth MESSRS. VERMILYEA BROS. exhibited rubber revolving heels and other specialties.

THE MORRIS PIANOS AND APOLLO PIANO PLAYERS was a nicely arranged booth, whence proceeded all day the sounds of sweet music, and which received a well-deserved share of public patronage.

BAKER'S COCOA seemed to do a roaring trade at 5c. a cup.

MESSRS. SIMMERMAN, JEWELLERS, Winnipeg, had a richly-loaded booth, displaying almost everything in the way of watches and jewellery.

MESSRS. BROWN & ROSE OPTICAL CO. OF TORONTO did a good business in sight-testing and spectacle fitting. Over 200 cases were fitted at Brandon. The glass from which lenses are made was shown at all stages of manufacture, from the rough lump upwards. The business is done on thoroughly scientific principles. The firm contemplate opening a business in Winnipeg.

MR. ARCHIE CAMPBELL had a very attractive display of shell and chinaware curios and souvenirs.

TORONTO JEWELLERY CO. had a tastefully-arranged assortment of all articles in the trade.

MR. J. TINKELMAN, Winnipeg, also had a large and varied stock of watches and jewellery.

MESSRS. RADNOR, Winnipeg and Ottawa, had the same exhibit as at Winnipeg, and received a full share of patronage.

THE GRUNDY MUSIC CO. showed a number of their high-class instruments, and kept that part of the hall entertained with lively music during the days of the fair.

THE SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATOR was under the charge of Mr. C. C. Macdonald, in the Forestry Hall. This well-known, reliable separator is steadily finding new territories and keeping a good hold on the old ones.

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR was also exhibited in the same building, and was also patronized largely by wide-awake, enquiring buttermakers.

THE BRANDON HEDGE AND WIRE FENCE CO. had splendid exhibits in forestry, horticulture, and wire fencing, also pumps, and all the other farm and municipal utilities handled by the Company. One of the representatives of the "Farmer's Advocate" paid a visit to the Company's nurseries, and an account of the progress being made there will appear in our columns. Visitors were entertained in the horticultural tent under the direction of Mr. Robertson, horticulturist. Mr. Wallace, the genial director of the Company, energetically attended to the interests of the business and the comfort of his numerous visitors.

MR. JOSEPH CORNELL had a tent on the grounds where an extensive business was done in the various insurances effected by him.

All over the grounds business was the order of the day, and in the evenings the platform attractions and the drilling of the young school cadets supplied healthy entertainment, making a visit to Brandon Fair of 1903 a treat to be long remembered.

Enderby, B. C.

The village of Enderby is situated at the head of navigation on the Spallumcheen River, about half way between Sicamous Junction and Vernon, on the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway, and is considered an attractive looking little place. Its population is from two to three hundred, and it possesses three churches, a handsome and commodious public schoolhouse, a first-class modern roller flour mill of 250 bbls. capacity, a saw-mill, two good general stores, harnessmakers, butchers, blacksmiths and carriage-builders, and repair shops, furniture store and hotel. In addition to which, negotiations are now in progress for the establishment of a sash-and-door factory. The railway service at present consists of one train, which runs from Sicamous Junction to Okanagan Landing and back every day during the summer months, and during the winter the trip three times a week, returning on the alternate days.

There is at present no system of waterworks, but its establishment at an early date is altogether probable, good, never-failing supplies of water having been provided by nature so close at hand that the enterprise can be carried out at a comparatively small expense.

The village lies high and dry on an extensive and fairly level tract of land, and is remarkably healthy. Up to the present time, it has never been visited by an epidemic of any kind more serious than a gripple.

It is to the surrounding country, however, that attention is more particularly called. Here the prospective settler will find locations to suit all tastes, purposes and means. Bush land can be had at from \$10 to \$20 per acre; improved land at from \$10 to \$40, according to situation, amount of improvement, etc.

The district is well adapted for mixed farming, most of grains, fruits and vegetables which are grown in other parts of Canada flourishing here with ordinary care and attention. Irrigation, which is indispensable in some adjacent districts, is not necessary here. All kinds of clover and grasses do remarkably well; corn can be grown for ensilage, and dairying is likely to become one of the leading industries in the near future; numbers of excellent dairy cattle are raised, for which there is quite a demand from other parts of the Province, and the prices realized are exceptionally high.

The climate very much resembles that of Ontario, with the exception that the nights in summer time are nearly always cool enough to make a blanket acceptable, and are thus conducive to refreshing sleep. Snow lies on the ground in winter from three to five months, but does not drift, and there is generally good sleighing during the greater part of the season.

The cut on page 855 represents a boom of logs in a slue of the Spallumcheen River, just above the Enderby sawmill. The logs, some one and a half million feet, are cut along the banks of the river and around Mabel Lake, where there is timber sufficient to keep the mill running for years. Most of the lumber is shipped to the Northwest and Manitoba, it is of excellent quality and finds ready sale.

The Great West Ranching Company.

Messrs. J. F. Diemert, of Indian Head; Wm. Owens, of Mount Forest, Ont., and J. M. Signer, of Eau Claire, Wis., officers of the Great West Ranching Company, Limited, have spent the past week in Medicine Hat on business in connection with opening up practical work for their company. The present headquarters of the company is at Indian Head, but as soon as the ranch is in operation and fully stocked the business offices will be moved to Medicine Hat. This company has a lease of 16,594 acres in the Red Deer country, in Township 23, Range 2, west of the 4th Meridian. This range is considered a first-class location for carrying on large ranching operations. The company considered it too late in the season this year to make arrangements for occupying their Red Deer location, but will move out early next spring. In the meantime, they have purchased Mr. V. Miniszewsky's cattle and horses, brand and ranch implements, and have leased his place, which is about five miles north-east of the town. The company will put from 300 to 500 head of stocker cattle on the range this summer, and intend increasing this number to 1,000 head next spring. Mr. Miniszewsky, who is an old-timer here and a man who understands the country and the practical part of the stock business, has been engaged by the company as manager.—[Medicine Hat News.]

College for Calgary.

To meet the rapidly-growing educational needs of the Western half of the N.-W. T., a residential school and college is about to be established at Calgary. It will provide education, both primary and more advanced, for the youth of both sexes, and will be un-denominational. Already \$10,000 worth of stock has been subscribed, largely by the citizens of Calgary, who look forward to its becoming the great Western University.

Lately, a meeting of the college trustees was held to arrange for securing a matron and make provisions for having the college furnished for the resident students. Everything points that the college will be ready to open on the 15th of September.

Sale of Hillhurst Shorthorns.

The dispersion sale of the Hillhurst herd of Shorthorn cattle, property of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec, held at Hamilton, Ont., August 11th, was very largely attended, breeders being present from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Colorado, Oregon, and Manitoba, beside a very large contingent from many districts of Ontario. The presence of such a large gathering of farmers at a stock sale in the midst of the harvest season may well be regarded as an indication of prosperous times for the agriculturist, and as an indication of a growing interest in the improvement of the cattle of the country. The cattle in this offering were for the most part without any special preparation for the sale, having been taken from short pastures only a week before the event, and subject to the annoyance of the plague of flies, which leaves their hair in anything but the best condition, and being sold without any guarantee as to future usefulness as breeders, though they were, with very few exceptions, evidently all right in that respect, many of the cows having young calves at foot, which were sold with their dams. Most of the animals would have made a much more attractive appearance and brought better prices had they been carrying more flesh and groomed for the occasion, but considering all the circumstances the result was highly satisfactory, the general average of \$307 for the 57 head sold being considered fair value for them as they were. A striking feature of the sale was the fact of the highest-priced animals, with one exception, coming to Manitoba, Sir Wm. Van Horne, who was present, accompanied by Mr. James Yule, his farm manager, being the purchaser of five head at an average of a little over \$600 each, for his fine farm at Selkirk, the highest-priced female, (imp.) Lester's Pride, a roan two-year-old heifer, being taken by Sir William at \$800. The highest price for a bull, \$1,000, was paid for the red two-year-old, Lord Mountstephen, by Mr. E. H. McCutcheon, of Holstein, Iowa, and Mr. Ed. Robinson, Markham, Ont., took the excellent roan yearling (imp.) Royal Champion, at \$650. Imp. Joy of Morning fell at a great bargain to the bid of Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., at \$375. He is in his four-year-old form, and in too high condition to look his best or to sell to best advantage, but has many grand qualities, and his usefulness as a breeder is assured by the fact of many of the young things being sired by him and many of the cows being in calf to him. Mr. Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, secured a prize in the handsome and well-fleshed roan eight-months-old bull calf, Strathallan Beau, by Imp. Scottish Beau, at \$310. The sale list is given below:

Cows and Heifers.	
Imp. Lester's Pride, roan, 2 years; Sir William Van Horne, Selkirk, Man.	\$ 800
Imp. Florence 2nd, rn., 1 yr.; Sir Wm. Van Horne	675
Imp. Beauty 37th, rn., 1 yr.; Sir Wm. Van Horne	550
Imp. Amine 5th, red, 3 yrs.; Sir Wm. Van Horne	510
Imp. Heather Bloom, white, 1 yr.; Sir Wm. Van Horne	500
Imp. Butterfly 49th, rn., 4 yrs.; J. & E. Chinnick, Chatham	450
Imp. Scottish Maid, red, 2 yrs.; James McMillan, Hillsburg	415
Imp. Juno, rn., 7 yrs.; A. Garland, Detroit, Mich.	400
Imp. Martha, red, 1 yr.; J. G. Stevenson, Detroit, Mich.	400
Imp. Fancy Lady, rn., 4 yrs.; Chas. E. Porter, Appleby	375
Imp. Amine 6th, rn., 2 yrs.; Amos Smith, Trowbridge	375
Imp. Rosemary 127th, rn., 5 yrs.; M. McDougal	360
Imp. Rose Bloom, rn., 5 yrs.; W. L. Horton, North Pelham	355
Imp. Madge 2nd, red, 2 yrs.; John Watson, Seagrave	340
Imp. Rosemary 205th, red, 5 yrs.; Edward Bryan, Ridgetown	300
Joy Bell, red, 1 yr.; J. White, St. Mary's	330
Imp. Duchess 2nd, red and white, 1 yr.; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin	315
Imp. Flower Princess, rn., 3 yrs.; W. H. Taylor, Parkhill	300
Imp. Joyous Girl, rn., 1 yr.; J. Pollard, Iowa	300
Imp. Lambert's Bridesmaid, rn., 7 yrs.; John Hill, Wellesley	300
Imp. Queen of Pennan, red, 2 yrs.; J. C. Littlejohn, Highgate	300
Imp. Augusta 83rd, red, 3 yrs.; A. Garland, Howell, Mich.	300
Imp. Belladonna 2nd, red, 3 yrs.; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton	295
Rosemary of Hillhurst, red, 6 months; J. White, St. Mary's	260
Imp. Craibstone Beauty 7th, rn., 5 yrs.; J. Hill, Hillhurst Bridesmaid 2nd, rn., 3 yrs.; A. Garland	280
Imp. Jessamine 10th, white, 1 yr.; James Brown, Thorold	275
Imp. S@a, red, 3 yrs.; W. S. Horton	265
Imp. Rosemary 137th, red, 1 yr.; J. T. Gibson, Denfield	260
Imp. Camelia Blossom, rn., 2 yrs.; John McFarlane	260
Imp. Helena, white, 3 yrs.; R. Mitchell, Coldstream	240
Imp. Hillhurst Bridesmaid, rn., 6 yrs.; John Leach, Bowles' Corners	245
Imp. Daisy B. Red, red, 1 yr.; John Watson,	240

Imp. Boris 3rd, red, 2 yrs.; John Hill	\$ 230
Imp. Queen Perier 3rd, rn., 1 yr.; D. M. McIntyre, Paisley	215
Imp. Village Beauty, white, 2 yrs.; W. A. Galbraith, Dutton	200
Imp. Mayflower 3rd, rn., 2 yrs.; R. Wilkins, Harriston	200
Topsy 2nd of Hillhurst, red, 1 yr.; Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, Man.	200
Imp. Vain Belle 2nd, red, 9 yrs.; D. M. McIntyre	185
Imp. Bella Hillhurst, red, 1 yr.; Thos. Hargrave, Markham	185
Lady Strathallan Hillhurst 4th, red, 3 yrs., Wm. Chalmers	175
Hillhurst Bridesmaid 4th, rn., 1 yr.; J. Watson	165
Topsy of Hillhurst, red, 6 yrs.; John Hill	150
Famous 8th of Hillhurst, red, 1 yr.; W. D. Flatt	110
Famous 7th of Hillhurst, white, 1 yr.; J. Hill	85
Lady Strathallan Hillhurst 3rd, red, 4 yrs.; Wm. Smith, Columbus	100
Cecelia Hillhurst 2nd, white, 8 months; T. E. Robson, Ilderton	95
Welcome Belle, red, 1 yr.; Amos Smith	80
Famous 9th of Hillhurst, rn., 1 yr.; John Hill	80
Beatrice 6th of Hillhurst, red, 2 yrs.; A. C. Pettit, Freeman	75

Bulls.	
Imp. Lord Mountstephen, red, 2 yrs.; E. H. McCutcheon, Holstein, Iowa	\$1,000
Imp. Royal Champion, rn., 1 yr.; Ed. Robinson	650
Imp. Joy of Morning, rn., 4 yrs.; Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham	375
Imp. Royal Kitchener, red, 1 yr.; Ira B. Vanatta, Ballinacree	310
Strathallan Beau, rn., 8 months; Wm. Chalmers, Brandon	310
Joe Chamberlain, rn., 1 yr.; Douglas McGregor, Mimoso	210
Imp. Rose Noble, rn., 1 yr.; E. M. McIntyre, Paisley	165

7 bulls sold for \$3,020, average \$431.50
 50 females sold for \$14,380, average \$287.60
 57 head sold for \$17,400, average \$307.55

Senator Cochrane's Death.

Hon. Senator M. H. Cochrane died at his residence, Hillhurst Farm, Compton, P. Q., on August 12th, the day following the dispersion sale of his herd, at the age of 80 years. Compton was his birthplace. He was called to the Senate on October 17th, 1872. Associated with many successful business and educational enterprises, including several ranching companies, he was also a member of the Quebec Council of Agriculture. In the agricultural world, he was best known through the eminence he attained as a breeder of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and other stock. His efforts in that direction have been of incalculable advantage, not only to Canada, but to the breeding interests of the United States as well.

Fair Dates.

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

Central Sask. (Saskatoon)	Sept. 29 and 30
Maple Creek, Assa.	Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1
Rosthern, Sask.	Oct. 1
Duck Lake, Sask.	Oct. 2
Carlyle, Assa.	Oct. 2
Medicine Hat, Assa.	Oct. 2 and 3
Kinistino, Sask.	Oct. 6
Fairmeade, Assa.	Oct. 6
Olds, Alta.	Oct. 6
Lethbridge, Alta.	Oct. 6 and 7
Victoria, B. C.	Oct. 6 to 10
Innisfall, Alta.	Oct. 7
Gladstone	Oct. 8
Grinfell, Assa.	Oct. 8
Red Deer, Alta.	Oct. 8 and 9
Pincher Creek, Alta.	Oct. 8

Calgary Exhibition Directors Meet.

Recently, the Inter-Western Exhibition directorate called a meeting at Calgary, and appointed the following members, A. G. Wolley Dod, Jas. Smart, G. H. Webster, I. S. G. Vanwart and J. H. Turner, as a committee to discuss with the City Council regarding increased accommodation in the way of buildings for the fair, and also the improvement of conditions at the grounds.

Winnipeg Stock-judging Awards.

In our list of the awards of the stock-judging competition at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, the third prize winner in the dairy cattle section should have been A. F. Murray, Leamington, and the third prize winner in the horse section, P. D. Farmer, Winnipeg, and not P. D. Palmer.

Seed Bill Postponed.

The Mr. Fisher's Bill regarding the "inspection and the sale of seeds," introduced at Ottawa this season, has been laid over till next session of Parliament. Its object, preventing the sale of weed seeds, was heartily endorsed, and the Minister hopes to have it in more perfectly workable shape by next year. The discussion will do good.

Grain Growers Gaining Strength.

The Provincial Secretary of the M. G. G. A., Mr. R. McKenzie, of Brandon, lately organized, both at Clearwater and Teesbank, local associations, with a membership of over twenty in each case.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—Cattle are now coming in from the ranges, though not at such a rate as might be expected at this season. There is great diversity in the condition and quality of the range cattle. The majority are in good condition, and a number are prime, fat, tiptop quality, but a number are rather lean and make only inferior quality of beef. The prices are: Prime beef, 4c.; ordinary, 3½c. to 4c.; inferior, 3c. to 3½c., off the cars at Winnipeg.

Sheep.—The market continues the same as our last report, being ruled by the same conditions. The price is 4c., off the cars at Winnipeg, and lambs are selling at \$4 to \$5.

Hogs.—The market continues well supplied, and the top price remains at 6c. per pound. Heavy and light are a half cent, and extra heavy a cent less.

Horses.—There is a good supply, and an equally good demand at high prices. Teams are being sold at \$300 to \$400, and an extra heavy team will fetch \$50 more.

Dressed and Cured Meats.—Beef—There is a fair demand, and the supply keeps up with it. The price remains at 7c. to 7½c.

Mutton.—Supplies are limited, and quality variable. Prices are: Mutton, 10c.; lamb, 12c.

Smoked ham 14½c.; best bacon 14½c. Other grades vary from 9½c. to 13c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Creamery butter market is firm, at 17c. Dairy butter is not a strong force on the market. The price is 13c. for best quality, and lower grades are selling at 11c. to 12c.

Cheese.—Local demand is at present absorbing all the supply, and the indications are that it will continue to do so. The price is 9½c. to 10c.

Poultry and Eggs.—There is practically no supply of poultry, and eggs as scarce as ever; 15c. is freely paid in Winnipeg.

Vegetables.—New vegetables are selling plentiful, and prices are arriving daily at reasonable standards.

GRAIN MARKET.

The market for wheat is all but closed, and speculation is vague regarding the crops of 1903. Better crop prospects than prevailed a week or two ago are now guaranteed. Very little wheat has been handled since our last report, but the price has again gone up. No. 1 hard is selling at 87½c., and September trade is quoted at 82½c.

Barley.—There is little trade in barley. The prices quoted are: No. 3, 32c. to 33½c., Winnipeg.

Oats.—The dwindling down of consignments shows the stock of last year's crop to be fast becoming exhausted. The prices remain the same as in our last report, viz.: No. 1 white, 32½c.; No. 2 white, 31c.; feed grades, 30c.

Hay.—There is not much of a supply, and the prices have advanced. New or old hay, baled, is selling at \$7.50 to \$8, on the track at Winnipeg.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Flour.—The price remains unchanged at \$2.15 for best quality; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$1.65 per sack of 97 lbs.

Ground Feed.—Oat chop, \$22 per ton; barley, \$19; mixed barley and oats, \$21; chop screenings, \$12; oil-cake, \$27.

Bran and Shorts.—Bran is selling at \$16, and shorts, \$18 per ton.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.10 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.65 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.40; heifers, \$2 to \$4.85; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.60; bulls, \$2 to \$2.40; calves, \$2 to \$6.75; Texas-fed steers, \$3 to \$4.60; Western steers, \$3.25 to \$4.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5 to \$5.60; good to choice heavy, \$5.30 to \$5.40; rough heavy, \$4.90 to \$5.25; light, \$5.25 to \$5.75; bulk of sales at \$5.15 to \$5.45. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; fair to choice mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.25; native lambs, \$3.25 to \$5.75.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—Cattle—Receipts 900 head, most of which were of good quality. Demand good. Choice butchers', 4c. to 4½c.; good, 3½c. to 4c.; medium, 3½c. to 3¾c.; common, 3c. to 3½c. Calves—Poor stock, \$2 to \$3; good, \$3 to \$4. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, 3c. to 3½c.; lambs, \$2 to \$2.50. Demand was good for export sheep. Hogs—The demand was good, and prices ranged from 6½c. to 7c.

British Markets.

London, Aug. 17.—United States cattle, 6d.; Canadians, 5½d.; sheep, 6½d. Trade firmer.



"There's never a rose in all the world,
But makes some green spray sweeter;
There's never a wind in all the sky,
But makes some bird wing feeter."

Midsummer on a Western Farm.

Once more the pleasant midsummer time is with us—the richest, laziest time of all the year—when all one wishes to do is just to lie luxuriously in the shade and watch the beauty all around. And how beautiful everything is! The fresh and tender hues of spring are gone, but they are replaced by a richness and fulness of coloring equally delightful in its own way. It is hard to find words to describe the trees at this time, such masses of green they are, and yet so light and graceful. Even the willow-scrub, so hated of farmers, has its beauty, if one could only just view it from the standpoint of beauty and forget how it ruins pasture and hinders breaking. Walking across the prairie, one sees the willows stretching away on either side, like a very sea of feathery green. Then what flowers there are now—yellow, red, pink, blue, white—the whole country is bright with them! The wild roses are the sweetest of all, and the most abundant. They are everywhere, and of every shade of red and pink. Gaudy butterflies, as bright and varied in their hues as the flowers, flit about, and the big bumblebees buzz around, gathering their stock of honey and pollen.

Life is a pleasure to the animals these summer days. The cows wander slowly, browsing in the thick, long grass, or lie peacefully chewing their cud in the shade of the trees. The calves and colts are growing big now, and roam through their pastures, thinking that everything was made just for their enjoyment. The most energetic of the farm pets are the fowls. The turkeys wander for miles with their broods, seemingly on a crusade against all the grasshoppers of the country. The chickens stay nearer home, but are always busy and always hungry. The ducks, happiest of all in the heat, splash and swim all day in the water. Beasts and birds all seem so happy and contented that it is a pleasure to watch them.

And what about the farmer all this time? Does he too find rest and pleasure whilst his property enjoys itself so much? Well, pleasure he must find, if he is a true farmer. He must feel glad when he sees his animals so prosperous and happy, and sees things growing as they do. But rest does not come very often to the farmer. Spring work is over, it is true, also haying, but he has a garden, and weeds seem to think that they have as much right to grow as anything else this pleasant weather. He gets at them and hoes all between the rows, but he can't get those growing right among his plants in this way, nor can he thus thin out carrots and turnips which are growing too thickly. And so, with aching knees and back, the poor man crawls up and down long rows of vegetables, pulling out those miserable weeds. The sun roasts his back and burns his neck, and the perspiration trickles down his face, but "there's no rest for the wicked," or for the farmer, and he has to keep on. Then this is just the season when he has time to break new fields. Breaking wouldn't be quite such a task if it weren't for the willows; but they grow everywhere, and the farmer has to sally forth against them with brush, axe and grub-hook. He wonders as he works why willows had to be created. Then when he has cleared them off the ground to some extent, he perhaps sets bravely to work with an ordinary plow. He goes along smoothly for a few yards, and then the plow sticks; he shouts to the horses, they strain forward, and crash! the doubletree snaps. When the farmer investigates, he finds the plow caught on a willow root. Then he gets angry, and sets off to beg borrow or steal the biggest brush-plow he can find. He hitches four horses to it, and sails

triumphantly through everything. But what work there is yet in store for him in picking roots off the field!

The farmer does not need to feel lonely whilst he is breaking or weeding. Clouds of friendly mosquitoes rise from the plants and soil, and fly along with him to keep him company. They sing around him, they settle on his neck, they crawl up his sleeves and under his hat, and he works nearly as hard at them as he does at the weeds. How picturesque he looks there on his knees, roasted and bitten, with streaks of earth from his fingers all over face and neck, where he has been slapping at those mosquitoes! When the pleasant evening comes, the farmer gets cooled off, but the mosquitoes don't get tired—they stay right with him. When the cows come home to be milked they bring fresh swarms with them, and there is nothing for it but to gather a heap of straw and green willows and make a smudge. The smoke does what nothing else can do—drives away the mosquitoes—and everything at last becomes peaceful as night comes on.

Can anything seem more peaceful than a calm summer night on the farm? The light fades slowly from the west; one by one the stars shine out overhead, and darkness gently settles down. All things seem hushed and still; hardly a sound is to be heard, except the singing of the frogs in some distant pool, and perhaps the breathing of the sleeping cattle in the farmyard. The trees stand out thick and black against the sky, and now and again a shivering whisper comes from them, as their leaves are stirred by some passing breeze. The farmer can appreciate this quiet calm, and often strolls round for a while to enjoy it. Perhaps he may have been at a football practice, and rides home through the still night. He has enjoyed the practice, the meeting his friends, the rush and excitement of the game—these things are all pleasant to him. But a different part of him seems to be touched as he rides homeward under the stars, or in the peaceful moonlight. Cares and worries pass from him, evil thoughts and temptations disappear, and for a time he feels as he would like to feel always—strong and pure in heart.

The evening football practices are intended to lead up to a grand match with the team from some adjoining district, and, of course, there has to be a picnic on the day of the match. The farmers' children anxiously watch the weather for several days beforehand, and they think it's almost too good to be true when the appointed day dawns bright and clear. The whole family is up early, and the "chores" are rushed through! Soon the horses are hitched to the wagon, and off goes the farmer with his tribe. The wagon jolts and bumps over the rough trail, and over the prairie where the trail has been fenced off. The farmers are out for fun now, and they enjoy themselves heartily. Football and baseball matches are played, and watched with great excitement. Swings and boats are provided—if there are trees and water near—and last, but not least, a great refreshment stall is set up, well stocked with lemonade, ice-cream, candies and fruit. The tables—or, rather, the tablecloths—are spread on the grass, and all deposit themselves gracefully around. Grasshoppers and ants make for the feasters, mosquitoes drown themselves in the teacups, and little bugs of all kinds hop wildly over tablecloths and provisions, but these things only make all the more fun—at a picnic.

In the middle of the afternoon, when the people are enjoying themselves, they are startled suddenly by a growl of thunder. They look up at the sky, and wonder how it was they didn't see that black cloud before it got so close. Then a few heavy drops begin to fall, and the picnicers make a wild rush for coats and umbrellas, and dry places under the wagons. The storm now comes on in good earnest, and the rain pours as if the whole cloud wanted to come at once. The lightning flashes, and the thunder roars and growls and rattles and bangs till the merry-makers have to shout to make themselves heard. But the storm is too violent to last long, and dies away nearly as quickly as it came on. The sun shines out again, the birds begin to sing, and soon everything is drying up again as fast as it can.

The picnic over, the farmers jog homeward again to their milking and calf-feeding. They won't have another holiday for a while, but this has been a pleasant one, and will give them something to talk over for some time. They will go cheerfully on with their work during the coming days, finding it hard and monotonous at times, no doubt, but feeling, after all, that midsummer is a very pleasant time on the Western farm.

A CANADIAN COUSIN.

Penhold, Alta.

The reporter was interviewing the western millionaire. "Is it true that you are going to endow a chair in that university?" "Endow a chair?" he thundered. "Why, b'gosh, I can give a whole set o' furniture, an' I'll do it too. Say that in your paper! There ain't nothing cheap about me."

The Children's Corner.

Flowers.

Pretty little flowers,
Growing everywhere
In the fields and gardens,
Oh, how wondrous fair.

Pretty little flowers,
God has made them fair;
Nothing else in beauty
Can with them compare.

Lovely little flowers,
Plucked by children fair;
May their wondrous beauty
Show God's love and care.

Penhold, Alta.

MRS. W. WHITESIDE.

The King's Sons.

I have just read a story by Bishop Carpenter, which you might like to hear. It is too long for our Corner, but I will try to tell it in a shortened form. It is about a king who wished to find out which of his sons would be the best person to rule the kingdom after his death. So he sent them into the world, saying that the one who spent his money best would show himself worthiest to rule, and would be made king. To each son he gave a magic purse, in which twelve golden pieces would be found every day. Round the neck of each was hung a golden chain, with a pearl on it. "Take great care of these pearls," he said, "for they are tokens that you are sons of a king." Then he gave a magic mirror to each, saying, "Look into it every day, and when you see it look misty, and out of the mist rises the image of my face, then hasten home, for after that the magic purse will yield you no money."

The young men started off, and soon came to a place where three roads lay before them. As they wondered which to choose, three bright beings came to meet them.

"My name is Happiness," said one. "Let me lead you down this left-hand road to my dwelling-place."

"My name," said the second, "is Wisdom, and my home lies down this center road."

"My name is Love," said the third. "I make my dwelling with the good."

"Then," said the eldest son, "I will follow Happiness, since if I am to rule, I shall best rule by knowing the road to Happiness."

"I will choose Wisdom," said the second son, "since he is not fit to be a king who has not knowledge."

"And I," said the youngest son, "will choose Love, who makes her dwelling with the good."

The gold pieces came mysteriously into their purses each day, and for a long time the mirror remained bright, but at last it grew misty, and out of the mist came the image of their father's face. Then they hastened home, arriving on the same day, and the whole court gathered to hear their adventures, and to judge which of the three was worthiest to rule. The eldest had brought back a golden goblet set with precious stones. "This is the cup of gladness," he said, as he raised the goblet to his lips; but he put it down hastily and turned deadly pale. "It tastes like fire," he cried.

"Have you kept the pearl I gave you?" asked the king.

"I have lost it," was the sad answer, "I know not when, nor how."

"Yes," said the king, "and so it always is. Without the pearl of purity the goblet of joy soon turns to flame. The cup is not the cup of pleasure, but of shame and pain."

"It is true, my father," said the son. I sought selfishly, and have found sorrow."

The second son said, "I sought the power that would make a nation great. Knowledge is the parent of riches, and I have brought home this silver wand, which can turn everything to gold." As he spoke he stretched out his silver wand, with its sparkling diamond point, and touched the courtiers who stood around. Instantly they appeared to be dressed in robes of dazzling gold. He called for copper coins, and hundreds were flung at his feet. He touched them with the magic wand, and a heap of glittering yellow coins lay before him. The courtiers shouted joyfully, "He has done his work well, he must be king!"

But the king leaned forward from his throne, touched the coins and the courtiers' dresses with his golden sceptre, and the brightness died away.

"It is not really gold, my son," he said. "It might be called gold in other places, but it is only tinsel in the realms where your father is king."

Then the third son was told to show what he had brought back, but he answered, "I have brought nothing back. The money came every

day and I spent it all, yet I have come home empty-handed."

As he spoke the pearl on his breast shone with a radiance that filled the court.

"What is in the wallet on your shoulder?" said the king.

"Nothing but a few relics," the young man answered, as he emptied his wallet. The courtiers smiled in scorn as they saw an old book, a lock of golden hair, a broken crutch, a few faded flowers.

"My father," he said, "I knew not what pain, sorrow and want there was in the world, until I followed an angel called Love. An old man was trying to read in this book, but his eyes were dim, so I stayed and read to him, and when he died he left the book to me.

"I bought this crutch for a poor cripple lad, and before he died he asked me to break it and keep it in memory of him.

"This lock of golden hair once belonged to a little child. I used to talk to her as she lay in her little bed, and when she was cold and still her mother cut off this curl and gave it to me."

There was silence in the room, and the little relics began to shine like gold. The king touched them with his sceptre, and instead of fading they grew brighter still, turning all the objects near them to pure gold.

"Which of my sons is fittest to rule?" asked the king.

All the courtiers answered, "The last. He is wise, for he knows the secret which turns all things to real, lasting gold. He is happy, for he makes others happy."

This story hardly needs to be explained. You know that we are all children of a King. Are we buying with the golden hours given us each day things which will be really of value when looked at in the light—the searching light of the last Great Day?

Those who spend all their hours in the pursuit of selfish happiness, or of wisdom which is only for this world, will some day find themselves terribly poor. Let us buy some gifts which our Father will accept with the golden hours He gives us.

Only a drop in the bucket,
But every drop will tell;
The bucket would soon be empty
Without the drops in the well.

A few little bits of ribbon
And some toys that were not new,
But they made the sick child happy,
Which has made me happy too.

A word now and then of comfort,
That cost me nothing to say;
But the poor old man died happy;
And it helped him on his way.

God loveth the cheerful giver,
Tho' the gift be poor and small.
What doth he think of His children
When they never give at all?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Domestic Economy.

To remove ink spots from gingham, wet the spots with milk and cover them with common salt. Let stand some hours, then rinse in several waters.

To clean a kettle in which onions or other rank vegetables have been cooked, rub with a cloth dipped in hot strong soda water, then wash in soapy water.

A good way to fix your beeswax: Place between two pieces of paper and keep it near at hand, so that when the starch sticks you can readily rub the iron over it.

When making mince pies, the fat that rises to the top of the liquid in which the meat was boiled may be skimmed off and utilized to good advantage in the place of suet.

A few drops of oil of lavender poured into a glass of very hot water will purify the air in a room almost instantly from cooking odors, and is especially refreshing in a sick room.

To clean decanters, get some old pieces of blotting-paper and soap them well, roll the bits up small, and put about twenty little pieces into the bottle to be cleaned, then half fill the decanter with warm water. Let it stand five minutes, and then shake well for another five minutes. Rinse with cold water and set it to drain; when dry it will be beautifully clear and bright.

Clothespins need washing occasionally to keep them in good condition. It is a good plan to put them in the boiler after the clothes have been taken out. After they have had a good wash they should be thoroughly rinsed in clean water.

A Curse that Came Home.

BY MRS. M. L. RAYNE.

Farmer Leslie sat smoking in his doorway in the most contented frame of mind possible to a man, for he was at that moment basking in the warm sunshine of prosperity. It gave him a great content, but it was purely an animal content—no chord of his higher nature was touched. As far as the eye could see, the hills and the fields were his. The excellent woman attending to his comfort within the dwelling, was his. The bright girl sewing at an upper window, and the handsome boy galloping along the valley on his new pony, were his children. The great barn filled with the harvested grain was his. He did not look up and claim the sky, but all else about him was of value as a part of his domain. "Me and mine," was the refrain of his song.

At that moment something came around the corner of the house that did not belong to him, and it gave him a shock—a very disagreeable thrill, that was mostly disgust, and no quality of fear in it. The something was a tramp. The name is synonymous with obliquity, and this specimen did not belie the name. He shivered in the sunlight as if he had the ague. His rags stood out like splinters of distress, telling of a long friction with time. His limbs had that flaccid, relaxed motion which is typical of the drunken vagabond. His eyes were bloodshot. The only redeeming features were his voice, which was musical and pathetic, and his manner, which was that of a man who had not always tramped the thoroughfares of the world.

"Sir," he said, touching the rim of a despoiled hat, "will you be so kind as to give me a bite to eat—I am very hungry?"

One would suppose, that sitting there in the sunlight of his own happiness, Farmer Leslie, the prosperous man, would have given a generous meal to the off-scouring of humanity—but he did nothing of the kind.

"Be off," he said, "or I'll set the dog on you!"

"I will work—" began the tramp.

"Oh, you will? I don't need your help. I have men to work for me, not such cattle as you."

Ah, it cut to the quick, as he intended it should. The tramp made a savage spring forward, and a look of vindictive rage crossed his features—then he stopped, swung around and walked away.

"Cattle!" He flung the words out with bitterness. You're right, friend, only—cattle that are made in God's image, and human."

"So the fellow's had a schooling," was all the comment the farmer made. He did not see a humanitarian episode that was transacted at his backdoor, when his good wife, who had overheard the dialogue, handed out some bread and meat to the tramp.

No, Farmer Leslie knew nothing of that. He was watching a speck far down in the valley that was a whole world to him, his boy galloping about from farmhouse to farmhouse, where his playfellows lived, showing them his new possession, the pony his father had given him for a birthday present.

Farmer Leslie did have soft spots in his heart, but, as I have said, they were for "me and mine." He gave no further thought to the wretched, disheartened man he had repulsed. He did not stop to gently scan his brother man, and he did not believe that to step aside is human. So he put the object out of his mind, and gave himself up to the contemplation of pleasanter themes.

The tramp lay on the side of a hill far enough from the house to be unrecognizable, and ate Mrs. Leslie's bounty in a semi-savage mood. These were not his real table manners—he had not forgotten them, but if each mouthful he devoured had been the head of an enemy he could not have been more ghoulish or vicious. Every few moments he would burst into anathemas of speech:

"Cattle! What is he? I'd like to make him suffer—yes, I would. Oh, I could die happy just to see that man in my place."

He lay and watched the man he hated, but he divided his attention. His bloodshot, agonized eyes were fixed now on the splendid barn that had cost the farmer so many thousands of dollars, and was the pride of the surrounding country. The fellow writhed with impatience.

"I hope you'll read the writing on the wall, and recognize the tramp's hand. I hope he'll—ha—it's working!"

He saw a thin spiral of smoke rising like a crooked forefinger from the roof of the barn. The farmer sitting now with his back turned did not see it.

The tramp watched it and smiled as Cain might have smiled when he slew Abel. He gesticulated fiercely as if to sustain himself in some awful deed; then another look came into his face as he saw a boy ride gaily up to the barn, turn his horse loose, and, carrying the saddle on his arm, disappear inside.

One—two—three minutes passed. Nothing had changed except the aspect of that thin spiral of smoke. It was now a column cut off from the roof by a blaze that the sunlight shielded. Farmer Leslie was asleep in his chair.

The tramp rose to his feet. His expression, and the evil purpose that had possessed him, changed to a look of disreputable virtue. His form expanded and grew taller, but he stood as if rooted to the hills.

Farmer Leslie was aroused now. His wife and daughter were running here and there, shrieking fire,

and he was wildly calling for help, to which summons his men, working in the field, responded. But there was no help that could save the smoldering mass, and no man could enter that fiery furnace.

"Let it burn," shouted the farmer; "Thank God we are all here."

And at that moment his eyes fell on his son's pony grazing in the field near by.

"Alfred!" he shouted. "Is he in the house? Where is Alfred?"

A man darted past him and disappeared in that seething mass of flame and smoke. The group paid no attention to him, but ran distractedly about, calling the name of the boy, who was the pride of their lives.

Then there was a cry from within, a smothered cry, taken up and re-echoed by those outside as they recognized his voice.

"It is my boy—let me get to him," shouted Farmer Leslie, struggling in the hands of his men, "I will save him or die with him."

But they could see the shadow of a man, who walked like Shadrach of old in the fiery furnace, but unlike him there was the smell of fire on his garments, and if the Saviour of men walked with him, their eyes were hidden that they could not see. He carried a burden that he had covered with his tattered coat. The fire fought for him, and wound its long tendrils around him. It put out the light of those bloodshot eyes forever. He was literally blazing when he gathered up the last remnant of his strength, and threw his burden to those who met him half way. Then there was a roar and a crash, and never had a man a more magnificent funeral pyre than this would have made. But he stumbled just outside, and a fallen beam pinned him to the earth.

"He saved me, father—I was asleep and he just caught me up in his arms and ran with me, and, oh, father, you will give him money and clothes, and he shall have my pony and everything."

"Yes, yes, please God I will make a man of him," said the farmer as he bent anxiously over the tramp, who, blind and broken, was coming back to consciousness.

"Father—mother," he murmured, "are—you—you—both—here? Take—my—hand."

Mrs. Leslie and her husband sank sobbing on their knees, and each took a hand of the poor outcast.

"It's—getting—light," he said, "I must get—up."

He tried to rise, but the effort was useless. His poor head refused to move.

"I know," he said in a clear voice, "it's—the—boy. Is—he—safe?"

"Safe, and it is you who saved him. Live, my friend, that we may show you how grateful we are," said the farmer, suddenly humanized.

"Yes—I—saved him—and lost myself. Perhaps God will know, and take this into account. Forgive me."

"What! For saving my boy's life?"

"No." There was a brief death agony, then a look of peace as life's latest breath drifted with the words. "I would have been a murderer if I had let him die in the flames—that—my—hand—kindled!"—Detroit Free Press.

Happy Little Blind Girl.

The pathetic little story of a blind girl is told by Ian Maclaren, in Frank Leslie's Magazine:

"If I dinna see"—and she spoke as if this was a matter of doubt and she were making a concession for argument's sake—"there's naebodie in the Glen can hear like me. There's no a foot-step of a Drumtochy man comes to the door but I ken his name, and there's no voice oot of the road that I canna tell. The birds sing sweeter to me than to anybody else, and I can hear them cheeping to one another in the bushes before they go to sleep. And the flowers smell sweeter to me—the roses and the carnations and the bonny moss rose—and I judge that the outcake and milk taste the richer because I dinna see them. Na, na, ye're no to think that I've been ill-treated by my God; for if He dinna give me ae thing, He gave me mony things instead.

"And mind ye; it's no as if I'd seen once and lost my sight, that might ha' been a trial, and my faith might ha' failed. I've lost naething; my life has been all getting."

Put-off Town.

Did you ever go to Put-off Town,
Where the houses are old and tumbledown,
And everything carries and everything drags,
With dirty streets and people in rags.

On the street of Slow lives Old Man Wait,
And his two little boys, named Linger and Late,
With unclean hands and tousled hair,
And a naughty little sister named Don't Care.

Grandmother Growl lives in this town,
With her two little daughters, called Fret and Frown;
And Old Man Lazy lives all alone
Around the corner at Street Postpone.

To play all day in Tarry Street,
Leaving your errands for other feet;
To stop, or shrink, or linger, or frown,
Is the nearest way to this old town.

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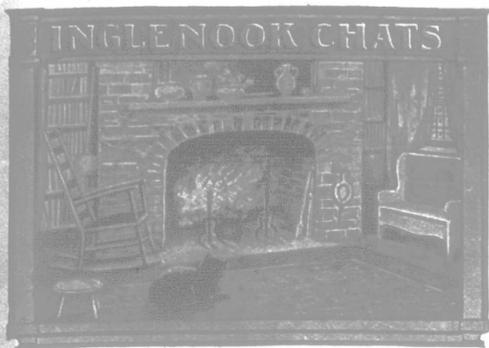
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Why I am Proud to Be a Farmer.

(By Frank Wellesley Porter.)

I am proud to be a farmer, and I will tell you why:
Because the farmer's life's the best of all beneath the sky;
The farmer's independent—he need not cringe or crawl,

The world depends on him for bread—the farmer feeds them all.
Although my work is sometimes hard, my life is free from care;
The fields I till are all my own—I am a monarch there;
It is a rugged, healthful life; the air is pure and sweet—
'Tis not the hot, foul, feverish air breathed on your city street.
I love the sunshine and the storm, the snow, the sleet, the rain;
Whene'er a season passes by I wish it back again;
I love to hear the hum of bees, where apple blossoms blow
And turn the gnarled and twisted limbs to drifted heaps of snow:
I love to see the cows come home in single file at eve,
To let the farm girl milk them there, and then their food receive.
The din that fills the city streets has not a single charm
For me. I love the nobler life I lead upon the farm.
The laughter of the running brook is sweeter far than words;
What prima donna ever sang as sweetly as the birds?
The grandest play that ever came from Shakespeare's magic pen

Can never wake the better thoughts asleep in most of men
As quick as can the frightened rush of storm clouds through the air,
The night wind's whisper in the corn, the wheat field's rustling prayer;
For nature's plays God writes himself, and that's their sweetest charm;
Rehearsed each day in some new way I see them on the farm.
I owe no man a single cent. The very crops I raise
Are mine, as are the rock-ribbed hills on which my cattle graze;
The corn that stands in solid ranks beside the emerald lane,
The maples that at autumn's touch burst out in sheets of flame,
The wheat that fills the old barn's bins with kernels small of gold,
The sheep with white and fleecy coats that seek each night the fold,
Are mine—all mine! No wonder that I find life's sweetest charm
Not in the city's crowded streets, but down upon the farm.

The Famous Last Mountain Valley

25 TOWNSHIPS TO CHOOSE FROM

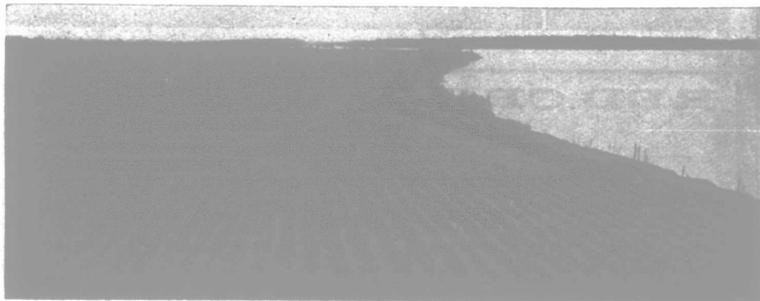
Take a Trip This Fall

AND SEE THE

Bumper Crops!

Many Choice Homesteads

Still Left



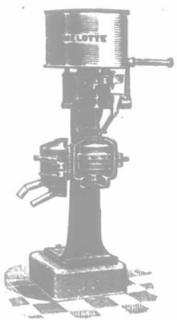
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BEST OF WATER
BEST LOCATION
BEST SOIL

\$7.10 per Acre!

IN THE HEART OF THE WHEAT BELT

WM. PEARSON & CO., 388 Main St., WINNIPEG, Man.



MELOTTE Cream Separators

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESS!

At the Great Dairy Exhibition held at Reggio-Emilia, Italy, during May, 1903, a . . .

DIPLOMA OF HONOR

WAS GRANTED TO THE **MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR**

(THE HIGHEST AWARD)

Turns Easiest
Skims Cleanest
Wears Longest
THAT'S "THE MELOTTE"

THIS AWARD IS FURTHER TESTIMONY TO THE MERITS OF THE "MELOTTE," AND ITS SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS

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Time Savers!

Money Savers!

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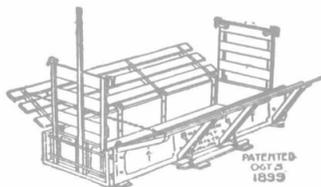
EASY TO LOAD
MADE TO LAST ALWAYS.

Electric Trucks

are guaranteed to be made the **BEST** on the market.

Have Hickory Axles,
Angle Steel Hounds.

Be Sure You Get the Best



THE WESTERN **Combination Hay, Grain and Stock Rack**

The Handiest Thing on the farm. Can be changed in half a minute from one article to another.

Have you Seen our Portable Grain Elevators, GRAIN TANKS, ETC.? Lawn Swings below cost to clear out—end of season. Write for particulars.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd.
BOX 787, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

The well-known Clydesdale stallion, Prince of Kyle (7155), the property of Mr. Jas. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, died last month. He was full brother to Sir James Gilmour's famous 3,000 guinea horse, Prince of Albion, and like that horse had a very successful

career in the showyard in his younger days. He was the second winner of the Cawdor Cup, and was also successfully shown at the Royal and Highland Societies' shows. Amongst his progeny are the well-known horses, Cawdor Cup and King o' Kyle, the former sire of the Glasgow junior premium horse this year, Pearl Stone.

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. A. E. Hoskin, Cobourg, Ont., breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires, in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "The stock is all doing well. I have four registered Clydesdale fillies that I would sell, a good lot, with great legs and feet. One three-year-old filly, sired by McInnis, is in foal. She is a show mare if put in condition. Have had numerous enquiries for Shorthorns, which are doing well, as also are our Yorkshires. Have some boars and sows to sell.

Good prices were realized at English sales of Oxford Down sheep last month. At the annual sale of rams from the flock of Mr. James Hobbs, Maisy Hampton, which had gained 24 first prizes and four championships this year, lot 1 sold for 26 guineas; lot 2, the second-prize winner at the Bath and West Show, brought 27 guineas, while lot 3, the third-prize winner at the same show, brought 40 guineas. No. 25 sold for 58 guineas, the highest price of the day, to Mr. Hitch for Mr. Horlick's flock. The average for the 59 rams sold was £15 7s., as compared with £11 14s. last year.

DECREASE IN U. S. HOG EXPORTS.

The great American hog appears to be losing his popularity abroad, at least until he has been reduced to hams, bacon and lard. The largest number of live hogs ever sent abroad was 95,654 in 1891, the value of porcine exports in that year being \$1,146,630. Last year the total value of hog exports was but \$88,330, and the number sent out 8,368. —[Live Stock World.

W. J. MILLER'S HEREFORDS.

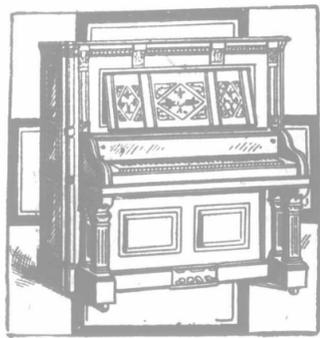
Situated about four miles from the village of Solsgrith is the farm home of W. J. Miller. Mr. Miller has, at the present time, quite a herd of Whitefaces. At their head stands Earl of Poplar Grove, a bull of right good sort, of Ingleside breeding, his father being Spotless of Ingleside. The young stock are a particularly good lot, showing clearly the stamp of their sire. Mr. Miller is a strong friend of the Herefords, and as he is laying broad and deep the foundations of a successful herd, we will no doubt hear great things from him in the future.

JOS. GLENN'S SHORTHORNS.

Among live stock exhibits at the recent Qu'Appelle Fair few attracted so much attention as the Shorthorns of Joseph Glenn. For a number of years Mr. Glenn has been quietly building up this herd, until to-day few in the West can surpass it in quality or appearance. To recount the various triumphs and victories in the contests of the ring would require too much space, but particular mention might be made of a few. At the Territorial Exhibition, held in Regina in '95, this herd won first for cow over three years of age in competition with sixteen others, five of which were imported, and in judging at the Ft. Qu'Appelle Show three years ago Prof. Thos. Shaw remarked, after the judging, that there were few better cows this side the water. Mr. Glenn has also won first for herd, and diploma and sweepstakes, both at Regina and Indian Head. At Ft. Qu'Appelle this year he practically swept the boards, carrying off nineteen prizes. Among the prizes might be mentioned the coveted Hudson's Bay Co.'s cup, valued at \$50.00. This cup is given for the best bull and three cows, any breed, and becomes the property of the man who wins it for two years in succession. Last year it was won by Mr. Glenn, and this year the trophy becomes his property, he having again come forth victorious. With such a record of victories to recount, Mr. Glenn may well feel proud of Qu'Appelle Valley Stock Farm, and we believe that, with an eye ever fixed on the improvement of the live stock of the country, Mr. Glenn will press forward to the achievement of still greater victories in the future.

KINNIBURGH, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

This name stands for a GOOD PIANO or ORGAN.



The Farmers and Ranchers of Calgary District want the BEST for the LEAST MONEY.

OUR prices are RIGHT.
OUR goods are the BEST.

A PIANO or an ORGAN

with the name on it of



BELL, KARN, NEWCOMBE or EVANS signifies QUALITY.

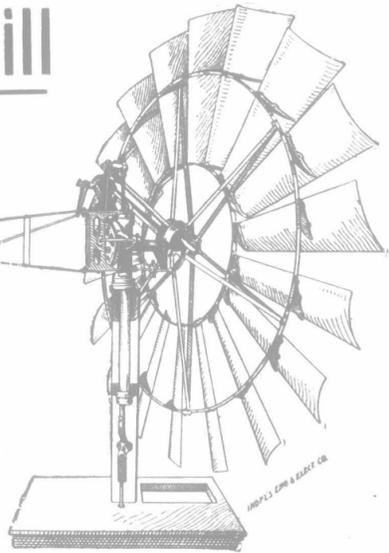
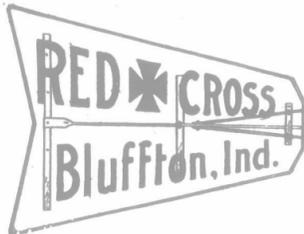
SHEET MUSIC AND MUSICAL SUPPLIES.

Write to-day for prices, etc. to C. KINNIBURGH & CO., CALGARY, ALTA.

RED CROSS MANUFACTURING CO. BLUFFTON, IND.

Red Cross Pumping Mill

THE RED CROSS GALVANIZED STEEL MILL with Back Gears is the only Back Geared Mill on the market with a Steel Main Gear. Is perfectly self-governing and has the latest improved automatic Friction Brake. We are the only concern who build an AUTOMATIC WINDMILL OILER WHERE ALL WEARING CAN BE OILED FROM THE GROUND.



If You Want a Windmill, See the RED CROSS Before You Buy

Stewart & Metcalfe, Cor. Logan and Nena Sts, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS



The Leading Herd of Western Canada

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

HEREFORD BULLS AND FARM FOR SALE
Bulls one year old, all bred in the West. Farm 2 miles west of Brandon, consists of 800 acres 600 fenced, 300 acres in wheat and 40 in oats. New house, stable and granary. For sale at a bargain; easy terms. HUNTER SMITH, Box 274, Hereford Place, BRANDON, Man.

"A man dat speaks dis word to reward you set down' outlin'," said Uncle Eben, "but you'll get a man dat gess fishin' an' he'll get you out on de hook."

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Messrs. Dalgety Bros., of Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ontario, recently shipped from Glasgow ten Clydesdales and one Yorkshire coach horse by the Donaldson Lineer Tritonia to Montreal. One of the Clydesdales is full brother to Mr. Alex. MacRobbie's fine big colt, which this year won first prizes at Aberdeen and Angus Shows, and last year was unbeaten in the North of Scotland. He was got by the successful breeding horse Lord Stewart, out of a mare by Baron's Pride. Others of the shipment are by the Glasgow champion horse, Gold Mine (9540), Mr. Park's noted prize horse, Prince of Brunstane, and other prize horses of outstanding merit and breeding. The shipment is made up of strong, big horses, likely to breed the class of animals aimed at by Canadians for export purposes.

If you wish to have perfect peace of mind, don't bet. To be sure you will lose some notoriety and miss the fun, but you will have money to represent the real fun with next fall.—[Horse World.

TRADE NOTE.

LOUDEN'S DOUBLE-TREAD BARN-DOOR HANGER.—These double barn-door hangers are no newfangled invention which spring upon the public for a short time, and then "lose the catch," to be heard of no more. Louden's barn-door hangers are now well past the stage of introduction to the public, and their merits are, in a general sense, well known. There are still those, however, who are not aware of their superiority, and to them it may be said that it will pay to give them a trial. Strength and durability are combined with easy-running and convenient action. The hangers are a combination of roller and hinge action, and are as nearly unbreakable as such articles can well be made. The company also furnish a patent double-action door-latch, and any barn furnished with these hangers and latches is as well equipped in that connection as it is possible to be. Messrs. Watt & Gordon, whose advertisement appears in another column,

In answering any advertisements in this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

TRADE

STEWART Cross windmill Ind., is hand Metcalfe, corn streets, Winnipeg manufacturing and in work turned out bearings and tempered and ing from the rely upon getting this firm, and ing amount counted for in furnished by th

LAST MOUN

three and four been taken up ley since the Quite a number bought up land steads. The up by the firm Co., 383 Main own, in all, the Last Moun old-timers are over the count well at ranchin wheat crop th from twenty-f per acre. Mos come from the remainder ers from Ma been forwarded praying for the post offices. closed a contr bat on the la centralization tion, and it is will soon rea great many pr country during portion of wh Messrs. Pearson the great grow in the country. feature of the d tion resources asset.



New

Our Reasons

OUTER BE IRON-CLAD IRON GRAD Secure DOUBLE B

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R. Mc

TRADE NOTES.

STEWART & METCALFE.—The Red Cross windmill, manufactured at Bluffton, Ind., is handled by Messrs. Stewart & Metcalfe, corner of Logan and Neva streets, Winnipeg. The material used in manufacturing is of the highest grade, and in workmanship the windmills turned out are highly finished and the bearings and working parts carefully tempered and tested carefully before sending from the factory. Purchasers can rely upon getting a first-class article from this firm, and the large and ever-increasing amount of their sales is well accounted for in the high type of article furnished by them.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY.—Between three and four hundred homesteads have been taken up in the Last Mountain Valley since the breaking up of winter. Quite a number of the settlers have bought up land adjoining their homesteads. The country has been bought up by the firm of Messrs. W. Pearson & Co., 383 Main street, Winnipeg. They own, in all, twenty-eight townships in the Last Mountain Valley. A number of old-timers are scattered here and there over the country, and they are all doing well at ranching and mixed farming. The wheat crop this year is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre. Most of the new settlers have come from across the line, and the remainder are experienced farmers from Manitoba. Petitions have been forwarded to the postal authorities praying for the establishment of two new post offices. Messrs. Pearson have closed a contract for placing a steamboat on the lake, which will be used for centralization of freight for transportation, and it is expected that the railway will soon reach the water's edge. A great many prospectors have visited the country during the summer, a large proportion of whom bought up land from Messrs. Pearson, and all were struck with the great growth of vegetation displayed in the country. The lake is a beautiful feature of the district, and its transportation resources will yet become a valuable asset.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$8,700,000
REST - 3,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, Pres. B. E. WALKER, Gen. Mgr

Head Office - Toronto, Canada
LONDON, ENG., OFFICE, 60 Lombard St., E.C.

BANKING BY MAIL Business may be transacted by mail with any of the hundred and four branches of this Bank throughout Canada and the United States, deposits being made or funds withdrawn in this way with equal facility. Every possible attention is paid to out-of-town accounts and general farmers' business. Notes discounted, sales notes collected, etc., etc.

Branches in the Canadian Northwest :

- | | |
|---|---|
| CALGARY, ALTA.,
C. W. Rowley, Manager. | MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.,
F. L. Crawford, Manager. |
| CARMAN, MAN.,
E. C. Complin, Manager. | MOOSOMIN, ALTA.,
E. M. Saunders, Manager. |
| DAUPHIN, MAN.,
J. S. Munro, Manager. | NEEPAWA, MAN.,
G. M. Gibbs, Manager. |
| EDMONTON, ALTA.,
T. M. Turnbull, Manager. | PONOKA, ALTA.,
R. H. Brotherhood, Manager. |
| ELGIN, MAN.,
G. H. Horne, Manager. | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.,
A. L. Hamilton, Manager. |
| ELKHORN, MAN.,
E. M. Saunders, Manager. | RED DEER, ALTA.,
A. Scott, Manager. |
| GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.,
H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. | REGINA, ALTA.,
H. F. Mytton, Manager. |
| GRAND VIEW, MAN.,
H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. | SWAN RIVER, MAN.,
F. G. Macoun, Manager. |
| INNISFAIR, ALTA.,
R. A. Rumsey, Manager. | TREHERNE, MAN.,
H. B. Haines, Manager. |

WINNIPEG, MAN., JOHN AIRD, MANAGER

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at every Branch. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.
STERLING AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE purchased and drafts issued payable in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, or America.

GOSSIP.

Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, who died last month at his home in Whitehall, Kentucky, in his 93rd year, was a breeder of Southdown sheep, of which he maintained a flock of considerable extent, in the breeding and care of which he evinced no little interest and enthusiasm. He was a conspicuous figure during his life as editor, politician, author and statesman. He bequeathed the Whitehall estate to the nation, to be used as a national park, and provided that the income from his coal mines and from the sale of 360 acres of another estate shall be used to keep the park in good condition.

CANADIAN STOCK FOR INTERNATIONAL.

It is hereby ordered, that Canadian cattle may be imported into the United States for exhibition purposes at International Live Stock Exposition, to be held from November 28 to December 5, 1903, at Chicago, Ill., without being subjected to the tuberculin test, provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued by a Canadian official veterinarian stating that such cattle are free from contagious diseases. And provided further, that the cattle which are not sold to remain in the United States shall be returned immediately to Canada at the close of the Exposition.

This Department must be notified of any Canadian cattle that will remain in the United States, and the tuberculin test will be applied to them by an inspector of this Department before shipment to destination is allowed.

All Canadian cattle, sheep and swine intended for this Exposition must be shipped directly to the Exposition grounds and not unloaded in any public stock-yards. WILLIS L. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
July 30, 1903.



GOOD TIMBER AND BONE DRY

RUSHFORD AND WINONA WAGONS

are the Leaders in the United States

WHY Should they not Take the Same Place in the Great

New Canadian Northwest?



Our Reasons are numerous why they are the BEST, but we give you only a few, that you may judge whether our statements are correct or not, viz.:

- OUTER BEARING AXLES Nearly Double Strength.
- IRON-CLAD HUBS Prevent Checking.
- IRON GRAIN CLEATS between Upper and Lower Box Riveted on Securely.
- DOUBLE BOX BOTTOMS over Hind Bolster strengthens bottom.

- ANGLE STEEL BENT HOUNDS, with Wood-filled Fronts.
- IRON STRAP UNDERNEATH POLES the Full length.
- CLIPPED GEARS Avoids Holes in Axles.
- RIVETED FELLOES each side of Spokes prevents splitting.

Address your inquiries to . . .

R. McKENZIE, General Agent, - - - Winnipeg, Man.

or WINONA WAGON CO., WINONA, MINN., U. S. A.

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

BABY'S OWN SOAP
PARTICULAR PEOPLE
BABY'S OWN SOAP
used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.
No other Soap is just as Good. 534
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

Brandon Fair Prize List.
HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years or over—1, John Scarf, Hartney; 2, D. E. Henderson, Carberry; 3, W. Wilson, Brandon; 4, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota. Stallion foaled in 1901—1, D. Stevenson, Wawanesa; 2, W. Postlethwaite, Brandon; 3, Alex. Colquhoun, Douglas; 4, G. & W. Bennie, Castleavery. Stallion, foaled 1902—Ezra Pearson, Medicine Hat. Stallion, any age, open—Diploma, John Scarf, Hartney Horse Association. Stallion, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—1, Davis Stevenson, Wawanesa. Filly, foaled 1900—1, D. Stevenson, Wawanesa; 2, G. & W. Bennie, Castleavery; 3, John Clark, Roseland. Filly, foaled 1901—1, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota; 2, Ezra Pearson, Medicine Hat; 3, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota; 4, W. Black, Hayfield. Filly, foaled 1902—1 and 3, W. Black, Hayfield; 2, Peter Douglas, Madford; 4, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota. Brood mare, with foal by her side—1, W. Black; 2, J. B. Thompson; 3, Peter Douglas. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under—Diploma, J. B. Thompson. Mare, any age, open—Diploma, J. B. Thompson. Mare, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, J. B. Thompson. Best stallion (registered), and three of his get, registered or unregistered, special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba—South Brandon Syndicate, Beresford.

SHIRES.—Stallion, four years or over—1, George E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., and Brandon, Man.; 2, W. Crothers, Virden. Stallion, foaled 1900—1, John Scott, Brandon; 2, G. E. Brown, Brandon; 3, G. E. Brown; 4, G. E. Brown. Stallion, any age, open—John Stott, Brandon. Filly, foaled 1900—1, F. J. Stott, Brandon. Mare, any age, open—Diploma, F. J. Stott, Brandon. Mare, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, F. J. Stott, Brandon.

PERCHERONS.—Stallion, four years or over—1, J. D. Baker, Brandon Hills Horse Co. Stallion, foaled 1900—1, C. R. Rodgers, Wawanesa; 2, R. Flock, Brandon. Stallion, any age, open—1, C. R. Rodgers, Wawanesa. Best stallion (registered), and three of his get, registered or unregistered; special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba—1, J. D. Baker. Best stallion or gelding, any age—Gold medal, Dr. Henderson, Carberry.

HEAVY DRAFT.—Team in harness to wagon—1, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota; 2, John Stott, Brandon. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1900—1, D. T. Wilson, Assissippi; 2, J. Clark, Roseland. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1901—1, J. Clark; 2, D. T. Wilson; 3, J. B. Thompson. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1902—1, J. Bonnar, Forrest. Foal of 1903—1, John Bonnar; 2, W. Thompson, Hamiota; 3, J. D. Leeson, Beresford. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, G. Mickie, Oak Lake; 2, J. Bonnar; 3, J. D. Leeson. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under—Diploma, J. Bonnar.

AGRICULTURAL.—Team in harness to wagon—1, D. T. Wilson; 2, John

Stott; 3, Hughes & Co. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1900—1, D. T. Wilson. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1901—1, D. T. Wilson. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1902—1, R. Greaves; 2, D. T. Wilson; 3, W. Porterfield. Foal of 1903—1, George Clarke, Hayfield; 2, G. Michie; 3, G. Michie; 4, C. Spink, Brandon. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, G. Michie; 2, C. Spink; 3, W. Hamilton. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under—Diploma, G. Michie.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—Team in harness, to wagon, carriage or buggy—1, E. Manley, Rapid City; 2, W. Elder, Brandon; 3, J. Brooks, Douglas; 4, John Stott, Brandon. Mare or gelding, foaled in 1900—1, J. Stott. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1901—1, A. McArthur, Carroll; 2, J. F. Brooks. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1902—1, D. F. Wilson; 2, J. B. Thompson; 3, A. Rutherford, Roden. Foal of 1903—1, John Clark, Roseland; 2, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota; 3, A. H. Knott, Souris. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota; 2, Jos. Moore, Beresford. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under, best colt—Diploma—1, W. Black, Hayfield; 2, Geo.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION.
Branch Office: Bank of Hamilton Bldg. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

MONEY TO LEND

THE CORPORATION HAS a large amount of Trust and other Funds to lend on mortgage security, at the lowest current rates, on approved farms in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

MONEY IS ADVANCED to pay off existing mortgages; to assist in the erection of new buildings; to improve farm or other property; to enable the borrower to purchase property; and for other purposes.

THE CORPORATION HAS exceptional facilities for effecting loans without delay, and at very little expense to the borrower.

INTEREST may be made payable half-yearly or yearly, and will only be charged from the actual date of advance.

JAMES DAVEY, MANAGER.

Black, Hayfield; 3, R. D. Leeson, Beresford.

CARRIAGE AND COACH HORSES.—Stallion, four years or over—1, Souris Syndicate; 2, L. M. McKenzie. Stallion, any age, open—Diploma, Souris Horse Syndicate. Filly, foaled in 1900—J. E. Hunter, Roseland. Filly, foaled in 1901—John Stott, Brandon. Foal of 1903—1, Jas. Moore, Beresford; 2, John Clark, Roseland. Brood mare, with foal by side—John Clark, Roseland. Team in harness, 15½ hands or over—1, D. A. Reynolds, Carberry; 2, Thomas Fenwick, Carroll. Mare or gelding in harness, 15½ hands or over—1, D. A. Reynolds, Carberry; 2, C. R. Lewis, Alexander; 3, Thomas Fenwick. Mare, any age, open—Diploma, C. R. Lewis, Alexander. Mare, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, C. R. Lewis, Alexander.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years or over—1, Souris Syndicate; 2, C. Tudge, Wapella. Stallion, foaled in 1902—A. T. Dunbar, Austin. Stallion, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, C. Tudge, Wapella. Filly, foaled in 1900—A. Foster, Lumsden. Mare, any age.

Continued on next page.

High Toned Trains

For High Toned People

SEATTLE, TACOMA, EVERETT and PORTLAND are Terminal Points on the N. P. R.

PORT TOWNSEND, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER are reached by Steamers from Tacoma and Seattle.

REACHES THE GREAT CITIES OF THE COAST

N. P. R. train service is known for its PERFECT CHARACTER. The "North Coast Limited" is the Crack Train of the Northwest. It carries Dining, Tourist, Pullman Sleeping Cars and a Palatial Observation Car. It runs as a Solid Train from St. Paul to Portland, more than 2,000 miles.

Send Six Cents for "Wonderland, 1903."

H. Swinford General Agent, Winnipeg. **Chas. S. Fee** General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

In answering any advertisement on this page, refer to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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C. Tudge.

ROADSTERS
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W. H. O'Sullivan
H. O'Sullivan
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1, F. Mekelvie
8, H. Boddieck.
JUMPING C
Class. The best
restricted to fa

SEVEN BARGAINS of interest to every man

THESE SETS OF Shaving Articles and Barbers' Supplies

are of Standard English make. Sold in sets, or separately, as desired.
Cash must accompany order. No goods sent C.O.D.
Order sent prepaid to nearest P. O.

SET 1
Razor No. 103, hollow ground, 1/2 inch black handle, Sheffield, rounded point \$1.50
Strop No. 65, best calf one side, ribbed duck, leather handle, swivel top 60
Brush C 11, white ivory handle, best badger 75
THE SET \$2.35 or separately, as shown.

SET 2
Razor No. 103, as above \$1.50
Strop No. 54, best calf and duck, nickel top and handle 45
Brush No. 1413, ivory handle, stiff badger 45
Or No. 4119 W, white handle, forming case for brush when not in use 45
Set \$2.00

SET 3
Razor No. 102, a good English-made razor, not quite so well finished as No. 103, hollow ground, 1/2 inch black handle, \$1.00
Strop No. 55, as in Set 1 60
Brush C 11, as in Set 1 75
SET \$2.15

SET 4
Razor No. 102, as above \$1.00
Strop No. 54, as in Set 2 45
Brush 1413, or 1419 W, as in Set 2 45
SET \$1.75

SET 5
Razor No. 102, as in Sets 3 and 4 \$1.00
Strop No. 34, as in Set 4 45
Brush No. 1486, nickel handle, stiff white badger 30
Or No. 1440, ivory handle, stiff white badger 30
Set \$1.65

SET 6 (FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER)
Scissors, No. 69, 5 in., beautifully tempered steel \$0.25
No. 62, as above, nickel finish 45
No. 63, 7 inches, as above 65
SET \$1.15

BARBERS' SCISSORS
No. 73, rounded point, 6 inches, beautifully tempered steel \$0.75
No. 67, sharp point, 7 inches, nickel finish 60

CHEAP SHAVING BRUSHES
No. 1439, small ivory handle, good brush \$0.75
No. 1458, brown wood handle, rather larger than above, good stiff badger 25

Order by Number Only
EVERY ORDER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

ADDRESS **HILTON, GIBSON & CO., P. O. Box 391, WINNIPEG.**

Brandon Prize List—Continued.

bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, Tudge, Wapella. Best stallion (registered), and three of his get, registered or unregistered; special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba—Diploma ribbon, R. I. M. Power, Carberry. **STANDARD-BRED HORSES**—Stallion, four years or over—1, W. Speers, Griswold; 2, Anderson & Co., Indian Head; 3, Gregory Barrett, Carberry. Stallion, foaled in 1902—1, W. Speers; 2, Jas. Henderson, Brandon. Stallion, any age, open—Diploma, W. Speers. Stallion, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, W. Speers, Griswold. Foal of 1903—1, Jas. Henderson; 2, C. Tudge, Wapella. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, Jas. Henderson; 2, C. Tudge. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under—Diploma, Jas. Henderson. Mare, any age, open—Diploma, Jas. Henderson. Mare, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, C. Tudge. Best stallion (registered), and three of his get, registered or unregistered; special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba—Diploma ribbon, C. Tudge.

ROADSTERS—Mare or gelding, foaled in 1900—1 and 3, A. D. Gamley; 2, R. I. M. Power. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1901—1, John McMichen, Carroll; 2, J. Rolston, Rapid City. Filly, gelding or entire, foaled in 1902—1, R. I. M. Power; 2, A. D. Gamley; 3, A. L. O'Neil. Foal of 1903—1, W. Black, Hayfield; 2, W. Speers, Griswold; 3, M. Hedge, Methven. Brood mare with foal by side—1, W. Speers; 2, L. M. Mackenzie, Roseland; 3, A. D. Gamley. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under—1, A. D. Gamley. Pair roadsters, in harness, under 15 1/2 hands—1, L. McKay, Alexander; 2, W. H. Birdsell, Chater; 3, J. S. Gibson, Brandon. Single roadster, in harness, under 15 1/2 hands—1, J. & E. Brown, Portage la Prairie; 2, Jas. M. Ross, Wawanesa; 3, W. Speers, Griswold. Saddle mare or gelding—1, R. G. Whtson, Winnipeg; 2, H. McGregor, Brandon. Saddle mare or gelding, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T., not having previously won a prize at Western Manitoba's big fair, donated by the Merchants' Bank of Canada—1, R. G. Watson; 2, H. McGregor.

HACKNEYS—Stallion, four years or over—1, R. I. M. Power; 2, S. McLean, Franklin. Stallion, any age, open—Diploma, R. I. M. Power.

UNDER 14 1/2 HANDS—Team in harness, style and speed considered—F. Fenwick, Carroll. Single driver, in harness, style and speed considered—1, Allan Leslie, Chater; 2, F. Fenwick, Carroll. Saddle pony—1, R. I. M. Power; 2, Bolting & Hole; 3, H. Dyer. Polo ponies, ridden by owner, training considered—Bolting & Hole.

PONIES, under 12 hands.—Stallion, any age—1, A. M. Hughes, Souris; 2, W. H. O'Sullivan. Team in harness—W. H. O'Sullivan. Single driver in harness—W. H. O'Sullivan. Saddle pony—1, F. Mekelvie; 2, W. H. O'Sullivan; 3, H. Boddick.

JUDGING COMPETITION.—Heavy Class.—The best judging of heavy horses, restricted to farmers or farmers' sons

"GOOD CHEER" STOVES FINEST IN THE LAND



How many folks there
are, quoth he,
Who good cooking could
enjoy.
And be from indigestion
free
By wisdom's slight
employ
When buying stoves, to
make exchange—
Their old one for a
"Good Cheer" Range

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS.

The JAMES STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.
WESTERN WAREHOUSE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

The best selling because the most satisfactory.

"American" Field Fences

For horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. All styles and heights—20 inches to 58 inches high, with stays 12 inches or 6 inches apart.

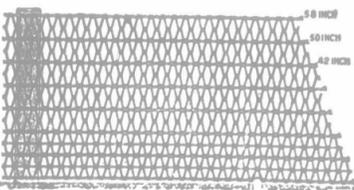


"AMERICAN" FENCE.

"Ellwood" Field, Farm and Lawn Fences.

Six styles. Heights, 18 inches to 58 inches.

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



"ELLWOOD" FENCE.

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

under thirty years of age—1, John C. Ready, Winnipeg; 2, David Moir, Brandon. Light Class.—The best judging of light horses—1, John C. Ready; 2, D. Moir.

Janesville, Wisconsin, and of Brandon, donate a silver cup, value \$100, for the best colt of any age or either sex, sired by any of the stallions sold by this firm in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Jas. Berry, Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Brandon.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, four years and over—1 and 2, J. G. Barron, Carberry; 3, G. & W. Bennie, Castleberry; 4, Thos. Speers, Oak Lake. Bull, three years—1, John Graham, Carberry; 2, J. G. Barron. Bull, one year—1 and 3, G. & W. Bennie; 2, J. Graham. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 2, J. G. Barron; 3, A. Colquhoun, Douglas; 4, G. & W. Bennie. Bull calf, calendar year—1 and 2, G. & W. Bennie. Bull, any age—Diploma ribbon, J. G. Barron's Topsman's Duke. Cow, four years or over—1 and 3, J. G. Barron; 2, J. Graham; 4, Thos. Speers. Cow, three years—1 and 2, J. G. Barron; 3, J. Graham; 4, G. & W. Bennie. Heifer, two years—1 and 2, J. G. Barron; 3, G. & W. Bennie; 4, Thos. Speers. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, J. G. Barron; 3, J. Graham; 4, G. & W. Bennie. Heifer calf, under one year—1, J. Graham; 2 and 3, G. & W. Bennie. Heifer calf, calendar year—1 and 2, J. G. Barron; 3 and 4, Thos. Speers. Herd, bull and four females—1, 2 and 4, J. G. Barron; 3, J. Graham. Bull and two of his get, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—1, J. G. Barron; 2, J. Graham; 3, G. & W. Bennie. Cow and two of her progeny, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—1, J. G. Barron; 2, Thos. Speers.

C. P. R. specials.—Herd, bull and three females, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T., previous winners barred—1, G. & W. Bennie. Bull, any age—G. & W. Bennie. Female, any age—J. G. Barron. Two calves, under one year—1, W. & G. Bennie; 2, J. G. Barron.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, four years or over—1, Geo. Leigh & Co., Aurora, Ill.; 2, J. A. Chapman, Beresford; 3, Mr. Dunbar, Brandon Hills. Bull, three years—1, B. & W. George, Aurora, Ill. Bull, one year—1, B. & W. George; 2, Geo. Leigh. Bull calf, under one year—1, Geo. Leigh; 2, J. A. Chapman. Bull calf of calendar year—1, Geo. Leigh; 2, J. A. Chapman. Bull, any age—Diploma ribbon, Geo. Leigh's Albert. Cow, four years or over—1 and 2, Geo. Leigh. Cow, three years—1, J. A. Chapman. Heifer, two years old—1, Geo. Leigh; 2, J. A. Chapman. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, J. A. Chapman. Heifer calf of calendar year—1, Geo. Leigh. Herd, bull and four females, any age—1, Geo. Leigh; 2, J. A. Chapman. Bull and two of his get, get to be bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—1, J. A. Chapman.

FAT CATTLE (any breed).—Steer, three years and over—1 and 2, J. Donaldson, Brandon. Steer, two years—1 and 2, J. Burchell, Brandon. Cow, three years or over—1 and 2, J. Donaldson. Heifer, under three years—1, G. & W. Bennie.

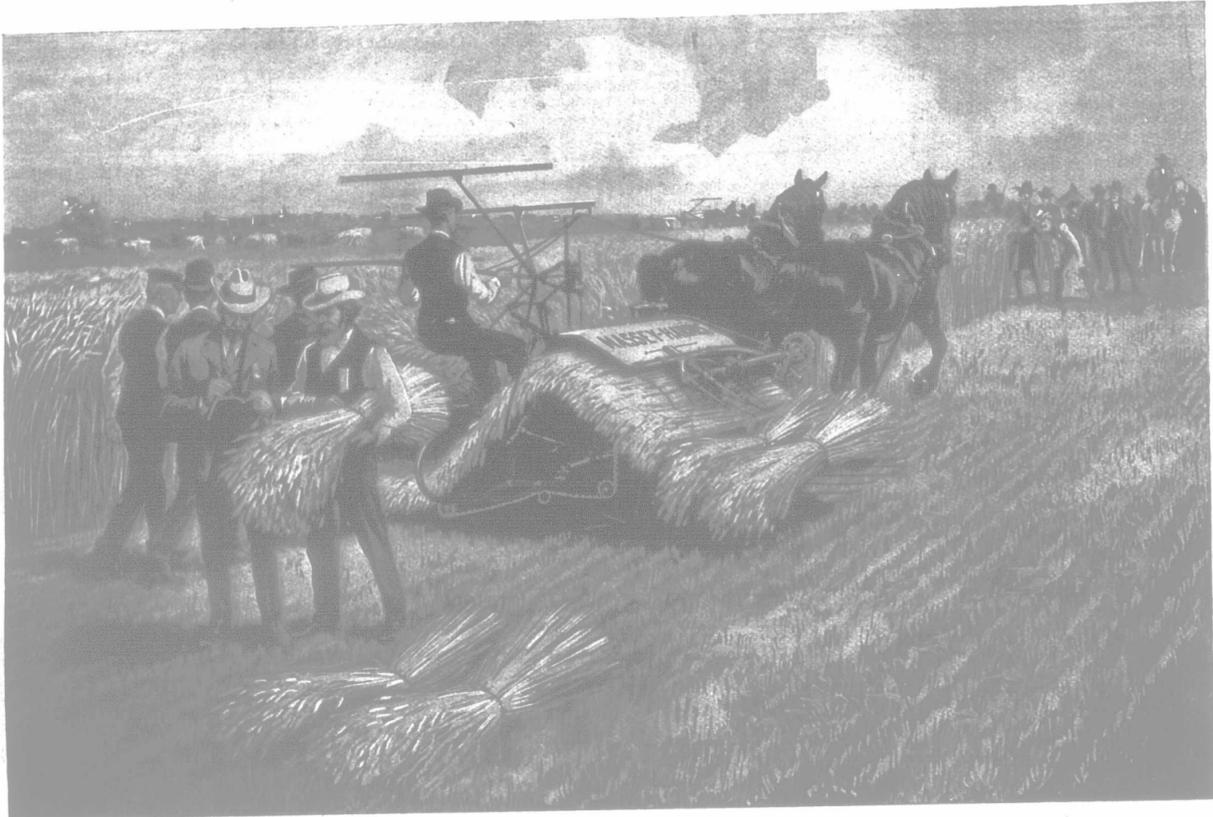
AYRSHIRES.—All prizes in this class went to W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., except in bull calves of calendar year, when Mr. Mutter, of Brandon, got first. **HOLSTEINS**.—A. B. Potter, Montgomery, was the only exhibitor in this class.

JERSEYS.—W. A. Russell, of Brandon, showed one bull, which was the only representative of the breed on the grounds.

DAIRY GRADES.—A. B. Potter was the only exhibitor.

Continued on next page.

THE VERDICT OF THE JUDGES: THE MASSEY-HARRIS IS THE BEST!



The MASSEY-HARRIS makes a better sheaf, leaves a cleaner stubble, and uses less twine than any other binder sold in the world! **MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited, WINNIPEG**

Brandon Prize List—Continued.

SHEEP.
LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, A. D. Gamley, Brandon. Ram shearing—A. D. Gamley. Ram lamb—A. D. Gamley. Ram, any age—Diploma ribbon, A. D. Gamley. Ewes, two shears or over—A. D. Gamley. Ewe lamb—A. D. Gamley. Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—A. D. Gamley.
SHROPSHIRE.—Shearing ewe—1 W. L. Trann, Crystal City.
OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears or over—1, J. H. Jull, Burford, Ont. Ram, shearing—1, Alex. Wood, Souris; 2, J. H. Jull. Ram lamb—1, Alex. Wood. Ram, any age—Diploma ribbon, Alex. Wood. Ewe, two shears or over—1, J. H. Jull; 2, J. H. Jull. Shearing ewe—1 and 2, Alex. Wood. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Alex. Wood. Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—Alex. Wood.
COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears or over—1, Elgin Parks, Burgessville, Ont. Ram, shearing—Elgin Parks. Ram lamb—Elgin Parks. Ram, any age—Diploma ribbon, Elgin Parks. Ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2, E. Parks.
SOUTHDOWNS.—Ram, two shears or over—W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Ram, shearing—1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Ram lamb—1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Ram, any age—Diploma ribbon, W. M. Smith. Ewes, two shears or over—1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Ewe, shearing—1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Pen of sheep—1 and 2, W. M. Smith.
FAT SHEEP.—Two ewes, two shears or over—1, W. M. Smith; 2, A. D. Gamley. Two ewes, shearing—1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. H. Jull. Two wether lambs—1, J. H. Jull. Two ewe lambs—A. D. Gamley.
SWINE.
BERKSHIRES.—Boar, over one and under two years—1, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa. Boar, over six months and under a year—1, Messrs. Bolting & Hole, Brandon. Boar, under six months—Bolting & Hole. Sow, under six months—1, Bolting & Hole. Sow, any age—Diploma, A. B. Potter. Boar, any age—A. B. Potter.

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BUY!
 Because the Karn is
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 Found in the home
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Guaranteed for 10 years.

Specifications and plans on application. Write or call.

D. W. KARN CO., Limited.

H O WRIGHT, Manager, WINNIPEG, MAN.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1, King Brothers, Wawanesa. Boar, one year and under two—1, A. B. Potter. Boar, over six months and under a year—A. B. Potter. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, A. B. Potter. Breeding sow, two years and over—1, A. B. Potter; 2, King Brothers. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, A. B. Potter. Sow, over six months and under a year—1, A. B. Potter; 2, J. E. Brethour, Burford. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, A. B. Potter. Sow and litter—A. B. Potter. Boar, any age—King Brothers, Wawanesa.
TAMWORTHS.—Boar, two years and over—1, W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1, W. L. Trann. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, W. L. Trann. Boar, under six months—1, W. M. Smith; 2, W. L. Trann. Breeding sow, two years or over—1 and 2, W. L. Trann. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, W. L. Trann. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, W. L. Trann. Sow, under six months—1, W. L. Trann; 2, W. M. Smith. Sow and litter—1 and 2, W. L. Trann. Boar, any age—Diploma ribbon, W. L. Trann. Sow, any age—W. L. Trann.
 Any other variety, pure-bred (Poland-Chinas).—Boar, two years or over—1, A. M. Rodgers, Wawanesa; 2, W. M. Smith. Boar, one year and under two—1, W. L. Trann; 2, W. M. Smith. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Breeding sow, two years or over—1, W. L. Trann; 2, W. M. Smith. Sow, one year and under two—1, W. L. Trann; 2, W. M. Smith. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Sow, under six months—1, W. M. Smith; 2, W. L. Trann. Sow and litter of pigs—1, W. L. Trann; 2, W. M. Smith. Boar, any age—Diploma ribbon, W. L. Trann. Sow, any age—W. L. Trann.
BACON HOGS.—Pen of three pure-bred hogs—1, A. B. Potter; 2, W. M. Smith. Carnefac Stock Food Co.'s Prizes—1, A. B. Potter, pair Tamworth pigs, prize \$50; 2, W. L. Trann, pair Yorkshires, prize \$25; 3, W. M. Smith, pair Tamworths, prize \$15.

Dairying Prosperity!

THE De Laval Cream Separators laid the foundation for the prosperity of modern dairying as an industry twenty years ago, and



Dairy Prosperity and De Laval Separators

have gone hand in hand ever since. It is very much better to be prosperous and happy with a De Laval machine than to make an uphill, handicapped fight for success with a poor imitating machine. A De Laval Catalogue will help to make plain the practical difference between separators.

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WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICES,

STORES AND SHOPS:

248 McDermot Ave.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, WAWANESA, MANITOBA

Increase In Business during 1902 \$1,158,276	Alex. Naismith, A. F. Kempton, O. D. Kerr, President. Sec-Manager. Treasurer. Assets over Liabilities, April 16, 1902, over \$78,800.00 Number of Farmers Members, over 7,100. Amount of Insurance in Force, Over \$6,600,000.00
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Farmers Here are six reasons why it will pay you to insure your property in the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

OWNED and OPERATED BY FARMERS
STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Further Information Write the Secretary-Manager.

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

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

A Fire Co. insuring all classes of farm property at the lowest possible cost to the assured. Doing business under a charter from the Manitoba Government and a license from the Government of the N.-W. T.

GOSSIP.

Mr. R. McLennan's Shorthorns are looking well, and although he had none showing at Killarney Fair, yet in several instances animals of his breeding figured conspicuously in the rings.

Recently he has made the following sales: Bull calf, winner of 2nd prize at Winnipeg in senior calf section, to A. D. McDonald, Napinka; Mac's Clementine, 2nd prize heifer in two-year-old section at Winnipeg, to A. G. McDonald, of the same town. Both of these buyers had looked around considerably before purchasing.

B. Smallman, of Holmfild, last year had 30 acres of American Banner oats, which was all weighed and sold to the Ogilvie Milling Co., averaging 97 bushels to the acre, and some of the same crop, when shown a short time ago at Killarney Fair, won first prize in competition with all varieties of white oats. This year's crop reports look as promising as last.

For some time Mr. Smallman has found buying and feeding steers a profitable business, and this winter he intends continuing his usual practice.

GOSSIP.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Clydesdale horses in Canada have again been strongly reinforced by the annual importation of Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont. This latest addition consists of six stallions and six fillies of the most approved type and the best quality that Mr. Richardson could find in Scotland, and Mr. Richardson is a discriminating judge and buyer. Years of experience, with good judgment and horse sense, have taught these importers what the Canadian trade needs and how to supply it, and this year's importation is certainly outstanding for quality, size and Clydesdale character. Horsemen know the significance of quality in the Clyde and the importance of size, and a visit to the Columbus stables, to put it mildly, gives one a splendid opportunity of seeing these characteristics beautifully combined. Lavender (10895) [3974], of last year's importation, and is now three years old, and was reserved to make the 1903 season at his own stable. He came prominently to the front at the Spring Show at Toronto this year, when he took third prize in a strong class. There is something about Lavender's massive smoothness and movement that fasciates and retains the eye as he displays himself. His coupling is close, and bone heavy, but clean and flinty. Glenzier (10353) sired Lavender, and he was by Mains of Arles (10379), by the famous Prince of Wales (673). May Montrose (13646), by Lord Montrose, is his dam. The three-year-old, Major Carrick [3973], Vol. 26, by Royal Carrick, and out of Alice (13881), whose dam was by Cairnbrogie Stamp, was a splendid subject for inspection. The Scotsman's love of white markings is seen here in the hind stockings and blaze in the face, but it is the style and clean stepping of the horse that we look longest at and most admire. His top, too, is right, and his quarters and shoulders can't be overlooked, and when we come to feet and pasterns the right thing is not wanting. Ruler (10895) [3974] is a genuine surprise, and would be if his only qualification was that he is a son of the great Baron's Pride, for it appears to be Baron's Pride or nothing in Scotland this year, but Ruler has other things to commend him besides his illustrious sire. He has a very solid body, and is beautifully turned. His legs are clean and hard, and he moves them with lots of snap and vim. One does not often see so much top on such splendid underpinning. Mutch of the modern type is seen in Ardlethen Premier [3971], Vol. 26, a two-year-old, by Prince Thomas (10262), and out of May Gardner, by McCamon. This horse stands up well on good feet and legs, and displays lots of snap in his movements. He is now two years old, and carries with his present size and quality a very positive promise for the future. We are up against the real goods when we meet Campaigner (11646) [3972], by Lord Roberts (11103), by William the Conqueror (9093), and he by the grand old Prince of Wales (673). For dam, he has Border Fanny (13626), by Prince Alexander (8899). Campaigner is certainly a grand colt, as he is now only two years old, but can show upwards of 1,900 lbs. of avoirdupois, and for close coupling, with a supply of hard muscle, he lacks little. His feather indicates in no small degree the quality of his bone, and, despite his great weight, he springs from the ground with greatest alacrity. Prince of Corskia (3970), now two years old, was a late foal, but for all cannot be called a small colt. He is full of ambition, anxious to show himself, and makes a good display indeed. He is a strongly-coupled, solid colt, shows lots of quality and moves quite straight and clean. Montrose Sentinel (10094), by Prince of Albion (6187), was his sire, and for dam he has Lady Minnie (13979); grandam Signora (10752), by Darnley (222). Locomotion (11091) [3975] is one of the favorites of the new lot. He is now five years old, is big, nicely turned, with long, springy pasterns and splendid bone. For sire he has Prince Pleasing (10259), who was first as a three-year-old at Manchester. On the dam's side, there

(Continued on next page.)

No Other Shingles

Will do as well for you as

Eastlake Shingles

They prevent fire, are never struck by lightning, can't possibly leak, because of their patent side lock, and are the very quickest and easiest to apply of any shingles made.

Their popularity for farm buildings is unequalled. They'll give you enduring satisfaction.

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Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto

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Merrick, Anderson & Co.

Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

YORKSHIRES!

Choice boars and sows on hand, got by Bellevue Major, O. L. Chance 3rd and Oak Lodge Gamester II., diploma boar at the Brandon Fair, 1903. The best boar and stock-getter in the Province.

KING BROS., Wawanosa, Manitoba.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM,

ROSSER, MANITOBA.

SEVEN YORKSHIRE BOARS

FOR SALE.

WALTER JAMES & SONS.

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

BERKSHIRE PIGS AND BRONZE TURKEYS

For sale: Boars fit for service, sows ready to farrow, two-year-old sows (heavy with pig), and young pigs of both sexes. Utopia Berkshire and Poultry Farm 2 1/2 miles north of Roland.

E. J. FRITCHARD, Roland, Man.

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

FOR SALE

AT

Qu'Appelle Valley Stock Farm,

A number of choice young

DURHAM BULLS

of splendid breeding.

"QUALITY" OUR MOTTO.

JOSEPH GLENN, INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLED.

I have for sale on my farm 3 yearling bulls; 2 five-year-old cows, 5 three-year-old heifers, due to calve in September. These animals were all imported from noted prizewinning herds.

JOHN R. GARDEN, ELLISBORO P. O. Station—Waseley.

SPRING CHICKENS

WANTED.

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

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.



Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books

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

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356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.
Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.
C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.



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

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM. Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses.



SIRES IN SERVICE. Beauty's Eclipse 36474, sire of the steer Advance, that sold for \$2,145; Altonhurst King 2nd 38420, a son of Valiant Knight 2nd, that won three first prizes at the Chicago Internationals; and Eric M 50689, a son of Gay Lad and half-brother to the undefeated Rosegay.
12 YOUNG BULLS from this fashionable blood, at farmers' prices. Come and see or WRITE
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, UTICA, MINNESOTA.
Everything Guaranteed.

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.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND BERKSHIRES.
One deep, blocky April bull calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs, sired by Nora's Duke—7999—, bred by J. A. McGil and King Edward—10852—, bred by F. J. COLLIER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assa.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 869.)

is, first, Jean McGregor (13278), by the great McGregor (1487); granddam Matilda (11992), by Prince of Wales (673). His dam, Jean McGregor, has quite a show record. In '95, she was second at Glasgow, second at Kilmarnock, and first at Ayr; in '96, second at Kilmarnock, first at Ayr, second at the Great Yorkshire, and first at the Royal; in '97, she was second at Kilmarnock, second at Edinburgh, first at Ayr, second at Highland, and first at Royal. Her dam, Matilda, was also a noted winner at Kilmarnock, the Great Yorkshire and the Royal. There is also in the Columbus stables a Canadian-bred colt, Cairnton's Best [3969], by Royal Cairnton (10875); dam Nellie Thistle [3379], by The Thistle [1249] (7342). This young Canuck shows lots of style in his going, and has splendid, clean, flinty legs.

A dispatch from Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., has been received, announcing that the nine young imported Shorthorn bulls which were in quarantine have arrived at his farm in good condition, and are now for sale.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES.

(By Sockeye.)
The Provincial Department of Agriculture is conducting an active propaganda against diseased fruit coming into the Province from the United States, and thus ensures the consumers value for their money, as well as protecting the orchardists from fungoid as well as other parasitic pests. Inspector Cunningham is of the opinion that a similar inspection should be made of meats. Such inspection, and the establishment of central abattoirs, is undoubtedly needed, when one sees the feeding of slaughterhouse offal to hogs, especially in summer-time. The farm-produced, milk, grain and rape or clover fed hog is vastly superior to the suburban cannibal product.

The semi-annual meeting of the B. C. Dairymen's and Live Stock Association was postponed from Aug. 4th until the time of the Provincial Fair, which will be held at New Westminster the end of September and the beginning of October. Pressure of haying and harvest was the cause of the small attendance to hear Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, lecture on "the advantages of the use of pure-bred sires."

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., and Henry Wade, Toronto, Ont., are named as judges at the coming Provincial Show.

A large business in sheep is done with Washington and Oregon, by the Western purveyors of meats, P. Burns & Co., of Calgary and other points, importing about 10,000 head in August and September. These sheep cost about \$1.75 to \$2.25 apiece at shearing time, so I was informed by a recent shipper, and weigh when imported some six to eight weeks later, 90 to 95 lbs.

TRADE NOTES.

THE MASTER MECHANIC'S PURE TAR SOAP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free sample on receipt of 2c. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfr., Montreal.

APPRECIATED HORSE EXHIBIT.

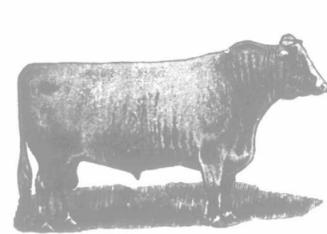
Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition Co., Ltd. Calgary, Alta., Can., Aug. 1st, 1903.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in handing you herewith cheque for the amount of prizes won by you at the recent exhibition, and on behalf of the directors, I am to congratulate you on the quality of your exhibit, and to express the hope that the Calgary Exhibition may in future years receive the same loyal support from you as has been extended this year.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Chas. W. Peterson, Manager.

To J. H. Truman, Esq.,
Pioneer Stock Farm,
Brandon, Man.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM



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

THE BLOOD OF TOPSMAN Breeds on.
JNO. G. BARRON is offering for sale

10 SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 12 months to 14 months, sired by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =. Also for sale, three following noted Shorthorns:—
1. **Topsmen's Duke = 29045 =**—First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902.
2. **Sir Arthur Grant = 30503 =**—Two years old, and out of Jenny Liad IV.; got by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.
3. **Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =**.
Stock is all open for inspection. No "culls" in them. You will always be made welcome at

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.
Three miles from town of Carberry. Also call at Western Stables, Carberry.

D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.

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

GALLOWAYS: Bulls and heifers for sale.

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

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.
Stock bull, Manitoba Duke (34138), 4 years old, bred by Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont. A thick-fleshed, level bull; price, \$150. Also several younger ones, well bred and individually strong.
A. E. HOLE, Minnedosa, Man.

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

STRONZA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS AND BERKS. FOR SALE:
Young bulls of blocky, thick-fleshed type, sired by Riverside Stamp 2nd, one of Thos. Russell's Exeter, Ont.) best. Berks. of various ages and both sexes on hand. **DAVID ALLISON, Roland.**

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.
COTSWOLD, SHORTHORN, BERKSHIRE.
FOR SALE: Bulls, heifers and cows of good quality; also a nice lot of boars and sows, all ages. A few Cotswolds at reasonable prices. Write or come and see them.
F. W. BROWN, Proprietor, Portage la Prairie, Man.

CLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares



SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.
All for sale; no reserve. Prices and terms to suit. Improved farms for sale.
J. E. SMITH SMITHFIELD AVE., Brandon, Manitoba.

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.
Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
For sale, stock bull, President, a Winnipeg winner; a thick, low set, smooth animal. Also young stock of both sexes, mostly of the bestabella family. Some sired by the well-known Calithness, balance by President.
MRS. C. BROWN, Prop., Manitoba, Man. Box 1, 1/2 mi. S. W. of W. M. Manager.

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

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

SHORTHORNS PERCHERONS, FRENCH COACHERS.
Cattle all ages, both sexes, good quality, choice breeding stock, at prices you can afford to pay. Write for our prices, they'll interest you.
D. H'SOP & SON, Landazar Stock Farm, Box 103, Killarney.

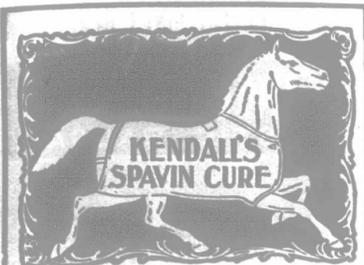
LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM. Shorthorns FOR SALE.
I am offering my whole herd for sale. In this offering there is that grand stock bull, Clan McKay (imp.); Empress of India (imp.) and her heifer calf, about 12 months; this is a show calf in any country; also some good cows and heifers; some of them have calves at foot by Clan McKay (imp.) and served again. There is no reserve. All cheap if sold now. It will pay any one wanting good cattle to see these before buying, and get some show and good breeding stock. No reserve.
THOMAS SPEERS, Proprietor, OAK LAKE, MAN.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Ayrshires, Yorkshires and B. Minorcas.
For sale: Stock bull, Craigeleola of Auchinrain (imp.) (3302) = 1661 =, 1st at Toronto, and 3 choice young bulls of his get. Fall pigs on hand and spring orders booked.
WELLINGTON HARDY, Roland, Man.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.
FOR SALE.—16 bulls, from one to two years old; 16 year old heifers; a few two-year-olds, bred to Sir Colin Campbell (imp.); also cows and calves. General = 30389 =, Lord Stanley 43rd = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (in p.) 28878, our present stock bulls.
GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MAN.

GLENROSS FARM.
SHORTHORNS for sale: Stock bull, Golden Flame, 2nd at Toronto in class under a year. Also 5 choice young bulls, from 6 to 16 months old, sired by him.
A. & J. MORRISON, Carman P. O. and C. P. R. sta. Homewood sta. (C. N. R.) on farm.

ABS
BROOK, APRIL
W. F. YOUNG LYMAN, SO



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:— Galistoe, 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, Swellings, 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.

FORESTHOMEFARM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred P. Rocks

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

ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P. O.

MARCHMONT HERD

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

The 2 imported bulls, Prince Alpine and Barrister, head a herd of 90 imported and Canadian-bred, Scotch topped cattle. A catalogue showing their breeding is now printed, and will be forwarded on application. 25 young bulls for sale, of modern breeding and good conformation, and at moderate prices.
W. S. LISTE, Middlechurch P. O. (7 miles n. of Winnipeg.) Tel. 10046.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

New importation just arrived:
25 STALLIONS
OF
Choice Breeding, Excellent Quality and Extra Large Size.
Stock has been personally selected. Inspection is solicited and prices will be found right.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.

FOR SALE PURE-BRED CLYDE STALLION

"Admiral Sampson" (No. 2694). Also about 20 head of pure-bred Shorthorns of the best Scotch families. If you want size, call on us.
WM. IVERACH, Beulah P.O., Man Station—Arrow River.

ABSORBINE

REMOVES
Puffs, Tumors, Thorough-Pin, Capped Hock, Swellings
etc., without laying the horse up or removing the hair, strengthens strained and weak tendons, restores the circulation, allays all inflammation. Cures tumors, hernia, weeping sinew, etc., on human family.
Price, \$2 per bottle. Circulars with testimonials free.
Manufactured by
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass
LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

GOSSIP.

BONNYCASTLE'S SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS AND BERKSHIRES.

Among the Shorthorn offerings this season at F. Bonnycastle & Sons, of Campbellford, Ont., may be found some choice young red bulls and heifers in the pink of health and in excellent growing condition. The eight young bulls under six months of age and the dozen young females are strikingly uniform in size, color and conformation, the reason of which can easily be discerned from an analysis of their pedigrees. The firm laid a solid foundation in the purchase of what proved to be a useful and very prolific race, a member of the Anchovy tribe, noted for uniformity of excellence and uniform production, possessing sufficient good dairying qualities to ensure the rapid development of the offspring. The firm, early recognizing the importance of good sires, and the acknowledged merit of the Cruickshank cattle, made their selections from families of that great herd, while in nowise neglecting individual conformation. Among the six bulls of this breeding shown in the present pedigrees, we note such strains as Cecelia, Duchess of Gloster, and Miss Ramsden, to be followed by a worthy son of the widely-noted Crimson Flower strain. The splendid young bull, Red King 2nd 33556, by Riverside Stamp 23589, dam Crimson Edith 33556, by Crown Prince 19637, is a young sire worthy of the grand old strains from which he sprang. He is a beautiful red, with soft, flexible, velvety skin, possessing a wealth of style and flesh, and standing well on his underpins, possessing the head of an impressive sire, with good horns. The worth of such an individual with his breeding is hard to estimate in a herd of upwards of 25 breeding cows possessing such family lines.

Lately added to the herd is the imported two-year-old heifer, Twin Countess 5th, by Challenger (74199), dam Countess 4th, Vol. 47, 295, E. H. B. She was purchased at the Isaac dispersion sale last spring, and is due to drop a calf early in September, to the highest-priced imported bull of the sale, Nonpareil Archer (81778), E. H. B. In her, the firm have undoubtedly secured a valuable addition to their herd.

Parties desirous of obtaining foundation stock and young sires can hardly go amiss in selecting from a herd where such discriminating care has been exercised in the foundation stock and the selection of sires.

In Cotswolds, the same vigilance has been exercised where breeding stock was required, selections being made from the leaders in the breed, the Snells in former years, and latterly the Garbutt flock.

At present, over thirty breeding ewes are raising lambs, with a dozen or more excellent yearlings to reinforce the flock and fill a limited number of orders. There are also a pair of good yearling rams, qualified to head pure-bred flocks. The yearlings were sired by a Ross-bred ram, Topper 22282, a sheep which rendered excellent service, and left a strong impression on his progeny, in size, quality and covering. The present stock ram, Rawlings 401, as his name indicates, was drawn from the flock of Messrs.

Free to Horse and Cattle Owners
Our two large booklets telling how to cure Lump Jaw in cattle, Spavins and all kinds of blemishes upon horses, also Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeney and Knee-Sprung. Inexpensive methods, easily employed by anybody, and that cannot fail to cure.

We know of over 140,000 farmers and stockmen who rely upon these same methods, and for whom we have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars. Books mailed free if you write stating what kind of a case you have to treat.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

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.

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

A number of young stock constantly for sale. Three young bulls ready for service. Several spring litters of pigs.

S. BENSON, - NEEPAWA, MAN.

PURVES THOMSON PILOT MOUND, MAN.

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

Rawlings & Son, Ravenswood, and would attract attention in any company in equal flesh. He carries immense length with a grand top and a well-covered skin. The firm are, perhaps, particularly strong in Cotswold quality this season, and have quite a list among their offerings worthy of attention of buyers.

The Berkshires are strong in the acknowledged leading strains, the same care and judgment being exercised all through in their selections. Four breeding sows are kept on hand, two are from the herd of Mr. Wilson, Snelgrove, the others being strong in Enterprise blood, and show much of the grand old sire's size, smoothness and quality which made his name famous. The firm always pinned their faith to the Berkshire, following their conviction with sufficient confidence to purchase and mate only those calculated to prove their contention, the only argument which ever proves the value of the different breeds, and many good sires have done service in the herd. A few young things are constantly on hand, of both sexes, and outside buyers may rest assured that the firm will not ship an inferior individual. The present stock boar is Cassie's Boy 8399, by Colonel Brant 5950, and out of Norval Maid 6409, an animal of excellent type, and one from which the firm have raised much good stock.

CLYDESDALES



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

Trayner Bros. REGINA.

FOR SALE DRAFT HORSES OF ALL AGES.

OWING to lack of range, we have decided to cut our herd of draft horses down to one-half and sell 2,000 head at greatly reduced prices. This great selection of mares, geldings and growthy youngsters of all ages represents the results of seventeen years of judicious mating to strictly high-class Percheron, English Shire, Clydesdale and Hackney sires. We can furnish high-grade brood mares and fillies with foal to imported and home-bred registered stallions, and have always on hand a large and first-class selection of registered and high-grade Percheron and English Shire stallions, also registered mares and fillies of same breeds. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

LITTLE MISSOURI HORSE COMPANY, W. & CLARK, SUPT. GLADSTONE, NORTH DAKOTA.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
High-Class Stallions.
The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners.
Mares and Fillies Always for Sale.
Terms easy. Prices right. For full particulars apply
BOX 483, BRANDON, MAN.
Stallions may be seen at Macmillan's stable (late Douglas), 12th Street, Brandon.

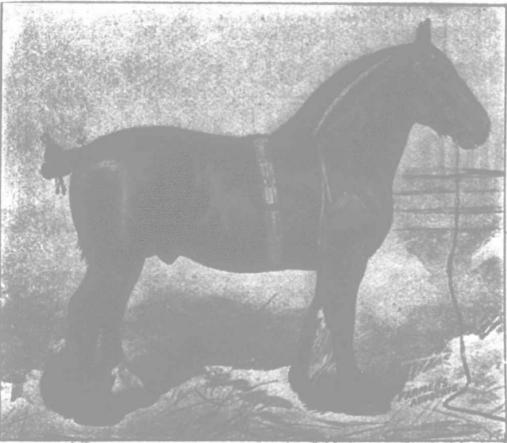
DISPERSION SALE OF CLYDESDALES

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

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

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

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



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

"Cornwall" Steel Range

OUR LEADING STEEL KITCHEN RANGE.

Burns coal, coke or wood—both grates always supplied. Made only from best grades of sheet steel, which are cut and punched by automatic machinery. All parts fit together perfectly.

Oven is roomy, and is a perfect baker. Has triple triangular grates, which are extra heavy and will last longer than the two-bar grates put in common ranges.

Has a rich nickel dress, which makes a beautiful contrast with the highly-polished black japanned body.

Other steel ranges can be bought for less money, but they are worth less.

"Sunshine" Furnace

OUR LEADING WARM-AIR HEATER.

Burns coal, coke or wood, and gives perfect satisfaction with either. Wood can be burned in the spring and fall, and coal in the severe winter weather. Large double feed-doors will admit rough chunks.

Every square inch, from bottom of fire-pot to top of dome, is a direct radiating surface. Dome and radiator are made of best grade of sheet steel. Gas damper works automatically; is dust and air tight.

Dampers control fire perfectly, and hot-air pipes distribute the heat uniformly.

WRITE FOR BOOKLETS.

McCLARY'S

LONDON. TORONTO.

WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER.

MONTREAL. ST. JOHN, N. B.



ROBERT BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT., IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

Another consignment of first-class imported Clydesdale stallions just arrived from Scotland. Personally selected. All in good health and splendid condition. These horses are all from noted sires, and range in age from two to six years. Our motto: "Superior quality with sufficient size." Intending purchasers should call on or write to

WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns



MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including sons of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Carrick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 6 of them imported, and the balance from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. 40 miles east of Toronto. Long distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.



Prize List Carberry Fair.

HORSES.

Farmer's turnout.—Thos. McGregor. THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, R. I. M. Power. Stallion, two years old—1, Dr. W. S. Henderson. Brood mare and foal—1 and 2, R. I. M. Power. Filly or colt, yearling—1, W. G. Dunbar, Austin Foal of 1903—1 and 2, R. I. M. Power.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, three years and upwards—1, R. I. M. Power.

ROADSTERS.—Stallion, three years and upwards—1, G. Barrett; 2, John Fowler. Colt or filly, yearling—1, W. G. Dunbar, Austin; 2, R. I. M. Power. Gelding or filly, two years old—1, W. A. Humeston, Brookdale; 2, Wm. Shaw. Brood mare and foal—1, C. Barrett; 2, H. W. Brown. Team in harness—1, D. A. Reynolds; 2, C. Lowes. Single driver—1, G. Barrett; 2, G. W. Leech. Neepawa. Saddle mare or gelding—1, W. W. Ireland; 2, D. A. Reynolds. Ponies (saddle)—1, W. S. Swan; 2, Dulsie Power.

COACH.—Stallion, any age—1, Carberry Syndicate; 2, J. & J. C. Elmhurst.

CARRIAGE.—Team in harness—1, T. D. Stickle; 2, Sam Williams. Single driver—1, G. W. Leech, Neepawa; 2, T. D. Stickle.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Dr. Henderson; 2, John Fowler. Filly or colt, one year old—1, J. Watts. Stallion, any age—Diploma, Dr. Henderson. Foal of 1903—1, W. B. Langley, Sidney; 2, John Watts. Special: yearling by Rosemount—1, John Watts. Special: foal of 1903 by Rosemount—1, John Watts. Stallion and three of his get—Diploma, Dr. Henderson.

Sweepstakes.—Draft stallion, any age—1 and diploma ribbon, Dr. Henderson. Single driver from Hard Lines—1, W. W. Ireland.

AGRICULTURAL.—Brood mare and foal—1, R. I. M. Power; 2, Wm. Shaw. Foal of 1903—1, R. I. M. Power; 2, W. G. Rogers. Filly or gelding, one year old—1, Geo. Oliver, Sidney. Filly or gelding, two years old—1, Ab. Bennett; 2, T. S. Rogers. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, Wm. Shaw; 2, W. G. Rogers. Team, 2,700 to 3,000 lbs.—1, Harmon Lyons; 2, John Gibson. Heavy draft team—1, Colin Murchison; 2, C. H. Stenhouse, Glendale.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—Brood mare and foal—1, David Mills; 2, Ab. Bennett. Foal of 1903—1, Ab. Bennett; 2, David Mills. Filly or gelding, one year old—1, Davis Freeman; 2, Richard Robinson. Filly or gelding two years old—1, A. Olmstead; 2, Harry Boles. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, M. Collins; 2, Thos. Dempsey. General-purpose team—1, Douglas Renwick; 2, A. McFarlane; 3, A. McLaren.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, two years and up—1 and 2, J. G. Barron; 3, Jno. Graham. Bull, one year old—1, O. J. McKinnon; 2, J. Graham. Bull calf—1 and 2, J. G. Barron. Heifer calf—1 and 2, J. G. Barron. Cow, three years old and up—1 and 2, J. G. Barron. Two-year-old heifer—1 and 2, J. G. Barron. Yearling heifer—1 and 2, J. G. Barron. Herd prize—Diploma and 1, J. G. Barron.

GALLOWAYS.—Bull, three years old and up—Diploma and 1, John Harkness.

GRADES.—Beef—1, Stanley Ferguson; 2, Wm. Ferguson. Dairy—Cow, three years old and up—1, A. McLaren; 2, John Watts. Heifer calf—1, Gordon McNabb.

SHEEP.

LEICESTERS.—Ram—1, David Wright. FAT SHEEP.—1, David Wright.

POULTRY.

Pair Plymouth Rocks—1, Dr. G. C. J. Walker; 2, Sam McCurdy. Pair Games, B. B. and Reds—1, Sam McCurdy. Games, Red Pyle—1, Sam McCurdy. Games, any other variety—1, Sam McCurdy. Bull Orpingtons—1, A. P. James. Pair turkeys, Bronze—1 and 2.

(Continued on page 873.)

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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 bluish. Every bottle 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 free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windfalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than stimulating. It is guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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

BAWDEN & McDONELL Exeter, Ont.



IMPORTERS OF Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

have left for the Old Country to select their annual importation of high-class horses. The consignment will arrive about September 1st. Be ready to inspect them.

CLYDESDALES



AYRSHIRES and POULTRY. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of Shire Horses



in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England, and winning more prizes at Industrial and other large shows than all others combined.

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

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

FOR SALE. Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies,

2-year-olds, sired by the prize-winning stallions, Ascott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address: PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont. Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

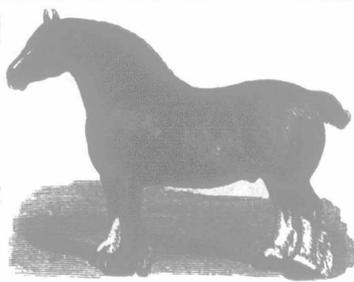
WITH A DELICIOUSNESS THAT NO JAPAN TEA CAN COMPARE, and absolute freedom from nerve or stomach disturbing properties.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN TEA. Pure, clean, healthy, invigorating, economical. Never sold in bulk form. Sealed packets only. 40c. per pound by all grocers.

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.

Another large importation will arrive in August. Mr. James Dalgety is now in Scotland for the purpose of selecting a better lot of horses than he ever before imported. Some of the lot have already been purchased, and include some extra big prizewinners. Others will come out that have made the season in Scotland. Intending purchasers should have this shipment in mind.



DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT. AND DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.



68 head imported in 1902. All sold but 2 stallions and 4 jacks.

My next importation will arrive about Sept. 1st—60 stallions and 20 jacks. Hogate buys bread-winners, and sells them at bread-winning prices. Hogate doesn't advertise all of his stallions to weigh a ton, but some of them do. You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time. Be sure and see my stock before you buy in the fall. Prices to suit all, consistent with quality. I will be pleased to see all my old customers in the fall, and as many new ones.

H. H. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN.

BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klondyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

BARON DE CHAMLOUIS, Importer, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO,

BREKDER OF

Clydesdales and Shorthorns,



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

Myrtle Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Farm connected by long-distance telephone.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

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

New importation of prizewinners of the various breeds will arrive in August. Buying orders executed on commission.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 872.)

A. Bennett. Pair ducks, Pekin—1, S. McCurdy. Ducks, Rouen—1, S. McCurdy. Ducklings, Rouen—1, S. McCurdy. Ducklings, Pekin—1, Mrs. Jas. McLaren; 2, S. McCurdy. Collection poultry—1, S. McCurdy. Collection pigeons—1, Wm. Shaw. Game chicks of 1903—1, S. McCurdy.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Cheese—1 and 2, Donald McGill. Butter—20-pound crock—1, W. H. Bate; 2, Mr. J. Gorrell. Ten pounds in prints and rolls—1, Mrs. J. Gorrell; 2, Miss E. Gorrell. Three pounds for table use—1, Mrs. Thos. Goggin; 2, Mrs. Gorrell. 25-pound tub—1, W. H. Bate; 2, Mrs. Gorrell.

MANUFACTURES.

Set double harness, heavy—1 and 2, E. Morton. Set double light harness—1 and 2, E. Morton. Set single harness—1, E. Morton. Set track harness—1, E. Morton. Saddlery display—1, E. Morton.

"See here!" exclaimed the stranger, as he stumbled into his twentieth puddle. "I thought you said you knew where all the bad places were on this road?"

"Well," replied the native, who had volunteered to guide him through the darkness, "we're a-findin' them, ain't we?"

A steer of 1,100 lbs., owned by a farmer near Kenny, Ill., got hold of a stick of dynamite the other day, and in attempting to swallow it there was an explosion that blew the animal to pieces, some of which were lodged in adjoining trees.

Through the persistent advocacy of Chief F. D. Coburn, of the Department of Live Stock at the World's Fair, St. Louis, in the face of considerable opposition from some sources, the butter made there next year during the proposed cow demonstration will be judged by giving a possible credit of 15 points in a total score of 100 to "aroma" and 30 points to "flavor," instead of a possible 45 points to flavor alone.

The wisdom of the united protests against the low valuation of horses imported from the United States, made by the Territorial, Manitoba and Ontario breeders' associations, was shown, when a band of 150 cayuses crossed the line in Southern B. C., recently. These plugs—and no other name describes them—cost \$2.50 apiece on the range, and under the new regulations making the minimum valuation \$25, the importer had to contribute \$5 apiece to King Edward's Canadian treasury. The only fault of the regulation, if any, is that the valuation is yet low, and if doubled would hurt no person. It is such stuff as above mentioned that Manitoba's Provincial Veterinarian blames for annually seeding that Province with glanders.

"Paw," said the historical youth of the joke column, looking up from an agricultural volume with his eyes bulging. "It says here—"

"Shut up," was paw's rejoinder, "don't you see I'm readin'?"

"But say, paw, I want to know. Honest, it's sumpin', paw. It says here: 'No feed will make any difference in the percentage of butter-fat in the milk of a given cow.' What in tarnation, paw, is a given cow? It says a whole lot here about given cows. What breed is a given cow, paw? Is it any breed, paw? If it is, paw, ortent it be spelt with a big G, like Gurney?"

"Look-a-here, Steve," said paw, impatiently, "them given cows is only any old cow that the speriment stations and perfessers lectures about and 'vestigates with to prove things by. They haint no breed. They're a good deal like the north pole; you never see 'em, but they're figured on just the same."

Horse Insurance.



You can insure your horse against Curb, Splint, Spavin, Sprained Cord and all forms of Lameness, by using

Tuttle's Elixir.

The safe plan is always to have a supply on hand.

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders—a specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 46 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.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm

ROBERT DAVIES

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

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at

THORNCLIFFE, TORONTO.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. W. HALL, Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Onward 12043 at head of herd; sire Imp. March On 76035. For sale, 4 bulls, ranging in age from 15 mos. to 3 years old; 3 choice young cows and 4 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 yrs. old. Visitors welcome. O'Neill Bros., Southgate, Ont. Lucas Station, G. T. R. Ilderton Station, L. H. & B.

SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

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

R. & S. NICHOLSON

Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.

Importers and breeders of

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale:

13 IMPORTED HEIFERS, 20 HEIFERS (choice).

Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count. Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareil, Miss, Clementina, Crutchank, Loreta, Esthlin, Rosemary, A. M. Gordon's Esthlin, Miss Simes, etc.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and Oxford Down sheep head of herd. Imp Prince Homer at head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sire. JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton Ont. Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters

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

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

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Bred for utility. More fat show champions produced than in any other herd. Some choice heifers to spare. Come and see them, or write. Farm joins Exeter, on G. T. R.

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, imp. Fitz Stephen and Freeholder. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

"Who has the
right time?"
The man who has
ELGIN
TIME
every time

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

GOSSIP.

Thirty head of Jerseys from the herd of Dr. Watney, Buckhold, England, sold at auction, July 8th, for an average of £27 17s., or something over \$100 per head. The highest price was £45, about \$225, for Lady Teasel, a six-year-old cow. She has a private butter record averaging 381 lbs. per year for three years. Her dam, Wild Teasel, has a record averaging 419 lbs. for seven years.

The Chief of the World's Fair Department of Live Stock announces that no charge will be made for entries, stalls or pens, in any division of the Exposition live-stock shows. This applies as thoroughly to poultry, pigeons and dogs as to horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It has been approved as a general rule of the live stock department. Chief Coburn also states that all prizes will be awarded by individual judges or the "one-judge system." Judging will be by comparison throughout. The judges will be chosen for their especial qualifications and their intimate knowledge of the characteristics and qualities that make valuable the breeds upon which they will give judgment, and their awards will be final.

WORLD'S FAIR-COW DEMONSTRATION.

The cow demonstration proposed as one feature of the World's Fair cattle exhibits at St. Louis next year has been definitely arranged, and on a much broader scale than anything of the sort heretofore attempted. While not in any way neglecting the dairy test idea developed at former world's fairs, it is intended to illustrate in a comprehensive way the practical adaptabilities of the pure-bred cow. The strictly dairy breeds are given opportunities to make a large showing, while features not in the least conflicting with their privileges enable the dual-purpose cows to demonstrate their value for both dairying and beef production. This means a demonstration rather than a competitive test, and will enable each breed participating to show its own peculiar advantages. The Jersey, Shorthorn, Brown Swiss and French Canadian associations have already entered. Entries will be permitted from individuals on behalf of other breeds if received before December 1st. Prizes will be awarded to herds and to individual cows, and entries of from five to twenty-five cows may by representatives of any one breed. The same cows may compete for herd and individual prizes. The tests will continue 100 days, beginning Monday, May 16, 1904, and will be conducted in four classes, designated as tests A, B, C and D. Test A is for the demonstration of the economic production of butter-fat and butter; B, of milk for all purposes related to dairying; C, of all the products of a cow, and D, for demonstrating the greatest net profit in producing market milk. In class C the calf will be judged for its beef merits. A cow may be entered in more than one class.

Copies of the rules may be had by applying to F. D. Coburn, Chief of Department of Live Stock, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale: 4 bulls, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 20833 =, 2 reds, 1 roan and 1 white, from 12 to 17 months old. Also a number of calves, bulls and heifers, sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =. Some of their dams are cows sired by Imp. British Statesman. Diamond Jubilee is now at head of our herd. FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis P. O.; Elmvalle Sta., G. T. R.; Hillside Telegraph Office.



For high-class imp. and Canadian-bred bulls cows and heifers, write
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,
BREEDERS OF

Shorthorns and Clydesdales
88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 3784 =. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

**Shorthorns, Cotswolds,
Yorkshires and
Barred Rock Fowls.**

FOR SALE: Three bulls (2 imp.) cows and heifers, both imported and Canadian-bred. Still open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

TRADE NOTES.

HONEY is a rare good treat that no one in the country need deny themselves. A little time given to the bees during the year insures success. The trouble of making hives, sections, etc., was at one time a consideration, but these, and all other bee supplies, can now be had from D. Davidson, of Uxbridge, Ont. Fanning mills of several sizes are also on sale by the same manufacturer. The catalogue and price list of all supplies will be sent free on application. Secure one now.

THE BEST OF RESULTS — People who hesitate to invest in a bottle of Absorbine can take courage from the experience of others. Here is what one man says:

Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
Mar. 8, 1902.

W. E. Young, Springfield, Mass.:
Dear Sir,—I purchased your Absorbine from a local dealer and am using it on my mare with the best of results. The puffs are just about gone.
Yours truly,
Thos. Ptolemy.

See advertisement in another column.

GOSSIP.

A famous Missouri calf case has been in progress for six years, at a cost of about \$3,500, and comes up again in November at Fayette. A calf strayed away and got into a pasture with other calves. It is now a steer worth \$35.

Mr. George Isaac, Bomanton, Ont., the well-known exporter of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, sailed recently from Glasgow with six well-bred stallions purchased in Aberdeenshire. He secured two of these from Mr. Charles Lawson, Mains of Cults, and one each from Messrs. Jas. Leys and George Anderson, Fingask. These are useful, well-bred, big horses, says the Scottish Farmer, and are likely to extend Mr. Isaac's reputation as an importer of high-class stock into Canada. Some of the horses were in the prize list at the Aberdeen Show, and others of them have taken prizes at local shows.

The sale of the herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle belonging to Earl Manvers, Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham, resulted in the very satisfactory averages of £54 5s. for 47 cows and heifers, and £99 16s. for 14 bulls, or a general average of £81 3s. over the total 61 head. Mr. P. L. Mills paid 350 gs. for the three-year-old red bull, President, by Marengo; Mr. Bunster, 265 gs. for the red yearling bull, Duke of Kingston; Mr. Barker, 205 gs. for the two-year-old roan bull, Conqueror; and Mr. Mills, 135 gs. for the two-year-old bull, Merry Ruthwell. For cows, the top prices included 86 gs., given by Mr. Mills for the five-year-old red cow, Crimson Rose; 81 gs. by Sir Oswald Mosey for the three-year-old red cow, Pierrepont Lady Foggarthorpe III., and 76 gs. by Mr. Bunster for the yearling roan heifer, Mirabel.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont.
W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.
FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boafs and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. om
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

JAS. GIBB, SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, BROOKSDALE, ONT.
BREEDER OF **SHORTHORN CATTLE.** Stock for sale.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs. om
A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS.
Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om
JAS. A. CRERAE, Shakespear, Ont.

HAWTHORN HERD
Of Deep Milking Shorthorns.
FOR SALE: Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from A1 dairy cows. Good ones.
om **WM. GRAINGER & SON,** Londesboro, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.,
Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns
The herd now numbers over 100 head Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE.
Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite.
Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th. om

SHORTHORNS.
Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 16 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp.) 17095 (63703), dam by Royal George (imp.) (64728). Bull calf, 10 months old, dark red; also yearling and two-year-old heifers. Imp. Royal Prince heads the herd. om
JOHN McFARLANE, - DUTTON, ONT.

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS.
Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberries and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om
W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sts.

What Richard Gibson, Belvoir Stock Farm, Says About Zenoleum Dip:

"Being conversant with the merits of Zenoleum, I have no hesitation in recommending it. As an exhibitor at the International, I observed that as a disinfectant and deodorizer, it worked perfectly satisfactory and I did not hear a complaint."
RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.
Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and "Piggie's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid.
"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Dip." **ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.**

FLIES ON CATTLE.

HORN FLY OIL Protects Cattle, Horses, Dogs, etc., from Flies of all kinds. Gnats, Mosquitoes, Fleas and other Insects. Especially valuable for Milch Cows and Working Horses.
Quart Can, 25c. Gallon Can, 60c.
KEEPS FLIES OFF ANIMALS.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS, OR DIRECT FROM
WM. RENNIE, Toronto.

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Our herd
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Sheep, either se
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families as Stamf
Flowers, Village G
Some yearling and
James Bowes
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Offers for sale
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and by imp.
6 YOUNG BUL
10 YEARLING
HEIFERS.
Pickering Station
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LORNE
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and STA
We now offer
Wild-bird colt
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om

THE National Cream Separator!



WE CLAIM that the National Easy-Running Cream Separator is the most efficient and satisfactory Cream Separator that was ever set up on a farm. It represents the very latest principles in Cream Separator construction. It embodies every valuable feature that has ever been discovered in the separation of cream from milk by centrifugal force, and discards all the cumbersome, intricate features which characterized the early type of Separators. It is, in short, a 20th century product a little ahead of the times. It is manufactured by us under what are conceded to be the most valuable patents ever issued by any government on Cream Separators. The

Special Features

which distinguish the National from other Separators are:

- FIRST—Its extreme simplicity.
- SECOND—Its entire freedom from complicated parts.
- THIRD—Its large capacity as compared with weight of bowl.
- FOURTH—Its ease of turning as compared with capacity.
- FIFTH—Its close skimming.
- SIXTH—The ease with which it is cleaned and kept clean.
- SEVENTH—Its economy of operation.
- EIGHTH—Its durability.
- NINTH—Its absolute safety.
- TENTH—Its handsome design, finish and appearance.

MADE IN THREE SIZES:

- No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.
- No. 1—330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
- STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.

Write to the following General Agents for our booklet, "Will It Pay?":
 The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for South-western Ontario.
 The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.
 Mr. Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba and the N.-W.T.
 Mr. John A. Robertson, 108 Union Avenue, Montreal, for Quebec
 Mr. H. E. Nunn, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Maritime Provinces. Or to

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

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,

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

SHORTHORNS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.

Herd Numbers 150 Head.
Send for New Catalogue.

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
 TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Cargill, Ontario, Canada.

Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. om

Lakeview Shorthorns.

Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Buan Lassies, and Lavinias. Some yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. om James Howes Strathcona P.O., Montreal.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young SHORTHORN BULLS, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.
 10 YEARLING and 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Pickering Station, G. T. R.
 Claremont Station, C. P. R. om

LORNE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS, OXFORDS and STANDARD-BREDS.

We now offer possibly the best 2-year Wildbino colt in breeding and quality in Ontario. Young stock for sale. Address: A. McKILLOP & SONS, West Lorne, Ont. om

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

ESTABLISHED 1851.
 SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
 LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale. om

A. W. SMITH,
 AILSA CRAIG STA., G.T.R., MAPLE LODGE P.O., ONT.
 3 1/2 miles.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 31241 =, by imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN,
 om Theford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

PENNABANK STOCK FARM

Three choice Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 14 months old, solid reds. Prices reasonable. Also a few Shropshires left, of choice quality and breeding. om Hugh Fugh, Whitevale, Ont.

GOSSIP.

At the auction sale of the noted flock of Southdown sheep, belonging to the estate of the late Col. McCalmont, at Newmarket, England, July 15th, there was a large attendance of breeders, and good prices were realized. The highest price, 75 guineas (\$390), was paid for a ram lamb, by the representative of the King. The next highest price for a ram was 41 guineas. One hundred and nineteen yearling ewes averaged £5 3s. 4d. Forty rams averaged £14 9s. 3d., and 29 ram lambs averaged £10 1s.

At a peremptory sale, by auction, on July 28th and 29th, of the entire herd of Hereford cattle belonging to Mr. Geo. H. Adams, at Linwood, Kansas, good prices were realized considering that the sale was hurriedly arranged owing to the critical illness of the owner, and the cattle sold off the pastures without any training or other preparation. The eight-year-old cow, Belle Monde 10th, by Wild Tom, with her twin cow calves, brought the highest price, \$700, and was taken by T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo. The six-year-old cow, Luminous, by Post Obit, sold for \$600, and the seven-year-old Winnifred for \$525. The highest price for a bull was \$580 for Ambercombia, a five-year-old son of Wild Tom. One hundred and seven head sold for an average of \$163.65 each. The sale was managed by Mr. Sotham, and was exceedingly creditable to his skill in view of the many discouraging features in the circumstances he had to encounter.

CLYDES AT THE HIGHLAND.

Following are the principal stallion winners at the Highland Society's Show, at Dumfries, last month: Aged stallions—1, Seaham Harbour Stud Company (Silver Cup, by Baron's Pride); 2 and 3, A. & W. Montgomery (Baron's Chief, Acme, Aerial Prince); 4, W. Dunlop (Dunure Castle). Entire colts foaled in 1900—1, 3 and 4, A. & W. Montgomery (Everlasting, Baron Style, and Baron Romeo); 2, W. S. Park (Royal Chatton). Entire colts foaled in 1901—1, W. Clark (Baron's Best); 2, G. Alston (Revelanta); 3, A. & W. Montgomery (Durbar and Premier Pride); 4, W. Dunlop (Dunure Freeman). Entire colts foaled in 1902—1 and 2, A. & W. Montgomery (Baron Fergus and bay by Acme); 3, W. Clark (brown by Pride of Blacon); 4, R. Dunn (Baron Garty).

IMPORTED STOCK FOR CANADA.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., live stock exporters, Shrewsbury, shipped on July 11th, sixty-seven sheep, seven Shorthorn cattle, and one Berkshire boar, on behalf of Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

The sheep included one of Mr. R. P. Cooper's first-prize pen of shearing Shropshire rams at the Royal Show at London; two first-prize ewe lambs and two rams from Mr. T. S. Minton's flock; several prize rams, ram lambs, and ewe lambs from the flock of Mr. John Harding and his son, Mr. J. S. Harding, while Mr. Tanner was also represented by some choice shearing ewes and some show ewe lambs and two-year-old ewes, etc. Southdowns comprised the first-prize Royal-winning ewes from the Earl of Cadogan, the prizewinning ram and ewe lambs, two-shear ram, and several other good sheep from the Pagharn Harbour Co. Oxfords included Mr. Reading's Royal-winning ewe lambs, Mr. Robert Hobbs' show ewes, and several splendid specimens of the breed from Mr. J. T. Hobbs' famous flock. Cotswolds comprised several notable winners and others in store condition from Mr. Garne's flock, including several Royal winners. Hampshires were represented by some extra good sheep from Mr. Cripps.

Shorthorns also hailed from Scotland, the breeders represented being Mr. A. Crombie, Mr. R. Copland, Mr. T. F. Jamieson, and Mr. W. Craigie.

Mr. Lawrence supplied the only pig in his Royal-winning boar, being one of his pen of three at Park Royal Show.

Itching Eczema or Salt Rheum

The Most Torturing of Skin Diseases is Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The very fact that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure for eczema and salt rheum is sufficient evidence of its superior value as a means of allaying irritation and healing inflamed, itching skin. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a necessity in every home in which it is known, for there has yet to be discovered a preparation which so quickly stops itching and heals sores or wounds. Ask your neighbors about it. Most people know of wonderful cures effected by its use. Sixty cents a box at all dealers.

J. & W. B. WATT

REMEMBER AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd. Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand. Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes. om Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Also Sta. C.P.R., G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

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

EDWARD ROBINSON,
 MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNTON HERR, BRAMPTON ST. TRAM.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailer Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls. om

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and champion. Imp. stock at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Head headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply. om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM

40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns, 40 Shropshire sheep, cheap good breeding; also Berkshire pigs. D. H. BELL, om Stouffville, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Home of the oldest herd of CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS in Canada.

SHROPSHIRE FLOCK founded 1871.

Carload of yearling rams of choice quality, ready for inspection. Call or write om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Present of Shorthorns: Our stock bull, sired in Heir-at-law = 34563 =, a grand stock-getter and sire, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale

5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Helios 33049. om James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kingsdaring Sta.

H. PARKER, RIVER FARM, DURHAM.

Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE. In service, Verschoyle (imp. in dam) = 36125 =. Stock for sale. om

BEAVER VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot; also two bulls for sale. Inspection invited. om H. & G. PARKER, Thornbury P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS

For Sale.—1 bull, by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Minnie bull Marengo = 31055 =. om

J. H. BLACK & SON., ALLANFORD P. O. and STATION.

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

SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

A dozen bucket bowls but only one Tubular.



We alone make the Tubular, all competitors make the old style bucket bowls. They cannot make tubular bowls because of our patents. The Tubular is worth fifty per cent more than any of the old style bucket bowl separators, as thousands of dairymen will testify. Write for Catalogue No. 193 THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Illinois. West Chester, Pa.

English Shorthorns.

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

W. H. BULL, Betchough Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or return money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.

L. F. SALLECK, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

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The Greatest Herd in Canada.

Just received a shipment of Jerseys direct from England and the Island of Jersey, which brings our herd up to over 100 head. For sale—10 bulls, imported and home-bred cows and heifers all ages. For prices, etc., write

B. H. BULL & SOY, Brampton, Ont.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS. Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm, Box 562, Chatham, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigree from such strains as Inka, Netherlands, Royal Argyle, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins. Home of all the leading strains. Nothing for sale. SIDNEY MACKLIN, Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R.

Mégodon Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale. 3 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. E. W. WALKER, Union P. O. Shipping stations: Port-Ferry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

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Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn Srd, Napoleon of Aucherbrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address

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CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY

GOOD TEA.—Aside from its delicious flavor, "Salada" Ceylon tea claims that if for no other than sanitary reasons it deserves the patronage of the public. The lead packets it is contained in are impervious to dust and evil odors, and preserve all its deliciousness from the gardens to the teacup. Its sale is enormous and ever increasing; there were sold in America, last season, over thirteen million packets. Black, mixed and uncolored green.

GOSSIP.

J. G. Washington, of Ninga, recently sold to J. A. S. Macmillan, of Brandon, for a long price, the three-year-old filly, Princess Natalie, winner of second at Winnipeg a year ago, sire Prince Darnley, he by Cedric, and out of the same mare as Pilgrim.

Mr. Malcolm McDougall, Tiverton, Ont., breeder of registered Shropshire sheep, in ordering change of ad., informs us that his Shropshires are in fine form and condition, and are bred straight from first-class importations, the sires used being selected from leading flocks. Being over-stocked, he will sell at very reasonable prices, and believes he can give as good value as can be had anywhere. See his advertisement on another page in this issue, and write him for prices. Tiverton is near Kircardine Station, G. T. R.

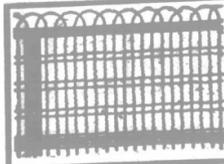
S. L. Barrowclough & Co. have reason to be proud of the fine exhibits made at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs. This Company is the sole agents for the famous Morris pianos and Apollo piano-player. The Morris Piano Co. have supplied a long-felt want to the people of the West, in an instrument that is built on sound lines to stand the extremes of the climate of this country, an instrument that, once possessed, will last a lifetime. It takes money and brains to turn out an artistic product, and to-day there is no piano made that is in greater favor with the most critical and competent judges. The Company gives a guarantee for an unlimited time, thereby establishing a precedent in responsibility among manufacturers for the superior quality of the materials and workmanship in the piano they produce.

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This well-known Company, as its title indicates, owns most of the lands under its charter in the valley of the Saskatchewan rivers, the greater part being situated in the watershed between the two Saskatchewan. This is a country which up till recently was known only to a few enterprising pioneers. Now, however, with the great immigration of 1903, almost every section of it is known by repute, and the knowledge conveys a fair name and indications of a great future for the immense tract at present held by the Company. The territory owned by them embraces over one million acres, and extends over two hundred miles long by about one hundred miles broad. The soil varies from two to three feet deep, of rich black loam, supported by a chocolate colored clay subsoil of unknown depth. The land in the territory has within the last few years been proved to be highly fertile and productive of any and every crop indigenous to Western Canada. The Company were given the privilege of selecting 1,300,000 acres from a territory of 6,000,000 acres. One of the great advantages of buying land from the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. is that being in a comparatively unsettled part of the country each purchaser can have, in addition to what he buys and pays the regular price for, a homestead at the usual rate and with the conditions provided by the Canadian Government, in almost every case adjacent to the land bought. Another privilege is that free selection can be made all over the Company's territory at the uniform price of \$7 an acre.

The land is all either within practical reach of railways, or in the route of projected ones which only await settlers to justify them in commencing construction and branching out, and with the encouraging amount of sales made, and the energetic push with which the Company are conducting operations, the day is not far distant when all the tract will be in the hands of private husbandmen, and the crow of the rooster will be heard from one home to another all over the territory.

Land seekers should, before proceeding on a locating pilgrimage, write to the Company's office at Winnipeg for booklet and folder containing map and all information relating to the lands at their disposal.



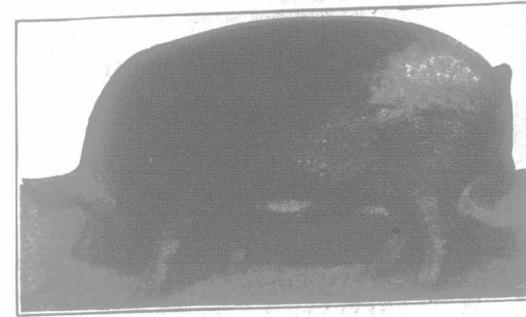
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READ WITH CARE Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives free, until cured, the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK.—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful illustrated book, giving you cuts of my Belts and prices. This little book is of great value to anyone; it contains a lot of useful information to men who are not what they should be; tells how strength is lost and won. I send this book closely sealed free to anyone. *I have a book for women as well as men.*

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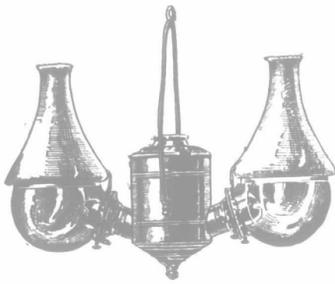
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