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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1880

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

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of Lupus and other tubercular affections.

444 Wellington St., London, Ont.

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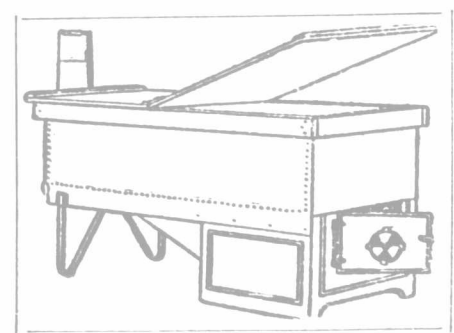
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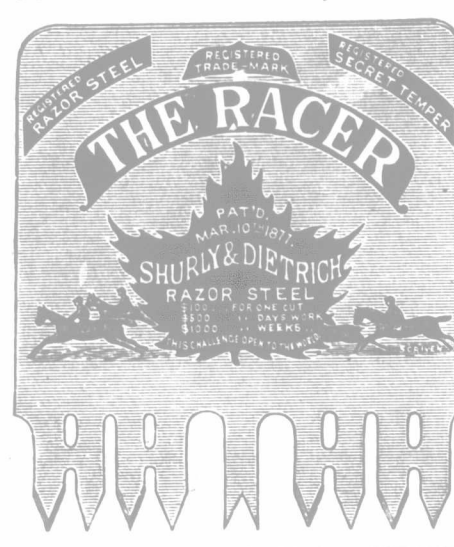


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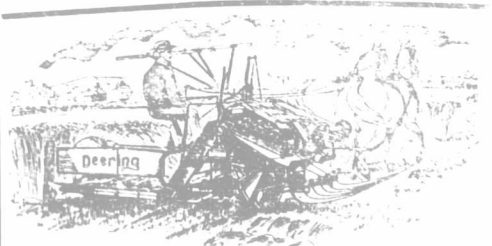
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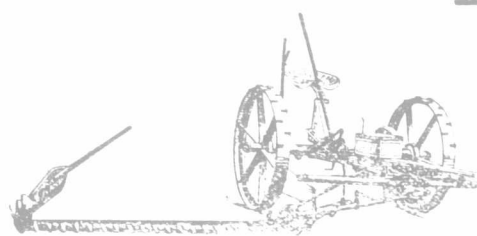
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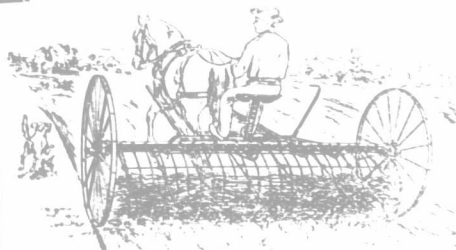
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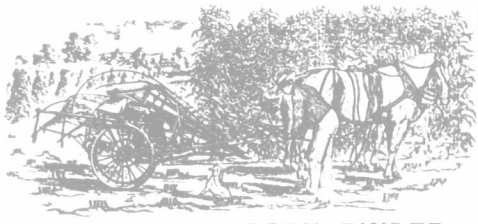
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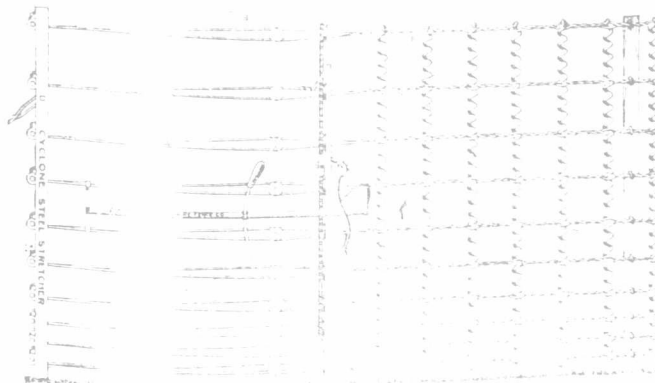
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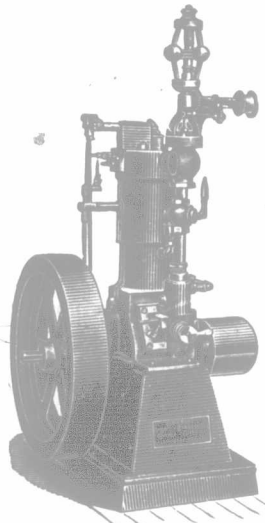
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I will mail with it an order on your
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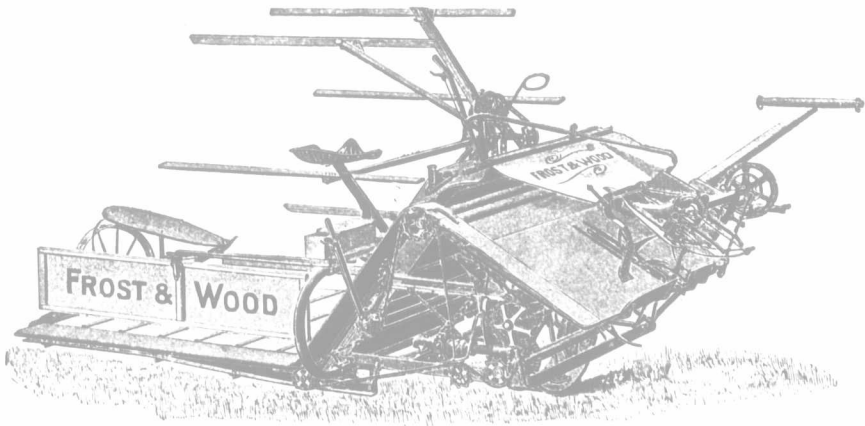
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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." ESTABLISHED 1866

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VOL. XXXVIII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JANUARY 1, 1903.

No. 565

EDITORIAL.

The Winter Fair.

The Winter Fair has clearly come to stay. It has taken a firm hold on the favor and goodwill of the farmers. It is essentially a farmers' fair, devoted wholly to his interests and calculated to help him by precept and example to better his position in the competition for the best prices in the markets of the world. The farmers of the older provinces of the Dominion have at length come to realize that their forte in the commercial world is, and must be, the breeding and rearing of meat-making animals of the most approved type and quality. This, and the production of milk, butter and cheese to meet the ever-increasing demand for these wholesome articles of human food, must constitute the mainstay of farming in older Canada, while a by no means unimportant adjunct, and one that admirably fits into the winter-fair system and into the operations of the general farmer, is poultry-raising, which, with little outlay, can be made a profitable and pleasurable part of the business of the farm.

While commendable progress has been made in the growth and expansion of the Ontario Winter Fair, rendering the large and liberal provision for its housing already insufficient, it would be unwise to persuade ourselves that it has nearly reached perfection in regard to the average excellence of the exhibits of stock brought out. In the cattle classes, especially, it must be confessed that there has been a lamentable lack in the number of first-class specimens shown, and that the average of the exhibits does little credit to a country that has had for over half a century the opportunity for the use of pure-bred sires in profusion, for the improvement of its cattle stock, and has all the necessary conditions for producing in abundance all the best varieties of stock foods.

Pessimism has no place in the policy of this paper, but we cannot get away from the fact that scores of better cattle could be seen on the market square of the city of Guelph at a Christmas fair twenty-five years ago than the average of those exhibited at the Provincial Winter Fair in these days, and we fail to see what good end is to be gained by flattering the farmers that they are upholding the reputation of the country for the production of high-class stock by making the exhibition that is seen in the bulk of the cattle brought to the Guelph show. Making due allowance for the withholding of prizes for old and over-fed bullocks, with a view to encouraging early maturity, a wise and commendable feature in the work of the reorganized fat-stock show, it must be admitted that the number of really meritorious young animals brought out by the offer of liberal cash prizes is by no means what might reasonably be expected, and the fact that only one of the beef breeds and its grades is respectably represented, and that less than one hundred head of cattle all told, including a number of old cows that should have no place in such a show, a number of breeding heifers, in common keeping condition, brought in to pick up prizes that

would otherwise be unclaimed, and a lot of plain animals entered for local competition, compose the entire show in that department, is not much to boast of, and certainly seems to evidence a deplorable lack of ambition and enterprise on the part of the promoters of some of the breeds which frequently take the lead in similar shows in Britain and the United States.

We can conceive of nothing that would so tend to the popularizing of a breed with the farmers of the country as the exhibition of high-class specimens of well-finished young steers and heifers, pure-bred and grades of the breed. And that is the experience of breeders in the Western States, where the Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways are as eagerly sought after as the Short-horns, and sell for equally good prices on the average, and frequently top the market in the Chicago Stock-yards.

There are bull calves born each year in nearly every herd that are off color or lacking in some fancy point that discounts their sale for breeding purposes, but would be no disqualification in a fat-stock show, that might profitably be converted into steers and fed for show purposes, as an illustration of the suitability of the breed to produce the best type of feeding animals for beef purposes, and in every neighborhood where a pure-bred bull is kept for service there are opportunities for securing good grade calves that, with judicious feeding, might be brought out as creditable examples of the potent power of the breed to improve the market stock in the country. The champion steer at the late Chicago show had a common cow for a mother, but a princely pure-bred sire, and he won over \$500 in prizes and sold for over \$1,000. This is, of course, an exceptional case and a fancy price, but it serves to show the possibilities of profit from the use of pure blood and generous feeding. Many diamonds in the rough doubtless go off in export shipments from this country, that might have shone as stars in our stock shows had they been taken in hand by good feeders and given the proper fitting and polish.

What is needed is that a keener interest be taken by breeders and feeders in preparing exhibits that will raise the reputation of the respective breeds and of the show, and more effectively advertise the capabilities of the country and the character of its live stock.

Lest we be charged with a tendency to carping criticism, we gladly acknowledge the fact that the best of the exhibits in some of the cattle classes at Guelph have been first-class, giving evidence of much skill and good judgment in their breeding and feeding, and the further fact that in the few instances in which Canadian-fed cattle have competed at the International shows at Chicago, they have invariably taken a prominent place in the prize list, proves that we have the men and the material that can do the country credit. What we need is a better conceit of ourselves, and a spur to our ambition to show that we can excel. Most of the best young cattle at the late show at Guelph were sold for slaughter, and the outlook for a strong show in that department in the show of 1903 is less promising than has been usual. In view of this fact, it behooves breeders and feeders to look about them and lay plans to fill up the ranks by an early selection and careful preparation of animals that will creditably represent our cattle when the next show comes on.

The Transportation Problem of the West.

As a result of favorable weather throughout the Northwest, the largest crop in the history of the country has been safely harvested and threshed. In the most remote districts the threshing was all finished by Christmas time. The total yield of wheat alone is in the neighborhood of sixty million bushels. Of this, about five million will be required for seed, leaving about 55 million for export. Up to December 1st, when navigation closed, fifteen million bushels had been shipped from Port Arthur and Fort William. Since then the elevators at these points have been filled with seven million bushels, leaving in the local elevators and granaries about thirty-three million bushels. From these local stores small shipments are being made over the American lines to Minneapolis, where wheat is milled in bond. While this arrangement is quite satisfactory, it is far from adequate, the American roads having all they can do to handle their own freight. Throughout the winter the C.P.R. will carry some of the wheat forward by the all-rail route to Montreal, but the rates are so high that shipment through this channel is unpracticable. In any case, with the American lines and the C.P.R. operating, it is safe to say that at least twenty-five million bushels of wheat will remain in the hands of the farmers until navigation opens next spring.

Several conditions combine to make the holding of wheat unprofitable and unpleasant for the farmer. Although the quotations for summer delivery of wheat are generally higher than for fall, still, when the cost of storage, the shrinkage of the grain and the waste from storing upon the ground are all considered, it is much the better policy to sell wheat as soon as it is threshed. The difficulty of loading wheat in the spring and early summer also enters into consideration. In spring the seeding must be done, after which the West invariably gets its rainfall, and rain in the West makes roads practically impassable. It is at once apparent, then, that the presence of this twenty-five million bushels of wheat in the country is causing considerable anxiety. The people have resigned themselves to the loss and inconvenience incident upon storing wheat, but are confronted with another problem. They now have reason to fear that their wheat will not be all moved out before next year's crop is threshed. During the whole fall both roads did their utmost to prevent a wheat-blockade, and, as a consequence, their orders in other lines of trade have so accumulated that it will require all next year to reach normal conditions. "If," the farmer says, "it required three months to carry fifteen million bushels to the seaboard, can we expect that twenty-five millions will be taken out in four months, when traffic is congested all over the country?" On the average, five trainloads of wheat reach Fort William per day, carrying 175 thousand bushels. At this rate it would require 330 days to move the crop of 1902. When it is remembered that our lakes are not navigable for five months of the year, it will be admitted that there is good ground for fear.

The West is positively in need of new railroads, but the most pressing need is for better equipment upon the lines already in operation. The advent of the G. T. R. will be heartily welcomed. In the meantime, however, the people will suffer from the inconvenience of poor railroad facilities.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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The Canadian Beef Cattle Trade.

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in New England and the sudden stoppage of the exportation of cattle to Great Britain through the ports of Boston and Portland should make clear to Canadians the necessity of adequate shipping facilities over all-Canadian routes and exits for our live stock through Canadian ports. This would not give immunity from similar outbreaks of disease; for that we must rely on the vigilance of our own efficient Dominion Live-stock Inspection Department and of the stockmen themselves. But however free from contagious ailments the stock may be, our trade may at any moment be seriously embarrassed under present transportation conditions.

As an additional safeguard for our live-stock interests, the establishment of a dressed-meat enterprise has been urged, on a scale sufficient to take away our cattle in that form, or in other words, to provide two strings to our bow, for we believe no precaution should be neglected that will preserve intact our export trade on the hoof. It would not be wholesome for the Canadian feeder to be left at the mercy of a dressed-meat concern alone. Shipments of dressed meat from Canada some years ago were not successful, but we can do better now. The Harris Abattoir Co., of Toronto, have lately succeeded in developing a regular weekly trade in dressed meat to Liverpool, and the business is certain to grow. It is reported that an American dressed-meat company with plenty of capital will shortly establish themselves on twenty acres of land west of the new Union Stock-yards at Toronto Junction, the construction of which is being rapidly pushed forward.

What is needed to sustain both the live and dressed meat trade is more good beef cattle. Half a century ago, men of foresight laid the foundations of the splendid position which Canada holds with her pure-bred herds and flocks. Good sires and dams in thousands have been drafted to prove the feeding herds of the Western States,

and, coupled with generous feeding, we see the resulting beeves topping the Liverpool markets. Canada has not yet risen to her opportunity in beef production, either in numbers or quality, and one of the very first steps toward the desired end is the more general appreciation of the value of pure-bred sires and their more general use by farmers who aim at raising cattle for beef purposes. Such sires are to be found in the herds of all our breeders, and may be obtained either by private treaty or at public offerings from time to time at prices which leave no excuse for being without the advantage of their presence in the herd. The competition of a dressed meat trade with that of exporters of live cattle will tend to sustain remunerative prices, which the farmer must have, and the time now seems to be approaching when Canadian beef should take a position corresponding with that of Canadian cheese, bacon and butter.

Robert Elliott.

Died, December 19th, 1902.

In some of the kindly notices of our Christmas number, with which correspondents have favored us, special mention has been made of the opening poem. Every year since 1896, inclusive, these have been specially written for the "Farmer's Advocate" by Mr. Robert Elliott, of Bryanston, Ont. It is our sad duty this month to chronicle the death of our talented contributor. His pen was laid aside, never again to be resumed, when he completed for the readers of our last number the spirited poem on the wheat fields of the plains, entitled, "Lightly Weave the Wheaten Garland." Read the stanzas again, note their lofty conception, fervid patriotism and chaste poetic language, and think whether their quality does not entitle their author to an honored place among our native-born Canadian singers.

Robert Elliott was reared and spent the forty-four years of his beautiful, though uneventful, life on the farm from whence he was carried on the twenty-second of last month to his last resting place in St. John's Cemetery, near London. Never of robust constitution, he was relieved from the heavier duties incident to farm life, and thus was allowed leisure for various public services in the municipalities adjoining his home and, still better, for the keen and discriminating observation of nature, by which he was even more widely known than by his literary work. He seemed to have an intimate acquaintance with everything that made its home in the fields, woods and streams of his locality. He was a persevering, sincere seeker after truth, with sympathy as far-reaching as his intelligence. It is no wonder, then, that his reports and records were highly prized by the officers of the biological sections of the Departments of Agriculture at Ottawa and Washington.

His poems, many of which reflect his sympathy and acquaintance with nature and life on the farm, have appeared from time to time in the local papers and Canadian and American magazines. It is to be hoped that, in the interests of Canadian literature, some way may be found to collect them and give them a permanent setting.

Rural Mail Delivery.

In the United States rural mail delivery was eagerly received by farmers, has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established institution. The postal receipts have been increased. Rural carriers have been given the power to receive and register letters, and this has proved so highly acceptable that it is proposed to further increase the carriers' usefulness by further extending the money order system to these rural routes. Carriers are even now empowered to receipt for money orders. After January 1st, it is the intention to empower the carriers to pay money orders at the residences of known patrons of routes. The annual report of Assistant Postmaster General Wynne urges that in view of the success of the rural free delivery establishment and its necessities for the future, an appropriation of \$12,655,800 be granted, or more of a little more than \$5,000,000 over the current fiscal year.

Strong Plea for Free Rural Mail Delivery.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I wish to bring before the attention of your readers a subject of vital importance to the agriculturists of Canada. The time is now opportune for a vigorous campaign by farmers, with the view of bringing very forcibly before the Post Office Department at Ottawa, the necessity of immediately extending the advantages of free mail delivery to the country districts. It must be gratifying to all to know that Sir William Mulock has been able to announce a surplus of \$5,000.00 in his department for the current year. By wise administration, his department has been brought up to a high state of efficiency. We do not believe that the best results have as yet been attained. There is scope for still greater improvement, however long the strides have recently been towards efficient service. The Government will make its greatest blunder if it attempts to bonus the building of ships and the manufacture of steel rails and white lead, etc., out of the profits arising from the interchange of intelligence. It would be a great mistake to apply any surplus, however small, in the Post Office Department to such a purpose. Every barrier should be removed that tends to hinder the exchange of ideas among the people of this growing Dominion. Nay, the Government should hold out every inducement to promote the widest possible circulation of letters, newspapers, periodicals, etc., among the people. We regard the post office as one of the greatest civilizing and educative influences that is at work in our land to-day, and we would rejoice to see all the blessings that it confers upon our city brethren extended to the sons of toil in the rural districts. There is a season every year in every Province of Canada, when it is a real hardship for the farmer to get his mail from the post office. To be exact, it is a hardship more or less all the time. If he lives ten miles distant, he must drive twenty miles every week, often on a Saturday night, to get his weekly paper. It is beyond our powers to give the readers of this article an adequate conception of what this weekly jaunt to the post office means to many farmers in many parts of Canada at certain seasons of the year. The eternal mud, like the poor, we will probably always have with us. The condition of the roads in some rural districts could not possibly be worse. We question very much whether there are worse ones even in the interior of China. With a barrier of this nature ever in the path of the majority of our farmers, can we be surprised if occasionally he is found to be "a little behind the times?"

The time seems to be ripe now for an extension of the free mail delivery system. It has been tried and found to work satisfactorily in many States in the adjoining Republic. We are enjoying unusual prosperity in Canada to-day. Every industry is thriving to an unwonted degree. The call everywhere is for more help. An army of thrifty immigrants is marching upon the virgin soil of our great Northwest. There is activity in every department of our national life. From small beginnings the Post Office Department has developed, until now it no longer is a public burden, but contributes to the national exchequer. The department has arrived at the parting of the ways. Is it going to be satisfied with its past success, and stolidly say that the future has nothing in store for it; or will it take a statesmanlike view of the situation, and confer upon the agricultural community of this Dominion the advantages that it so freely extends to the urban population?

A large proportion of the rural population is expecting the Government to make a move in this direction in the near future. Accounts reach us frequently from various quarters, announcing the triumph of the rural free mail delivery system. The Baltimore American recently expressed itself thus: "Rural free mail delivery has proved such a boon to the agricultural population, that every effort for its improvement and extension will meet with general public approval. Though expensive, this Government can well afford it, and the rural residents have a right to the privileges and conveniences it confers upon them." The Canadian farmer is not going to rest satisfied if the powers that be wilfully deny him an advantage and convenience that his American brother freely enjoys; and, further, his dissatisfaction will become greater in proportion as he learns of the great advantages of this system, whose benefits he is not allowed to participate in.

We do not think it would be wise to inaugurate free mail delivery in all the country districts at once, but a beginning should be made. The department might select at first those country districts which offer special advantages for the carrying out of this system. An energetic department could devise ways and means whereby in many rural districts the farmer could have a tri-weekly mail delivered at his gate without involving the country in a dollar's extra expense. On the other hand, there are districts which offer

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PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

Canadian Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, who is conducting a campaign for rural school improvement. (See article on another page.)

great difficulties to the inauguration of this service. In some of these difficulties could be gradually overcome, while in others the present system would have to prevail.

We give one example where the present system could be easily replaced by the one we advocate: Five miles distant from where we write, there is a post office; five miles north of it there is another, at Hatzic Prairie. In an opposite direction from the same starting point, there is another at Nicomen, a mile and a half away; while five miles north of Nicomen there is another at Deroche. The post offices at Deroche, Nicomen and Hatzic Prairie might be dispensed with, and the one at Dewdney retained. The expense incurred in carrying on these three former offices, together with the cost of carrying the mail from Dewdney to Hatzic Prairie, and from Deroche to Nicomen, would almost suffice of itself to give the people served by these post offices free mail delivery. This is only one example, and that too of a country district west of the Rocky Mountains, where the present system might be easily replaced by a much better one, and that, also, without putting the country to very much extra expense. We cannot but believe that there are thousands of rural districts where similar conditions obtain; and thousands more in this Dominion where the conditions are even more favorable than in those referred to.

The advantages accruing from the inauguration of this system are legion. We mention only a few of them, and the first we specify is a moral one:

1. It would strengthen the morals of the rural districts. Every one who is familiar with the country store and post office knows that on rainy days and Saturday nights it becomes the rendezvous for all classes, from the four corners of the adjoining neighborhood. There can be no question that the proper place for the majority of these is at home. Those who possess a large heart and a generous nature are often found to offer a feeble resistance to temptation. When Jupiter Pluvius opens his sluice gates, "going for the mail" is made the excuse for passing the whole day in the hotel, where idle gossip, coarse jests and what not are indulged in.

2. It would be a powerful factor in tending to keep the boys and girls on the farm. Every phase of country life would be toned up. One item of drudgery on the farm would be wiped out forever with one stroke. The conditions in the country would begin to balance more evenly with those in the city. With an attractive landscape, and a comfortable fireside, and his mail brought to his door, the young man would hesitate before sacrificing these things to enter the city, where competition is keen and remorseless, and success in any line is uncertain. Many young people imagine that the farm can offer them at best only an unpromising and gloomy career. They forget that Cincinnatus was a farmer, and from his day to the present it has been the nursery of our greatest and most brilliant public men. The thrifty farmer is a king. He may be uncrowned, but in more senses than one he is a greater monarch than King Edward. What day of the week can be a "Black Thursday" for him? What financial storm in "Wall Street" can stir the ashes on his hearth? The farmers of to-day have scarcely discovered themselves. What a boon to themselves and the world, if they would discover their opportunities, their possibilities, their unique position?

3. It would greatly enhance the value of property in rural districts, where the service was inaugurated, and give an impetus to the pursuit of

agriculture. We are greatly impressed in this western country with the importance of the mining industry. But this industry, important as it is, pales into insignificance when compared with the possibilities of the West as an agricultural center. Take the richest mine in British Columbia to-day, and what will it probably be at the end of half a century? You will only have left a hole in the ground filled with water and noxious gases, while all that is valuable will have been taken away. But an agricultural district grows with the country. It never becomes exhausted, but on the contrary it will always be a regular contributor to the national prosperity.

Any Government is remiss in its duty that does not do its utmost to strengthen the bonds that bind the farmer to his land. With the extension of the free mail delivery to the rural districts, this bond would be materially strengthened. The farmer would get earlier information regarding markets, his business would be facilitated, and the value of property would be enhanced in every district where this system was in operation. Its advantages and conveniences are obviously so great that land in these districts would increase in value at least ten per cent.

4. It would tend to double the business done by the post office in the rural districts. We have a population of five and a half millions in round numbers. There was sent through the mails

Peer of All Agricultural Papers.

AMES, IOWA, Dec. 22nd, 1902.

The "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario, Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—A copy of your Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate" is to hand. I desire to congratulate you upon its appearance. It is, without doubt, one of the very best Christmas numbers which has ever come to my desk. I think that your paper has made great improvement during the last few years, and I consider it to be the best agricultural paper out of some sixty or seventy that come to my office. Some of the other papers, perhaps, are stronger in livestock lines or some other special line, but when it comes to a combination paper, that furnishes the average farmers up-to-date information along the many lines, I think the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" TO BE THE PEER OF THEM ALL.

Wishing you abundant success in your present good work, I am,

Very truly yours,
W. J. KENNEDY.

Iowa Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

[NOTE.—Prof. Kennedy, for whose kindly critique we are indebted, is a native-born Canadian, from Russell Co., Ont., who, after a couple of years' course at the O. A. C., graduated from the Iowa Agricultural College, after which he took charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Illinois Agricultural College and Experiment Station, being subsequently appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry and Vice-Director at the Iowa College and Station, where his work is attracting wide attention.]

232,355,000 letters and post cards of all kinds during the year. These figures show great improvement when compared with the past, but they make a very poor showing when compared with the figures of other English-speaking countries. It gives 42.2 as the number per head for Canada, compared with 65.9 for Great Britain, and 181.0 for the United States in 1900. These figures prove that our people do not make as much use of the mails as the people of Great Britain and the United States. It now lies with the post office authorities to discover the cause of this, and to decide whether the extension of the free mail delivery to the rural districts would place us, within a very few years, in a much more favorable light when compared with the mother country and the neighboring Republic.

FULTON J. WORTH,
New Westminster Electoral District, British Columbia, December 15th, 1902.

What about the boys on our farms, the small boys who are ever asking questions? Don't snub them; be chummy; tell them what you know; keep them in touch with what is going on. Their interest will be aroused and they will be more likely to stay with you and the farm and become better citizens than if driven to look for information from other sources. Begin early, don't delay.

"American Beef Breeds."

It is related that a high official in United States administrative circles, while passing along the cattle avenues at the Chicago International Live Stock Exhibition, exclaimed with an imperious wave of the hand, "What need we of imported stock! These are good enough for us." This dignitary must have been next of kin to the distinguished author of the distinguished bulletin on the distinguished "American" breeds of beef cattle, or else he had been regaling himself at the agricultural bulletin lunch-counter of the great Republic. A stockman who has been amusing himself looking into the pedigrees of the Short-horn winners at the recent International Exhibition, finds that out of ninety awards given in class prizes, thirty-two were won by cattle either imported from Canada or Great Britain, and forty were given on cattle tracing close to imported stock, most of them by imported bulls or out of imported cows. The grand championship bull was Choice Goods, imported by W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., and the grand championship female was Village Belle 2nd, bred by Mr. Duthie, and imported by Cargill & Sons, of Cargill, Ont. The junior champion bull, Ceremonious Archer, was by an imported bull and out of an imported cow. The junior champion female was Queen of Beauty, got by an imported bull. The first-prize four, the get of one sire, were by an imported bull, and the first-prize produce of one cow also by an imported bull, and so on ad infinitum. Verily, "We are the people!"

Now, the Americans are to be congratulated upon their enterprise and judgment in the selection of foundation stock, and upon the skill with which they have infused imported blood in their pure-bred herds, and in the general beef stock of the country; and, still further, upon their success as feeders with what is called the "corn-crib cross." The stock-yards and packing houses of the West are among the wonders of the century. Allowances must be made for Uncle Sam's self-sufficient bluster, but really he seems to be drawing rather heavily upon that commodity to sustain his drastic pedigree rules and other protective devices, which Mr. McNeilage intimated in his article in our Christmas number were not seriously disturbing the British stock breeder, who took them with the utmost good humor, feeling sure that the more thoughtful American element would see that even from a selfish standpoint they would ultimately seriously obstruct their own light and progress.

Times are booming. Many who could not afford it before are now enjoying the luxury of a first-class driver. Those who are at present breeding the "choice ones" of this class are doing well and may expect yet to do better. The horse is a better stayer than either the bicycle or automobile.



SON AND PET DOG OF MR. C. A. ZAVITZ, Experimentalist Ontario Agricultural College.

HORSES.

Wintering Idle Horses.

As the average farmer has horses for which he has little or no work during the winter season, the economical feeding and care of these animals becomes a matter of importance. He naturally wishes to winter them as cheaply as possible, and at the same time not too greatly reduce them in flesh or vitality. They should be kept in such a condition that a little extra food and care when spring is approaching will fit them for the work they will be asked to do. Idle horses can be wintered on very little marketable food, but when too much economy is exercised we find that they are in such a weak condition in the spring that they are unable to do a fair day's work, and what we have saved in food during the winter will be more than lost in inability to work during the busy season in the spring; hence the object is to winter as cheaply as possible without sacrificing the horse's strength.

In the first place, comfortable quarters are essential. We must disabuse our minds of the truth of the old idea that exposing idle horses and colts to inclement weather makes them tough and hardy. Exercise is necessary, and this is usually given by allowing the horses to run out in the yard for a few hours every day that is not too cold or stormy. If this exercise could be given in an enclosed paddock or yard, where they would be sheltered from the wind and cold, it would be better, but this is generally impracticable, as the erection of such would be too expensive. At the same time, while daily exercise is advisable, it is better to forego it than to turn the animals out in a storm or excessively cold weather. The effects of such does more to reduce the horse's condition and vigor than can be compensated for by considerable food. Where large box-stalls can be supplied, it will be found that they will, voluntarily, take considerable exercise, but in most cases there is not sufficient stable room to allow a box for each animal, and it is seldom safe to have two or more in the same stall, unless they are very agreeable and the box quite large. Where help is plentiful, and time will allow, it is found better to exercise the horses in harness or under saddle, as in such cases we know that he gets a certain amount of exercise, while if turned out in the yard, he may take little or none, according to circumstances. Exercise is necessary to maintain tone in the muscles. Where muscular inactivity is maintained for a continued period, they become soft and weak, and the animal requires to be very carefully used for a considerable time after he is put to work again; while, on the other hand, where a moderate amount of exercise is regularly given, the muscles do not lose their activity, but are always in condition to perform at least a reasonable amount of labor without tiring.

The most economical method of feeding will depend largely upon individual circumstances and upon the state of the market. If hay be plentiful and the price low and grain is high, it will pay to feed considerable hay and little grain. If the markets be reversed, it would be found economical to feed more grain and less hay, the want of hay being compensated for by feeding straw. A mixture of cut hay and straw, or straw alone, mixed with a little pulped turnips or a small allowance of silage, or both, answers very well for coarse food. Wheat chaff is also good. While horses will keep in fair condition on this kind of food alone, I do not think it wise to withhold grain altogether. At least one fair feed of oats should be given daily. Other grain may be given instead, but none gives the same satisfaction for horse feeding as oats. They contain ingredients for building up bone and muscle that are not contained in like quantities in any other grain. The oats may be fed as a separate meal, either whole or crushed. The best results are doubtless obtained when they are chopped or crushed, and they may be fed mixed with the coarse food or separate. A sufficient amount of this food should be given to keep the horses from losing flesh. It must be understood that whatever food be given, it should be of first-class quality. The feeding of musty, dusty or poorly-saved food of any kind should be avoided. The digestive organs of the horse are probably more sensitive and delicate than those of the other classes of farm stock and will revolt against such usage. A very large percentage of the cases of heaves in horses can be traced to the consumption of food of poor quality. Knowing this, we can readily appreciate the folly of feeding our horses food that has little or no market value, not on account of its kind, but by reason of its quality. It goes without saying that there must be a regular supply of water of good quality in all cases. It must also be understood that in changing the nature of the food the change must be gradually made.

As spring approaches, the horses should gradually be given more exercise, which must be done in harness or saddle to regulate it, and the allowance of grain gradually increased. If this be

intelligently done the horses will be in a fit condition to do a fair day's work as soon as the ground is fit to work; but if these precautions be neglected, the fitting will have to be done when time is valuable, for if fitting be neglected and a horse that is not fit be asked to do a full day's work, it is probable a period of enforced idleness will be the result when we can least afford it.

Breaking and Biting Horses.

BY M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S.

[Late Captain "The Buffs," Author of "Points of the Horse," "Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners," "Illustrated Horse-breaking," "Riding and Hunting," etc.]

I have to thank the editor of the far-famed "Farmer's Advocate" for the honor he has done me in asking me to write an article on the above important subject, about which I can give only hints within the present narrow limits. To avoid trudging over ground which has been well trodden by my Canadian readers, I will say nothing about harness horses, but will devote my attention solely to saddle animals.

The well-known French writer, Dr. Le Bon, tells us that if horses could read and write, they would win all competitive examinations, because their memory is so good. Hence, it would be waste of time to discuss the art of curing horses of acquired vices. A skilful breaker may bring a dangerous jibber (baulker), rearer or shier under his own control; but when the supposed reformed criminal has another man on his back, the memory of previous successful escapades will be so delightful that he will "play up" on the first opportunity. Useful breaking is therefore limited to the stamping of first impressions on the inexperienced equine mind. The task thus given to a young and unspoiled horse is to quietly carry a weight on his back; to obey his rider's indications; to go in well-collected style; and, if need be, to jump cleverly. In performing these duties, he should be given no chance of asserting his own authority; and, consequently, he should be made rideable before he is ridden. The best way of accomplishing this object is by means of the "long reins," used in the manner I have described in "Illustrated Horse-breaking." By it, when the horse is lunged in a circle, the outward rein goes round his hind quarters, and the inward rein proceeds direct from the snaffle to the breaker's hand. Hence, when the horse is turned to the right, his head is turned to the right and his hind quarters to the left, so that he is turned "all in one piece." And in all this work, the breaker can maintain a light feeling on the reins, whether the horse goes at a walk, trot or canter. This is impossible according to the old way of passing the reins through rings on the surcingle (or roller).

In this circling, it is essential to use a standing martingale, buckled on to the rings of the snaffle, at a proper length, so that the horse cannot throw up his head and get out of control. The use of this martingale also connects the idea of carrying his head too high, which he soon learns to avoid. The driving-pad which I have devised greatly aids the breaker in this work.

One of the first points to be considered in circling and turning the equine pupil with the long reins, is to make him obedient to the voice, so that he will halt or go on when he hears the respective word of command. This is imperative in the breaking of polo ponies, and is of great advantage with all riding horses. A steady feeling of the reins to diminish speed, or a flourish of the whip to increase it, will come in useful; but above all things, the detestable habit of jerking the reins should be studiously avoided. When a man jerks the reins to make a horse go on, and goes through the same procedure to make him stop, no wonder that the animal gets confused and becomes liable to resent orders which he does not understand.

In teaching a horse to rein back, we should bear in mind that this movement of the mounted horse is one of two time (near fore and off hind, and off fore and near hind); and that, to perform it in a well-balanced manner, he should be light behind and heavy in front; and, consequently, he should have his head low down. Here we require the alternate feeling of the reins, while the opposite long rein prevents the hind quarters swinging outwards. If a horse should be light in front when proceeding forwards, the distribution of weight should, of course, be reversed when he reins back.

In lunging with the long reins, weight, gradually increased, can be put on the driving pad, so that the animal will learn, without resistance, to carry a weight equal to that of his future rider.

In lunging a horse with the long reins, the action of the outward rein on the hind quarters is most valuable in preparing the animal to obey the outward leg of his rider.

When a horse which has been taught in this

way is mounted, his temper or nerves are in no way upset by the feeling of weight in the saddle, and when his lately-introduced rider manipulates the reins, he fully understands their indications. Hence, the risk of a fight, which may entail disastrous memories, is reduced to a minimum.

The best bit to use is an unjointed snaffle, because its indications are direct.

A curb is a complicated machine, which will spoil the horse's mouth, temporarily or for life, if any of its component conditions are defective, a fact which is fraught with danger, because these conditions are numerous.

In the use of a bit, we require indications, not agonies. If we examine the longer jaw of a horse, we shall find that the bare portion of the jaw, upon which the mouthpiece of the snaffle or curb rests (on each side), is fairly broad just above the tush of the stallion or gelding (or at the corresponding part of the jaw of the mare), but becomes very narrow higher up. Hence, the mouthpiece should be put low down. Also, when a curb is used, the curb-chain should rest in the chin-groove, the bone of which is smooth and rounded, but the edges of the branches of the lower jaw being sharp, they are unfit to bear pressure. To obviate pain arising in this manner, it is well to cover the curb-chain by means of an India-rubber tube, or to place a leather gurd between it and the jaw.

In teaching a horse to jump, we should, above all things, impress on his mind that if he "chances" a fence he will hurt himself. Consequently, he ought, for instance, be practiced over a stone wall or stiff timber of suitable height. As a mistake in a mounted lesson of this kind might give the rider a dangerous "cropper," the equine pupil ought to learn how "to throw a leg" in good style before his instructor gets into the saddle. Mr. Harding, of Mount Vernon, New Zealand, has sent me several capital photographs of himself and Miss Harding riding horses over wire fences nearly five feet high, and in each of these photographs it is easy to see that the horse takes particular pains to leave a wide margin between his legs and the iron strings. Mr. Harding tells me that he prefers to jump his New Zealand horses over wire than over any other kind of obstacle; because, being well acquainted from their youth upwards with wire, they are particularly careful to avoid catching their legs in it. Unmounted lessons in leaping had best be given with the long reins; at liberty, or by leading the animal. The only reliable way to carry out the last mentioned procedure is by means of a rope which serves the double purpose of a leading rein and crupper. Pulling on an ordinary leading rein is generally the best possible means of making a horse "hang back." The hint under his tail, on the contrary, is always acknowledged by a forward movement.

I deeply regret that the exigencies of space have precluded both argument and explanation. I have one great consolation, and that is that I hope next year (1903) to come out to Canada and practically demonstrate the details of my present subject to a horse-loving audience, from whom I can obtain much valuable instruction.

Manners make the horse quite as much as they do the man, especially when the rider has an impartial seat. In Leicestershire, a nine or ten year old hunter will always fetch more money than a four or five year old of similar make and shape, because age is supposed to confer sedateness. In the formation of a riding horse, the breaker has quite as much to say as the breeder, with not a hundredth part of the time and expense. Hence the immense value of the knowledge of this art.

The Spring Horse Show.

At a meeting of the Spring Horse Show Committee, held in Toronto, Ont., Dec. 16th, it was resolved to hold the first spring stallion show, under the auspices of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, at Grand's corner, of Simcoe and Nelson streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 4th, 5th and 6th of February, 1903. Mr. Jos. Watson, of Lincoln, Neb., U. S., was appointed expert judge. F. W. Hodson, Ottawa, was added to the committee. The committee anticipate a large entry for this show, and visitors are expected in large numbers from the Northwest Territories and the United States to attend this valuable exhibition and to select stallions from among the number to take to their different homes.

To Stop Horse Biting.

If Subscriber, on page 839, Nov. 15th, 1902, issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," would put a Liverpool curb bit on his vicious horse, the side pieces would prevent the horse from getting a good bite at the other horse, and by a jerk on the line the driver could telephone to headquarters, and the message would make the horse think of something else beside biting his mate. I have seen it tried, and it worked like a charm. Dufferin Co., Ont. S. M.

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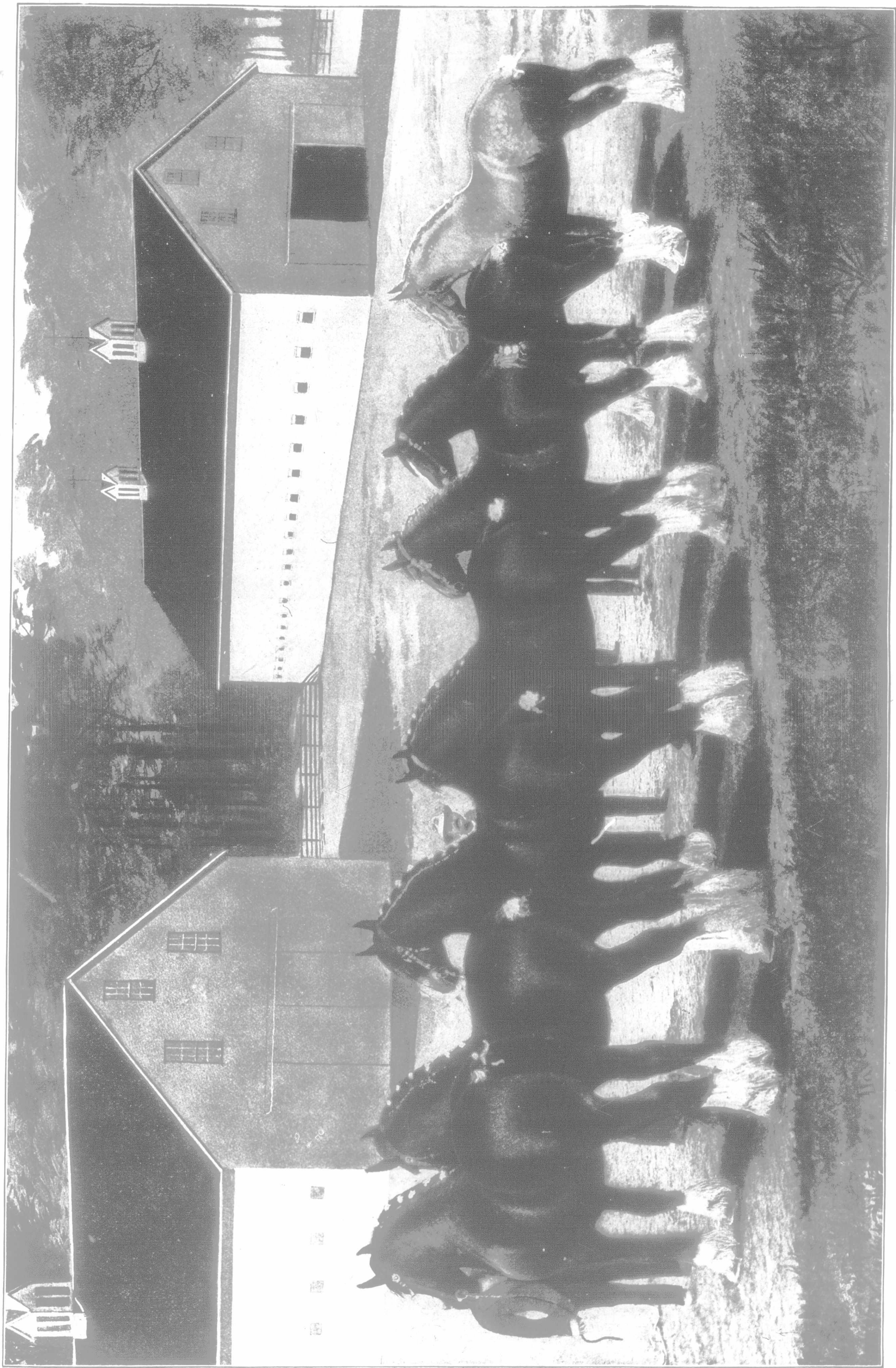
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GROUP OF INTERNATIONAL PRIZEWINNING DRAFT STALLIONS, PIONEER STUD FARM, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS; BRANCH STABLE, BRANDON, MANITOBA. J. G. TRUMAN, MANAGER.
(See Gossip, page 32.)

Our British Horse Market.

Mr. Arch. McNeilage, editor of "The Scottish Farmer," addressing a meeting at the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, said: "There exists in Scotland a strong prejudice in favor of Canadian horses of all classes. The only difficulty is that the supply is not equal to the demand. Your horses are well mouthed, well broken, and singularly handsome. For Canadian carriage horses standing 15.2 to 16.1, in bays, browns and dark chestnuts, with a little quality, and well broken, there is an unlimited market. Animals of this class were being auctioned off the ship, at Glasgow, during the last week in October, at \$300 to \$375 for first-class, and \$240 to \$275 for second-class. Cobs standing 14 to 15 hands sold for \$150 to \$225. These were not equal to the class you formerly sent us. A higher type of this class of horses would bring more money.

What we want in heavy-draft horses is one weighing sixteen to seventeen hundred. If he is bigger than that, provided he is short-legged and of good quality, so much the better. He must, however, be absolutely without blemish. A dealer will knock more off the price of an imported horse that has a blemish than he will off a home-bred one similarly disfigured. A good horse of the type I have mentioned will bring from eighty to one hundred pounds in our market.

We have no use for a horse with hair like a broom for sweeping chimneys. What we do like is a sharp, flinty bone, with a fringe of hair down the back of the leg. We do not want the hair, but what we find is that where there is no hair you have a round bone, and with the roundness in bone there is a weakness and a tendency toward splints and possibly grease. We receive a large number of horses from the United States which look as if they have a Percheron cross, and these are very popular for heavy van work, but not for the best class of work of that kind.

A van horse is something we do not breed at all. He is a big, upstanding horse, pretty long in the legs, about 17 hands high. This horse is used by the railway companies for delivering goods from country stations. He has to travel considerable distances in delivering, and is expected to break into a trot with a two-wheeled van. The price for a first-class horse of this type is \$325 to \$375, and for second-class \$200 to \$275.

Dealers tell me your horses are not finished in fitting before shipment. Some shrewd Irish dealers buy your horses, take them to Ireland, finish them and afterwards ship them as Irish horses. Our great complaint is that you do not send us enough of the kind you can produce.

STOCK.

Canada's Beef in Great Britain.

[From a special correspondent of the "Farmers Advocate" in Great Britain.]

It is to be hoped that the recent utterances of Mr. Hanbury, the British Minister of Agriculture, will once and for all disabuse the minds of the Canadian stock-raisers of ever again getting Canadian store cattle into the Old Country. Although we are debarred in the market for stores, we have yet two avenues of disposing of our beef cattle to advantage, in the best market in the world, "provided that the beef is of the right quality." The sentence in quotation marks is the tersest direction possible how to get hold of that market.

These are the days of inspection of barrelled apples, of cheese and butter; and if it were only possible to inspect our beef, so that it could be thoroughly impressed on our feeders where the faults are and how to remedy the mistakes, we might get a good slice of the big beef trade of Great Britain, which at the present time is in the hands of and is controlled by the American packers.

American beef is sent in two forms: on foot and chilled, and in both cases it is real good stuff.

That Canada is not in it with the United States, the following market quotations will show:

American (Deptford killed), 3s. 8d. to 1s. 2d.; States (Birkenhead killed), 3s. 4d. to 4s.; Canadian ranchers, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. All the quotations are for the Smithfield stone of 8 pounds, which, reckoning the English penny at a value of two cents, puts these cattle respectively at 88-100 cents per stone, or 11-12½ cents a pound; 80-96 cents a stone, or 10-12 cents; 61-84 cents a stone, or 8 to 10½ cents a pound, respectively.

Market quotations do not admit of sentiment, neither do they allow us much room for excuses. We are at the tail end of the procession: how shall we lead it? The producer often blames the cattle exporters for low prices, etc., and while no defence is made for that necessary band of men, the following words and figures from the acting British consul at Chicago will furnish food for thought:

"It is only the best fed cattle that can be ex-

ported and bring in any return, although the exporters claim there is very little profit in the business, and the following figures are given as an example:

First cost, 1,400 lbs., at 6½c. per lb. on foot	\$ 91 00
Commission, freight to seaboard	4 44
Ocean freight	9 90
Dock charges and commission, London	7 42
Total cost	\$112 76
Dressed weight, London (56 per cent.), 784 lbs. of beef, at 16c. a lb.	\$125 44
Profit	\$ 12 68

At the present time (Sept., 1902), a shipper would have to pay eight cents per pound on foot, and must obtain eighteen cents to pay expenses. These figures can be applied in a slightly modified form to our own export trade.

It will be noticed that ranchers are away down in price, and while we shall point out the faults of Canadian cattle as seen at the lairages at Glasgow, Liverpool (Birkenhead), and London (Deptford), and also give the results of interviews with prominent men in the meat trade there, it should not be forgotten that the Canadian rancher is a grass-fed bullock, that he is wild, and that he has a long, rough, harrassing railroad journey before reaching shipboard. Thus he is handicapped, and can never, under these conditions, be otherwise than a low-priced bullock.

While from personal observation of several shiploads, only a comparatively small number were found to be badly bruised, all the ranchers seen wore a gaunt look, and one would be justified in saying that the journey from the ranches to the lairages had been the cause of a loss of flesh. A visit to the Glasgow (Yorkhill) lairages gave me the opportunity of seeing two shiploads of very ordinary looking cattle from Western Ontario, and they were, as the commission man put it, "a very bad lot!" Dairy blood showed its presence plainly in the colors and conformation and the lack of finish, the latter probably



IT'S HEART IN THE WRONG PLACE.

the result of the doctrines promulgated by the beef judges at the Guelph Fat Stock Show of 1901. These cattle brought \$70 for the average and \$97 for the best; and, as "Whip" would put it, "It's dollars to doughnuts" the shippers lost money.

At the present time the great volume of the Canadian beef trade comes from the Northwest Territories, and it is from there, for some time at least, that the largest number of cattle bred for beef are likely to come. The calves from dams with a strong infusion of the blood of the recognized dairy breeds (Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, etc.) will never help us to get a good position on the British beef market, and it would be better if such stuff was knocked on the head at birth, rather than have it three years later masquerading on the ranches or at the lairages, as a beef animal. The mask is torn off when that animal runs the gauntlet of the British butcher. For the present, I will close with the statement of one of the officials of the Birkenhead lairages: "American cattle are invariably younger, show more quality, are better bred and better finished than Canadian. Much of the Canadian stock arrive in what we consider as only store condition."

An Interesting Bovine Freak.

Jno. Cran, of Keith, North Britain, has in his possession a rather interesting bovine freak, namely, a calf with "its heart in the wrong place!" The heart is located toward the breast bone; the photo shows it, enlarged by the enlargement there. Owing to the comparatively exposed position of the heart, it could readily be seen. The calf is a very good specimen, and other calves of the same age and breed are unable to eat and drink readily.

A similar freak was reported by Mr. Baldur, Man., of a calf with its heart in its neck.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

The show at Guelph, December 8th to 12th, was in nearly every respect a pronounced success, the attendance of visitors being greater than ever before, the exhibits in every department, with the possible exception of that of cattle, fully up to the high standard of former years, and the interest manifested by visitors in the lectures and other educational features more enthusiastic than at any former meeting of the association. Farmers' Institutes in many sections of the Province were largely represented, over 4,000 of their members, or twice as many as in 1901, availing themselves of the special terms of admission granted them. These, being among the most progressive farmers of the Province, were keenly interested in all the departments of the show, and will exert a salutary influence in spreading the knowledge received from the lectures, and by putting into practice valuable lessons learned.

As the prize list is published elsewhere in this issue, it is unnecessary to go into detail in this report, hence only principal exhibits and features of the show will be dealt with.

CATTLE.

As already intimated, if any single department was weaker than usual, it was the cattle classes, in which, although the best specimens exhibited were well up to a high standard, the impression prevailed that the average was scarcely up to that of some former years. An off year, from various reasons, is liable to occur, but if the apparent lack of the usual excellence in this department was real, it should lead to an extra effort on the part of breeders and feeders to redeem that section of the show at its next meeting.

SHORTHORNS.—In the section for pure-bred Shorthorn steers, there was only one entry, that of the roan Lord Hamilton, shown by James Rennie & Son, Blackwater, but when it is remembered that he stood second in the same class at the Chicago International Show the previous week, that will be considered pretty good evidence that he was no ordinary specimen. His wealth of flesh on back and ribs, his fine breed character and quality of handling, would entitle him to a high place in any competition. He was sired by Lord Hamilton, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland.

A capital steer is the White Reciprocity, winner of first honors in the yearling class, shown by Israel Groff, Alma. He was bred by Harry Smith, of Hay; sired by imp. Knuckle Duster, and shown at Guelph last year, a thin calf weighing not more than 700 pounds, but he had the correct type, and Groff, with his experience as a feeder, saw promise in him that has not failed of fulfillment, as he came out a model butcher's steer, full of quality, smooth and well filled in all his parts. Jas. McQueen, Flora, and J. Fried & Son, Roseville, showed excellent steers in this section, winning second and third prizes in the order named. Rennie & Son had an uncommonly good entry in the steer calf class, under a year, in Mossie Lad, by Crimson Laddie. He has all the elements necessary to make a strong yearling, and was easily first. Jos. Kirby, Armstrong's Mills, had a useful second, and John Brown, Galt, a very fair third.

In the section for Shorthorn cow or heifer, over three years, there were half a dozen entries, with nothing striking, first place being given to Queen Mollie, shown by John Hill, Wellesley; second to E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown, for Minaleta, and third to S. W. Squire, Owen Sound, for Sylvicola. Fried & Son had a blocky, well-developed, Roan Queen, in the two-year-old heifer class, and Brien & Son a good second in Easter Lily. Leslie & Perrin had the first yearling heifer in May Queen, by Royal Statesman. In the sweepstakes competition for best Shorthorn steer, any age, Rennie's Lord Hamilton was placed first, with Groff's Reciprocity as reserve. Fried & Son's Roan Queen was declared the sweepstakes Shorthorn female.

HEREFORD AND POLLED ANGUS being grouped together in one class in the prize list, the first place for steer or heifer two years old, went to Marguerita 2nd of Brandon, owned by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., and second to Elm Park Kyma 10th, shown by Jas. Bowman, Guelph—both Angus. In the yearling heifer section, Bowman was first with Elm Park Kyma 11th, a big, fleshy Angus yearling, second going to the F. W. Stone Stock Co. for a Hereford. In yearlings, the Herefords won, with Sweet Bar, of the Stone Stock Co.'s entry, in cows or heifers over three years, the Angus entry of Mr. Bowman, Heather Belle, won a doubtful victory over the Stone Co.'s Duchess of Moreton 22nd.

GALLOWAYS AND DEVONS showed together, the blacks shown by Shaw & Marston, Brantford, and D. McCrae, Guelph, winning all first prizes except for yearling, which went to W. J. Rudd's Devon. The Brantford heifer, Bell B. 2nd, in the two-year-old class, was a very excellent entry, as was also the cow Flora McEwen 2nd, shown by the same firm. Mr. McCrae's Fairy Rose, the best prize yearling heifer, is typical of the breed, and full of quality.

GRADES AND CROSSES.—Many of the best

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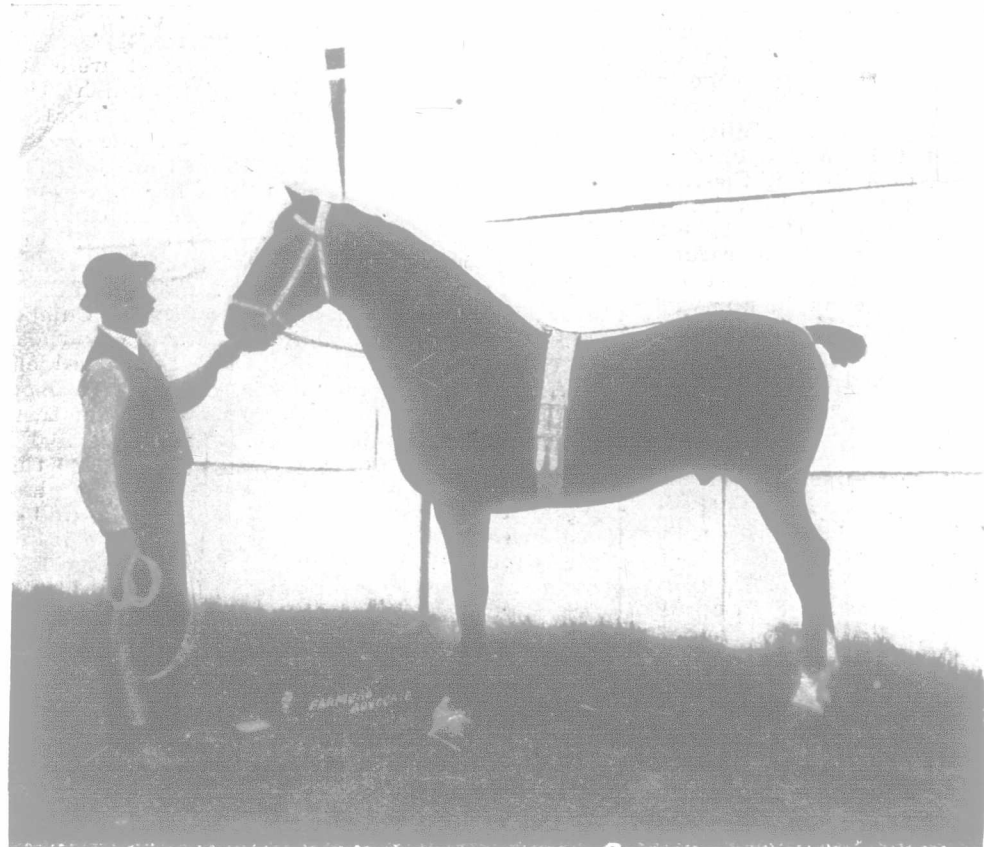
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CLERKENWELL 147 (6688).
Imported Hackney stallion. First prize and sweepstakes winner in Carriage class,
Toronto Exhibition, 1902.
OWNED BY WILLIAM MOSSIP, ST. MARY'S, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 32.)

things in the cattle classes were, as usual, found among the grades, which were mainly by Short-horn sires. James Leask, Greenbank, who has won so many high-class honors in past years in this class, was out again with some really good ones, and secured the first awards in the two-year-old section with Bobs, a smooth, fleshy-backed, well-finished steer, sired by Royal Banner. He is a model butcher's beast, one likely to kill with but little offal, and well furnished in the parts whence come the highest priced cuts. A. Hales, Guelph, had an excellent entry, which got into second place, a roan of fine quality and finish. Fried & Son had a good third, and Jas. Green, Fergus, an excellent entry, which fell into fourth place. An elegant pair of yearlings, a white and a roan, won first and second awards respectively for N. H. Black, Rockwood. They were sired by Imperial 29175, a grandson of Lord Stanley, junior champion at the Columbian Exhibition, and were models of good breeding and correct type and quality. Fried & Son, and D. Stewart, Everton, were third and fourth with very good animals. In a very strong ring of steers under a year, the first place was given to a sappy, symmetrical, light roan calf, of splendid quality, shown by D. Stewart, Everton; sired by Stanley 27764. Second place was given to a capital red and white calf, Champion Knight, shown by James Leask, and sired by Knight Errant. He has a strong, level back, and will doubtless be a sturdy claimant for first honors next year, as he certainly was on this occasion.

Leask showed a sweet two-year-old heifer in Sunflower, by Royal Banner, which was accorded first position, followed by Stewart's Lady Stanley. Yearling heifers were headed by one of the very best things in the show, the roan heifer Lady Ann, by Royal Banner, shown by Rennie & Son. She is a model beef animal, smooth as a peach and thickly covered with the best of flesh. She was the mate of the steer Lord Hamilton in the competition for the silver cup for the best pair of fat cattle. These were awarded that trophy, and the sweepstakes honors have seldom fallen to a more meritorious pair.

SHEEP.

The sheep classes were nearly all well filled with excellent young things of high-class quality, well fitted, without being overdone. Ontario breeders and exhibitors of sheep are experts in feeding and fitting, and this department of the Winter Fair is always bountiful of interest to those who love this class of stock.

Cotswolds were well shown by J. C. Ross, Jarvis; John Rawlings, Ravenswood; John Park, Burgessville, and Hugh McNelly, Arkell. Ross and Rawlings showed pens of ewe lambs of grand quality and character, the former winning first award. Some very good wethers were shown by Park, Rawlings, and E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown.

Lincolns were splendidly represented by selections from the flock of J. T. Gibson, Denfield.

Leicesters were strongly shown by Orr & Lillico, Galt, who were very successful in the fat stock classes at the Chicago International, and who were first at Guelph in yearling wethers and wether lambs and for pen of three wether lambs. Chas. Maw, of Omagh, was first for three ewe lambs and first for single ewe lamb. A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, being second. Hastings Bros., Crosshill, had some very good things out, winning

third prize for yearling wether and for three wethers under one year. John Knox, Clanbrassil, also showed some really good things, though not highly fitted.

Oxfords were exhibited by J. H. Jull, Burford; Smith Evans, Gourcock; K. Finlayson, Campbellton; And. Elliot, Pond Mills, and J. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe. The last named firm were first and second for ewe lambs singly, and first for pen of three ewe lambs: Jull & Son first for yearling wether, and Finlayson first for wether lamb. Evans had the first prize pen of three wether lambs.

Shropshires made a splendid showing as usual, the principal exhibitors being John Campbell, Woodville; R. Gibson, Delaware; W. E. Wright, Glaworth, and A. Rudell, Hespeler. Campbell

was strong in the ewe lamb sections, winning first and second prizes for singles and first for pen of three. Gibson was leading in the wether sections, with his Chicago victors, capturing here first for yearling wether, wether lamb and for three wethers under a year.

In Southdowns, Telfer Bros., Paris, took the lead, securing first award for ewe lamb, yearling wether, wether lamb, and for three ewes under a year. John Jackson, Abingdon, and T. C. Douglas, Galt, were also winners in several sections.

Dorsets were shown by R. H. Harding, Thorn-dale, and John Hunter, Wyoming; Harding winning first on ewe lamb and wether under a year, and Hunter first on yearling wether and second on ewe lamb.

Hampshires and Suffolks showed together: John Kelly, Shakespeare, winning on wether lamb; Telfer Bros., Paris, on ewe lamb, and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, on yearling wethers.

Grades and Crosses.—This class, always strong at these shows, was well filled with well-fitted sheep. John Campbell scored first in ewes under a year, yearling wethers, ewe under a year, and won the sweepstakes for best ewe or wether under two years. R. Gibson had the first wether under a year, Orr & Lillico the first three wethers under a year, second yearling wether, and second wether under a year. Hastings Bros. had the first ewe under a year, and A. Rudell the second-prize pen of three wethers under a year.

SWINE.

The pure breeds in nearly every class were represented by good specimens, conforming in a

the animals was of a high order, and their fitting showed, in most cases, good judgment and skill.

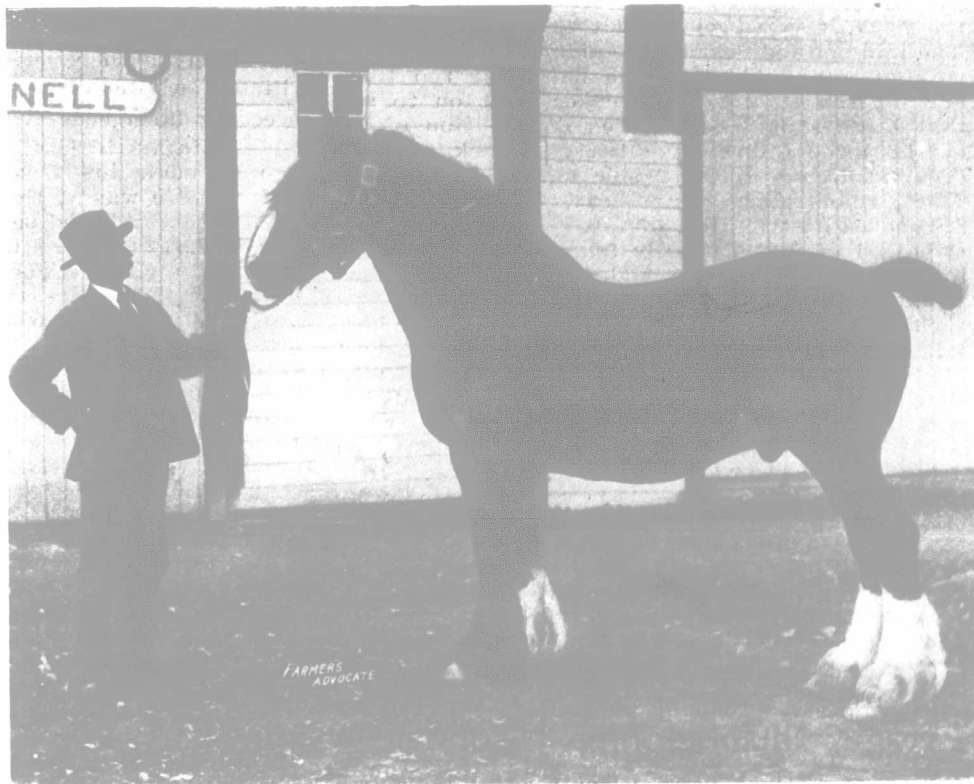
Berkshires were admirably represented by the entries of William Wilson and Snell & Lyons, both of Snelgrove, and E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown. If the type embodied in these were found in the rank and file of the breed throughout the country, there would be little need to look for a better class of bacon hog. Here length and strength, together with quality and finish of flesh and bone, smoothness and symmetry, was seen in highest degree, and one could only wish there were more of the kind distributed in many districts. The two sows, Marie and Ruth of Snelgrove, winning first and second honors for Snell & Lyons, in the section for sows over nine and under fifteen months, were greatly admired for their trueness to type, their excellent underpinning, length and strength of back, fullness of hams, smoothness of shoulders and general appearance of high-class breeding. The sows under six months shown by Mr. Wilson were of the same stamp, and Gossip of Willow Lodge worthily won for him first prize in that section. Brien & Sons had a capital winner in the section for sows over six months and under nine, in Willow Lodge Minnie, bred by Mr. Wilson and sired by his imported boar, Longfellow 10th of Hood Farm, whose prepotency as a sire is well proclaimed by the fact that the first-prize sows in every section in the class were his progeny, as also were the second-prize winners in three sections. Snell & Lyons were first with barrows in both sections, and first and second for three pigs, offspring of one sow, with a capital class of hogs.

Yorkshires were most numerously represented of all the breeds, and were well up to a high standard of excellence, the principal exhibitors being J. E. Brethour, J. Featherston, Hon. H. Daddels and R. F. Duck & Son, of Port Credit, the last named firm making a really splendid showing, and worthily winning first awards in four of the six sections of the class; with hogs of excellent type, well fitted and showing the best of breed character and quality. Their winnings were first for sow over nine and under fifteen months, for sow over six and under nine months, for three pigs the offspring of one sow, and for best barrow over six and under nine months, all the get of their grand stock boar Kitchener, winner of first prize at Toronto, 1902. Featherston & Son were first for barrow under six months, and first and second for sows under six months, with pigs that were fine models of the bacon type, and Brethour was second in sows in this section, and second for three the offspring of one sow, all of which were excellent.

Chester Whites were well shown by D. DeCourcy, Bornholm, and W. E. Wright, Glaworth, the latter winning second for sow under six months and for the offspring of one sow, while DeCourcy had the first and second winners in all the other sections.

Tanworths made a capital showing, the exhibitors being D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; A. Elliot & Son, Galt, and Chas. Currie, Morriston, each of whom showed pigs of fine bacon type and superior quality. Douglas & Sons won first prize in two sections, and second in three; Elliot & Son first in three sections and second in three, while Currie was third in three.

Duroc-Jerseys were shown by W. N. Tape, Bentpath, and W. M. Smith, Scotland, between



HAFOD CARBON (18170) 340 C. S. B.
Imported English Shire stallion.
OWNED BY WILLIAM MOSSIP, ST. MARY'S, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 32.)

whom the prizes were pretty nearly evenly divided.

In Poland-Chinas, W. M. Smith, Scotland, had the class to himself, and was awarded prizes for all his entries.

Essex were shown by J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, and T. A. McClure, Meadowvale, the first awards going to the former in all sections but that for barrow over six and under nine months, in which McClure scored.

Grades and Crosses were slimly represented in numbers, but some very good hogs were forward, Snell & Lyons winning first in two sections with Berkshire grades, Elliot & Son first in one with a Tamworth grade, and DeCourcy first in one with a Chester White grade.

Export Bacon Hogs, pure-bred, made a splendid showing, with twenty entries in that class, of three hogs in each, the first award going to J. E. Brethour, second to Featherston & Son, third to G. B. Hood, fourth to R. F. Duck & Son, all Yorkshires and very uniform in type and quality; fifth to A. Elliott & Son, for a capital pen of Tamworths.

Grades and Crosses.—For the best three the first award went to T. A. McClure for Essex grades, 2nd to Elliot & Son for Tamworth, 3rd to Jas. Rettie for Tamworth.

BEEF CARCASSES.

The sweepstakes prize for beef carcasses, pure-breds and grades competing, was given to a grade, and with evident right. There was that wealth of flesh and fat covering over rib and loin that is so desirable in a good killing steer, that marbling that makes eating approach perfection, and which indicates least waste throughout and greatest value on the consumer's table.

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Here, as everywhere, the discrimination between the merely fat carcass and the properly-fleshed carcass was in evidence. Greatest proportionate weight of flesh on the most valuable parts and uniformity throughout is what wins.

DRESSED SWINE—BACON HOGS.

In the placing of these awards the long, lean (not poor) side with its strip of fat down the back not exceeding about 1½ inches thick, the underwealth of lean flesh, the absence of heaviness or coarseness in jowl and shoulder, the light but fleshy flank, the straight underline, and the ham smooth and meaty evenly to the hock, these received the first awards. Coarseness of bone, undue fat, unevenness, bare parts, these characterized the exhibits of less honorable place. The first prize in dressed bacon hogs went to a Yorkshire.

MUTTON CARCASSES.

Prof. Grisdale, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, reviewed the mutton carcasses, and prefaced his remarks by saying that the observations on the beef carcasses applied in the main to mutton, particularly as they pertained to the more valuable parts. He pointed out the prime finish, the lack of finish, the over-fed, and the patchy carcasses in the exhibit. Even as with beef, it is necessary to have a prime, well-developed carcass in order to have the finest mutton.

ADDRESS ON SWINE CARCASSES.

This was given by Mr. J. E. Brethour, with the dressed carcass before the audience. Taking the first-prize bacon carcass, he pointed out the length of side, the finish and fullness of good meat the whole length. The ham was well filled to the hock, tapered nicely without any bareness. The loin showed depth; the side, a uniform width without any flabbiness; the flank not too thick nor yet too thin. The speaker went on to say that there should be an even distribution of fat (1½-1¾ inches) down the back. Thick and uneven fat means a No. 2 side and a No. 2 price. Thick, round bones means heavy fore quarter and an uneven distribution of fat. This uneven distribution of fat is usually found with a wrinkled appearance of the side and, usually, too much weight over the shoulder. A lean carcass was then drawn forward for inspection, and the bare loin, light flanks, and lack of meat on the best places pointed out. A soft carcass was also shown, and the opinion given that this condition was quite probably due to overfeeding when young and after-neglect, resulting in impaired digestion and general systemic disturbance. In a discussion on feeding, beans and corn were criticised as food for bacon hogs. Wheat the speaker considered safe in small quantities in a variety, but barley the best one-grain food for hogs. Artichokes he approved as cheap and suitable, but cautioned against the use of sloppy food, except in warm weather.

BEEF CARCASSES.

On Friday forenoon, Prof. Day delivered an address on the beef carcasses. He first explained that the standard for judging these was changed from that of last year, when the local demand was the basis for judgment. This year the export requirements were taken as the basis. Hon. Mr. Dryden remarked that, in his judgment, there should be no difference in the finishing for local or foreign demand, and if England asks for better

finished steers, it is because Canadians do not know good beef when they see it, or because they are not willing to pay the price. Beef, properly finished for one place or people, was so for any other. Prof. Day, continuing, said: Quality is the first requisite. To get this, a proper conformation is necessary, and, in addition, the animal must be fat. Lean meat from thin animals is dry, tough, and lacks flavor. It must be fat for the best markets. Referring to the second prize carcass before him, he said it was too thin, the loin was not full and strong enough, nor was the carcass well enough covered throughout. Carcass No. 3 was exhibited to show the effect of feeding an animal past the finished stage. It was too fat, indeed bunched, and there was much too great a proportion of fat to lean.

Prof. Curtiss, of Ames, Ia., taking up the subject, endorsed the idea that first-class lean meat accompanies only the fat animals. Therefore, it is necessary to have all stock well finished, even if a portion of the carcass is too fat to be used on the table. Pushing beyond a sufficient point, however, results in fatty degeneration, causing an undue deposition of fat, the lean becoming unduly filled with fat. It is more usual, however, to find our slaughtered stock not fat enough, not finished. Animals should not be stinted in early life and then pushed rapidly to fatness at the last. The fat should be part and parcel of the animal, not tacked on the outside. The fat should be in the tissues—marbled meat.

That animals that win on foot in a beef contest do not always win in a block test, was cause for comment.

Prof. Curtiss considered that there was not necessarily any inconsistency here. Showing on foot may require longer feeding than the block requires. Upon question should not the two agree, the speaker said that the needs of the producer were such as to require greater finish, a proof of its capabilities, while the consumer required a less fat animal, and therefore the possible difference. Any animal intended for the block should have good back and loins, as while these in the carcass represented only about three-tenths of the total weight, they represented about two-thirds of the total value of the carcass. The chine (between the shoulders) should be full, giving a roundness on top, and usually accompanying a well-covered shoulder. Roughness or patchiness, with tendency to bunch fat, can be largely overcome by intelligent feeding of well-balanced rations, succulence and bulk, avoiding highly-concentrated foods. A steer carcass exhibited showed coarseness of shoulder, and upon question Prof. Curtiss said that this was evidence of coarse meat throughout, and lack of quality. The speaker further said that beef should be matured for a period of not less than two weeks after killing, before it is ready for the table, and four weeks is better. It should not be frozen, but kept cold. It was agreed that the white colored fat was better than yellow color in choosing a cut for the table, other things being equal.

[Note.—On protest, re term of ownership, the yearling Shorthorn steer awarded first prize was declared disqualified, and this prize and the sweepstake for best Shorthorn steer credited to James McQueen, Elora.]

Profit in Cattle Feeding.

One of the most forcible illustrations of what may be accomplished in the cattle-breeding business in a practical way, is found in the comparatively brief experience of an old resident of Illinois, whose dispersion sale was held at his breeding farm near Randolph, recently. We refer to Mr. James Bishop, of that place. Seven years ago he made his first investment in Shorthorn cattle. He was at that time seventy-six years of age. He purchased seven cows, five of the Caroline tribe and two Gems, at moderate prices. Since that time he has not bought another female, but has taken pains to use good bulls. During the seven years in which he conducted the business, he sold bulls to the amount of \$1,580. The entire herd of sixty-five head was sold recently at public auction, making an average of \$169.23 per head, the aggregate being \$10,415, which, added to the amount sold at private treaty, is in round numbers \$15,000. The original seven cows were sent through the sale ring, each one safe in calf, and brought \$200 more than he paid for them. As stated, he had used good bulls, and one for which he paid \$120 sold in the sale for \$500. Mr. Bishop was a careful and painstaking manager. He saw to it that his cattle were provided with sufficient feed, that they were properly looked after in every particular; in short, he made that his business, and they appeared in the sale ring in excellent form and were taken at highly profitable but very moderate prices. This is a striking illustration. He simply looked after the cattle for the seven years in which he was engaged in the business, and as a result he has a small fortune of \$15,000, which he made with the Shorthorns directly. It is a striking instance, inasmuch as Mr. Bishop was advanced in age when he made his investment.

The Maritime Winter Fair.

It is not easy to say offhand what were the best characteristics of this event, which took place at Amherst, N.S., on Dec. 16th, 17th, 18th, 1902. If the quality of the stock alone were to be regarded, and a high standard of judgment applied, one could not say very much. But if the fair and show be considered as an educative institution, one can not say half enough. The first thing which impresses a visitor is the enterprise of the Maritime Provinces, and especially of the town of Amherst and the county of Cumberland, in erecting such buildings for the purposes of the fair. Captain Elderkin, the President, and Mayor Currie, and their coadjutors, merit all the praise which can be bestowed upon them, for their zeal in this matter. The building is certainly a better one for its purpose than that at Guelph. The auditorium is an immense place, capable of holding perhaps 1,500 people, and on three successive evenings it was packed to its utmost capacity, all standing room being fully occupied. The determination of the people to know was quite marked, and too great praise cannot be bestowed on the judges in the various classes for their practical observations accompanying each decision.

Amherst is typical of the Maritime Provinces, in respect of its industrial energy and enterprise, but the Maritime Province farmer generally seems to be a gentleman who has discovered somewhat easy modes of gathering in as much money as keeps him going, and is proportionately lacking in the zeal and alacrity to adopt new ideas which is the prevailing characteristic of his neighbors in other places. Hay from the marsh lands and apples in abundance from the Annapolis valley are crops easily reaped and requiring little tillage. But there are many other departments of agriculture in which these Maritime agriculturists might excel, in view of their proximity to great consuming centers. The Maritime fair is designed to and this year has succeeded in awakening an interest in mixed farming, and all branches have been brought under the notice of the farmers by the various demonstrators and speakers. The weather was not of the best description, but yet the show and auditorium were thronged from early morning to late at night on the Wednesday and Thursday, and the evening meetings on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were only too full.

There are stock enthusiasts even in the Maritime Provinces, and a special word of praise is due to Mr. Rupert Coates, Nappan; Mr. C. A. Archibald, Truro; Mr. F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence, and Mr. Oscar Chase, Port Williams, for the character of their Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades; to Mr. W. W. Black, Amherst, for his Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus pure-breds and crosses; and to Mr. D. S. Collins, Port Williams, for his grades, amongst cattle.

The sheep were, as a whole, better than the cattle, and were uncommonly well judged by Mr. Grisdale. The classes were mixed, and if anything like satisfaction was to be obtained out of the job, it was necessary to cast aside breed ideas and judge altogether on commercial lines. This, however, will be remedied in time. The Maritime Provinces are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and the development of this branch should be constantly aimed at. I was unable to follow the awards in this section, having much else to attend to. I cannot, therefore, say whose sheep were best; but the numbers of the entries in each class are sufficient to show that interest in this department needs comparatively little stimulus. It is probable that something may be done by the Provincial Governments to aid in the importation of good rams, and a little money wisely spent in this way would go far to make the sheep of the Maritime Provinces a credit to the Dominion.

There is room for very considerable improvement in the hogs of these provinces. Mr. J. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove, P.E.I., seems to be the most extensive breeder of this class, and his exhibits were highly creditable. The lucid explanations of Mr. J. E. Brethour, who judged this section, were a liberal education in the growth of bacon, and the Dominion is fortunate in having a man in the hog-raising business who is able to explain to his hearers in such a lucid and interesting way the points of the animals, and the reasons why one is fair, another better, and another best. The same remarks apply to the poultry department, and the work of Mr. McNeill, of London, Ont., who acted as judge. So much enthusiasm did this witty gentleman succeed in arousing, that before he left the poultry-breeders were organized into a Maritime Association, under the presidency of Father Burke, a witty Irish priest from P.E.I.

An interesting feature of the show and fair was the judging tests by farmers' sons. Fifteen young men entered, and were put through their paces by Mr. Cunningham, of the Guelph College, who, by the way, is a native of Nova Scotia. The winner in this competition was a young Scotsman, John Benson, bedsman, I think, with Mr. Archibald, Truro. I ought to have mentioned that the cattle were judged by Mr. C. C.



LORD HAMILTON AND LADY ANN.

First-prize Shorthorn steer, over two years old, and first-prize grade yearling heifer. Awarded silver cup for best pair fat cattle, any age or breed, Ontario Winter Fair, 1902.

EXHIBITED BY JAS. RENNIE & SON, BLACKWATER, ONT.

Gardiner, P.E.I., and Mr. Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont., with Mr. Cumming as a third man, on the request of exhibitors. Mr. Anderson has a good voice, and acted as demonstrator, giving the why and the wherefore at the close of each class.

The best animals in the cattle-classes were Mr. Archibald's white Shorthorn heifer Snowflake and Mr. Rupert Coates' white Shorthorn steer Cecil, with a fine cross-bred owned by Mr. Black, and carrying the blood of the Aberdeen-Angus and the Hereford. He is three parts Hereford, claiming as his sire the great bull Sir Horace 63688.

Something must be said about the meetings. The Amherst building differs from that at Guelph in this respect, that its auditorium is much larger, and is occupied both by day and for the evening meetings. At the inaugural ceremony on Tuesday afternoon, Captain Elderkin presided over a splendid audience. Representatives of the town of Amherst and County of Cumberland, N. S., spoke and handed over the building to the Institute. The cost, including site, is about \$15,000, and the only guarantee given to the town authorities is that the Maritime Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show will be held there for ten successive years. Gentlemen also spoke representing the three Maritime Provinces, and Prof. James W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, performing the formal opening ceremony, in lieu of the Hon. W. S. Fielding, a highly popular gentleman in these parts. Mr. Arch. MacNeilage, of the Scottish Farmer, Glasgow, Scotland, also spoke, giving some hints regarding room for improvement and the importance of not resting satisfied with the measuring of themselves with themselves, or the comparing of themselves among themselves. In the evening the same building was again crowded, the chairman being the Hon. W. T. Pipes. Representative men from the three Provinces were again in evidence, and the heavy part of the proceedings was sustained by Mr. MacNeilage and Prof. Robertson. The latter did not know that he was to deliver an address, and came last. The former dealt with the necessity for organized effort in sustaining the fertility of the soil, and gave an outline of experiment work in Scotland, having this end in view.

As though this were not a heavy enough programme for one day, a banquet was held in the Terrace Hotel in the evening, or rather in the morning of the next day. Captain Elderkin presided, and the weight of the oratory was sustained by the M.P.'s and M.P.P.'s, who were forward in force. Mr. F. W. Hodson gave a useful address on the live stock situation in the Dominion.

Wednesday was a crowded day, and in spite of the weather, which was disagreeable to a degree, there was a crowd all day. Judging proceeded during the day, with addresses on cattle from Mr. Duncan Anderson, from Mr. Griddale on sheep, and from Mr. Brethour on hogs, and from Prof. Hare, of Ottawa, on poultry.

In the evening an immense throng crowded the auditorium, under the presidency of Colonel Campbell, from New Brunswick. The leading speaker was Prof. Robertson, who delivered a fine address on "Improvements in Agriculture." The learned gentleman travelled over wide ground, and had a good hearing. His closing remarks had to do with improvement in rural schools, which certainly has a deal to do with the general improvement in agriculture. Mr. MacNeilage delivered his address on "Canadian Products in the British Market." Mr. Hodson had as his theme "Organ-

ized Effort." He referred with pardonable pride to the success of the meetings at Guelph and Amherst as a proof that something out of the beaten track was demanded if people were to be interested in agriculture. The educational nature of these meetings he regarded as their best feature, and it was very gratifying to those who originated them to find that they were so much appreciated by the rank and file of farmers.

Thursday was an exceptionally busy day. The demonstrations dealt with the carcass competitions, and were followed with keen interest by large crowds. The afternoon and evening meetings were highly successful. Mr. Hodson presided in the afternoon. One of the most practical addresses was that by Mr. Murray, of the Seed Laboratory at Ottawa. This young gentleman gives promise of being one of the ablest lecturers in Canada. He interested his audience in a dry question, and gave practical information about seeds in an attractive way. Professor Dean, of Guelph, gave a racy account of the dairy cow and her conformation and needs. Mr. Duncan Anderson discoursed admirably on cattle conformation, having the champion white heifer as his text, and finally Mr. MacNeilage dealt with horse breeding, and the Scots system of hiring entire horses for service in districts during the season. Unfortunately, Mr. MacNeilage had no horse to illustrate his observations, but it was obvious that the idea of hiring stallions was new, and awakened thought.

The evening meeting was the most successful of the series. The Hon. T. R. Black presided, and a rattling address on the dairy cow from Prof. Dean gave a fine cheery tone to the whole proceedings. Mr. Griddale followed with a solid, sound statement of the objects to be aimed at in selecting stock of any kind for the farm. He was followed by Mr. Duncan Anderson, Rugby, who made quite a hit by a most eloquent oration on the importance of Agriculture as a National Investment. This address was admirably conceived, and lit up by flashes of humor and shrewd comments on men and affairs. It was the speech of the evening. Following Mr. Anderson came Professor Hare, with an amazingly instructive address on The Profitable Breeding, Management and Marketing of Poultry and Eggs. Mr. Hare held his audience well, and deserves all praise for

his success. Mr. MacNeilage followed, with an address on the Importance of Dairying and the Successful treatment of the Dairy Cow. He also gave an account of the attempts to invent a mechanical milking machine. Father Burke kept the meeting in splendid humor by his witticisms and shrewd comments on all that had been said, and after the votes of thanks had been moved, seconded, and awarded, the lively priest led the audience in singing the National Anthem. Thus closed a most successful series of meetings and demonstrations, the educative value of which was of the highest order.

Amongst those who bore the burden of details and administration, special credit is due to Mr. Robertson, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Nappan, and Mr. Fuller, of the Provincial Experimental Farm, Truro. These gentlemen toiled unceasingly.

[Note.—The prize list is given in our "Gossip" column.]

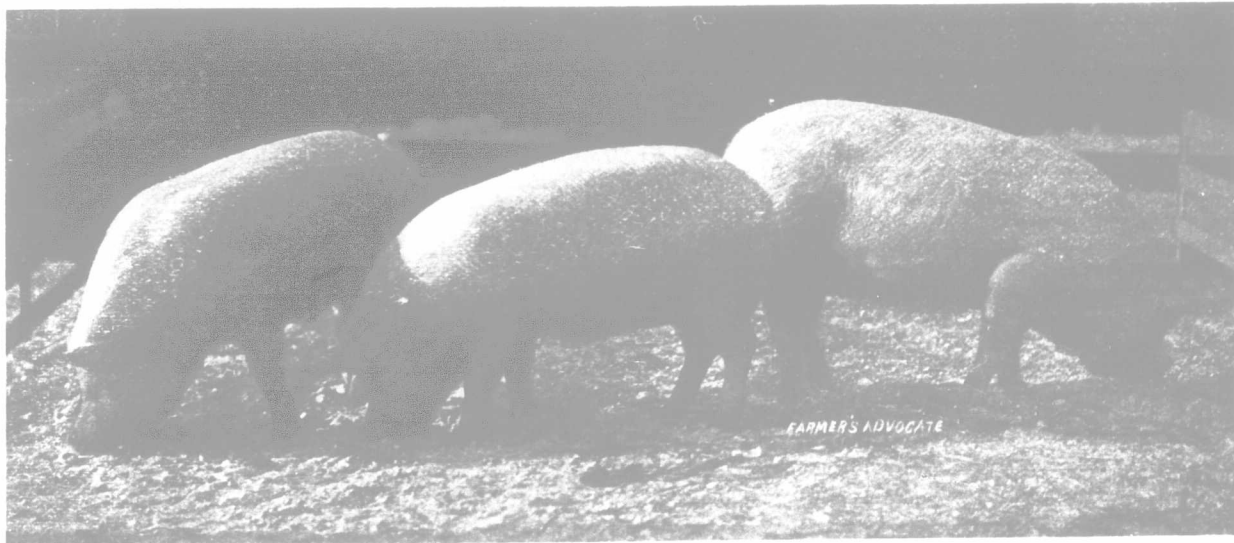
What Stock Feeding Does for the Farm.

The wisdom of the policy of feeding the crops grown on the farm to good stock, and selling the produce in the form of live stock, thus keeping up and improving the fertility of the land, is well supported by a letter recently received at the office of the "Farmer's Advocate" from Mr. W. D. Flatt, the noted Shorthorn breeder, of Hamilton, Ont., in which he says:

We have had a little experience at Trout Creek Stock Farm, which contains about 170 acres. In the first two years that the herd was established we purchased feed to the extent of \$4,500 in round numbers; the third year we had fully as much stock and only about \$700 was expended in feed; since that time, or for the past two years, about \$250 has been expended each year. We have had equally as many cattle. You will note this is a difference of \$2,000 since the farm has been enriched by keeping a large amount of stock. It is my honest impression that at least 50 per cent. of our farms could be enriched sufficiently to at least maintain 25 head more of stock on each farm, if the farmers would give their attention to stock and stop robbing the soil by selling what it produces. It would not cost our farmers much to sustain and breed up a small herd, as their farms would be much more productive, and they would also increase the value of their land, as the value must be figured to a great extent from what can be produced.

Death of John Miller.

With deep regret we announce the death from la grippe, on December 23rd, of Mr. John Miller, of Markham, Ontario, in his 62nd year. He was the eldest son of the late George Miller, of Big-foot Farm, in the Township of Markham, a pioneer in the importation of pure-bred stock to Canada, and was widely known as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep, and acknowledged to be a good judge of these and other classes of stock, being frequently called to act in that capacity at the Toronto Exhibition. He was a quiet but genial man, kind hearted and generous, and had a host of friends among the stockmen of Canada and the United States. His stature, quite above the average of tall men, made him a prominent figure in any company, and he rather enjoyed being designated "Long John," as a distinction from relatives of the same name. Never a robust man, his life was largely a battle for survival, and he was the subject of a larger share of family affliction than falls to the lot of most men, which he bore with admirable patience and fortitude, and his affection for his family was a notable feature in his character, a trait which was dutifully reciprocated by those who called him father. He is survived by a widow and four children.



FIRST-PRIZE THREE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Off-pring of one sow, bred by exhibitor, Ontario Winter Fair, 1902.

BRED AND OWNED BY R. F. DUCK & SON, PORT CREDIT, ONT.

The Smithfield Show.

At the 114th annual show of the Smithfield Club, held in London, England, December 8th to 12th, the number of entries of cattle were 262, pens of sheep 165, pens of pigs 101. The number of visitors on the three best days totalled 65,200. The 100-guineas champion plate, for the best cattle beast in the show, was won by the Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Layia of Glamis, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Strathmore. The reserve number was Mr. R. W. Hudson's two-year-old blue-gray cross-bred steer, Danesfield Max, weighing over 18 cwt., bred by Mr. Ross, Meikle Tarrel, sired by a Shorthorn bull, and out of a cross-bred Polled cow.

The breed champion cups in cattle classes were awarded as follows: Herefords, H. M. the King's yearling steer; Shorthorns, H. M. the King's two-year-old heifer, Rare Beauty; Aberdeen-Angus, Earl of Strathmore's heifer, Layia of Glamis; Galloways, T. Biggar & Son's two-year-old steer, Dunedin; cross-breeds, R. W. Hudson's two-year-old steer, Danesfield Max.

Sheep.—Champion plate, best pen three Long-wooled sheep or lambs, H. Dudding (Lincolns); short-wooled, Col. E. W. Baird (Suffolks); reserve, Col. McCalmont's Southdowns.

The Prince of Wales challenge cup, for best pen of sheep or lambs, any breed, bred by the exhibitor, went to Mr. Henry Dudding, for his pen of Lincoln wethers, and Col. E. W. Baird's Suffolks were reserve.

Breed cups.—Pen of Leicesters or Border Leicesters, E. F. Jordan; Cotswolds, W. Thomas; Lincolns, H. Dudding; Southdowns, Col. H. McCalmont; Shropshires, Philo L. Mills; Hampshires, T. Powell Buxton; Oxfords, J. T. Hobbs; Dorsets, W. R. Flower; cross-breeds, T. Rash, with a pen of three wethers weighing 952 pounds.

Pigs.—Champion plate for best pen of two pigs, Alf. Brown (cross-bred); reserve, Alf. Brown (Berkshires). Champion plate for best single pig, H.R.H. Prince Christian (Berkshire).

Breed cups.—Best pen Large Whites, J. A. Fricker; reserve, Earl of Roseberry; Berkshires, Alf. Brown; Tamworths, Lord Hastings; cross-breeds, A. Brown; reserve, A. Hiscox.

Presentation to Mr. John Miller, Sr.

On the evening of December 17th, 1902, some forty of the many friends of Mr. John Miller, Sr., met at his home, "Thistle Ha," Pickering, Ont., and presented him with an address and a gold-headed cane, in recognition of his valuable services to this his adopted country, as an importer and breeder of pure-bred stock, and also as a member of the Township and County Council, which latter services covered a period of some twenty years. Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Judge Smith, of Whitby; Wm. Smith, ex-M.P., Columbus; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Dr. Waugh, Public School Inspector; J. E. Farewell, County Crown Attorney, Whitby; J. H. Long, ex-Mayor of Whitby; J. Brown, Principal Model School, Whitby; J. D. Howden, postmaster, Whitby; Dr. J. Moore, Brooklin; S. H. Stephenson, of Brougham; Geo. Gerow, Warden of Ontario County; Peter Christie, R. S. Webster, James Carnegie and J. L. Smith, the last four gentlemen being ex-Wardens of the County; Alexander McRae, County Councillor, and many others. The address was feelingly responded to, on Mr. Miller's behalf, by his son, Mr. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, and his brother, Mr. Robt. Miller, of Pickering, the recipient of the presentation, now in his 87th year, being too much overcome by his emotions and his weight of years to give utterance to his appreciation of the compliments and congratulations heaped upon him. Mr. Miller was among the pioneer importers of pure-bred stock to Canada, whence he emigrated from his native Scotland in 1835, bringing with him a consignment of sheep and pigs by sailing vessel, and few years since that date have passed in which he or some of his sons have not made importations. Indeed, the record of the family in this respect has been equalled by no other on the American continent, and Canada lies under no small obligation to these sterling men for the risks they have assumed in their endeavors to improve the live stock of the country in various lines. The "Farmer's Advocate" and a host of friends throughout the Dominion and the adjoining country will cheerfully join in wishing the sage of "Thistle Ha" a happy New Year and a golden sunset in the evening of a useful life, loyally devoted to the interests of the land he loves.

Arthur Gilroy, York County, writes: "I like the 'Farmer's Advocate' better every issue, and have no hesitancy in asking my friends to subscribe."

John Blackburn, Bruce County: "The 'Farmer's Advocate' is the only true farmer's helper. It gives valuable advice on every subject on the farm."

FARM.

The Improvement of Rural Schools in Canada.

BY JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

[Prefatory Note.—In writing these articles on the Improvement of Rural Schools in Canada, I hope to contribute some information, argument and suggestion to help on the movement. It is to be understood that I personally, as a citizen of Canada, and not officially as Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, am responsible for the opinions expressed in them. I propose to deal with the subject in five main divisions, viz.: (1) Improvements in Organization, (2) Consolidation of Schools, (3) Courses of Study, (4) Plans Under the Macdonald School Funds, and (5) Some Ways in Which Improvements can be continued and Extended.—J. W. R.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN ORGANIZATION.

(First article.)

The public schools of Canada have played a great part in raising the general level of intelligence to a comparatively high plane. In our appreciation of that, we should not be led to conclude that they are doing all they could do, or all they should do, for the children in rural districts at the present time. Schools, to be vital with the people, must be continually adjusted and adapted to the needs of the people and the changing conditions of their occupations and surroundings. The school systems, and schools of the towns and cities of the Dominion, are unquestionably excellent as compared with those of other countries. The opportunities for education in rural districts in Canada are not more meagre than they are in some other parts of the world, but they are not worthy of Canadians at this time in their history and prosperity.

NUMBERS OF CHILDREN.

From the census of 1901 I estimate that there are, in round figures, 746,000 children from five to fourteen years of age, in the rural districts, and 450,000 children of the same ages in incorporated villages, towns and cities. Multitudes of children in Canada have not the opportunities of a good education. That applies particularly to perhaps one-third of the 746,000 children who live in the rural districts. Educational leaders have been taken up with the education of children in the strong rich communities. Courses in elementary and advanced schools in towns and cities are being adjusted to meet the commercial and industrial needs of children for the office, the store, the workshop, and the professions. Courses in rural schools have not been adapted to the needs of the children in rural districts. Little attempt has been made to change or improve the course of study or the methods of training at country schools; and thousands of rural schools in Canada furnish their pupils with an exceedingly poor preparation for the duties of life.

The population of Canada is advanced enough in intelligence and civilization to recognize its responsibility for the present and future weal of those 746,000 children in rural districts; and it is abundantly able, out of its accumulated and growing wealth, to provide all of them with a good elementary education.

I do not discuss in the meantime the 344,000 young people between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years, living in the rural districts, who might receive systematic educational help after they have left attending school every day. Continuation classes on several evenings of the week, or opportunities for short courses during the winter months, when their labor is not necessary on the farms, would be a great boon to them and a fine investment for the country. Considered only in the light of the value of the labor of these young people, the cost of continuation classes in the evenings, and of short courses during the winters, would be made up tenfold to the community by their increased ability. More than all that, a new interest in life at home, a wider outlook with contentment, and the development of ambitions and aspirations to be useful, would be priceless assets to the good.

With all our getting and our growing, it behooves us to give the children of the country the best possible start in life towards making the most of themselves in the various walks of life amongst ourselves. It should be possible for every child born in Canada in this century to get a thoroughly good elementary education. If our civilization should confer that upon them as their birthright, it would be in every sense a blessing, greater by far than any inheritance of natural or developed resources belonging to the nation. The appalling waste of child-time in thousands of our rural schools is little less than a crime against humanity. It were better that a millstone were hanged about our neck and we were drowned in the depth of the sea, than that we should continue to offend against these little ones.

PLENTY OF WEALTH.

It may be taken as a principle on which we are proceeding in the maintenance and development of systems of education in Canada, that all the resources of the country, as far as they are required, should be made available for the education of the children. Public education is now recognized as one of the functions of the state or nation. The property of the state—that is, of all the people of the nation—as a last resort, must be available for educating the youth of the state, as it would be, in the last resort, for the defence of the liberties of the state. Education in itself is the greatest defence and means of defence.

Expenditures for the maintenance of public schools in Canada, are met by the Provincial authorities, County authorities, Township authorities and ratepayers of individual school districts or sections. The proportion borne by these different bodies varies in the different Provinces. As a rule, the financial assistance from the central authority, either County or Provincial, should be paid as an encouragement, and in proportion to what the people of the locality do for themselves as far as they are able.

The making of a unit large enough to include all the school districts in a township need not, in any sense, weaken, discourage or prevent local enterprise or liberality. A large unit for the maintenance of schools, like a township or even a county, makes for effectiveness, economy and equalization of burdens. The larger the unit the less unequal are the burdens on the poorer of the people. Ye also who are strong ought to bear the burdens of the weak, and so fulfil the law of citizenship.

TOO LITTLE TIME AT SCHOOL.

The smaller the unit of organization for taxing and for administration, the less adequate and efficient are the educational results. The smaller the unit, such as poor school districts with a small population, the less is the number of school days in the year, the less regular is the attendance of the children, and the fewer are the years they go to school.

The aim, in even the least advanced of the localities in Canada, should be to have the schools open not less than 180 days every year; and in the well settled and developed rural districts, not less than 230 days in the year. Even that, which to some teachers might seem a long period, is only 230 out of 365 days in the year. Most of us work at least 280 days in the year. If the teachers and children cannot stand the strain, it is time to enquire whether much of the work is not of a wrong sort, or in a wrong direction, tiring the children by requiring a passive and receptive attitude for too much of the day, and wearing out the teacher by the wasteful repression.

ON PUBLIC OPINION.

I know that public opinion must give its sanction, its approval, to any public movement to make it thoroughly effective; and I know also that the factor in national life called "public opinion," itself requires to be educated. Every nation needs leaders, born into sympathy with its history and aspirations, and trained into ability to manage its affairs in any new environment. The farmers should take an active part in this movement, and help to adjust the public schools to the requirements of their children. There is now an awakened interest in plans for their improvement, and some remedy for their unsatisfactory state is one of the pressing needs of the time.

The new education should meet the present-day needs of the people, who are amid new conditions in society and industry, brought about largely by increased control of forces of nature for utility and pleasure. The changes that have come and are coming, have made the outlook for the well-educated farmer, his wife and children, still better, and have made the prospects and condition of the ignorant farmer deplorable.

Many sorts of service to the community are involved in honorable and intelligent citizenship. One of the most valuable, although not highly valued, of those is the service of the public school teachers. The fruits of their labors—education, leading to intelligence, personal ability and unselfish motive—should be made available to the lowliest in the land, according to their capacity. A properly-organized system of education should ensure that the lowly and the poor also receive help, guidance, encouragement and leadership from those nobly endowed and rich in intellect.

The gifts of wealthy men, the wisdom of mature minds, and the energy and enthusiasm of young workers, are being organized into the movement for the improvement of education in elementary schools in Canada. The public will derive the benefit; the public will approve; the public will follow; the public will support. Public opinion is being educated.

W. R. Farnham, Prince Edward County: "I consider the 'Farmer's Advocate' the best farm journal published."



Prize House and Barn Plans.

The accompanying plans of farmhouse and barn were exhibited by J. C. Ready, Lanark Co., at the Ottawa Fair last summer, each set winning one of the Massey-Harris prizes.

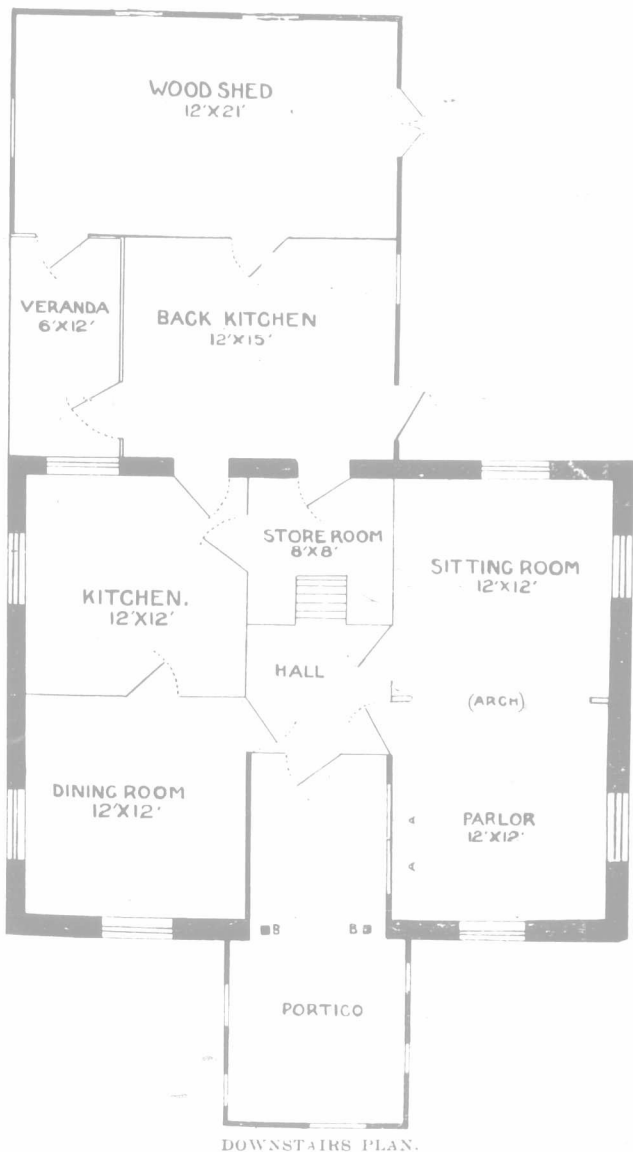
The barn is 42x90 feet, with a 10-foot basement, an end drive floor, and a hip roof. The upper floor of the barn is divided into eleven mows and a granary. The stable is intended to accommodate the stock on a 100-acre farm. A plan of ventilation accompanies that of the barn.

The house plan is also suitable for a 100-acre farm. It is 26x34 feet, with a kitchen and woodshed 21x24. Besides being convenient, the portico and large hall are the principal features.

Building a Cement House.

My house was built of cement. The size is 26x28, with a cellar, the walls of which are twelve inches thick, and the center wall eight inches. The first-storey walls are ten inches thick, and the second-storey eight inches; 75 yards of gravel, 15 yards of small stones and 101 barrels of Thoroid cement were used for the house and for plastering the outside of the walls, 45 pounds of mortar color were required, with sand and cement an eighth of an inch thick. We built the walls in ten days with six men. The cost of house walls was \$485.00. We had not to buy the gravel or the stones. I think it is cheaper than brick or frame, and it is very warm in winter and cool in summer.

Huron Co., Ont. JAS. L. BUCKLEY.



For Free Rural Mail Delivery.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Allow me to thank you sincerely for the interest you are taking in the question of free rural mail delivery.

I am certainly more than astonished that more of our intelligent farmers have not availed themselves of the excellent opportunity afforded them, through the medium of your valuable journal, of having this question thoroughly discussed and brought prominently before the members of our Government, as well as the general public.

I quite agree with what you say, that "the time that is wasted and the discomforts to which farmers are subjected in many districts, going miles over bad roads and through inclement weather, to secure their daily or tri-weekly mail, can hardly be realized by the city man who has his mail deposited at his front door twice a day." And again, "While some localities have a daily service, in many others the situation is lamentably different." This is, indeed, painfully true of the section in which the writer of this resides. Mail is brought only three times a week by stage, arriving at the post office about 5.30 in the evening. Many of us have to trudge through mud and darkness, a distance of from two to three miles, in order to receive letters and papers which should have been delivered several days before.

Quite a considerable number take a daily paper, and many more would do so if proper postal facilities were afforded, as any one can understand how necessary it is that a daily paper should be delivered daily. Now, this occurs through no fault of our own, as we have several times petitioned the Postmaster-General for a daily service, but so far have got no redress of our grievance.

It is well understood that the postal department is never expected to yield a revenue, but is conducted solely for the accommodation of the people, and certainly in no more useful way could a portion of the public funds be expended than in giving to the rural sections better postal facilities. The time has certainly arrived when our Government should at least make a beginning in the way you have indicated, viz.: Free Rural Mail Delivery.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

A Few Questions Asked.

1. How long will it take the Canadian agriculturist to find out that it is cheaper to wear his own wool in good, honest full-cloth, than sell it for 10 cents a pound and pay \$1 per pound for rotten shoddy that has not two ounces of sound wool in every pound of it. If such stuff was not allowed to be sold in Canada, wool would be worth fifty cents per pound.

2. How long will it take him to find out that it is better for him to keep his wether lambs over until they are two or three years old, and have one or two to kill for his harvest and another for his threshing, instead of piling up avalanches of pies that only aggravate men's hunger. A capacious bowl of well-seasoned soup, with a substantial slice from the neck or the round of spiced beef killed the winter previous, would be infinitely preferable.

3. How long will it take him to find that it is better to wear his own leather, tanned in his own local tannery, and made by his own local shoemaker, than to patronize the abominable stuff that is only fit to go along with the shoddy and sludges of the dry goods store?

4. How long will it take the cultivators of 100 acres to find out that investing in \$1,000 worth of machinery, in order to swing clear of the hired man, does not always succeed?

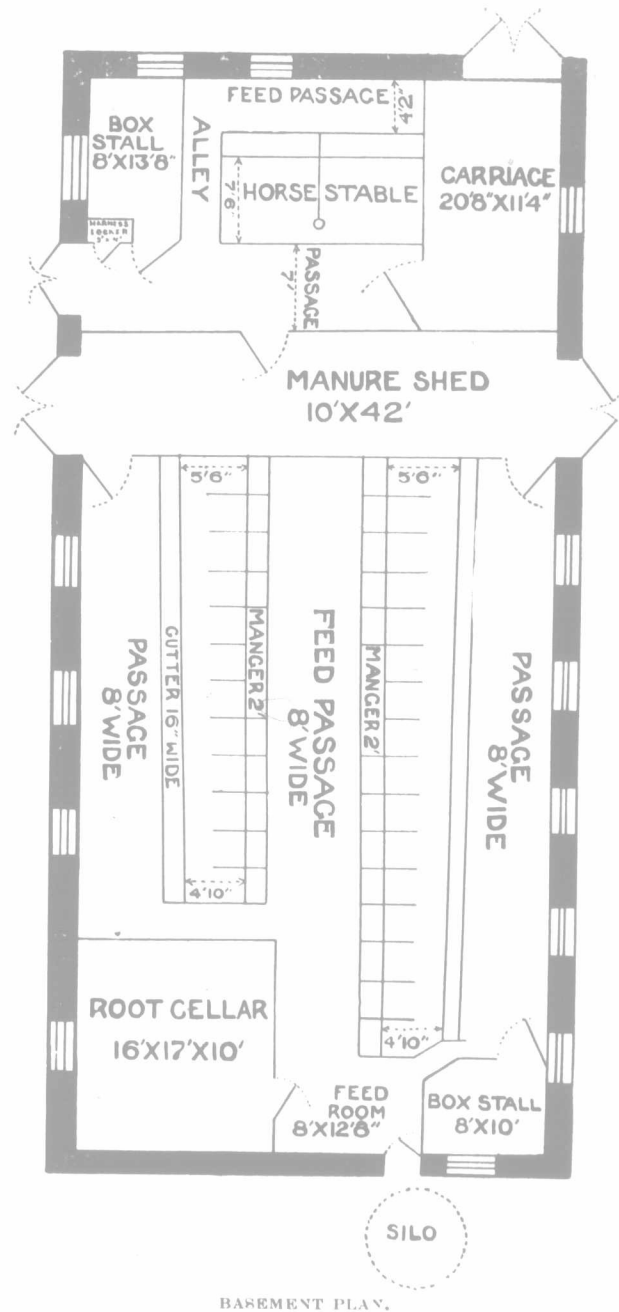
5. How long will it take to find out that the man who only wants a man for six or seven months should not get one at all? This question alone would take 24 columns of the "Advocate" to answer.

PETER PREGMATICAL.
Grey Co., Ont.

Need for an Experiment.

In view of the fact that much of our barnyard manure is spread upon the field, after about two weeks fermentation in the pile, we would like to suggest to our experimenters the need of investigation to determine to what extent the different weed seeds in the pile have been destroyed in such fermentation. So far as we are aware, it is assumed that the heating process destroys the seeds, but as yet we have no definite data on the subject. Any investigation or information, therefore, that would throw some light on this question would be pertinent.

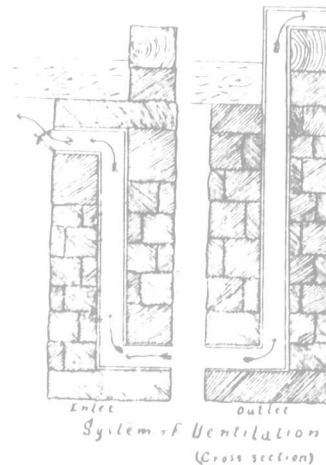
The farm needs our best, whether it be muscle or literature. The "Advocate" supplies the latter and at the same time saves the former. Help your neighbor to that which you enjoy, send in his name and the "needful" and we'll do the rest.



The Manure Pile.

How to treat the farmyard manure is a question that confronts many people at this time of the year. Most of our progressive farmers draw the manure direct from the stable to the field, spreading it directly from the sleigh or waggon, and thereby effect a great saving in handling. Others would follow this practice were it not for the presence of weed seeds in the manure, and on account of these seeds leave the pile to rot during the following summer. To those having this difficulty we recommend a method between the two extremes. In the first place, arrange a place in the yard to pile the manure as it comes from the stable. On this spot pile the manure from the different kinds of stock, levelling the pile off as the manure accumulates from day to day. In a very few days the pile will begin to heat, and in the process of fermentation it is believed the vitality of the injurious seeds will be destroyed. After about two weeks' fermentation the manure may be spread upon the field. For this practice is claimed the advantage that it more thoroughly destroys weed seeds and decomposes much of the straw in the manure. On the other hand, the fermentation is wasteful of a certain amount of nitrogen. But taken all together, the difference is greatly in favor of the winter application of manure, as opposed to the operation in summer.

"How can I best improve my stock?" is a question often asked. Try the "feed plan," be very liberal, then note results. We believe you'll continue, for it pays every time.



The Experimental Union.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union, opened in the new Massey Hall, O.A.C., Guelph, Monday afternoon, December 8th, at two o'clock.

Mr. T. G. Raynor, President of the Union, gave a general survey of agricultural work during the year, touching especially upon the changed condition of farming as evidenced by the decrease in grain-growing and the large increase in beef and dairy industries, and upon the scarcity of labor throughout the country.

Mr. W. J. Brown, Principal of the Correspondence College, Toronto, gave, in a short speech, the benefits to be derived from a correspondence course in agriculture by those who could not attend the college at Guelph. Mr. G. C. Creelman, Prof. Day and Prof. J. W. Robertson warmly commended Mr. Brown's system, emphasizing the fact that agricultural education was vitally necessary to success in our competitive day.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz gave a detailed report of co-operative experiments carried on during the year. The experiments were conducted on not fewer than 3,135 farms. They were distributed throughout every county in the Province, a large number having been conducted in the newest sections, extending as far north as Lake Temiscamingue and as far west as Thunder Bay. In this way information concerning the best varieties and the best methods of cultivation for each locality is obtained. Co-operative experiments have been conducted in oats, barley, spring wheat, buckwheat, peas, beans, corn for grain, corn for fodder, fall wheat, mangels, sugar beets, turnips, parsnips and carrots, millet, sorghum, rape and kail, clover, grasses, and potatoes. He also gave the following experiments with fertilizers, the tests extending over five and six years:

On oats, nitrate of soda gave 46.3 bushels; muriate of potash, 43.8; superphosphate, 43.6, and a mixed fertilizer, 48.7; as compared with 38.7 for no fertilizer. In corn, nitrate of potash gave the best results, followed by nitrate of soda and mixed fertilizer.

Mr. G. H. Clark, B.S.A., Ottawa, then gave a talk on Impurities in Farm Seeds. He recommended home-grown seed. Losses sustained through the prevalence of weed pests were very serious. Several hundred samples of grain and clover seed had been tested. In some 10 to 30 per cent. by weight of seed was found; 63 per cent. of the samples contained over 2,000 weed seeds per pound; 41 per cent. over 5,000, and 25 per cent. over 10,000. Only two per cent. of the samples were found free from weed seeds.

The evening session was enlivened by music by the orchestra, and a clarinet solo by Mr. E. Freure. Hon. John Dryden, chairman for the evening, regarded the Experimental Union work as agricultural extension work. In referring to the speeches of the evening, Mr. Dryden said he was much pleased to have a lady speaker on the programme, as his sincere sympathy was with the women in the farm homes. He was glad of the movement being set on foot to lessen their burdens and brighten their lives.

FORESTRY.

Dr. Fernow, Director of the College of Forestry, Cornell University, gave an illustrated lecture on the "Evolution of the Forest." The speaker traced the development of trees from the tree fern of past ages to the virgin forests of our day, showing the effect of the struggle for light, air and soil, and closed by hoping that there would soon be a school of forestry at the O.A.C.

Miss Livingston, of Ottawa, addressed the meeting on Domestic Education—the preparation of young girls for home life. She would have this education carried on in the home, the public school, and in specially-equipped colleges.

Dr. Mills briefly referred to the different Normal schools in the Province in which domestic science was taught, and also to the Macdonald College which is now being erected in Guelph.

After a few pointed remarks by Prof. J. W. Robertson, on the needs and meaning of technical schools and manual training, the meeting was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

Tuesday morning's session opened by the presentation of the report of the nominating committee. The following are the officers for 1903: President, Nelson Monteith, Stratford; Vice-President, E. C. Drury, Crown Hill; Treasurer, Prof. H. L. Hutt, O.A.C.; Directors, Dr. Mills, T. G. Raynor, Rose Hall; G. C. Creelman, Toronto; E. C. Elford, Holmesville; W. R. Dewar, Fruitland.

The treasurer's report was presented by the treasurer, Prof. Hutt, and showed receipts of \$1,821.89, and expenditures of \$1,631.60; balance on hand, \$187.29.

The remainder of the morning was largely occupied by a discussion on the farmer's wood lot. The scarcity of fuel and of timber for building purposes makes this subject a live one at the present time. Dr. Fernow introduced the subject. He urged the importance of the preservation of our present supplies of timber, and also of restoring all waste lands which are not

adapted to profitable agriculture. Stock should be carefully kept out of wood lots, in order to allow a growth of young timber to spring up.

Mr. Thos. Southworth, Clerk of Forestry for Ontario, suggested that the Government might encourage tree-growing by the distribution of seedlings from the College Farm, to be transplanted under proper supervision.

Prof. Lochhead reported on some experiments for the prevention of smut by treating the seed with formalin and copper sulphate. Different methods of treatment were tested. The best results were obtained by spraying the seed with a solution of half pint of formalin to five gallons of water. The cost of two treatments does not exceed one cent per bushel. It was found to be an almost perfect preventive of smut.

THE THREE H'S.

Prof. Robertson gave an excellent address on the improvement of education in our rural schools. Education, he said, consisted in a training of the faculties for life's work. The people of our towns and cities have recognized this for some time, and have adjusted the curriculum to the requirements of the office and the store. Our rural schools have too slavishly copied this curriculum. The time was when the three R's constituted the standard of education, but this is now found to be insufficient. Education properly consists in a training of the three H's—the hands, the head, and the heart. In so far as our schools are not doing this they are failing in their mission. To better accomplish this ideal education, manual training schools are being established. Manual training is not technical education; the purpose is not to turn out carpenters and blacksmiths, but to train the boy or girl to observe accurately, to think clearly towards a desired end, and execute carefully. This, he said, brings a man into possession of himself, by giving him complete control of all his faculties. Education, he continued, is not gotten from books, it comes from experience and observation. The bench and the school garden are not designed as substitutes for ordinary class-room work, but as a supplement to it. The attitude of a student towards his books is that of passive receptiveness, while at the bench or in the garden, it is that of active aggression. He argued that it is only when a student spends half of his time in learning to know and half in learning to do that he can be said to be educated in the proper sense of the term. This system of education would result in better and more useful men and women, and would assist us in the realization of Tennyson's ideal of life: "To live pure; to speak true; to right wrong; to follow the Christ the King, else wherefore born?"

SMALL FRUITS.

During the afternoon session Prof. Hutt gave his report of co-operative experiments in small fruits. There has been a large increase in experiments during the last nine years, the number having gone from 60 to 1,200. This year there were altogether 53,948 plants sent out from the Department, including currant bushes, gooseberry bushes, raspberries and strawberries. Some of the advantages of this co-operative work are: Young men become interested in the experiments, and are thus induced to raise sufficient small fruits for the family table; beginners are started in the right methods of cultivation; varieties found most satisfactory at the College are thus distributed throughout the Province; and, lastly, co-operative experimental work has an educational value in giving practical instruction to those who do not read or attend the Farmers' Institute.

Mr. T. H. Mason, of Stratfordville, and Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, concluded the afternoon programme by delivering practical and up-to-date addresses on the old but ever-interesting (because of the money that is in it) topic, the Bacon Hog.

WOMEN'S SESSION.

Two very interesting meetings of the Women's Institute Workers were held in the Chemical Laboratory, at which there was a good attendance of delegates, over twenty institutes being represented by one or more delegates.

The morning session opened with a short talk by the presiding officer, Miss Blanche Maddock, on the work of the Women's Institutes, after which Miss Ida Hunter, of Toronto, gave a very interesting and instructive address on "The Value of Practical Demonstrations at our Women's Institute Meetings." She showed the benefits of demonstrating on the principle that "seeing is believing." The underlying principles of cooking were explained, and the scientific reasons for certain methods of preparing food were discussed.

Miss Livingston, of Ottawa, then gave a comprehensive address on "House Wastes," describing many practical and inexpensive ways of disposing of wastes, with a view to sanitation of the farm home.

A number of pithy, pointed, five-minute talks were given on different phases of Women's Institute work by the following ladies: Mrs. Campbell, Goderich; Mrs. Brown, Whitby; Mrs. McLane, Brampton; Mrs. Armstrong, Gordie; Miss Wark, Toronto; and Mrs. McLellan, Port Hope.

The finishing touch to a most interesting meeting was given by Mr. G. C. Creelman. He said: "At first his idea in organizing Women's Institutes was to assist Farmers' Institutes, but after seeing the wonderful benefits which the movement had been, not only to the Farmers' Institutes, but to the women of Ontario themselves, he was prepared to continue the assistance which he had so willingly given." The women of the Province feel that with the continued advice and assistance of their able superintendent, success for the future is assured.

The afternoon meeting was conducted by Miss Rose, whose talk on "Simplicity Living" was very good; the first speaker being Miss Bella Miller, of Guelph. Her subject was "A pound of butter." Although this is a subject that is very familiar to all, Miss Miller presented it in such an original and instructive manner as to call for the unqualified praise of all present.

Miss Livingston gave a demonstrative lesson, exemplifying the principles and ideas Miss Hunter brought out in her address. These demonstrations are receiving universal favor throughout the country. Miss Livingston not only prepared certain dishes, but explained the effect of the foods prepared on the system.

The ladies' session of the Experimental Union is yearly growing in interest. The delegates dispersed to their homes, feeling that it was indeed time well spent.

Concrete Dwellings Coming to the Front.

Concrete is not a new art, as it was used B. C., and has grown in popularity lately as a source of economy, caused by the higher prices of lumber and other building materials and labor.

There are two styles of building concrete dwellings:

The first is the same as is in common practice, making a solid wall ten or twelve inches thick, using cement, gravel and stone, in the proportions of one to six up to one to twelve, depending on the grade of gravel used and also on the strength of wall required and the quantity of stone used.

Strips of wood may be used at intervals in the wall on the inside to nail the furring to, if lath and plastering is to be used. These strips need not be heavier than 1/2 x 2 inch. I know of two concrete cottages that are plastered with cement mortar on the inside of walls for a finish, and are giving satisfaction, but a space in any wall is advisable.

The outside finish is put on after the walls have been thoroughly watered, and one part cement to two of clean coarse sand floated over and jointed in the green mortar in blocks of any desired size and shape, and if grey sand is used the effect will be similar to dressed quarry stone. There are a number of formulas used for coloring the mortar.

Another way of finishing the outside of a solid wall is to have panels or designs on the outside building form, so that the impression is made in the wall as it is being built. Mr. M. Knight, of Bradford, is a practical man, and built himself a very neat concrete dwelling of this style, with natural hardwood inside finish, costing \$1,400, which is cheaper than stone, brick or wood. His foundation and back walls, also the wall facing the veranda and balcony, are finished as first described.

The other style, to mould either solid or hollow concrete blocks, and the face of the block can be of any design to suit the builder's taste, and may be left natural or colored. Clean, coarse sand, and three or four times the quantity of cement will be needed where sand is used instead of gravel, and this will be necessary to bring out the corners and finer parts of the figures in the design. A. L. F. BROWN.

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Great Movement Into the Dominion.

The importation of settlers' effects during the last fiscal year shows an increase of \$1,774,044, as compared with 1899. The increase in settlers' effects from the United States alone amounts to \$1,567,502. This indicates how large a movement of population has been going on from the United States to Canada.

The figures for the past four years are as follows:

	Total.	United States.	Great Britain.
1899	\$2,805,956	\$2,183,861	\$458,888
1900	3,065,410	2,385,724	657,344
1901	3,740,000	2,915,000	801,000
1902	4,580,000	3,751,303	802,313

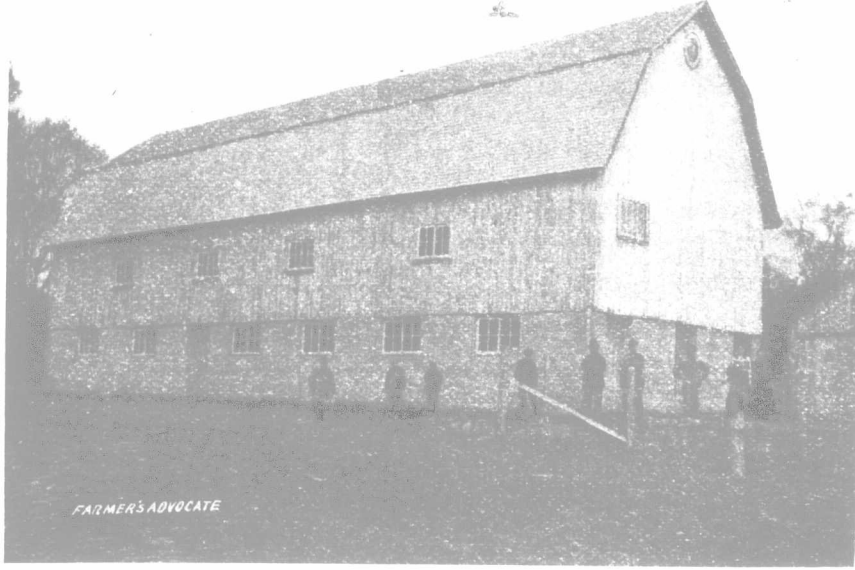
True to the Name.

Chas. C. Clay, Yale and Caribou, B.C., under date of December 18th, 1902, writes: "I am highly pleased with your paper, the 'Farmer's Advocate.' It is all and more than the name implies. The old saying, 'A friend in need is a friend indeed,' will be applied to the 'Advocate' by me and Mrs. McLellan, Port Hope."

DAIRY.

Dairymen Convene.

Two important conventions of dairymen will be held this month. On the 7th, 8th and 9th the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association will meet in the Normal School building, Ottawa, and on the 13th, 14th and 15th the Western Ontario Association will hold its convention in the Opera House, Brantford.



BARN ON FARM OF A. GILMORE & SONS, ATHELSTANE, QUE.

A Comfortable Quebec Barn.

The accompanying illustration is a photo-engraving of the barn of A. Gilmore & Sons, Huntingdon Co., P.Q. The dimensions are 30x85 feet, on a cement wall eight feet high and twelve inches thick.

Sugar Beets for Feeding.

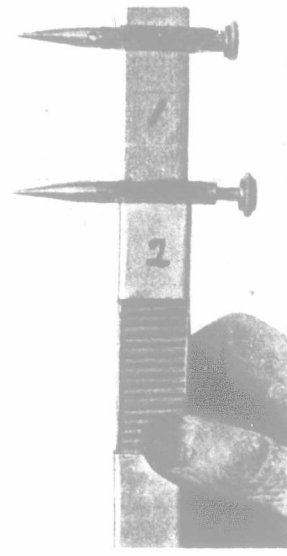
What is the value of sugar beets to feed to hogs or cattle, compared with turnips or mangels? I consider one bushel worth two of turnips.

Ans.—I presume your correspondent refers to sugar beets grown for the sugar factories. Such beets contain fully twice as much soluble carbohydrates as turnips, and nearly all of it is in the form of sugar.

R. HARCOURT, Chemist.

A Useful Device.

The accompanying cut represents a device invented by F. Lutley, instructor in the Winnipeg Dairy School.



Instrument invented by F. Lutley, Winnipeg Dairy School, for measuring length of fat column in Babcock milk testing.

The instrument is calculated to take the place of the dividers in laboratory and factory work. It is particularly useful for measuring the length of fat in the neck of a bottle when making the Babcock test.

Fig. 2 is made of tin, about ten inches long and half inch through. On one side a part of the tin is removed, leaving the corrugated part of Fig. No. 1 accessible to the thumb of the operator.

The advantage of the instrument is that it is much more easily and quickly manipulated than the ordinary dividers. Mr. Lutley will receive the hearty thanks of milk-testers and all others who find occasion to use his device.

The Oil Test.

I have sold my cream to a creamery all summer, where it was weighed and tested by the oil test. Can you tell me the rule for finding the number of pounds of butter it should make, and how many pounds of cream that tests 100 should it take to make a pound of butter?

Ans.—At creameries where the oil test is used, the cream is not weighed, but is measured in what is known as a cream pail, which is a pail 12 inches in diameter, and one inch of cream, testing 100 by oil test, is equal to one pound of butter.

Dairy Test, Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1902.

Table with columns: NAME, OWNER, Lbs. milk, Per cent. fat, Lbs. fat, Lbs. solids not fat, Points for day's milk, Points for fat, Points for solids not fat, Total points, Remarks. Includes entries for various classes of cows and heifers.

POULTRY.

Marketing Poultry.

The demand of the Christmas trade brought most of the surplus poultry stock to the market. For all kinds of birds the prices ranged high, so that there was little time lost in making sales. One fact, however, stood out plain and clear, namely: that the most attractive article sold for the most money and in shortest time. To make poultry attractive upon the market requires time and skill, but such energy is well expended. A bird with a bruised and broken skin, and a bloody, mutilated head, is not calculated to attract a good purchaser. Neither does a live fowl in a cramped, unclean box, attract an anxious buyer.

Poultry, more than other classes of farm produce, require special care in marketing. If the fowl are put on the market plucked, have the head wrapped in paper or tucked carefully under the wing. See that all the small feathers are cleaned off. Flex the legs and put a weight on the body so as to make the breast look plump, and don't allow would-be purchasers to disturb or destroy the appearance of your goods. When live fowl are sold have them in pairs, or, better, separately, in clean, roomy crates, so that they can stand up and crow or gobble, as the case may be. Any man would sooner buy a noisy, lively bird from a clean crate than a larger, fatter bird from a crowded box or sack. When a buyer sees the former article he realizes that he is in close contact with the poultry yard, and is strongly impressed with the fact that he is getting the real thing. The vendor of poultry does himself a positive injury if he neglects to take the advantage of attractive appearance in marketing fowl.

Poultry Feeding Experiments at the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph.

Prof. Graham, speaking of the results of poultry-feeding experiments at the O. A. C., said feeding of export chickens may be commenced early in the season, as soon as chickens are large enough, say in July.

The Professor remarked, on beginning, that cramming gives better breasted fowls than crate feeding. But cramming necessitates using a food that will mix with skim milk and remain suspended in it. As a mixture of ground oats, corn, etc., will not remain so suspended, we tried cooking the food to overcome this. We fed for two weeks on this cooked mixture, and made no gain on one hundred chicks; besides, we sold these at nine cents per pound, when, if properly fattened, fifteen cents would have been received. A ration of food all cooked ruined the digestion and the results were altogether unsatisfactory.

Further experiments were carried on to find a suitable substitute for skim milk. A basic grain food was used, composed of a mixture of 60% of fine ground oats, 15% of fine ground barley, 15% of fine ground corn, and 10% shorts; cost \$1.38 per 100 pounds.

Skim Milk and Above Mixture.—(20 chicks used in each group). Average gain on twenty chicks in two weeks, 20½ lbs.; 3.08 lbs. of grain = 1 lb. of gain, at a cost of 4¼ cents, live weight. The skim milk used was sometimes sweet and sometimes sour. "We like sour milk very well for this work," said the speaker. Whey, and the above mixture, was also used in all stages of sourness. Gain, 17 lbs. in two weeks, with 3.15 lbs. of grain to one pound of gain, at a cost of 5¼ cents. All these birds were crate fed not crammed. The Professor said that no diarrhoea resulted from this use of whey.

Animal meal, twelve per cent., and the above mixture, mixed with water.—Gain 20 lbs., or 1 lb. each, in the two weeks, 3.4 lbs. grain to one pound of gain, at a cost of five cents.

Skim Milk with Above Mixture, also Skim Milk Given with it as a Drink.—Result, 2½ lbs. of grain to one pound of gain, at a cost of four cents per pound. With this ration one would occasionally get off feed, and Prof. Graham considered more care necessary here, and added that drink given separately is not usual in the best fattening stations. When water was used with above mixture, and water given to drink, the results were much less satisfactory than with any of the other mixtures. The consistency of the food should be sloppy, but not enough to run.

The addition of green food was considered of doubtful value. When the fowl gets out of order a little condition powder or a teaspoonful of salts (Epsom) may be advantageous. Feed three times daily, but when days are short, twice. Mica, grit or cinders are helpful. Mix feed twelve hours ahead, and there will be little trouble from indigestion.

After some intermission, to consider incubators, Prof. Graham continued on "The Best

Shaped Fowl from a Breeder's Standpoint." It is not, he said, a question of breed, but of type. Type means dollars and cents. The sweepstakes pullet—a Plymouth Rock—was produced to illustrate the proper type. What is needed is a plump, full breast, not too deep (a usual fault in Plymouth Rocks is a too deep breast, and, also, too long a leg), but wide, showing meat to better advantage. Breeders should get a proper type fixed in the mind, and stick to it. There should be width across shoulders, and the width should be well carried back to the tail. Length of breast is also very desirable. A wide head and comb usually bespeak width on the back and wide breast. Twenty-five per cent. of the feed now used might be saved if the right type were available. This talk was well illustrated by the dressed exhibits brought before the audience.

Dressed Poultry at the Winter Fair, Guelph.

"The finest exhibit of dressed poultry ever seen in Canada!" was the verdict of all.

Turkeys.—Messrs. Woodrow & Sons, of Beaconsfield, captured the lion's share of the prizes here. They showed in all about forty entries. We prevailed upon Mr. Woodrow, Sr., who was in charge of the exhibit, to tell us how he proceeded to raise turkeys so well covered over the back, with such plump breasts, and, indeed, so heavily meated throughout, with such fine white flesh. Mr. Woodrow feeds for a period of about five weeks in all, a preliminary diet of whole grain—corn chiefly—and chop—oats and corn—mixed with skim milk to a stiff consistency, and fed in troughs. A crammer is not used. The finishing period is one of about twelve days, and the birds are fed three times daily, about 10 a.m., 1 p.m., and again in the evening. No hard grain is used in the finishing, but a mixture of oats and barley, not more than quarter of the latter, ground fine and sifted as the end approaches, mixed with skim milk, soft enough to eat freely, constitutes the chief diet. If the birds show signs of getting off feed, a breakfast of hot roasted corn is fed, whole. The night feed is tallow, in the rough. This tallow is fed crumbled, and about a handful to each bird. This ensures the bright, light-colored flesh that is so desired. Mr. Woodrow says that when no tallow is fed, the meat being a bright yellow, the price is reduced about two cents per pound. The birds are allowed out on the ground in yards during the day and driven into sheds or pens at night, without roosts, but straw-floored. The spring hen-turkeys weighed about 16 to 17 pounds, and the gobblers 20 pounds. The starving and killing Mr. Woodrow considers most important matters. The birds are always starved a full forty-eight hours before killing.

Geese.—Messrs. Scanlon Bros., Ennotville; A. E. Hales, Guelph; Mrs. McCormack, Rockton, and Woodrow & Sons, Beaconsfield, were the principal exhibitors. The chief prizes went to Messrs. Scanlon Bros. on some well-fleshed, highly-fatted specimens of the breed. The difference in some cases was very slight, but deficiencies in breast-covering frequently turned the scale in large measure. The dressing was excellent, as was the exhibit as a whole.

Ducks.—Mr. Jas. Philpott, Guelph; Mrs. M. A. Fyfe, Gourock; Scanlon Bros., with one or two others, made up the exhibit. The duck exhibit was not equal to the turkey or the geese exhibit, in appearance, in uniformity, or in general excellence.

Fowl.—In this exhibit the Plymouth Rock was easily first. "Magnificent!" was the comment frequently heard. Messrs. Armstrong Bros., Guelph, carried off all the best honors, getting first for pullets, first for cockerels, first for best six birds, and sweepstakes for the best pair of dressed fowl of any breed. The dressing of the Plymouth Rock fowl throughout was very good, showing much skill. There were upwards of 100 birds in this exhibit alone.

There were many very fine birds in the remainder of the fowl exhibit, among which we noticed a pair of Houdans of unusual excellence, winning first prize, and belonging to Mr. G. Bogue, Stratroy. Mr. Bogue showed some fine Javas as well.

Six birds of the Hamburg class, shown by Mr. W. McNeil, of London, were awarded first, second and third in their class, and deservedly admired by all critics. The Cochins, Brahmas, Langshans and others were present only in few specimens. The LaFleche and Creve-Coeur were absent altogether. The Orpingtons, a fowl from which much is expected by many in meeting the British export demand, were not on hand in quantity, though the quality was fair. As they become more numerous they will doubtless give a good account of themselves.

Messrs. Scanlon Bros. showed some very nice birds of the Leghorn class, winning first place, but the majority were only ordinary birds, being especially defective in breast-covering.

Poultry at the Ontario Winter Fair.

The finest collection of poultry ever shown at Guelph, or probably at any show in America, was displayed at the Winter Fair building. The veteran breeder, Mr. McNeil, of London, says he never saw finer on the continent, and he has attended some of the largest poultry exhibitions on the other side of the lines. The number of entries was 2,700—400 more than last year—and we never saw the birds in better plumage, and the light in the building, since the extra skylights were put in, is almost perfect.

In the first class, Light Brahmas, there were 17 entries in the old and 20 in the young sections. Some beautifully-marked specimens of this fine old breed were shown, Mr. Tossy, Hamilton, being the principal prizetaker.

In the Dark Brahma class, there were 16 entries in the old and 13 in the young, Garside & Sage being the principal prizewinners. The Buff Cochins were very fine, but for a farmer they have too much feathers for our fancy, especially on the feet. In fact, for a utility or general-purpose fowl, the less feathers on the legs and feet the better. Eleven old birds and 19 young ones—Messrs. Stewart and Wyatt carry off the bulk of the prizes here.

In Partridge Cochins we find 13 in old birds and 16 in young—Oke, Murray and Latta Bros. showed very fine specimens. In Black Cochins, Latta Bros. were the only exhibitors. In White, the same firm takes all the prizes. In Black Langshans, the principal exhibitor is R. McCurphy. C. A. R. Tilt gets a few of the honors.

In A. O. C. Langshans, M. T. Burn, W. J. Teale and I. & L. Smith are the winners.

The Barred Plymouth Rock is still the favorite if the number of entries counts. No less than 58 in the old class and 82 in the young, and you may be sure there was not a bad bird in the whole of them. Farmers should, out of this fine collection, be able, at moderate prices, to improve their flocks of Barred Rocks. There were no fewer than nine prizes given in this class. I. K. Millard had the finest birds, N. Cosh & Co. and C. V. Cassidy coming next on the list of winners. In the White Rocks, we find 29 in old and 42 in young. H. H. Wallace, F. A. Andrews, L. C. Sage, Thos. Rice and C. S. Hinrich had the finest specimens. In B. P. Rocks, we find 19 in old and 19 in young. C. J. Daniels and G. A. Jonson carry off the bulk of the honors.

In Golden Wyandottes, we have 22 in old and 42 in young. J. H. Magill and Wray Bros. had fine specimens. J. Barr had also some good birds.

Silver Wyandottes were represented by entries of Wray Bros., Jas. Philpot, A. & T. Reidwin, and Jas. Arthurs. Black by G. & J. Bogue, R. Dinner, R. Oke and F. P. McDonnell. Buff were 26 in all—J. W. Saunders, A. W. Graham, N. Cosh & Co., Rev. T. Bartlett and Jas. Dundas exhibitors. White had 28 specimens in old and 56 in young—Dentonia Park Farm in old, and Chas. Massie, T. F. Kingsmill and L. Smith in young.

Dominiques, only 16 entries in all. Fink & McMichael, M. T. Burn, G. & J. Bogue were the winners.

Black Java had 22 entries. John Coulson, G. & J. Bogue, C. J. Daniels and R. Oke had good ones. A. O. C. Javahs had 15 specimens, shown by R. Oke and C. J. Daniels, G. & J. Bogue and W. H. Reid. R. C. White Leghorns had 40 entries in all. W. A. Rife and W. G. Murray were the principal winners.

S. C. White Leghorns, 33 in old and 53 in young—Thos. Rice, Grier & Pratt, C. Hertel, John Ramsay were the principal winners. S. C. Black Leghorns, 17 entries—W. G. Murray the principal winner. R. C. Brown Leghorn, 16 old and 60 young—H. R. Tozer, W. G. Murray, Wilson & Sons and Henderson & Billings had the finest birds. S. C. Brown, 24 entries old in all—G. G. Henderson, Dewar Bros. and H. F. Becher were the winners; in young, 42—W. E. Pollock, H. F. Becker and G. G. Henderson had fine birds. Buff Leghorns, 21 in old and 33 in young—P. H. Roos, James Dundas, E. K. Cornwall took the best of the prizes.

B. Spanish had only 17 entries in all. They lay a fine, large, white egg, but are tender in winter. Armstrong Bros., G. & J. Bogue were the principal exhibitors.

Black Minorcas are fine layers of large white eggs, but like the Spanish require a warm place in winter; 55 entries in all. I. H. Minshall and C. A. Mayhew had the most of the prizes.

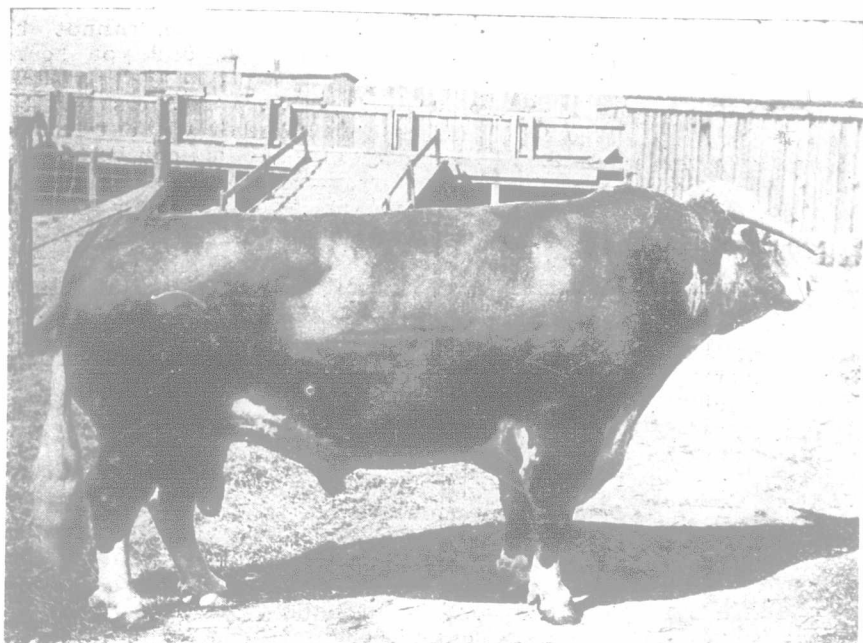
White Minorcas—18 entries all told, W. G. Murray and H. Dunne had good birds.

Andalusians—N. Cosh & Co. had the best birds.

In Hamburgs, Messrs. McNeil, Bogue and Oke were the leading exhibitors.

In the Game classes, R. H. Barber, John Crowe, James Morley and Warwick Game Yards had the best.

In Indian Games, John Modlin, I. H. Parsons, R. Dinner, E. A. Hales and James Philpot had



(By courtesy Maritime Farmer.) **SIR HORACE 63688.**
Champion Hereford bull at head of the herd of Mr. W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.

some good ones. A cross with any of the Asiatics makes as fine a table bird as one can wish.

In Dorkings, A. Bogue, Jas. McCormick, J. T. Corcoran and John McKee had good birds.

The Orpington is said to be the coming bird, both for eggs and the table. Prof. Gilbert, of Ottawa, gives it a very good character; 21 entries in old, and 42 in young. James B. Greig, S. W. D. Frith, W. C. Hugh and C. I. Daniels have the finest specimens.

In Polands and other fancy breeds, McNeil and Bogue take the lion's share of the prizes.

The Turkeys.—Bronze, White, Narragansett and Buff, were both in quantity and quality ahead of anything ever shown in Canada; 92 entries. The Bronze were very fine; eight birds in the class of last year's gobblers being something you cannot see every day. The plumage was grand, shining like burnished gold.

In Bronze, McDougall & Son, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Jas. Ford & Son, and Bell took the bulk of the prizes. McDougall & Son took the special for the most prizes.

W. H. Beattie had nearly all in Whites; E. A. Hales taking two seconds. George Gow had some fine slate colored ones; A. Elliott, Narragansett, and A. G. H. Luxton, Buff.

The show of Geese was immense, especially in Toulouse. Bogue got first, with a pair of very large birds, but they seemed deficient in the plump breast that the second-prize birds had. Colwell had some fine birds, and Thos. Shea had also some beauties.

In Bremen, C. A. R. Tilt, Geo. Colwell, M. T. Burn and A. McDougall had all the prizes.

In China and African geese, A. G. H. Luxton, M. T. Burn and Geo. Colwell had the prizes.

In Ducks the show was grand. In Aylesbury, H. H. Wallace, Geo. Colwell and M. T. Burn had the best. In Rouen, Colwell, Bogue and Shea had the winners. In Pekins, Bogue, E. S. Baker, Colwell and Tilt had the best.

Western Ontario Poultry Association Annual Meeting.

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Poultry Association of Western Ontario, in the City Hall, Guelph, December 11th. President A. W. Tyson, of Guelph, was in the chair. Mr. W. E. Skinner, Manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, who was present, delivered a brief address, in which he hinted that a poultry department would probably soon be added to that great institution.

The following officers were elected: President, Wm. McNeill, London; Vice-Presidents, M. T. Burn, Tilsonburg, and John Crowe, Guelph; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt. Directors—C. H. Wilson, East Oro; Jas. Dundas, Deer Park; A. W. Tyson, Guelph; J. S. Jefferson, St. Catharines; Thos. Scott, St. Thomas; John Ramsay, Owen Sound; Allan Bogue, London; J. W. Kedwell, Petrolia; W. R. Graham, O. A. C., Guelph. Delegates: To Toronto Industrial—W. Barber, Toronto; L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park, Western Fair, London—J. H. Saunders, London; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Winter Fair, Guelph—W. McNeill, London; A. W. Tyson, Guelph. Southern Fair, Brantford—J. H. Minshaw, Brantford; Geo. Caldwell, Paris. Hamilton Fair—Rev. Thos. Georgehan; J. G. Henderson, Hamilton.

Colin S. Noad, Joliette, P.Q.: "I take great pleasure in enclosing \$1 to renew my subscription to your admirable paper. With best wishes, I remain, etc."

Canadian Turkey Club.

A meeting of the Turkey Club was held in the Council Chambers, Guelph, December 11th, 1902. In the absence of the president, Mr. James Anderson was appointed chairman, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. President, James Anderson; President, James Ford; Vice-Pres., W. H. Beattie; Directors, W. E. Wright, George Gow, A. Elliott, A. McDougall; W. I. Bell, Sec.-Treas. There are now twenty members belonging to the club, and since the club's formation they have increased the prize list for turkeys considerably, and it is urged that all breeders should join the club.

years' growth in the bush. Have, say, three stalks of two-year-old wood, three of year-old wood, and three of new wood. By careful pruning this condition can be kept up from year to year with excellent results.

Cleaning the House Plants.

During winter months house plants frequently become unsightly and delicate by the accumulation of dust on their leaves. Do not try to wash the dust off plants as they stand in the window, but take them to the tub and give them a weekly bath in lukewarm water. With the hand over the top of the pot, dip the plant up and down and draw smartly through the water. The larger plants may be given a sponge bath if they are too large for the tub. Dust is positively injurious to the plants, as well as unsightly to the eye.

Chrysanthemums.

Now that chrysanthemums have finished blooming, they may be taken to the cellar, their branches headed off, and left without water. About the beginning of March bring them up, water them, and set them in a sunny window. When new shoots have sprung up, they should be taken and potted in small pots of good, rich soil, composed of one part sand and two parts clay, well mixed and manured. After the new growth has been taken the old plants may be thrown away, as their day of usefulness is past.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pruning the Berry Canes and Currant Bushes.

In many places the pruning and removing of surplus canes has been overlooked in the hurry of other fall work. Where the snow is not too deep, this work may be done in winter. To successfully prune bushes, it is necessary to understand what parts of the plants are useful and what worthless. It should be remembered that berries are borne upon the new wood of the previous season's growth. This being the case, we should aim to get as much new wood as possible. With this end in view, the canes should be headed back in the summer, when they are about 1½ to two feet high. By so doing, lateral shoots are induced to spring from the main stem, thus increasing the amount of new cane. These laterals should also be trimmed back to about 16 inches in the spring, to prevent the breaking down of the main stalks.

To leave canes for a second crop is a sheer waste of space and land. They should be removed in fall or winter, and so allow of more convenience in caring for the fruiting canes. It is a good time now to clear out all this old wood and so have a clean patch next year.

With currants and gooseberries the case is slightly different. The wood of these plants bears two or three crops, but always best on young wood. To secure the best results a system of gradation should be followed. Have a model bush in mind, and prune according to the model. A good plan is to have wood of three different

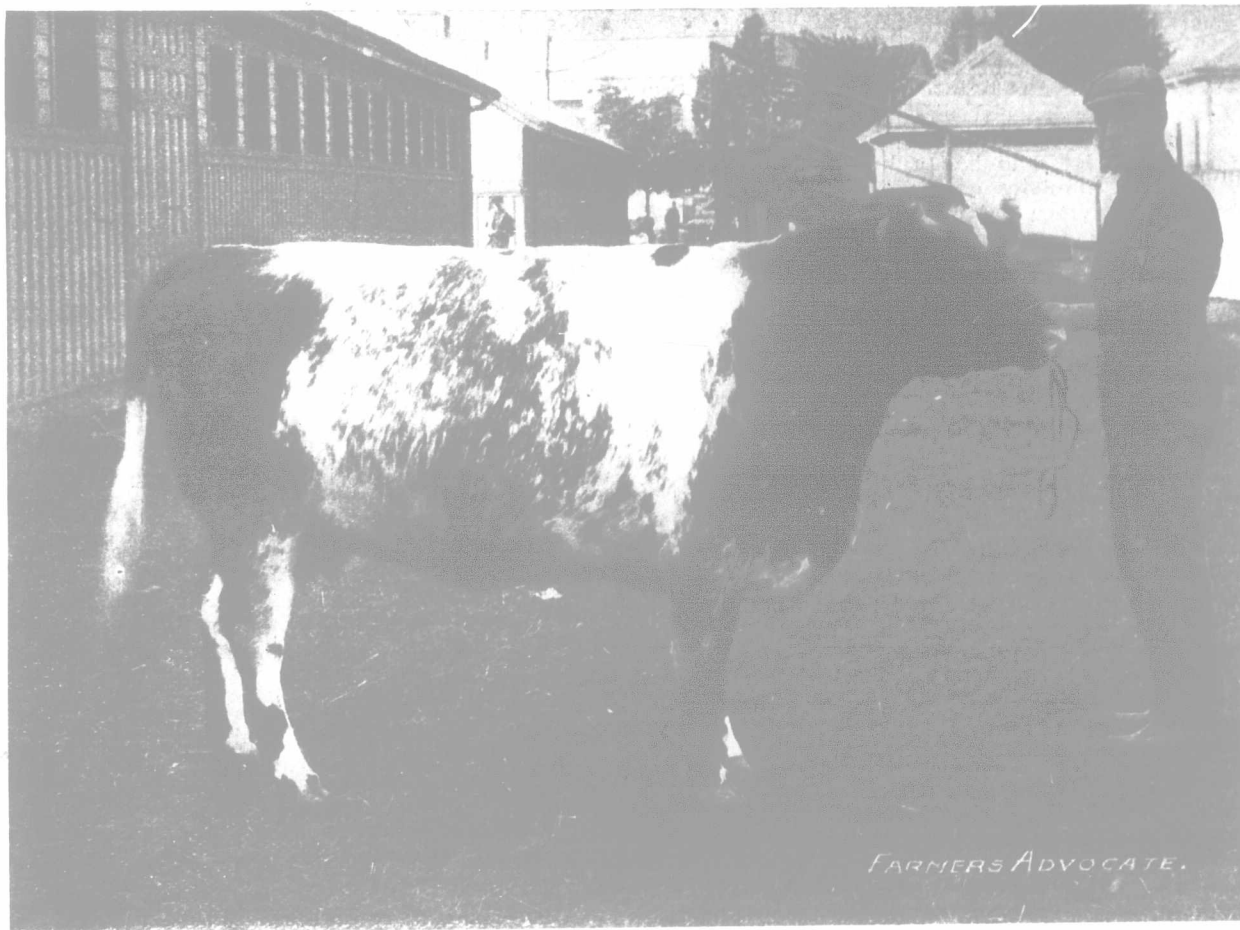
APIARY.

Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

Representative bee-men from all parts of the Province assembled at Barrie to attend the annual convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, December 16th, 17th, 18th, 1902. Pres. J. D. Evans, Islington, occupied the chair. Addresses were given by Mr. G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., Provincial Superintendent Farmers' Institutes; Prof. F. T. Shutt, chemist, and Mr. John Fixter, apiarist, Dominion Experimental Farm. Several members of the association read instructive papers on practical beekeeping. These conventions from year to year show an advance all along the line, and especially at the business end of beekeeping.

DEMAND FOR INFORMATION AND HONEY.

Prof. Creelman gave a stirring address on the subject of progress. The object of these associations, he said, is to give information, and people are anxious for it if approached in the right way. Twenty thousand persons attended the Guelph show. A lecture room seating 600 would not accommodate one-quarter the people who sought admittance. Farmers were asking questions about bacon, poultry, beef, cheese. There is coming to be as great a demand for information about honey. All these other industries were but a moment ago in their infancy. When they began



FARMERS ADVOCATE.

IMP. DUCHESS OF SANQUIHAR 3RD.

First prize—three year old Shorthorn cow, Toronto Exhibition, 1902. OWNED BY W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT. AND INCLUDED IN COMBINATION SALE TO BE HELD AT HAMILTON, ONT., JAN. 25, 1903.

to boom people feared overproduction; but the demand has increased with the supply. The same may be said about honey. John Bull has an enormous appetite and a conservative taste. When he gets a taste of good Canadian produce he wants more. All we need is to start him eating Canadian honey. Always send good honey, and there need be no fear of overproduction. In going from Liverpool to London you pass through large cities whose names you have never heard, manufacturing cities, producing not one pound of food, but all requiring to be fed from outside the country. Let the bee-men get into line with the fruit-men, the poultry-men, etc., and create a more lively interest in the industry and the association. Prof. Creelman advocated a closer relation with the Department of Agriculture.

WATER IN HONEY.

Prof. Shutt outlined some important experiments which he has been conducting, relative to the percentage of water in honey under various conditions. His first work was to lay the foundation for his experiments by demonstrating that the method of determining the percentage of water in honey followed by other chemists, who have published reports, is unreliable; because, to expose honey for a length of time to a very high temperature causes it to lose weight by decomposition of levulose, as well as by evaporation. This he explained to the Beekeepers' Association at Woodstock last year. The method which he adopted and found satisfactory, is to expose the honey on pumice or sand for a length of time, at a comparatively low temperature, 60°c., and in a partial vacuum. He then experimented with honey from uncapped, partly capped and fully capped comb, kept in a dry and in a moist atmosphere.

As to results: Honey extracted from partly-capped combs contains less water than that from uncapped combs, but more than that from capped combs. The percentage also varies with the season. Honey kept in a saturated atmosphere gained considerably in weight, due to absorption of moisture, so that the normal percentage of moisture (about 15%) increased in one instance to 31%, and in another instance, when the honey was exposed in a flat dish, to 45%. Honey containing more than the normal percentage of water, not only is thin and unattractive, but readily ferments. These results and the experience of our best beekeepers show that honey should not be extracted until all or at least partly capped. It should then be exposed as little as possible to the air, and unless sealed perfectly, should be kept in a dry place. If these simple rules be followed, it can be kept indefinitely.

DO BEES INJURE FRUIT?

Mr. Fixter gave a detailed account of a second series of experiments to ascertain whether bees injure sound fruit. Peaches, pears, plums, grapes, strawberries and raspberries were exposed to the bees in different ways. While they sucked the juice from any fruit punctured by other means, they were unable to make any impression on the skin of the sound fruit, even though they were in a starving condition. Mr. Fixter also reported some experiments with foundation, and drew conclusions to which some of the more experienced bee-men took exception.

MARKETING HONEY.

Pres. J. D. Evans pointed out that one of the lessons we have learned is that there is never a good crop in all parts of Ontario in any one year, and any apiarist who has a large crop of honey should make inquiries as to the honey yield in the whole Province before coming to the conclusion that it is abundant and going to be cheap. J. L. Byer, Markham, warned beekeepers against allowing exaggerated or misleading reports of their crop to get into the news columns of the daily and weekly press. Then we should be careful what reports we send to dealers. While they need to know the probable output before they can undertake to handle our honey, it is not only suicide, but fratricide, for the man who happens to have a good crop to boast of it to all the dealers he knows. As one member shrewdly represented it, we should not enlarge on the fact of a good crop, nor conceal a failure. To obtain a uniform distribution of honey throughout the country, to stimulate the demand to meet the supply by judicious advertising, and to dispose of the surplus to the best advantage, it seems advisable for beekeepers to organize and form some sort of honey exchange. With this object in view a meeting of those interested was called after the close of the convention.

FOUL BROOD.

Too great precautions cannot be taken in watching for foul brood, as this disease often wipes out whole apiaries. The symptoms are sunken capping over the brood, with ragged hole in center; beneath this capping the dead larva, a foul-smelling, coffee-colored mass, lying lengthwise, with head nearest the entrance of cell, ropiness of this decaying mass, and a stain from a toothpick like India ink. The larva usually dries down into a brown streak, and the lower cell wall. The McEvoy treatment, which

is world-famed, was described by Mr. McEvoy himself. The disease is conveyed to the young in the honey. The bees must be freed of this diseased honey. They are put through two courses. First, in the evening, during a good honey flow, remove all their combs and give five or six frames with starters. In a few days, when they have drawn out these starters and used the diseased honey they carried, take away the starters and give them frames with full sheets of foundation.

OFFICERS FOR 1903.

Pres., W. A. Chrysler, Chatham; 1st Vice-Pres., J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville; 2nd Vice-Pres., H. G. Sibbald, Claude; Secretary, Wm. Couse, Streetsville; Treas., M. Emigh, Holbrooke. Inspector of Apiaries, Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; Asst. Inspector of Apiaries, F. A. Gemmel, Stratford. Representatives: To Industrial Fair, C. W. Post, Trenton; to London Fair, F. J. Miller, London; to Ottawa Fair, J. K. Darling, Almonte. Next place of meeting, Trenton.

Canadian Honey Exchange.

At Barrie, Ont., December 18th, 1902, a number of the members of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met for the purpose of organizing a honey exchange. The association is to be called the "Canadian Honey Exchange," with the following officers: Directors—C. W. Post, Trenton; W. A. Chrysler, Chatham; Wm. Couse, Streetsville; John Newton, Thamesford; H. G. Sibbald, Claude. President, H. G. Sibbald; Vice-Pres., W. A. Chrysler; Sec.-Treas., Wm. Couse. Membership fee, one dollar.

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.

[Answered by our Veterinary Editor.]

SPASMODIC COLIC.

What is the quickest medicine to give to a horse that cannot urinate? I have one that is often troubled; he will stretch and paw, lie down, roll over, etc. The symptoms sometimes continue three or four hours. A. F. F.

Bonaventure Co., Que.

Ans.—Your horse is subject to spasmodic colic, in which case there is a spasmodic contraction of portions of the small intestines and the neck of the bladder is sometimes involved. When affected with colic a horse frequently assumes the position of an animal trying to urinate. This position gives ease, and if the neck of the bladder be involved, he cannot urinate until the spasm passes off. The best treatment consists in giving medicine to relieve the contraction. One and a half ounces each of laudanum and nitrous ether and half ounce fluid extract of belladonna in a pint of water is a favorite drench. It is good practice to follow up with a purgative, and as a prevention be very careful in feeding.

If any obstruction to urination exists, the administration of diuretics is harmful, as they cause an increased flow of urine into the bladder, and do not remove the obstruction. Where obstructions are suspected, a catheter should be passed.

PENDULOUS ABDOMEN.

Eight-year-old mare had first foal last spring. She has not regained her normal shape since; her abdomen remains large. I have not worked her. Will it be safe to breed her again? J. B. M.

Elgin Co., Ont.

Ans.—It will be safe to breed your mare again, unless there is what is called uterine hernia, or rupture, in which case the abdomen, especially the posterior portion, will be very pendulous, in which case it would not be safe to breed her. It is probable if you work the mare and feed dry food she will regain her normal shape.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A steer began to breathe heavily and cough. He ate well, but I became afraid of tuberculosis and killed him. A post-mortem revealed his lungs, liver, bowels, and lining of the abdominal cavity, studded with little lumps about the size of small eggs in the inside of a hen. Do you think there is danger to the rest of the herd? Is it safe to feed the flesh to hens? Is there danger of a person catching it? N. M.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Ans.—The steer had diffused tuberculosis. As it is an infectious disease, there is danger that some others of the herd may have contracted it. If the flesh be thoroughly cooked it will be safe to feed to hens. There is little danger of a person contracting the disease.

VARIOUS TROUBLES.

1. Weanling colt, slightly lame, cannot back easily. A swelling on stifle, and you hear a click at each step.

2. Mare with swelling on withers for three months. It has been blistered without results.

3. What amount of mangolds can be safely fed to milch cows, farrow cows and yearlings?

4. Two of my hens' feet swelled; they became unable to walk and died. J. S. G.

Halton Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Your colt has partial dislocation of the patella (stifle bone). Put him in a nice box stall and keep as quiet as possible, and blister the front and inside of the joint every month. This will effect a partial cure, and he will probably make a useful animal, but it is not probable it will make a perfect recovery.

2. Your mare has fistulous withers, and an operation by a veterinarian is called for.

3. By commencing with a small feed and gradually increasing the quantity, an animal can safely be given about all she will eat, but probably about a bushel among four would be better.

4. Your hens probably had rheumatism, caused by dampness and cold. A change of surroundings will obviate the trouble.

MARE PRODUCES WEAK FOALS.

Twelve-year-old mare in foal. When standing in stable she acts as though in season and passes a lot of urine. She has had two foals and acted the same way each time. Milk escapes from the mammae for a fortnight before foaling. The first foal died suddenly at six days old, and the other one was weak. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Prince Edward Island.

Ans.—Occasionally mares in foal act this way. When milk escapes in any considerable quantities before foaling, the offspring is usually weak. Regular exercise or gentle work, and feeding easily-digested food, will usually check the flow of milk, or, if given before it commences, prevent it. Nothing can be done to prevent the symptoms of oestrus, which is commonly due to an abnormal condition of the ovaries.

LYMPHANGITIS.

My mare went suddenly lame without appreciable cause. The next day the lameness was not so marked, but the leg was swollen to twice its normal size, and remains so. A. D. M.

Argenteuil Co., Que.

Ans.—While you do not state whether it was a fore or hind leg, or what part of the leg swelled, I presume your mare suffered from an attack of lymphangitis (commonly called a shot of grease or weed), which is usually preceded by a day or more rest and good food; in other words, it is due to want of exercise and good food.

Treatment consists in giving a purgative of aloes, and following up with two-dram doses nitrate of potash, three times daily. Local treatment consists in long and repeated bathing with warm water, applying a liniment after bathing, and excluding draughts. After soreness and lameness disappear, regular exercise will dissipate the swelling. If the swelling does not disappear, hand-rub and bandage the limb, and give one dram iodide of potash night and morning.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

Three-year-old colt out of condition; legs swollen, coat dry and starey. She is dull and sleepy. I feed four quarts oats and bran three times daily, and still she fails. Can you give me a good condition powder for a horse? Elgin Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your colt has chronic indigestion. It may be her teeth require attention. You had better have her mouth examined.

Give her a purgative of 8 drams Barbadoes aloes and two drams ginger. After purgation ceases get the following prescription: Sulphate of iron, nitrate of potash, iodide of potash and gentian, of each three ounces; mix and make into 24 powders. Give a powder night and morning in soft or boiled food. If she will not eat them, mix with half-pint cold water and drench her. The prescription given is a good condition powder.

FISTULA.

My mare had fistula last year. She raised a foal while suffering from it. Is the condition hereditary, and will the colt be liable to the disease? British Columbia. S. L. A.

Ans.—Fistula is always caused by an injury, and hence is not hereditary, so your colt is safe from hereditary taint.

UNTHRIFTY HORSE.

Nine-year-old horse eats well, but is thin, and will not lay on flesh. Coat is glossy, eye bright and clear, and he feels well, but tires easily, and after perspiring appears itchy, rubs himself against the stall, scratches his tail, etc. Joliette Co., Que. C. S. M.

Ans.—Have your horse's teeth dressed by a veterinarian. Give him a purgative of eight grains aloes and two drams ginger, and follow up with a drench of each sulphate of iron and gentian, of each three ounces.

FATALITY IN SHEEP.

I have lost three sheep with similar symptoms. The last, a two-year-old ram, I noticed lying in the field. I helped him up; he was lame in one fore leg. He fell three times before reaching the barn, about 100 yards away. He groaned and breathed heavily; sticky matter ran from his nostrils, and his skin was purple. He died next day; bloody matter ran from the nostrils when dead. McL.

Nova Scotia.
 Ans.—This outbreak of a fatal disease requires prompt and careful investigation by a competent veterinarian. The symptoms indicate anthrax, and if it be this disease, the carcasses of the sheep must be burned. In order to be definite in diagnosis, a careful post-mortem is required, and a microscopic examination of the blood. A post-mortem would determine the cause of death, whether it be anthrax or other disease.

MARE WITH WORMS.

I have a twelve-year-old mare that passes some worms. I have tried several remedies without effect. She has an enormous appetite. She is in foal. F. H.

York Co., N. B.

Ans.—Get 1½ ounces each, sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, powder and make into 18 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food. After the last powder has been taken, give 1½ pints raw linseed oil. If her teeth require dressing have it done.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS IN PIGS.

Pigs ten weeks old, some have swollen and stiff joints. I feed barley, oat chop and corn and give some charcoal, sulphur and salt, once weekly. They have ample exercise and a dry sleeping house. F. C. E.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your pigs have rheumatic inflammation of the joints. Feed sufficient sulphur, charcoal and Epsom salts every day to keep the bowels moving freely. Feed liberally on bran and oat chop, with very little barley and no corn. Give raw roots, allow plenty of exercise, and avoid dampness and cold.

OBSTRUCTION IN TEAT.

I have a two-year-old heifer, due to calve in a few weeks. I can feel a core in one of her teats, and the teat seems sore to pressure. J. C. H.

Hastings Co., Ont.

Ans.—Nothing can be done until she calves; then, if the growth mentioned be still there, and prevents the flow of milk, you will have to employ your veterinarian, who will operate with an instrument called a concealed bistury, made especially for the purpose. The introduction of knitting needles, or like instruments, into the teat for such purposes usually complicates the case and renders it very difficult to treat. It may be the core mentioned will have become absorbed in the meantime.

ENLARGEMENT ON COLT'S FETLOCK.

A colt born in June has had a soft, puffy lump on the front of right fore fetlock joint. It has disappeared and reappeared different times, but has now apparently come to stay. W. O.

Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—It is probable the lump will spontaneously disappear during the winter, but repeated blistering will ensure its removal. Blister once monthly, in the ordinary way, with a mixture of two drams biniodide of mercury to an ounce of vaseline.

A WEAVER.

I have a mare that when standing in the stall goes from one side to the other. Some people call it weaving. L. B.

Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—Weaving is a vice or habit. It can hardly be called a disease. It is usually contracted by an idle horse standing tied in a stall, and it is very hard to cure a horse of the habit. Regular work, and a box stall to stand in, will sometimes effect a cure. She can be tied from both sides, in such a manner that she cannot weave, but as a rule this will not cure, as she will commence to weave as soon as her head is at liberty. There is no known means that will always be effectual. Such cases give a man a chance to exercise his ingenuity in contriving means to check the habit.

PASTURED ON ALSIKE.

Two-year-old colt pastured on alsike, was found one morning suffering from congestion of the kidneys. A few days later her hind legs were swollen, and the hair mostly all fell off. The swelling of the legs has not decreased. H. M.

Durham Co., Ont.

Ans.—It is not unusual to find the condition described result where horses pasture for any considerable time on alsike. Give her a purgative of six drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed nothing but bran until purgation commences. If this fail to purge, repeat the dose in 48 hours. Follow up with one dram iodide of potassium, night and morning.

LAMINITIS IN ALL FEET.

Colt shifts weight from one fore foot to the other, drags backwards on the heels when backed; hind legs also appear stiff; seems as if back were affected. J. H. F.

Ans.—Your colt has inflammation in all feet. Pare the feet well down; turn into a box stall and blister the coronets with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off and rub the blister well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil every day. As soon as the blister is washed off let head down. Keep the feet well pared, and blister once every month all winter.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA.

Two-year-old colt goes all right in the field except when he slips or turns short, when he will go quite lame on hind legs. Shows worse coming out of the stable; at times he can hardly walk. Sometimes he does not show anything for a day or two. T. R.

Bruce Co., Ont.

Ans.—The patella or stifle bone becomes dislocated occasionally. Sometimes it is only partially dislocated. Place him in a roomy box-stall and keep quiet all winter. Blister the front and inside of the stifle joints with the same prescription and apply the same way as recommended J. H. F.

HEMATURIA IN COW.

1. For two years my cow has occasionally (especially in the spring and fall) passed bloody urine; the blood clots after being voided.

2. My horse has a dry, hacking cough in the morning when eating his food. He has had it since I had him out in a cold rain last winter. G. R.

Prescott Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Bloody urine is due to a rupture of some of the small blood-vessels in the kidneys. There is evidently a congenital weakness of these organs in your cow, and the recurrence of the trouble will be hard to effect. Give her one ounce tincture of iron, three times daily, in a pint of cold water until the escape of blood ceases. Feed easily-digested food, and avoid excitement.

2. Chronic coughs are hard to cure. Get the following prescription: Pulverized gum opium, three ounces; digitalis, one ounce; powdered liquorice root, four ounces; arsenic, four drams. Mix and make into 24 powders, and give one every night in damp food. Repeat the prescription.

INFECTIOUS OPHTHALMIA IN SHEEP.

My sheep's eyes became greatly inflamed, their ears scemed cold and some of them scoured. The disease was very contagious. READER.

Michigan, U.S.

Ans.—Your sheep had an infectious inflammation of the eyes. All affected should be isolated and kept in a comfortable place, excluded from drafts and strong light. Feed easily-digested food. Bathe the eyes twice daily with warm water, and put a few drops of the following into the eyes after bathing: Sulphate of atropia, five grs.; distilled water, one ounce.

PTYALISM.

My seven-year-old mare slavers terribly when eating hay, until the bottom of the manger will be a regular pool of water. I have had her examined by different veterinarians, who say her mouth and teeth are all right. A. J. M.

York Co., Ont.

Ans.—Ptyalism, or excessive salivation, is caused either by disease in the mouth, irregularities of the teeth, or the nature of the food. As you have satisfied yourself that your mare's mouth and teeth are all right, you must look for the cause in the food, as it must be either place. There may be some weed in the hay. Change the nature of the food for a time, and if an improvement does not occur, have her mouth examined again. You will probably find benefit from gargling with vinegar, or a solution of alum, about half ounce to a quart of water.

QUARRELSOME PIGS.

1. I have ten pigs fattening in one pen. They quarrel. Nine of them will rush upon the other, throw him down, bite and generally maltreat him. When he is removed they will select another to abuse, and so on.

2. A five-year-old mare strides in stall; has done so since two years old; worse in spring and fall. SUBSCRIBER.

Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. The quarreling of the pigs is not due to disease, but to viciousness. They must be separated. It is quite probable if they were divided, and five put in each pen, they would agree. If not, still fewer must be kept together. No medicinal treatment will be of any use.

2. I do not know what you mean by your mare striding in the stall. If you explain I will give you a remedy if I can. As she has done so for over three years, it is probable the habit has become so chronic it will be hard to break.

COW WITH FIVE TEATS.

My cow has an extra teat about three-quarters inch long, branching from another teat. It interferes with milking. NICODEMUS.

Durham Co., Ont.

Ans.—If no milk escapes from extra teat it can be dissected off, and the raw surface treated with carbolic acid, 1 part; sweet oil, twenty parts. If there be an escape of milk, its removal would leave the remaining teat festulous, and would give a great deal of trouble.

Miscellaneous.

MILK FEVER PREVENTION.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I am very much interested in some features of the December first issue of your paper. It is good. The discussion on milk fever in cows appeals specially to me. I have just come into possession of a valuable eight-year-old registered Jersey, due to calve about April 7th, 1903. After last calf she was suddenly taken (for the first time) with this dread disease, and was with difficulty saved. She is in good order, and has been fed on hay and bran principally of late, with some oat chop and some pea chop mixed in. Will you kindly explain to me what really causes milk fever? (I am told that the name is altogether misleading). And please also to advise me as to how I may so feed and care for my cow as to reduce the possibility of the fever's recurrence to a minimum? Perhaps you have answered all this before, but I'm just come to school with you, and eager to learn. Seems to me that interest is not sufficiently aroused in this matter after all the pain and loss of the past.

Northumberland Co., Ont. GREENHORN.

Ans.—"Who shall decide, when doctors disagree." The malady is evidently not well understood even by veterinary authorities, and the name milk fever is a misnomer. Parturient apoplexy appears to be a more fitting name for it. Feeding lightly for two or three weeks before due to calve, and with foods having a tendency to keep the bowels open, such as bran and roots, is probably the best preventive treatment. Keeping the cow comfortable, quiet and free from excitement at and after parturition for a few days is also helpful. It is becoming more generally acknowledged to be good practice to leave the calf with the cow till it is three or four days old, and to allow it to suck at will, or at least three times a day, and to not milk the udder entirely empty till after the fourth day, giving plenty of water to drink, with the chill taken off. Some experienced and successful dairymen have great faith in a purgative, say one to two pounds Epsom salts, according to size of cow, just before and after calving. Others believe strongly, in addition to the purgative, in giving carbolic acid, 20 to 25 drops, every other day, for a week before calving, in a pint of water, fed on bran, or, if not taken in that way, administered as a drench. One thing in favor of these alleged preventives is that they are not expensive, and if not helpful are comparatively harmless.

FATTENING LAMBS.

1. In fattening winter lambs would you advise feeding grain from start to finish?

2. Ought they to have all the turnips they could eat?

3. Should they have out-door exercise?

Durham Co., Ont. B. C.

Ans.—1. Yes, starting with a light ration of oats and bran, and increasing the quantity after first month.

2. Yes, after the first month. Start with a light feeding and increase till they have all they will eat up clean.

3. They should have a good-sized yard to run in, and the door of their shed should be left open at all times except in stormy weather, and unless there is danger from dogs, in which case it is wise to shut them up nights.

POTATO DIGGERS?

I wish to inquire through the pages of your paper if any of your readers have had any experience with potato diggers, and what they think of them? I raise from ten to fifteen acres of potatoes every year, and have to pay from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day for a man to help dig, and then, of course, it takes some time to pick them up. I can hire any number of boys at from 25 cents to 50 cents per day to pick them up after they are dug. E. D. MAY.

Wis., U. S. A.

[Editorial Note.—Will some of our readers kindly give their experience with potato diggers.]

AN ALLEGED "SEPARATOR."

I enclose print of cream separator. Is it an improvement on the deep cans or not? **B. R. B.**

Albert Co., N.B.

Ans.—This is one of the so-called dilution or aquatic separators, in which water is mixed with the milk. They are more costly than the deep setting cans, and careful tests made show large losses of fat in the skim milk. We have often warned our readers against them, and do so again.

AN UNPAID LEGATEE.

A made a will, leaving his farm to B. A portion of the will reads as follows: "It is also my will that my son B shall pay to my son C the sum of \$1,000, when he arrives at age of 21 years, provided my brother D do not give or bequeath to C 50 acres, more or less, or its equivalent." D (while C was still a minor) did make a will bequeathing the fifty acres to C, but will not now say whether this will still exists or what his intentions toward C are. A died while C was a minor. He is now 29, and has repeatedly asked B for a settlement.

1. Can C collect the principal and interest on same since arriving at age of 21 years, and at what rate?

2. Can he collect only the principal now?

3. Or can he collect only the interest since arriving at age of 21 years, and at what rate?

4. B was a witness to his father's will. (a) Would that render it illegal as far as C is concerned? (b) Could it be legally proved and registered without C's consent?

5. Would the clause in A's will relating to disposal of D's property likely render it illegal, as far as C is concerned?

6. Was it necessary for C to ask B for a settlement before he could claim interest?

Evidently A had no expectation that D would live till C would be 21. Executors (who drew up the will) are still living. X. Y. Ontario.

Ans.—It is venturesome to attempt answers to these questions without reading the whole will, but going upon the statement before us alone, we answer as follows:

1. Yes, and at the legal rate of interest, which was 6 per cent. per annum prior to 7th July, 1900, and has been five per cent. per annum since that date. 2 and 3. He is entitled to collect principal and interest thereon, at the rates above mentioned, from the date of his attainment of 21 years of age. 4. (a) No. (b) Yes. 5. No. 6. We think that, strictly speaking, it was not.

PRACTICING AS A VETERINARY.

1. How far can a man that has no diploma legally go in practicing as a "Vet.?" Can he make calls and charge as a "Vet.?"

2. I remember reading a decision of a judge, about three years ago, and he claimed any man could make calls and charge as a "Vet." Perth Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Persons not holding diplomas are prohibited by law from appending to their names the term veterinary surgeon, or any abbreviation of such term. And any person who wilfully and falsely pretends to be, or who wilfully and falsely takes or uses any name, title, addition, abbreviation or description, implying or calculating to lead people to infer that he is, or is recognized by law as a veterinary surgeon, or that he possesses a diploma or proper certificate from some duly authorized college, within or without the Province of Ontario, is liable to a fine of from \$25 to \$100. 2. No.

DAMAGE FROM NEIGHBOR'S ANIMALS.

I have had a lot of trouble with my neighbor's cattle and horses doing damage to my crop, etc. My farm is 100 acres. My neighbor's farm comes next, with a road allowance between us, which has never been opened, and is rented from year to year by different ones from the council. There is no fence on either side of this road allowance. The said neighbor has it rented now.

1. Can he allow his stock to run over on to my place, doing damage to my crops?

2. Would it be lawful for me to impound such stock?

3. My field is seeded down, and by these cattle and horses running over it, while the land is soft, they have nearly spoiled the catch of seeds. Can I sue for damages? SUBSCRIBER. Ontario Co.

Ans.—1. Not legally, unless there is a by-law of your municipality expressly permitting such animals to run at large.

2. and 3. Yes—in the absence of such by-law.

A NON-RESIDENT SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Can a school trustee hold office, legally, who owns two farms in a block, who lives in number one section, and be a lawful trustee in number two section—the adjoining farm being in number two section, but he residing in number one? Huron Co., Ont. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No.

REGISTRATION STANDARD.

Will a calf sired by registered Durham bull and from a cow sired by a registered Durham bull be eligible for registration, or what is the standard required? W. H. M. Elgin Co., Ont.

Ans.—There is no provision for the registration of grades. The following is the standard of the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook: "No animal shall be admitted to registry except those whose pedigrees trace in all their crosses to imported cows, registered in the English Herdbook."

A CHEESE-FACTORY NOTE.

We have a cheese factory in this neighborhood, owned by a joint stock company. There was not enough stock sold to pay for the factory. The directors, as provided by law, borrowed the money to pay the balance. Now, if anything should happen that the factory was not worth the money, who would be responsible, or, in other words, would the party lending the money lose it, or could he make the shareholders make it good, their shares being paid up, or would the directors alone be liable, or would the president and secretary who signed the note on behalf of the company be liable?

P. S.—I expect the company is an ordinary joint stock company. J. F. Ontario.

Ans.—It is probable that the president, directors and secretary would be personally liable.

WHERE MILK IS SCARCE.

Will you kindly inform me what preparation you think it advisable to feed young calves owing to a scarcity of milk? J. L. Victoria Co., Ont.

Ans.—Experiments conducted at the Pennsylvania Station favor a mixture of meal, composed of thirty pounds of wheat flour, twenty-five pounds of coconut meal, twenty pounds of nutrium (a proprietary condiment), ten pounds of linseed meal, and two pounds of dried blood, as a substitute for milk. The calves should have the dam's milk. They are about a week old, then they may be fed twice per day on three pounds of whole milk and half pound of the meal mixed in three pounds of hot water, stirred and allowed to cool to 100° F. In from four to seven days the milk may be entirely substituted by one pound of meal in six of water.

To enrich skim milk, a half pint to a pint of the jelly of boiled flax seed may be added, or a mixture of equal parts of bran, linseed meal, and oatmeal, from half to one pound daily, according to age, may be given. In this latter case, it is best to let the calves eat the meal dry rather than in a mixture with milk, as it will then be better masticated and mixed with saliva. If fed mixed with the milk, the meal should be boiled and made into a porridge.

SPRING GRAIN ON SOD—MICA ROOFING.

1. Will barley give a satisfactory crop on clover sod which is fall-plowed? It is a crop which has never been much grown in this part, but seems to be coming more into favor.

2. Why does spring wheat not do well on sod land?

3. I would also like to hear from some one who has had any experience with mica roofing, or, in fact, with any sort of roofing material which has proved satisfactory, as shingles, except of an inferior quality, are not to be obtained? Renfrew Co., Ont. H. S. B.

Ans.—1. The fact that land has borne a crop of clover should not prevent it bearing a good crop of barley. Theoretically, barley or other cereals should follow clover, as clover is a storer or provider of the elements of plant food required by cereals. Other conditions, of course, must be suitable. A deep, mellow seed-bed and sufficient drainage should be provided. Frequently, when clover has made a rank growth, the soil is so richly supplied with nitrogen that too much straw is produced. Under ordinary conditions, however, barley should do well on clover sod.

2. We presume that our correspondent means sod of a few years' standing. In such cases it is difficult to work up a suitable seed-bed. Also timothy or June grass feed upon much the same elements of plant food as does wheat, and while the decaying sod provides other elements, still they are too late in being elaborated for the early growth of wheat. Spring wheat requires plenty of food early in the season, hence the necessity of preparing wheat land in the fall.

3. Will readers who have had experience with mica roofing please answer for the benefit of this enquirer and others.

OIL CAKE WANTED.

Would you be kind enough to give me the name of some wholesale dealer in oil cake. A number of my customers would like me to handle it. The "Farmer's Advocate" is all right. When customers are waiting, I always introduce them to the paper. W. H. ELVASS, Ontario Co., Ont.

Ans.—Address the Livingston Linseed Oil Company, Baden, Ont. mentioning this paper.

PONY OR DONKEY WANTED.

Can you give me a hint where I can purchase a family pony or donkey at a moderate figure? Northumberland Co., Ont. G. H.

Can any of our readers answer this enquiry?

LINE FENCING.

There was an old rail worm fence between my farm and my neighbor's. Been there about fifty years. A year ago my neighbor drew away his half, replacing it with a post and wire fence, taking all the old fence row. I objected, and made him, with a little trouble, move it back to the center of the old fence row. Now he forbids me connecting my fence to his at certain points. Can he prevent me from so connecting my fence? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Ans.—We think so. It does not appear to us that you are legally entitled to make such use of your neighbor's fence as is suggested.

BULL AT PASTURE.

Is a two-year-old bull allowed to run in a common fenced cow pasture? SUBSCRIBER. York Co., N.B.

Ans.—Yes, unless there be some local by-law or other legal regulation to the contrary. But it must be at the owner's risk. Generally speaking, a man is legally responsible for the trespasses of his cattle and other animals, and in the case in question, in the event of the bull breaking through or getting over the fence, and doing injury of any nature to a neighbor's property, it is probable that his owner would be held liable in damages for such injury.

MEDICAL FEES.

1. According to law, what fee can a physician charge for setting a broken leg (simple fracture)?

2. What fee can a physician charge in ordinary confinement cases? L. S. Norfolk, Ont.

Ans.—1. and 2. There is no legally fixed tariff for physicians' and surgeons' fees. But they can enforce payment of no more than what the court or a jury might consider reasonable, regard being had to all the circumstances of the case.

FARM GOSSIP.

Every reader is invited to write something for this department that other farmers ought to know. Do it while you think of it. Put it on a post card if you haven't time to put it in a letter.

American Leicester Breeders' Association Annual Meeting.

The stockholders of the American Leicester Breeders' Association met in Transit House, Chicago, Ill., December 4th. President A. W. Smith called the meeting to order, and explained that all the shares of the capital stock having been taken up by the members, it was necessary before any more new members could be received to increase the capital stock of said corporation. Therefore, to comply with the law, it was imperative that this meeting be called for some point in the State of Illinois, as it was organized under the laws of that State. It was, on motion of Wm. Whitelaw, seconded by J. W. Murphy, decided to increase the capital stock to \$2,500.00.

At the adjourned meeting of the above Association, held in the City Hall, Guelph, Ont., December 11th, 1902, President A. W. Smith in chair, the secretary-treasurer's report showed receipts \$1,066.15 and expenditures \$783.42, leaving a balance on hand of \$282.73.

Under "New Business" it was resolved to appropriate \$100.00 for special prizes for 1903, equal amounts to Chicago International, Toronto Industrial, Ontario Provincial, and Maritime Province shows; that the prizes at the Chicago International and Toronto Industrial should be for one ram, any age (not necessarily bred by exhibitor), two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs (to be bred and owned by exhibitor), and all to be recorded in and bear the ear-tags of this Association, and that the prizes for the Ontario Provincial and Maritime shows should be for three ewe lambs, to be bred and owned by exhibitor, and open only to those who have never won this Association's specials, divided into 1st, \$12.00; 2nd, \$8.00; 3rd, \$5.00.

The following officers were nominated and declared elected: President—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; Vice-President—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer—A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill. Directors—John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.; Wm. S. Dunnet, Clumbrassil, Ont.; J. W. Murphy, Cass City, Mich.; James Scott, Clinton, Ont.; Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont. Honorary Vice-Presidents—W. A. McCoy, Abner, Penn.; D. C. Graham, Cameron, Ill.; M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N. B.; A. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.; S. P. Goudex, Yarmouth, N. S.; A. D. Gamble, Braden, Manitoba; W. H. Martin, Warden, Quebec; P. B. Cameron, Caribou, Maine; John Marshall, Cass City, Mich.; Wm. Clark, North Wiltshire, P. E. I.; W. L. Scribner, Schenectady, N. Y.; Robert Taylor, Abhart, Neb.; J. W. McKinney, Salem, Oregon; D. D. Harrison, Saxtonville, Mass.

Notice to Subscribers.

We ask every subscriber to examine the date of the label on his paper, and if the date of same is not changed within two weeks from date of his remittance, to advise us at once, giving full particulars as to HOW and WHEN remittance was made. See that the label on your paper reads December 15, '03. We do not acknowledge remittances—simply change date of label on the paper.

P. E. Island.

In the new year we should aim to make as few failures as possible, and the best lessons we can get to help us to this end will be from our past failures, many of which we now look upon as having been easily preventable. Experience is a valuable, though costly, teacher, and in our youth we receive from it many convincing lessons, but as we advance in life, if we are going to succeed, we must outgrow the need of such an instructor to a great extent. For 1903 let us aim to put more thought into our work; let our efforts be directed by a higher intelligence, and our work more skillfully and thoroughly done. Many of us can now see in the past where we have "went it blind," or been careless about the smaller things in our business. It is these little things that tell against our success and keep down our ideals, which should always be high, whatever calling we engage in. Nineteen hundred and two in P. E. I. agriculture has been a prosperous year. Grass was not so good as the average, but this was about the only serious drawback. Cereal crops were up to an average, and so were roots and tubers. Our dairy output will not be so large as usual, but the high price for cheese and butter will help out. All stock raised on the farms have sold well during the year, while the price for horses and hogs has not been so good for many years. Our fruit crop was good, and though it does not yet cut a large figure in our exports, still it is fast growing and will in the near future be quite a money-maker. At present we are producing excellent apples for home use, and thus shutting out the miserable culls which were formerly foisted upon us from the other Provinces. A hopeful feeling prevades all branches of our agriculture. There are very few good farms in the market. Foreign capital is seeking investment here to handle and transport our meat products. We are, every year, doing a little better at overcoming our isolation in winter, and we now are able to reach outside markets with our farm products most of the winter. Our most pressing wants now are cold storage in our summer transportation and a much greater freight-carrying capacity on our winter steamers.

Wishing the "Farmer's Advocate," which is one of the great factors of successful agriculture in Canada, a bright and prosperous New Year. W. S.

Swine: Dressed Carcasses at the Winter Fair, Guelph.

Following are the awards in the dressed carcass competition at the late Winter Fair at Guelph: Pure-bred—1 and 3, J. E. Brethour, Burford; 2, C. Currie, Morriston. Grade or cross—1, Jas. Rettie, Norwich; 2, A. Elliott & Son, Galt; 3, T. A. McClure, Meadowvale. Three, any breed—1, J. E. Brethour, Burford. Four bacon hogs, pure-bred or cross—1, H. Deddles, Breslau; 2, R. T. Duck & Son, Port Credit.

Canadian Hereford Ass'n Annual Meeting.

The twelfth annual meeting of the above Society was held at Guelph, December 11th, 1902. Mr. W. H. Hunter in the chair. The secretary-treasurer's report showed a prosperous year, 403 pedigrees and 205 transfers having been recorded—quite 100 more than in the previous year. An increase of eleven members during the year was reported. The financial statement showed receipts of \$473 for registration fees and membership fees, with a balance on hand at last annual meeting of 607.47, making in all \$881.22, and expenditures of \$634.05, leaving a balance on hand of \$247.17.

The following resolutions were passed: "That the members of the Hereford Breeders' Association be made members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association on the same terms as last year." "That the members of the Hereford Breeders' Association are much pleased with the increase in their business, both as to members and registrations, and they hope that all members of the Association will help in the good cause of assisting with all their energy this valuable breed of cattle in opening up new markets."

The officers for 1903 are: President—W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Ont.; Vice-President—R. J. MacKie, Oshawa, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer and Editor—H. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Vice-Presidents for the Provinces—Northwest Territories, J. P. D. Van Veen, Assa.; Manitoba, J. E. Marples, Deleau, Quebec, H. D. Smith, Compton; Maritime Provinces, W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.; Ontario, J. A. McDermid, Stayner. Directors—John Wallace, Cartwright, Man.; W. Bennet, Chatham, Ont.; T. H. Reid, Holstein, Ont.; F. M. Copeland, Harriston, Ont.; H. Reid, Mimosa, Ont.; R. W. Stull, Forest, Ont.; A. H. O'Neill, Southgate, Ont.; Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont. Delegates: To the Industrial Exposition—W. H. Hunter and R. J. MacKie; Ottawa Exposition—Samuel Gambell; London—H. Wade and R. W. Stull; Winnipeg—J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1903—W. K. Gooding, Guelph, and W. H. Hunter.

Practical College Courses.

The Ontario Agricultural College has provided special short courses of lectures and practical demonstrations on some of the most important branches of agriculture. These courses are for the benefit of those who wish to acquire more information along particular lines of farming, but who have not the time to spend upon a full college course. Instruction is given to the different classes by the College professors and by experts engaged for this purpose from throughout Canada and the United States. We have no hesitation in recommending the different courses to those who are interested in the subjects taken up.

On June 3rd the Dairy School opens. This is for cheese and butter makers, and continues until March 26th. In connection with the Dairy School there is a course in farm dairying for men and women, which includes lectures and practical work in poultry-raising, and illustrated lectures for ladies in domestic science. This course also closes on March 26th.

For poultry fanciers, a course in poultry-raising begins on January 9th, and continues for four weeks.

The two weeks' course in stock and grain judging, the most popular of the short courses, begins on the 8th of January. This course was instituted particularly for farmers and farmers' sons. Though short, it is popular and useful. Information is given and questions answered with the utmost courtesy and consideration. Those who can avail themselves of this opportunity to secure useful information should make application at once to Dr. Mills, the President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. No entrance examination is required, and students are most cordially welcomed.

Oxford Down Record Association.

The annual meeting of the American Oxford Down Record Association was held in Live-stock Record Building, Chicago, December 2nd, 1902. The attendance was good. The treasurer's report showed the total expenditures for the past year to be \$2,213.45; total receipts, \$3,705.42; balance on hand, \$1,491.97.

Since the meeting of 1901, 3,123 pedigrees were registered, 27 new members admitted, \$864.25 paid in special prizes to Oxfords, and \$300.00 offered at the late International and \$50.00 at the late Ontario Provincial Winter Fair paid from this year's receipts; also, some State and Provincial fairs where prizes were offered have not been heard from.

The Association decided to offer \$60.00 in special prizes to Oxford Down sheep at each State and Provincial fair in the U. S. and Canada where the Oxford breed is allowed a separate class in 1903. Sheep and lambs to win this money must be bred and owned by exhibitor in State or Province where shown, must be registered in the A. O. D. Record, and must be good specimens of the breed. The Association will also offer \$250.00, to be divided between the International and the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Shows of 1903 in proportion to the amount offered to the Oxford breed by the respective managements.

President McKerrow declining to be a candidate for re-election, H. J. DeGarmo, Clyde, Mich., was elected President. R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill., was elected 1st Vice-President; W. A. Shafer, Hamilton, O., Secretary and Treasurer. Board of Directors: B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich.; Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.; Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.; and Jno. C. Williamson, Xenia, O.

Adjourned to meet at Chicago during the International Show, December, 1903.

South Perth, Ont.

The long, open fall enabled the farmers to catch up pretty well with the plowing. It was also a godsend for the fuel consumer. Many farms are denuded of wood, and their owners rely on coal. Those who spent long hours in the bush last winter are now reaping the reward of their labor. Dry wood is selling at \$6.50 per double cord, and not much going in at that. Old rail fences are said to be of more value than new furniture, going at 7c. per rail of eleven foot length. Why not exchange the unsightly old rails which occupy so much valuable land for wire. Old rails will probably never be so valuable again as a marketable product, and every month is deteriorating them in quality. There is likely to be a large quantity of wood cut this winter, and the wide-awake bushman who has wood to cut will not fail to take advantage of the high price now prevailing. It is improbable that we will ever again see fuel prices as high as at present. America has been taught a lesson. The people of the colder portion of the continent are up in arms, and the American Government will be forced to adopt measures to regulate the employment of wood, and thus prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe through which we are now passing. Moreover, our land is much too valuable to waste in standing timber. The timber crop is one which we indeed may plant, but only another generation can reap. Therefore, it is a matter of State control, and it will best solve the problem by utilizing the waste high land of the Province, of which we are proud to say there is practically none in the constituency of South Perth.

Our apples were very wastefully "cull'd" by the packers this year, as they claimed they were of rather inferior quality, and no doubt that was sufficient cause for the culling, as we notice that those left are not keeping very well. Our orchards, as managed at present, are not a paying crop. It is apparent

that we shall have to resort to thorough, systematic spraying or abandon fruit as a money crop, and cease planting young stock.

With many families, potatoes are getting very scarce. They are rotting faster than they grew, and unless dealers import there is likely to soon be a potato famine as complete as that of '48 in the land of potatoes—Ireland.

The use of hand separators is becoming quite common in this dairy section, though it is not sanctioned by the manager of the creamery. They say hand-separated cream will not produce butter as marketable within two cents per pound as that from milk handled under the company's care. Not that the small percentage admitted now is having any perceptible effect on the quality of the butter as a whole, but we must note that the worst of it is not admitted at the factory. On the other hand, patrons complain that the separated milk, as returned from the station, is not often fit to feed to calves, and that they can raise much better stock from hand-separated milk fed at the natural temperature. Perhaps the higher percentage of fat in the latter has something to do with its feeding value. J. H. B.

MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The cattle trade at the Western Yards has been fair, supplies good, prices steady, trading in all classes of stock active, best exporters reaching \$5.75. Prospects for the hog trade good at steady prices. Mr. A. H. Speers, of Sault Ste Marie, was on the market and purchased 50 live cattle, and contracted for a carload of dressed beef per week.

	Extreme comparative prices to-day, Dec., 1902.	Two weeks ago, Dec. 15.	Same date last year.
Export cattle	\$ 5 25	\$ 5 00	\$ 5 25
Butchers' cattle	4 50	4 55	5 00
Export bulls	4 50	4 50	4 40
Feeders	4 50	4 25	3 75
Stockers	3 25	3 25	3 25
Sheep (per cwt.)	3 25	3 00	3 25
Lambs (each)	4 25	4 15	3 60
Hogs	6 00	6 00	6 12 1/2
Milch cows	55 00	58 00	47 00

Potatoes.—There is almost a famine in choice potatoes. All offerings were quickly taken at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bag.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat.—Millers are offering 69c. for red wheat, 64c. for goose; for No. 1 hard Manitoba, 83c. per bushel, for grinding purposes. Fifteen hundred bushels of wheat sold on the St. Lawrence Market at 67c. to 70c. for white, 70c. for red, 64c. for goose.

Barley.—No. 3 extra sold at 45c. per bushel, North and West, and No. 3 at 42c. to 43c. Sixteen hundred bushels sold on this market at from 43c. to 48c.

Oats.—New oats are quoted at 30c. West, and 34c. Toronto

Hay from \$13.00 to \$15.00 per ton for timothy, and from \$6.00 to \$9.00 for clover.

Straw.—\$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.

Butter.—Prices firmer at the advance; for choice dairy, 20c. to 23c. per lb.

Eggs.—Scarce and wanted. Strictly new-laid, warranted, are worth from 35c. to 40c. per dozen.

Dressed Hogs.—Deliveries large, and all sold at unchanged prices, from \$7.50 to \$8.00 per cwt.

Dressed Beef.—Beef fore quarters, per cwt., \$6.00; hind quarters, \$8.00; mutton carcass, per lb., 6 1/2c.; veal carcass, per cwt., \$9.00; spring lamb, per lb., 8c.

Hides.—No. 1 steers, inspected, per lb., 9c.; No. 2 steers, inspected, 8c.; No. 1 steers, cured, 8 1/2c.; calf skins, selected, per lb., 10c.; sheep skins, each, 75c.; bear skins, each, \$5.00 to \$10.00; wool fleece, per lb., 15c.

Buffalo Markets.

Buffalo, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Veals steady; tops, \$8.75 to \$9.50; common to good, \$5.50 to \$8.50. Hogs—Heavy, \$6.60 to \$6.65; mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.60; Yorkers, \$6.45 to \$6.50; pigs, \$6.60 to \$6.75; roughs, \$5.75 to \$6; stags, \$4.75 to \$5.25. Sheep and lambs—Top lambs, \$5.90 to \$6; culls to good, \$3.75 to \$5.85; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.75; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, top mixed, \$3.65 to \$3.85; culls to good, \$1.75 to \$3.50.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$2.75 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.40; cows, \$1.25 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2 to \$5.50; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.40; bulls, \$2 to \$4.30; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.90; Texas-fed steers, \$3.60 to \$4.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$6.15 to \$6.45; good to choice heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.70; rough heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.50; light, \$5.90 to \$6.35; bulk of sales, \$6.30 to \$6.55. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4 to \$4.60; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$4; native lambs, \$4.10 to \$5.90.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Dec. 30.—Live cattle, steady at 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. per pound for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 10c. per pound.



"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

**'TwiXt a Christmas and New Year Over
Two Decades ago.**

As events crowd, and new faces appear upon the canvas, there are memories which are mere passing impressions, whilst others, with perhaps no very perceptible reason why, remain so indelibly printed upon the mind that they can be recalled at will, or even against the will, as if they were but the happenings of yesterday. As we get older we can all, more or less, realize this by personal experience. For the long, long past, our memory is clear enough, too clear sometimes, whilst the things and people of to-day just pass before our eyes with the vagueness and intangibility of a mere vision.

I am writing within sight and sound of the sea, the waves, or rather billows, of which beat upon the shore with the booming sound of a cannon and the white feathery foam of moving Niagaras. Except for the fact that the horizon facing my window is all sea (the big, broad ocean in its mood of fretful resentment against the rough wind, which will not let it be still), there seems no reason why my mind should persistently dwell upon occurrences of at least two and a half decades ago, one an occurrence at sea, it is true, but upon a ship, a sailing vessel, which lay with sails flapping idly upon a broad, pathless ocean of, apparently, clear deep blue glass, without a ripple, without a sound, except that of a passing sea-bird. No pictures could be more unlike than that upon which I look to-day with my bodily eyes and that upon which I can cast as clear a backward look as though it had happened but yesterday. Our vessel, the "Bonnie Bessie," carried only a very few passengers, and her tonnage was very small, as had to be the case with all such vessels as were allowed to cross the bar at the port of Durban, Natal, to load and unload the merchandise with which they were freighted. The "Bonnie Bessie" deserved her name, for from stem to stern she was as graceful a little craft as any sailor would care to see, and, in spite of what befell her at last, as seaworthy as if her tons were entered in four instead of in three figures only. And were not her sturdy little Welsh captain and his two Welsh mates proud of her, and were they ever tired of sounding her praises, of keeping her brasses polished, her ropes coiled, her decks scoured and everything ship-shape throughout that nearly four months' voyage? It was in October when at last the freight-hatches were battened down, and not one pound's weight more of goods could be taken therein. The few passengers in the steerage, who had longed to hear the cry, "All aboard!" heard it joyfully at last, and word was passed ashore that now the sick passenger, with his wife and attendants, might be received into such scant accommodation as could, by the courtesy of the captain and officers, be relinquished for their use in the little first cabin of the "Bonnie Bessie." As I looked over her side that moonlight night, watching the dusky faces of those who helped across the plank, the remonstrating but feeble footsteps of him who now was but a mere shadow of one who once had been a man of fine appearance and possessed of exceptional mental and physical vigor, my heart went out in sympathy to the tired, anxious wife whose weary task was only in part accomplished. That terrible journey of six weeks across the arid veldt of South Africa, had, by God's mercy, been lived through with no hand to protest her, to help her minister to the necessities of him who had been so sorely stricken both in mind and body, but the two faithful colored men who acted as driver and fore-looper on the small ox-wagon, which had been their home since they had crossed Transvaal, across the border, been to Durban, Natal. Later on, during the night, under the star-lit sky, that wondrously clear, serene, and calm under tropical conditions, fit for the eyes of that terrible "trek" was to be seen among my yellowing papers, which were placed in my hands with "fuller details" than my friend told me, than she had hitherto been able to send to her few remaining people at home. "All is well," she said, "I can tell them what is needed for them to know, but it may be wise, and in that case I leave them in your charge to use at your discretion. I would like them to know that I had done my best." And these papers I have still, for though the one was

mercifully taken, the other was left, after all, to tell her tragic little story to sympathizing ears, though I doubt if any of them to whom she told it could realize as I could, who knew somewhat of the roughnesses of South African travel, even under the easiest conditions, to what perils she had been exposed, or what a strain she had undergone. One delusion after another had seized that enfeebled mind, religious mania succeeding suicidal mania, and then the still more dangerous mania which more than once had well-nigh ended in a tragedy, a record of which might never have been found. "It is always those to whom they are most fondly attached who are in the greatest danger, and whose presence is ever an exciting cause, so," said the doctor on bidding farewell to the travellers, "be content to give henceforth a general oversight to our patient, but let him see you as little as possible." "It seems hard to have to sit with folded hands, my ministry over," said Mrs. R., "but I have confidence in Dollet and his wife, who were strongly recommended as having had some experience. It is a good thing for us that they happened to want to return to England just now, which made it practicable to obtain their assistance."

It was nearing the end of the year when the particular scene occurred which I can so vividly recall to-day. The "Bonnie Bessie" lay almost motionless. There was not the faintest ripple to break the steely blueness of the deep. It seemed as if it were almost possible to see down into the very bed of ocean, so clear was the water. The air, if air it could be called, was of a burning, sweltering heat. It made the feet smart, and melted the pitch between the planks which formed the deck.

To be becalmed in the tropics, with no break in the horizon, look which way you may, gives one a feeling of isolation from one's kind that no spot even in the most desolate corner of the earth can inspire, nor, I take it, can the sense of utter dependence upon the great Creator of the Universe ever come so "home" to His creatures as when there is only His firmament above and His waters beneath. Had we heard the voice saying "Come," I think the watchers would have felt no surprise. No such voice, to our ears, was audible, but it was heard and obeyed, for when the silence was such as could almost be heard, the man Dollet, going back to his Lancashire utterance, and without a thought of aught but sympathy, exclaimed, "He's gone, my lass, he's gone." And so he had, and a great peace, crowded with thanksgiving, reigned ever all.

Who of our readers has witnessed a funeral at sea? Perhaps to watch a dear one committed to the tempest-tossed waves of the broad Atlantic may cost a deeper pang than need be, but no such pang struck cold upon our hearts when the roughly-made coffin, doubly weighted in response to our earnest plea to have it so, slipped silently from the gangway of the "Bonnie Bessie" into the depths beneath, cleaving for itself a passage to its final resting place some fathoms below. There was not one of us who did not feel, though not all gave utterance to the thought, "Where could be found a God's acre more peaceful, more holy, than in the bosom of the ocean His hands had fashioned?" And this is the vision which comes and goes at will, clear as crystal, fresh as if it had occurred but lately; a vision of not un-mixed sadness, for truly, what had looked like death had been but an entry into life eternal.

H. A. B.

For Love's Sake.

Sometimes I am tempted to murmur,
That life is flitting away,
With only a round of trifles
Filling each busy day;
Dusting nooks and corners,
Making the house look fair,
And patiently taking on me
The burden of woman's care.

One day is just like another,
Sewing and piecing well,
Little jackets and trousers,
So neatly that none can tell
Where are the seams and joinings.
Ah! the sunny side of life!
Is kept out of sight by the man,
Or many a mother and wife!

And oft, when ready to murmur,
That life is flitting away,
With the soft-sung round of duties
Filling each busy day,
It comes to my spirit sweetly,
With the grace of a thought divine,
"You are living, striving for love's sake,
And the toiler should never repine."

You are steady on your little footsteps,
To the work that you do so well,
You are always true word to deed,
You are not a wordy, round-head talker,
You are not a wordy, round-head talker,
You are not a wordy, round-head talker,
And your heart is true and true,
That is laid at the Master's feet.

—Margaret F. Sawyer

In the Saddle: A Little of Its History.

Do you know what it means? Have you ever gathered the reins tightly in your hand, laid hold of the pommel, placed your left foot in the swinging stirrup, and leaped into that health-giving, nerve-bracing, spirit-igniting article of leather—the saddle? And then, as your steed prances off down the drive, chafing at the bit, going sideways in a rocking little canter, stretching out his nose with its quivering nostrils, and throwing back his head with a snort at the sound of the wind among the leaves or the sudden notes of a robin. As he carries you along thus, did you ever notice, as you unconsciously throw back your shoulders, how pure the air seems, how beautiful are the white cloudlets and the far-away purple hills, how intoxicating the whiffs from the clover field or the blossoming orchard, how great and grand a thing it is just to live—and be in the saddle? Do you know what it means? I do.

Or have you ever untied the old bay's halter, led him out of the stable, dragged him up to the fence, crawled on his bare back, slapped him on the shoulder with the rope, clicked at him, talked at him, finally making him accomplish a hobbling, jerking jog on his way "to brook?" And when he has had his fill of water and wants to turn towards the stables again, and you want him to turn in the opposite direction, and he objects, and goes up hill backwards till he bumps against the barbed-wire fence, then flings his head up and thunders off up the lane with a trio of young colts urging him on, and you clutch his mane and reach down and encircle his neck with your arms, or else slide off his back into the mud and sit there a while calling him pet names—do you know what that means? I do. And if you don't, then find out, for it's worth finding out, "onv wy ye like tae tak it."

I think that every farmer's daughter should know how to ride on horseback, and that every farmer should keep a riding-horse, or, at least, a horse that can be ridden, for his daughter's pleasure and benefit. It is splendid, invigorating exercise, and has a beneficial effect on both body and mind. It is the means of straightening up the shoulders, that are so apt to grow round in the processes of washing, ironing, baking, etc., of filling the lungs with exhilarating oxygen and sending the blood through the veins in purifying bounds, of training the eye and ear to appreciate the beauties of nature, and of brightening and strengthening the intellect.

The riding-saddle is of very ancient origin, and there are two distinct types—the Hungarian and Moorish. Of the former, the English saddle is the most highly developed in Europe, and the McClellan in the United States. The Moorish saddle, which is the most expensive made, started in Persia, and to this class belong the Mexican, Texas and California saddles. The large horn was originally in the shape of a box used to carry knives and other articles, and the horn in its present shape is a Mexican addition used to hold a lariat or lasso, and as a writing-desk. Another style of saddle is the Chilean "montura," which is like the original Moorish saddle, and there are the saddles used in camel-riding, and the elephant "howdah." Ladies' saddles started with the pillion, which was nothing but a well-stuffed cushion, with an iron back, to which the rider was fastened by a strap encircling the waist. Imagine our present-day athletic maidens being hampered in any such way! The pommel and cantle were added in England in early times, and the present type came into use about 1680, the leaping horn appearing about 1830. It is supposed that Anne of Bohemia introduced the saddle into England about 1380.

The saddle, like the spinning-wheel, was much more in favor with our grandmothers and great-grandmothers than with the present generation. In those early days, when even lumber-waggon were a luxury, the saddle was the chief means of locomotion, and most of our female ancestors were accomplished horsewomen. But with the advent of the "buggy" and the bicycle, the saddle has fallen into disuse to a great extent, except among some people of wealth and leisure.

It appears to be the exception, rather than the rule, for the farmer's daughter nowadays to ride on horseback, and this, I think, is a fact to be regretted. What are our out-of-door recreations, anyway? It may sound paradoxical, but it seems to me that it is the city girls who are the country girls in this respect. We don't play golf, few of us are accomplished tennis-players; we rarely, if ever, go on yachting parties, and as for walking, we have enough of that sort of thing around the house. No, but we go on milking excursions, and lawn-mowing picnics, and poultry feeding parties, and strawberry as well as various other berry-picking diversions. Sometimes we play an exciting (?) game of croquet on the lawn, and occasionally we hitch a ride on the grand old drive to town, but how many of us have the sense to get on the sleek, clean-lined horse, and draw on our gauntlets, spring into the saddle, and give for a wild canter over miles of country? I don't just try it, you who have never done so. You will want to try it again. You

will almost fancy you are in the chase with the hounds in full cry ahead, the thud of many hoofs in the rear, and the ringing echo of the hunting-horn vibrating through your ears, and those thrilling words,

"The hunt is up! The hunt is up!
Sing merrily ye, the hunt is up!"

No, I don't know what that means. I have never been in the chase, but if ever I am so fortunate as to have such an opportunity, you may depend upon it, I shall take advantage of it, if possible at all. "Ditto," you say? That's right.

CHRYSOLITE.

As to the crochet patterns offered to our readers in last issue, "Chrysolite" was very glad to send them to the many who wrote for them, but she takes this opportunity of explaining why some of the later applicants have not yet received them—the supply is quite exhausted.

Travelling Notes.

When "H. A. B." and I, "Mollie," (who, as fellow-scribblers in the Home Department of the "Farmer's Advocate," claim a sort of sisterly relationship towards one another) agreed to have a good time together in London, we had some idea of relating our experiences, of trying our hands at a mild form of collaboration, but "H. A. B." has already backed out of the compact, saying that she must tell of the conference at Edinburgh, with its frequent reference to Canada as a field for emigration. At the same time she leaves me a free hand to say what I like about her share in our experiences, and to call her by any name I may select, so I think it will simplify matters if I just allude to her as "Madam B." and I may as well confess at once that, after all, we had no very special experiences to relate. "Don't count upon me for adventures," she announced on the first outing we took together. "When I was younger I was inclined to court them, and enjoyed them, or otherwise, as they happened to turn out. Now I am for a quiet life, so Mollie, my dear, if I see an adventure coming your way, I shall turn up a side-street and leave you to enjoy the honor and glory of it alone." Getting Madam B. to ride on the top of an omnibus, instead of inside one, was a triumph of diplomacy. "I have no scruples," she had said, "on the score of propriety, for I see my betters climbing up and scrambling down at every corner; nor am I too fat—my worst enemy cannot call me that—so I have no fear of being wedged into any turn of that corkscrew of a stairway. The conductor at its foot is not likely to say to me as one once said to a hesitating young woman, whose modesty conflicted with her evident desire to go aloft, 'Climb up, Miss; don't mind me, legs ain't no treat to me'; but what I do dread is the certainty that if I do not topple over into the street, I shall certainly sit down upon the lap or treat upon the toes of some one already seated, before you can get me landed in safety. You know, Mollie, the conductor always cries out 'All right' when it is 'All wrong,' and at that word the driver whips up his horses and the very floor rolls from under you." I promised to hold her umbrella, carry her parcels, and otherwise lend her a hand, with the result that we both most thoroughly enjoyed our several sights of London as viewed from the top of an omnibus.

I have, from time to time, told our Home Magazine readers of the several processions which I have been privileged to witness, so I will not give, for it would certainly savor of repetition, any account of the Royal Progress which Madam B. and I witnessed together, from the windows of a shop in the Strand, on the 25th October. This particular procession was shorn of much of its dazzling effect owing to the covering up of the rich uniforms and glittering breastplates of the cavalry by the huge military cloaks which enveloped man and horse alike. The weather had turned out unexceptionally propitious, but too late for the order to wear them being countermanded. The papers, illustrated or otherwise, will already have carried descriptions to Canada.

A visit we both paid to the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond street, was especially interesting to us, remembering as we both did the success which crowned the efforts of the women of London to provide on a smaller scale, but almost as complete in its degree and compass, a similar haven for the suffering little ones of London the Less. The several wards were beautifully furnished; flowers, artistically grouped, and bright colors introduced wherever an excuse for them could be found in screen or draping, to relieve the white spotless tiled walls, which might otherwise have given a bare or cold appearance to the ward. Sweet-faced nurses flitted here and there, with a cheery word to the poor little mites, some of whom lay still and white upon their pillows. Others were playing happily with the toys spread out in gay array upon the little table, trimly placed across the cot, within easy reach of their hands. The children are so used to visitors that

they manifest neither fear nor shyness, returning smile for smile, if they do not happen to feel too woe-begone for the effect. Royal hands bring them flowers and toys and dainties, and royal lips say kind and consoling things to the tiny sufferers. Indeed, kindness and sympathy must be frequent ingredients, on allopathic and not on homeopathic principles, in the remedies daily administered to them. The hospital is supported by voluntary subscriptions, each benefactor being permitted privileges according to the amount of his gift. For instance: £1,000 endows a cot in perpetuity, and is therefore always at the disposal of the donor or his heirs; £300 endows a cot for the lifetime of the donor; £40 will support a cot for the year in which the subscription is paid, and privileges in lesser degree follow upon the receipt of lesser amounts.

The wards had different names, such as the Alice, Helena, Victoria, Louise, the Clarence and the Alexandra, and over the head of each small bed was a bright brass tablet, telling how it came to be there. Some of the names were historic, or identified with well-known favorites in the literary or artistic world. For example, there was "the Lerois Carroll Cot," of course in the Alice ward. The readers of the "Aunt Judy's Magazine" had no less than four cots, one for girls, one for boys, one in memory of the late Mrs. Gatty and her daughter, Mrs. Ewing, and the Aunt Judy's "St. Petersburg Cot." There was a "Mr. Punch Cot," from £1,000 raised in answer to a special appeal in Punch at a critical time in the history of the hospital. There was a cot in the Louise ward, also endowed in perpetuity by the "Ladies' Pictorial Children's Diamond Jubilee Guild," and, of course, a very

simple Mollie, of the "Advocate." Madam B. thinks I can do any one, or, indeed, all, of these things, but even the best friends differ sometimes.

Perhaps the pleasantest of the little episodes which occurred during our stay at 14 Upper Woburn Place (we would recommend it to Canadian wayfarers in London the Big) was the arrival at short intervals, as fellow guests, of no less than four other members of a family in such close relationship with the "Farmer's Advocate" that one might almost call them its "sisters and its cousins and its aunts"—and what a merry crowd we were, not the less so that two were a bridal couple at whose wedding, a few weeks before, some of us had been guests. It was in this good company that Madam B., departing for the coast of Devon, left for a little while longer. Your friend—

MOLLIE.

Table Dainties.

KISSES.—Sugar and the whites of eggs whipped together and baked in cake form are called kisses. When nuts or cocoanuts are added to the mixture they are called macaroons.

SNAPS are made by rubbing half a pound of butter into two pounds of flour. Then add half a pound of brown sugar, a level tablespoonful of ground ginger. Pour in, mixing all the while, one pint of New Orleans molasses. The dough must be moist, not wet. Take it out on the board, knead until it becomes elastic, roll very thin, cut with a small round cutter, and bake in a moderate oven until a light brown. The dough may be cut into small fancy shapes, in which form they please children very much.



"THE HUNTSMAN'S STORY."

large number were individual "In Memoriam" cots, about each of which a pathetic story could be told, if it were not too touchingly sacred to be recorded.

Neither Madam B. nor I had laid any definite plans either for business or pleasure, but each had a daily programme too long for each day to see accomplished. Once we had a pleasant interview in the office of a leading London newspaper, the editorial chair being filled—and well filled too, as the receipts of the paper would show—by a clever lady journalist, who, on receiving our introductions, gave us a kindly welcome and as many minutes as she could reasonably spare. We intend to send her some specimens of our own "Farmer's Advocate," feeling sure that even we cannot fail to rise fifty per cent. in her estimation when she sees how good an exponent of the unbounded resources of Canada is the paper with which we were proud to say we could claim some connection, on its "spindle side."

If a more intimate personal association with my fellow "raconteur," Madam B., has its delights, and, indeed, I am most willing to admit that it has, and, perhaps, its humorous side too, yet it is not without its dangers and difficulties, for she, being a born worker, naturally expects everyone else to get into harness and work too. Thus, incidentally and primarily, by her introduction, through ramifications, difficult to explain in a few lines only, I found myself invited to take part in a sale of work for the diocese of New Westminster, to a Girls' Friendly Conversation, and to read the "M.S.S." and otherwise give the benefit of my experience in the Northwest Province of Canada to a Ltd., too well known in the literary world to need any assistance from

LADY FINGERS are either baked in lady-finger cake-pans or formed with an ordinary pastry tube and baked. A plain sponge cake batter is used for lady fingers.

MINCEMEAT FOR A SMALL FAMILY.—Left-over pieces of meat from either roast or steak may be used for mincemeat. For two pies take one cupful of finely chopped, cold, cooked meat. Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of chopped suet, half a cupful of raisins, half a cupful of currants, two tart apples chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a saltspoonful of cloves, the grated rind and juice of one lemon, and half a pint of boiled cider.

FILLING CAKES WITH CREAM.—Cake should be filled with whipped cream at the very last moment or the cream will soften the cake and make it soggy.

HICKORY-NUT CAKE. Beat half a cupful of butter to a cream; add a cupful and a half of powdered sugar; beat until light. Measure two-thirds of a cupful of water; add one teaspoonful of baking powder to two cupfuls of flour, and sift. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth. Add the water and flour alternately; beat until smooth. Then add one-half the whites; fold in carefully and add one cupful of chopped hickory-nut kernels; then add the remainder of the whites. Bake in a round, deep cake-pan or Turk's-head, in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. Ice with soft icing and decorate with halves of hickory nuts.

"I have seen you. Why do you not get up and leave that piece of meat?"

"Lump! I didn't get my word machine. I asked for something to eat."

THE QUIET HOUR.

Sow in Hope.

"Sow with a generous hand, pause not for toil or pain;
Weary not through the heat of summer, weary not
through the cold spring rain,
But wait till the autumn comes for the sheaves of
golden grain."

God has given a New Year into our hands, as a field to be sown with good seed; and if "he that ploweth should plow in hope," much more should the seed be sown in hope, for "the Lord shall give that which is good, and our land shall yield her increase." The seed we sow is only, as the Apostle says, "bare grain," small and apparently lifeless. Our part in helping it to grow is so small, and we might well be hopeless if we did not know that God would give the increase. But, knowing that "God giveth it a body, as it hath pleased Him," we have every reason to hope for a bountiful return if we follow the wise advice: "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

"Sow, and look onward, upward, where the starry light appears,
Where, in spite of the coward's doubting, or your own heart's trembling fears,
You shall reap in joy the harvest you have sown to-day in tears."

When ten women started the order of "The King's Daughters" in New York, they never expected 150,000 members to join within five years. The founder of the "Christian Endeavor" Society never dreamed that in three or four years its membership would reach 6,000. They sowed in hope, and God gave the increase. Sometimes the harvest springs up quickly, but often one sows and another reaps. More than a hundred years ago, in a little Alsatian village, a poor orphan child was taken into the pastor's home. This village was so obscure that the people living there never handled any money, and had no dealings with the world outside. No one thought of growing vegetables, and there was great astonishment in the place when the pastor started a potato field. He and his good wife sowed seed also in another field, even in the heart of the little orphan—Louise Scheppler—and what a harvest has grown from that seed. She became a noble woman, with a passion for helpfulness, taking care of her master's children when their mother died, and becoming his right hand in everything. In order to encourage agriculture, she suggested that each year prizes should be given for the finest vegetables grown by the villagers. This plan was carried out, and the idea has spread and developed into countless fairs and international exhibitions. She also started the first public nursery, taking care of children of the poor, so that their mothers might be free to go out to work. An empty cottage was furnished with cots, toys and pictures. The children were taught to sing with gestures, and in summer learned gardening. The idea travelled to England, then back again to France, and is now established in innumerable towns and villages in Europe and America. In fact, this poor peasant woman started the first kindergarten and the first agricultural fair, though she little dreamed of the far-reaching nature of her work. Much less did the mistress, who taught and trained her, and then died before the harvest was in sight, know that the seed she was patiently and hopefully sowing would bring forth fruit a thousandfold.

"Then sow, for the hours are fleeting, and the seed must fall to-day,
And care not what hands shall reap it, or if you shall have passed away
Before the waving corn-fields shall gladden the sunny day."

Christ has declared that whosoever makes one of His little ones stumble or offend, it were better for him "that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea." If the Good Shepherd cares so much for the lambs of His flock, surely He will bless those who lead them nearer to Him and teach them to love Him. Have we not every reason to sow in hope? The seed sown in a child's heart may be helpful in bringing him to God. Years afterwards he may turn many from darkness to light, and the seed he sows may go on increasing and spreading indefinitely. The reproductive power lying hidden in a tiny seed is marvellous. Even if it only increases tenfold, in six years a million seeds may spring from one, and the increase does not stop there. If this is true in the natural world, who can tell the infinite results which may spring from seeds of spiritual truth, sown carefully and watered with prayer.

"You can never tell when you do an act
Just what the result may be;
But with every deed you are sowing a seed,
Though its harvest you may not see;
Each kindly act is an acorn dropped
In God's productive soil;
Though you may not know, yet the tree shall grow
And shelter the brows that toil.
You can never tell what your thoughts will do
In bringing you hate or love;
For thoughts are things, and their airy wings
Are swifter than carrier dove;
They follow the law of the universe—
Each thing must create its kind;
And they speed o'er the track to bring you back
Whatever went out of your mind."

HOPE.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Going Shares.

I think Prince is taking rather more than his rightful share, don't you? but Dorothy doesn't seem to object. They are evidently very good friends, and "there is nothing lost that a friend gets." Perhaps the bright-faced little girl has already found out that "scanty fare for one will often make a royal feast for two." Possibly you don't believe that, and it certainly does sound rather surprising. I read a story about that once. Would you like to hear it?

Many years ago a weak, sickly boy was singing those words over and over again, as he sat under an archway mending an old cane-seated chair. Some one had lent him a hymn book, and he had copied out the verses beginning—



GOING SHARES.

"Is thy cruse of comfort failing? Go share it with another,
And through all the years of famine, 'twill suffice thee and thy brother."

"Eh! but that can't be. That must be nonsense, you know," he said aloud, but the old chair gave him no answer, and there was no one else to hear.

No one had ever told him about the poor widow who had only a handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a cruse, and yet was generous enough to share her small supply of food with a hungry stranger. She was rewarded by finding that through years of famine the meal barrel was never quite empty, and there was always a little oil in the cruse. But Alfred had never heard of her, and he found it quite hard enough to make a living for himself. "Going shares, indeed!" he grumbled, "what have I got to go shares with? I don't see how a meal that is hardly enough for one, can possibly make a 'royal feast' for two." But he went on singing the hymn, and presently a jolly, sunburnt country boy came along and stopped to listen—

"Love divine will fill thy storehouse, or thy handful still renew,
Scanty fare for one will often make a royal feast for two.
Is thy burden hard and heavy? Do thy steps drag wearily?
Help to bear thy brother's burden, God will bear both it and thee."

"How nice and fine things sound sometimes," said the new-comer. "If only one could believe them!"

Soon the chair-mender finished his work and prepared to shoulder the two mended chairs, but his new comrade was too quick for him. "Let me carry them for you," he said eagerly.

"Why, you look dog-tired already."
"Yes," said Sam, "I am a goodish bit tired, I've been on the tramp more than a week, but carrying those chairs for you won't hurt me, I guess. You don't look over strong."

They walked on together, and Sam forgot that he was tired in the pleasure of helping another. They took the chairs where they belonged and got another to mend. It was rather heavy and Sam insisted on carrying it too. When the lads reached the room where Alfred lived, and for which he found it hard to pay the rent, Sam was invited to stay all night. He was glad to accept the invitation, for he had left home to look for work, and his money was all gone.

Alfred brought out some bread and shared it with Sam, then he suddenly burst out laughing. "I believe the hymn was right after all," he said. "Why, I never enjoyed dry bread so much before. I feel quite rich because I can give you a meal and half a bed. It seems to be true after all, that what is hardly enough for one makes a royal feast for two."

"Right you are!" exclaimed Sam, "and that bit about the burden is true too. I was almost too tired to drag one foot after the other till I picked up those chairs to carry for you. I believe the best way to cure tiredness is to pick up some other fellow's burden and help him along."

Later on, as the two boys crept together under the thin, ragged quilt, they agreed that "going shares" in a bed was a first-rate idea.

Of course, if you decide to copy these boys in "going shares," you must not do it selfishly, thinking only of what you can gain by the partnership. That was what the Can was planning when it offered to give a lodging to the Lobster. Pretending to be kind and obliging, it was really only thinking of getting a profitable tenant. Did you ever hear the story?

"I am looking for a lodging,"
Said the Lobster with a sigh;
"But I can't find one to suit me,
So unfortunate am I."
"Yet the rocks are built, I fancy,
On a very holey plan.
You should seek a cosy crevice,"
Said the Can.

"There are doubtless holes in plenty,"
Said the Lobster, looking sad;
"But they all have seaweed carpets,
And my rheumatism's bad."
"Now I understand your worry:
When to grumble you began,
I'd not grasped the situation,"
Said the Can.

"Yes, I won't put up with seaweed!"
Said the Lobster, in a pet.
"Which is why, in getting settled,
I have not succeeded yet."
"Hem! If you would take the trouble
My interior to scan,
I might possibly contain you,"
Said the Can.

"You accommodate me nicely,"
Said the Lobster, getting in.
"For security and comfort
Give me solid walls of tin."
"I will close my lid upon you,
Lest the draughts your forehead fan,
And we'll hasten to the grocer,"
Said the Can.

Your letter was very interesting, Hilda, and I hope to find room for it in our Corner before long.
COUSIN DOROTHY

Toy-Land.

And how do you get to Toy-land?
To all little people the joy-land?
Just follow your nose
And go on tiptoes,
It's only a minute to Toy-land.

And ho! but it's gay in Toy-land,
This bright, merry girl-and-boy-land,
And woolly dogs bite
That never will bite
You'll meet on the highways in Toy-land.

Society's fine in Toy-land,
The dollies all think it a joy-land,
And folks in the ark
Stay out after dark,
And tin soldiers regulate Toy-land.

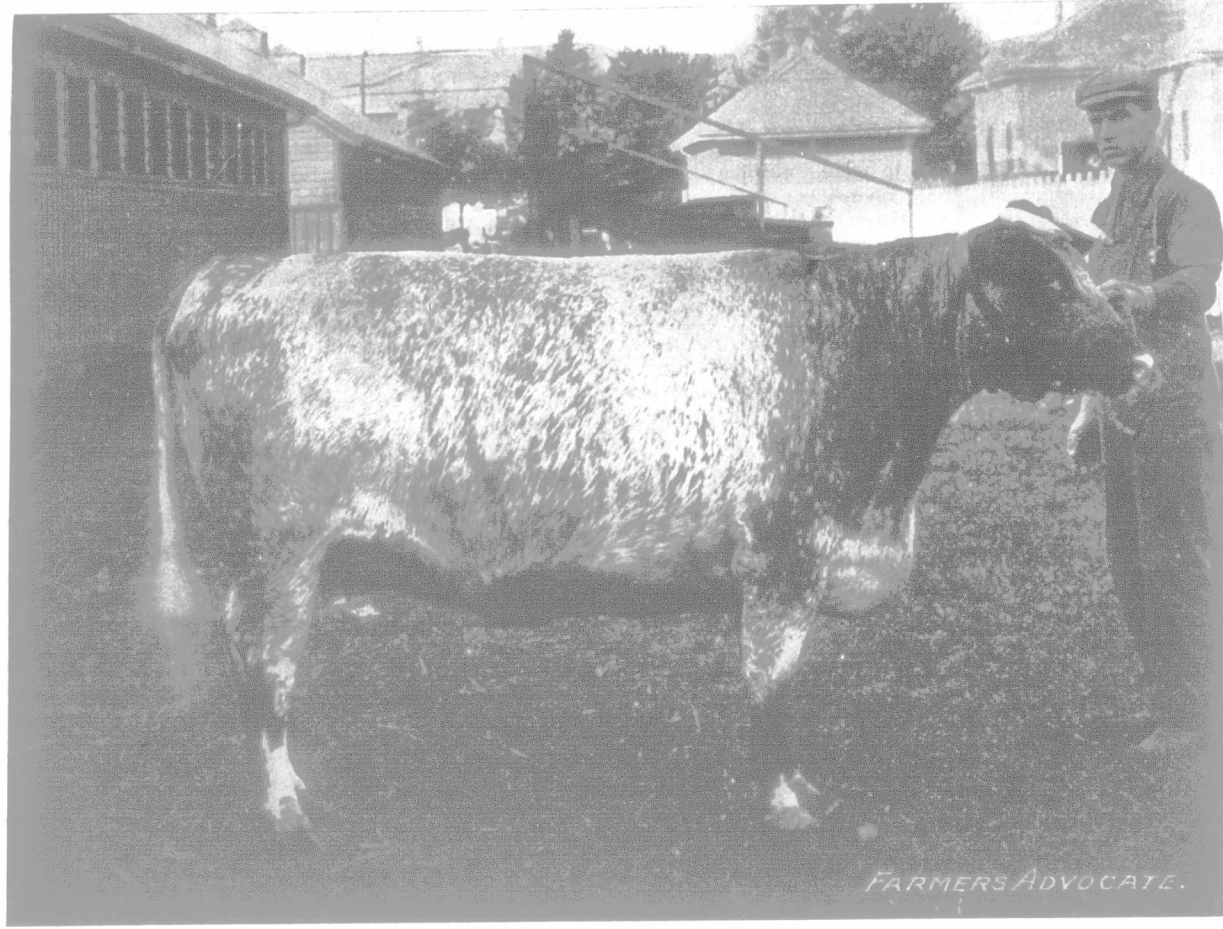
There's fun all the year in Toy-land,
To sorrow 'twas always a coy-land;
And steamers are run,
And steam cars for fun,
They're wound up with keys down in Toy-land.

Bold jumping-jacks thrive in Toy-land,
Fine castles adorn this joy-land,
And bright are the dresses
And sunny the beams,
That gladden the faces in Toy-land.

How long do you live in Toy-land?
This bright, merry girl-and-boy-land?
A few days, at best,
We stay as a guest,
Then good-bye, forever, to Toy-land!

Edmund Field.

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GOSSIP.

GROWING.—The International Stock Food Company, of Minneapolis, report their business for 1902 far in excess of 1901, so much so that their office staff of typewriters has been increased from 38 to 46.

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., announce in their advertisement of imported Clydesdales and Hackneys that their fourth consignment for this season is now on the ocean per SS. Parthenia, from Glasgow, and will be on sale at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on and after Jan. 8th, 1903. The quick sale they have made of their former importations is pretty good evidence that they are bringing out the kind of horses that is wanted. Size with quality, and small profits and quick returns, being their motto, accounts for the brisk business they are doing. This, together with the prize-winning record of horses they have imported at Canadian Horse Show and the Toronto Industrial in the last two or three years, proves that they bring the best quality of horses. Parties looking for first class Clydesdales or Hackneys should see this new importation or write for particulars concerning them.

One of the best appointed stock farms in the Province of Ontario is Carriek Mills Stock Farm, which lies about five miles west of Stouffville Station on the G. T. R., and is the property of Bruce Bros., Gormley, P. O., Ont., breeders of up-to-date Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. In the commodious stables we were shown some really nice types of modern Shorthorns, a square, straight lined, beefy lot, all in prime condition, a few of which we will enumerate: Lady Lygon, Vol. 18, sired by Atha Duke 31030, dam Atha Daisy 42462, by Mongolia Duke 13416. She belongs to the Sime family. Verna, Vol. 17, by Bold Boy 35375, dam Miss Watt 16694, by Duke of Albany 2nd 8799, tracing to Nonpareil. Gay Stamp, Vol. 15, by Bright Stamp 23436, dam Gay Lass 30161, by Gay Boy 1779, belongs to the Wallflower family. Atha, Vol. 17, by Pickering Duke 23216, dam Kate of Atha 37440, by Content 14068, belongs to the Rose family. Pride of Claremont, Vol. 17, by Claremont Lad 29712, dam Sossie Lass 34892, by Colonel of Farnote 8797, also traces to Nonpareil. There are a number of younger animals, including several heifers of various ages that are really superior individuals. Also a few young bulls, some of which are sired by King Sovereign, rare good youngsters. A portion of the herd is for sale at living prices. The sires and dams are descended from the best of both sires and dam being imported from the best of Mansell strain, and they, together with the other, are in grand condition, and are a short legged, heavy-boned lot, graded with a perfect example any of which is for sale.

DISPERSION SALE!

ALEX. LOVE, Eagle, Ont., will sell by public auction on **JANUARY 22nd, 1903,**

his entire herd of

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

—38 HEAD.

Catalogues now ready.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE.

Having sold my farm, I will sell by auction, at my farm, two miles west of Cannington, G. T. R. (Midland Division), 58 miles north-east of Toronto, on

JANUARY 14th, 1903,

My entire herd of 20 head of

REGISTERED SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Headed by the choicely bred 2-year-old bull, Sittyton Hero 11th = 40530. Females of the Miss Ramsden, Miss Sime and other favorite families. Also will be sold a matched team of 4-year-old Clydesdale mares, winners of 3 first prizes; the first class heavy draft stallion, John Anderson 2nd; a Thoroughbred mare in foal, and the working horses of the farm; also a few Berkshire sows in pig. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Catalogues will be mailed on application.

GEO. JACKSON,
Port Perry, Auctioneer.ADAM DAWSON,
Cannington, Ont.

Mr. Geo. A. Fawcett, one of the most successful Maritime Province Shorthorn breeders, has just shipped a carload of young stock to his home in Upper Sackville, N. B., from the city of Guelph, Ont., his son, C. Fred Fawcett, who is now attending the Guelph Agricultural College, having charge of the shipment. Among Mr. Fawcett's purchases are: Pound Hill Queen, Vol. XIX, purchased from Alexander Burns, Rockwood, sired by Aberdeen Stamford, dam Deane's Heiness Star, by George Bruce, first at Toronto as a two-year-old. The Queen has been bred to Mr. Burns' imported bull, Lord Kitchener, Vol. XVIII, bred by S. Campbell, Kinaird, Aberdeenshire. Captain Blainey, a handsome and well-grown yearling bull, was bought from Wm. Argo, Eden Mills; also Lord Blainey, dam Jessie Dickens, by Charles Dickens, g. d. by Prince of the North (imp.). Eva, a roan heifer, 18 months old, bred by and bought from

Archie Robertson, Eden Mills, sired by Gungyle, dam Beauty. Eva is bred to Scotsman, now owned by the Ontario Agricultural College. This bull is fit for any show ring, but as yet has not been shown. He was purchased from Mr. T. Russel, Exeter, Ont. Daisy, a well-developed heifer calf, bred by and bought from Archie Robertson, Eden Mills, was got by the General, dam Daisy. The Earl 44269, a yearling bull of splendid quality and bone, was also bred by and bought from Archie Robertson. The breeding of this calf is about the same as that of the above heifer. Rose of Eden, a splendid type of Shorthorn heifer, got by imp. Prime Minister (bred by Wm. Purdie, Scotland), dam Rose of Everhill, by Bridegroom 22694, was bred by Wm. Argo, of Eden Mills. Ida 34246, by Governor, dam by Rajah (imp.) 9321, has a heifer calf at foot by Vanguard 35139, winner of 1st prize in London this year as a 2-year-old, and placed 7th at the Chicago Inter-

rational, and whose dam is a full sister to Valiant, sweepstake bull at Toronto last year. Ida is again bred to Village Captain, of the favorite Cruickshank Village Blossom family that has produced so many good ones, including the champions, Young Abbotsburn and Abbotsford. Mr. Fawcett also purchased a Yorkshire sow from the Ontario Agricultural College, bred to the first prize boar at Toronto this year.

DAWSON'S DISPERSION SALE.

Attention of the readers of the "Advocate" is again directed to the sale advertisement of Mr. Adam Dawson, of Cannington, Ont., in which he offers by public auction, on Jan. 14th, the following pure-bred animals:—Of Shorthorns there are 19 head, comprising the stock bull and three young bulls, the balance females from 6 mos. up. Of the favorite Miss Ramsden family, one of the best Cruickshank tribes, there are several, including a couple of extra good yearling heifers. The foundation cow of this family is Queen of York 4th, Vol. 17, by Prince Bismarck 20174, dam Queen of York 13552, by Prince 3666. Of the Lavinia family there are also several, and some good ones among them, represented by Beauty, Vol. 19, by Canada 19536, dam Miss Topsy 2nd 22932, by imp. Vice President. The Scotch Sime family by the cow Kitty Snell 2nd 21815, by Crimson Aberdeen 6730, dam by imp. Baron Aberdeen. This family traces to Sybel imp. 514, Princess Blackwells by the cow Princess Blackwell 4th, Vol. 16, by Heir of Scotland 2nd 25794, tracing to Red Rose (imp.) 454. The young animals in the herd are sired by Premier Earl 4th 29658, by Village Boy 10th 21631, dam Miss Earl, Vol. 16, by Premier Earl 3rd 14623. The present stock bull is Sittyton Hero 4th, by Sittyton Hero 13th 32306, dam Rosemond 5th 36522, by Village Boy 9th 20106. A mistake was made in numbering this bull. He should be Sittyton Hero 14th, instead of the 4th, and is so numbered in the American Herdbook. He is a very even, thick animal, and his stock are the right type. As will be seen by the above, this herd is made up of Scotch and Scotch-topped animals, the latter being very heavy milkers, and among them are a number of very thick, even-quality animals. In boxes there is a pair of registered Clydesdale mares, extra good ones: Bonnie Bess 3256, by Erskine's Pride (imp.); the other Florida Queen 3012, by Sir Erskine (imp.). There is also one Standard-bred mare, bred by Col. Stoker, of Paris, Ky., and sold to Joseph Shultz, of Detroit, for \$1,600, now a foal to Minnie Chimes.

GOSSIP.

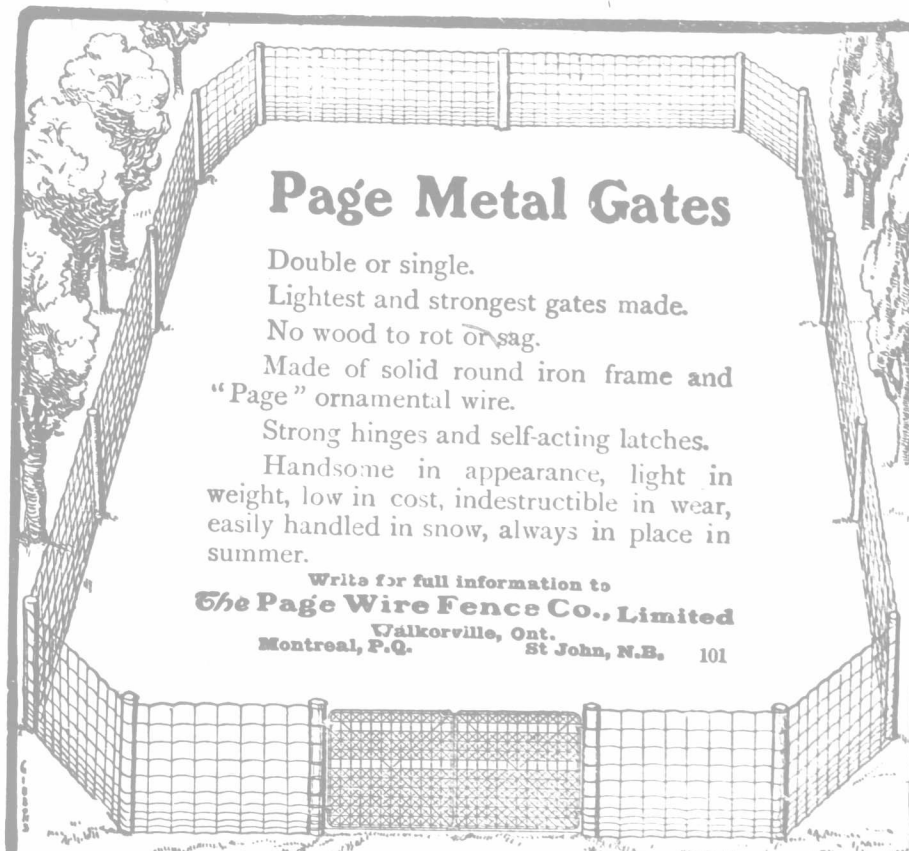
SPECIMEN NUMBERS OF THE HAMILTON SHORTHORN SALE.

That the joint sale of selected Shorthorns from a dozen good herds, as more fully announced in the advertisement in this issue, to take place in the new sale amphitheatre at the Stock Yards at Hamilton, Ontario, on January 28th, will comprise the best all-round offering of imported and home-bred cattle, individually as well as in breeding, ever presented at a public sale in Canada is assured, by the testimony of competent judges who have seen most of the animals, and by the pedigrees presented in the catalogue proof sheets before us.

As stated in the announcement, live stock is the corner-stone of successful agriculture, and good cattle never were so badly required in our country as at the present time. New country in our own Dominion is opening up which must be supplied, and new markets abroad are also opening, while transportation facilities are steadily improving, and will continue to improve, and farmers who take advantage of the opportunity to improve their stock will reap a sure reward. A cordial invitation is extended by Mr. W. D. Flatt, the enterprising manager of this sale, who has evidenced a genuine and unselfish interest in the dissemination of good stock, to send for the catalogue and to attend the sale in order to see and examine the offerings.

A few really good young bulls of excellent breeding are included, as well as a grand selection of females, nearly one-half of which are imported animals. And first on the list is Senator Drummond's excellent red 2-year-old bull Huntlywood, a scion of the Sittyton Broadhooks tribe, sired by Primate of Dalmeny, bred by Lord Rosebery, a son of the Duthie-bred Scottish Sailor, and a grandson of Heir of Englishman. He is a bull of great substance, with good quality, straight and smooth in his make-up. Mr. H. J. Davis follows with three imported females, one of which, the roan 2-year-old Beauty 15th, bred by Lord Rosebery, was got by Minotaur of Dalmeny, a richly-bred Kinellar Mina bull, and is of the excellent Mysie family. The other two are Scottish Primrose, a red 3-year-old, and her red yearling daughter, both bred by Cran, of Keith, and of the Duke of Richmond's famous Flirt family, the mother sired by Abbotsford 2nd, bred by Duthie, and the daughter by Baden Powell, son of a Sittyton Butterfly bull and of a Kinellar Mina dam. Blue Bell, a richly-bred roan 2-year-old, or the Uppermill Beauty tribe, as bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, and Rosedale, a red 4-year-old Kinellar Rosebud, from the herd of Mr. Geo. Amos, follow, and then comes Mr. Rankin's contribution, consisting of the imported red 3-year-old bull Gladiator, of Mr. Bruce's Fanny tribe, and sired by the Duthie-bred Pride of Fashion, of the Aass Ramsden tribe, a champion show bull in Scotland. The red 6-year-old imported cow Gladys, and Gracie, a red 3-year-old, of the always reliable Syme stock, from Redkirk, Scotland, complete this contingent.

Mr. Cochrane's contribution from the Hillhurst herd comprises two bulls and six yearling heifers, five of which have been bred to the imported red Mysie bull Lord Mountstephen, bought at the Collynie (1901) sale by Mr. W. Johnston for service at Hillhurst, Scottish Beau, the "first of the Silver Plates" on this side of the water, just three years old, is offered for the simple reason that four stock bulls are not required in the herd. Being out of the dam of Good Morning, sold at auction for \$1,800, and by the sire of the grand sweepstakes female, Village Belle 2nd, at the recent Chicago International, his breeding cannot be excelled, and his first two calves (not his best), which are included in the sale, will show what may be expected of him as a sire. He has pushed Joy of Morning hard in the show ring, and as a getter bids fair to equal him. His evenness of flesh from head to tail and fullness of crops and chine are remarkable, as well as his depth of rib and underline. Strathallan Hillhurst, a rich roan son of Scottish Beau, is a thick, stocky yearling, of decidedly masculine character, and is from a deep milking heifer of the well-known Strathallan family. Sweet Alice, a light roan daughter of Scottish Beau, from imp. Fanny Lady, who was sweepstakes at Ottawa in 1900, is a credit to her parentage, and should grow into a show cow. She is said to be much like the great Princess Alice when a



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Double or single.
Lightest and strongest gates made.
No wood to rot or sag.
Made of solid round iron frame and "Page" ornamental wire.
Strong hinges and self-acting latches.
Handsome in appearance, light in weight, low in cost, indestructible in wear, easily handled in snow, always in place in summer.

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The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited
Walkerville, Ont. St. John, N.B. 101
Montreal, P.Q.



Wire Fence Gates.

We now have a branch factory in operation at Winnipeg, and are prepared to take care of all orders promptly.

FROST FENCE

ANNOUNCEMENT

Agents. Good, reliable, energetic men wanted. Good territory to allot. Exclusive sale given to the right parties. A good thing.

Write for catalogue and terms.

The MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN. ONT. WELLAND, ONT.

heifer. Imp. Doris 3rd, a solid red, of the true Scotch type, low down, blocky and deep-ribbed, was imported as a calf from Mr. Jas. Morrison, Phingash, Aberdeenshire, and should breed something good to the lengthy Lord Mountstephen. Cecilia Lullhurst, an all-red daughter of Joy of Morning, is rapidly shaping into a big, massive cow, with a fore end which indicates a great constitution. Her dam is by that successful sire, Morning's Pride, and comes from the well-known herd at Cromley Bank, where Royal Star, the most noted sire in Great Britain, was bred. Rosemary of Hillhurst, another red heifer, is by Scottish Hero (son of Scottish Archer), and is built on the blocky Scotch pattern seen in so many of this favorite and prolific family. The remaining two heifers are of Scotch-topped English breeding. Hillhurst Bridesmaid 2nd, a daughter of Joy of Morning, is a very sweet roan, with wide-spread ribs and much style, descended from the West Dereham Abbey Strawberry Duchess family. Welcome Hillhurst 2nd is a big, lengthy, rich roan, by Scottish Hero, descended from the Aylesby Waterloo tribe, and combines the English length and scale with north country flesh.

Capt. Robson contributes Topsman's Champion, a red 2-year-old son of the Champion Topsman, his dam sired by Earl of Moray, who sired the champion Norminee, and his grandam by Lord Lovell, by Barmpton Hero.

Mr. W. D. Robertson contributes Nonpareil Officer, a red yearling, of the favorite Cruickshank Nonpareil Sort, by British Officer, of the Kinellar Jilt tribe, closely related to the great show bull Justice, first and junior champion at the Chicago International in 1901, and is full brother to the heifer Nonpareil of Lakeview 3rd, also bred by Mr. Robertson, and sold at the Hamilton sale in August last for \$900.

Mr. R. T. McNichol sends Lord Banff's Conqueror, a red 10-months son of the champion Lord Banff, who

sold for \$5,100 at one of Mr. Flatt's sales, and on his dam's side of the good old Beauty family, deservedly prized for deep milking and good feeding qualities.

Mr. Hudson Usher contributes five head, the oldest of which is the red four-year-old, Lady Beatrice, a big, robust, resourceful cow, thick and even-fleshed, combining great substance with a deal of quality. The roan Judith Moore, with her first calf (a heifer, by imp. Derby) at foot, is a sweet, attractive heifer, square and blocky, a good handler, and, like all of her family, gives promise of making a grand milker. Lady Glamour, a rich red, of compact form, on short legs, and showing much style and sweetness of head and neck, with well-sprung and deep ribs, has also at foot her first calf, a beautiful heifer, got by Lord Montalis, a grand young bull now in the show herd of Darling Bros., Ohio. Lord Montalis was got by Collynie Archer (imp.), the noted stock bull in the herd of Hon. John Dryden. These young cows present a double opportunity for a three in one purchase, as they are bred again to imp. Derby, and should prove a profitable investment. Daisy Lee, a roan yearling, well along in calf to imp. Derby, is a blocky, short-legged heifer, with grand flesh and hair, and lots of it. Vacuna of Queenston is a red yearling, a big, thrifty sort, with well-sprung ribs, thick-fleshed loins, and long, level quarters. She should prove valuable in any herd.

The limits of space compels the holding over till next issue reference to the balance of the offering, which includes six from the herd of Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, four from that of Mr. Harry Smith, and 21 from that of Mr. W. D. Flatt, which he assures us will be quite equal to anything he has yet offered at any sale in Chicago or elsewhere, comprising 14 head of his new importation, now in quarantine, carefully selected by himself, and 7 from

his home herd, including the first prize cow and senior champion female at the Toronto Exhibition, Crimson Fuchsia 13th, in her 4-year-old form, with a heifer calf at foot, and the first prize 3-year-old cow imp. Duchess of Saughar 3rd, with a Missie calf at her side; also a 10-months imported Missie bull, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, and a grand lot of young cows and heifers.

Messrs. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ont. Since last reporting, our sales of Shorthorns have been as follows:—To Messrs. Scott & Rowand, Dumblane, Ont., one bull calf, sired by imp. Prince William, and out of one of our best cows, imp. Miriam, a Bruce Mayflower. To E. G. Stevenson, Detroit, Mich., eight Scotch females, among which was a beautiful imp. yearling, got by the Marr-bred Goldie's Pride, and out of the good breeding cow Blossom 2nd, imp. To G. W. Sovereign, of Freeman, Ont., one bull calf. To J. O. Bozarth, Gillum, Ill., nine good two-year-old heifers, one bull calf and one yearling bull, a Cruickshank Cecilia, and six females to different breeders in Indiana. This makes 400 head we have sold in past twelve months, and still have 70 head, of which 60 are Scotch. Our herd bull, imp. Greengill Victor, is doing extra well, being bred by W. S. Marr, sired by Lavender Victor, and out of one of the best Uppermill Princess Royal cows. Among our present offerings are three nice imported bull calves, and a nice bunch of imported and home-bred Scotch two-year-old heifers, well along in calf.

ALEX. LOVE'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The sale catalogue of the entire herd of Shorthorn cattle (38 head) belonging to Mr. Alex. Love, to be dispersed by auction on January 22nd, at his farm, at Eagle, Elgin County, Ontario, shows that the cattle are uncommonly well bred, a number of them being of well-known Scotch-bred families of undoubted merit, and all showing top crosses of Scotch-bred sires of high-class character. Among the females is the cow Cleopatra 2nd, by imported Reporter, a Kinellar Wimple bull that proved an exceptionally good sire, and out of imported Cleopatra 1st, of the Kinellar Claret tribe. Howard Queen 2nd is a red 2-year-old heifer of the Kinellar Mina family, sired by imp. Aberdeen Hero 2850, by Reveller, of the Uppermill Roan Lady tribe, and her dam by Earl Buckingham, of the Cruickshank family of that name. Leonore of Sylvan 20th is a roan 4-year-old cow of one of the good Syme tribes bred by Robert Syme, of Redkirk, Scotland, from which many of the Provincial prize-winners have come. She is by Indian Brave, a son of the noted Cruickshank Victoria bull, Indian Chief, imp., and her dam by imp. Warrior, a Miss Ramsden bull, bred by Mr. Campbell, of Kinellar. Queen Bess and Queen Ann are roan 2-year-old twins sired by the champion bull, Abbotsford, whose progeny has won prizes galore at leading Canadian shows, and their dam was by Chief Captain, a son of imp. Indian Chief. There are four other daughters of Abbotsford's, yearlings of different useful families with Chief Captain for grandsire, and there are four young cows by the last-named bull that are exceedingly creditable to him as a sire, while three others claim for sire Scottish Chief 2724, a son of imp. Scottish Pride, a richly-bred Missie bull, bred by Mr. Duthie, of Collynie. These are fair samples of the female end of the sale, while among the bulls is Royal Arthur, bred by Messrs. Nicholson, of Sylvan, a red son of Royal Standard, that will be three years old the day before the sale. Royal Standard, bred by the Watts, of Salem, was a son of the champion, Judge, and himself a first-class show bull. The half-dozen top sires in this pedigree are all first-class in breeding and individuality. There are also four young bulls, sired by Royal Arthur, and ranging in age from seven to ten months, which, from their breeding and the character of their ancestors, should prove very useful in any herds into which they are introduced. Eagle is convenient to West Lorne station, on the Michigan Central RR.

Situation Wanted.

Open for engagement, an experienced man (married), with practical knowledge of farming and stock raising, capable of managing a pure bred herd. Desires a situation as manager or foreman on stock farm.

H. G. HARPER, Longford Mills, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Experienced farm manager and stockman desires situation. See ad. elsewhere.

Aberfeldy Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., is situated 3 miles from Weston, on the C. P. R., and the same distance from Milton, on the G. T. R. Weston can also be reached from Toronto every half hour by street cars. The name Gardhouse has long been intimately associated with the importation and breeding of Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle, and Leicester sheep. The herd of Shorthorns at present is represented by the following well-known fashionable families: Rollas, by the imp. 3-year-old cow Roan Rolla, by Van Beau, dam Rolla 8th, by Vanderbilt, a cow of splendid type and character; Blossoms, by the heifer Greengill Blossom, Vol. 19, by Imp. Red Velvet, dam Blossom 2nd (imp.), by Roscommon; she is a one-year-old roan, and an extra good one. Clarissa, by the cow Fancy 2nd, Vol. 15, by Golden Crown 17098, dam Imp. Clarissa's Fancy, by Gravesend; she is a red, also a good one. Kinellar Rosebuds, by the cow Rose Luella, Vol. 15, by British Hero 21448, dam Rose Hill, by Imp. Goldfinger's Heli 2nd. She is a roan, and has a right good 10-months-old bull calf by the stock bull described later on. There is a half-sister of hers, Lady Marjory, by Barnpton Hero, red, a big thick cow. Lovelys, by the cow Lovely Gem 2nd, Vol. 14, by War Eagle 13015, dam Lovely Gem, by Imp. Duke of Lavender. There are 3 daughters of hers that are all that could be desired, in form, quality and fit. Favorites, by the cow Miss Lily, by Imp. Premier Earl, dam Favorite 2nd, by Highland Lad. She is a big slashing red cow, and one of the best breeding cows in the herd, and now has a rathling good roan bull calf, 10 months old, by the stock bull. Wallflowers, by the cow Lady Wallflower, Vol. 16, by Albert 2658, dam Miss Grindelwald 7258, by Captain Cook. She also has a good 9-months-old bull calf by the stock bull. Fairys, by the cow Fairy Girl, Vol. 13, by Imp. Guardsman, dam Fairy May, by Imp. Prince Ingewood. There is a pair of extra nice heifers out of her, one a yearling, the other a calf, by the stock bull. This cow is a half-sister to the great stock bull, St. Valentine. Another half-sister is Lillian, Vol. 17, by Imp. Guardsman, dam Miss Lily, by Imp. Premier Earl. She has a right good bull calf, 9 mos. old, by the stock bull. Clementines, by the cow Clementine 2nd, by Imp. Guardsman, dam Clementine, by Imp. Albert. There are 2 heifers out of her by the stock bull that are show heifers. Circus, by the cow Circ 2nd, by Madras's Duke. She is the dam of the heifer Coral that won the sweepstakes at Toronto and Ottawa in 1896. She has now a 10-months-old bull calf, by the stock bull that will make a winner. The stock bull is Imp. Prince Louis, bred by Colonel Charles Munro, Aberfeldy, Scotland, sired by Prince Charles, dam Lancaster Girl, by Bendigo, g. d. Mary Ann of Lancaster, by Victory. He is a 3-year-old roan, weighs 2,200, a very thick, even bull, combining quality with size, and a grand handler. He will certainly be noted in the future as a stock bull. Second in service is Imp. Scotch Prince, bred by Alex. Watson, Anichronie, Aberdeen, sired by Golden Champion, by Lovatt Champion. He is a roan, a low-down, thick, mossy young bull, and should prove a bonanza to Mr. Gardhouse. One of the young bulls for sale that deserves special mention is Crimson Prince 4450, by the stock bull, dam Crimson Gem, Vol. 19, by Imp. Prime Minister, g. d. Crimson of Highfield, by Imp. Guardsman. He is 10 months old, and an extra thick, even youngster. All told, there are 6 bulls and 10 heifers for sale, and a better lot is hard to find, besides being bred in the purple.

GREAT HORSE-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement in this issue of the noted horse-breeding stud of Mr. Lew. W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Indiana, 41 miles west of Indianapolis, where high-class Percheron, Shire, Clydesdale, Hackney and English Coach stallions and mares are imported, bred and sold on favorable terms. As evidence of the superior character of his horses, he sets forth that at the Indiana, Ohio and New York State fairs, and the International, at Chicago, on 18 head he won 178 first prizes, grand sweepstakes and gold medals. Mr. Cochran, in his circular, says he owns his farm of 300 acres of the best of pasture and grain-growing land, and gives his young horses the treatment best calculated to develop the best quality of feet and legs, and of muscle and constitution, and to ensure their going on well and proving satisfactory to purchasers, and he offers special inducements to Canadian breeders, in order to establish a trade here, which he is confident he can hold when once obtained. Parties desiring to secure superior stallions or mares on favorable terms and conditions, should note the advertisement and write him for his circular and particulars.

NOTICES.

SIX GOOD PRIZES. The McClary Manufacturing Co., elsewhere in this issue, offer six valuable prizes for the six best names suggested for a new kitchen range which they are completing. Read their announcement and write them at once, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC.—Our thanks are extended to the Copp, Clark Co., of Toronto, for a copy of the Canadian Almanac for 1903. This issue forms the fifty-sixth series of this valuable reference volume. The Canadian Almanac is a carefully-compiled work on all affairs of public interest in the Dominion and is indispensable as a reference and guide.

Professional Opinion.

Home of the Great Onward, South Kikhorn Stock Farm, Veterinary Department.

W. F. Young, P. D. F.

Dear Sir, I think Absorbine is the best remedy ever used for pulls or soft swellings, and used according to directions it will certainly do all you claim for it. I removed a badly-filled ankle of two years standing and sold the horse as sound after two veterinarians had said it was incurable. I have several cases on hand now needing treatment, and I know that Absorbine will do the work. Yours truly, William M. Sprengle, D. V. S.

THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL ALMANAC.—Vinton & Co., London, England, are to be complimented upon the excellence of their 1903 Live Stock Journal Almanac, for a copy of which our best thanks are tendered. The volume contains 356 pages. Besides the calendar and diary, breeders' tables, lists of societies and fairs, statistics, breeders' directory, etc., are forty-seven special articles, treating of all classes of live stock. The work is embellished throughout with illustrations of winners at the Royal, Highland, and other shows.

GOSSIP.

Shorthorn cows, heifers and choice young bulls are advertised in this issue by Mr. A. M. Shaver, Ancaster P. O., Ontario, Hamilton station.

Two miles north of Brooklin Station, on the G. T. R., and the same distance south of Myrtle Station, on the C. P. R., 40 miles east of Toronto, lies the beautiful and well arranged farm of Mr. Charles Calder, Brooklin P. O., breeder of up-to-date Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. On Mr. Calder's farm, which, by the way, is one of the most modern in the country, can be seen something over 40 head of prime Shorthorn cattle, headed by the low, thick, quality bull, Roan McKay 37867, bred by H. Cargill & Sons, sired by Clan McKay (imp.), dam Miggs (imp.), by Royal Star. He is a red bull, with a form and finish that, coupled with his rich, fashionable breeding, stamps him at once as a sire of no mean order. This herd was founded 30 years ago, by the purchase of the cow Mary 3rd 3958, of the favorite Scotch Syme family, bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham; sired by Oxford Mazurka 910, dam Mary 2nd 3866, by Clifton Duke 2nd 423, g. d. Mary 3865, by Imp. Young England, g. d. Louisa (imp.), bred by Robt. Syme, Redkirk, Dumfriesshire. The herd at present represents the get of such well-known bulls as Taunton 4691, Monarch 3555, Lord Glamis (imp.), Victor Royal (imp.), Indian Agent 16999, son of the great Indian Chief (imp.). A large number of the younger animals of the herd are sired by Bonnie Lad 25927, by Imp. Blue Ribbon, dam Ballad Girl 27054, by Imp. Stillyton Stamp, by Imp. Craven Knight. It was a lucky day for Mr. Calder when he purchased Bonnie Lad, as his get are exceptionally uniform in type, showing that shortness of leg and thickness of body that make the Scotch Shorthorns so famous, and this herd is essentially pure Scotch. There are at present about a dozen bulls from 8 to 18 months old, reds and roans, low thick, meaty fellows (just the kind wanted) and 4 heifer calves, 6 yearlings and 2 two-year-olds, the latter in calf to the stock bull. They are a typical lot, and some of them exceptionally good ones. All these young ones are for sale. The Shropshires were founded on importations from the noted Mansell flock and nothing but imported runs of the best quality has ever been used, so that the flock are typical of the breed, low, thick, well covered and full of quality. This season's crop of lambs are sired by a Champion bred ram, imported by John Miller, and are certainly a superior lot. There are for sale 16 ram lambs, and 18 ewe lambs, well covered and good. Parties requiring such stock should write Mr. Calder, in care of Brooklin P. O., Ont.

SPRING STALLION SHOW

To be held under the auspices of the Canadian Horse-Breeders' and the Clydesdale and Shire Associations, for

CLYDESDALE and SHIRE STALLIONS of all ages, at

Grand's Repository, Toronto, on

February 4, 5 and 6, 1903.

LARGE PREMIUMS OFFERED.

A splendid opportunity for buyers from the Northwest to take advantage of the cheap rates to Ontario and select their stock.

Entries close January 21st, 1903.

Prize lists sent on application to

W. E. WELLINGTON, Chairman, Toronto. HENRY WADE, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

FARM FOR SALE.—621 acres good land, situated in a desirable locality; house, stables, etc.; good orchard. Purchaser could have possession at once. For further particulars write J. F. WEBBER, Watfaceburg, Ont.

USE ULRICH'S ENSILAGE CORN:

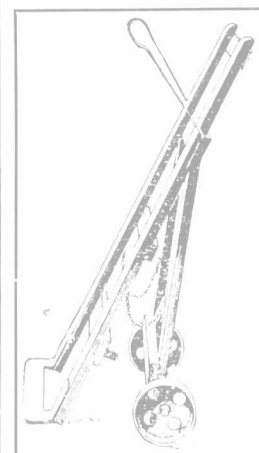
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E. R. ULRICH & SONS,

Main Office: SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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YOUR ATTENTION



is drawn to this little article.

Combined Truck and Bag Holder

BECAUSE:

It will pay for itself. Saves your bags. Does away with one man.

You will find it the HANDIEST ARTICLE around the FARM. Price, \$3.00.

WINDMILLS, PUMPS, GRINDERS, FANNING MILLS, ETC.

Write us.

ONT. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED. TORONTO, ONT.

ELM PARK STOCK FARM

Fresh Importations of High-class

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND SUFFOLK SHEEP.

We have for sale the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize bull calves at Toronto and London, and 1st prize bull calf at Guelph; and the same in heifers. Our calves were all fitted by their own dams; we had no nurse cows. The dam of 1st prize bull calf was 1st prize three-year-old cow at Toronto. Our cows are all good milkers. Barred Rock Cockerels from \$1 to \$2 each.

JAS. BOWMAN, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS. A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. M. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont., in ordering change in their ad. offering young Holstein bulls, bred from high-class performing cows, enclose statement of the official test records of 16 of their cows, showing daily milk records of 50 to 80 pounds, and of up to 20 pounds estimated butter. It is a remarkably good showing, and copies will be mailed to those applying, together with a statement of the work of the cows in the Pan-American dairy test.

The sudden death is announced of Colonel Harry McCalmont, M.P., a noted English breeder of Jersey cattle and Southdown sheep. His death occurred as he was leaving his London house to go up to the Smithfield Club Show, where his Southdowns were being awarded first prize and the breed cup. His name will be long remembered as the breeder and owner of the famous race horse Isinglass, who not only won the 2,000 guineas, the Newmarket stakes, the Derby and the St. Leger as a 3-year-old, but also secured the three £10,000 races as a 4-year-old, and the Ascot Cup. Altogether he was on the turf for four seasons, winning over £57,000 (\$285,000).

Four miles east of Hillsburg station, and the same distance north of Erin station, both on the C. P. R., in the County of Wellington, Ont., lies Green Grove Stock Farm, the property of Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., breeder of up-to-date type and fashionable-pedigreed Scotch Shorthorn cattle. His herd at present numbers 30 head of Crimson Flowers, Nonpareils, Mysies, Langushes, Butterlys and Jessamines, at the head of which stands that massive, well-put-up bull, Spicy Robin 28259, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., sired by Red Robin 24808, a son of that great stock bull, Imp. Royal Sailor, dam Roan Lady 24755, by Barnpton Hero. Spicy Robin now weighs 2,700 pounds, but, despite his great weight, is as active as a yearling. The dozen or more heifers in the stables sired by him show that as a superior stock-getter he is scarcely second to his illustrious grandsire. As to his form and quality, it is only necessary to say that at the late Toronto and London Exhibitions he was awarded second prize, and many thought he might well have been placed higher and no harm done. Owing to so many of his get now in the herd being of breeding age, Mr. Fletcher has decided to sell him, although reluctant to do so; therefore, he is for sale at a living price, and to take his place, has purchased the royally bred youngster, Crimson Ribbon 40918, sired by Imp. Blue Ribbon, dam Crimson Fuchsia 12th 34535, by Imp. Clan Campbell, g. d. Crimson Fuchsia 5th, by Imp. Indian Chief. He is a rich roan, of faultless form and perfect finish, and the making of a winner of high order. Mr. Fletcher also owns his dam, having purchased her at the same time. She is a magnificent type of animal, possessing form, finish and quality combined to a marked degree. Among the good things in the herd are a number of winners at Toronto and London. Mysie 42nd, Vol. 19, sired by Spicy Robin, dam Mysie of Green Grove, by Imp. Primrose Duke, won 4th place at Toronto, and at London was one of four that won 2nd in the section for bull and four of his get; also one of four that won 2nd as herd under a year. Maiden Lady, Vol. 18, by Spicy Robin, dam Rosy Butterfly 32032, by Royal Exchange, won 3rd place at London. Another that deserves special mention is Nonpareil 53rd 36828, by Imp. British Statesman. She is a roan of more than ordinary finish and quality, being thick, smooth and even. Also, there is a one-year-old heifer out of her, Nonpareil 54th, by Mysie Sailor 35626, that bids fair to develop into something choice. Space forbids us going more extensively into individual description. Suffice it to say that Mr. Fletcher knows as well as any man there is no money in inferior animals, nor in good animals poorly kept; therefore, his herd, individually and in breeding, are among the best, and are all in good condition. Just now there are a number of heifers from a few months to three years of age, all bred enough being in calf. They are of the desired form—low, thick, smooth heifers—and are nearly all for sale, together with several older ones. Mr. Fletcher reports sales as exceptionally brisk, and no wonder, as his stock is right, his pedigrees fashionable, and his dealings square.

The Watch of the Period



THE ELGIN

With ordinary care and usage—anywhere, at any time—

Through heat and cold, or jar and jolt—

The Elgin Watch will never fail in its faithful performance of perfect timekeeping. Guaranteed against original defect.

Every Elgin Watch has "Elgin" engraved on the works. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Illinois.

Maritime Winter Fair Prize List, 1902.

CATTLE.
Class I.—Shorthorns.

Steer, 1 year and under 2—1. J. R. Coates Nappan; 2. J. R. Coates; 3. C. A. Archibald, Truro.

Steer, under 1 year—1. F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence; 2. J. R. Coates; 3. J. R. Coates.

Cow or heifer, 3 years or over—1. Oscar Chase Port Williams; 2. Frank Dickle, Canard; 3. J. R. Coates; 4. L. G. Harris, Canning; 5. C. A. Archibald.

Heifer, 2 years and under—1. C. A. Archibald; 2. C. A. Archibald; 3. C. A. Archibald; 4. Geo. A. Fawcett, Upper Sackville.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2—1. C. A. Archibald; 2. C. A. Archibald; 3. J. R. Coates; 4. J. R. Coates; 5. F. W. Thompson.

Sweepstakes, best animal, any age—C. A. Archibald.

Special Prizes Offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Shorthorn steer, any age—1. J. R. Coates.

Shorthorn female, any age—1. C. A. Archibald.

Grade steer, sired by Shorthorn bull—1. F. W. Thompson; 2. F. W. Thompson.

Grade female, sired by Shorthorn bull—1. J. R. Coates; 2. F. W. Thompson.

Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways and Devons.

Steer, 2 years and under 3—1 and 2, W. W. Black.

Steer, 1 and under 2—1 and 2, W. W. Black.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1 and 2, W. W. Black.

Heifer, under 1 year—1 and 2, W. W. Black.

Sweepstakes, best animal, any age—W. W. Black.

GRADE CATTLE.

Steer, 3 years old—1. F. W. Thompson; 2. E. S. Congdon, Grafton, King's Co.; 3. W. W. Black, Amherst; 4. Frank Davison, Bridgewater; 5. E. Christie, River Hebert.

Steer, 2 years old—1. W. W. Black; 2. F. W. Thompson; 3 and 4. Rupert Etter, Westmoreland Point; 5. Hazen Etter, Westmoreland Point.

Steer, 1 year old—1. F. W. Thompson; 2. F. W. Thompson; 3. Albert Anderson, Sackville; 4. W. W. Black; 5. F. W. Thompson.

Steer, under 1 year—1. D. S. Collins, Port Williams; 2. D. S. Collins; 3. F. W. Thompson; 4. F. W. Thompson; 5. J. W. O. Bowser, Amherst.

Cow, 3 years old—1. Rupert Coates, Nappan Station; 2. F. W. Thompson; 3. F. W. Thompson; 4. W. W. Black; 5. Bliss M. Fawcett, Sackville.

Heifer, 2 years old—1. W. W. Black; 2. Rupert Etter; 3. F. W. Thompson; 4. Percy Black, Amherst; 5. F. W. Thompson.

Heifer, 1 year old—1. W. W. Black; 2. W. W. Black; 3. F. W. Thompson; 4. F. W. Thompson; 5. W. W. Black.

Heifer, under 1 year—1. Hazen Etter; 2. F. W. Thompson; 3. F. W. Thompson; 4. Albert Anderson; 5. W. W. Black.

Special prize for best grade animal shown—1. W. W. Black; 2. F. W. Thompson; 3. J. Rupert Coates.

SHEEP.

Leicester ewe, two shears—1. Albert Boswall, Pownal, P. E. I.; 2. Albert Boswall; 3. J. Rupert Coates, Nappan Station, N. S.

Ewe, 1 year old—1. M. H. Parlee; 2. Albert Boswall; 3. M. H. Parlee.

Ewe lamb—1. Albert Boswall; 2. Albert Boswall; 3. J. Rupert Coates.

THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL

A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

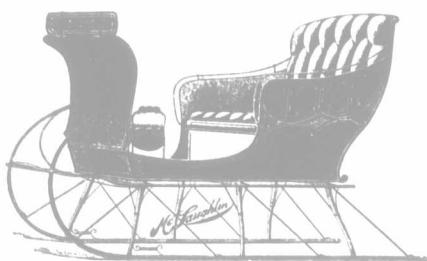
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Selected Farm and Garden

are thoroughly reliable and better cannot be found. We mail free our Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1903 to all sending us their addresses. Our assortment is complete, and includes full lines of Plants, Flowering Bulbs, Shrubs, Tools, etc., besides all varieties of seeds for farm or garden, and feed grain.

WILLIAM EWING & CO'Y,
SEED MERCHANTS,
142 MCGILL ST. MONTREAL.

Leicester wether—1. T. W. Keillor, Amherst Point.

All other pure breeds.—Ewe 2 years—1. F. E. Came, St. Andrew's, N. B.; 2. F. E. Came; 3. D. R. McKay, Hopewell, N. B.; 4. Logan Bros., Amherst.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—1. 2 and 3. F. E. Came; 4 and 5. Logan Bros.

Ewe lamb—1. 2 and 3. F. E. Came; 4. J. E. Baker & Son, Barronsfield.

Yearling wether—1. F. E. Came; 2 and 3. Fred. S. Black.

Wether lamb—1. T. W. Keillor; 2. Logan Bros.

Grades—Ewe, 2 years old—1. Jas. I. Stewart, Amherst Pt.; 2 and 3. Logan Bros.; 4. J. E. Baker & Son.

Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—1 and 2. F. E. Came; 3. Logan Bros.; 4. J. E. Baker & Son; 4. Fred. S. Black.

SWINE.

Export Bacon Pigs.

Sec. 1. Barrow, 6 months and under 9—1. J. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove, P. E. I.; 2. Logan Bros.; 3. F. T. Holmes, Amherst.

2. Barrow, under 6 months—1. Terrace Hotel, Amherst; 2. Terrace Hotel; 3. F. T. Holmes; 4. T. W. Keillor.

3. Sow, 9 months old and under 15—1. Chas. M. Shipley, East Amherst; 2 and 3. M. H. Parlee; 4. J. W. Callbeck.

4. Sow, 6 months old and under 9—1. 3 and 4. J. W. Callbeck; 2. Logan Bros.

5. Sow, under 6 months—1. M. H. Parlee; 2 and 4. J. W. Callbeck; 3. C. W. Holmes.

Dressed Export Bacon Carcasses.

Pair of carcasses for export trade, must have been shown in Classes 9 and 10—1 and 2. J. W. Callbeck; 3. Syd. J. Goodliffe, Sussex, N. B.; 4. Logan Bros.

GOSSIP.

Mr. A. B. Armstrong, Codrington, Ont., in ordering change of ad., writes that having rented his farm and entering on other business, he will dispose of all his Yorkshire hogs, including sows in farrow and young pigs, poultry, B. Rocks, B. Lechorns, Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks, and Collie pups sired by champion Woodman's True Conrad, at sacrifice prices.

80% Increase in the Fruit Crop.

This is the actual result of spraying with the wonderful

Hardie Spray Pumps

The "Hardie" is so powerful that it sends its fog-like spray to the tops of the tallest trees.

So simple in construction that a boy with a monkey wrench can take it apart and put it together again.

All its working parts are heavy brass, so finely fitted that there is no friction, no leather or rubber about them.

That's Why They Work so Easy.

We make them in many sizes and styles. Our catalogue tells you all about them. It is free—send for it.

The Hardie Spray Pump Mfg. Co.
93 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Bred from best English stock. Bred from Scotch bulls of fashionable families.

CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS.

Write us before buying elsewhere. Address: F. H. NEIL, Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT. Box 35. Telegraph and Railway Station.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

COMBINATION COBBLER'S, TINSMITH'S and HARNESS MAKER'S OUTFIT. ought to be in the possession of every one; will save its price over and over again. Only \$1.85 per set.

HEADLIGHT LANCE-TOOTH CROSSCUT SAW is four gauges thinner in the back than the front, making it one of the fastest cross-cut saws made; every saw guaranteed. Only 50c. per foot.

Head Light Silver Steel Lance Tooth Saw.

WILKINS & CO. TORONTO.

COMBINATION SAW JOINTER. should be in the possession of every one owning cross-cut saws. Only 25c. each, or 35c. postpaid.

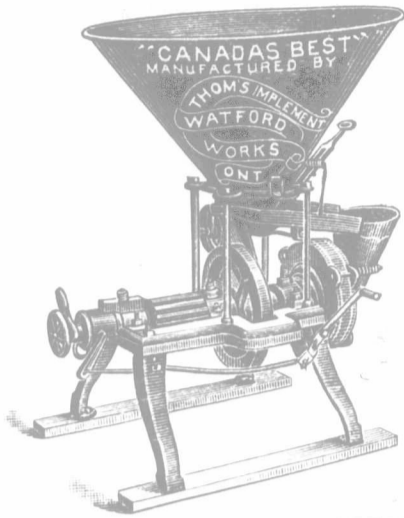
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Experienced farmers, who should know, claim that the Bissell Harrows and Rollers are ahead of all others in features of construction, capacity, draft, durability and improvements. Would you care to know the particulars, free? Address: T. E. BISSELL, DEPT. W., ELORA, ONT.

Grinders---Canada's Best



EVERYTHING up-to-date, and improvements not yet adopted by other makers. Our aim is to LEAD, and you have the results of over a quarter of a century's experience. Our reputation for all that is latest and best is known to Canada's most progressive farmers.

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We have CANADA'S BEST, as we have opened up business in the United States against a duty of forty-five per cent. the AMERICAN FARMER paying THE DUTY. It's THE UP-TO-DATE principle that leads. Send for CIRCULARS and write for particulars.

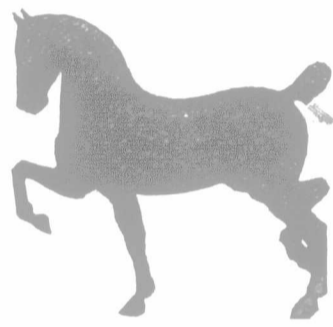
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ESTABLISHED 1875. WATFORD, ONT.

100 PERCHERON, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES



All good ages, good colors, with lots of size, quality and action, at prices below competition, on easy terms. Every stallion sold on a gilt-edge and responsible guarantee. At the Indiana, Ohio, New York State Fairs, and International at Chicago, on eighteen head won 178 first prizes, grand sweepstakes and gold medals in the last three years. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CANADIAN BUYERS.



LEW. W. COCHRAN,

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Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm BUSHNELL, ILL.,

Has for 24 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Sixth importation for this season received November 10th.

20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted

Best lot of draft stallions in the United States or Canada. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If there is no first-class stallion in your neighborhood please write us. For our 21th annual catalogue, etc., address

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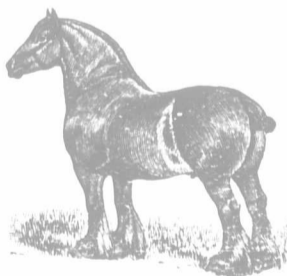
Hodgkinson & Tisdale BEAVERTON, ONT.,

Breeders of

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY HORSES AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.

are now offering a number of choice mares and fillies, and a few young stallions, winners at Toronto; also a few nice harness horses.

Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.
BEAVERTON P. O. AND STATION.



BAWDEN & McDONELL, EXETER, ONT.

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

are now offering several imp. Clydesdale, Shire and two Hackney stallions, prizewinners in England, Scotland and Canada, and representing the best blood alive, also several choice Canadian bred ones. These animals are all true to type, and possess size, quality, style and action. -o

GOSSIP.

W. H. Gibson, manager "Huntlywood Farm," Pointe Claire, Que., writes:—"Accept congratulations on your Christmas number of the 'Advocate.' I think this is the best you have yet published. In your report of the Southdown sheep at the International you say 'in shearing rams, Drummond 2nd and 3rd.' This should read Drummond 1st and 3rd, winning 1st and championship with the unbeaten imported ram, Bab-aham Colonel 16400." -

The splendid group of Shire stallions portrayed in a full page illustration in this issue are representatives of the Pioneer Stud Farm importations which made their great record at the International Show at Chicago last month, winning in very strong competition five first prizes and three seconds, the reserve for championship for best stallion, any age, and the sweepstakes for best imported mare. This firm has a special advantage in the selection and importing of first-class horses, a member of the firm staying constantly in England, and knowing every first-class colt and horse in the country, and thus being in a position to put his hand at any time upon the class of horse that meets the wants and requirements of American and Canadian buyers and breeders. Mr. J. G. Truman, of Bushnell, Illinois, is manager of this great importing and breeding establishment, and will gladly show the horses to intending purchasers, or give information concerning them to those who write for it. The firm has also a branch establishment at Brandon, Manitoba, where a choice selection of stallions is held for sale.

The photogravures of the two imported stallions, Clerkenwell (Hackney) and Hafod Carbon (Shire), on another page in this issue, represent a pair of high-class horses of these breeds owned by Mr. Wm. Mossip, St. Mary's, Ont. Hafod Carbon is a typical Shire horse, standing 16.2 1/2 hands high, and weighing 2,000 lbs., with wide chest, strong back, large, clean, flat bone, and fine feather; has large sound feet, and is a good mover. He was imported in 1901 by Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, and was sired by the noted winner, Carbon 3523, and his dam by Honest Tom 3149. Hafod Carbon won two first prizes and a silver medal at English shows in 1900. Clerkenwell, winner of first prize and sweepstakes in the carriage class at Toronto and London, 1902, is a six-year-old horse imported in 1902, and is a grand representative of the typical Hackney, with splendid action and perfect conformation. In addition to these, Mr. Mossip has in his stud the excellent imported Clydesdale stallion, Sir Malcolm, imported by the Bow Park Company, Brantford. He has proved a capital breeder of the best selling class of horses. A good young stallion, rising 2 years old, sired by Sir Malcolm, and out of an imported mare; also a nice filly of same age, by same sire, and having an imported grandam; also a 4-year-old Clyde mare and filly foal; and a Shire 2-year-old filly are held for sale, worth the money, and will be found worth looking after.

THE GREENWOOD SHORTHORN HERD.

Throughout the length and breadth of this continent no name is better known in connection with the importation and breeding of high-class Shorthorn cattle than that of Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., President of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, who for 35 years has maintained one of the most prominent herds of Scotch-bred Shorthorns in the Dominion, and is acknowledged to be one of the most discriminating judges in America. It is doubtful if ever in his career a better lot of choice animals has been seen together in his commodious stables than can be seen there just now, every one of which are either imported or bred directly from imported stock. Individual mention of the 50 odd head in the herd is out of the question, but the cow Princess Royal, imp., sired by Maximus, dam Princess Thule 3rd, imp., by Denmark, is one in whose favor too much cannot be said. She is a roan 3-year-old, and can only be described by one word—perfection. Mr. Johnston has refused \$2,000 for her. Her dam, Princess Thule 3rd, is also one of the best cows in the herd and this year has a 7-months-old bull calf by imp. Merriman that probably has no equal in this country. He is a roan, positively faultless. There are several others, all good, thick animals, but none so perfect as Royal Edward. In herds there are a large number, among which can be picked out several that would be very hard to turn under in any company. As before intimated, Mr. Johnston never had a better lot of cattle around him previously, the young things, which are mostly sired by imp. Merriman, a bull with few equals as a sire. The whole lot are in prime condition, which stands well for the herdsman. Thus, A. Wilson, a man that thoroughly understands his business.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Take genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence, Williams & Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA, CLEVELAND, O.

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, SUPPERIDES ALL GAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. 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 use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

FOR SALE.



Fifteen Clydesdale stallions, 9 of them imported, 4 of them are by the renowned sire, Baron's Pride. I also have a number of mares and fillies for sale. o

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

JOHN GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.,

Breeder of SHIRES SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS. Young stock for sale, both sexes. Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of such noted families as Imp. Rollas, Claretts, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Crozes, Roscs, and other noted families. The Imp. Lancaster bull, Prince Louis = 3982 = (7489), heads the herd. Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and 14 miles north-west of Toronto. om

Belgian Stallions

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

EIGHT BELGIAN STALLIONS

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

"BARON DE CHAMLOUIS,"
Proprietor, Importer,
om DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

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. -om

J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON P. O., ONT SHIRE AND CLYDE HORSES, SPORT- HORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

One imp. 4-year-old Clyde stallion, half-brother to the champion Hiawatha, for sale. Also Clyde and Shire stud colts. Ne-nham's Duke, the gold and silver medal Shire stallion, in service. Chief Butler, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, heads the herd. Imported and home-bred cattle for sale. om Farm, 15 miles from Toronto. Weston station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., telephone and telegraph offices.

FOR SALE:

SEVERAL YOUNG

Clydesdale Stallions

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

ROBERT DAVIES,
TODMORDEN, ONTARIO,

OR CITY ADDRESS, om

34 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Dalgety Bros.

LONDON, ONT.,

Largest Importers of Horses in Canada.

OUR fourth consignment for this season, per SS. "Parthenia," from Glasgow, of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and fillies, is now on the ocean, and will be for sale at the

Black Horse Hotel, Toronto,

on and after Thursday, January 8th, 1903. This lot will include some extra good heavy horses. A few very high-stepping, well-bred Hackneys, full of substance and quality. Our motto: Small profits and quick returns.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, COLUMBUS, ONT.,



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

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

Long-distance Telephone, Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.



10 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

FOR SALE:

OF ALL AGES, IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.

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

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

Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

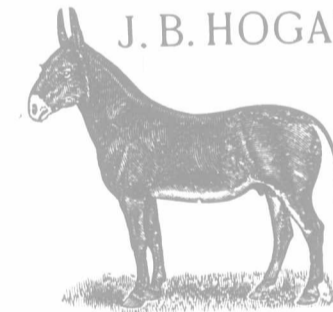
FOR SALE: Seven choice young stallions, and several young mares and fillies. Five young bulls and bull calves, and thirty-five excellent young cows and heifers. Mostly registered in the American Herdbook.

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.

International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF



Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.

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

select every one myself, and it is conceded both in Europe and America that I do get the best ones that cross the Atlantic to America. My stallions are sired by the leading sires of Scotland; ages from two to four years. The Jacks are direct from Spain, and registered, two to four years old, 14 to 15 1/2 hands high. I pay cash for my stock. I buy where I can get the best. Write for particulars. Will save you money. Mention this paper when you write.

H. H. CALISTER, Manager and Salesman.

GRAHAM BROS.' GREAT STUD.

Seeing is Believing.



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

GRAHAM BROS.,

CLAREMONT, ONT.

NOTICE.

WANTED: A NAME.—The McGary Manufacturing Company, of London, Ont., are perfecting a new kitchen range, and they want an appropriate name for it. They offer six valuable prizes for the six best names suggested. See announcement elsewhere in this issue, and write them at once, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

Ontario Winter Fair Prize List, 1902.

SHORTHORNS.—Steer, 2 years and under 3—1, James Ronnie & Son, Blackwater. One year and under 2—1, Israel Groh, Albia; 2, James McQueen, Flora; 3, J. Fried & Son, Roseville. Under 1 year—1, James Ronnie & Son; 2, Jos. Kirby, Armstrong's Mills; 3, John Brown, Galt. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1, Jno Hill, Wellesley; 2, E. Brien & Sons, Ridgeown; 3, S. W. Squire, Owen Sound. Two years and under 3—1, J. Fried & Son; 2, E. Brien & Sons. Under 2 year—1, Leslie & Perrin, Acton. Best Shorthorn steer—1, J. Ronnie & Son. Best Shorthorn cow—1, J. Fried & Son.

HEREFORD OR POLLED ANGUS.—Steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, J. D. McGregor, Guelph; 2, J. Bowman, Guelph. One year and under 2—1, J. Bowman, Guelph; 2, F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph; 3, Jas. Bowman, Under 1 year—1, F. W. Stone Stock Co.; 2, J. Bowman, Guelph; 3, F. W. Stone Stock Co. Cow, 3 years and over—1, J. Bowman; 2, F. W. Stone Stock Co.; 3, J. Bowman.

GALLOWAY OR DEVON.—Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, Shaw & Marston, Aberdeen; 2, W. J. Rudd, Fdon Mills; 3, D. McCrae, Guelph. One year and under 2—1, W. J. Rudd; 2, D. McCrae. Under 1 year—1, W. J. Rudd; 2, D. McCrae; 3, D. McCrae. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1, Shaw & Marston; 2, D. McCrae; 3, W. J. Rudd.

GRADE OR CROSS.—Steer, 2 years and under 3—1, James Leask, Greenbank; 2, A. Hales, Guelph; 3, J. Fried & Son. One year and under 2—1 and 2, N. H. Black, Rockwood; 3, J. Fried & Son. Under 1 year—1, D. Stewart, Evertown; 2, Jas. Leask; 3, D. Stewart. Cow or heifer, 3 years or over—1, J. Brown, Galt; 2, A. Stewart, Ailsa Craig. Heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, J. Leask; 2, D. Stewart; 3, J. Fried & Son. Heifer under 2 years—1, J. Rennie & Son; 2, J. Leask; 3, J. Brown. Grade steer, sired by pure-bred Aberdeen Angus, bull—1, John Brown, Galt; 2, A. McDougall, Guelph. Grade steer, sired by pure-bred Shorthorn bull—1, James Leask, Greenbank; 2, N. H. Black, Rockwood; 3, N. H. Black. Three export steers—1, G. B. Hood, Guelph; 2, John Brown, Galt; 3, M. Wolfe, Hespeler. Best pair fat cattle (silver cup), Jas. Ronnie & Son.

SHEEP.
Cotswolds—Ewe, under 1 year—1, J. C. Ross, Jarvis; 2, John Park, Burgessville; 3, John Rawlings, Ravenswood. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, E. Park, Burgessville; 2, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 3, John Park, Wether under 1 year—1, J. Park; 2, E. Park; 3, J. Park. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, J. Park; 2, J. Rawlings; 3, J. Rawlings. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, J. C. Ross; 2, John Park; 3, J. Rawlings.

Lincolns—Ewe, under 1 year—1, 2, 3, J. T. Gibson, Denfold. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, J. T. Gibson. Under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, J. T. Gibson. Three ewes, under 1 year—1 and 2, J. T. Gibson.

Leicesters—Ewes, under 1 year—1, Charles Maw, Osnagh; 2 and 3, A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, Orr & Lillie, Galt; 3, Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Wether under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, Orr & Lillie. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, 2, Orr & Lillie; 3, Hastings Bros. Three ewes, under 1 year, 1, Chas. Maw; 2, A. & W. Whitelaw; 3, John Knox, Chubbassil.

Oxfords—Ewe, under 1 year—1 and 2, J. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe; 3, Smith Evans, Gourock. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, J. H. Jull, Burford; 3, A. Elliot, Pond Mills. Wether, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, K. Emlysson, Campbellford. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, Leo & Sons, Simcoe; 2, S. Evans; 3, K. Emlysson.

Shorthorns—Ewe, under 1 year—1 and 2, John Campbell, Woodville; 3, R. Gibson, Delawar. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, P. Gibson; 2, John Campbell, Wether, under 1 year—1, R. Gibson; 2 and 3, John Campbell. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, R. Gibson; 2, John Campbell; 3, W. F. Wright, Glaceworth. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, John Campbell; 2, R. Gibson; 3, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Southdowns—Ewe, under 1 year—1, Telfer Bros., Paris; 2, John Jackson, Alton; 3, J. C. Douglas, Galt. Wether, one year and under 2—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, John Jackson & Sons; 3, T. C. Douglas, Galt. Under 1 year—1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, T. C. Douglas. Three ewes, under 1 year—1 and 3, Telfer Bros.; 2, T. C. Douglas. Three ewes, under 1 year—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, T. C. Douglas; 3, John Jackson & Sons.

Dorsets—Ewe, under 1 year—1 and 3, R. H. Hardner, Thornedale; 2, John Hunter, Wyand. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, John Hunter; 2, R. H. Hardner; Wether, under 1 year—1 and 2, R. H. Hardner; 3, John Hunter.

Hampshires or Suffolks—Ewe, under 1 year—1, 2, 3, J. C. Douglas, Galt. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, J. C. Douglas; 2, J. C. Douglas. Under 1 year—1 and 3, J. C. Douglas; 2, J. C. Douglas.

A Common Bred Cow



When toned up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well-digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks. 50 cents a package. Leeming, Milos & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

HORSE COLIC,



Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc., as well as all forms of Lameness, Contracted Cord, Curb, Splint, etc., are instantly relieved, and invariably cured by the use of Tuttle's Elixir.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by the Adams Express Company. Used by leading breeders and turfmen everywhere. Has saved and cured many valuable horses. May do likewise for you. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all imitations; they offer only temporary relief if any. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded. It will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FRIDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORK STREET, 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.

A GOOD LINIMENT

For 80c. a gallon. Can be made as follows: A. Sorbino, 1 ounce. Vinegar, 1 quart. Water, 3 quarts. Saltpetre (powdered), 1 ounce. This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing BRUISES, SPRAINS, COLLAR CALLS, to loosen the SHOULDER joints for work horses; will re-swollen a KNEE, BAD TENDONS, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used.



Buy the **ABSORBINE** at the store, or send to LYMAN, KNOX & CO., Montreal, agents for Canada, who will send it prepaid on receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulas of Veterinary Remedies.

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions Wanted.

WANTED TO BUY—A number of Clydesdale and Shire stallions, from 3 to 8 years old; must be sound, good weights, and registered. Send particulars, with price asked, to

LOCK BOX 43, Listowel, Ont.

We are offering some young Durham bulls, cows and heifers, and 20 Berkshires and 10 Yorkshires, of both sexes. Prices reasonable. Could supply a carload of 2-year-old stock steers. Correspondence solicited, or come and see our stock. No sale, no harm. Visitors welcome to

CAMDEN VIEW FARM,

A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville, Ont.

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

(LIMITED), TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CANADA. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-2-y-om

J. Richards, Bidford, P. E. Island, Importer and breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Shropshire Sheep, and Shetland Ponies. Stock always for sale. om

W. R. BOWMAN MT. FOREST, ONT.,

is offering Yorkshire sows, in farrow, at \$15 to \$20; sired by 2nd-prize bull at Toronto. Suffolk Down rams and ewes, bred close to imported stock, at \$10 to \$15. Two Polled Angus bulls at \$75.



ABERDEEN - ANGUS. For Sale: Laird of Tweed-hill 29486. A prizewinner, 4 years old; 1-year-old bull and two bull calves, sired by him and out of winners. W. HALL, Washington P. O. 6m Drumbo Station.

HEREFORDS, HEREFORDS

Am offering for sale Herefords of up-to-date breeding, either sex, and all ages; also a good 24-months-old bull; grand stock getter. Write or call on WALTER BENNETT, CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

CHOICE HEREFORDS

A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT., has for sale the following high-bred Herefords: 25 Young Registered Bulls, 30 Young Registered Heifers, 10 Young Registered Cows. The above stock are in good condition, and are bred from imported and American-bred sires. Ranchers will do well to inspect this offering. om

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 bred Hereford cows and heifers. om H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.

The Sunny Side Herefords.

Imp. Sunny Slope Tom 1st at head. We have the best of blood lines, also individual merit. For sale: 8 cows, from 3 to 7 years old; 10 heifers, bred and safe in calf or ready to breed; 1 bull, 2 yrs.; 1 bull, 1 yr., and 12 young bulls ready for service, by our stock bull. Visitors always welcome. O'NEIL BROS., Scitogate, Ont. Alderton station, L. H. & B. Lucan station, G. T. R.

Shorthorns and Shropshires. Scotch and Scotch-topped families of Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Shropshires, bred direct from imported stock; Mansell and Cooper strains. BRUCE BROS., Stouffville Station, G. T. R. om Almira, Ont.

Choice Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

I am now offering bulls from 8 to 16 months old. Heifers of all ages, some in calf. Present stock bull, Roan McKay - 37867. CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO, CANADA, OFFERS

Imported and Home-bred Scotch Shorthorns OF BOTH SEXES om

Shorthorns and Yorkshires. We are offering 4 heifers, 3 of them in calf to Greater Darnley, and one bull calf, 8 months old, by Imp. Caesar, Yorkshires, both sexes. om W. J. Walker & Son, Eady P.O., Coldwater Sta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Present offering: Five young bulls and 4 yearling heifers, and a few cows. Shropshires of both sexes and all ages. om BELL BROS., Bradford P.O. and Station

Shorthorns, Cotswolds & Berkshires

FOR SALE: Bull calves, 2 to 6 months old. A few young cows and heifer calves. Ewe lambs and yearling ewes. Young pigs of the long bacon type, from 2 to 6 months. F. BONNYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford, Ont.

Ontario Winter Fair Prize List, 1902. (Continued from page 33.)

year-1, Telfer Bros., Paris, Wether, 1 year and under 2-1, 2 and 3, J. Bowman, Guelph; Wether, under 1 year-1, John Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, J. Bowman. Grades and Crosses.-Ewe, 1 year and under 2-1, John Campbell, Woodville; 2, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; 3, T. G. Douglas, Galt. Wether, 1 year and under 2-1 and 3, John Campbell; 2, R. Gibson, Delaware. Three wethers under 1 year-1, Orr & Lillico; 2, A. Rudell, Hespeler; 3, John Campbell. Wether, under 1 year-1 and 2, Orr & Lillico; 3, A. Rudell. Ewe, under 1 year-1, Hastings Bros.; 2 and 3, John Campbell. Ewe or wether, under 2 years, sweepstakes-1 and 2, John Campbell; 3, Hastings Bros.

SWINE.

Berkshire.-Barrow, 6 months and under 9-1 and 3, Snell & Lyons. Snelgrove; 2, W. Wilson, Snelgrove. Under 6 months-1 and 2, Snell & Lyons; 3, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Sow, 9 months and under 15-1 and 2, Snell & Lyons; 3, S. Dolson, Alloa. Sow, 6 months and under 9-1, Brien & Sons; 2 and 3, W. Wilson. Sow, under 6 months-1, W. Wilson; 2 and 3, Snell & Lyons. Three pigs, offspring of one sow-1 and 2, Snell & Lyons; 3, W. Wilson. Yorkshire.-Barrow, 6 months and under 9-1, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 2 and 3, Henry Deddies, Breslau. Barrow, under 6 months-1, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2, R. F. Duck & Son; 3, H. Deddies. Sow, 9 months and under 15-1, R. F. Duck & Son; 2, J. E. Brethour, Burford; 3, Featherston & Son. Six months and under 9-1, R. F. Duck; 2 and 3, J. E. Brethour. Under 6 months-1 and 2, J. Featherston; 3, J. E. Brethour. Three pigs, offspring of one sow-1, R. F. Duck; 2, J. E. Brethour; 3, S. Young. Chester White.-Barrow, 6 months and under 9-1 and 2, D. DeCourcy, Bernholm; 3, W. E. Wright, same. Barrow, under 6 months-1 and 2, D. DeCourcy. Sow, 9 months and under 15-1, D. DeCourcy; 1, W. E. Wright; 2, D. DeCourcy; 3, W. E. Wright. Sow, under 6 months-1, D. DeCourcy; 2, W. E. Wright. Three pigs, offspring of one sow-1, D. DeCourcy; 2, W. E. Wright. Poland-China.-Barrow, 6 months and under 9-1, W. M. Smith, Scotland. Sow, under 6 months-1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Sow, 6 months and under 9-1, 2 and 3, W. M. Smith. Sow, under 6 months-1, 2 and 3, W. M. Smith. Three pigs-1 and 2, W. M. Smith.

Essex.-Barrow, 6 months and under 9-1, T. A. McClure, Meadowvale; 2 and 3, J. Featherston & Son. Sow, 9 months and under 15-1 and 3, J. Featherston; 2, T. A. McClure. Sow, 6 months and under 9-1 and 2, J. Featherston; 3, T. A. McClure. Three pigs-1 and 2, J. Featherston.

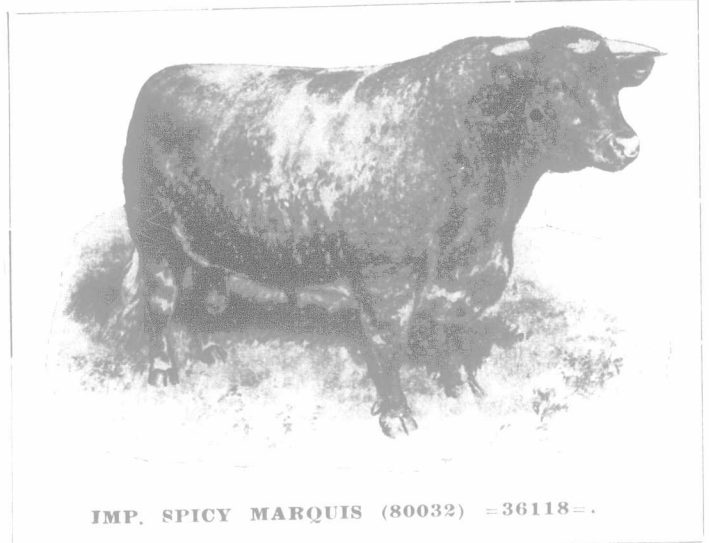
Tamworth.-Barrow, 6 months and under 9-1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 3, Charles Currie, Morrison. Barrow, under 6 months-1 and 2, A. Elliott & Son; 3, D. Douglas & Sons. Sows, 9 months and under 15-1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, A. Elliott & Son. Sow, 6 months and under 9-1, A. Elliott; 2, D. Douglas; 3, Chas. Currie. Sow, under 6 months-1 and 2, A. Elliott; 3, D. Douglas. Three pigs-1, D. Douglas; 2, A. Elliott. Duroc-Jersey.-Barrow, 6 months and under 9-1, 2 and 3, W. N. Tape, Bentpath. Under 6 months-1, W. M. Smith; 2 and 3, W. N. Tape. Sow, 9 months and under 15-1 and 2, W. M. Smith; 3, W. N. Tape. Six months and under 9-1, W. M. Smith; 2 and 3, W. N. Tape. Under 6 months-1 and 2, W. M. Smith; 3, W. N. Tape. Three pigs-1, W. M. Smith; 2, W. N. Tape.

Grade and Crosses.-Barrow, 6 months and under 9-1, Elliott & Son. Barrow under 6 months-1, Snell & Lyons; 2, E. Brien & Son; 3, Charles Currie. Sow, 6 months and under 9-1, D. DeCourcy; 2, A. Elliott; 3, George Henderson. Sow, under 6 months-1, Snell & Lyons; 2, E. Brien; 3, A. Elliott.

Three pure-bred export bacon hogs-1, J. E. Brethour; 2, J. Featherston; 3, G. B. Hood, Guelph. Three export bacon hogs-1, T. A. McClure; 2, A. Elliott; 3, J. Rettie. Best three export bacon hogs, any breed (sweepstakes)-1, J. E. Brethour. Best pen of four bacon hogs-1, H. Deddies, Breslau; 2, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit.

DRESSED CARCASSES. Cattle.-Pure-bred, 1, E. Brien & Son; 2, W. J. Rudd; 3, John Brown. Grade or cross, 1, John Brown; 2, M. Wolfe; 3, J. B. Hood. Sweepstakes, John Brown (grade). Sheep (wethers).-Cotswold, yearling-1, John Rawlings; 2, E. Brien & Son; 3, Lincoln, yearling, and lamb-J. Gibson, Leicester, yearling-1 and 2, Hastings Bros., Lamb, 1, Orr & Lillico; 2, Hastings Bros., Oxford; yearling-1, Smith Evans; 2, A. Elliott; 3, J. H. Jull. Lamb, 1 and 3, Evans; 2, K. Finlayson. Shropshire, yearling-1, J. Campbell; 2, R. Gibson; 3, W. E. Wright; 3, R. Gibson. Southdown, yearling-1, T. C. Douglas; 2, W. Martin; 3, J. Jackson. Lamb, 1, J. Jackson; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, J. M. Jackson. Border, yearling-1 and 3, J. H. Jull; 2, R. H. Harding and 3, R. H. Harding. Lamb, 1, Hammon, yearling, 1, 2 and 3, J. Bowma. Yearling, 1, 2 and 3, Bayman. Grade, yearling-1, A. Armstrong; 2, E. Brien & Son; 3, W. E. Wright. Lamb, 1, T. Douglas; 2, R. Gibson; 3, A. Rudell.

TROUT CREEK HERD OF SHORTHORNS



IMP. SPICY MARQUIS (80032) - 36118-

Spicy Marquis (imp.), bred by W. S. Marr, first at London, 1901, first and champion at Toronto, 1902, at head of herd, assisted by Baron Beaufort, bred by Lord Lovat, of his famous Broadhoo family. This is the highest-priced Scotch Shorthorn bull imported to Canada. This herd in 1901 was awarded ten championship prizes out of a possible fourteen. They were exhibited at Toronto, Ont.; Pan-American, Buffalo; New York State Fair, Syracuse, and Illinois State Fair, Springfield, and gained first prize at each place. They were only exhibited at Toronto in 1902, and were awarded first prize, also championship for senior bull and female. Seventeen of the awards given to Shorthorns at the great International at Chicago, 1901, were on cattle formerly owned at Trout Creek Stock Farm. Three of the leading show bulls in United States circuit for 1902 were imported by me, including the senior champion. And the senior champion female at the Chicago International Exposition, as well as about 15 other prizewinners at that show, also supplied by us.

We keep a choice lot of both imported and Canadian-bred cattle. Personal inspection invited. Parties desiring to see the herd will be met on arrival of trains, if notice is given. Visitors always welcome. Address, JAS. SMITH, MILLGROVE, ONT. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. S., HAMILTON, ONT.

For Sale: NINE SHORTHORN BULLS, from 8 to 18 months, good colors, good bulls, and of the best straight Scotch breeding; also cows and heifers; could sell a carload or more; straight Scotch and imported; 70 head to select from. DAVID MILNE & SONS, ETHEL, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Three bulls, 7 to 13 months old, and several choice heifers of popular strains; also S. G. Dorkings. om HARRY SHORE, The Firs, White Oak, 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 Eclipse 33049. om James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.

We have for sale five bull calves, from 8 to 21 months, from imp. sire and dams; also six extra good stallions, from two to six years old. JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT. CLERMONT STATION, C. P. R.

Beechgrove Shorthorns. Present offering: 3 years old, heavy milking strain; also one roan bull calf 8 months old. Prizewinners; a thick, beefy lot. om C. McNULTY, Rathbura P. O. Orillia and Arthly stations.

ASHTON FRONT VIEW STOCK FARM. Six Shorthorn Bulls for sale, from 8 to 15 months old; all of choice breeding. Also Cotswolds of all ages for sale at all times. Visitors welcome. A. J. WATSON, Castleberg, Ont. C. P. R. Station and Telegraph Office, Bolton; or G. T. R., Palgrave.

Bulls! Shorthorns Bulls! IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED

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



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

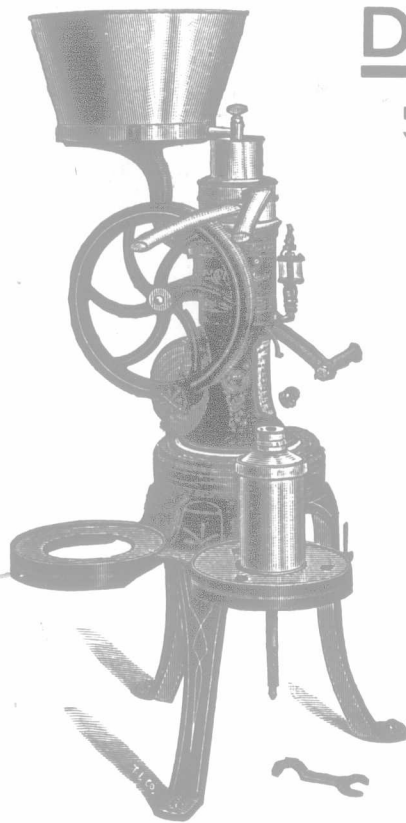
Shorthorns & Clydesdales 100 SHORTHORNS to SELECT FROM. Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37852 =. We offer for sale a choice lot of young bulls, cows and heifers of all ages. Also one 3-year-old stallion, and one 4-year-old brood mare. Farm one mile north of town.

S. DYMENT, BARRIE, ONT. Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns Imported Morning Star at head of herd.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS. Heifers and bulls of various ages. Price reasonable. om MAC CAMPBELL, Northwood, Ont.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS. FOR SALE: 3 bulls from 1 to 2 years old, two of them of Lord Gloster 2385 and Flora dams, the other by Cedarville Chief 2838, Beauty dam; a big, growthy, sappy lot. Dr. T. S. Sproule, Markdale, Ont., P.O. and Sta.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires I am now offering the bull, Count Amaranth, imp. m dam, 2 years old, and young bulls 10 months old; heifers, various ages; Clydesdales, American and Canadian registered; and Yorkshires, both sexes and all ages. om A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBOURG STA. & P.O.



DON'T

BUY A SEPARATOR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE

National.

EXAMINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

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

WE ALSO MAKE GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

A Splendid Round Cement Silo

BUILT BY OUR MR. FRED MISENER FOR WILLIAM MCGHEE, OF BEACHVILLE, ONT., WITH

BATTLE'S "THOROLD" CEMENT



SIZE OF SILO:

Walls, 16 inches at bottom, 9 inches at top; 30 feet high; 16 feet in diameter.

COST AS FOLLOWS:

Thorold Cement, 75 barrels at \$1.15	\$ 84 25
Gravel, 56 yards at 10c	5 60
Stone, 10 yards at 10c	1 00
7 men, 7 days at \$1.25	61 25
Superintending, 7 days at \$2.00	14 00
Rent of moulds	7 50
Plastering, 2 men 3 days	6 00
Plastering, 1 man 3 days	6 00
Total cost	\$138 00

Estate John Battle, Manufacturers of "Thorold" Cement
THOROLD, ONT.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

CLARETS, LAVINIAS AND BEAUTYS.
Sired by such Scotch bulls as Commodore 31025, Scottish Bard, Imp. Baron's Heir. 18 heifers, 12 bulls, a number of cows (heavy milkers), to be sold well worth the money.
R. J. DOYLE,
Owen Sound P. O. and Station and Port.

Plaster Hill Shorthorns. We are now offering 45 head, including a number of very heavy milkers, among which are several winners in Provincial dairy tests, also 10 young bulls and 16 heifers. A choice lot and bred in the purple.
F. MARTINDALE & SON,
York P. O., Caledonia Sta.

W. C. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN P. O., ONT.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep,

Make a Special Offering for May and June:

One of our imp. stock bulls, 3 years old, red; one imp. bull, 2 years, roan; two bulls imp. in dam, 15 months; four bull calves from imp. cows, 12 and 14 months; four home-bred bulls by imp. bulls, 15 to 18 months; seventy-five imp. and home-bred cows and heifers, all ages. Catalogues on application.

Burlington Jct., G.T.R. Stn., Tele. & 'Phone.

J. & W. B. WATT,

SALEM, ONTARIO.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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

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

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

CHARLES RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

Importer and breeder of

Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshire Pigs

Young stock always on hand.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



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

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS. Imported and Canadian bred. I have for sale eight young bulls from 8 to 12 months old; also a few choice heifers, all got by Captain Mayfly (Imp.), first-prize aged bull at Toronto and London in 1902.

JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE!

Six good bulls, fit for service; also females. Imp. Prince William at head of herd.
JAS. GIBB, - - BROOKSDALE, ONT.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE: A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 20833 =; and cows of the Mara family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers.
FITZGERALD BROS., om Elmvale Station, G.T.R. Mount St. Louis P.O.

High Park Stock Farm

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

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)



Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.
EDWARD ROBINSON, om MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

RIVER FARM SHORTHORNS

I am now offering 6 choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 28855. They are rare good ones. Price right.
H. PARKER, DURHAM P. O. and STATION.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

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

HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT. om

FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

SHORTHORNS:

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

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

HAWTHORN HERD

of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from AI dairy cows.
WM. GRAINGER & SON, om Lonsdale, Ont.

Lakeview Shorthorns.

Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Bucan Lassies, and Lavinias. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.
James Howes Strathairn P. O., Meaford Sta.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS:

I am now offering a few heifers, Clarets, Floras, and one Missie; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham.
W. G. MILSON, GORING P. O. and MAREDALE STATION

STOCK BULL

FOR SALE.

Have decided to offer for sale my noted stock bull, Spioy Robin = 28239 =, winner of second prize at Toronto and London exhibitions, 1902. Also a number of cows and heifers for sale.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., om Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO,

BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

40 shearing rams and 30 shearing ewes of extra size, substance and quality now for sale. Prices are interesting. Visitors welcome.

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.

Both sexes. Imported and home-bred. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad.
EDWIN BATTYE, Gore Bay P. O. and Port. om MANTOULIN ISLAND.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low down, thick lot. Also, Yorkshires.
WM McDERMOTT, om Living Springs P. O., Fergus Station.

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

Herd Established 1855.

A number of young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Imported Christopher = 28859 = heads the herd of large cows of grand milking qualities. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes, from imported foundation.
JAMES DOUGLAS, om CALEDONIA, ONT.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

J. K. HUX, Rodney, Elgin Co., Ont., P. O. and Station, now offers 7 young bulls, cows and heifers. Abbotsford 19146 now at head of herd. Also ram lambs out of imp. Dudding ewes.

SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: 4 females, from 1 year to 4 years. These are served by Imp. Golden Conqueror, Vol. 17. Also two bulls out of Royal Ury = 28630 =.
AMOS SMITH, om Listowel Station, Trowbridge P. O.

Craigieburn Shorthorns.

G. A. BRODIE, Stoneville Station, Hethesda P. O., is now offering 10 choice Shorthorn heifers and 10 young bulls. A splendid lot and bred right. Also 12 Shropshire rams, bred from imported stock on both sides.

RARE YOUNG BULLS

of serviceable age for sale; also females of all ages. Roans and reds. Prices right.
E. & C. Parkinson, Thornbury P. O. & Stn., G.T.R.


Shorthorns and Yorkshires

In Shorthorns we are offering four young bulls from 7 to 9 months, also a few heifers. In Yorkshires we can supply either sex of various ages. All at o **J. R. McCallum & Son,** om living prices. Iona Sta. and P. O., Elgin Co.

Feed Your Land
with fertilizers rich in
Potash
and your crop will crowd your barn.
Sow potash and reap dollars.

Our five books are a complete treatise on fertilizers, written by men who know. Write for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau Street, New York.



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

Mercer's Shorthorns

Are represented by Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Squire 24988, a son of Abbottsford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

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

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, ON DENFIELD, ONT.

SHORTHORNS (imported)

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

THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.

Orchard Hill Shorthorns. I am now offering 13 heifers from six months to two years, 4 bulls from 10 to 13 months old, and 7 very heavy milking cows. Here is a rare chance to get stocked with pure-bred cattle at reasonable terms. **A. Johnston, Vandeleur P. O., Markdale Sta.**

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MUGGAN,
RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand shearing and two-year old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,

NELSON P. O., ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns. The Marr Princess Royal bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, heads herd. We have for sale 4 imported bulls, 12 imported heifers, and a large number of home-bred bulls, cows and heifers belonging to the most popular Aberdeenshire families.

Burlington Jct. Station and Tele. Office.

LEONARD BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT.,

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM, 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited.

D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

GOSSIP.

J. & W. B. WATT'S SHORTHORNS.

A few days ago a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" paid a visit to the farms of the well-known importers and breeders of high-class Shorthorn cattle, Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., and was shown through their commodious stables, in which are to be seen what is, perhaps, one of the choicest lots of cattle that can be seen together in this or any other country. It goes without saying, for time has amply proved it, that the Messrs. Watt stand in the very first rank among the foremost breeders of up-to-date, typical Shorthorn cattle, and men everywhere are proud to point to an animal in their herd and say that it is one of Watt's breeding, as that is generally considered a guarantee of superior excellence. Their latest importation consists of fourteen head—thirteen females and one bull—as follows: Crocus, bred by A. Campbell, Deystone, Scotland; sired by Clan Alpine, dam Charlotte, by Gravesend. She is red, a low-down, thick, typical animal, and belongs to the Claret tribe. Out of her is a six-months-old heifer by Golden Fame, that is something extra good. She is again in calf to Scottish Peer, Mr. W. B. Watt's stock bull, whose breeding will be described later. Lady Mary, also bred by A. Campbell, sired by Director, dam Lady Dalmary, by Clan Alpine, is a red roan; an even, smooth, nicely-moulded cow, and has a heifer twelve months old, by Golden Fame, and is soon due to calve again, by the same sire. She belongs to the Lady Ythan family. Donside Alexandria is a red yearling Claret, bred by Campbell, sired by Golden Fame; dam Donside Lady, by Clan Alpine. She is a thick, compact, good type of heifer. Donside Pride is an eighteen-months-old heifer, also bred by Campbell, sired by Golden Fame; dam Donside Maid, by Kintore Hero. She is a roan, an extra good, smooth type, and is supposed to be in calf to Scottish Peer. She is, also, a Claret. Queen Esther 24th is a red, eighteen-months-old heifer, bred by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, sired by Scottish King, by Village Archer; dam Queen Esther 17th, by Musgrave. As will be seen, this heifer is a Scotch-topped Booth and an extra good individual, being low, thick and even. Rosa Hope 20th, bred in the same herd and sired by Village Archer, dam Rosa Hope 14th, by Musgrave, is a roan, also eighteen months old; another up-to-date, typical animal. Lily of the Valley 21st was also bred by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. She was sired by Village Archer, dam Lily of the Valley 16th, by Musgrave. She is twenty-one months old, a roan, and an extra thick, smooth heifer. Lady Mina, bred by W. Anderson, Kintore, Scotland, sired by Belisarius; dam Myra, by Macaroni, is a red, two years off, in calf to Golden Prince, by Golden Measure. She is a big, well-developed heifer. Lady Linty, also bred by W. Anderson, and sired by Belisarius; dam Linty, by Patient, is a roan; a straight lined, smooth, nice heifer, and is now suckling a calf by Golden Prince. She belongs to the Queen Bess family. Lady Baroness, also bred by Anderson, is a red two-year-old; a big, thick, extra good heifer; in fact, a show animal, sired by Belisarius; dam Morning Baroness, by Dawn of Morning. She is now in calf to Golden Prince. The newly imported bull is Nonpareil Fame, bred by A. Campbell, sired by Golden Fame; dam Nonpareil 36th, by Director, g-d. Nonpareil 32nd, by Clan Alpine. He is a one-year-old roan, an exceptionally lengthy, good type of animal, strong boned, and the making of a very large, heavy bull. He is for sale, and should be a bonanza to the lucky purchaser. Another imported animal in the herd is the grand type of Shorthorn perfection cow, Martha 9th, by Ruler. She is the dam of W. B. Watt's stock bull, Scottish Peer (imp. in dam), bred by Geo. Still, Kinuldie, Scotland, sired by King of Hearts. Scottish Peer is a roan, of the low, thick, even kind, and from appearances of the youngsters sired by him, will be equally as good a sire as Royal Sailor (imp.) that left the Messrs. Watt so many good ones. Another is Claret Queen (imp.). She is a two-year-old, in calf to Scottish Peer. The other stock bull used principally in Mr. J. Watt's herd is Viceroy (imp.), bred by Lord Lovatt, Beaufort Castle, Beaufort, Scotland; sired by Royal Star; dam Adeline Princess, by Prince Adeline; grandam Bannockburn Maid 5th, by Star of Underly. He is a two-year-old, an exceptionally lengthy animal, and bred from the ground up, with a tremendous heart, very evenly built, and a soft, mossy handler. The balance of the herd, which number upwards of a hundred, are made up of Matchless, English Lady, identical with the Marr Roan Ladies, Stamfords, Mildreds, Strathallans, Village Girls, Augustus, Missies, and Marr Squires. There

(Continued on page 37)



Fleming's 3
are free if they fail.

No Need of Spavins.

Fleming's Spavin Cure will not fail. Simple, harmless, not painful, and one application usually cures. All old ideas about spavins do not count against this remedy; it is different and certain.

Short, Texas, July 24, 1901.
"I bought a bottle of your Spavin Cure last year. The horse treated is now perfectly sound."—Dr. John E. Simms.

Curbs, Splint, Ringbone, etc., cured just as quick. You can't afford not to write at once for our free booklet.

Lump Jaw Wholly Mastered.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure long passed the experimental stage. It positively does cure cases of every degree of severity. Easy to use, harmless, humane. But one to three applications needed. Not a cent of cost if it fails. Free book.

Fistula and Poll Evil Now Easily Cured.

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure makes the cure of these diseases easy, and a matter of two to four weeks only where other treatment requires months and often fails. This has never yet failed, and if it ever does it costs nothing. We have an important treatise for you.

Write us today for circulars.
Mention this paper.

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

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

An excellent lot of young bulls of the Cruickshank Village Blossom, Lovely and Mysie families; also Marr Missies and Kinellar Clarets. A few choice young females for sale as well.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Ont.

Farm adjoins Exeter Station, on the G. T. R., 30 miles north of London.

Scotch Shorthorns

BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

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

H. CARGILL & SON,

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

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

40 HEAD IMPORTED and
CANADIAN-BRED SHORTHORNS.

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.

A. W. SMITH,

Ailsa Craig Station, G. T. R., 3 1/2 miles. MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.

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.

Scotch Shorthorns:

Of both sexes, of the following noted families: Golden Drops, Rosebuds, Claras, Matchlesses, Strathallans, Vain Duchesses, Marr Beautys, Mayflowers, Crimson Flowers, and others; 56 head to select from. Herd headed by the imported Bracelet bull, Red Duke = 36084 = (77585).

DAVID MILNE & SON, ETHEL P. O.,

Huron Co., Ont. Ethel Station, G. T. R., half mile from farm.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 36.)

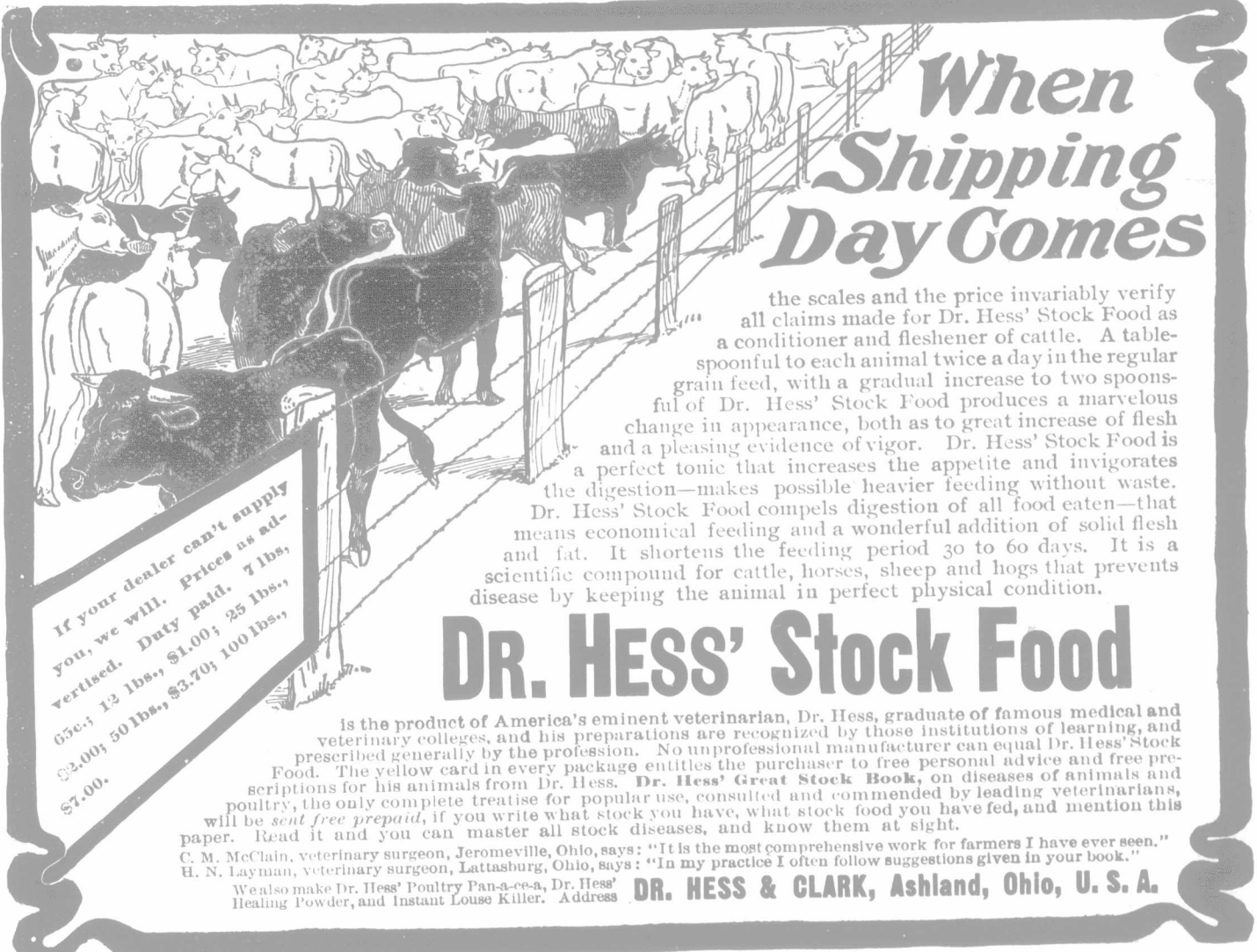
are some two dozen heifers from nine months to two years old, among them Toronto and London first-prize and sweepstake winners, and all of them choice, up-to-date animals, and about half a dozen bulls, from eight to twelve months old, winners and herd-headers among them, any or all of which are for sale, together with a number of older animals, imported and home-bred.

The imported English Shire stallion, Blaisdon William, winner of first prize in the class for horses four years and over at the Canadian Horse Show at Toronto, last spring, is reported sold at a long price to the Yorkton Draft Horse Breeders' Association at Yorkton, Assa. He is a right good one and should make his mark in the improvement of the draft horse stock of that district.

Messrs. F. Bonnycastle & Son, of Campbellford, Ont., report the following list of sales for the last three months: Five head of Shorthorns to James Renie & Son, Wellman's Corners, two heifer calves, one bull calf, and two yearling heifers; one cow and calf to James R. Bain, Loring, Ontario; one bull calf to H. R. Mooney, Inverness, Quebec; one bull calf to Dennis Williams, St. Patrick's Hill, Quebec; one heifer to Peter McLaren, Frankton, Ont.; one bull calf to F. Webber, Wallaceburg, Ont.; one heifer calf to R. Robertson, Oil Springs, Ont.; one bull calf to J. Coyle, Roseneath, Ont.; one bull calf to M. Drummond, Ashton, Ont.; one bull calf to Arnot Bros., Peterboro, Ont.; one bull calf to H. H. Miller, Magnetawan, Ont. Berkshires—One boar pig to J. R. Bain, Loring, Ont.; two sow pigs to A. Leeson, Havelock, Ont.; one boar pig to A. Longmore, Hastings, Ont.; one sow pig to H. Fleming, Hastings, Ont. Cotswolds—One pair of yearling ewes to J. Forestell, Minto, Ont.; one aged ram to E. Omer, Yale, Mich. Six pullets to Southroll, St. John's, Newfoundland.

H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., writes: "The Maple Grove Holsteins have moved into their new and comfortable home. Though they had to be much neglected on account of building operations, they readily respond to better care. November 28th, Tidy Abbe-kirk dropped a beautifully-marked bull calf. On the 30th we commenced an official test with her. In seven days she gave 505 lbs. 15 ozs. milk, testing 20 lbs. 15.54 ozs. butter. Under the circumstances, we consider this record unequalled in Canada, as all our feed (on account of the building) could not be cut and housed in time and was of the very poorest quality. We fully believe that next year she will go considerably beyond this mark. She is one of the Pan-American cows which Mr. Rice pronounced such a poor lot—not bad for a poor cow, eh! It is gratifying to know that Maple Grove breeds and rears all her record milkers, and does not need to import them as some boosters do. Every one of the herd will be officially tested as soon as they drop their calves. We must ask the forgiveness of our correspondents for delay in answering their enquiries, on account of building, but in future business will be attended to promptly, as usual.

For a number of years Mr. James Caskey, whose farm lies in the county of Bruce, about nine miles north of Kincardine, has paid particular attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. His herd now numbers twenty-one head of Lady Fannys and Beautys, headed by Prince Eclipse 33049, by Imp. Prime Minister; dam Apricot 26850, by Etobicoke 17412. He is a red, and of very short-legged and broad, beefy-bodied kind, while the thick, well-formed calves by him show that he is destined to be a successful sire. The herd was founded on two cows, one of them, Minnie May 2nd, by Vice Burgomaster 15539, dam Miss May 12600, by Duke of Guelph, belongs to the Beauty tribe. She is a splendid specimen of Shorthorn. The other foundation cow is Lady Fanny 3rd, by Eclipse 8982; dam Lady Fanny (Imp.), by Earl of Moray. This cow has proven to be an exceptionally successful breeder. On this foundation have been used such bulls as Tommy 19155, Perfection 18324, Guarantee 22971, Van-horne 26736, and the present stock bull. In the herd at present and for sale are seven heifers, from one to three years old, some of them in calf to the stock bull. There are some extra nice individuals among them. There are also five young bulls, from six to sixteen months old, low-down, beefy fellows. Write Mr. Caskey, to Tiverton P. O. He will use you right, and sell at living prices.



When Shipping Day Comes

the scales and the price invariably verify all claims made for Dr. Hess' Stock Food as a conditioner and fleshener of cattle. A tablespoonful to each animal twice a day in the regular grain feed, with a gradual increase to two spoonfuls of Dr. Hess' Stock Food produces a marvelous change in appearance, both as to great increase of flesh and a pleasing evidence of vigor. Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a perfect tonic that increases the appetite and invigorates the digestion—makes possible heavier feeding without waste. Dr. Hess' Stock Food compels digestion of all food eaten—that means economical feeding and a wonderful addition of solid flesh and fat. It shortens the feeding period 30 to 60 days. It is a scientific compound for cattle, horses, sheep and hogs that prevents disease by keeping the animal in perfect physical condition.

DR. HESS' Stock Food

is the product of America's eminent veterinarian, Dr. Hess, graduate of famous medical and veterinary colleges, and his preparations are recognized by those institutions of learning, and prescribed generally by the profession. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal Dr. Hess' Stock Food. The yellow card in every package entitles the purchaser to free personal advice and free prescriptions for his animals from Dr. Hess. **Dr. Hess' Great Stock Book**, on diseases of animals and poultry, the only complete treatise for popular use, consulted and commended by leading veterinarians, will be sent free prepaid, if you write what stock you have, what stock food you have fed, and mention this paper. Read it and you can master all stock diseases, and know them at sight.

C. M. McClain, veterinary surgeon, Jeromeville, Ohio, says: "It is the most comprehensive work for farmers I have ever seen."

H. N. Layman, veterinary surgeon, Lattasburg, Ohio, says: "In my practice I often follow suggestions given in your book."

We also make Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea, Dr. Hess' Healing Powder, and Instant Louse Killer. Address **DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**

If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Prices as advertised. Duty paid. 7 lbs., 65c.; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.70; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Four bulls, from 8 to 15 months old, by Golden Rabe (got in quarantine); also a few heifers, a choice lot, and prices right. Address, W. G. HOWDEN, Columbus P. O., Myrtle, C. P. R. and G. T. R. om

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

Now offering 12 bulls, reds and roans, from 6 to 24 months old—the thick, fleshy kind—and a few heifers. Also Clydesdale horses.

JAS. McARTHUR, - Goble's, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS:

JILTS and MARAS: 6 heifers from 1 to 3 years old; 5 with calves at foot and in calf again to Imp. British Statesman. Also two young bulls (roan).

LOUIS ELLARD, Loretta P.O., Beeton Sta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Urys, Stamfords and Matchless. Young, vigorous females, all ages, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs. ROBT. BATTY, -om Glenbourne Farm. Meaford P. O. & Sta.

SPRINGBANK FARM.

Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys. Young bulls for sale. JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

Am now offering 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, 1 heifer 1 year old, 1 heifer 2 years old (in calf). W. Ormiston, Jr., Columbus P. O., Ont. Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklyn, G. T. R. om

SPRUCE HEDGE SHORTHORNS.

We are offering females of all ages. Among them are prizewinners and youngsters that are sure to win. JOHN McKENZIE, Keward P.O. and Chatsworth Station, C. P. R.

Best Jersey Bulls AT LOWEST PRICES.

Owing to the large sale of registered Jersey cows, all in milk (18 head), that I have just made, I offer several bull calves, of unsurpassed breeding and from tested dams, at prices that will surprise purchasers. This, because the sale of so many cows in profit leaves me short of milk for the present. Also some choice heifers in calf.

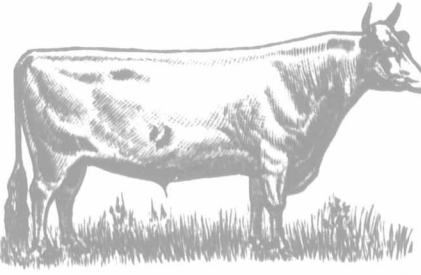
Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Box 324. -om

DO YOU WANT A SNAP?

Jersey cows and heifers, also two young bulls, at low prices, from prizewinning stock. Write for prices. W. W. EVERITT, Dan-edin Park Farm, CHATHAM, ONT.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglassdale (imp.) champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home bred, for sale at all times.

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

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

Strong and vigorous. His dam, sire's dam and her dam and grandam are all tested cows. This bull is a snap for a St. Lambert fancier. Also young bulls sired by Brampton Monarch (imp.) and out of tested show cows, and cows and heifers in calf to him. For prices, etc., address B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations.

JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES.

Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 mos. to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 84 lbs. milk daily, om WM. WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.

JERSEYS:

Present offering: Two bulls, 8 months old; solid color; choice animals; sired by Nero of Glen Rouge, and out of deep-milking dams. E. B. HINMAN & SONS, GRAFTON, ONT.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.

Netherland Hamming De Kol (Imp.) stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale from the great De Kol Pietertje Clothilde and Bar-rington strains. Home of the great cows, Edgeley Mol, milk record 104 lbs in 24 hours; Emery Beauty, the great public test winner, and many others with heavy records. SIDNEY MACKLIN, om Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. R.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario. OXFORD COUNTY.

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS.

Present offering: Young heifers and sows fit to breed, and younger ones. Choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams. Perfect covering. B. O. MORROW, Hilton P. O., Brighton Stn.

Riverside Holsteins.

SPECIAL OFFER:—Advance Record of Merit bull, Victor DeKol Pietertje (imp.), sire of 4 two-year old daughters in A. R. of Merit, average official weekly test of 117 lbs. butter each; also 8 young bulls for sale. MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co. o Caledonia, Ont.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

2 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4 FOR SALE:

From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES At "Live and Let Live" Prices.

Two bulls fit for service; one February and three March, 1902, bulls, and a number of young bull calves; also heifers bred lately, and younger.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. Neidpath Farm adjoins city, main line G. T. R.

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

A fine lot of shearing and ram lambs for sale. J. YUILL & SONS, - Carleton Place, Ont.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 4 bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, by choice sires, and out of producing dams, and A 1 individuals.

N. DYMENT, Clappison P. O., Dundas Sta. IF YOU WANT A HOLSTEIN BULL, bred from producers, and that is again capable of siring producers, at a living price, write H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

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For the Asking.**

**Piles Cured Without Cutting, Danger
or Detention from Work, by a
Simple Home Remedy.**

Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50c. a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

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A college education for every man and woman in Canada. HOME STUDY IS FOR YOU. It saves time and money. Educate your family. Cheap, thorough, practical courses in HIGH SCHOOL and BUSINESS STUDIES, HOUSEHOLD, INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE. DO YOU WISH TO MAKE MONEY? Agents wanted. FREE booklet.

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ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE.



E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
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A QUICK, SHARP CUT
cuts much easier than a hand, crush or tear. Done with the DEHORNING REYNOLDS KNIFE is the safest, cleanest, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Look highest award World's Fair. Write for free circular before buying.
Owned and Manufactured by R. A. McILMILLAN, V.O. Picton, Ont.



Stock Water Bowls

DOUBLE AND SINGLE. PAINTED OR GALVANIZED.
Circular and quotations given. Write:
A. M. RUSH, HARRISTON, ONT.

Private Creamery Outfit FOR SALE.

In first-class working order. One Russian separator, capacity 800 to 1,000 pounds per hour. One cream vat, modern. One hundred-gallon churn, square. Also a two-horse tread power will be sold with above or separate. This machinery will handle profitably the milk of from 15 to 75 cows. Apply to
W. F. W. FISHER, BURLINGTON, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Eirik Bros., Buffalo Stock Yards, sold a strictly choice carload of 1,557-pound Christmas steers, fed by L. H. Kerriek, of Bloomington, Ill., at \$7.25 per cwt.

The great Hereford bull, Corrector, for many years at the head of the Sotham herd at Chillicothe, Mo., died Dec. 5. He had outlived his usefulness and suffered from rheumatism, and Mr. Sotham intended, on his return from the Chicago show, to put him out of his misery.

The catalogue, just to hand, of the seventy head of high-class Shorthorns in the Royal Farms herds of His Majesty the King, to be sold at auction at Windsor, on February 26th, 1903, shows a very attractive offering, judging from the pedigrees of the cattle, which represent such noted Scotch families as the Nonpareils, Secrets, Clippers, Broad-hooks, Elizas, Beaufort Roses, Ruths, etc. About twenty young bulls are in the sale list, sired by such noted bulls as Pride of Collynie, Crystal Prince, Prince Victor, Carlyle, and Royal Duke, the national champion, who is himself included in the sale. He is in his four-year-old form, and has a splendid record as a prizewinner. The catalogue may be had on application to John Thornton & Co., 7 Princess St., Hanover Square, London W., who will execute commissions.

Valley stock farm lies in the county of Simcoe, about three miles from Coldwater station, and is the property of Mr. W. J. Walker & Son, breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs. The herd of Shorthorns was founded about eight years ago by the purchase of the cow, Fancy of Eady, sired Duke of the Elms 10175; dam Fanny of Beaverton 2nd 15245, by Saintfield Boy 5941, tracing to Louise 304 (imp.), bred by R. Syme, Redkirk, Scotland. The present herd is descended from her, and sired by the following bulls: Westmoreland 14879, Crimson Prince 19729, Greenmount Tom 23027, and Rover 28519, by Dunbar 22548; dam Queen of Floss 22599, by Harry Wyebridge 9809. He is the sire of all the heifers up to three years old, of which there are several. The present stock bull is Great er Darnley, by A. Johnston's great stock bull, Darnley, a son of Indian Chief (imp.). Greater Darnley's dam is Duchess of Gloster 34th. All of the heifers old enough are in calf to this bull. A later purchase is the cow, Kaiteline 2nd, Vol. 17, by Royal Duke 14374; dam Kate 9th 35986, by Mazurka Duke 5th 7400. This cow belongs to the Flattery family, and is suckling a splendid bull calf by Imp. Caesar. This young bull, together with four heifers, from one to three years old, are for sale. The Yorkshires are a superior lot. The stock boar is Pine Grove Frank 780, by Whiston Star 3689; dam Imp. Bottesford Maid 2nd. There are on hand for sale a few of both sexes, about five months old, sired by him and out of the sow, Maple Grove Ethel 5631, by O. L. Commodore 4th 3140; dam O. L. Georgia 2897, by Imp. Charles 1st. Write the Messrs. Walker, to Eady P.O., Ont.

CHAMPION HACKNEY SOLD

Mr. Robert Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont., has sold his recently imported Hackney stallion, Gribthorpe Playmate, sire Garton Duke of Connaught, dam Kennythorpe Lady, to Mr. H. Wick, of Youngstown, Ohio. This is the Hackney stallion that won the \$250 challenge cup for the best Hackney stallion at the National Horse Show in New York City in November last, defeating last year's champion, Robin Adair II. Mr. Beith sold to the same gentleman B. B. Beith, sire His Majesty, dam Marigold, the winner of the first prize in the three-year-old class for Hackney mares suitable for breeding purposes. Gribthorpe Playmate is to be placed on Mr. Wick's stock farm in Pennsylvania.

CHANGE OF RECORD FEE

One year ago the directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association gave notice that after January 1st, 1903, the fee for recording the pedigrees of cattle three years old or over would be \$10. Since that time Secretary Groves has given notice of this change of rule, by printing it on registration blanks sent out from the office, but as some breeders may have failed to observe the change of rules, this final notice is published. Those who have been careless about recording their cattle when young would do well to look their records over carefully before January 1st. B. O. Cowan, Asst. Secy

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchrain, 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 sows and heifers. For prices and particulars address **JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.** Farm close to St. Anne Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

FOR SALE:

Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 16 mo. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Auchrain (imp.), whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. of milk per day. A few choice young Berkshire and Yorkshire sows could be served before shipping. Collie pups, from Perfection Queen. Address—

T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. My Ayrshires are all bred from imported stock; Yorkshires from Mr. D. C. Platt's imported stock. Choice young animals for sale. **James McCormick, Sr., Rockton, Ontario.**

SPRINGHILL FARM.

Importers and breeders of choice, deep-milking Ayrshires. Males and females for sale. **ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.**

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. A few choice bull calves for sale at reasonable prices; sired by Klondike of St. Annes 8887, and from deep milkers with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mife, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S. L. & A. R. o

DAVID A. McFARLANE, Kelso, P. Q. Breeder of high-class Ayrshires. Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM

H. J. WHITEKER & SONS, PROPS. Breeders of North Williamsburg, Ont. AYRSHIRE CATTLE, OXFORD DOWN SHEEP, BERKSHIRE PIGS and BLACK JAVA FOWLS. For Sale: 5 Bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. Females any age. One 2-year-old ram, six shearing rams, and five ram lambs. **Winchester, C. P. R. Morrisburg, G. T. R.**

Homecroft Stock and Dairy. Ayrshires, Chester Whites, B. P. Rocks. Write us for best young bull in Canada. Some A 1 bull calves; also some beauties for young sows. See that you look up our chickens. **J. F. PARSONS & SONS, BARNSTON, QUE.**

Menie Stock Farm Choice young Ayrshire bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write **W. M. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.**

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BRKDRERS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE and TAMWORTH PIGS. Cattle of both sexes in single or carload lots. Pigs both sexes, pairs not akin. Farm adjoins Central R. REID & CO., Experimental Farm. **Hintonburg, Ont.**

FOR SALE: High-class IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES, including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write.

WM. WYLIE, - HOWICK, QUEBEC.

AYRSHIRE FEMALES FOR SALE

Carrying the same breeding as our prize-winners, including such offspring as Floss and Tom Brown, the World's Fair winners. We breed for constitution, quality, and production. **DAVID HENNING & SON, Williamstown, Ont.**

AYRSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

We breed for milk and quality, and employ only the best sires. Are now offering young Ayrshires of both sexes. **DONALD CUMMING & SONS, Lancaster, Ont.**

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE. 2 two-year-old bulls, 2 yearling bulls, and a number of spring calves, both sexes, from deep-milking dams. Prices reasonable. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.**

Dorset Horn Sheep

The largest flock in America. The most celebrated prizewinners at the Columbian Exhibition and Canadian exhibitions. Contains more Royal winners than any other. Awarded 5 out of 8 first prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900. Flock of 300. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ontario.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN

SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

**Splendid Mutton, Good Wool,
Great Weight.**

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE, SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Longwool Sheep.

HENRY DUDDING
Riby Grove, Great Grimsby,
Lincolnshire,

Has always for inspection and sale the largest flock of pure Lincoln sheep and Shorthorn herd in the country, and many prizewinners. The sheep are famous for their great size, fine, lustrous wool, and 150 years' good breeding, and at the home sales have made the highest prices on record. The Shorthorns comprise the best Bates, Booth, and Scotch blood, including the best prize strains of Duthie, Marr, Willis, and Harrison. During the last year 86 prizes have been taken by the Riby Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep at the leading shows in England.

Cables: Dudding, Keelby, England.

REGISTERED Southdown Sheep, Suffolk Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

The Cheveley flocks and herds, the property of Col. H. L. B. McCalmont, C.B., M.P., are unique for the purity of their blood, typical character, and individual merit. In their foundation, etc., no expense has been spared in securing the best and most perfect specimens of the different breeds. In each case full records are kept of individual pedigrees, so that any selections made from these flocks will, in addition to being of the highest merit and typical character, have also the great advantage of individual pedigrees.

The Southdowns have secured the highest show-honors during 1900 and 1901 at the leading English shows; in the latter year, besides winning the champion prize, gold medal and breed cup at Smithfield Show, two medals for best Southdown, six firsts, three seconds and numerous minor awards were won at Royal, Birmingham, Royal Counties shows, etc. The Suffolks are equally well bred, and numerous prizes have also been won. In fact, for individual merit, pedigree, and purity of breeding, it would be difficult to find better and more suitable flocks of either of these breeds from which to perpetuate their high individual merits. Apply to—

H. J. GARROD,
Cheveley, Newmarket, England.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W.**

Cables—Sheepcote, London.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD

ALFRED MANSELL & CO., LIVE STOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY.

BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Shrewsbury, England, or to our American representative, Robert Miller, Stoneville, Ont., Canada.

JOHN BRYAN & SON, Southleigh, Witney, Oxon.—One of the oldest registered flocks of pure-bred Oxford Downs. Annual sale of rams. Oxford ram fair. Rams and ewes for sale at home. Inspection invited.

English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Crulch-shank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herdbook. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on £400 won in prizes last year and this.

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

AN OBJECT LESSON.
In a Restaurant.

A physician puts the query: "Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?"

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice that these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of newfangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned leg of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly-looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity, any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydrochloric acid, diastase and mucin.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels and, in fact, are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly, and thus gives a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel, nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time, and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the travelling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

Canadian Farmers
AND
STOCK-RAISERS

Say Prof. A. V. M. Day's English Tonic Powders are all right for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry (5 separate packages 5). Makes a Tonic Stock Food. Prevents disease. Makes flesh and fat. Day's Cream for calves enriches skimmed or separated milk, prevents scours, makes healthy fat calves. Ask your dealer for Day's. No other just as good. A free sample sent to any address.

THE DAY'S STOCK FOOD CO'Y,
TORONTO, CAN.



Baby's Own Soap

is a guard against all skin troubles in children. It cleanses, softens, soothes and prevents chafing and sores.

IT IS AS GOOD FOR THE OLD AS THE YOUNG.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.
MONTREAL.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

During the week of the Winter Fair at Guelph, last month, Canadian exhibitors presented an address and a purse of money to Mr. E. B. Elderkin, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, as a token of appreciation of his courteous services as Canadian Commissioner of Live Stock at the Pan-American Exposition.

Readers of the "Advocate" will be pleased to learn that Mr. W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., whose serious illness had caused so much anxiety among the Shorthorn breeders of the Dominion, is slowly but surely recovering his health; in fact, has so far recovered as to be able to attend to his daily avocations, and was among the visitors at the late Fat Stock Show, Guelph.

Hereford cattle are advertised for sale in this issue of the "Advocate," by Mr. Walter Bennett, of Chatham, Ont., who figures in the list of registered Herefords of up-to-date breeding. Stock of different ages and either sex are offered for sale, and a good 24-months bull is specified. Parties wanting Herefords should look up the ad. and write for prices and particulars.

The Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, on January 21st and 22nd, 1903. The committee in charge of the programme has secured the promise of some of the most prominent live-stock authorities on the continent to be present to discuss matters of pertinent interest to live-stock development. E. H. White, Sec., Estherville, Iowa.

Mr. Edwin Battye, Grove Bay, Ont., writes: "Our Shorthorns are doing well in winter quarters. Our calves coming from Royal Emperor (imp.) are extra good ones. We sold, lately, to Mr. Wm. Doherty, Clinton, Ont., a rare good three-year-old cow, Wimple Blossom =35296=, by Village Squire =24993=, and in calf to Royal Emperor =40416=, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, sired by Bapton Emperor; dam Roan Lady 32nd, by Wanderer; grandam by William of Orange.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., reports the sale at a very long price, to Mr. John Donnelly, Grafton, North Dakota, of the roan thirteen-months Shorthorn bull calf, Royal Victor 2nd, winner of second prize in the strong class under a year at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in September last, and by many good judges considered the best and most valuable entry in the class. Royal Victor 2nd is a typical Scotch-bred bull, being low-set, thick-fleshed, strong-backed, and having well-sprung and deep ribs, well-filled crops and twist, and showing the best of breed character in his general appearance. He is bred in the purple, being sired by Stytton Chief, a son of the imported and exported Cruickshank Bravith Bud bull, Hospodar, and his dam, Minnie Salem, of the favorite Kneeller Crimson Flower family, was by Clipper King, of the Cruickshank Clipper family, bred by Hon. John Dryden. Every sire in his pedigree is richly-bred and was strong in individual character, so that he cannot fail to prove an impressive sire and Mr. Donnelly is to be congratulated on securing one of the very best and most promising young bulls produced in Canada in recent years.

BLACK ROD AND PEDESTRIAN CHANGE HANDS.

Mr. O. Sorby, Woodlands, Guelph, Ont., writes us, under date December 15th: "I have sold to Messrs. Bean & Son, of Ailsa Craig, the Clydesdale stallion, Black Rod (10509). His individual merit will commend him to all who like a horse of good weight and quality in one, with grand feet and legs and capital action. He was the Lanark premium horse in 1899, and gained third prize at the Highland Society Show at Edinburgh. In 1900, he was again the Lanark premium horse, and in 1901 he was Mid-Berwickshire premium horse. In 1902, he was the Lanark premium horse. He is proving himself a first-class breeder. Foals by him at Lanark Show and sales last year made higher prices than have been paid for foals for the past seven or eight years. Since being imported, he was first-prize aged horse at the Western Fair, London, also sweepstakes for the best Clydesdale horse on the grounds. I also sold the Clydesdale stallion, Pedestrian, to Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, the well-known importer of Shorthorns. Pedestrian was sired by Black Rod, and is a grandson of the famous Baron's Pride. Since being imported, he won second prize as two-year-old stallion at the Western Fair, London.

SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure-bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but two; while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of ten possible firsts, also sweepstakes on boar any age. At the Pan-American (Buffalo), Toronto and London there were thirty-six first premiums and medals given: all the medals and every first prize but six won by the Summer Hill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write **D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.** om Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.


HILLCREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.—Shearling rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, also shearing and older ewes, about 50 head all told. All registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition and form. Sires from Campbell and Dryden flocks. **MALCOLM McDUGALL,** om **Tiverton, Ont.**

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.
Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. **ELGIN F. PARK,** om **Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.**

Southdowns and Collies




Both imported and home bred. Correspondence solicited. Railway station, London.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT. SHROPSHIRE

Special Sale for This Month.
20 Ram Lambs, 5 Shearing Rams, and a Few Choice Ewe Lambs, of superior quality, by imported sires. Prices right, as we must have room.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, QUE.

SHROPSHIRE.
One well-covered yearling ram, with good bone, from imported Mansell ram, and four home-bred ram lambs. Write for prices **ROBAT BROS., HILLSDALE, ONT.**

This season I am offering for sale **SHROPSHIRE** lambs of both sexes. Also shearing ewes and 2 shearing rams. Prices right and quality guaranteed. **GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRE.
For sale—8 shearing rams, 12 shearing ewes, a number of 2 and 3-year-old ewes and this year's lambs; a low-down, well-covered lot. **C. H. ROWE, ORILLIA P. O. and STATION.**

PENNABANK STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five ram lambs; a few ewe lambs and shearlings with Imp. Williams or Knox-bred sires; 1 good two-shear ram. Four fine young Shorthorn bulls, om **Hugh Pugh, Whitevale, Ont.**

IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP
Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp.; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs, both sexes; Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs. om **BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTICE P. O.**

LEICESTER SHEEP.
Quality, with good size and wool. Address: **C. & E. WOOD, FREEMAN P. O. BURLINGTON ST., ONT.** om

W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT.,
Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My flock was represented at Toronto, and won first on shearing ram, first and second on aged ewes, and second on the pen. First time exhibiting. If in need of a first-class yearling ram, imported or home-bred, write! Your wants can be supplied, and at prices consistent with quality. Have a choice lot to choose from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come and see them, or a card will bring them. om **Station One-half Mile from Farm Wabash and G. T. R.**

FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS
Imported ewes and lambs. Can supply show flocks. om **J. H. PATRICK, ILBERTON, ONT., CAN.**

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip
Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.
For sheep.
Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.
Cattle, horses, pigs, etc.
Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.
Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.
No danger, safe, cheap, and effective
Beware of imitations.
Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.
Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound
Sole agent for the Dominion.

Dorsets & Chesters Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable. **R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.** om "MAPLEVIEW FARM."

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.
A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.
Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, BENO, CAMERON, ILL.
om U. S. A.

HOLWELL MANOR FARM SHROPSHIRE.
Choice shearing rams at farmers' prices. A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale.

D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT. om

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS
American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. om

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE EWES.
Recently arrived importation; need more room; therefore offer a few first-class ewes, bred to our best rams, and ewe lambs, coming winners, at good values to early buyers. Bred Plymouth Rock rookers, good ones, at \$1 to \$2 each.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, WOODVILLE, ONT. om

Oxford Down Sheep at a bargain. Having decided to give up farming in the spring, I will sell for the next 30 days, at reduced prices, 4 imported ewes and 1 imp. ram; also ram and ewe lambs, and a few ewes from 1 to 8 years old. om **SMITH EVANS, Gourock, Ont.**

40 Superior Oxford Ewes for Sale;

From one to three years. Bred to "Bryan 125" and "Hampton Hero," both imported. One hundred strong and hearty ram and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. Also, Shorthorn bull calf and two heifer calves. Good animals.

HENRY ARKELL, Guelph-G. T. R. "Farnham Farm," Arkell-C. P. R. o Arkell P.O., Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

An offering at present 30 superior shearing ewes, bred to a good ram, and a number of ewe and ram lambs for sale at reasonable prices. Always pleased to hear from or see sheepmen, whether they buy or not.

W. H. ARKELL, TEESWATER, ONT. Broad Lea Farm.

MILDMAY, G. T. R. o TEESWATER, C. P. R. 7 miles from farm. 3 1/2 miles from farm.

SUMMERHILL OXFORDS.

Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs. Also 40 extra nice yearling ewes.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, om Teeswater P.O. and Station

LINDEN OXFORDS

A choice lot of ram lambs (yearlings) and a few two and three shear rams fit for show and to head pure-bred flocks; imp. and home-bred, well covered, good quality.

om R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

Imported Poland-China Hogs. We are offering choice, of both sexes, any age (pairs not akin), from imported stock, and of the true type. Easy feeders, rapid growers.

ROBT. L. SMYTH & SONS, Fargo P. O. and Station, M. C. R.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prize-winner, Highclere Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin.

W. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Boars fit for service, sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Prices reasonable.

WM. HOWE, BRUCE OO. NORTH BRUCE, ONT.

TAM WORTHES. Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A. C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner.

JOHN HORD & SON, om Parkhill P. O. and Station.

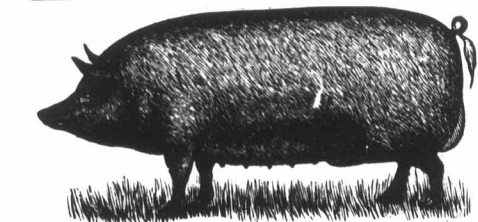
Spring Brook Stock Farm. Am offering two choice Tamworth boars, ready for service; several sows, ready to breed; also a choice lot of young pigs, ready to wean.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT. Waterloo Co.

Coldspring Herd Tamworths

Offer choice Oct. and Nov. boars and sows. Also my stock boar, Advance. This is the spot for the best. Write for prices. They are moderate, quality considered.

NORMAN M. BLAIN, ST. GEORGE, ONT. BRANT CO.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont.

YORKSHIRES.

A number of choice boars fit for service, sired by a grand imported boar; good, strong-boned, long, wide, deep-sided fellows. A snap if taken immediately.

W. C. SHEARER, Bright, Ont.

GLENBURN STOCK FARM.

Two-year-old Berkshire boar and several spring boars at special prices. Choice young sows, bred to farrow in April; also Shorthorn calves, Shropshires, and Barred Rocks.

JOHN RACEY, JR., LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Have You Tried

The Marvellous Remedies of the Eminent Professor,

DR. COLLINS,

Of the Great University of New York, President of the New Medical Institute, 140 West 34th Street.

Catarrh of the Nose and Throat.

Milwaukee, May 3. Dear Doctor,— The very first remedies you sent were sufficient to cure the catarrh of the throat of the most intense kind. I cannot sufficiently thank you.

Catarrh of the Nose and Throat.

Johnstown, May 6. Mr. Professor,— I began your treatment incredulous. I never believed you could cure me of such a chronic catarrh. But the evidence is here; I am completely cured.

Piles.

Grand Rapids, May 9. Dear Doctor,— Your remedies for piles are marvelously efficacious. I have recommended them to all my friends. For myself, I am infinitely thankful.

Deafness.

Kountze, May 4. Mr. Professor,— After in vain trying all other remedies, I at last found in yours what I required. After twelve days with your remedies I recovered use of my hearing which I lost for so long.

Diseases of the Womb.

Buffalo, March 19. Mr. Professor,— What a happy inspiration it was when I wrote you. Without an operation, you cured me of a horrible womb disease.

Would that we could convince the great number of sufferers that if they suffer they alone are to blame. Pretending they have neither money nor time to seek the advice of a specialist, they go on suffering until their malady becomes incurable.

We Can Affirm

that a very simple remedy is found in the remedies of Dr. Collins. Write if simple letter, or, still more simple, answer the questions given below, and the following morning you will receive a letter, with the treatment to follow.

Dr. Collins Cures

all diseases, no matter of what kind. Science and his experience help him in making the most marvellous cures where others have failed.

At a Distance,

without even seeing the patient, and simply by an examination of the symptoms sent him. Thus, he diagnoses the case, and never makes a mistake in deciding what treatment is to be followed, and which is certain of success.

By the Most Simple Methods

he causes the disappearance of the sufferings, replaces the organs in a healthy condition; in a word, re-establishes order. In all the diseases which are ordinarily operated upon, Professor Collins, M. D., treats by means of gentle and simple remedies.

TRY THEM. We Strongly Recommend You to Do So.

And after a few days you will be truly thankful, when you see the marvellous relief you have obtained.

What Is Your Malady?

- Are you getting thin? Are you constipated? Are you troubled with nausea? Do you cough at night? Is your nose stuffed up? Are you nervous or feeble? Have you lost sense of taste? Is your sight obscured? Have you headaches? Have you pains in the forehead? Are you troubled with flatulency? Is your tongue coated? Is your skin dry and hot? Do you get giddy? Are you easily tired? Are you irritable? Are your eyes dull and heavy? Is your throat dry in the morning? Is your urine black and thick? Does your nose irritate and tickle you? Do you spit yellow mucus? Is your saliva thick? Have you diarrhoea? Are you troubled with cold shoulders? Is there a deposit in your urine? Have you palpitation of the heart? Have you pains in your sides? Have you catarrh of the nose or throat? Have you rheumatism? Have you colic in the stomach? Have you internal pains; if so, where? Have you pimples and boils? Have you pains? Where? Are you troubled with pains all over your body? Are your hands and feet inflamed? Is your cough dry and short? Have you pains in the temple? Do you find you are losing strength? Have you pains after eating? Do you feel oppressed after your meals? Have you pains in the kidneys? Have you swelling of the eyes? Have you a bad taste in the mouth? Does your throat irritate or tickle you? Have you a tickling of the palate? Do you feel sick after meals? Do your limbs feel too heavy? Do you feel a pain at the small of the back? Do you have heavy fits of coughing? Do you feel oppressed after eating? Do you have pains in the joints? Do you have blotches before your eyes? Are you troubled with flatulency? Are you piles? Are you troubled with heart disease? Does your digestion work satisfactorily? Have you any kind of venereal disease? Are you deaf? Have you any tumors, if so, where?

Catarrh of the Nose and Throat.

Philadelphia, May 7. Dear Professor,— For the last day or two I have felt myself completely cured. There is not a trace of catarrh left, of which I suffered so long. I shall continue your treatment.

Catarrh of the Nose and Throat.

Boston, May 4. Dear Doctor,— I now confirm my letters of last week. My catarrh has completely disappeared, thanks to your excellent remedies. Please send it without delay to one of my friends, address enclosed.

Rheumatism.

Dover, May 10. Mr. Professor,— I went out to-day for the first time after being confined for six months, when I suffered very much. Now I walk without pain or fatigue or any kind in my limbs or joints.

Pimples and Boils.

Adrian, May 11. Dear Doctor,— The lotions you gave me for impurity in my blood had an almost immediate effect. The pimples have all gone. Not a trace is left of the pimples which so disfigured me.

Earache.

Uniontown, May 12. Mr. Professor,— The troubles have ceased and I no longer have the flow of matter with which I have been so long vexed. After following your advice for four days I was cured. My health is good.

If you find you are suffering from any of the above symptoms you may be certain that something serious menaces your health, and sooner or later your life will be in danger. Then write to—

PROFESSOR COLLINS President of the New York Medical Institute, 140 West 34th Street, New York.

Reply with care and exactness to these questions, by putting yes or no at the side of each. Clip out the piece in this paper and send it by post to above address. Write here plainly your name and address. Name and Surname, Place of Residence, County, Province.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

Joseph Featherston & Son,
Streetville Station, C. P. R., and P. O. and Telegraph.
Clarkson Station, G. T. R.

GLENBURN YORKSHIRES won Gold Medal at Ottawa, 1902. Herd averages 100, headed by the choice boar, Oak Lodge Prior and Pine Grove Squire. Twenty brood sows, 12 six-months sows, due to farrow March and April; 40 sows and boars, four weeks to three months old; pairs not akin.
DAVID BARR, JR.,
Renfrew, Ont.

Large English Yorkshires

Imported and Canadian-bred Yorkshires, from stock of the best British herds. A choice lot of boars, ready for service, and a number of sows being bred to Imported Dalmeny Long Sam, for sale. Also young pigs, all ages.



H. J. DAVIS,
Box 518, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Large English Yorkshires

Sows safe in pig, boars fit for service, sows ready to breed, boars and sows 2 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed in orders received by mail.
JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.

S. H. D. Chief 6th (Imp.) 9074

Bred by Earl of Roseberry, Edinburgh, Scotland. I will deliver, transportation prepaid, this magnificent imported YORKSHIRE boar for \$40, anywhere in Ontario or Quebec.

GUS. LANGELIER, QUEBEC.

SPRUCE HERD OF YORKSHIRES.

A few choice young boars for sale, 6 months old. Also pairs not akin, 8 weeks old. Sires, Summer H.J. Member and Summer Dalmeny Topsman 2nd (Imp.).
FRED. C. SMITH, New Hamburg, Ont.

Closing Sale of Yorkshires and Poultry.

In the next thirty days we must sell our entire stock of choice Yorkshires, from 2 1/2 to 4 months old, and two splendid young sows, safe in pig; also all of our B. P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, and Bronze turkeys; also choice pedigreed cullies. These are bench winners.
A. B. ARMSTRONG Codrington.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right.
R. HONEY,
Briekley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

TO MEN IT IS FREE

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



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt,

With Free Electric Suspensory for Weak Men.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAY WHEN CURED.

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

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

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

PREMIUMS

THE NAME OF SENDER DOES NOT COUNT ON LISTS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE
DIRECT FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

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

Specially selected and ordered by the Manager of the ADVOCATE when in England last summer.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.
Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One of These Knives.

START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND

New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers

TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

THE BIG FOUR

THE GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE OFFER, FOR OBTAINING NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" AT \$1 A YEAR.

"CANADA'S IDEAL" Admitted by judges, breeders and artists to be the most magnificent engraving of high-class modern Shorthorns ever issued in any country. 21 x 36 inches. Twelve animals.

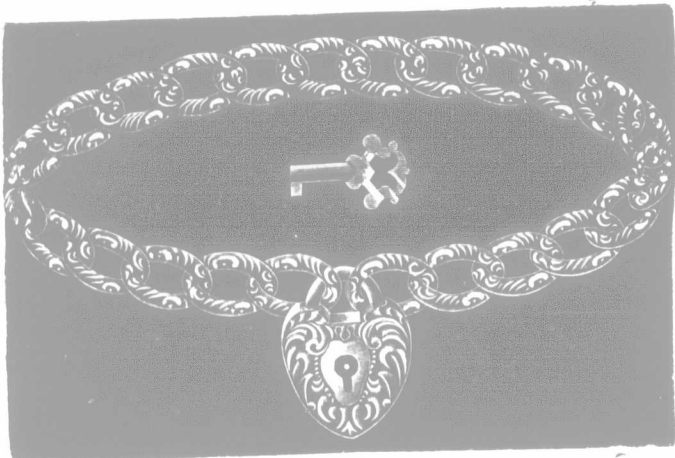
"CANADA'S PRIDE" Nine celebrated draft horses.

"CANADA'S GLORY" Eleven celebrated light horses.

"CANADA'S COLUMBIAN VICTORS" Thirteen celebrated Ayrshire cattle.

Your choice of any two of these for 1 new subscriber, or all four beautiful pictures for only 2 new subscribers.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet: Silver Filled



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

Bagster's NEW Comprehensive Teacher's Bible,

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study, a new Concordance and an Indexed Bible Atlas, with SIXTEEN FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS, PRINTED IN GOLD AND COLOR.

HOW TO OBTAIN IT

Would retail at from \$3 to \$4. We will send (carefully packed, post-paid) this Bible to anyone sending us the names of THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.00 each.

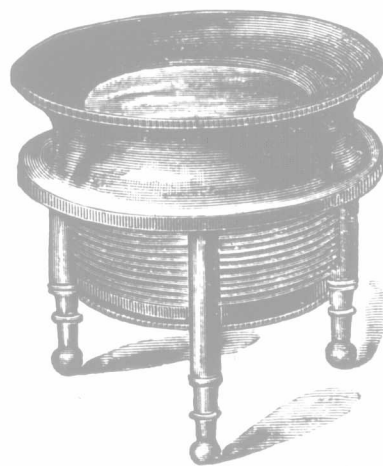
Our Self-Binder

HANDY, DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE. Made to contain the 24 issues of the year. We will forward this Binder, postpaid, to anyone sending us the names of TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS at \$2.00.

BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The balance of 1907 will be sent FREE, including Christmas number, to all who now subscribe for 1908. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum.

THE MICROSCOPE



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

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

A three-inch Magnifying Reading Glass for one new subscriber.

HOW TO GET A

FIRST-CLASS COLLIE

Twelve New Subscribers.

TO ANY SUBSCRIBER sending us the names of 12 NEW yearly paid-up Subscribers we offer a young COLLIE, six weeks old or over, eligible for registration, and bred by Mr. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., whose stock has been so successful in the leading shows in Canada and the United States.



Write for a sample copy of the Farmer's Advocate, and begin to work for these premiums. Cash must accompany new names.

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

SOIL AND CROP.

- THE FERTILITY OF THE LAND.—Roberts. 372 pages. \$1.25.
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- SOILING, ENSILAGE, AND BARN CONSTRUCTION.—F. S. Peer. 247 pages. \$1.00.
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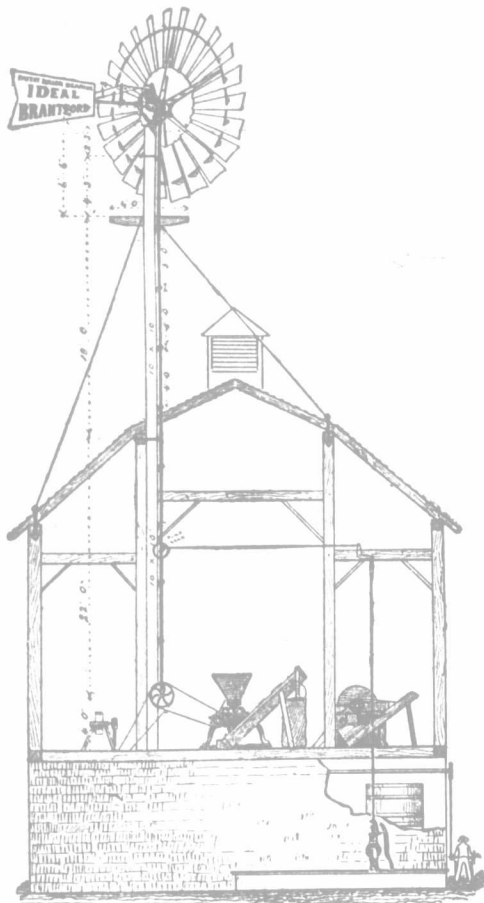
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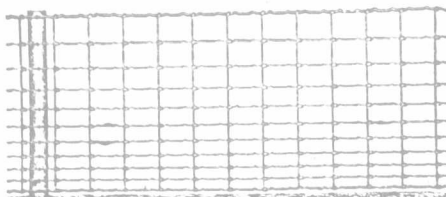
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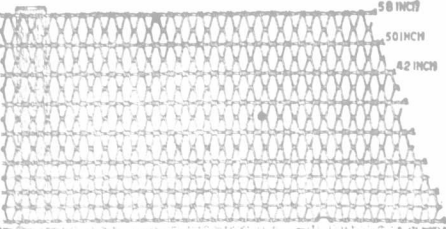
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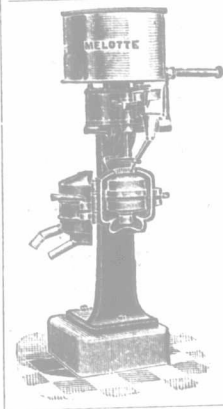


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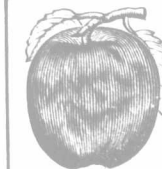
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