

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXVI. WINNIPEG. NOVEMBER 20, 1901. MANITOBA. No. 538

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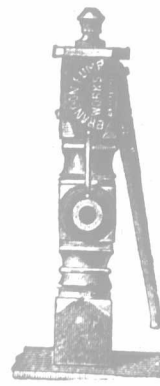
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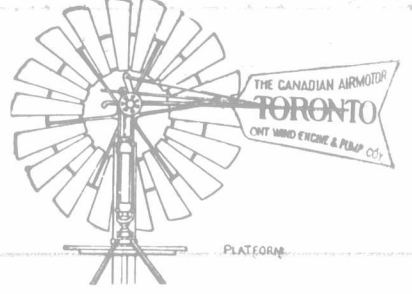
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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXVI.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, NOVEMBER 20, 1901.

No. 538

## The Interests of the Rancher Imperilled.

The record of general prosperity for the Western farmer has been marred by the report of losses to the ranchers by fire, insufficient transportation facilities and low prices for any cattle but the tops. With regard to the last two causes for complaint, several suggestions have been made with a view to remedying the troubles. The price for export stuff has only reached \$3.50, while the same class of stuff ranging in weight from 1,150 to 1,150 lbs. is worth at Chicago \$5.10 to \$6.60. The ranchers are naturally unable to see where all the difference in price should go, and are talking seriously of shipping a few train loads to the Chicago market. The difficulties of transportation for the buyers have evidently been overcome, but judging from the Western Stock Growers' Association there is yet ample room for improvement. The Moose Jaw yards are specified as inadequate to the traffic, which is only too true; the watering place is bad, being merely a sort of pond hole, which becomes a mudhole when cattle get into it. Should three or four train-loads arrive at once, the accommodation would be entirely inadequate. This season fires have been bad, through negligence on the part of the railway men. Severe losses are reported, in one case due to the section men, the foreman of which was fined \$50. The country from near Stair to Red Deer has been burned over, and the ranchmen in that district are out their winter pasturage as well as their hay; in fact, so serious has been the menace of railroad fires become, that the people are talking of suggesting Government interference. The question mentioned, together with that of land leases, water rights, and the breaking up of ranches by newcomers settling on the water privileges, owing to which the range cattle will not come there for water, and also the cattle-and-sheep controversy, might well form the basis of work for a Government commission. With regard to land leases, the Government might well indicate a large area of country in which no homesteading would be allowed and reserve it for ranching. There is undoubtedly a large area of land suitable only for ranching, which it would be folly to attempt to crop owing to light rainfall, etc. Such lands might well be reserved, especially in view of the fact that in other parts of the Northwest are large areas much better suited for general farming. Locations should also be mapped out in which sheep-ranching could be carried on, and encroaching on the cattlemen or vice versa, be avoided. While a few men believe that the two classes of live stock can be run together, really practical men believe that it can be done profitably. Unless measures are soon taken, the range will become over-crowded, as has occurred in some districts south of the border, and the ranching business will be destroyed. Properly administered, the ranching country of the Canadian West will stand, standing as it does at present, only the crowding and the loss of territory to go further from the towns, etc. The Dominion Government should appoint a commission, composed of Western men, to investigate the problem of the range.

## Straw Likely to be Poor Feed this Year.

In consequence of the falling off in the demand for stockers, there will doubtless be many more young cattle carried over by farmers than would have been the case had the prices for stockers been maintained. A good many people, going on the experience of last year, may undertake to winter stock principally on straw. Last year the straw, although very much bleached with the continued wet weather during harvest, proved to be good feed, and stock wintered remarkably well on it, but the straw of this year's crop is of entirely different character. The exceedingly hot, moist weather during the growing season caused a rank, soft growth of straw (this is especially true of Eastern Manitoba). Rust was exceedingly prevalent in the coarse grains, and the long weathering during harvest greatly injured the feeding qualities of the straw. In the Territories, where the straw was bright and clean, it was not affected so badly by the weather, and will doubtless contain considerable nutriment. Altogether it seems improbable that this year's straw will make anything like as good fodder as that of 1900.

Some of the early-threshed straw has been spoiled by the wet, and the hay in some localities is of rather an inferior, washy quality. Cattle feeders will require to supplement the rations with some chopped grain. It is exceedingly poor policy to allow stock of any kind to lose flesh during the winter months; it costs more to replace it than to keep it on.

## Dehorning Beef Cattle.

The question of whether or not to remove the horns of cattle intended for feeding is one upon which there is very little to be said in the affirmative. Humanity, utility, and the unanswerable argument of market discrimination against horned beefs all urge the removal of these useless and often unsightly appendages. Among the great advantages of dehorning may be mentioned the saving of space at feeding bunk, hay-rack, shed, watering tank, or wherever cattle congregate; less danger of injury in shipping; a more uniform appearance; and, most important of all, the fact that, other things being equal, horns deduct 10 to 15 cents per 100 pounds from the selling price of the cattle. This is especially true where they are intended for further shipment alive; in fact, some of the Eastern shippers have instructions not to buy horned cattle if they can possibly fill their orders with dehorned animals of the required weight and grade. This, of course, narrows the competition, and instead of being readily picked up for eastern shipment or export, a bunch of horned steers may have to beg a buyer for local slaughter at a much greater discount than named above, compared with what they would have brought if dehorned. This, of course, does not always hold true, depending entirely upon the supply. With light receipts of cattle suitable for their purpose, shippers and exporters will not always pass a drove of cattle simply because they are horned, but when the market is flooded with their sort of cattle they develop a very discriminating taste, and "can't use" stock that they would perhaps have been glad to get the day before.

We believe that it is to the interest of every man who raises or feeds cattle to dehorn them, and the younger it is done the better. This of course applies only to cattle to be fattened for slaughter. There is no valid argument in favor of dehorning breeding animals, and many against it. There will remain a few per cent. of truly connoisseurs of that shorn from the thought of fattening, and for that reason some might dehorn. Some people would wish the cattle to be castrated, and some would wish them to be castrated and dehorned. It is a matter of personal preference, and should be decided by the owner. Report.

## Anthrax at Swift Current.

So many reports have been published regarding this outbreak, that the fact will be of interest to our readers. The origin of the disease is entirely unknown, although Dr. McEachran believes that years ago the buffalo had the disease, and seeded the ground with anthrax germs. Three thousand three hundred sheep died, not all from the disease; 800 of the number died from the effects of the vaccine used as a preventive. The disease had existed in the flock for some days before being recognized, and several post-mortems were held by Mr. Andrews and his shepherds, assisted by a veterinarian and Territorial botanist, with a view to finding out the cause of the disease. A young shepherd who had assisted in the post-mortems got a sore hand which became so serious that he had to go to the hospital, where on the recital of the history of the case, Dr. Smythe, the attending physician, suspected anthrax, and in a microscopical examination made certain his suspicions. To Dr. Smythe, of Medicine Hat Hospital, belongs the credit of the recognition of the disease. The sheep were removed to fresh grounds, and the ravages of the disease stopped. The veterinary division of the Department of Agriculture then sent up some anthrax vaccine, which again started up the mortality, one vaccine causing the deaths of eight per cent. of those inoculated. A supply of another make of vaccine was then procured, and the remainder vaccinated, and the mortality fell to 0.91 per cent. The heaviest mortality was amongst the fat wethers. Three horses died from the vaccination. One of the strange things about the investigation is that the Dominion Government's veterinarian first sent to the outbreak was without a microscope. It is passing strange that the Department does not provide at least a microscope for their men holding such responsible positions. The salaries, except of one or two of the Ottawa functionaries, will not warrant the purchase of a good instrument by the veterinarian.

## Look Out for Warbles.

Although Western Canada live stock has in the past enjoyed a rare freedom from parasites, recent examinations of hides show that warbles are beginning to infest cattle from the range. The warbles have, doubtless, been brought in by eastern stockers, which have released their guests on arrival on the grazing lands of the Territories. The larva, once released, undergoes their life cycle and in another form infest other stock, which later on develop the warbles, with the result that the hides are much impaired. Destruction of the larva is the surest method of prevention of this hide spoiler. A mixture of fish oil and carbolic acid, 1 ounce of the acid to a gallon of the oil, applied with a brush along the back, is very useful as a deterrent to the ravages of the warble fly (Hypoderma bovis). Owing to the impossibility of applying such remedies to the range cattle, it is to be hoped that the larva of the warble fly will find it impossible to withstand the climate of the West. The various mixtures applied to the backs of cattle are with a view to stop up the breathing holes of the warble in the skin and thus cause the death of the larva.

## A Disease of Horses' Feet.

Several cases of what seems to be a disease of parasitic origin affecting horses' feet have been seen in the Territories this summer. The disease affects the top of the hoof (coronet) and causes extreme pain and lameness, rendering the wildest range horse so lame that a person can approach it and pick it over. The use of antiseptics, such as carbolic acid solution (5 per cent. strength), and iodine have a good effect in the earlier stage. A combination of gum camphor and carbolic acid, or much of the acid as will dissolve the camphor, applied with a small wire will be found very useful. The disease is supposed to have been introduced by some horse brought into the Territory from south of the boundary. It is a matter which deserves investigation at the hands of some of our veterinarians.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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10. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
11. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

### Gasoline Engines for Threshing.

There has been a great deal of complaint throughout the country this year regarding the steam engines used with threshing outfits, and we are in receipt of many inquiries regarding the use of gasoline engines for this purpose. So far as we have been able to learn there are very few threshing outfits run by gasoline engines in this country, and in order to obtain some reliable, unbiased information as to their suitability for this purpose, we opened correspondence with Mr. Andrew Boss, Assistant in Agriculture at the Minnesota Agricultural College, who has given considerable study to the question of farm powers. His views are herewith appended. We shall be pleased to publish information on this important question from any who have experience with steam or gasoline threshing engines. We fancy that one of the greatest troubles with the steam engines is the lack of sufficiently skilled engineers and the use of engines of too low power for the separators used, especially when unfavorable weather calls for extra power in threshing.

Experience in Minnesota during the past few years with gasoline threshing engines has not been favorable to their use for running threshing rigs. Most firms who manufacture gasoline engines have attempted to solve the problem of gasoline traction engines, but so far with little success. There are some engines made that are now being used for that purpose, but with varying degrees of success. The general experience is that portable gasoline engines of from 12 to 20 horse power have given better results than the traction engine, or, at least, they are more in use at the present time. There is very little doubt but that a traction engine run by gasoline will be placed on the market ultimately; how soon, though, it is hard to say. The chief use of even a portable engine seems to be with individual farmers, or where three or four farmers combine to do their own threshing. The machinery driven is usually the lighter built and smaller threshing separators.

The advantage of the gasoline over the steam engine is that an engineer is not required, nor is a fireman needed, as in running a steam engine. For the most economical work and for a reliable rig, steam has yet to be proven inferior. Where the gasoline engines can be kept under cover and used for light work, such as cutting feed, sawing wood, or pumping water, they are a very desirable addition to the farm machinery. If allowed to stand out of doors, or if kept in poor condition, they are very likely to give a great deal of bother. This is the main reason why they have not been successful in handling threshing rigs.

### The Farmer Members of the Manitoba Agricultural College Commission.

J. S. MILLER.

J. S. Miller, ex-M. P. P., Manitou, has been in Manitoba about ten years, to which country he came from Napanee, Ont. He is of U. E. Loyalist stock, born 1817, and was educated in the Belleville College. Has farmed since 1871, and was elected to the Ontario Legislature for the County of Addington; is prominent in Masonic



JOHN S. MILLER, MANITOU.

and Orange circles, and held a commission in the volunteers. Since coming to Manitoba he has farmed extensively and has identified himself with all movements looking to the furtherance of agricultural knowledge; is a director of the local Agricultural Society and president of the Farmers' Co-operative Association of Manitou. He is strongly in favor of giving farmers' sons an opportunity of obtaining as good a technical education as is afforded to students in medicine and the other professions.

HARVIE C. SIMPSON.

The owner of several farms in the Virden district, with an average under crop this past year of about 1,500 acres, Mr. Simpson is in a position to appreciate the importance of the profession of agriculture. He came to the Province in 1878, from Carleton Place, Ont., where he was born. He has held many positions of trust in the municipal and political organizations of the district.

HON. THOS. GREENWAY.

The occupancy of a seat on the Agricultural College Commission by the Hon. Thos. Greenway is an evidence of the non-partisan character of that body and a tribute to the prominent position held by Mr. Greenway as an agriculturist and breeder of pure-bred live stock. From his long residence in the Province, and his experience in political and educational matters, his services on the Commission should be invaluable.

J. HARRY IRWIN.

J. Harry Irwin, Neepawa, a Canadian by birth, hails from near Cookstown, Ont. In connection with his large farm, a dairy is managed, which supplies the neighboring town with milk and cream. He has been always to the fore in the breeding of high-class live stock and in advanced methods of farming, and as a live member of the local Farmers' Institute is well known in Beautiful Plains. His ability and energy has been recognized by his brother farmers, who have continuously elected him as director on the Board of the Agricultural Society. Mr. Irwin has steadily thrown his weight in favor of good stock, even when such a stand has aroused bitter opposition. He has had Clydesdales and Holsteins on his farm, some of which were imported stock. He is a strenuous advocate of an Agricultural College for Manitoba, provided one is established along practical lines.

GEO. H. DAVIS.

A Canadian by birth, born in Toronto, received education at Model School in that city, and

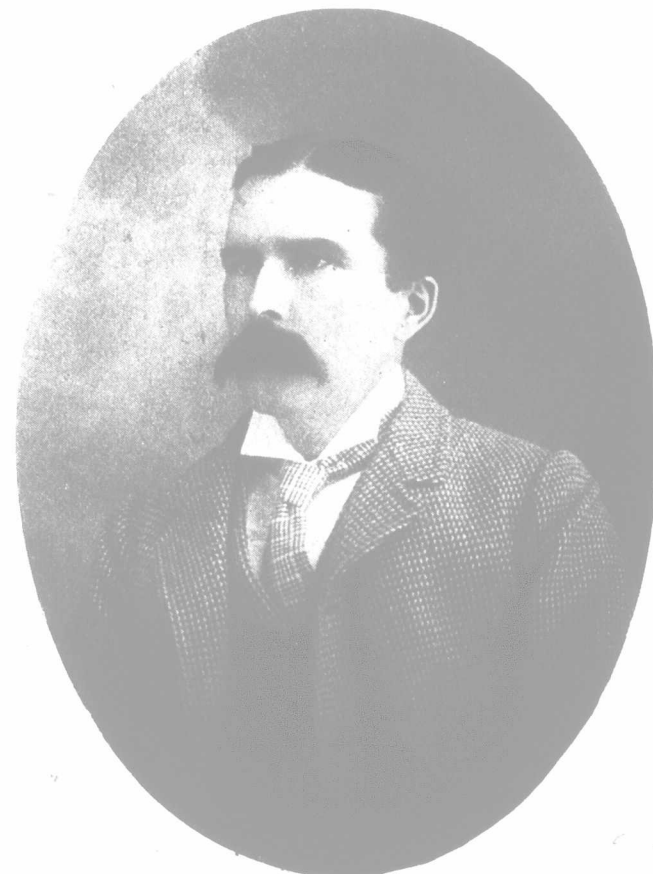
at Upper Canada College, afterwards attending the Ontario School of Agriculture at Guelph. He came to Manitoba in the spring of '80, and located near Rossburn, but, on the change of location of the Canadian Pacific Railway, homesteaded on the farm he has since occupied, in the spring of 1881. He has been intimately connected with municipal affairs, holding the position of secretary-treasurer of the Municipality of Cornwallis from '84 to 1892; was elected reeve of same for 1894, by acclamation, and has acted continuously since without any opposition. He is well known as a municipal auditor, and was appointed by the bondholders to make a special report on the finances of the City of Brandon; was also a member of the Royal Commission appointed in January, 1900, to investigate and report on the finances of the Province.

### Let the Commission Visit the Colleges.

The labors of the members of the Agricultural College Commission will not be complete until some of the farmer members of it are given an opportunity to visit a few of the leading Agricultural Colleges. It would be a sensible idea to send the farmer members via the United States, having the itinerary embrace a visit to the North Dakota College, thence to the Minnesota School, and from there to the Fat Stock Show at Chicago. A few days at that show, and then a visit to the Guelph Fat Stock Show and Agricultural College would be a valuable and instructive lesson to the delegates, from which the Province and themselves would undoubtedly reap much benefit. Returning, a call could be made at the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, and also a visit be made to the Wisconsin College, at Madison, the short course of that institution being in full blast the third week in December. Such a visit would enable the commission to return a well-rounded report to the Legislature, to be acted upon the coming session. The dates of the Fat Stock Show at Chicago (Dec. 2nd to 7th) and the Guelph Show the week following would allow of a trip as outlined. After December 7th, the Colleges mentioned will be doing work, thus affording visitors to see for themselves how the teaching is done in up-to-date Agricultural Colleges, and allowing them to pick out a system most suited to Manitoba's needs, which cannot be done from a mere study of college catalogues.

### Manitoba Dairy School.

The Manitoba Dairy School will open on January 6th. This year there will only be one class in home dairy work, but in the professional cheese and butter makers' classes the courses will be similar to last year. A lady instructor is to be employed this year to give instruction to the female students, a large number of whom are expected to attend this winter. Superintendent Murray says he will have the equipment up to



HARVIE C. SIMPSON, VIRDEN.

date in every particular, and a staff of competent instructors.

Applications should be made to the Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, for bulletins giving full particulars of the course.

William H. Stokes, Olds, Alta., Oct. 26th, 1901. "I have found your paper to be most useful and interesting."



**Importance of the Live Stock Industry.**

The Secretary of the National Live Stock Association of the United States has been issuing a series of bulletins descriptive of the work the Association is doing, etc., and advertising the annual convention, which is to be held in Chicago at the time of the International Fat Stock Show, Dec. 3rd. These bulletins are all interesting reading, but that issued on Nov. 6th is especially so. We quote:

"In 1850 the total value of the live stock of every State in the Union was less than \$1,200,000,000; to-day it is \$1,555,827,375, a sum incomprehensible to the mind of man. In the year named there were but 17,000,000 cattle, 21,723,220 sheep, 4,896,050 horses and mules; to-day the figures are 50,602,414 cattle, 15,623,551 horses and mules, and 50,203,000 sheep. Live stock and cereals are the same as cash in hand. Were the former converted into cash it would take every dollar in circulation in the United States, and then the commission man would have to borrow \$2,225,000,000 from foreign banks to liquidate the bill. The cereal crop of the country is valued at \$2,025,116,545, yet the live stock is worth more than all the cereals, metals, cotton, lumber, sugar and tobacco combined. The live-stock men could buy the stock of every national and private bank in the United States and England and then have millions of money left for speculation. They could build three transcontinental railway lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific and have left \$750,000,000 for a reserve fund. They could own every steel works and smelter in America and Europe and have a billion dollars left to purchase ore with. They could control every oceanic transportation company in the world and have left a sufficient sum to run them for ten years without taking in a single dollar.

There are 8,000,000 of these noblemen in the United States. If they were to become so united upon political matters as to vote as a unit, they could elect every officer in the nation, from the president to the most humble backwoods road overseer. There is absolutely no limit to the possibilities of these men if they should collectively divert their force and influence in any direction."

**Farm Poultry Profits.**

Last year about this time I gave the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" an account of my year's profits and losses in the hen business, and as I have just been going over my accounts and closing up my poultry year, which ends on the last of October, I have been reminded to send it forward again, as it may be a matter of some interest.

We Northwesters all know that last season was very unprofitable to farmers along almost all lines. When crops are especially good and all

with a fine stock of fowl, but also with fear and trembling, for I knew it would be a very hard task to carry them over the winter. I had some advantages to count upon: a good, warm, dry henhouse, help enough to keep it clean, and no vermin or disease to get rid of.

On the other hand, all I could count upon for food in the shape of grain was oats, and not a large supply of them even. I had a few bushels of wheat left over, by strict economy, from the year before, and a little bran to mix with what skim milk I could spare from three cows which had been milking all summer. Then I had an almost unlimited supply of pigweed seed and the parings of vegetables. I went bravely to work and continued at it until spring opened, so I could turn my flock out of doors to pick and scratch for themselves. I kept my fowls alive, clean and free from disease, and until spring I lost only five, and these were too young to keep over winter under the best of conditions. But if any one thinks my advice worth paying the slightest attention to, I would say, "never try my experiments." Pigweed seed may keep hens alive, but they will not thrive on it, much less will they lay eggs in winter, and it is simply heart-breaking to me to see the poor things hunting for the grains of wheat which are not there. Now, I believe if people in any business wish to be of any use to others in the way of object-lessons, it is their duty to show the dark side of the picture as well as the bright, at the risk of any criticisms that they may call forth.

When the bright spring days arrived, and I heard once more the happy songs of my feathered favorites as they went scratching hither and thither, my heart was lightened, and

time previously. The special attention given to this cereal in recent years, and which is apparently increasing, is probably due to three different causes: (1) Its introduction into the Dakotas from Russia by the German-Russian farmers; (2) the extraordinary extent to which it has been advertised by several prominent seedsmen, and (3) the introduction in considerable quantity of some of the best Russian seed by this Department in 1898 and its distribution through a number of the experiment stations. Already the results of the trials of this grain have been so successful, especially in North and



GEORGE H. HALSE, BRANDON.

South Dakota, as to warrant the opinion that it may become one of our permanent crops for stock feeding.

This grain is incorrectly called by various names. Even in certain reports of results of experiments with emmer it is sometimes called speltz. The names "spelz," "speltz," and "spiltz" are also often used, the name speltz being the most common of all. These names are very misleading, and should be discarded. True spelt is a radically different sort of grain, nearly as different as the pear is different from the apple, and is not grown at all in the United States. The name "emmer" is German, and has no equivalent in English. In the French it is "amidonnier"; in Russian it is usually known as "polba," which is apparently another error in the use of words, since polba should be equivalent to spelt, not emmer. Emmer is far the most satisfactory name, and is easily learned. It is urged upon seedsmen and others to join in discarding the name spelt, leaving it to be applied where it properly belongs.

Emmer is a species of wheat known botanically as *Triticum dicoccum* (T. amyleum). The plants of this species are pithy or hollow, with an inner wall of pith; leaves sometimes rather broad and usually velvety hairy; heads almost always bearded, very compact, and much flattened on the two-rowed sides. The appearance in the field is quite different from that of spelt. The spikelets (that is, the unhulled grains as they come from the thresher), however, look considerably like those of spelt, but differ principally in the presence always of a short-pointed pedicel. This pedicel, which is really a portion of the rachis (stem) of the head, if attached at all to the spelt spikelets, is always very blunt and much thicker. Besides, the emmer spikelets are flattened on the inner side and not arched as in spelt, so that they do not stand out from the rachis as the spelt spikelets do, but lie close to it and to one another, forming a solidly compact head. The spikelets of spelt, on the other hand, are placed far apart, and being arched on the inner side, stand out from the rachis, forming a very close head. The spikelets of emmer are usually two-grained, one grain being located a little higher than the other. The outer chaff is boat-shaped, keeled, and toothed at the apex. The grain is somewhat similar to that of spelt, but is usually harder, more compressed at the sides, and redder.

Emmer is a much more hardy plant than spelt in every way. It resists drought and attacks of leaf rust to a great degree. Fall-sown varieties are also quite winter-hardy. It will produce a fair crop under almost any condition of soil and climate, but thrives best in a dry prairie region, with hot summers, where it gives excellent yields.



HON. THOMAS GREENWAY, CRYSTAL CITY.

I felt as if I could look my hens once more in the face.

It was not long before the egg crates began to fill, and I never had hens lay better all summer, but as they began to lay late in spring, and I had nothing to feed young chickens upon, I raised but few.

As soon as any wheat was ripe I fed sheaves to my fowl, and, fortunately, the prospects are good for this coming winter's feeding. I am keeping over this year only the few pullets I raised, and one-year-old hens. I think it is unnecessary to give items of receipts and expenditure this time, so I will just give the aggregate:

I wintered 100 fowls.  
My cash expenditure was \$15.  
My receipts were \$86.85.  
My profits were \$71.85.  
I hope, if spared, to show a better account next year. MRS. A. NEVILLE, Central Assiniboia.

**Emmer, Not Speltz.**

In view of the interest that has been taken in speltz in this country for the past two years, the following extract from a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington will be read with interest.

During the last three or four years considerable interest has been manifested in the cultivation of emmer in this country, although the grain had been grown in an experimental way for some



HARRY IRWIN, NEEPAWA.

Wheat grades "No. 1 hard," it is sometimes difficult to make ourselves believe it pays to feed it to hens.

When there is a small crop and the wheat grades low, it is very difficult to make ourselves believe that even the screenings can be spared to be fed. Last fall the remark was made to me by several people that I would not see my hens would not pay this year. I began the winter

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### Views of Farmers Regarding the Agricultural College.

WM. LOTHIAN, PIPESTONE.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

It is my opinion that a School of Agriculture would be of great value to the Province, and it seems appropriate to agitate for such at a time when successful agriculture is making such rapid progress as evidenced by the present year. It does not appear to me necessary to have the School of Agriculture depending on the University for any assistance in the course of instructions, and subjects should be as closely confined as possible to those bearing directly on agricultural knowledge, by men of practical experience, as leading to better results and tending to economical value. I do not see what advantage would accrue by having connection with a university in any way. Think a short winter course would at present meet all requirements for students who have a knowledge of the ordinary manual work on farms, and, indeed, believe that for a beginning it would be advisable to confine courses to that limit, feeling that such an institution must be one of growth, and to start with as little drain on finances as possible will lend confidence for the future.

I would hesitate to place educational restriction for entrance, and would encourage any youth who has an honest desire to improve himself, and I think tuition should be free.

I would like to see an Agricultural School established in our young Province, being sure that it would well repay expenditure in the near future.

C. E. IVENS, WALLACE MUNICIPALITY.

I do not think it would be any use trying to get farmers' sons, desiring an agricultural-college training, to attend a course of lectures at the University. A teacher to be of any use must thoroughly understand the practice as well as the theory of agriculture.

I do not consider it necessary, in order to give dignity to the profession of agriculture, that the College should be connected with the University in any shape or form.

In most cases I think a short winter course of study and practical instruction in stock judging, dairying, soil cultivation, etc., taking it for granted that the students understand the ordinary manual work of the farm, would suit our conditions better than a long course with time devoted to ordinary farm operations, and it is probable that a great many students would take a short course who could not take a long one.

A boy should have a fair common-school education, or he could not understand much of what he would hear at College. Probably many more would attend if no tuition fee were charged, but in the present state of provincial finances, where would the funds come from?

GEORGE CRAIG, NIVERVILLE.

Agricultural education is a subject that has received a good deal of attention the past few years, and no doubt will receive more attention by the young men of Manitoba during the coming years. Western Canada is mainly an agricultural country, and destined to depend largely on agriculture and live stock; therefore, it is only reasonable that education pertaining to agriculture should receive more attention than has been given to it in the past. Some people seem to think that in this country of rich, fertile soil, that we will always have good crops, and that any one can farm. These fertile soils will not always last—it is against the laws of nature. We cannot continually take from the soil without returning anything to it. The young men of to-day are to be the strength of the country in a few years. Education of the young people of the farm along agricultural lines is without doubt the great stepping-stone to successful agriculture in the future, and the most successful way to impart the right kind of education is by an Agricultural College. All agree in the importance of an Agricultural College, but whether the time has yet arrived to establish the institution is not decided. We often hear that the young men in this Province do not take the interest in agricultural meetings and Farmers' Institutes that they should, and to my mind that is one of the principal reasons why something should be done to give the young men an interest in their profession.

An Agricultural College to be of the greatest benefit to the farmers must be carried on on practical lines. A thoroughly practical man must be at the head of the institution, a man in full sympathy with the needs of the farm, a man whom the farmer will respect as a friend and helper; in fact, the same should be true of all the instructors in the various departments, men fully alive and willing to investigate for the benefit of the farmers, each one an enthusiast in his own line of work.

An Agricultural College should stand on its own feet—that is, have its own professors and instructors—it must not be under control of the University faculty, but managed as a separate institution.

It has been stated that a course of lectures on such subjects as botany, chemistry, etc., at the University, given by the University professors, would in part meet the needs of the Province, but this would not be satisfactory. The most successful colleges are those managed on a purely agricultural basis by practical men.

Among the many results or benefits to be derived from a course in agricultural work is that it gives young men nobler views of farm life, it enables them to see that farming is one of the noblest of the sciences or professions. Young men on the farm often think it is all hard work, and there is lots of hard work, but when we come to understand more fully the principles underlying the operations, we can work hard and still appreciate what we are doing. It enables young men to think for themselves; it is not so much what they learn, as that it gives them more of a love for the farm, and a desire to work out things for themselves. What a young man learns with live stock in six or eight months in a class or judging-room would take years of experience if he had to gain it for himself. For instance, in the stock-room if the lecture is on, say, Short-horn cattle, one or more animals of the breed are brought in and the lecturer goes over all the different points of the animal in detail, the animals are compared and judged together. The same is done with Herefords, Ayrshires, Holsteins, and all the different breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, the practice and lecture work being carried on from day to day and month to month.

As to the length of the course required, a short course of two winters would no doubt be most suitable to begin with. It would be well to have educational restriction for entrance to the College, but it should not be high: a common-school education such as taught in our country schools would be sufficient.

#### A TEACHER'S PRACTICAL VIEWS.

BY J. B. HUGG, PRINCIPAL REGINA HIGH SCHOOL.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your request for an expression of opinion respecting the proposed College of Agriculture, let me say that, as a school teacher, I would not venture to express an opinion on this matter were it not one which lies within the province of the educator as much as within that of the agriculturist.

I have for some years been a student of industrial education. By this term I mean all education applied to the training of men for industrial employment such as manufacturing, mining, farming, ranching, and the like. Industrial education, as is well known, has been carried on extensively in other places. It may be said to have passed the experimental stage. The results obtained where it is in vogue seem to indicate clearly that the nation which gives its citizens an industrial education can easily surpass its rivals.

The truth of the foregoing statement can be well illustrated by a reference to the case of Germany. Her wonderful progress along manufacturing lines, due to her technical schools, is well known. But it is not so well known that Germany has made equally great strides in agricultural production. Little attention has been directed to this side of her development because she is not an exporter of farm produce to any great extent. The fact is, however, that her production has been wonderfully increased by means of experimental farms and stations on the one hand and by public-school gardens and agricultural high schools and colleges on the other.

There may be some among us who still doubt the value of industrial education. Anglo-Saxon achievements have been the result mainly of individual effort. There are some who think that individual effort will be sufficient for the future; but the closing events of the nineteenth century afford strong ground for believing that the German has in this respect taught the world a lesson.

If this be true, what Manitoba needs to-day is a complete system of agricultural education. It is not meant that the present school system should be turned into an organization for making farmers, but that in addition to the present system, which rightly does not aim at fitting for any trade or profession, there should be an auxiliary system to provide the proper training for those engaging in the development of the agricultural resources of the Province.

One of the parts of such a system, and one only, would be an Agricultural College. This should certainly be quite separate from the Arts department of the University. Its relation to the University should be similar to that of the Medical College.

The faculty of the proposed College should be composed of men of experience in agricultural education. To them should be left the mapping out of courses of study and other matters of administration. Graduates of the College might receive from the University an appropriate degree such as Master of Agriculture.

In providing equipment, the Province could not be too liberal. An experimental farm, stock,

poultry, a dairy, and suitable college buildings would be needed.

The other parts of the system, for, as stated above, I regard the College as but one part, could be gradually added. Experiment stations, public-school gardens, meteorological stations, might be established. The course of studies in public and intermediate schools might offer options looking toward the courses in the Agricultural College, and in other ways an attempt might be made to foster the industry which is at the foundation of the prosperity of the Province.

The importance of this matter is great. There is need for an enlightened public opinion in connection with it. The "Advocate" could do much to form this by giving a series of articles respecting what is being done in other places.

#### Western Stock Growers Meet.

On the 25th of October the Executive of the Western Stock Growers' Association met at Macleod. Those present were D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; A. R. Springett, New Oxley; W. F. Cochran, Macleod; J. A. Turner, Calgary; R. Duthie, Pincher Creek; A. B. Macdonald, New Oxley; E. H. Maunsell, Macleod; and Secretary R. G. Mathews. The following resolutions were passed:

"That it is quite common for stock cars when provided for shipping purposes, to arrive at the shipping point in a dirty condition, the floors covered with the refuse of previous shipments.

"It is a matter of frequent occurrence that stock cars are in need of repairs when sent out to shipping points, and the majority of such points being at small, isolated settlements, it is difficult, sometimes impossible, to get such repairs attended to.

"That the slow time which stock trains now usually make is greatly detrimental to the condition of stock in transit, much unnecessary delay occurring at divisional points.

"That there is urgent necessity to enlarge and improve existing stock-yards at most points west of Winnipeg, particularly at Moose Jaw, yards there being now quite inadequate and having a supply of water practically stagnant, which is little better than a dangerous mudhole. It is further our opinion that some additional yards (capable of handling at least a trainload) should be provided at some divisional point between Medicine Hat and Winnipeg, where cattle could be fed and watered when necessary, and we would suggest that Swift Current would be a suitable point for such.

"That an order-in-council having been issued by the Commissioner of Public Works (Territorial) regarding the leasing of surveyed public highways or road allowances, meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Stock Growers' Association desire to express to the Northwest Government its strong disapproval of the action contemplated. We desire to respectfully point out that in many cases where blocks of land have been bought and leased it was done with the understanding with the Northwest Government that if such buyer or leaser fenced in any road allowances, but left other suitable ones open for public traffic, that then no interference would be forthcoming from the Government, but that if such interference were eventually found unavoidable, that then proper notice should be given to the buyer, so that he should have reasonable time given him in which to place his objections; that in any event no such additional charge as that now suggested was in any way contemplated, and that if it had been, owners or lessors of blocks of land would have hesitated before, and quite probably abstained from fencing in such blocks of land as in most cases they have done. We desire also to respectfully state that in our opinion the contemplated charge of \$4 a mile or fraction of a mile is an unreasonable one, as in many cases road allowances under fence are by themselves quite useless for roads or anything else, and that considering that a whole section can be leased for \$12 per annum, to add thereto \$6 per annum for its road allowance alone is most excessive.

"That the Western Stock Growers' Association would impress upon the Minister of Agriculture the importance of urging upon the imperial authorities the propriety of lifting the present embargo which prevents Canadian cattle being accepted on contracts for the supply of beef for the British army.

The Scottish Farmer says: A correspondent writes we are promised "new laid eggs" from New Zealand. Mr. Ellis, a chemist in that colony, claims to have discovered a method by which eggs can be perfectly sterilized and kept absolutely fresh for a period as long as three years. The New Zealand Government believes in the discovery. Mr. Gow, the Commissioner of Trade, is now on his way to this country with a box of these eggs, and they will be tried, of course, when he arrives. If the process patented by the New Zealand chemist should prove to be effective, it will lead to a complete revolution in the egg trade, and we shall be able to have on our breakfast table new laid eggs from Australia or New Zealand.



**To Protect the Interests of the Rancher.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
 We understand that the Department of the Interior have at the present time under consideration an important change in the regulations respecting the granting of grazing leases; i. e., the granting of only one section of 640 acres under lease, and allowing of cattle to run at large on the public domain, and the imposing of an annual tax on all animals so run.

Hitherto the rancher has been allowed to lease virtually the pasture land he required at an annual rental of two cents per acre, or to allow his stock to run at large, if he so pleased, there

being nothing compulsory in the taking of a lease. an annual tax of seventy-five cents per head for every animal on the range, and as steer stock is the only stock ultimately marketed, a Government encouraging the business should not seek to tax a rancher's breeding stock. The tax therefore being estimated on the animals to be marketed amounts to the sum of \$3 per head annually.

Whether the people and the business can stand the tax remains to be seen. It would appear, however, as though there was some ground for the agitation in favor of a reduction of the rental imposed by the Dominion Government as well as the tax imposed by the Northwest

natural grasses of Southern Alberta and Assiniboia must have opportunity of seeding to maintain their hold upon the soil, otherwise those high-rolling, light-soiled prairies, with close feeding and the consequent lack of opportunity to reseed, will be as near an approach to a desert as are similar lands in the State of Montana adjoining on the south, and it is within the past fifteen years that the State of Montana was luxuriant with the like, quality and kind of grasses as Alberta and Assiniboia now are. Their luxuriant pastures, however, exist no longer, and yearly thousands of Montana cattle are drifted into Canadian territory for their winter feed. Surely these facts should be sufficient evidence of the failure of a law which it is now proposed to make law in our own ranching districts.

It may be said that it is easy to condemn a regulation which may destroy, but not so easy to formulate one which will foster our pastures and protect those engaged in the business. I would suggest that before any new orders-in-council be passed, that full enquiry be made and opinions of men who thoroughly understand the business be taken as to the best means of successfully carrying on a cattle-raising business, with a view to the proper protection of the ranges from fire and overstocking, and with this end in view, I take it that the man who has his range under his own control is the one who is most likely to see that he neither overstocks it or lets it be burned over if it can be prevented. To do this he must be able to fence his range, which entails either lease or purchase of the lands he requires; the latter course being out of the question with most men from lack of capital. To grow cattle the rancher requires either to breed for the continuance of his herd or to make an annual purchase of stockers, and up until the last year or two the latter plan has generally been taken, for the reason that with the system of open running of stock (which has largely in the past prevailed), it was found impossible to get more than 25 to 50 per cent. of calves. The purchase of stockers in Manitoba and Ontario was therefore largely resorted to, and while they could be obtained at from \$12 to \$14 per head, with a fair supply the rancher could prosper. Now, however, with the immense revival of the cattle business during the past three years and the consequent increased demand for stockers, prices have gone to such a figure that yearlings cost from \$19 to \$21 per head on the range, and the rancher is naturally forced to the conclusion that he must, if he wishes to continue in the business, depend more largely upon his own productions.

To produce calves he must have control of his stock, be able to use pedigreed bulls and at the season of the years he requires, take proper care of his calves and their mothers in the winter, by



A PEN OF BUTCHER'S STOCK, WINNIPEG STOCK YARDS.

being nothing compulsory in the taking of a lease.

What the annual tax to be imposed will amount to remains to be made public.

The change is a radical one, and should not be made by the Government without due consideration of the effect of such a change.

The cattle industry in the Territories, though practically in its infancy, is a tremendously important one. The future of its people, whether they be ranchers or engaged in mercantile or other pursuits, depends upon the success of the cattle rancher, as with the exception of one strip of land along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, stretching from Edmonton to the international boundary, cattle are now and will within the day of the present generation be the chief source of wealth as well as the chief occupation of its settlers, and while it may not be possible to pass a regulation which would meet with the approval of the mixed farmers and ranchers settled along the foothills and those settled on the great plains to the east, and whose occupation is exclusive stock-raising, the country might well be divided into two districts, and regulations made which would be adaptable to each of such districts.

The fact that a change is proposed is some evidence that a change is desirable. There is, however, such a thing as going from bad to worse, and while it may not be possible to criticize a regulation which is not yet formulated, or, at any rate, made public, it is possible to consider what effect the proposed change of doing away with leases may have upon the cattle industry and those engaged in it, and I believe that the consensus of opinion among ranchmen when they have considered the question will be that the change is for the worse.

In answer to an argument in favor of continuing the lease system, it may be pointed out that in but comparatively few cases have leases been taken out. This, I believe, is mainly due to four causes: First, that leasing has not been made compulsory; and second, that the annual rental of two cents per acre was felt to be too much; an unnecessary expenditure when cattle could be run free. Third, that the limited quantity of cattle running eased the minds of many against the possibility of the ranges being overstocked in certain vicinities in the immediate future; and fourth, that ample and cheap supply of stockers precluded the idea of having to breed their own supply. But given the converse of these answers, I venture to say that but few of those now in the business would not have guaranteed themselves a permanency by leasing.

If, however, the ranchman has hitherto found the rental of two cents per acre too high to induce him to voluntarily lease, much less will he care to face the situation as he finds it now, as the Northwest Government, seeking for revenue, have adopted the plan of imposing a tax, in addition to such rental, of \$8 per section, and fifty cents per acre for all road allowances fenced, amounting to one and three-quarter cents per

Government. The question is so wide that a comprehensive consideration of it cannot be given within the space of a column or two.

In the cattle-raising States of our neighbors across the line, there have virtually been no restrictions to the running of cattle. Everything in the way of stock runs free on the public domain, and the only tax is the municipal tax of the county in which they run. The proposal to lease only 640 acres and to allow all animals to run at large, paying an annual tax of so much per head, is to all purposes the adoption of the American regulations, and it is therefore pertinent to the question now under discussion to ask what has been the effect of this regulation upon the grazing lands and cattle ranchers in the United States?



A PLUM THICKET NEAR MORDEN, MAN.

By the report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington for the year 1900, it is stated that the production of range cattle has decreased 25 per cent. within the last ten years, and that the end of the cattle ranching business in the ranching States is in sight. This state of affairs is due largely to the free running of cattle, and many of the largest ranching concerns in the United States, seeing the end, have secured a continuation of their business only by the purchase of large tracts and fencing the same. The

feeding and pasturing on untouched winter pastures. To do all this he must fence. It is also now a well-established fact that the successful rancher must have summer and winter pastures; i. e., all stock outside of breeding stock may run at large during the summer months, but to escape the chance of being wiped out by a hard winter, he must have a pasture for his herd during the winter which has not been pastured on during the previous summer.

During the past year the United States passed



an act which in working effect practically prohibits the exportation of pure-bred stock from Canada to American markets. The breeders of such stock are therefore compelled to look for a market for their surplus bulls in the Canadian Northwest, and extensive sales have been made during the past two seasons in that market. If, however, the rancher is forced under the new regulations to let his breeding stock run at large, he can no longer afford to purchase pure-bred bulls to be turned out on the open prairies for the use of the general public, as there are but few among the smaller ranchers who go to the expense of providing pedigreed bulls for their own use, but do not hesitate to avail themselves of the privilege of using those provided by others, and it is a very easy matter even with the present state of affairs to find from two to half a dozen pure-bred bulls, the property of the more progressive and large ranchmen, held in the bunch of the man who finds it cheaper to borrow than to buy. These matters are well understood on the plains, but it is only now that the sufferers are beginning to realize why 50 per cent, or more of their she stock is not bred, and that when it is, it is to a scrub bull instead of the pedigreed animal he has purchased and cared for at a large outlay and expense. It must also be admitted that the open running of cattle means propagation and rapid spread of disease. It is an easy matter to foresee that the proposed regulations will not help the rancher to remedy these difficulties and dangers, neither is it likely to encourage him in the use of pedigreed stock, and the breeders in Manitoba and Ontario may quickly realize that it has had the effect of destroying the market which was opening to them, and which was capable of being developed to immense proportions.

I have no desire that this article should be taken as a criticism, but more as a suggestion, and it might be further suggested that before any new regulations were adopted a commission be appointed composed of men conversant with the requirements of the cattle business and of the best means of overcoming some of the difficulties outlined, and also of the preserving of our pastures; to go over the ground, get opinions of the ranchmen and business men of the West, and while engaged in so doing to incidentally look into the question of the accommodation afforded by the railway lines for the shipment of beef cattle and stockers.

A. E. PHILP.

Brandon.

#### Alberta Oats for Africa.

As a result of the meeting at Calgary on Wednesday under Prof. Robertson, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and a deputation of grain dealers from points along the C. & E. line from Edmonton to Okotoks, an arrangement was arrived at whereby half a million bushels of oats will be taken for the British War Department in South Africa, from points along the C. & E. line if delivered before December 18th. The arrangement provides for a fixed price to be paid farmers for oats of a certain standard quality. The price is 24c. for 34 pounds at railway points, and 23c. at Edmonton, the difference allowing for cartage to the station. The oats must be well cleaned, and must weigh not less than 38 pounds to standard bushel measure. Of course, they must be dry, and otherwise in good condition. The oats will be inspected in car lots at Calgary by a Government agent, and will be re-cleaned and finally weighed at Montreal. Shrinkage of weight and dockage for dirt are therefore at the dealer's risk until the oats pass Montreal. Deliveries are to commence at once, and an effort has been made to apportion an amount to each point. Edmonton and Strathcona are expected to supply 250,000 bushels, Leduc and Wetaskiwin 100,000, Lacombe 35,000, and Ponoka, Red Deer and Innisfail smaller amounts. The dealers are not bound in any penalty to make delivery, but if the delivery is not made as agreed, the sale is lost.

It is very important to every interest that there should be prompt delivery and fair dealing in connection with this arrangement. Australia and New Zealand have hitherto been the principal sources of supply of oats for South Africa. They are so much nearer, and also being south of the tropics, they have a great advantage over Canada in supplying South Africa. The chance to supply oats at this time occurs because the previous crop of those countries is exhausted, and the new crop has not come in. Once the new Australian and New Zealand crop of oats begins to come in in January next, Canada's chance of supplying is gone. It is therefore important that delivery of the full amount should be made promptly, for so far no other adequate and profitable outlet for our surplus crop is in sight.

The delegates to Calgary were R. Lee, Edmonton; J. McFarlane, Strathcona; D. F. Birkley, Ponoka; D. Currie, Innisfail, and a delegate from Okotoks. Mr. McFarlane also represented Wetaskiwin.

The following are the most important clauses of the agreement signed by the dealers in oats in

connection with the arrangements to supply oats to the British Government for South Africa.

(a) The oats to be white, good, clean, un-mixed, hard, dry, plump and sweet, weighing not less than 38 lbs. to the bushel, in thoroughly safe condition for shipment or storage.

(b) The oats to be loaded in bulk f. o. b. in suitable and sound railway cars for transportation to the seaboard for export to South Africa.

(c) The oats to be delivered — bushels every week; and the whole or any portion of the amount not shipped before the end of the week when due to be shipped is to be counted as cancelled out of this agreement.

The oats to be subject to inspection and acceptance by James W. Robertson as to quality at Calgary, N.-W. T., and subject to acceptance as to quantity in each and every car at Montreal, Quebec.

The dealer agrees to pay the farmers who deliver oats at the railway station according to specifications not less than 24c. per 34 lbs.

No penalty for non-fulfilment of this agreement to ship, but shipper to notify J. W. R. by telegram of non-fulfilment before the end of the week when the shipment was due.—Edmonton Bulletin.

#### The Manitou District.

Few if any portions of Manitoba excel this district in well-kept farms, good buildings, and thrifty farmers. Wheat farming, while largely carried on to the south of the town, is backed up by the live-stock industry, several valuable herds of Shorthorns, notably those of Jno. S. Robson, Dr. Young, C. Foley, and W. E. Baldwin, being in the immediate vicinity. In addition, large herds of well-graded-up cattle are kept, especially in the district north of the town, where men are to be found who are to-day well off because they did not carry all their eggs in one basket, mixed farming in its fullest sense being considered worthy of considerable attention. Manitou is one of the few points where a creamery can be said to be running successfully, and as a consequence is a district where beef, butter and pork are raised in addition to the Manitoba staple, No. 1 hard; payments are good, being met on time. A drive to the south shows the fine buildings, brick house and barn of Geo. Motherall, who farms two sections; the well-kept and well-stocked farms of W. E. Baldwin, Wm. Riggs, and Alex. Cochran, the latter building a new house. Jas. Fargey, in addition to farming extensively, has given some attention to trees. A farm which must not be forgotten, carrying good stock and being well built, is that of Mrs. Brown. Situated on the banks of a creek, with the tree-clad setting of nature, is the farmstead of J. S. Miller, who, in addition, has a threshing outfit.

As one drives south to Mackenzie P. O., the panorama changes from Brome grass and native pastures, carrying herds of beef-bred stock, to the large wheat farms of C. Strachan, D. Lang, and Jas. Dougald, whose stone houses give an air of solid comfort to the farmstead, which, however, could be made even more comfortable and attractive by the planting of trees, both in shelter-belt and clump form. Even in this wheat district, the good houses and barns, and large areas of well-tilled fields, saving the lack of grass and stock land, shows that the community, among whom are Wm. Ferguson, Francis Windsor, Joe Gillett, is thriving. H. Miller, in addition to his farm, has a good garden and nursery; while the well-built house and basement barn of Leonard Blain at once attract attention.

On towards Lariviere, Alex. McKenzie farms extensively and keeps a big herd of cattle. North of the town, the land looks rougher and gives one the impression that the wooing of nature demands more persistence and possibly higher intelligence to get the fruits of labor than does the wheat land to the south. Be that as it may, the herds of cattle, the well-filled stack-yards, the tree-sheltered homes and good buildings give a snug appearance which appeals at once to any person who believes that agriculture is the greatest of all professions and that it does not need a university degree to give it dignity. Metcalf Bros., J. D. McIntosh, Jno. Davidson, Jno. Armitage and Thos. Dawson each work areas of land from three-quarters to a section and a half, and raise large quantities. Jno. Armitage marketing recently some \$600 worth of beef cattle. The entire district north recites the same story—that live-stock husbandry is the basis of successful agriculture, and we find numbered among its devotees, Sam Forrest, with a well-built half-section; Ben Swanson, one section and a quarter, well built and well sheltered with a natural bluff; Wm. Stone, whose half-section carries a fine brick veneer house and big barn, the latter rendering possible the handling of large numbers of cattle; Adam Elliott, a newcomer, but well up in the ranks; Tom Twobey, an old-timer and a cattleman; also Thos. Naum, making up a company of what, with producing powers are immense.

To the south-east, Noah Snider and Robt. Owens, who work well-built farms, with stock as an adjunct, and Ed. Moore, a wheat specialist, are to be found. In the same locality the new house and well-treed farmstead of Jno. Gayton, the clerk of the municipality of Pembina; the Shorthorns and well-farmed land of Wes Moore; the heavily-stocked farms of Thos. Kingston and Jno. Balfour, form an inviting prospect. In the Pembina valley, R. N. Lee farms over a section, and carries from 75 to 100 head of live stock. At the present time, one of the greatest needs of the district is a first-class heavy draft stallion, a move to obtain which, although unsuccessful, was made last spring by the Agricultural Society. As is to be expected in a district containing so many intelligent farmers, the feeling is very strong in favor of an up-to-date Provincial Agricultural College, untrammelled by any connection with the Provincial University. A recital of the district's resources would be incomplete without mention of J. Jardine's dairy farm and stud of high-class registered colliers; and the well-treed, well-stocked farm of Sam Crampton. Land values are increasing, as is seen by the fact of \$7,000 being paid for a half-section two miles from Manitou.

#### Indian Head Experimental Farm.

A visit to this farm is profitable at any time, by reason of the information a person may glean from Supt. McKay, and also by being brought into an atmosphere of advanced agriculture. Here is one of the great money-saving institutions to the farmer of the Canadian Northwest, and an inspection of such an institution and a familiarity with the experiments conducted there is something no Western farmer can afford to miss. From the artistic point of view, the late fall is not the best time to make a visit, as nature is no longer verdure-clad. A visit at this time, however, to the capacious barns and stables shows the stock comfortably housed and an abundance of food with which to maintain it. Ensilage and roots are in favor here, and, as a consequence, good gains are made on cheap rations and the cattle have mellow handling qualities. Steers were bought last year at 3 cents and were sold at \$1.60, and made a good profit thereby, on a grain ration of two-thirds barley and one-third wheat, starting with an allowance of 4 lbs. per day, gradually working up to 10 lbs. About 18 lbs. of silage was fed, mixed with 12 lbs. of cut hay or straw. This winter it is the intention to feed some steers, in three lots, on Brome, rye grass, and native hay, with a view to getting at the relative feeding values of the fodders mentioned. It would be interesting, in view of the great amount of straw to be had in this country, to add another bunch of steers and have them fed straw as roughage.

#### Look Out for Influenza.

According to reports in the lay and professional press, the country to the south, especially the Eastern States, has suffered heavily from influenza. The fall months are dangerous times for horseflesh, as damp weather and raw, cold winds often are the prevailing conditions at that time. Colds and influenza are rarely dangerous if uncomplicated, especially if a system of careful nursing be carried out. The symptoms of the disease, often termed pink-eye, are partial or complete loss of appetite, fever, great nervous depression, partial loss of control of the limbs, constipation, slimy feces, discharges from eyes—the membranes of which are often highly colored (hence pink-eye), cough, sore throat, swelling of the limbs, sheath and along the belly, and sometimes a nasal discharge. Pregnant mares often abort. The disease takes from a week to ten days to run its course, and requires in the main, good nursing and a constant watch out for complications. Be careful to avoid drafts, but have the stables well ventilated and lighted. If attacked, at once lay off from work, and feed at the evening meal, or oftener if the bowels need it, hot mashes, in which may be placed half an ounce of nitrate or chlorate of potash and ginger. In case of signs of dilute breathing, blowing hard, etc., call your veterinarian without delay.

#### A Good Atlas of Western Canada.

A new edition of the Western Canadian Atlas has been issued by the Minister of the Interior. It contains separate maps of Manitoba and each of the Northwest Territories, besides containing many good illustrations and statistics relating to Western Canada.

"'Fur waid wor yez liekin yer b'y Dinny?' asked Mr. Dotan. 'He wor too pranksome. He com up to me and he says did I want ty know how ty be sure ix gettin' the genuine butter instid ix oleomargarine.' " "An you says 'yes.' " "An I says 'yes.' " "An what did he say? " "He says, 'Buy a goat.' " —Field and Farm.

Norman Garden, Ellishoro, Assa., Oct. 9th, 1901. "Your paper has been a source of great help to me. We'd not like to be without it."



**A New Zealand Dairy School.**

We are in receipt of the first annual report issued by our old friend, Mr. J. A. Kinsella, now dairy commissioner of New Zealand. The report consists of some 60 pages, giving a very full review of the work of the Dairy Department in all its branches, contains some excellent illustrations and a number of plans of cheese and butter factories, suitable for various sites and conditions. The total exports of butter and cheese from New Zealand for the year are given at over 14,600 tons, an increase over the previous year of 13 per cent. Prices have been more than main-

tain, the hands dirty, and the fingers wetted by dipping into the pail, as is frequently the case, the milk is bound to be contaminated.

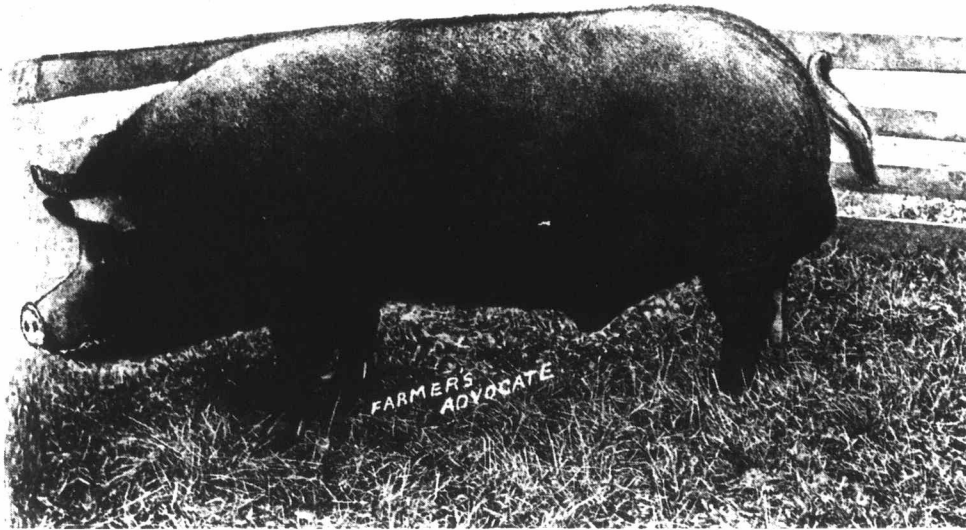
All milking-pails, utensils, etc., should be thoroughly rinsed with tepid water. Always use a brush for cleansing tinware; never use a cloth for washing or drying. After scrubbing, scald with boiling water and allow the utensils to drain. If possible, expose them to the sun, for it should be remembered that sunlight is a great destroyer of bacteria. A very serious and objectionable practice is carried out at a number of our cheese factories where the suppliers wash their cans at the factory. In many cases I found

tion is a grand means of ridding the milk of bad odors, provided the operation takes place in a pure atmosphere. If, however, the aeration is performed in an impure atmosphere the milk is sure to become contaminated, and more harm than good results. It is customary in many places to aerate within a few yards of the filthy cow-byres, where strong odors are absorbed by the milk during the process. This practice is undoubtedly a source of great and frequent trouble with the milk of many suppliers.

If a suitable place for aerating cannot be found at least 50 yards from the cow byre, I should recommend removing the milk immediately from the byre, and placing it in cold water where the temperature could be lowered to 50 degrees or 55 degrees. Cooling is much preferable to aerating when the latter is carried out in an impure atmosphere. When milk is drawn from the cow it is at a favorable temperature for the growth and multiplication of bacteria, hence the importance of having it chilled down to a temperature at which such growth is materially checked. Some species of bacteria or bad-flavor-producing germs do not multiply at temperatures below 50 degrees or 55 degrees, while other harmful ones only grow slowly.

It is usually necessary to hold milk for some time before it is sent to the factory, and here again we very often find trouble. The cans should not be left near the cow byre, manure heap, or any bad-smelling substance. It should also be realized that milk will readily absorb the flavor of onions and other strong-smelling vegetables. As mentioned above, the cans should, if at all possible, be placed in a tank of cold water, or in a running stream.

In the course of my work of inspection during the past year, I regret to say that I found many whey and skim-milk tanks in a very filthy condition. Such dirty tanks are, I consider, responsible for a great deal of the tainted milk delivered to factories. Sour whey or skim milk is often carted back in the suppliers' cans, and allowed to remain in them to roast all day in the sun.



**BARON DUKE 7779.**

Berkshire boar, winner of first prize as a yearling, and silver medal as best boar of the breed, any age, at Toronto Exhibition, 1901. (See Gossip, page 715.)

BRED AND EXHIBITED BY GEORGE GREEN, FAIRVIEW, ONT.

tained," and the value of the exports amounted to \$5,195,000, an increase of over 15 per cent. The amount of personal work overtaken by the commissioner shows that he has done a deal of "hustling." Apart from the office work at headquarters, his work of organization, inspection, and general supervision of grading ports involved a large amount of travelling, including six thousand miles of cycling.

Judging from the following extract from the report, much the same difficulties are experienced in New Zealand as in some other countries:

**CARE AND AERATION OF MILK.**

Perhaps one of the most serious dairying questions at the present time, and one to which the average factory manager is rapidly awakening, is that of better milk. When milk is filthy, impure, overripe, or gassy, no matter how it is manipulated, or how perfect and up-to-date the process of manufacture may be, it is difficult for the factory manager to make a choice article of butter or cheese.

In dealing with the causes of bad-flavored or defective milk, it may be premised that very rarely does the trouble arise from disease in the cows, and even when it does the factory manager is not, as a rule, in a position to assist remedially. Milk may be injured before being drawn from the cows, by allowing them to drink impure water, or have access to turnips, rape, onions, or any bad-flavored weeds. The main cause of the trouble, however, is dirt and uncleanness. In nearly all cases tainted milk supplied to dairy factories is infected during the milking process, or shortly afterwards. Dirty cows, dirty cow byres, dirty milkers, dirty pails, strainers and milk-cans all mean dirty milk. Where such a state of affairs exists there are generally to be found millions of bacteria, and with filth and bacteria combined we are certain to have undesirable flavors in the milk, both with butter and cheese-making.

If we wish to insure pure-flavored milk, or what may be equally termed "clean" milk, it is essential that cleanliness be observed from beginning to end of the milking process. Every cow-byre should have a concrete or cement floor, and should be thoroughly cleaned after each milking. Plenty of light and good ventilation are also essential points. Liquid manure should not be allowed to collect in pools on defective floors, neither cowbeds or dust to collect on walls and ceilings. All byres should frequently receive a coating of lime-wash, which besides giving the place a brighter appearance, also imparts a healthy odor for the cows, and prevents the growth of mould. The cows should be brushed, or at least all dried manure removed from the udder, and the udder and teats thoroughly cleaned with a damp cloth before milking begins. The milker himself should be clean. Fortunately, with most milkers, the oldest and filthiest suit of clothing is used for milking. It is to be regretted that if the clothing is dirty and full of

that cans were only whirled round a few times in a washing tank in tepid or practically cold water, and then steamed, thereby cooking the filth on the tin inside. This was the case more particularly where cone-necked cans were in use. In some instances a thick yellow coating, dilli-

The people of St. Louis are now busily planning to astonish the world with the completeness and beauty of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903. They have decided the total outlay on the buildings and the Midway shall be \$30,000,000, whereas the construction cost of the



**COUNTRY HOME OF J. N. WELLS.**

On the banks of the River St. Clair, between Corunna and Mooretown, Lambton Co., Ont.

cult to remove, was discovered formed on the inside seams of the necks of these cans. This slovenly method of can-washing is to be condemned as a grand medium for the growth of dangerous bacteria, and is sure to result in contamination and bad flavors both in butter and cheese.

Immediately the milk is drawn from the cows it should be removed to a suitable place, at a reasonable distance from the byre, and the milk carefully strained and aerated. Aerators and strainers should be kept scrupulously clean. If strainers are not perfectly clean and well sterilized or scalded, they very often act as a source of infection instead of purifying the milk. Aera-

Chicago World's Fair was only \$18,322,622, and that of the Pan-American Exposition only \$9,000,000. As to the extent of the ground which the Exposition will cover, 1,100 acres of park have been set aside. The Paris Exposition occupied only 173 acres; the Pan-American, 350. It is natural to suspect that at the bottom of this large plan lies the determination to "go Chicago one better."

Elsewhere in this issue, "Scotland Yet" reports a unique and encouraging order recently received in Scotland for 150 pure-bred Clydesdales to go to Cape Colony, South Africa.



### For an Agricultural School.

#### THE "ADVOCATE'S" PLAN COMMENDED.

I have taken the "Advocate" for years. I wish to commend you for the stand you are taking regarding the Agricultural College in Manitoba, and at the same time to express my disapproval of the stand taken by some other journals and papers. For over twenty years we have been breaking ground, as it were, for the Agricultural College. Are we never to sow the seed? You have been doing your part with the "Advocate" to keep the lessons learned during those twenty years prominently before the farmers of Manitoba, and with marked success. You realize that if the Province is to keep in the race, more work must be done, and you believe that a properly equipped Agricultural College will assist in the work. This is right. Our rich virgin soil has been exploited for years on the first-settled farms. You have indicated in the columns of the "Advocate" some of the practice that must be undertaken to keep these farms in good condition. Much has yet to be learned. The first settlers are passing away, their sons and daughters have had to help in the manual labor of the fields and dairy and have not had many privileges that would tend to educate them in the science of agriculture. Is another generation to pass without something being done in the way of an Agricultural College? During the last two or three years of the Greenway Government regime the project was much spoken of, and since the change of Government the demand for such a College has been urgently pressed upon the present administration. The Ministers, as well as the members of the Legislature, have responded to the demand and are taking active steps to perfect the proposal. This is right, and will meet with the approval of the great wealth-producing population of the Province—the farmers. It is childish to suggest sending our pupils to the Ontario Agricultural College or the Minnesota Agricultural College.

Manitoba has always taken its proper stand in public enterprises, and to-day there are but few in the Province who would be satisfied "to play second fiddle" to any other Province or State.

The views I take of the situation are these:

1. The one great occupation of the people of Manitoba is farming.
  2. Colleges and schools are already being crowded with students desirous of studying for some profession; a great number of these students are from rural homes.
  3. The farming profession is as honorable as any other profession.
  4. An Agricultural College, with its professors, can give the necessary prestige to this branch of education of our young men and women.
  5. The trend of our farming operations must be along lines of mixed husbandry; wheat or grain growing alone has eliminated from our practical agricultural education much that was well known to the first settlers. The College would help our young men to recover this loss, and start them right in caring for all kinds of stock with success.
  6. The incorporation of the present Dairy School with the College would be most beneficial.
  7. The supply of special lecturers from among the professors available for Institute work would be a great gain to the Province.
  8. The first fifty students enrolled would, through with the course, make their mark as successful farmers, as stock breeders, as judges at our fairs, etc., etc.
  9. A start must be made some time.
  10. Now is the time for action.
- I hope the "Advocate" will continue to use its influence in promoting this great work—none of more importance to the Province to-day—and that it may continue to give valuable suggestions regarding the equipment of the College.

"PROGRESS."

### A Good Udder.

It is generally conceded that the best type of udder met with among British breeds of cattle is that possessed by Ayrshire cows. Even the udder of the Ayrshire is not perfection, however, because too often it suffers from one of the worst shortcomings that a milch cow can possess, namely, small teats. The ideal udder is long, broad and deep; it is carried well up under the body, and its point of attachment with the quarters—or rather the space behind the quarters known as the escutcheon—is very high up. The ideal udder is rectangular in shape, and has a wide area of attachment to the body, so that under no circumstances, even when practically empty, does it dangle about between the legs, as is sometimes seen in the case of badly-formed udders. The size and position of the teats constitute one of the most important points in the formation of a good udder. These should be placed at almost equal distances apart, and they should be of good size. Very small teats, or teats so closely packed together that when the udder is fairly empty the points almost touch one another, are very objectionable, and should always be avoided. Exchange.

### Suicide in Shorthorns.

Under the above appropriate caption, John Clay, Jr., of the live-stock commission firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., writes in the Live Stock Report:

"Within the last twelve months the directors of the Shorthorn Association passed a resolution to the effect that before it would record the pedigree of an imported Shorthorn, a fee of \$100 should be paid. This was done without the consent of the shareholders, and the great mass of breeders of this our premier race of cattle. If it came to a vote it is, of course, doubtful where we should land the question, but enough has transpired to demonstrate that the men of enterprise in the business are against the policy adopted by the Board.

"It is an attempt to shut out British cattle, to antagonize our English cousins, and to stop, as far as possible, the importation of fresh streams of blood which are so much wanted in our bovine world. As fancy runs, it is a blow at the Scottish Shorthorns, for it is from them that we draw at present. Great Britain is the mother-lode of the best bovine blood. It is the fountain-head of all that is good in this line. From this never-failing well of blood, rich in bone and beef, in mossy coats and hardy constitutions, our best breeders have drawn without stint. It has led to a grand era of reciprocity. The blood that the importing companies of early days brought to this country, intensified by the work of an Alexander, a Brown, a Cochrane—may I go further and include a Pickrell, and countless others—has flowed back through our pastures and cornfields to the hungry population of the Island Empire. England needed our beef and she gave us the material to make it, from a breeding point of view. What if the past generations had shut out the pure blood of Britain and we had been left to the tender mercies of the Texas steer? Further we go: What if the State of Texas put an embargo of \$100 on every bull that was imported into the State? What a hue and cry there would be; and yet these are parallel cases; only we could stand the latter better than the former, for in one case only a State would be affected, whereas under the extraordinary action of the Shorthorn Association the United States as a whole is made to suffer, or at least there is an attempt being made toward that end. Whether it will succeed or not remains to be seen. We do not think it will. The best breeders will not stand it, and if the policy of the Board be persisted in, the Shorthorn Association, already a very unpopular institution, may be torn asunder. We have no desire to attack the directors individually, but as a Board they are narrow, and in this case their action is misguided.

"The American Shorthorn, after being buffeted about for nearly a quarter of a century on the ocean of uncertainty, was coming into port to a haven of rest. It had been through the storms of "pure Bates and no surrender"; of "red and nothing but red," as preached and practiced in Kentucky; of the days of depression that lasted from 1886 to 1897; of the attacks made upon the supremacy of the breed by the Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus; and now when all these had been weathered, when the breeders had worked out their own salvation, mainly by the introduction of Cruickshank cattle, added to a steady effort by men of the Moberly type to improve our home productions, along come our Shorthorn savants, who are not big enough to keep an office in Chicago, the center of the world's cattle trade, but hide themselves in Springfield, Ill., and issue a dictum that unless the importer pays \$100 fine per animal he can get no certificate.

"The time has come to speak, and speak with no uncertain sound. Are we to close the avenues of improvement and trust to ourselves? If we could do so it would be all right, but experience teaches us that we must go to Great Britain for an infusion of fresh blood. The climatic conditions are against us. Our cattle decline in bone; they lose their mellow hides, and evidently the blood gets thinner. We miss the sappy animals of the English show-yards. Our best breeders are attracted to the Old Country. There they buy the best and gradually build up, directly and indirectly, our beef production. We do not look at this question in the mere light that a Flatt, a Clarke or a Miller is to be hampered in his enterprise, but we take the broad view that every man who is raising Shorthorn cattle, either as a breeder or feeder, is affected; we go further, and say that the consumer's interest is injured by such autocratic action as that of the Shorthorn Association."

"Practically the condition of cleanliness is indicated by the absence of dirt, but, scientifically, cleanliness is the absence of the bacteria which create the dirt. Bacteria have got a bad name, because popularly the good works done by them are forgotten, and only the evil deeds, are remembered or made account of. A better acquaintance with his invisible friends would enable the farmer to secure greater gain and profit."

### The Pan-American Over.

The beautiful Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo closed at midnight on Thursday, October 31st. As a display of art, industry and agriculture, it was a success, the attractiveness of the grounds and buildings and the magnificence of the electrical illuminations being unique. So far as the "Farmer's Advocate" staff could judge—and for the purpose of reviewing the various live-stock departments, etc., the Exhibition was visited half a dozen times—it was splendidly managed, nothing being left undone to ensure satisfactory results. The management, from Hon. Mr. Buchanan down, and the special representatives of Canadian interests are to be congratulated. The attendance does not appear to have been commensurate with the outlay involved, a couple of millions at least of shortage being reported. Almost without exception, Canadians speak in the highest terms of the courtesy and fairness with which they were received and entertained by the Buffalo people. Up to the very last Canadians patronized the Exhibition loyally; in fact, many expressed the belief that, numbers considered, our people attended the show better than the Americans; and Canada, in live stock, dairy products, etc., certainly captured the lion's share of the honors, and as an agricultural country won fresh distinction before the world. A most instructive and interesting feature of the show was the "Model Dairy" in which ten breeds of cows were under trial for six months. From first to last the "Advocate" had a representative in that department, who has kept our readers posted as to progress and results of the tests. Probably the one blot on the entire Exhibition was the dastardly assassination, in the Palace of Music, of President McKinley, on Sept. 6th, an event which horrified and shocked the entire civilized world and cast a most depressing shadow over the remainder of the Exhibition, and to which its non-success financially may doubtless be in large measure ascribed.

### Britain's Minister of Agriculture on Agricultural Education.

The British Minister of Agriculture, the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, speaking recently before a meeting of representative agriculturists in Scotland, thus referred to agricultural education:

"It had been the fashion too much in the past to treat agriculture and farming as a very easy business. When they came to look at the matter seriously, it was seen to be the most difficult and most complicated of all operations. There were not only so many different kinds of farms scattered all over the country, but, taking any individual farm, if a man was to do justice to that farm, he required an amount of knowledge which was hardly required in any other man following any other occupation. Therefore the farmer was not too proud to gather knowledge from others. Of course, his own practical experience was an immense help; but he wanted to know the experience of other men on other farms under other conditions in other parts of the country, and in other countries. That was why the Board of Agriculture encouraged the pursuit of this scientific knowledge, and he did not think the grants made by the State on behalf of agricultural education amounted to anything like what should be. He had said so in the House of Commons, and he had said so on the platform, and he repeated the statement again. When he thought of the enormous grants made by the Board of Education for technical education, nearly the whole of which went to town populations, and which had a mischievous effect in the country populations—when out of every £500 spent by the Board of Education in England only £1 went to rural populations, he thought it was time there should be a change. He went further, and admitted that they had to go on step by step, but as these colleges sprang up in Scotland and England, they could depend upon it that more and more appeals would be made to the Exchequer to find money to assist those colleges. \* \* \* In England he should like to see more pressure brought to bear by the Education Department on having a little more useful knowledge which would give children a taste for country life."

Alix, fastest of trotting mares and from Sept. 19, 1894, to Sept. 25, 1900, trotting champion of the world, died at the Mariposa Farm, property of Hon. F. C. Sayles, Pawtucket, R. I., Saturday, Oct. 19, from paralysis. Alix was bred by Daniel Hayes, at Muscatine, Ia., and was foaled in 1888. She was a daughter of Patronage and Atlanta, by Attorney (son of Harold).

M. Bourez, a Paris (France) canary-breeder, has found a method of producing red canaries by feeding the parent birds on finely-ground cayenne pepper, which gradually changes the color of the feathers. M. Bourez has already produced a reddish, orange-colored bird, and hopes in time to get a brilliantly red bird.



**A Look Into the Future.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The conditions that prevail in Manitoba today give much scope for thought regarding the future outlook of agriculture. The immense grain crop this year is a revelation to everybody. Railroads are only beginning to realize what a task the carrying out of forty or fifty million bushels of wheat is. Banks are handing out cash in millions, and do not know what day they may be compelled to say to their customers: "We have no more to give you until returns come back to us." Farmers are staggering under the burden of heavy work they have to perform to complete the labors of harvest and prepare the land for next year's crop. The labor question is close up against the farmers' eyes, and no one appears to have any solution of the question. This question will certainly force farmers to change their methods of farming in some way. They will never go back to the two-horse twelve-inch walking plow, the eight- or ten-foot seeder, and the twelve- or fifteen-foot harrows, simply to keep down the acreage which it is possible for one man to cultivate. No, the four- and six-horse teams, the gang plows, the twelve-foot seeders and the twenty to twenty-five foot harrows are here to stay, and the big crops are going to be put in. The change must come some

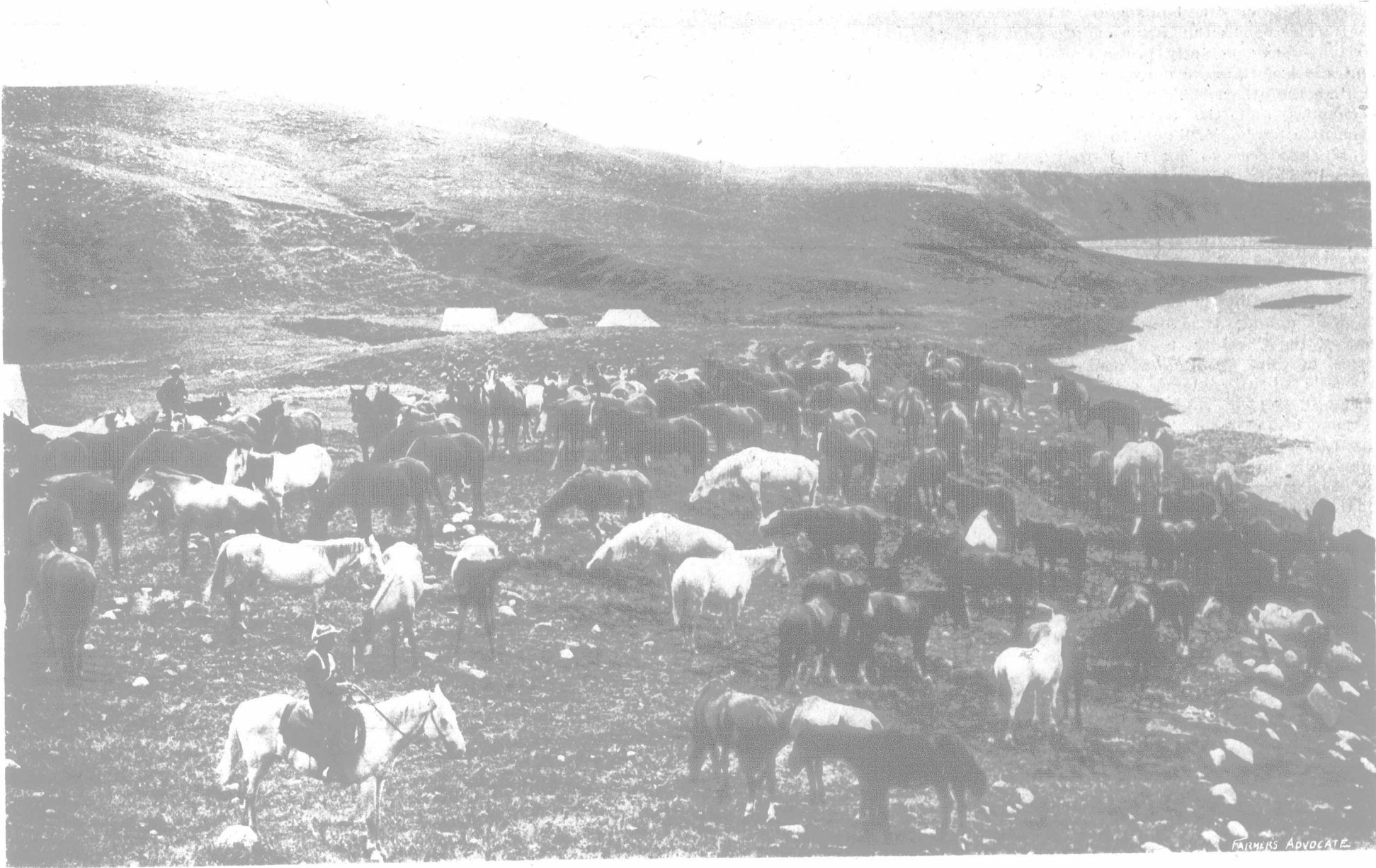
engage an extra man during the winter months to assist in the work of caring for stock, the labor question would be solved. The 20,000 men required to assist in our harvest fields would be with us all the time. The fodder and coarse grains would be consumed on our farms. Our lands would retain their richness by the increased supply of manure, which could be readily handled with the assistance of the extra man. Our fields would yield better grain crops, and the increased profits to each individual farmer adopting this method would far exceed the wages necessary to pay for help the year 'round as compared with wages paid to strangers for two and a half or three months during harvesting, which at the present time is not only costly but very often unsatisfactory.

The cattle so fed would not enter into competition with the ranch cattle, for they would be supplying the spring and early summer trade, at which time prices are generally remunerative. And when we think of the numbers, say five each, from 20,000 farmers (100,000 in all), it is hard to estimate what an impetus would be given to our cattle trade, not only in shipping but in breeding also. Shippers who, as stated above, are now only employed five months in the year, would be busy buying and shipping eight or ten months in the year, and with the increased vol-

Speltz is the coming feed grain. On 14 acres I threshed 810 bushels (60 bushels per acre), the biggest yield I ever had of any grain. I am seldom one bushel out per acre any year on my estimate of my crop, but on the speltz I was twenty. It was grown on a badly-handled piece of land, being the third crop after three crops of hay cut for seed. If (as claimed by some American experiment stations) it is equal to oats or barley as feed, I have got over three times the weight of speltz I have of oats. There was not a speck of rust on the speltz, when the barley, and especially the oats, were ruined by it."

**Sour Cream Tests.**

It is not an uncommon practice for creamery patrons who own hand separators to deliver their cream but once in two or four days, or for creameries practicing the cream-gathering system to collect but two or three times a week. The cream which thus accumulates is often kept without attempt at cooling, and becomes more or less sour. It is well understood that cream which has partly soured in the hands of the producer is less apt to make a high grade of butter than is a cream which is kept cold and reaches the factory in a sweet condition. The producer, however, frequently argues that it does not make any particular difference to his pocketbook



EXPANSE COULEE, BELLY RIVER, S. ALBERTA. HORSES OF LANE'S ROUND-UP CAMP, JUNE, 1901.

other place in the farm management. It must be in the employment of labor, and that in the employment of labor the year round.

One of the questions that must be solved is how to keep men employed during the winter months. There are certainly not wanting finger-boards at the present time to direct the way. Our extensive grain fields—at present 3,000,000 acres—supply millions of tons of excellent food that are never used, that go to waste, that in many instances are actually burned. Last winter, when fodder was scarce and farmers were forced to feed straw alone, using up every rackful that was grown on their farms, they were most agreeably surprised to find that, with a little extra care in feeding and watering, their stock came through the winter in about as good order as when fed on hay. Our greatest attention is given to raising wheat, whereas our lands give immense yields of coarse grains.

Again, we see thousands of ranch-fed cattle going east every year in the autumn, destined for Montreal and British markets, the actual handling of which occupies the time of exporters for less than five months in the year. Now, if even 20,000 out of our 25,000 farmers would each undertake to raise stock so as to have at least five head of fat two-year-olds ready for market in March, April or May of each year, and

time of trade, could naturally work on smaller margins. The farmer—the producer—would reap the benefit in higher prices for his fat cattle.

HUGH McKELLAR.

**Speltz.**

Elsewhere in this issue are published some extracts from a Washington bulletin in which it is shown that speltz is not the proper name of the grain for which this term has been used, but that its proper name is "emmer." From time to time have appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" reports of the yields of this feed-grain grown by farmers, in the different reports of the Province and Territories. These reports vary very much. Some have had very gratifying returns, others most discouraging ones. It is supposed to be specially suited for dry, semi-arid districts, and probably will give best results on light soils and dry seasons. From what we have seen of it in this country, good cultivation and favorable seasons do not suit it, as it is then inclined to grow to straw and leaf. We shall be glad to have reports from those who have had experience with it, and also to hear the opinions of any who have tried it as a feed grain. Kenneth McVog, of eye-grass fame, thus refers to speltz in a recent letter:

whether the cream sours or not.

The Vermont Experiment Station officers say that there is not only a chance that the sour cream may injure the entire lot of butter, but there is almost certain to be a direct financial loss to the dairyman in another way.

It is difficult and almost impossible to sample sour cream accurately, and it is difficult for the creamery receiving it to test it properly. Gas bubbles and increased viscosity or gumminess are at the bottom of the trouble. The error of sampling and testing will nine times out of ten be in the direction of a low result. In other words, the creamery patron who keeps and delivers his cream in a sweet condition will ordinarily get a higher test and a larger check than he who allows his cream to sour, even though both creams be really of exactly the same grade. The chances are always in favor of an inaccurate test. It is doubtful whether it is wise to urge a creamery to make any special efforts to test sour cream properly. It ought not, in the first place, to receive it, and, in the second place, if the patrons cannot see how much it is to their interests, as well as to the interests of the creamery to keep the cream sweet, an indirect fine may be laid upon them in this way by giving them the low test which sour cream is likely to receive.—(Vermont Experimental Station.)



### Our Scottish Letter.

The season is rapidly advancing, and farmers are now able in some degree to estimate what they are to get for their labor and expenditure. For those dependent on cattle-feeding the result will be very poor, and many have fed cattle for less than nothing. There is not likely to be much profit or revenue on that account; and naturally one turns to cropping to see what it can do for them. The harvest was one of the best on record, and farmers never housed their grain in better order. The stack-yards did not bulk very largely, and, so far, threshings have turned out better than was anticipated. The quality of the grain is superb, and the bulk in excess of anticipations. This applies generally, and although exceptional cases of hardship may be known, on the whole 1901 in this respect has not been a deplorably bad year. Turnips are yielding well. Swedes are sound and healthy, but yellows are in some places badly mildewed. Potatoes are a "bumper" crop, disease is practically unknown, and prices are very low. There is no greater speculation than the potato crop. When the yield is limited and diseased the price is high, and when there is a big yield of sound tubers the opposite holds good. In which case the farmer comes the better off it would be hard to tell. Some actually prefer the diseased crop, and speak as if more money could be made from it than the other. This does not tally with sound economics, and the big crop of sound tubers, even at a low price, should be best for all parties.

Flockmasters do not think they are likely to make fortunes this year. Prices for lambs and rams have not been up to the highest figure, but they might surely have been worse; and while the season may not yield the profits of past years, it does not seem likely that it will yield a loss. The substitution of Blackface for Cheviot stocks on the higher grazings continues. One has to wait a long time before he gets his money out of the Cheviots, they are so small, and the price of wool is almost past speaking about. Perhaps of all farming products, wool is the cheapest and it contributes very little to the revenue of the farm. In the north of Scotland, great stretches of land are being transformed into deer forests, and the supplanting of sheep by deer is causing searchings of heart in many quarters. How long this may continue or how far it may extend it would be difficult to decide at the present time. Economically, now that the people have so largely been displaced by sheep, the displacement of the sheep by deer does not seem to make much difference to the people. The deer forest employs almost if not quite as many people as a sheep walk, and perhaps during the height of the season in autumn more money will be circulated in a district through the huntsmen and their followers than could have been got from the sheep-farmer. When this is said the best has been said for the transformation that has been going on in the Scottish Highlands for about a century. Its first phase was the depopulation of Highland straths to make way for sheep; its latest is the dispersion of the sheep to make way for deer. Wealth may have accumulated under this system in the north, but men have decayed, and that is not good for the land.

Sheep-farming has many evils to contend against, and not the least are certain mysterious diseases which on certain lands affect the stock. Two of the worst of these are known as braxy and louping-ill, and inquiries into the origin and nature of both are not new features in agricultural affairs. Professor Hamilton, of Aberdeen, is at present grappling with the former, and Mr. Hanbury, the President of the Board of Agriculture, has promised that if anything can be done to put an end to the latter it will be done. Braxy is confined to certain areas on the west coast. It seems to follow the more genial latitudes affected by the Gulf Stream, and is unknown in colder regions where the rainfall is less. It attacks the best-favored of the flock, and they die off apparently after a few hours' illness. The carcasses contain comparatively little blood, and if found at once are eaten by the shepherds. The death rate on some farms is put down at as high as 50 per cent. of the lambs born, and in consequence the hogs or yearlings have to be wintered away from their native grazings on low-country farms. The rents paid for these winter grazings amount, sometimes to three times the rent paid for the Highland farm on which the sheep were bred. This, with the low price of wool, has so reduced the value of land in the Highlands that before long much of it will be valueless. The system of sheep valu-

ations has also something to do with this unfortunate state of matters. The incoming tenant or the landlord is compelled to buy the sheep stock from the outgoing tenant at a valuation; and this is put at a purely fictitious figure, because the man who is going out was similarly mulcted when he was going in. Louping-ill is a curious form of disease, found chiefly on the Teviotdale hills in the south of Scotland. It has baffled many investigators, the theory that at present holds the field being that it is due to a "tick" or parasite harbored in the long, bent grass, and that no cure can be found short of the removal of the stock from the infected areas, and burning the grass and other herbage. This seems a policy of despair, and unless the Government come to the rescue with something more reasonable, the disease seems likely to hold on its way.

Horse business here is brisk. A big order for 150 Clydesdale mares has been executed by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, for Cape Colony. The order is unique in the history of the breed, and it is to be hoped the results may lead to further trade in the same direction. The demand from Russia also continues. The Messrs. Montgomery have lately sold 18 head of pedigreed horses to go there. As this is a continuation of former orders, there is reason to believe that the Clydesdale is giving satisfaction in these countries. Hiring of stallions for the season 1902 continues brisk, and quite a large number of horses are already under engagement. At the sales of pedigreed horses held about the beginning of October, good prices were realized, and everything points to a healthy tone pervading

### Cheap Wool.

A sore subject with not only Canadian but also with British farmers is the prevailing low price of wool. In fact, at no period has the price of all grades touched so low a point as at present.

The causes of this are not difficult to ascertain.

In South America, in former years, sheep were kept for the sake of the wool—a small-bodied sheep and fine wool. Of late years, since the introduction of cold storage, the demand for mutton for the European market has induced the sheep ranchers to introduce large-bodied sheep. The result is that sheep are now raised for the sake of the mutton, and the wool seems almost to have become a secondary matter. Land there being practically valueless as compared to our land, and the climate such that the sheep can pasture the year 'round, it is easily seen that wool can be grown at a very low cost. Millions of pounds of this wool is similar in quality to a soft Leicester—say a cross of quarter Southdown and three-quarters Leicester. While similar in quality, it lacks the luster of our wools. It is, however, skirted and graded to the requirements of the worsted trade of Europe and the States. These wools are exported in an unwashed condition. To-day they can be laid down on the Boston market at a price so low that, with a duty of 12c. per lb. and a scouring shrinkage of 40 per cent., the actual clean cost is 30½c. Taking Canada combing fleece at 13c., the duty is 12c., while freight and other charges add



BONNIE LAD.

Shorthorn bull, calved September 21st, 1900.  
PROPERTY OF H. SMITH, HAY, ONTARIO. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 720.)

all ranks. At the West of Scotland Union Show, held at Barrhead a week ago, Mr. Wm. Park, Brunstane, Portobello, exhibited successfully his fine horse, Prince of Brunstane 9977, one of the best specimens of the breed in this country, and two of his produce, the two-year-old entire colt, Marmion, which won in his class—beating Mr. Kilpatrick's Lord Dundonald, which won at Glasgow and Kilmarnock, and at the former show beat Marmion—and a yearling gray gelding, which also won in his class and was sold to Messrs. Hastie & Sons, Blantyre, for £100, certainly the highest price ever paid for an animal of his kind and age in this country.

Cheese and butter are still great sources of revenue to farmers here, and this week we are having the great produce show at Kilmarnock. The three outstanding dairying counties for cheese and butter are Ayrshire, Kirkcubright, and Wigtown, but at this show the last named has fairly swept the boards. Of the prize money offered for cheese, Wigtownshire takes £152, Kirkcubright £33 16s. 8d., Ayrshire £17, and Dumfries £5. The champion cheese was made by Mr. John Murray, Kilfillan, Glenbue.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Lieut.-Col. Dent, whose Canada headquarters are at Montreal, states that up to November 4, 6,697 horses had been shipped from Canada for the use of the British troops in South Africa. Of this number, 6,048 went from Montreal. Last year 3,785 mounts were shipped. He states that it is becoming very difficult to purchase suitable mounts in this country.

another cent, making a cost of 26c., delivered at Boston. The scouring shrinkage of our wool averages 20 per cent., thus making a clear cost of 32½c. The result is a falling off in the demand for our wool, except when luster is required. Another cause is the decreased demand of the largest Canadian users, viz., the worsted manufacturers. The large and increasing importation of worsted yarns and other worsted fabrics has seriously interfered with our home demand. Then, the bad condition in which a good deal of the wool is brought to market tells materially against it, but, as Kipling says, "That is another tale."

To give an idea of the low price of wools in Britain, it is only necessary to say that a "top" made from wool similar to a strong Leicester is offered now in the Bradford market at 7½d., or 15½c., while a top made from our wool at 13c. would cost 21½c. At the last London wool sales, fine and fine-medium wools advanced a trifle, while the lower crossbreds barely held their own. Since the sales, the prices have remained flat, while the coarse carpet and Mediterranean wools have actually dropped a trifle. The impression prevails that there will be a slow but steady advance in the finer wools, while the coarser grades will just hold their own.

In a future letter an effort will be made to see what we in Canada can do to obtain a higher price than now prevails. These letters are intended to benefit the wool-growers of our country, so that Canadian wools will be profitable to grow and will hold a higher position than they do at present.

"PITREAVIE."



**Thanksgiving.**

The recurrence of our annual national Thanksgiving Day, fixed this year for Nov. 28th, recalls to the farmer, as to us all, our obligations to a beneficent Providence for the many mercies and blessings which as a people have been ours to enjoy during the year now drawing to a close. The cycling seasons have completed their processes in harmony with nature in producing the supplies necessary to the sustenance of man and beast. The sower, great exemplar of faith, has again been rewarded for his labor and trust by the appearance of the blade, the leaf, the full corn in the ear, and the bountiful harvest, yielding enough and to spare. Canada has been favored through nearly the whole of its history with harvests more than sufficient for the wants of its people. Famine has been to its people an unknown experience, while with scarcely an exception the years have brought generous surpluses for export and revenue. The vast extent of our national heritage and the richness of its resources, which we are but just commencing to realize, when rightly viewed, inspires to acknowledgment of wisdom, forethought and benevolence more than human, and points to a destiny of distinction greater than we can imagine. The variety of soil and difference in climatic conditions prevailing in the various provinces of the Dominion are such that failure of any one or more of the staple food products in one section is generally compensated by an overplus in others, thus making the country, under Providence, practically self-sustaining, while the records of our trade returns show a constantly expanding volume of exports, bringing to the people the means whereby, with industry and reasonable economy and prudence, practically all may enjoy the comforts of the highest civilization. And it is probably safe to say that in no country in the world do the masses more generally experience the comfort that comes with being well fed and well clothed, and in no country do a larger proportion of the people live in comparative luxury.

The grain crop of the present year, though a variable one in the Provinces, will yet average well on the whole. In the Eastern Provinces the shortage in the wheat crop is being compensated for by a fair yield of coarse grains which command a good price, while the supplies of feed stock in the form of hay, roots and corn are quite above the average and have been secured in fine condition. The abundance of rough fodder for the feeding of live stock is, we believe, a prominent feature of the situation throughout the Dominion, and one that augurs well for future years, as it will enable farmers to keep their breeding stock intact and to raise a larger proportion than usual of the young things in order to replenish their herds and flocks which have been reduced in numbers by the active demand and improved prices of the last few years. And although the high price of coarse grain may make the feeding of fat stock and dairy cows somewhat expensive, the prospect for good prices in these lines will doubtless make the outcome satisfactory to those who venture to feed liberally and do it with good judgment.

The proceeds from the bountiful wheat crop of Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces will go far towards enabling the farmers to square themselves with the situation following the light crop of last year, and despite the exceptional disabilities experienced in the threshing this year, owing to excessive rainfall since the harvest, the enormous shipments of grain that are going out, averaging over 350,000 bushels daily over one railway, besides the various other outlets, must go far towards placing the farmers in comfortable circumstances, while their provision for stock feeding is probably better than at any former period.

British Columbia has had a good year in all lines of agriculture, the crops of grain and fruit having been well up to the standard in yield and quality and the trade in live stock better than ever before. The ranchmen of all the West have had a prosperous year in the sale of horses and cattle, and the trade in pure-bred stock, as well as in commercial animals, has been buoyant to a high degree, and the outlook is full of the promise of a continuance of the good times we have enjoyed in the last few years. The success of the farmer in the future will more than ever depend upon his studying the trend of the times, adapting himself to the changing conditions, and adopting the means and methods found to best fit the prevailing conditions.

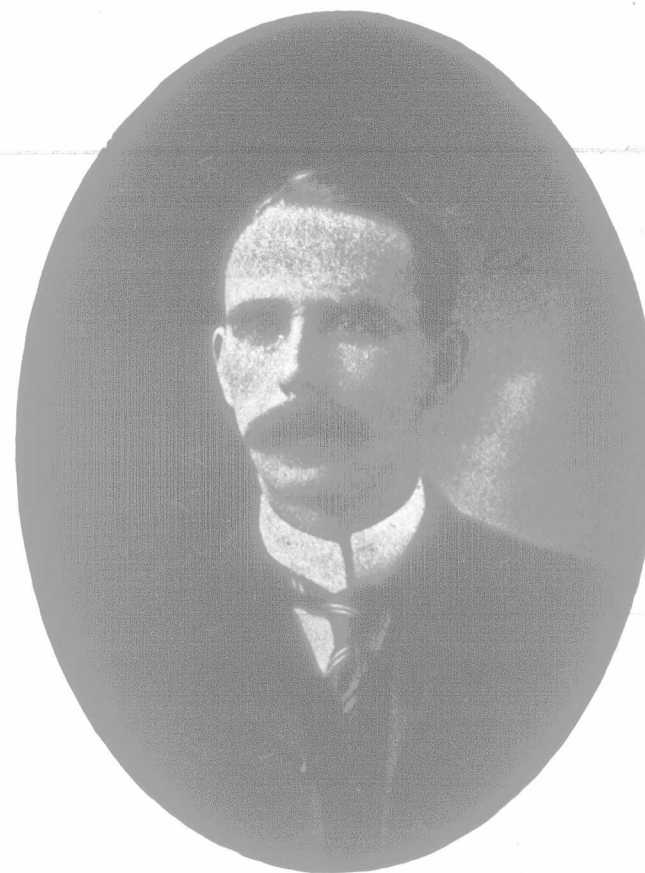
**Feeding Steers.**

In buying steers, the purchaser must look ahead to the time of selling, and aim to obtain a class which, when finished, will tempt buyers so that they come of their own accord and compete for possession. It is not always the steer that can be bought for the least money that returns the largest profit. The desirable type of steer has already been well described in the editorial referred to above, but a word regarding weight. As a rule, 1,100-lb. to 1,200-lb. steers command a premium over lighter cattle. The main reason for this is that they can be marketed earlier, and thus the feeding period is shortened. Whether it is more profitable to feed light or heavy cattle, when the cost per pound, the selling price per pound, the gain in weight, and the length of the feeding period are the same for each, depends upon circumstances. For illustration, we will suppose that two steers, one weighing 1,000 lbs. and the other 1,200 lbs., are bought at 4c. per pound; that they each gain 300 lbs. and are sold at 5c. per lb. The statement for the two steers would be as follows:

	Cost price.	Selling price.	Return above cost.	Return for \$1.00 invested.
1,000-lb. steer	\$40.00	\$65.00	\$25.00	62.5 cents.
1,200-lb. steer	48.00	75.00	27.00	56.2 cents.

So far, then, the lighter steer appears to have the advantage, inasmuch as return for money invested is concerned. But if the cost of producing a pound of gain is the same in each case, it makes a different story. Let us assume that the cost of a pound of gain is 7c. in each case, or \$21.00 for each steer, and we have the following:

	Total cost.	Selling price.	Net profit.
1,000-lb. steer	\$61.00	\$65.00	\$4.00
1,200-lb. steer	69.00	75.00	6.00



PROF. R. HARCOURT, B. S. A.  
Chemist Ontario Agri. College.

From the above it will be seen that the whole question depends upon whether the lighter steer takes less food for a pound of gain than the heavier steer. Reliable investigations show quite conclusively that young animals make more economical gains than older ones, so that if the difference in weight of the two steers under consideration were due entirely to a difference in age, it is safe to assume that the 1,000-lb. steer would make cheaper gains than the other, and would probably prove just as profitable at the same cost per pound, quality being equal. On the other hand, a stunted animal is always unsatisfactory to feed, and if the steers were the same age (or practically so), it is a pretty safe assumption that the heavier steer is to be preferred, though there is a lack of experimental evidence on this point. The question of heavy weight must not, however, be pushed too far, because the very heavy steers are likely to be too old for the most economical gains.

If steers are bought late in the fall, it is safer to buy such as are in good condition. If, however, they are bought early in September, and the purchaser has a field of rape, with water handy, and an adjacent patch of grass to give variety, comparatively thin steers are preferable. They cost less money, and will make better gains on the rape than fatter steers, going into the stable in good condition for feeding. This does not mean that extremely thin, half-starved animals are to be preferred. In all cases, the thrifty-looking steer is the safest to buy.

Another point in buying steers is worthy of careful notice. When the farmer has finished steers to sell the buyer is particular about the question of tasting, and usually takes good care

to have them stand for a time before going on the scales. This is perfectly legitimate business; but the farmer who buys by weight must look out that he does not buy full steers and sell fasted ones. It is a comparatively easy matter to increase the weight of a steer anywhere from 50 to 100 lbs. by filling his stomach with grass and water, and the man who buys full steers by weight is probably paying the equivalent of a quarter of a cent per pound more than the same steers would have cost had they been weighed in proper condition. A little lack of shrewdness just here may swamp all possible chance of profit.

The question of how much difference per pound there should be between the buying and selling price in order to insure a profit, is a difficult one to answer. In our experiments at the College we find that when steers are weighed in good condition when purchased—that is to say, when they have had a reasonable fast—we can obtain fair prices for the feed used if the selling price exceeds the buying price by one cent per pound. This applies to cases where the feeding period is about six months, and implies very careful feeding. To be really safe, however, one should have at least 1 1/2c. per pound of a difference. It must be borne in mind, however, that the man who sells his grain, hay, etc., in the form of beef, can afford to sell these products for a lower price than the man who teams them out and sells them in their original form, because the former can produce them at a lower cost. Suppose that A is a farmer who sells most of his products on the market and feeds very few animals, and that B is a farmer who feeds nearly all he grows, or possibly a little more. A teams out his oats and sells them at 35 cents a bushel. B feeds his oats to cattle, and when he reckons up finds that he received only 30 cents per bushel. But A's farm has become so impoverished that his oats yielded only 40 bushels per acre; while B's farm, owing to the liberal treatment it has received for years, gave 70 bushels per acre. Which man has the greater profit? The mere selling price of an article gives no idea of the profit obtained. The cost price must always be taken into the reckoning.

The question of feeding has been pretty fully dealt with in the last issue, so that it is not necessary to dwell upon it here. However, since meal is the most expensive part of a steer's ration, a summary of four years' experiments at the College may not be without interest.

1. In the average of four trials, a comparatively heavy meal ration gave slightly larger but more expensive gains than those obtained with lighter rations.
2. In the average of four trials, the most economical gains were obtained by commencing with about one-third of a pound of meal per day per hundred pounds live weight of the animals, and gradually increasing; the rate of increase being such that on the average of the whole feeding period, the steers received one-half of a pound of meal per day per hundred pounds of their live weight.
3. A finished steer is fed at a loss; therefore, in economical feeding, an effort should be made not to have the animals finished for any considerable time before they can be disposed of.
4. The method of feeding recommended is suitable for somewhat long feeding periods. Shorter feeding periods would call for a more rapid increase in the meal ration.

G. E. DAY.

Ontario Agricultural College.

**Prof. R. Harcourt, Chemist O. A. C.**

Prof. R. Harcourt, who succeeds Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth as Chemist at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is a Canadian, born in 1866, in the County of Huron, Ont. His mother was of Scotch descent and his father (who is farming south of Beamsville) is an Englishman by birth. He completed his course at the O.A.C. in the spring of 1893, and the same fall was appointed Assistant to Dr. Shuttleworth, which position he held until last spring, when he was appointed Associate Professor, with special charge of the Dairy Chemistry. In 1896, he took a special course of study at Harvard University, and in 1900 spent two months in Dr. Wiley's laboratory in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. At different times, he has visited most of the agricultural-chemistry laboratories of the Eastern States. During Dr. Shuttleworth's absence of 20 months in Germany, he had full charge of the work in this Department, and gave entire satisfaction. During the time Dr. Shuttleworth was away, he conducted the first "Digestion Experiments" made in Ontario, in connection with a bulletin which was afterwards issued, on "Lucerne, Its Composition and Digestibility." Lately, he has been doing, at odd times, a little on "Wheat, and Flour, and Its Relation to Breadmaking." A small bulletin was issued recently by the Department on this subject. From the foregoing it will be seen that Prof. Harcourt has already demonstrated his fitness for the important duties with which he is now permanently entrusted.



### A Sugar Beet Excursion.

(From our Ontario and Eastern Edition.)

Sugar Beets! Sugar Beets!! Sugar Beets!!!—were the words to be heard on all sides on a special excursion train which left Berlin, Ont., Nov. 5th, for Bay City, Saginaw, and Caro, Michigan. There were about one hundred passengers on board, all bound to learn what they could at these places about the growing of sugar beets and the manufacture of beet sugar. The bulk of the excursionists were farmers from the neighborhood of Berlin, but in addition to these were several citizens of that busy town, besides delegations from Walkerton, Clinton, Baden, Guelph, Galt, and London (including a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate"). Mingling very sociably with those of less note, among others were Dr. Mills (President of the Ontario Agricultural College), Professor Shuttleworth, L. J. Breithaupt (M. P. P.), G. H. Bowlby (M. D., mayor of Berlin), and the Editor of the Walkerton Telescope. Mr. Hagedorn, of the Berlin Board of Trade, looked after train arrangements, and Mr. De Bus, representing the Berlin News-Record, a very jovial member of the company, saw to it that all were decorated with a badge, in the exuberance of his generosity not omitting

country takes high rank and is well adapted to the raising of sugar beets. The question is, will it pay? Is there money in it? That is just what the delegation went over to Michigan to get information on.

#### AT THE MICHIGAN FACTORIES.

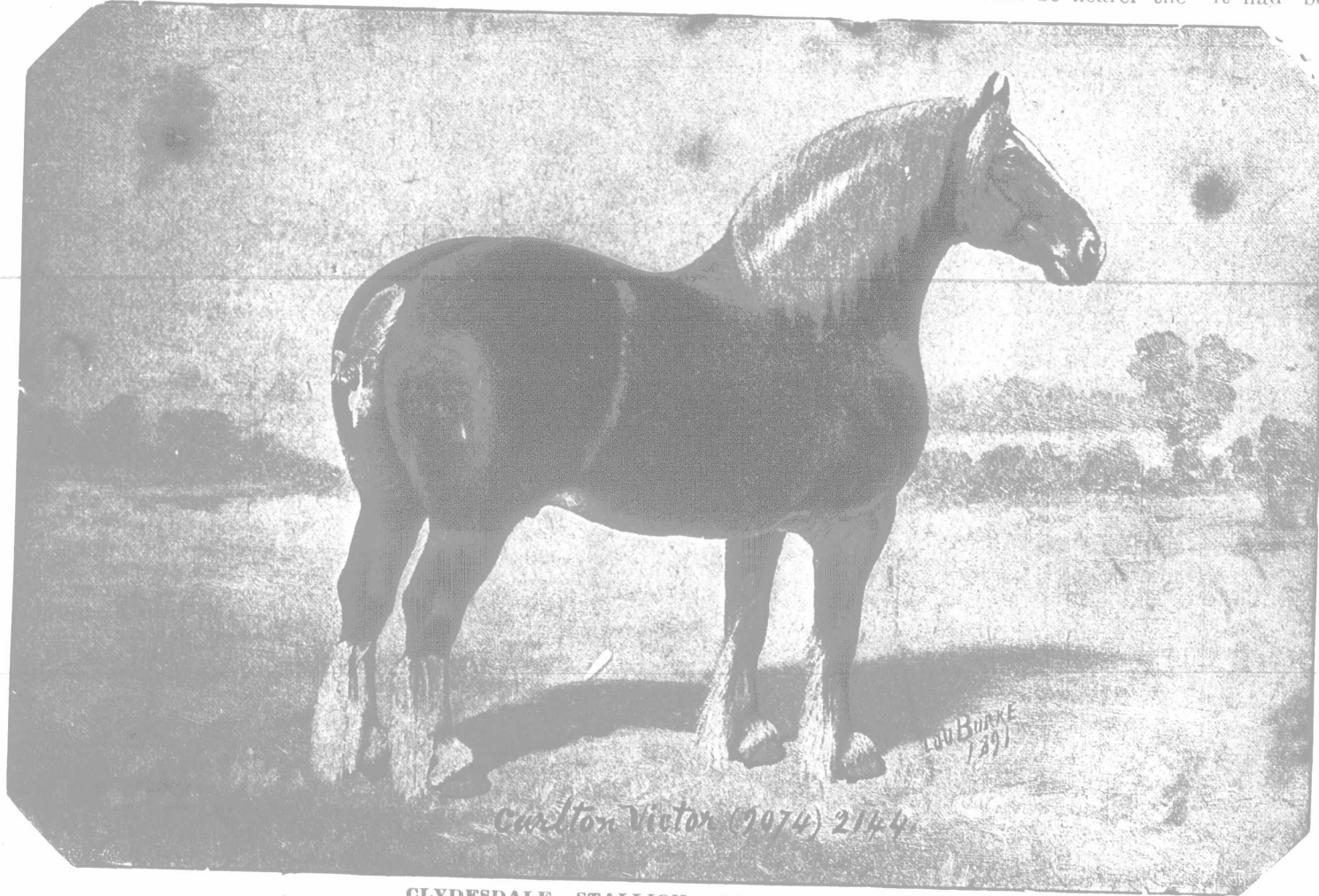
They visited three factories in Bay City, one in Saginaw, and one in Caro. Several miles before reaching Bay City, however, signs of the industry were noticed in heaps of beets covered with tops in the fields, some pitted, and in train-loads of them on the sidings. In the neighborhood of Bay City and Saginaw, also, the land is very flat, the soil deep clay loam. Many farmers were interviewed and information got at first hand. Unusually good opportunity was given for this from the fact that the beet sheds were nearly full, so that only a few teams could unload at once; and as the roads were good, the beets ready, and everybody wanted to haul, the jam and consequent waiting was considerable. At one factory 150 loads were counted on the street waiting their turn to get weighed and unloaded. The usual question of the Canadians, with utter disregard of grammar, was, "Well! how's sugar beets?" And the invariable answer, equally regardless, "Sugar beets is all right." The rise in the value of farm lands has been very marked. On any good road within three or four miles of a factory land now sells at \$100 per acre. It has advanced in price from 50 to 75 per cent., say some. One prosperous-looking, intelligent farmer said he thought 33 per cent. would be nearer the

who owns neither land, horses nor implements, and yet had 1,160 acres of beets this season. He rents the land, hires all the labor, and pockets the overplus received, which is said to be very considerable. His ambition is said to be to have 3,000 acres in beets.

#### SOIL PREPARATION AND CULTIVATION.

In preparation for the crop, deep fall plowing, with spring cultivating, is recommended and generally practised. Some, however, say they have the best results by plowing in the spring only. The ground is well worked and sown as early as possible after grain seeding. From 10 to 15 lbs. of seed per acre is sown. Some sow with ordinary drills, some with seeders made specially for sowing beets, sowing four rows at a time. The rows are from 20 to 22 inches apart, and are always sown on the flat. Cultivation is begun when the plants are quite small, and the thinners are set to work. Near Bay City, Polish women do the most of this work, earning \$1 per day. Boys and girls, who can do the work quite as well as men, are also employed. As one fellow said, "You can't get men to go down on their knees and pull with their fingers all day." In thinning, the rows are first blocked out with a hoe from 6 to 8 inches wide, a bunch of plants about an inch long being left at each stroke, and these have to be thinned with the fingers. One man said the hoe was never used again, another said he had part of his crop hoed once after thinning and he could tell to the very row where it had been done. He said: "I don't believe there is a crop grown that responds so quickly to cultivation—I could notice improvement every time I cultivated." This was at Bay City, where the farmers seemed to us behind the times. They are coming up fast, however, under the spur of the beet industry. At Caro, where farming seemed much further advanced, it is the rule to hoe twice after thinning. Cultivating is done three or four times, the more times the better, they said. At the last cultivating a shovel is put on to slightly hill up the beets so that there may be as little above the ground as possible. Some use a one-horse cultivator doing one row at a time. Others a one-horse cultivator doing two rows. Others, still, a two-horse cultivator doing four rows at once. Where the beets have been sown with a 4-row seeder, this last named implement is easily worked, the operator needing to watch only one row. In harvesting, the rows are first loosened with a beet puller, an implement which goes down deep on either side of the row and loosens without touching the beets. Many use and some prefer an ordinary subsoil plow, going right under the row. The beets are then gathered, no pulling being required, knocked together to clean the dirt off, and thrown into heaps, where they are topped. In topping, quite a slice is taken off, no green surface being wanted. In regard to hauling to the factory, the bargain generally is that one third of the crop can be hauled in each of the months of October, November, and December. A great many are sent by train, the farmer paying 40 to 50 cents per ton, according to distance, the factory unloading free. In pitting, tops may be put on, but no straw, as straw cannot be separated from the beets at the factory.

DELIVERING AND SAMPLING THE BEETS. When a farmer brings a load of beets to the factory it is first weighed; then during the unloading, a basket holding rather less than half a bushel is brought to him and he fills it, not with his hands, but with the fork with which he does the unloading. This sample basket of beets is then taken to the laboratory, where it is weighed. The beets are then trimmed properly, all the space on which leaves have grown being cut off, also all green surface, if any; then washed, again weighed, and the tare determined. This varies from 2 to 20 per cent. The average tare at the Bay City factory last year on 80,000 tons was 9 12-100 per cent. The sample beets are then ground up, the juice expressed and the per cent. of sugar found, a skilful chemist being employed. The average of sugar in those 80,000 tons was 14 per cent. The price given was \$5.15 per ton. That is on a basis of \$4.50 per ton for 12-per-cent. standard. The very best soil for beets is said to be clay loam. In the country about Caro, through which a number of the party took a drive, and which much more resembled Ontario than any other place we saw in Michigan, there was a variety of soils, varying from light sand to stiff clay, and the beets were superior to those seen at Bay City and Saginaw, where the soil seemed to be ideal. One farmer said that some of the very best crops he knew of



CLYDESDALE STALLION, CARLTON VICTOR.

Representative of horses now for sale at Brandon.

PROPERTY OF ALEXANDER GALBRAITH, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

conductors, brakemen, bell-boys and others. As was to be expected, a large proportion were Germans, who talked to each other in what to most of us was unintelligible speech, except that frequently could be heard in plain English the words "Sugar Beet."

#### FACTORIES PROJECTED IN ONTARIO.

The idea of having beet-sugar factories in Canada is spreading very fast. One of large capacity is at the present time being built at Wallaceburg, and a great future is being confidently predicted for it. The Ontario Sugar Company is already organized and will build a factory at Berlin in time for work next season, if the by-law to be voted on this month in town and township is carried; if not, they will build elsewhere. Their plant will cost \$575,000, with a capacity of 600 tons of beets per day. It was to enter the employ of this company as chief agriculturist and chemist that Professor Shuttleworth resigned his position at the Ontario Agricultural College. Besides these, companies are organized or being organized, acreages contracted for, sites selected for sugar factories, and in some cases charters applied for, at Walkerton, Baden, Galt, and Dresden. The three first-named places had energetic representatives in the delegation, as had also Guelph, which has a company and factory as yet in intention only. These projects may not all materialize, but some of them almost certainly will. The results obtained from test plots throughout Ontario (analyses not quite completed) so far as known show that both in yield per acre and percentage of sugar this

truth. He said, moreover, that times had completely changed. Mortgages were now being paid off, and farmers were getting good waggons, harness and implements. Another voiced what seemed to be the general opinion of the situation when he said: "You can't just tell about prices. Three or four years ago land could hardly be sold at any price, now it can hardly be bought."

#### THE CASH RETURNS PER ACRE.

The average yield per acre is 10 to 12 tons. Some crops have yielded as high as 24 tons. On the other hand, one farmer had in one load all he had grown on 1½ acres. His land had been flooded with water. The actual entries in last year's accounts of the company operating at Caro showed the acreage and money paid to 70 farmers. While independent testimony was given to the effect that these were not picked entries, but were given in the order in which they appeared in the books, one could not but think that they must be above the average. Number of acres in beets varied from one to ninety-three, with an average of seven acres each. The money paid was from \$40 to \$120 per acre, with an average of \$83.35. About \$55 per acre, according to other sources of information, is about the average return.

Many varying opinions were given as to the cost of producing an acre of beets. So much depends on the man who is in charge and also on the amount of labor done. The average, counting everything, including rent which is from \$6 to \$8 per acre, would be about \$35. There is a Mr. Gilbert in Bay City, called the "beet king,"



were grown on sandy land well manured. Not much manure is used. Michigan is no stock country. The pulp from the factory, which is said by the very few who use it to be splendid stock food, is piled up, spread over acres, and rotting.

The whole delegation returned home very much impressed with the possibilities of the sugar-beet industry. The homeward-bound train, before getting away from Caro, was stopped, and a photo of passengers, train and sugar factory was taken. As we scrambled on board again, one of the high officials of the factory—a fine-looking man, energetic, clean-cut, exceedingly friendly—called out: "Good-bye! Good-bye, Canucks! I'm a Canuck myself." (To be continued in next issue.)

**English Notes.**

Since my last notes there have taken place a considerable number of important sales of pedigree cattle, of which the following may be taken as the more important. I make no reference to the Scotch sales, as these have been dealt with by your correspondent in that country. The first sale that calls for notice is that which Messrs. Dickinson and Riggall conducted on behalf of Messrs. Chatterton, at Stenigot, Lincoln, on the 17th October, of a portion of their noted herd of Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn cattle. Lord Heneage presided at the luncheon, when about 300 or 400 breeders sat down. The herd, which was shown in grand condition, excited very strong competition, and the average disclosed in the prepared tabulated form will give a good general idea of the prices realized for what was certainly one of the best lots of this breed of cattle that have been offered for sale this season.

Space will not permit full details of each lot being given, therefore we give the buyers of some of the higher-priced lots:

Cows—45 gns. to Mr. J. Searby, 33 gns. and 36 gns. to Mr. A. Smith. Three-year-old heifers—47 gns. and 30 gns. to Mr. Blow and 31 gns. to Lord Heneage. Two-year-old heifers—52 gns. to W. J. Atkinson, 45 and 38 gns. to Lord Heneage and 30 gns. to Mr. Blow. Heifer calves—37 gns. to Mr. Marriott and 20 gns. to W. J. Atkinson. Yearling bulls—110 gns. to T. Bett, 55 gns. to Mr. W. Nainby, 36 gns. to Mr. J. C. Mountain, 35 gns. to J. W. Davy, 30 gns. to J. Byron and 27 gns. to Sir W. Cooke and Messrs. Needham and J. Evans, respectively.

The feature of the sale was the great demand and high values realized for the young stock, and it was a notable feature of the sale that the whole of this year's crop of bull calves were included therein, and were all sold. Eighty-nine head were sold at an average of £34 6s., 15 bulls averaging £36, and 39 cows and calves together, £42 14s. each.

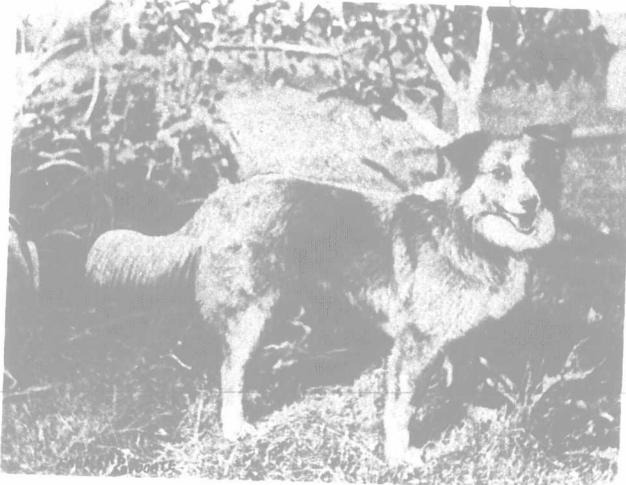
The dispersion sale of Mr. John Price's herd of Hereford cattle was another very notable sale and one that clearly shows how high the values for the pick of pedigree herds of England are. There were sixty-nine cows and sixty-five calves sold, and the average of these was £72 19s. 8d., the highest-priced cow being £220 10s., to Mr. C. Pulley; the top price for heifer calves, £50 8s., to Col. Dicie; and the top price for bull calves was 126 gns., for the bull calf out of Lavender, who was purchased by Mr. Faber, this grand calf being secured by Mr. Lawton for the Agricultural College, Canada. Mr. G. Leigh, of the U. S., was a purchaser of several cows, amongst those he secured being: Gretchen, at 37 gns.; Alix, at 45 gns.; Laburnham, at 36 gns.; Apology, at 65 gns.; Siren, at 27 gns.; Augusta, at 40 gns., and Lucilla, at 36 gns. Other notable prices were: Albertha, at 120 gns., to Mr. Foster, and Leila, to Mr. P. Coates, for 100 gns.; Pinafore, to W. Thomas, 74 gns.; Frolic, to Mr. Foster, 72 gns.; Sunbeam, the same buyer, at 75 gns. Mr. J. Tudge got a fine bull calf for 105 gns., W. Dew one for 95 gns., Dr. Williams one for 62 gns., Mr. Purdon one for 48 gns., etc. The thirty-two-year-old heifers averaged £64 1s., the best prices being 210 gns. to Mr. P. Coates, 180 gns. to G. D. Faber, 100 gns. to C. Pulley, 95 gns. to Sir John Cotterill, 66 gns. to Mr. C. Pulley, 65 gns. twice to H. M. the King; and Mr. G. Leigh, of the U. S., who also got another one at 55 gns., and another at 58 gns.; Mr. H. Yeld got two, also for the States, at 60 gns. and 40 gns. The twenty-six yearling heifers averaged £37 8s. 8d., their best prices being 100 gns., to Mr. C. Pulley, and 70 gns., to the same buyer.

The bulls made an average of £94 3s. for thirteen, their best prices being 400 gns. to Mr. P. Coates and 260 gns. to Mr. G. D. Faber. The whole of the animals offered in the sale, 203 head, made the remarkable average of £41 5s.

Mr. F. Crisp's Shire horse sale was one of considerable importance, and the prices made were high, but it must be stated that the quality was

correspondingly good. The twenty-seven brood mares and foals averaged £130. Southgate Charm, to Mr. Victor Cavendish, made 875 gns.; Aurea, 550 gns., to Mr. A. Henderson, M. P.; Hitchin Buttercup, to Lord Llangattock, for 110 gns. For the colt foal out of Southgate Charm, Lord Rothschild gave 240 gns., and Mr. Phillips gave 105 gns. for a filly foal. The eight stallions averaged £372 1s. 10d., the top price being 1,550 gns. for Hendre Champion, to Mr. Salomans; 380 gns. for Mormear of Batsford, to Mr. Freeman Mitford; 280 gns. for Marmion 2nd, 350 gns. for Girton Chieftain, to Messrs. Thompson, and 120 gns. for Girton Chief. The three-year-old fillies averaged £182 14s., the prices being for the three: 210 gns. for Girton Starlight, 150 gns. for Wilcott Bounce, and 62 gns. for Bonny Brown. The two-year-olds for two averaged £118 2s. 6d., the three yearling fillies averaged £135 9s., £185 being paid for Moulton Una. The forty-five head made an average for the whole lot of £174 11s.

Mr. A. Hiscock, of Manor Farm, Motcombe, has during the past month held a sale of the celebrated Berkshire and Large White pigs that he is such a noted breeder of, with the most satisfactory results. Of both breeds, there were offered 105 head, and the average of the whole lot works out well over £10 per head, a remarkable average and one that has not been equalled for some considerable time past. There were 60 head of Berkshires, and these averaged £9 14s. 6d. each, the best prices being 31 gns. for Manor Sunflower, to Lord Canarvon; 29 gns. for Manor Faithful, to R. W. Hudson; 25 gns. for First Frank F., to Hon. C. Portman; 22 gns. for Manor Grand Duke, to S. Hill, and 20 gns. for Barbara 3rd, to Lord Arlington. The Large Yorkshires and other white breeds numbered 45 head, and these averaged £10, the best prices being 31 gns. for Smithfield Queen, to Mr. E. J. Morant, who also took Manor Betsy at 19 gns. At 20 gns. Manor Countess went to the Hon. C. Port-



DONALD, A Scotch Collie.

man, Manor Patchwork making one guinea more to Mr. Lywood.

The general result of the ram sale season is one that brings little comfort to the breeder, for there has not been a worse season than the one that has just concluded for some long time past. The main reason for this unsatisfactory state of affairs has been the stoppage of the South American demand and the consequent large supply thrown on the home market. Mr. Henry Dudding has, however, about cleared out, though he has some real good rams left, waiting for the expected opening of the Argentine ports; for whenever this does come there will be a strong reaction, and we may probably see prices rushed up to even a higher level, for it is quite certain that the supply for the ensuing season will be very much smaller than was the case with that one just concluded. It is very satisfactory to be able to note that the country is once again clear of foot-and-mouth disease, and also that the infernal pest, sheep scab, has been got into the narrowest limits it has been in for many years past.

**Collie Dog Trials at New Cumnock.**

For the eighth successive year competitive working trials of collie dogs were held on Brocklochhill, about four miles from New Cumnock, Scotland, on Oct. 5th. The day was a tempestuous one. Rain fell heavily, with only short intervals, and varied by several smart hail-showers; and it was driven along the hillside by a keen, biting wind. It was indeed a matter for serious consideration whether the trials should proceed in view of conditions which made it very difficult for the shepherds properly to direct their dogs working at a distance. The shepherd whose dog was under trial took his stand on the hillside at a point marked by a couple of flags, having the dog at heel. On the opposite hillside, at a slightly greater altitude, and half a mile distant, was a pen of Blackface ewes, of which, at a flag signal, four were turned out. The shepherd then directed his dog, which could not see

them, to go for the sheep and to bring them to him along a course marked by occasional flag posts. Driving the sheep along the face of the hill, the dog had to keep them on the upper side of a flag; to drive them between a pair of poles set 15 yards apart, through a second similar set of poles; then to take them in a diagonal line down the hill through a set of poles rather wider apart, through a small burn, and up to the second hill, to the point where his master was standing; to pass them there through a fourth pair of poles; finally to help his master to "shed" them into two lots of two each, and bring them together again to be penned. Twelve minutes were allowed for the whole performance, from the time the dog left his master's heel until he had the sheep ready for penning. The wind made it often very difficult to hear the whistle or word of command, and at times the driving rain obscured the directing wave of the arm. It was not surprising, therefore, that seven failed in the earlier stages of the trial. It was, indeed, in the circumstances, a small proportion out of the twenty-four entries. It was surprising to observe the alacrity with which, as a rule, the dogs obeyed the whistle which called them to halt and attention; and the shouted directions—"Away yont them!" "Come to me!" "Come near them!" and other phrases of dog language—or answered to the wave of the arm like a ship to her helm. The judging proceeded on a scale of points, the total number being 50. Eight points were assigned for "running out," preference being given, of course, to the dog which goes off most speedily and finds the sheep most promptly, needing least directions. Much importance is attached to the manner in which the dog approaches the sheep and takes possession of them, as it were. He should make a judicious circuit, and get on good terms with his charge, avoiding frightening and hustling them at the start. So 12 points were assigned for a good "first turn." For "bringing" them through the posts a maximum of 10 points was allowed; for excellence of "general work" 8. Readiness in obeying command, of course, was placed high in the scale of good qualities, 12 marks being allotted to it. Twelve cash prizes, running from £6 for the first down to 5 shillings for the twelfth, were paid, and, notwithstanding the inclement weather, about 200 people witnessed the trials.—(Scottish Farmer.)

**Grain Movement.**

The following figures give a comparison of the quality and quantity of grain handled through the Winnipeg inspection department for the months of September and October for the years 1899, 1900 and 1901.

The total grain movement for September and October this year is as follows:

	Cars.
Wheat	12,419
Oats	249
Barley	55
Flaxseed	38
Total	12,806
Total for 1900	2,591
Total for 1899	10,251

These figures do not include grain ground at interior mills west of Winnipeg.

The following shows the grading of the wheat inspected the past two months, compared with the same period of the two previous years:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
Wheat—			
One hard	3,952	481	7,941
One northern	3,958	359	1,534
Two northern	2,940	452	270
Three northern	291	26	55
Feed	7	7	9
Rejected 1	98	37	178
Rejected 2	26	7	29
No grade	1,133	1,132	60
Condemned	11	18	
Rejected	3	3	
Oats—			
One white	7	7	21
Two white	142	8	84
Two mixed	45	3	17
Feed	67	18	2
No grade	7	21	2
Rejected	6	1	
Barley—			
Three extra	14		
No. 3	31		12
Feed	7	3	
No grade	1		
Rejected	6		1
Flax—			
One	2		28
Two	13		11
Rejected	22	14	
No grade	1	1	
Total cars	12,806	2,591	10,251

During the months of September and October the receipts and shipments at Fort William and Port Arthur, according to figures compiled by Chief Grain Inspector Horn, were as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	26,309,171
Oats	61,525
Barley	12,835
Total	6,386,531

About 2,000,000 bushels were shipped to Duluth via Emerson.



### Bacon Hogs for Profit.

In raising bacon hogs for profit, as well as in all kinds of stock-breeding, there are two prime essentials: judicious selection, and careful feeding and management. The females should be either pure-bred or got by pure-bred sires, and should in every case be bred to pure-bred sires.

Two years ago we purchased a cross-bred Yorkshire-Chester sow pig from pure-bred stock on both sides, and in turn bred her to pure-bred Yorkshire and Berkshire sires, with equally good results. We are using Tamworth now. We have reared several litters and sold them at from 5½ to 6 months old, averaging from 195 lbs. to nearly 215 lbs. each, receiving current rates, 5½c. to 7c. per lb., live weight. The last load, sold about two weeks ago, averaged nearly 215 lbs. at about 5½ months old, and were, consequently, too heavy for highest rates.

We always give our pigs, and especially our breeders, plenty of yard room for exercise, and, when practicable, allow them to run in the fields. We keep the breeders in fair condition, giving a very little pea and oat chop and water, and during the winter a liberal supply of mangels. About a week after farrowing, the feed is increased and strengthened by adding more chop. The feed is usually steeped for 12 hours. The pigs are weaned at from 7 to 8 weeks old, having by that time begun to feed well at a separate trough placed for the purpose, so that when removed from the sow they continue to improve right along. They are then given whatever milk is available, with a little chop, and plenty of opportunity for exercise. They are kept in a good growing condition until from 3½ to 4 months old, when the feed is gradually increased and strengthened to the utmost limit. We grind peas, corn and wheat with oats, and vary the ration by giving potatoes boiled with peas or wheat, and sometimes give peas or corn whole. The rule is to give three meals a day, and as much as they can possibly eat, so that there is no room for a "squeal."

During the winter season we keep the pens quite warm and dry, and have the sleeping quarters raised a few inches higher than the floor, and are as careful to keep them clean as we would be in the case of horses or cattle. We are also particularly careful that pigs of all ages have proper exercise during the severe weather.

Now, similar results can be obtained by any farmer who goes about it in a businesslike way. He must start off with properly selected stock, and good well-bred stock can be had at reasonable rates, and none but pure-bred sires should be used. Then, having the proper stock and abundance of feed, the secret of success lies entirely with the feeder, and in our case he deserves all the credit. We have only kept strict account of feed used long enough to know that we were formerly selling our coarse grains at an exceedingly low rate. D. MACKENZIE.

### The Death of John McMillan.

(Born 1825; died Oct. 31st, 1901.)

A peer among agriculturists has fallen. John McMillan is dead. Born in the parish of Kirkconnell, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, he came to Canada in 1843, settling in the township of Hullett, Huron Co., Ont., where he since lived, having acquired a competence and making his mark in municipal, provincial and Dominion affairs. He assessed the township of Morris when it contained only nine settlers, and was assessor of the township of Hullett for nine years, and also reeve of Hullett for about fifteen years. He was first elected to the Parliament of Canada in 1882, representing what was then Centre Huron for one session, when he retired. After a redistribution of the constituencies, he was again elected for South Huron in 1887, and continued to represent that constituency until 1900. His thorough knowledge of agricultural subjects, coupled with his sound judgment and superior ability as a debater, soon brought him to the front, and he was recognized by men of both parties as one of the very foremost agricultural members in the House, and for several years he occupied the important position of chairman of the Agricultural Committee, one of the largest and most important committees of Parliament. In order to keep himself posted for his duties as a representative of the people, he travelled frequently among farmers, going through Manitoba and the Northwest carefully with that object in view. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, and was also a member of the Advisory Board of the Ontario Agricultural College, and at one time, during the absence of Prof. Brown, delivered with great acceptance, a course of lectures to the College students. President Mills has often said that had it not been for the aid he received from the late John I. Hobson and John McMillan, the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario in their inception might have proved a failure and the College itself would have had much more trying experiences.

John McMillan's career furnishes a striking example of what Theodore Roosevelt calls the "strenuous life." Whatever degree of eminence he attained was without any of the favoring advantages with which so many start out. He never attended school a single year in his life, and yet his knowledge and attainments were remarkably varied and profound, showing how widely and thoroughly he had read. In his early youth, and owing to his father's poor health, he was rocked in the lap of poverty, and before coming to Canada, although only a lad, he worked in the New Mains Iron Works, Lanarkshire, Scotland, for a period of 18 months, every day in the week from 4 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, in order to provide himself with sufficient funds to cross the Atlantic. For years in the wilderness of Huron he struggled under most straitened circumstances, finally becoming, as our readers well know, one of the most extensive and successful farmers and stockmen of the country, carrying on a large business as a feeder and exporter of beef cattle. His contributions to our columns on agricultural and live-stock subjects were vigorous, practical, and greatly appreciated by the farming community. So far as we remember, the last article of importance from his pen was published in the "Farmer's Advocate" for January 21st of the present year, dealing with "The Need for an Efficient Railway Commission," which was extensively quoted and commented upon in the newspaper press at the time.

Genial and social in disposition, he was a most entertaining conversationalist. Coupled with great natural ability were positive convictions and a high sense of rectitude that left behind an



THE LATE JOHN McMILLAN, ex-M. P.

unstained record of 77 years, and an honored name. Twice married, a widow, two sons (Robert and Thomas, of Huron) and one daughter residing in Reed City, Mich., survive him. The achievements of such a life in the face of all its obstacles should be a tremendous incentive to every young man upon the farm who has within him a spark of ambition to make a success of his chosen avocation.

### Horses for Great Britain.

Sir,—Canada has temporarily lost the footing she once held in the British market, through not using more English Thoroughbred or Hackney sires. That noted authority, Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart., says: Practically all the best of the 15 hands 3 inches and 16 hands horses to be seen in the West End of London, in the park and the streets, are imported from the Continent, and are descended from English sires. Matched pairs of such horses would cost from \$1,500 to \$3,000, and are always in demand. From 1877 to 1880, Canadian horses sired by English Thoroughbreds found ready customers at the auction sales held in London, Liverpool and Glasgow. Matched pairs of carriage horses fetched up to 300 gs. (\$1,600). One pair sold to go to Paris for 250 gs. A pair of cobs fetched 320 gs. (\$1,900) at Glasgow; Hunters, \$500 to \$750 each. An officer's black charger, undocked and raised in the Eastern townships, reached \$1,500, and very few sales were then made under \$300. They could breed such horses in large numbers in Canada now, but they don't. JOHN DYKE, Twenty-one years Canadian Government Agent at the Port of Liverpool, England. London N., England.

### The Dairy and the Cow.

The following eloquent tribute to the twin benedictions, the dairy and the cow, from the pen of Mrs. W. B. Hunt, of Georgia, appears in a recent contribution to the Jersey Bulletin:

What is a dairy? Answering from my own experience, I should say a place to make butter and poetry in. In the dairy is that occurrence of daily miracle—the transmitting of golden sunshine, through the blossom and the grass, into golden butter—and in this transmission is involved all the mysterious, subtle forces in the air above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth, whose sum total we call "nature," and whose understanding, "science."

In that invisible laboratory where the clod turns to a violet and the worm to a butterfly, and the egg to a thrush's song, and the dawn is painted on a seashell, there the glint of a sunbeam and perfume of a flower are caught and held in an envelope of silk. This is a butter granule. And it comprehends all things from star dust to flower dew. Its shape is that of the whirling worlds around the sun, and, like them, it obeys the concords of astronomy that hold and bind the universe. The scientist's microscope will tell you of "sugar of milk," of "casein," and of tangible solids; but only the poet's subtle sense will discover that, caught in that tiny gossamer envelope, is the song of the lark, the glow of the dawn, the ripple of streams, the balm of twilight, the breath of blossoms—all the mystery and melody of nature's rhythmic pulse-beats from buds of May to tawny leaves of autumn.

And in the making and conserving of these silken-covered atoms is comprehended, what? Agriculture, botany, chemistry, bacteriology, and all laws governing plant and animal life. And back of all, and involved in all, lies infinite human thought and labor that is allied to all science.

The cow herself—what is she? The deity of the dairy! Nature's own symbol! She is the Greek Astarte and the Syrian Ashtareth, and the Babylonian Mylitta, and the Egyptian Osiris and Isis. In every age and clime the personification of maternity, the object of man's adoration. Deified and worshipped by all priests and peoples, carved in stone in all pagan temples, with eyes of the same unfathomable calm she looks at us, as once she gazed on kneeling worshippers in Egypt.

With her from Asia into Europe came arts and science, letters, language and religion. Look at her and read the history of humanity! Every age and every clime have left their stamp upon her. From Rome to Gaul, from Gaul to Normandy, from Normandy to the Island of Jersey, thence to America, where modern science has perfected her. Thus has the cow become the exponent of man's highest civilization. "Measure it not by the height of his church steeples, or number of his schoolhouses, but look at the butter he eats!"

### Clydesdale Sires in 1901.

A summary indicating the relative success of Clydesdale sires in Great Britain, as reflected in the awards at leading shows this year, gives Baron's Pride (9122) the lead by a long way, the number of prizes won by his get at the principal shows, including the Royal of England, the Highland Society and the two Glasgow shows, being 97, twenty-three of which were first and twenty-two second prizes. The nearest competitor in this connection was Sir Everard (5353), the sire of Baron's Pride, who has to his credit twenty-six prizes, of which eight were firsts and four seconds. Next comes Prince of Carruchan (8151), with fourteen prizes, four being firsts and one a second. Montrave Mac (9958) shows twelve winnings, of which three are firsts and two seconds. Hiawatha (10067) stands fifth, with ten prizes, two of which are firsts and two seconds.

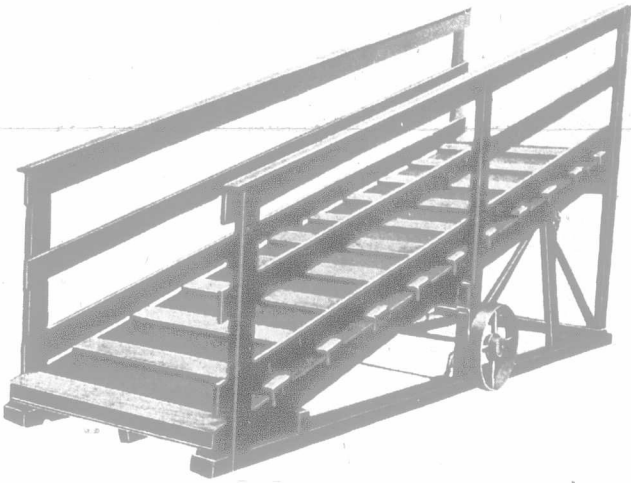
The proportion of animals to awards is shown in the following statement: Baron's Pride took 97 prizes with 46 animals; Sir Everard, 26 prizes with 13 animals; Prince of Carruchan, 14, with 10 representatives. Of the 14, four were firsts, and two of them are notable—the H. and A. S. first prize stallion, Moncreiffe Marquis, and the Earl of Roseberry's beautiful mare, Princess of Glasnick, which stood first at Edinburgh and second at the Highland. Montrave Mac follows in fourth place, and thus the relative positions occupied by these two sires in 1900 are reversed. Montrave Mac has a dozen prizes to his credit, and three of them are firsts, an equal number are seconds, and two are thirds, won by seven animals.



**Corn Growing in England.**

The cultivation of Indian corn as a fodder crop in a country so well adapted to its growth as is Canada for the most part need no longer be considered problematical when we learn that in England it is not only being grown by market gardeners to meet the wants of American visitors for "roasting ears," at the large hotels in the metropolis, but also to an increasing extent by dairy farmers for keeping up the flow of milk in their cows in times when the pastures fail, and also for ensilage purposes. A writer in a recent number of the Agricultural Gazette, of London, has this to say of its use in this connection:

"Concerning maize as a food for live stock, I find this year, instead of experimental lots in different parts of the country, fields cultivated with maize similar to the regular crops for use as green fodder, and its value for this purpose has been clearly demonstrated this season on a farm owned by Mr. F. Skinner at Norton, near Evesham, Worcestershire, where it has grown to a height of six feet, and taking the whole area sown, its average height is about five and a half feet. On account of the drought affecting the feed, cows in this part of England, as in other districts, gave a greatly diminished flow of milk, to the great loss of dairy farmers and others that by contract have to supply a given quantity of milk for town consumption, but we learn from Mr. Skinner that the cows that he fed on green maize food that he cut from his field in August showed no falling off in their supply of milk. During the past summer, dairy farmers in England have known to their cost how greatly



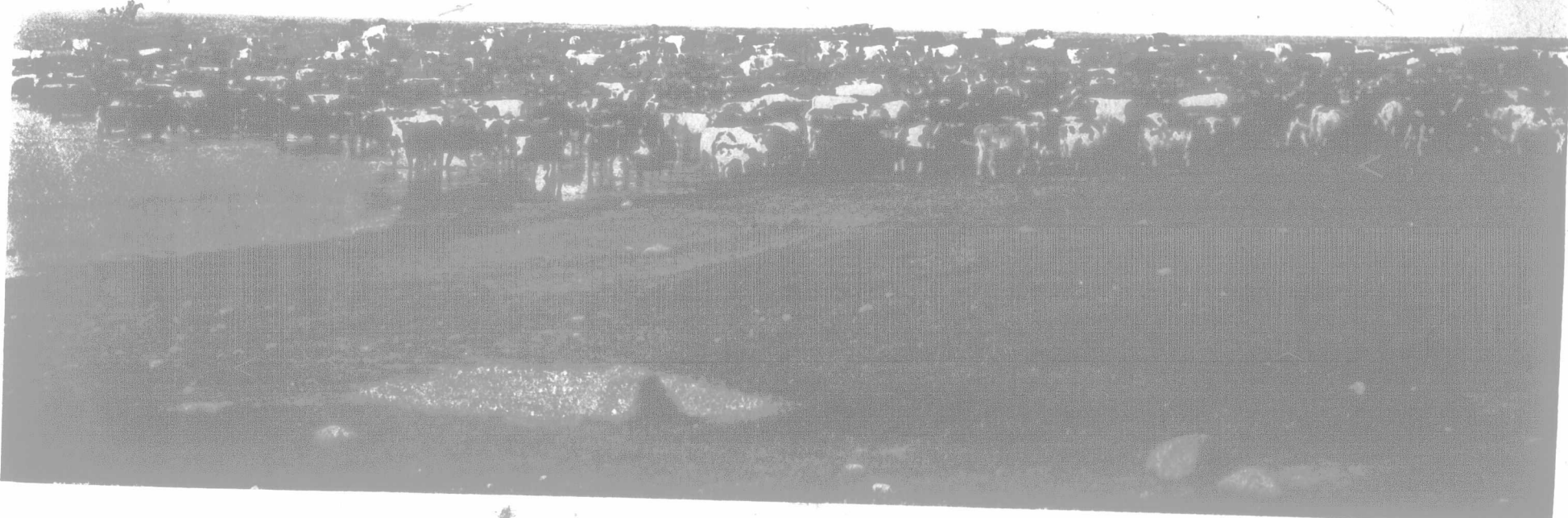
A LIVE-STOCK LOADER.

uprights. The wheels should be from 12 to 14 inches in diameter; 1 1/2-inch gas pipe would answer for the axle. The two levers, one on each side, should be 5 feet long, made similar to a pump-handle, fastened by a bolt passing through the center of the middle uprights and a piece of iron 6 inches long bolted to the bed pieces. The levers are fastened to the axle by a bent iron bolted to under part of levers about 11 inches from where the bolt passes through end of lever. Two hooks are required in the bed pieces for holding the levers down when wheeling the truck from one place to another in the farm-yard.

competing, including some of the Boston winners. They also secured 6th on breeding pen. In White Rocks, Oke & Andrews, of London, won 2nd on cock in a class of 23; and A. G. Brown, of Watford, Ont., 8th on cockerel in a large class. In Wyandottes, we did somewhat better than in Rocks. In Silver-laced Wyandottes, Jas. Arthur, of London, and Geo. Bogue, of Stratford, were prominent among the winners. In Golden-laced Wyandottes, C. J. Daniels, of Toronto, and W. J. Saunders, of London, won their share of the prizes. In Blacks, R. Oke, of London, and Geo. Bogue, of Stratford, were prominent. The White Wyandottes were one of the finest exhibits. The competition was very keen in this class. T. F. Kingsmill, of London, secured 3rd on cock, and J. S. Jeffrey, St. Catharines, won 8th on cockerel. In the Buff varieties, Cosh & Co. won well.

We were pleased that the Canadians did so well in these classes, as the Rocks and Wyandottes are purely American breeds, and when it is considered that the show was held in a section of the country where probably as fine birds as are in the world in these classes were found, the Canadians are to be congratulated upon their winnings.

The prizes for Javas were largely taken by Messrs. Oke and Daniels. In the Light Brahmas, Frontier & Mantell, from Quebec, were the happy men, as were also Thorpe & Scott, of London. In Dark Brahmas, every first prize came to Canada. Lewis Sage, Thorpe & Scott, London, and Gus A. Langelier, from Quebec, were the lucky ones. In Cochins, Canada again won the majority of the prizes, in some classes all the firsts. Here, Chas. Stewart, Hugh Wyatt, Mrs. Sharp Butterfield, as well as Latta Bros., all of London, were the prominent winners. Holmstead



RANGE CATTLE AT SANDHILL, CORRAL LAKE, CANADIAN NORTHWEST. GENERAL ROUND-UP, 1901.

the nutritive value in the grasses they had sown and the pasture has varied on account of the drought, and in making the ration for their cows they have been greatly put about to obtain at a reasonable price such artificial foods as will tend to correct their deficiencies. In the main, this supplementary process has been accomplished by concentrated foods rich in albuminoids, but we should not be blind to the value of maize as a green crop. Moreover, it admits of being sown much later than most other crops; from May 15th to May 31st are the usual dates, and once the growth is started, it develops very fast. It can be cut green at any time during August and September that may suit the farmer, so that it is very profitable in case of a season in which the drought has materially affected the pastures and other grasses. Unlike the white crops, maize fodder can be harvested in wet weather, and takes little or no harm if promptly ensilaged."

**A Portable Live Stock Loader.**

The illustration given herewith of the stock-loading truck shows a very useful and handy loader for farmers in loading hogs, sheep or cattle out of pens or yards. The bed pieces are 2 by 6 inch scantling, 11 feet long; crosspieces 2 by 4, 3 feet long, bolted on top of bed pieces, one at each end. The upright pieces at front end are 2 by 4 in., 3 feet 6 inches high; center uprights 57 inches high, back 6 feet high, each being bolted to the bed pieces, also bolted to the 2 x 4 scantling which supports the floor. Lower end of scantling resting on the bed pieces and back end on 1 1/2 by 6 inch board nailed across the uprights 3 feet 6 inches from the bed pieces. There is also a board nailed across the center. The floor is made of two-inch plank, with strips nailed across to prevent stock from slipping. Four boards 1 x 6 on each side are nailed to the

**Canadians do Well at the Pan-American.**  
WITH A TRIFLE OVER 20 PER CENT. OF THE ENTRY, THEY WIN NEARLY 50 PER CENT. OF THE PRIZE-MONEY FOR FOWLS.

The display of fowls at Buffalo was certainly very fine. The number of birds present was equal to any show that has ever been held on the American continent. Speaking in round numbers, there were five thousand fowls and two thousand five hundred pigeons and pet stock. Of the latter, your correspondent did not take any particulars, confining his attention chiefly to the fowls.

The buildings were anything but suitable for a poultry show. The barns used for the previous display of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, were again made use of for the poultry. They may have been all right during the warmer months for the above purposes, but certainly were not suitable for housing fowls. To begin with, the lighting was very poor, the buildings were cold and very drafty, especially those coops in line with the doors. Where birds are obliged to be cooped for nearly two weeks, such condition means in many cases ruination to the birds' health, and not a few were sick during the last days of the show, and a few died.

There were breeders from the East, West, North, and South, making a fine general display. We noticed in particular that the fowls from southern New York and the States adjoining were in better feather than our Canadian birds, having moulted earlier; also that the chicks were larger. As the season is earlier, this is quite natural.

The show of Rocks and Wyandottes was grand. In Barred Rocks, Newton Cosh & Co., London, Ont., secured 3rd on cock birds, which was an excellent win, considering there were 21 birds

Poultry Yards, of Whitby, Ont., and Frontier & Mantell, were among the winners also.

In Langshans, McCurdy, of London; Dewey, of Toronto; Burns, of Tilsonburg, and Paff, of Guelph, were the fortunate winners. The Leghorn class was well represented from Canada, also in White we did well for the number of entries, and in the Buff we surprised the Americans not only in winning largely of the money prizes, but also the Cup Prize, which went to Jas. Dundas, of Toronto. J. Ramsay, Owen Sound, won on Whites, and is reported to have sold the first cock bird for \$50. Spry & Mick, G. Burns, and Jas. Dundas, all of Toronto, were the fortunate men among the Buff breeders. Black Leghorns were out in force, and here again Canada wins, Mr. Daniels getting two firsts and two seconds on four entries. In Rose-comb Whites, Messrs. Oke, and Bell (of Angus) were among the winners.

We again surprised the Americans in Minorcas, Minshall, of Brantford, winning well in Black; while O'Neil, of Toronto, won all the firsts but one in Whites; also the Cup.

We had expected the famous Wm. McNeil, of London, to win in Hamburgs and Polands, and were not disappointed. He was ably assisted by Allan Bogue, of London, and R. Oke. It is needless to comment on these birds, or winnings, as they always win the major portion of the prizes, as does Cosh & Co. in Andalusians. In the Game varieties, we were again to the front, Messrs. Morley, of Milton; Crowe, of Guelph, and Barber, of Toronto, being the prominent winners.

We have no reason to be ashamed of our display of turkeys, ducks, and geese; indeed, quite otherwise, as Canada certainly won extra well.

In Bronze turkeys, W. H. Beattie, of Wilton Grove, won three 2nds and a 3rd, and Bell, of Angus, won one 1st, one 2nd, and one 3rd. In Whites, Beattie secured two 1sts, three 2nds, and a 3rd; while in Slaters, Beattie won everything.



Pekin ducks were out in force, Geo. Colwell, of Paris, winning a 1st and a 2nd on two entries, and Allan Bogue a 4th, the first drake being an extra choice one. In Aylesburys, Colwell, Bogue, Burns, and Wm. Teale, of Guelph, won the most of the money. In Cayugas, Teale won all the 1sts. In Rouens, Colwell and Bogue did well; and in Indian Runners, Burns, and Fuminger (of St. Catharines) divided the honors.

In geese, Colwell, A. Bogue and Burns were very successful.

In conclusion, we may add that there was a fine display of Orpingtons, a breed similar to our Rocks in shape, but being larger and having white legs and skin. These fowls are very popular in England, and will no doubt find a place here. In these, Daniels and Fuminger were among the winners.

We were also favorably impressed with the display of Favorelles made by Valley Farm, Simsbury, Conn. These fowls are said to be a cross between the Dorking, Brahma, and Houdan. They certainly have the appearance of a fine table bird, having white flesh and legs.

### Final Report of Pan-American Model Dairy Test.

The dairy tests at the Pan-American Exposition do much toward establishing the fact that for economical butter production the Channel Island breeds stand first. The paltry sum of \$4.66 between the profits of the Guernseys and Jerseys for the five cows in a six-months test leaves no room for claiming all the merit by either breed. A more thorough canvas for cows to enter the test or wiser selections by either breed might have turned the tide or widened this difference materially.

On the other hand, more evidence was brought forward giving the Holstein first place as the milkman's cow. Whether the inflexible rule of 9c. per pound for total solids in all milk was a just one seems to be a question; 9c. per pound, or \$1.08 for the 12 lbs. total solids in 100 lbs. of average Holstein milk  $3\frac{1}{4}$  of which is fat, seems a little out of proportion in value to the 13.9 lbs. credited to Guernsey and Polled Jersey milk 4.6 lbs. of which is fat. At 9c. per pound for total solids the Guernsey milk was worth \$1.25 per 100 lbs., or only 17c. more than the Holstein. Figuring fat at 29.4c. per pound (butter at 25c.) and solids not fat at 2c. per pound (the price usually figured in calculating value of skim milk for feeding), the Holstein milk would be worth \$1.13 and the Guernsey and Polled Jersey \$1.54, a difference of 41c.

However this may be, according to the rules governing the test the Holsteins came out ahead by a margin of \$26.44, the Ayrshires came second and the Brown Swiss third in profit on total solids.

The Shorthorns have again demonstrated their ability to make milk and butter-fat and at the same time put on flesh. The five cows gained 882 lbs. during the test, which when credited at 3c. per pound brings them third in profit on total milk solids plus gain in live weight. The Shorthorns as a breed, however, made a profit on butter-fat of only \$172.84, as compared with \$210 to \$230 for the four special dairy breeds; while in total solids their profit was \$205, as compared with \$262 and \$235, respectively, for the Holsteins and Ayrshires.

The Shorthorn showing the greatest beef tendency (Daisy D.) put on 219 lbs. gain in weight, and made a profit on butter of only \$28.80, as compared with \$40 to \$59 for twenty-three out of the fifty cows tested. If this cow is worth keeping for dairy purposes, how are you going to market that 219 lbs. of beef and get the \$6.57 due?

The tabulation published herewith, and placing the fifty cows in the order of their net profit on estimated butter, makes an interesting study, and many valuable lessons may be worked out from it.

One of the most valuable things to be learned from it is the very wide difference in the performance of individuals of the same breed. If five individuals of each of these breeds, gotten together in most cases after considerable search and pretty careful selection among the available animals by men supposed to be good judges, show such a great range in earning capacity as we find here, what must be the case in the herds of even our most intelligent farmers who have been too busy or too indifferent to apply the test and scales to the individuals of their herds.

The following tabulation gives the best and poorest cow, from the standpoint of profit on

butter-fat, in each breed, with the number of position, average fat test, cost of feed, and net profit:

BREED.	Cow.	No.	Test.	Cost feed.	Profit.
Guernsey	Mary M.	1	5.36	\$29.16	\$59.40
	Medora F.	43	4.36	24.36	29.36
Jersey	Primrose	4	5.64	26.81	50.25
	Rexina	29	3.98	25.48	38.52
Ayrshire	Betsy Ist.	8	3.59	28.57	46.07
	Lady Flora	28	3.4	27.68	38.70
Holstein	Beauty	6	3.42	32.65	49.35
	Meg	33	3.25	34.11	36.60
Red Polled	Mayflower	2	4.45	28.69	52.10
	Tryste	40	3.68	27.15	31.59
Brown Swiss	Belle T.	19	4.09	28.38	41.23
	Nicola	42	3.25	29.18	30.35
French-Can.	Denise	21	4.03	23.52	40.64
	La Bouchette	47	3.67	18.65	22.94
Shorthorn	Miss Molly	15	3.71	32.36	43.01
	Daisy D.	44	3.43	32.38	28.80
Polled Jersey	Queen	16	5.63	23.60	42.89
	Phyllis (Justina left out)	37	4.38	23.83	33.20
Dutch Belted	Belle of W.	31	4.15	26.93	38.02
	Alberta	50	3.09	24.11	11.49

It is interesting to notice that in every instance the most profitable cow tested high (for her breed) and the least profitable one low. Is not this significant?

In several breeds the richness of milk in fat for the five cows is graded just in order to their position in point of profit. Notice the Jerseys in the order of their profit from highest to lowest. The tests run: 5.64; 4.74; 4.4; 4.27; 3.98. The

Procris (Guernsey); Rouch (French-Canadian); Ova (Polled Jersey); Liena Flora (French-Canadian); etc. This brings three French-Canadians and two Polled Jerseys within the first eleven places, the balance being Jerseys, Guernseys, and one Red Polled.

Of course, this question of per cent. of profit may be carried beyond reasonable limits. Take the French-Canadian cow La Bouchette, making 123 per cent. profit, and weighing 650 lbs.; add to her profit of \$22.94 the profits of Phyllis, a small Polled Jersey, and Luna, another French-Canadian; both these last-named cows made a per-cent. profit of 139. The combined profit of these three small cows is \$88.88, and the cost of feed for all three \$66.00. Compare this with the work of the two Holsteins, Tidy Abberkerk and Inka Mercedes. The cost of feed for these two large cows was \$65.42, or practically the same as the three small ones. They made a profit of \$81.38, or \$7.50 less than the three small cows made on the same feed. The question here resolves itself into one of whether the \$7.50 greater profit on the three small cows will pay for the extra labor in caring for and milking the third?

DE WITT GOODRICH.

### MODEL DAIRY OFFICIAL AWARDS.

Following is a copy of the official announcement of awards in Model Dairy test.

### "The Men Behind the Cows."

"THE BOYS" AT THE MODEL DAIRY BARN, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, WHO HAD CHARGE OF THE COWS UNDER TEST.



1. H. E. Crouch, Polled Jerseys.  
2. J. Stonehouse, official tester.  
3. Eugene Bacon, French-Canadians.  
4. P. H. Davis, Brown Swiss.  
5. F. R. Sanders, Dutch Belted.  
6. S. I. Murphy, Guernseys.  
7. Ronald Sager, Canadian Shorthorns.  
8. R. E. Krider, Red Polls.  
9. G. W. Clemons, overseer Canadian herds.  
10. Robt. Donaldson, Canadian Jerseys.  
11. Thos. Bradshaw, Canadian Ayrshires.  
12. Jas. Cooper, Canadian Holsteins.

(From the Jersey Bulletin.)

Brown Swiss: 4.09; 3.8; 3.61; 3.45; 3.25. In nearly all the breeds this same uniform progression in richness corresponding with profit holds good, with slight irregularities in some.

Considered from a standpoint of per cent. of profit, or profit on each dollar's worth of food consumed, we find some surprises, and cows which stand well down in the list in point of total cash profit make a very good showing when it comes to per cent. of profit. This is especially true of the smaller cows, particularly the French-Canadians and Polled Jerseys. While the total yield of butter with them was comparatively small, the cost of feed was correspondingly low, so that the per cent. of profit was high. Applying this rule to the breeds as a whole is rather rough on the Holsteins, bringing them down to seventh place in per cent. of profit on feed consumed for butter; while, on the other hand, the French-Canadians come up to third place, and Polled Jerseys fourth.

In the tabulation of the fifty cows, I have added a column showing the profit made on each dollar invested in feed. This column changes the order of the cows to quite an extent, but none of this kind of figuring can move Mary Marshall from her secure position of first in profit. The column showing per cent. of profit puts the order of the cows like this: Mary Marshall, Primrose (Jersey); Queen (Polled Jersey); Mayflower (Red Polled); Cassiopia (Guernsey); Queen May (Jersey); Denise Championne (French-Canadian);

I hereby announce the awards in the breed test in the Model Dairy, as follows:

The prize for net profit in butter-fat is won by the Guernseys by a net profit of \$4.66.

The prize for net profit in churned butter is won by the Guernseys by a net profit of \$5.86.

The prize for net profit in total solids is won by the Holsteins by a net profit of \$26.44.

The prize for net profit in total solids and gain in live weight is won by the Holsteins by a net profit of \$31.63.

SUPT. LIVE STOCK.  
Buffalo, Nov. 3rd, 1901.

### RESULTS OF MODEL DAIRY BREED TEST.

The following statement shows the standing of the ten breeds competing in the Model Dairy breed test in the different classes. All awards of prizes are based on the net profit, determined by the value of the product after deducting cost of feed.

BREED.	Butter-fat.		Cost feed.	Net profit.
	Lbs.	Value.		
Guernsey	1248.69	\$367.09	\$136.99	\$230.10
Jersey	1341.96	363.22	137.78	225.44
Ayrshire	1219.44	358.66	140.98	217.68
Holstein	1275.85	375.25	164.69	210.56
Red Polled	1141.81	333.83	138.03	195.80
Brown Swiss	1123.15	330.34	147.26	183.08
French-Canadian	934.11	289.44	113.10	176.34
Shorthorn	1138.85	334.96	162.12	172.84
Polled Jersey	918.31	278.91	109.47	169.44
Dutch Belted	847.49	249.26	132.32	116.94



PRODUCTION OF CHURNED BUTTER.

The yield of churned butter is computed from the actual results of one day's churning of each breed's cream from the milk of one day each week, and the yield for the week determined from this churning in proportion to the total milk yield of the breed for the week.

Owing to the lack of machinery during the first three weeks, no churnings were made. The amount of butter credited for the period was determined in a similar manner from the actual churning during the following weeks.

Table with columns: BREED, Churned butter (Lbs., Value), Cost feed, Net profit. Lists breeds like Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, etc.

PRODUCTION OF MILK SOLIDS AND LIVE WEIGHT.

Table with columns: BREED, Total solids (Lbs., Value), Live weights (Gain, Val.), Total credit, Cost feed, Net profit.

Final Report of the Six Months' Dairy Test at Pan-American.

PLACING THE FIFTY COWS IN THE ORDER OF THEIR NET PROFIT ON ESTIMATED BUTTER.

Large table listing 50 cows with columns for Name of Cow, Breed, Lbs. of milk and fat, Lbs. of estimated butter, Value of butter at 25c, Cost of hay, Cost of silage, Cost of grain, Total cost of feed, Profit on butter at 25c, Wt. of cow, Gain in wt., Profit on \$1 invested in feed. Includes cow names like Mary Marshall, Hope of Minn, etc.

\*Did not calve for two weeks after test began.

PRODUCTION OF MILK SOLIDS.

Summary table with columns: BREED, Total solids (Lbs., Value), Cost feed, Net profit.

The Christmas Number.

Judging from the progress already made, we feel safe in saying that our readers will be delighted with the Christmas 'Farmer's Advocate' for 1901...

Care of Pullets.

I find it very important at this season to place pullets in the coops or house in which it is intended they are to remain all the winter...

I have watched pullets and find when they begin to lay they seem quite uncertain. Some will lay regularly every other day, and some only twice a week...

ers, and must be induced to exercise. Hunger will compel activity more or less. Some breeds are called good foragers. If hens are inclined to forage, they can do this in a pen as well as in the fields...

A very successful egg-farmer once told me that in winter he always had something in his coops for his hens to pick at—scattered grain, a cabbage hung up, or even bones with a little meat on them—always something to find in order that his flock should not contract lazy habits...

Feeding for a continuous egg yield requires good judgment and a great deal of careful watching in order to keep the flock in prime condition. A good laying strain of any breed will, when in prime condition, lay eggs regularly like clock-work...

It seems strange that nearly all who look for lice do not go beyond the small mites with which persons are familiar. The most destructive louse is the one that preys upon the head and neck of the fowl, and which cannot be detected without examination...

Good Butter Under Adverse Conditions.

To the Editor 'Farmer's Advocate':

Replying to your inquiry as to the methods employed in making my butter which obtained a high score at the July exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, I will say that I followed my usual method, which is as follows:

Milk is separated by centrifugal separator, as soon as drawn from the cows, and is all the product of my own herd. As soon as the milking and separating is finished, the cream is taken in an ordinary shotgun can and placed in a tank of well water with a temperature of about 60 degrees F...

I use no starter at all, but by holding the temperature right can usually have it well ripened at the proper time.

Used no butter color, as it was not needed. The time occupied in churning, which is done in a square box churn, is usually from 30 to 60 minutes.

As soon as the butter comes to granules, the buttermilk is drawn off and about twice as much



water at 58 degrees as we had buttermilk is poured into the churn. After washing, this water, which usually runs quite milky, is drawn off and the butter allowed to drain for perhaps ten minutes. It is then salted in the churn, with Moulton's Cadillac Dairy Salt, an ounce or a trifle over to the pound. The churn is revolved a number of times until the butter is thoroughly massed, when it is taken out onto a lever butter-worker and lightly worked and immediately packed in tubs, the tub used for the exhibit being



RIDING A BRONCHO.

a 20-lb. spruce. My storage room is an ordinary cellar, which in July in this latitude is pretty warm, so the butter was shipped the afternoon after it was made, and was, I suppose, something over a week old when scored.

The July butter was made under very adverse circumstances. The weather was the hottest ever known here, ranging from 100 degrees to 110 degrees in the shade. Pasture was dried up and gone. Water supply was, a portion of it, very bad.

Owing to scarcity of water, part of the cream was hung in the well to cool after being separated. No ice was used except to cool the cream to churning temperature and to pack tub of butter in for shipment. Butter was shipped 200 miles, by express to St. Louis, where it was placed in refrigerator car and sent through to Buffalo.

Calhoun, Mo.

H. C. GOODRICH.

### Clipping Horses.

(From our Ontario and Eastern Edition.)

This is the season when a large number of horses are clipped. The practice is becoming more common every year, and while in many cases it is followed by good results, in others the contrary is the case. In the majority of cases where a horse has been well cared for, well groomed and blanketed early in the season, his coat does not become long and heavy enough to make clipping advisable. On the other hand, there are cases in which, notwithstanding the best of care, the coat grows so heavy that the animal perspires freely under moderate exertion and the hair becomes wet, it takes a long time to rub him dry, and if allowed to stand either with or without a blanket, he will remain wet for hours, in many cases all night, when he certainly cannot rest comfortably, will not thrive as he should and always looks rough; hence, it certainly pays to clip him, provided conditions are such that he can and will be kept comfortable both in and out of harness. A horse that has naturally a fine coat and with care exercised to keep it in good condition looks better than a clipped horse, quickly dries off after having perspired, and does not feel the effects of wind or cold nearly so keenly as if clipped, and will do his work just as satisfactorily on the same amount of feed. A clipped horse, provided the operation be well performed, looks very nice and smooth for a certain time after the operation, but after a few weeks, when the hair has grown some, it is uneven, dry, standing on end, and there is an absence of the gloss noticed on his unclipped brother. For horses that are used for driving purposes, unless the coat be short, clipping is probably advisable, but for horses for slower work, especially when short periods of standing frequently occur—so short that the driver does not think it necessary to throw a blanket on—the advisability of clipping is more doubtful. A clipped horse, to be comfortable and avoid risks of chill, etc., must be more carefully looked after as regards blanketing, avoiding standing in a draft or exposure of any kind, than an unclipped one. I think the average livery horse, for instance, would do his work better and look better on the same amount of feed if he were clipped, provided, of course, that he always was let out to a careful man; but, unfortunately, it is not always possible for the proprietor of a livery-stable to choose his customers, and the man who hires a horse for a drive in cold or wet

weather, may not intentionally neglect his comfort, but he in many cases is either ignorant or thoughtless, does not take the necessary precautions, and as a consequence the poor animal is the sufferer, and in such cases the effects are not merely temporary, but the cause of disease. It is claimed by those who advocate the clipping of all horses, that suppose two horses, one clipped and the other unclipped, be driven hard for a long distance in cold weather and then allowed to stand tied out in the cold, there is greater danger of the unclipped horse becoming chilled or being attacked by disease of some of the internal organs than of the clipped animal, claiming that the unclipped horse will have perspired much more freely and his coat have become wet with the perspiration, and when allowed to stand the cold and wind acting upon the wet coat chills more quickly than the same influences acting upon the clipped horse, which they claim is not perspiring. While it must be admitted that the unclipped animal perspires more than the clipped, it must not be supposed that clipping checks perspiration entirely, and although the absence of hair to hold the perspiration and the consequent apparent absence of moisture be noticeable, at the same time the horse is perspiring, the circulation is increased as in the unclipped horse, and consequently the general temperature of the body is increased. The cold and wind striking upon the practically unprotected skin has a much more injurious effect than upon the wet hair of the unclipped animal, for even though the hair be wet, the surface of the body is protected by it from the direct action of the elements.

The proper season for fall clipping is between about the 20th of October and the middle or at the latest the 20th of November. If clipped earlier than about the third week in October, the flies, on fine days, torment the animal greatly and the hair is growing so fast that by the time the cold weather comes he has nearly as much coat as though he had not been clipped at all. Then, again, if the operation be deferred beyond the third week in November, the growth of hair will not be sufficient to afford any material protection during the whole winter. In some cases clipping is not done until the extremely cold weather has set in, when the result is often serious. The violent change from a heavy coat of hair to practically a bare skin renders the animal very susceptible to cold and chill, and unless extreme care be taken to avoid this there is great danger of diseases of the respiratory organs. Even though this should be avoided, we notice that the legs of animals clipped at this season usually suffer from severe attacks of scratches, often extending well up the limbs; the legs swell and break out in cracks and sores, which cause more or less lameness and are very hard to treat. This condition is caused by the extreme change in covering during severe weather; the same protection cannot be given to the legs as to the body, the cold checks the circulation, with the above-mentioned results. Horses that have been clipped early in the fall can be again clipped during the winter without suffering as described. Hence, if a person decides upon clipping his horse, he should have it done before the season is too far advanced.

### Plymouth Rocks.

With the encouragement that the poultry industry is receiving at the hands of our Governments—both Provincial and Dominion—and the success that is attending the efforts being put forth at the Experimental Farms at Guelph and Ottawa, and also at the new fattening stations, it is quite evident that the industry will take a boom, and in the future "biddy" will have a little more attention and care paid her than has been the case in the past. For some time, owing to the demand in England, beef and other meats have ruled high, and if the trade is properly looked after it is likely our meats will always be in demand there. This has had and will continue to have a decided effect upon poultry and eggs. Dressed poultry and fresh eggs have been selling freely and at good prices, and the Canadian farmer is being greatly benefited therefrom. As a consequence of these good prices, many are contemplating going more extensively into raising fowls and producing fresh eggs.

One of the most perplexing questions to many is the breed or breeds that shall be made use of. Of course, every down-to-date farmer will agree that nothing but thoroughbred fowls should be kept. There are many reasons for this that cannot be mentioned in this article. It is generally conceded that the farmer should not dabble with too many varieties, and many are of the opinion that he should be contented with but one, and as a result he would be more successful, and they generally recommend Leghorns for eggs and Plymouth Rocks as "all-round" fowls. And I think when they are dubbed "all-round" fowls the truth is about told, for we believe they are at the top as dressed birds, and it is just a question if a "laying strain" of Rocks cannot go "all round" the famous Leghorns when it

comes to egg production, taking the whole year through.

Thousands agree that the Rocks are good winter layers, but complain about them wanting to sit all spring and summer. I firmly believe that the keeper is greatly responsible for the "sitting" habit, and I will give a month's experience of the past summer to show that all Plymouth Rocks are not sitters only.

On the 7th of April last, I put fifteen Barred Rock hens in a yard twelve feet wide and one hundred feet long. These hens were pure-bred and of the famous "Ringlet" strain. The yard was stiff sod, being an old fence line. With these fifteen hens was one cock. After they had been in this yard a week, I began to keep count of the eggs laid, and in one month these hens produced 260 eggs. This may not be an enormous yield—it is not—but when it is taken into consideration that the hens were not on trial, but were being fed for fertile eggs for hatching purposes, and were stunted a little at times to hinder fattness, it must be allowed that they did well. They were fed meat but once during the whole time, but nearly every day got the leavings from a small table. The bulk of the grain fed was oats and wheat, and they always had plenty of fresh, clean water and sometimes skimmed milk.

And now about the sitting part of it. Those hens were in the yard twenty-eight days before there was a sign of a single one of them wanting to sit. They were all large, two-year-old hens, and had been laying right along through the former part of the spring. I find that Rocks are easily "broken up" from sitting if they are taken in hand as soon as noticed. Put them in a cool coop and in about three days the fever is over and it will not be many days before they are at work again helping fill the egg-basket. All summer through our Rocks layed very regularly, and we question if, with proper care, they would not quite equal the Leghorns which we also keep.

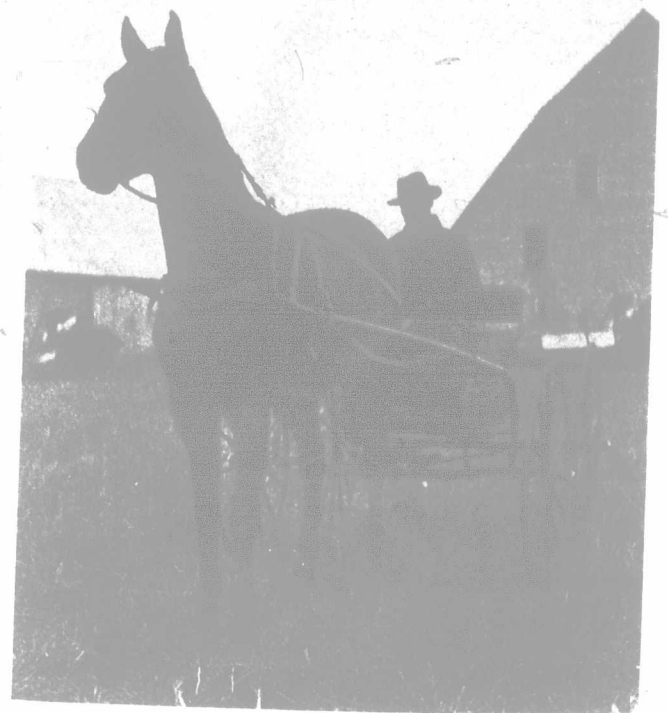
JOHN B. PETTIT.

Note.—The above concise statement as to the management and actual performance of the Plymouth Rocks should encourage the admirers of Wyandottes, Brahmans, and other "all-round" birds, as well as the special-purpose egg-producer, to look up their records and jot down their methods of care and feeding for the edification of "Farmer's Advocate" readers.—Editor.

### A Record Breaker.

MR. W. D. FLATT'S SHORTHORN SALE AT CHICAGO.

That was what we expected before we went to Chicago on Nov. 6th to attend the Flatt sale of Shorthorns, and the event fully justified our expectations. For some time speculation has been rife among stockmen representing the different breeds, as to the mark likely to be reached, but all estimates which we heard fell considerably below the actual mark reached. One Western stockman expressed the conviction that the



MAYFLOWER.

First-prize Roadster at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901. Half-sister to Ellis Medium.

PROPERTY OF W. H. GALBRAITH, HARTNEY, MAN.

thousand-dollar line might be reached, but even he was far short. Perhaps the great majority of those present were of the opinion that Cicely would have scored much higher. We heard a group of Shorthorn men discuss this later. Their reasons were sound. They said in substance: "The Shorthorn is the poor man's animal; they are business animals, handled for profit by business men who are not mere speculators; they



have not behind them a constituency of millionaires who are ready to spend fortunes in support of their chosen breed. Shorthorn breeders are depending upon Shorthorns for their living, and so long as this is so largely the case you will not find fabulous prices paid in the ring. However this may be, most men would be fairly content with the prices at which Col. Woods dropped his hammer on the different animals offered at this sale.

During the last few years we have seen several large ring sales of pure-bred stock, but we have not seen a lot of any breed which were more nearly in the pink of sale-ring condition than were these. Most men in fitting for show or sale are liable to overdo it. In this case, while some animals were undoubtedly in high fit, it was of that sort, which only tends to bring out more strongly desirable features. Where else could such a front as that presented by Cicely be found, and where would you look for such quarters and thighs as those carried by Lord Banff and Choice Goods. It looks very much as if the "Americans" are getting the best results of British and Canadian brains and skill in breeding and feeding as concentrated in their purchases of the last few years.

Col. F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Nebraska, who conducted the sale, has perhaps handled more high-priced animals during the last ten years than any other living man. His introductory remarks on this occasion were sound and full of good words of advice and cheer to the stockmen of this continent. He said: "Gentlemen,—Before me I see some of the best men of our two

This sale, at which 45 animals brought \$50,520, an average of \$1,122.60, marks another of the historic places in Shorthorn history in America, being as it is the highest priced since the New York Mills sale of 1873. That sale can not be compared on the same basis as this; it represented a "corner" on Duchess blood, and was in no sense of the term on the same lines as our modern sales for practical business purposes.

One of the pleasing features of the Flatt sale was that Bates, Booth and "straight Scotch" alike met the same strong financial reception. In truth, it does look, and we are glad to see it, that a good Shorthorn can scarcely have a bad color or an unfashionable pedigree.

J. J. FERGUSON, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural College, Michigan.

Note.—The detailed list of animals sold, with prices and purchasers, is given in our "Gossip" columns on another page in this issue.

**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 can not be given.

**Veterinary.**

**COW WITH A COUGH.**

A cow caught a cold in June last. A little nursing removed the cold, but she still had a cough. She continued in this condition until 25th of September last, when she went out to

make up the following prescription: Take pulverized gum opium, 3 ozs.; pulverized digitalis, 4 drs.; pulverized liquorice root, 6 ozs.; arsenic, 4 drs.; mix, and make into 24 powders, and give a powder every night and morning, in small food. If she will not eat it this way, it must be shaken up with a little water and given as a drench. Dampen all she eats with lime water, feed a limited amount of hay of first-class quality. Do not exercise too soon after giving a full feed. See that the water she drinks is of good quality.

**DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA.**

I have a three-year-old colt that slips stifle in the left hind leg and is calloused. Is there any cure for it? If so, what is it, and do you think it would pay to put any time to it?

DANIEL H. CULP.

Ans.—I infer, from what you say, that your colt occasionally has dislocation of the patella (usually called stifled). If the bone persists in coming out, tie a strap around the fetlock and attach a rope to the strap; put a collar on the colt, and pass the rope between the fore legs and tie to the collar, sufficiently tight to keep the foot about 18 inches in front of its fellow; then place a box, about a foot high, upon which to rest the foot. Blister the front and inside of the joint with a blister of 2 drs. each cantharides and bromide of mercury well rubbed in. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours wash off and apply a little vaseline. Let him run in a box stall and apply vaseline every day until the scale comes off, when it will be wise to blister again.

**RINGBONE AND SPAVIN.**

Have a young, fine-limbed mare; very clean and firm legs until May last, when a slight enlargement started on right hind pastern, about an inch in length, from hoof upwards, but not around. Soon after became lame in left leg, with small bone spavin. Tried a patent spavin cure and blister without effect. Got a veterinary to fire with pointed iron and then blister, which has cured lameness but left the enlargements. Am very anxious to get a complete cure, if possible.

F. M.

Ans.—The enlargement mentioned on right hind pastern is probably ringbone, although it does not extend around the bone. It may never cause lameness, and if not I would advise you to leave it alone. In cases of either ringbone or spavin, we consider we have effected a cure when the lameness ceases. We do not profess to remove the enlargement—it cannot be done. The man who professes to do so, or advertises a preparation that will do so, is simply trying to deceive the public. I can understand your anxiety to get a sure and complete cure for spavin. When you discover one your fortune will be made.

**CRIPPLED HOG.**

I have a hog, about two years old, weight about four hundred pounds. A month and a half ago he went lame on the left front foot, and sometimes would walk on his knee. Two weeks ago he got lame on the other front foot, and became so lame he could hardly get to the trough to eat. Now he is going the same way on the hind legs. He has been mostly fed on peas and refuse from the house. You will oblige me if you would let me know what is causing his lameness, and if there is any cure for him?

SAMUEL CRUIKSHANK.

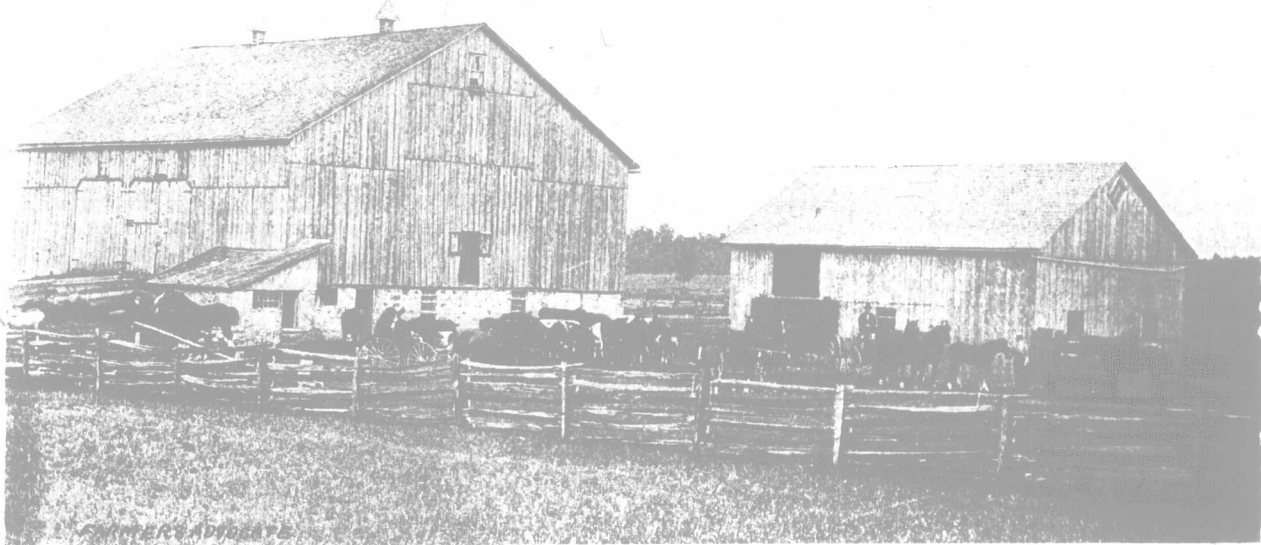
Ans.—The trouble is probably caused by too strong food. Peas are heating to the blood and are liable to cause founder and lameness. Change the feed to a mixture of bran or shorts and ground oats. Give some Epsom salts in his feed to cool his blood. Let him run out on mild days for exercise in a grass plot or in the barnyard. Examine his feet, and if the hoofs are overgrown, trim them shorter, but be careful not to cut too close to the quick.

**LYMPHANGITIS IN MARE.**

I have a heavy draft mare, six years old, which is troubled with swelling in hind leg. At night she is all right and in the morning it is swollen almost twice its natural size, and when I touch it to rub it in the upper part of the leg she raises it so high as to almost fall over. She is raising a colt, now eight weeks old.

D. D.

Ans.—Your mare has lymphangitis, commonly called weed. We generally purge in cases of this kind, but that would be dangerous in a mare rearing a colt. Give her ½ oz. saltpeter in a bran mash night and morning for four doses. Bathe the swollen limb from the stifle down (especially on the inside) well with warm water. The more bathing you give it, the better until the acute soreness disappears. After bathing, rub dry, apply a little liniment made as follows: Oil of turpentine and spirits of camphor, of each 1 oz.; alcohol, 4 ozs.; water, 7 ozs. Exclude drafts. When the acute soreness has disappeared, give regular exercise. If you can manage to allow her some exercise every day it is probable you will prevent attacks of this kind.



FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK ON FARM OF CHALMERS BROS., PALMERSTON, ONT.

countries. One of the best features of the livestock business is that it knows no narrow boundaries of flag limits—no color line. Let those of you who believe in your favorite breed have faith in it: stay right with it through storm and sunshine, and you will win. Do not fluctuate with every tide of commercial depression. Constancy in this business brings its own reward."

Cicely was the first animal offered and great were the things expected of her. George Bellows, in behalf of Col. G. M. Casey, Shawnee Mound, Mo., started the bidding at \$2,000. Then N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., bid \$2,500. An unknown bidder, \$3,000. A. G. Leonard, Chicago, bid \$3,500. F. S. Hines, Indianapolis, bid \$3,750, after which \$3,800 was bid, then \$3,900. The next bid was \$3,950, which was quickly raised to \$4,000, the price paid by Mr. Flatt. After some hesitation \$4,050 was bid, and like a flash raised to \$4,100 by George Ward, of Harwarden, Ia. Mr. Ward's bid was raised to \$4,105, then another \$5 were added, which was quickly increased, making the bid \$4,115, then \$4,120, then \$4,150. Mr. Ward then bid \$4,200; the bidding was then fast and furious until \$4,500 was reached. A vote was taken to learn how many present thought this cow should bring \$5,000. All agreed unanimously with a shout. The next bid was \$4,600, and raised to \$5,000 by J. G. Robbins & Son, of Horace, Ind. At Mr. Flatt's request, Mr. Robbins' bid was accepted as final, and another famous cow was added to the famous herd of Robbins & Son.

The excitement waxed great as the \$5,000 mark was approached, and when it was reached the applause was deafening. It was repeated, and waxed even greater, when Lord Banff, the pride of two continents, went up to the same mark and finally fell to Geo. E. Ward, Harwarden, Iowa, for \$5,100.

pasture as usual, and in the evening was found in a dying state with blood running from her mouth and much blood about; also signs of straggling. Her milk did not shrink more than should be after 10 months' milking. What do you consider cause of death? Was it from bursting a blood vessel? What should have been done, if anything?

J. W. B. Assa.

Ans.—The continued cough would lead me to suspect tuberculosis, which might have been verified by a post-mortem. The immediate cause is hard to determine, although the symptoms submitted point to the rupture of a blood vessel. In such a case nothing could have been done to avert the trouble.

**CHRONIC COUGH.**

I have a mare, eleven years old, that has a cough. The symptoms do not appear to be like heaves. She sometimes coughs after being watered, as if there was a piece of hay or something in her throat. She generally coughs in the morning before being fed. Her sides do not appear to roll like a horse having heaves. Her cough appears to be more like a sneeze. She has always been worked at general farm work, and fed on timothy and clover hay and grain, oats being the principal grain food; sometimes a little bran and corn. Her wind is as good as ever it was. She does not wheeze. She has had cough for more than a year. What is your opinion—can I do anything for it?

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—Your mare has a chronic cough; whether or not she is slightly affected with emphysema of the lungs (heaves) is hard to say. If so, a cure cannot be effected after a year's standing. If simply a chronic cough, it may be cured. In either case, the following treatment will be followed by benefit. Get your druggist to



## CAN HEAVES BE CURED?

Can a horse be cured of the heaves? State remedy.

Ans.—No. In heaves there is a rupture of the walls of some of the air cells, converting two or more into one, and no treatment will reform these sacs. The symptoms can be mitigated by careful feeding. Feed clean, well-saved hay; in fact, good clean straw is better than hay. Which ever be fed should be given in limited quantities only, so as to not overload the stomach, which, through nervous influence, has an action on the lungs. The grain fed should be of first-class quality and in reasonable quantities. All food given should be dampened with lime water. Feed often and in small quantities.

## Miscellaneous.

## DAIRY HERD WITH BEEFING COMPLEMENT.

On a farm of 150 acres of cultivated land, where the soiling system might be adopted, and within three-quarters of a mile of a cheese factory, as "the milking" would involve rather too much labor under the circumstances to have the entire herd dairy animals, please state what you think of managing the herd along the lines given below—advantages, disadvantages, objections, etc.—taking Holstein grades as a foundation:

Keep two bulls, one a Holstein, and the other say a Shorthorn. Have each heifer in calf by Holstein (as the first impregnation seems to have an influence on the future calves), and should she prove to be a superior milker, then her calves could be used to replenish the dairy herd. If, on the other hand, she should prove to be only an average milker, then in future get her in calf by the Shorthorn bull and feed the calf resulting for beef. As a rule, we may expect that the older cows will drop calves each year of the opposite sex to the preceding one (?). Then breed the cows that have male calves to Holstein bull for heifer calves to replenish and improve the dairy herd. On the other hand, the cows that have heifer calves to be bred to Shorthorn bull to secure animals for beefing purposes.

D. P. L. CAMPBELL.

Ans.—The purpose of the plan proposed is to secure part of the progeny of the dairy and the remainder of the beef type by using two sets of bulls. Obviously, extra outlay and care in management would be involved and the experiment would require patience and the genius of a Bakewell. Is the rule to be depended upon that the cows would drop alternate male and female calves? If not, a large element of uncertainty enters. Starting with Holstein grades, their color and type (dairy) will likely assert itself strongly for some years, even in the beef contingent of the herd. As an alternate plan, a portion of the present females might be disposed of and replaced with those of a beef type, and two herds be carried on, one for beef and the other for milk out-and-out. Or, again, by the use of Shorthorn bulls (if that be the breed preferred), out of good milking cows build up a general or two-purpose herd of cows, thus securing more acceptable beefing animals with a fair average flow of milk. If "the milking" continues an objection, then let the male calves strongly Holstein in character suckle cows and dispose of them for veal, for which they are well adapted, making rapid growth and weight. Rear those for feeding of more pronounced beef type. A still more radical plan, but going further and more rapidly beefward, would be to dispose of the present grade cows and replace them with those of more or less Shorthorn blood (if preferable), using a sire of as good milking ancestry as might be found. It is no easy matter to work out a problem like that propounded, into which so many hypothetical conditions enter.

## Western Dairy School,

### STRATHROY.

(Maintained by the Ontario Government.)

Special creamery course December 2nd to 23rd. Regular courses January 3rd to March 27th, 1902. Students are given a scientific and practical training in all branches of dairying, including cheese and butter making, milk testing and farm dairy work. A new laboratory for the study of bacteriology and chemistry has been added, and also a machine shop with a separate engine for the students to dissect and operate. Send for circular and application form to—

ARCHIBALD SMITH, SUPT.,  
Western Dairy School, Strathroy, Ont.



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## EASTERN DAIRY SCHOOL,

### KINGSTON, ONT.

(MAINTAINED BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE HON. JOHN DRYDEN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.)

THE eighth annual session begins Dec. 2nd and ends April 5th. Short courses in cheese and butter making. Special six-weeks course, leading to certificate, Jan. 16th to Feb. 26th. The practical instruction is designed to show students the most approved methods in cheese and butter making, while such scientific training is given as will enable them to understand the principles upon which the practical work is based. Over 100 students registered last year, including many of the most successful makers of Ontario.

For illustrated calendar, send your address on a post card to—  
"THE SUPERINTENDENT"  
Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, Ont.

## GOSSIP.

Mr. W. D. Flatt writes: "In your issue of November 5th, reporting the Duthie bull sale, you state that Messrs. Cargill's representative was the runner-up on Mr. Duthie's highest-priced calf, Royal Scotsman. This is an error. Kindly correct same. Mr. George Campbell put in next to last bid for me, and bid on him all the way through against Sir W. H. Wills."

## FARM GOSSIP.

## Macdonald Seed Grain Competition.

The reports for 1901, from competitors who are operating a seed-grain plot in the Macdonald seed-grain competition, show that the systematic continuous selection of seed grain recommended by Prof. Robertson, when given a practical test on Canadian farms, is meeting with the approval of all who are giving the work careful attention. Farmers are quite as much interested in the work as are their boys and girls. On the average farm of 100 acres, two acres of land—one for oats and one for wheat—is as much as is required for growing seed for the main crops on the farm. This seed-grain land should be specially prepared with a view to forcing a vigorous growth of plants that will give a large yield of grain of good quality. The time required to gather by hand, before the grain is cut, sufficient of the best-developed heads to produce enough good seed for an acre of land—the seed-grain plot—need not exceed four hours with two persons.

Experiments have been conducted by Prof. Waters, of the Missouri State Experiment Station, to determine the effect of a change of seed from one soil to another, and from one locality to another. Two varieties of wheat, three varieties of oats and two varieties of potatoes were used. Many samples of each variety were obtained. The results are remarkably uniform, and the difference between strains of seed of the same variety obtained from the same locality was in many cases greater than the difference caused by variety on the locality from which the seed was obtained. In summing up the results, Prof. Waters says: "The difference appears to be due more to previous treatment of the seed than to a difference of climate or latitude." "The productive capacity of the seed in several cases was unquestionably reached before that of the soil."

What the competitors in the seed-grain competition are doing, is simply growing seed grain on specially prepared plots of land—one quarter of an acre in each plot—selecting seed each year from these plots to sow on the plot for the succeeding year, by first gathering large, well-filled heads from vigorous plants before the grain is cut and when all the conditions of growth may be observed, and then threshing these heads, and, by screening and hand-picking, selecting the large, well-developed grain for seed. To encourage the boys and girls in this work, Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, donated the sum of \$10,000 to be given in cash prizes, according to plans which were arranged by Prof. Robertson, of Ottawa. This work of selecting seed has now been conducted for two years on over eight hundred Canadian farms, which are fairly well distributed throughout the Dominion.

## Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 18.—There were over 900 head of butchers' cattle, 30 calves and 2,500 sheep and lambs offered for sale. Several prime steers were held at 4c. per lb., but were not sold in the early part of the day. Mr. G. Martel paid a little over 4c. per lb. for a pair of good heifers; pretty good stock sold at from 3c. to 3c. per lb.; common dry cows and thrifty young stock from 2c. to 3c. per lb.; and the canners paid from 1c. to 2c. per lb. for small bulls and lean old cows. Shippers paid 3c. per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 2c. to 3c. per lb. for the others.

## British Cattle Markets.

London, Nov. 18.—Cattle.—Canadian, 6d.; rounders, 5d.; sheep, 5d.; lambs, 6d. No United States cattle.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.—Canadian cattle, 6d.; sheep, 5d. Trade firm.

## Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Steers, \$3.80 to \$7.10; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$1.40; hogs, \$5.90 to \$5.90; sheep, \$3.40 to \$4.10; native lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.50; Western lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.45; extra native lambs, \$3 to \$4.65.

## Preserve the Premium Supplement.

The attention of our readers, young and old, is especially directed to the "Farmer's Advocate" Premium Supplement accompanying this issue, which should be carefully preserved. We trust that every present subscriber, by securing new subscribers, will become possessed of some of these valuable premiums. The Farmer's Pocket-knife, specially manufactured for the "Advocate" in Sheffield, Eng., will be very popular with both old and young. All the premiums are extra good quality—Christmas books, watches, self-binders, live-stock engravings, teachers' Bibles, bracelets, and knives. Study the list carefully and you will not delay a single day in proceeding to secure some of them.

## Mutual Helpfulness.

Progressive stock-breeders, dairymen, poultrymen, grain, root and fruit growers, beekeepers, agricultural students and home-makers find the articles and answers to questions in every issue of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" simply unequalled and indispensable. Without exception, it is conceded on all sides to be the most helpful, best printed and most beautifully illustrated farmer's paper published. A careful examination will at once reveal that fact. Every mail brings us gratifying acknowledgments of the practical service rendered in scores of ways to its readers. To promote successful agriculture in every way possible is our aim, and to this end the services have been enlisted of the ablest and most practical staff of editors and contributors, among whom are the foremost specialists of the continent in their subjects. In its pages farmers have a medium in which to discuss problems that vitally concern them and to interchange experiences for mutual helpfulness. This being the case, and knowing from actual experience the advantage which the paper brings to the farm and the home, may we not in all fairness ask the cooperation of our readers in extending its circulation, which at least should be doubled for 1902. In nearly every locality there are persons who should be enjoying the rich stores of information given in every issue. We earnestly urge you, reader, to bring its merits before their immediate notice—page by page. Write us for sample copies for that purpose; a post card will bring them free. Every new subscriber receives the paper from now till the end of 1902 for \$1, and this includes the superb Christmas number of the present year—which has been for some months in course of preparation—in itself worth at least half a year's subscription price. With these inducements to offer, you will find it easy to secure new subscribers, and by sending us the names of two new subscribers accompanied by \$2 you can have your own subscription extended for one year without any cost to yourself. This is decidedly the most popular proposition we have ever made, and should be taken advantage of by thousands of our readers. By this one effort you benefit two other persons and yourself. It is a rare opportunity. Take advantage of it without delay. Should you secure more than two new names, you will be entitled to some of our beautiful book or other premiums, or a cash commission, as you may desire.

There is no use of a farmer doing any harder work than will bring about the results desired. Labor is a necessity. There is room for excellent tillage. This can be done with labor of body or mind, or both. We all want a living and a competence for sickness and old age. Labor conducted within reasonable bounds is a pleasure to the laborer. We are so constructed that we must have seasons of activity and repose—regular exercise and regular rest.

## Salt in Butter.

When you buy salt for buttermaking, you want salt—not lime or other impurity. You want salt that dissolves quickly—salt that will give a delicate flavor to the butter. You get all this in Windsor Salt.

### Windsor Salt.

## Of Interest to Farmers!

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.





**Thanksgiving Day.**

"Thanks, grim old Puritans, to you—  
Who 'buided better than ye knew!"  
True, ye were hard and stern, 'tis said,  
Intolerant and bigoted,  
But one sweet gift is of your giving,  
Thanks, sad old Pilgrims, for 'Thanksgiving."

**Her Thanksgiving.**

Mary Newcome sat curled in a heap on her trunk, looking out of the narrow window of a hall bedroom at the monotonous row of brick houses opposite. It was the day before Thanksgiving—her first Thanksgiving away from home, and she was finding it a new experience.

A letter dated Willow Hill, N. H., was crumpled in her hand, but she straightened it out again, and leaned against the side of the window in order to read it by the fading light.

"Dear Molly: I can't help wishing you were here, even if you are having a splendid time in Washington."

Poor Mary groaned and looked solemnly around the bit of a room where, as she told the girl who worked beside her in the office, "the bed, bureau, stand and trunk joined hands to play 'ring round the rosie,' and she must be the rose, for when she was in the middle, the room was full." Then she read farther:

"I don't think we shall have an extra good dinner. Can't you smell the pudding cooking now?"

Somehow that was the last straw to the homesick girl, and down went her head on the window-sill for a moment of crying. But the head came up bravely again, and the letter was shut away in a bureau. As Mary did this, a new idea came to her, and she took a pencil and paper back to the trunk.

"Now for a list. Why I am thankful—that sounds well. 1. I'm thankful to be earning money to help father. 2. I'm thankful the home folks are well."

Then, with a wrathful gesture at her quarters, she wrote: "3. I'm thankful I haven't always lived in a hall bedroom. Here's a funny one for a finish," she added: "4. I'm thankful Mrs. Elkins doesn't give us cabbage and onions for dinner but five days out of seven." She was pinning this beside her mirror when there was a timid rap at the door.

"Come!" she called, and in walked a meagre girl about her own age.

"Why, Susan Elkins, what is the matter?" Mary cried, at the sight of the woe-begone countenance.

For answer Susan covered her face with her hands and began to cry gaspingly. Almost alarmed, Mary led her over to the bed, sat down beside her and tucked a handkerchief into her hand. But all her questioning received only sobs in return, so she poured a glass of water, dropped a tablet into it, and began to stir so emphatically with a teaspoon that Susan peeped at her a moment. This was her chance.

"Now, Susan, drink this, and if you imagine hard you'll think it's soda. Then I want to hear what ails you."

The afflicted one drank a few swallows, then said brokenly:

"It's mother—she's dropped a stitch in her back—an' it makes her screech to move. We've sent for Aunt Eliza, an' she'll come Friday; but, oh, what will become of the Thanksgiving dinner?" And her wails broke out afresh.

Mary hesitated; she had once had a disheartening glimpse of Mrs. Elkins' kitchen, where a greasy Dinah washed dishes and scrubbed from morning to night, while the mistress scolded and cooked. But she laid a cheering hand on Susan's shoulder.

"There, my dear, perhaps it isn't so bad as it looks. Tell me what your mother planned for dinner."

"Why, there's two turkeys to be roasted, an' all the vegetables and fixins'. She's got her pies made, an' she was goin' to have Maryland puddin' besides."

"Turkey an' fixins'! That's easy, Susan. And as for Maryland pudding, I'll warrant my New Hampshire pudding can beat it!"

"Your puddin'?" Susan said, her eyes wide open with astonishment.

"Sure enough! You and I would be smart folks if we couldn't get dinner for nineteen people once in our lives. Come on, let's go to the kitchen. Maybe we'll have to do some marketing."

Most of that night Mary tossed about trying to find a comfortable spot on her lumpy mattress, for, in spite of her calm words to Susan, the thought of managing a dinner for nineteen loomed large before her and made her nervous. When the alarm clock buzzed at five o'clock she was glad enough to spring out and make a beginning of the day's work.

Dinah grinned cheerfully when she entered the kitchen, but Susan was worn from a night of watching and working over her mother, so Mary resolved to spare her all she could. She attacked the huge gobblers first, but almost despaired.

"Oh, you villains, I'll never get you filled with dressing!" she cried. "Why did you grow so big?" And even Susan ventured a feeble smile.

As she mixed big pots-full of her mother's famous pudding, she remembered her sister's letter. "There! I shall 'smell the pudding' after all," she thought, gleefully.

Mary sang about the kitchen in a way that must have been new to it.

"Let's help Dinah clear away this work," was the New England girl's next suggestion; and Dinah rolled her eyes to see how quickly it was possible for dishes to be washed. They were nearly done when a plaintive voice called:

"Susan! Susan!"

"Why who is that?" asked Mary, startled.

"Just mother. Didn't you know we slept off the kitchen?"

"And I've been so noisy all day!" thought Mary, conscience smitten.

"Ma wants you to come in a minute before you go up," Susan said when she returned.

"Oh, do you suppose I've bothered her?" Mary asked anxiously.

"Well I guess not!" Susan said, with an energy so unusual that Mary looked at her curiously. She understood when she sat down in the cheerless back bedroom, while Mrs. Elkins grasped her hand.

"Oh, Miss Newcome, you're an angel of light, you be for sure! You don't know what it would have been for me to lose them boarders with winter jes' beginnin'; an' go they would have. I'm mighty sure they'd have been that mad if they hadn't had any Thanksgiving dinner. You're jes' as tired as a dog, an' oughter go straight to bed, but I thought maybe you'd like to know what a thankful day you've made for me."

Mary's own eyes filled with tears, and at a sudden impulse she bent to kiss the tired face on the bed.

As she went slowly up to her room she met one of the boarders.

"Why, Miss Newcome, you were out for dinner, weren't you? Well, I suppose you were thankful, though we had really a feast."

"Yes," Mary answered with a smile, "I am thankful."—(Canadian Churchman.

**Thanksgiving.**

"Have you cut the wheat in the blowing fields,  
The barley, the oats, and the rye,  
The golden corn, and the pearly rice?  
For the winter days are nigh."

"We have reaped them all from shore to shore,  
And the grain is safe on the threshing floor."

"Have you gathered the berries from the vines,  
And the fruit from the orchard trees?  
The dew and the scent from the rose and thyme  
In the hive of the honey-bees?"

"The peach and the plum and the apple are ours,  
And the honeycomb from the scented flowers."

"The wealth of the snowy cotton field,  
And the gift of the sugar cane,  
The savory herb and the nourishing root,  
There has nothing been given in vain.

We have gathered the harvest from shore to shore,  
And the measure is full and running o'er."

Then lift up the head with a song!  
And lift up the hands with a gift,  
To the ancient Giver of all  
The spirit in gratitude lift!

For the joy and the promise of spring,  
For the hay and the clover sweet,  
The barley, the rye, and the oats,  
The rice and the corn and the wheat,  
The cotton and sugar and fruit,  
The flowers and the fine honeycomb,  
The country, so fair and so free,  
The blessing and glory of home.

"Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving!"  
Joyfully, gratefully call  
To God, the "Preserver of Men,"  
The bountiful Father of all.

—Amelia E. Barr.

**Thanksgiving Time.**

Oh! what is the meaning of such a great flurry?  
Say, why in the kitchen does every one hurry?  
Just look at the dog and the cat—how they scurry.  
Why, 'tis Thanksgiving time!

There's Bob, stoning raisins quite sober and steady,  
There's Nell, peeling apples, there's dear little Teddy,  
Each doing a part in the grand getting ready  
For Thanksgiving time!

Oh, the fun and the frolic, the shouts and the laughter,  
The mirth and the music that ring round each rafter!  
The boys and the girls will remember long after  
This Thanksgiving time.

There's grandfather, grandmother, uncles and cousins,  
There's aunts and neighbors and friends by the dozens,  
There's dear Sister May with the dearest of husbands,  
At Thanksgiving time.

Come every one now, great and small, to the table!  
Let every one eat just as long as he's able!  
Let the old house resound from cellar to gable,  
For 'tis Thanksgiving time!

Alas, the poor turkey! what's left of his splendor?  
Where now are his airs he so proudly did render?  
Ah, peace to his leavings—but wasn't he tender!  
This Thanksgiving time.

Hurrah for Thanksgiving! Hurrah for the dinner!  
Who can help but be glad he be seraph or sinner?  
Of all the good holidays this is the winner—  
Dear Thanksgiving time!

**Special Offer to Subscribers.**

We would call the attention of the readers of our Home Magazine, in common with the other readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," to the offers made within.

ANY WHO SUBSCRIBE NOW get not only November number, but also the beautiful Christmas number included in their subscription for 1902.

What better Christmas gift could our readers give to a friend than a year's "Advocate"? Several have done so already, and others are thinking of doing so. Why not you?

Lady (to departing servant): "What shall I say in your reference?" Servant:—"Just that I stood, it for six months with you, mum—that'll do for me."

Raw Recruit (on duty):—"Who goes there?" Answer:—"A friend!" R. R.:—"Advance, friend, an' gee's a pipe o' baccy."

**THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.**

**Little by Little.**

One step and then another,  
And the longest walk is ended;  
One stitch and then another,  
And the largest rent is mended;  
One brick and then another,  
And the highest wall is made;  
One flake upon another,  
And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little coral workers,  
By their slow but constant motion,  
Have built those pretty islands,  
In the distant dark-blue ocean;  
And the noblest undertakings  
Man's wisdom hath conceived,  
By oft-repeated efforts  
Have been patiently achieved.

Then do not look disheartened  
O'er the work you have to do,  
And say that such a mighty task  
You never can get through;  
But just endeavor day by day  
Another point to gain,  
And soon the mountain which you feared  
Will prove to be a plain.

"Rome was not builded in a day."  
The ancient proverb teaches:  
And Nature, by her fruits and flowers,  
The same true sermon preaches.  
Think not of far-off duties,  
But of duties which are near;  
And having once begun to work,  
Resolve to persevere.

**The Coral Workers.**

In the Pacific Ocean long ago there were many empty spaces without any land. This ocean was blue and beautiful, but there was no eye to see it. The sun shone brightly, but no flowers or trees could grow beneath its rays. The seeds that fell from the other countries into the water floated by, but there was no soil where they could stop to rest. The Master saw that if there were only some islands there might be lovely homes for men and animals. "My little builders can do this," said He.

So He called for the coral insects and told them to build three islands in one place, five in another, seven in another, and so on. The little workers were so taken by surprise, that they popped their heads out of their windows and looked at each other in astonishment.

"We!" they exclaimed. "We are no bigger than pin heads. We never could build one island, to say nothing of a whole oceanful!"

"If the whales could only try it! A whale's work could amount to something," said the Astra.

"But the whales have their own work to do," said the Master Builder; "and if they come down here to make islands, who will keep the North Pacific free from seaweeds? I do not ask one of you alone to build an island. Think how many of you there are."

"But we do not know how to shape the islands; they will all be wrong!" cried the Madrepora.

"I will take care of that," said the Master, "only see that each one builds one little cell."

So the corals divided the work among themselves. Some began to build the middle and some the outer edge. Very busily and patiently they wrought. The islands grew higher and higher, until they came to the top of the water. Then the waves and the wind did their part by bringing sand and weeds and leaves to make soil. The nuts and seeds that had fallen into the water and were so tired by bobbling up and down all the way from India and South America, found a nice bed to sleep in for a few days. When they felt rested, they got up and grew into thorn trees and bushes and cocoa trees. Long vines began to creep across the sand, and sweet flowers blossomed; men and animals came to live there, and little children ran about and played beside the ocean. The islands were called the Friendly Islands, the Caroline Islands, and so on.

"Who would have believed we could have done it!" said the little corals, as they saw the result of their efforts. "The whales could have done no better! And to think it was all done by us making one cell apiece."

**Appreciative Words from a City Visitor.**

To the William Weld Co.:

Dear Sirs,—This summer I spent several weeks in the country, and though some time has passed since then, I hope it is not too late to tell you how I grew to appreciate the F. A. When I heard my cousins' enthusiastic remarks about it, I merely thought they were ardent farmers, but after seeing a few numbers I realized that it was not only for the head of the house, but every member of the family was furnished pleasure as well as information. The real literary merit, the unusual freshness and up-to-dateness about the jokes, the beautiful choice of pictures, are all a delight.

Allow me to sign myself,  
Yours admirably, E. L. E.



## Travelling Notes.

My notes once more shall date from Bonnie Scotland.

Perhaps the most interesting visit amongst the many which Fan and I paid during our brief stay in Edinburgh was that to Holyrood, which literally teems with stories, real and imaginary, many of them so tragic that one's very heart aches even to think of them. Neither of us could have gazed without emotion, even had there not been those few drops of Scottish blood coursing in our veins, upon scenes so associated with the hapless Mary Stuart, with the court pageants and festivities, the dark intrigues, the feuds, and the written and unwritten tragedies of her most tragic life. Whilst the walls of Holyrood held records for us of other royal happenings, our interest, as is the case with most visitors to that historic palace, naturally centered upon those spots so full of associations with Mary, Queen of Scots. It was at Holyrood she had enjoyed her brief span of happiness; here she had not only extended her royal hospitalities and transacted her affairs of state, but here also she had entered into the quieter occupations of a woman's life. Mary had sat at Holyrood with pen or needle in hand. She had taken up sundry studies, and had really tried to inform her mind on subjects with which, as a reigning sovereign, it was incumbent upon her to be acquainted. Here, with her passionate love for music and song, began and ended her friendship with Rizzio, who was slain at her feet, with his hands frantically clutching her very skirts. The walls fairly echoed with his dying cries. Nor were they the only sounds which seemed almost audible to our imagination. We could almost fancy we could hear the passionate, tearful retorts of the angry young Queen to the stern remonstrances of her mentor, John Knox the Reformer, as in strident tones he warned her of "evil to come of it if she did not amend her ways."

At Holyrood were celebrated those two dreadful marriages with their train of direful consequences. How could Mary marry either the dissolute, unprincipled, treacherous Darnley, or the brutal Bothwell? Oh! the madness of it all, and who can read the riddle? If Mary sinned, she suffered, but it was not for Holyrood to witness the filling of her cup of sorrow and repentance to its very last drop, although it was to it she was brought as a prisoner after her surrender at Carberry Hill, and it was from Holyrood she was taken to Lochleven Castle on the 16th of June, A. D. 1567.

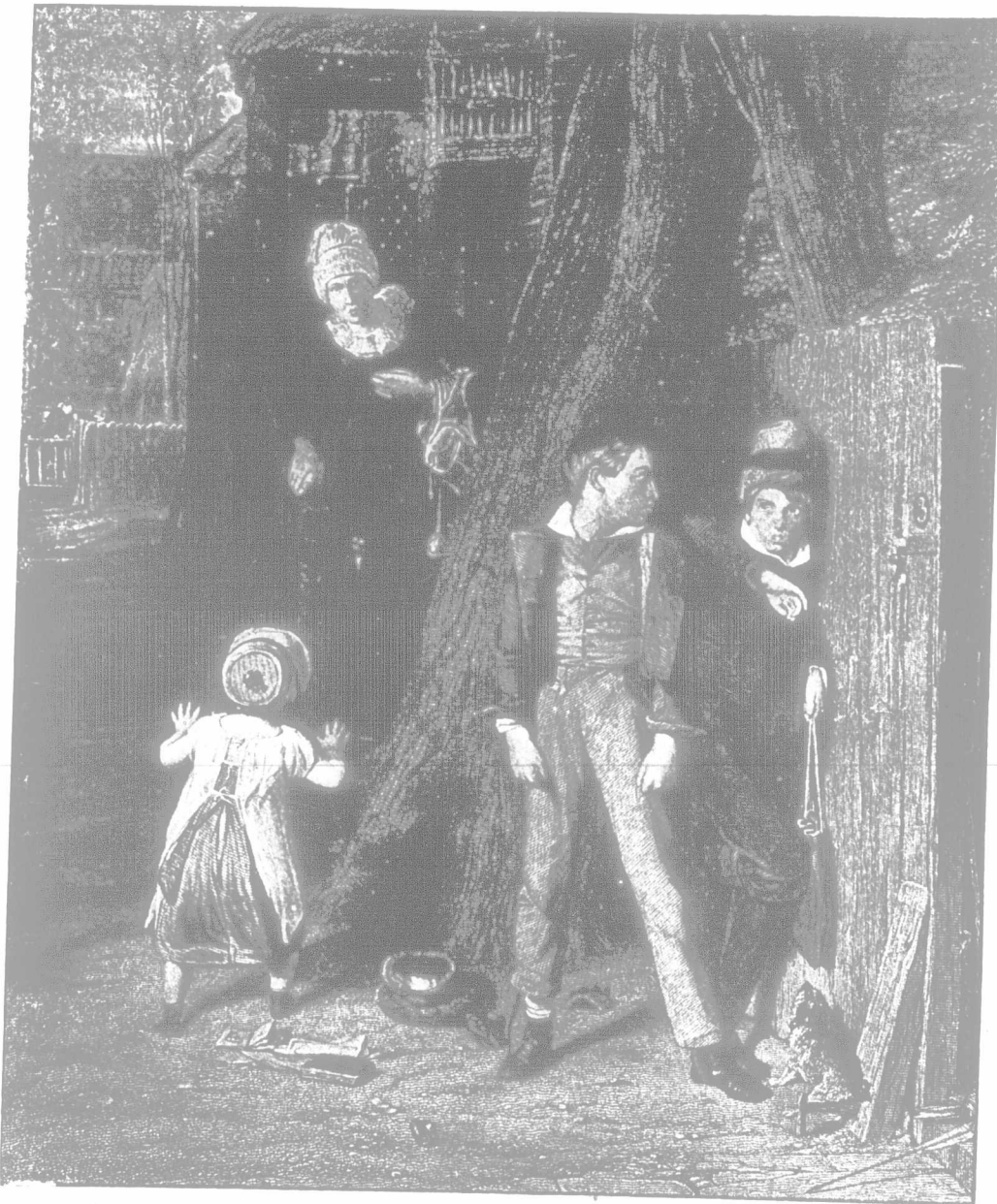
"Fan," said I, as we passed out from the portals of Holyrood, "let us think of poor tempted Mary, Queen of Scots, when next we read that wonderful passage in the 8th chapter of St. John, where the Saviour, after first turning a deaf ear to the voices of the woman's accusers and writing upon the ground 'as though He heard them not,' said, 'Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more.' We may rest assured that at the Great White Throne the false will be eliminated from the true, and not upon Mary, Queen of Scots, alone will condemnation fall. Let us be thankful that we are not called upon to give our verdict upon the happenings of that troublous long ago." I am very glad that for the remainder of my Scottish trip (the details of much of which I must, at least at present, leave untold) I still had the pleasant company of my friend and cousin, but just now I am alone, for alas! Fan has left me. We parted a few days ago, after having been together, sharing one another's pleasures and experiences, for nearly five months. She returned to England to pay first a farewell visit and then to join a cousin who also was about to return to Canada. It goes without saying that I shall miss my bright, cheery, appreciative companion very much. I think much as she had enjoyed what she called "the best holiday in her life," she was beginning to feel a little homesick for Canada and her beloved ones there. Fan had seen England and Scotland under delightful circumstances, having shared my welcomes into many delightful homes, and when we meet again, as, please God, we shall before many months are over, we can have many "a crack" over our reminiscences. One special regret I have, and that is that I shall have no Fan with me when I visit the Green Isle, about which I may have something to tell you later on.

ABOLLEH.

## "The Wolf and the Lamb."

"The Wolf and the Lamb" is a characteristic production of the British School. We may no doubt trace the inspiration of this class of pictures to the Dutch, who first dug into the rich vein of common life and brought to life the wealth of material there awaiting the seeker with eye and hand endowed with the power and instincts of art. But though the Dutch were the first to develop with genuine sympathy the art aspects of the life of the common people, and were for nearly a century singularly alone in this respect, in catching these inspirations British Art assumed a form distinctly national. Mulready was a close student of the mechanism of the Dutch School, but the spirit of his work is widely different, and the student would search in vain through the crowded galleries of Holland for any work analogous in conception or intention to such as "The Wolf and the Lamb," which is a characteristic example of the general direction of the artist's sympathies, gentle and refined and instinct with a touch of the genial humor of the "Spectator."

Mulready is one of the great names in British Art. He is one of the four men who at once recur to the memory when reference is made to the state of art in England during the first half of the last century.



(By William Mulready, B. A.)

## "THE WOLF AND THE LAMB."

Who does not know Turner and Wilkie, and though far inferior to them, West—men who wrought during the same period as Mulready, and left the strongest impressions on the English mind, their works being found the world over, wherever Englishmen live. Many other names that recall work worthy of honor illuminate this period and shine clearly to the memory of the student of art, bright with the light of fair achievements, with the records of imagination, feeling, close observation, and strenuous labor.

"The Wolf and the Lamb" is one of Mulready's best efforts. We recognize the typical public-school bully of the English middle class in the juvenile ruffian who is elbowing his victim against the palings. It matters little what has provoked his truculence. The unprotected meekness of his prey is inducement enough for the exercise of his tyranny. We have sufficient assurance that the reduced gentleman who is hastening to the rescue of her son will meet but scant courtesy from the young brute whose watch ribbon, well-cut clothes, shapely boots and strapped trousers indicate at least pretensions to gentility—the gentility of money, rather than of breeding. The humble consent of his victim would suggest the strained efforts of the widowed mother to give her son an education beyond her

present position. The worst of the lad's offense may well be supposed to be nothing more than the presumption of mingling with rich men's sons. Inoffensiveness and poverty are in themselves sufficient provocatives of the worse than animal cruelty of the ill-bred bully. The picture presents to our minds one of the humbler tragedies of life. None who know the capabilities of suffering inherent in the young but will have their sympathies aroused. To such it will be a matter of regret that the painter has not given us a companion picture indicating the deliverance of the poor little cowering orphan from the shadow that threatens his future. It is sufficient to say that the coloring and execution of this picture is worthy of the hand of a master of the craft.

## On Some Kinds of Furnishing.

In an old copy of the "Girl's Own Paper" of 1885, I have found some veritable words of wisdom, which, being so incomparably better than any I could offer of my own, I will quote as my contribution to this issue of our Home Magazine.

They occur in a bright little sketch of the earlier married life of one who became afterwards so well known to every woman in Canada, either personally or by reputation, as the Countess of Aberdeen, the wife of our former Governor-General. They were written when, although only twenty-eight years old, she had already realized not only her responsibilities as wife and mother, but also all the duties entailed upon her by her position as the wife of one of the largest landowners in Scotland. This is no record of her wonderful life of unselfish service for others, but just an introductory setting, as it were, for my quotations.

Amongst the efforts for the uplifting and betterment of the young daughters of their Aberdeenshire tenantry was the formation of the "Upward and Onward" Society, and apparently it was to the members of this most helpful organization that the following words were addressed:

"It is not the sort of work that we have to do, but how we do it, that makes the difference between a worthy and an unworthy life. A girl who has been rightly educated, and who uses her education in the right way, will always be the better for it in whatever station of life she may be, for she will have been taught to think how she can do everything she has to do as well as possible.

"I have heard it said that everyone is like a house which contains a kitchen, a drawing-room, a library, and an inner private room. . . . The kitchen represents that part of our life which is dependent on the body; the drawing-room is our social life; the library is our mind; and the inner room is our spiritual life. So now let us see to it that our house is in good order; and first let us begin with the kitchen. That room must on no account be neglected by any of us, for our bodies belong to God, and we must care for them, and do all we can to make them healthy. Those who keep their kitchen in order will take the utmost pains with all their domestic work. They will do all which they live in their power to make the house in which they live a healthy house, because a clean house; they will cook every meal, however simple, with the utmost care, remembering that food badly prepared is injurious to the health of the body; and if they have children under their care they will see to it that they lead healthy lives. They will care for their own bodies too, because they are so precious in God's sight that He has redeemed them; they will, therefore, attend to every law of health and purity.

"Now let us think of the drawing-room that we each have to furnish and keep in order and make beautiful to look at—that is, our social life. What sort of friends do we ask into this drawing-room of ours? Are they such as will help us onwards, both in our earthly and in our spiritual life? Or are they such as make light of sin, who scoff at those who are striving to serve God; such as live selfish lives, only thinking of their work as something to be got through for the sake of a living, and then making their chief object in life the gratification of self? God forbid that we should choose such as our friends! Then, again, what amusements do we seek after in our drawing-room? Is it the coarse joke, the unkind gossip, the sensational tale, the unseemly darning with a man whom you cannot respect?



Or do we seek after the pleasant talk with those whom we can esteem, the healthful walk, the cheery social gathering where we can ask our Father's presence, the making and giving of some simple yet welcome present for a friend or poorer neighbor, or perhaps the making of something to beautify our own rooms and homes? Then, again, what sort of dress do we wear when we go abroad? Is it the becoming, quiet, well-made and pretty dress, with bonnet or hat in keeping, and we ourselves knowing that every undergarment is clean and beautifully made, though it may be but plain? Or is it the gaudy and ugly imitation of stuffs, and flowers, and feathers, which we cannot afford, and, therefore, which cannot be in good taste?

And now for the library. Mind that you do not keep your library locked up. You know that the library is the room where all the books in the house are kept, and we must each strive to lay up in the library of our minds as much knowledge as we can get. You may not have much time for reading, but see that the little that you read is good reading, such as will raise you and will give you matter to think over and to turn to some account in your daily lives. And when you are reading the Bible, do not get into the habit of just "reading a chapter," but try to think over what you read, although it may be but a few verses; and try to apply it to your own life with the help of God's Holy Spirit.

Last of all, we all have an inner chamber in our heart and life which God only can see. Is this chamber of ours furnished with sorrow for and hatred of sin, with faith in our Saviour and love for Him, with an earnest desire to show our love by living for Him day by day, and by striving to win others for Him, showing them what a happy thing it is to be a true, whole-hearted Christian? Or do we try to keep this room shut up, doing our best to banish all thoughts of the life beyond, of the Father who made and redeemed us, and whose eye is ever on us, do what we will to forget Him? Can we, indeed, keep the door of our hearts locked when Jesus says, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in unto him, and will sup with him and he with Me?"

My readers, let us think on these things.

H. A. B.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Giving Thanks.

"We thank Thee, Gracious Giver,  
For all Thy tender care,  
We ask that we may ever  
Thy choicest blessings share.  
We thank Thee for each comfort,  
The common joys of life;  
For health and strength to labor,  
Freedom from want and strife.

"Thanks for our special blessings,  
The friends that cheer our way;  
'Tis joy for them to labor,  
'Tis sweet for them to pray.  
Thanks for the highest blessings  
Thy matchless love has given;  
Faith in the world's Redeemer—  
Hope of a home in Heaven."

Several hundred years ago a brave little company of pioneers started out to make for themselves a home in a new country. All their courage was needed, for when that first terrible winter was over about half of the exiles were laid in their graves; the living were "scarce able to bury the dead, the well not sufficient to tend the sick." But they still toiled bravely on, planting the precious seed-grain, saved from half-starving mouths; trusting in God and never losing heart. At length they were able to rejoice over their first harvest. Then they appointed an annual "Thanksgiving Day," and kept it as a right merry day too, preparing for it by a holiday of hunting game for the feast. That year had brought with it many hardships, and they had found it hard enough to keep body and soul together, yet they felt themselves in all honor and gratitude bound to thank God for His goodness to them, and especially for His great gift of harvest.

Now, what do you think of that record, you prosperous Canadian farmers, who gather in abundant harvests every year, and don't know the meaning of the word starvation? Do you keep Thanksgiving Day as loyally and heartily as those brave, thankful exiles? Don't you think we get so used to receiving God's blessings that we often forget to thank Him for them? If we had a year or two of famine, then indeed we should be ready to thank God when He sent an abundant harvest. It is just because He pours out His bounty so freely on this dear Canada of ours, just because we don't know the meaning of famine, that we sometimes forget that God has sent our blessings—almost forget to thank Him at all. A man may begin to fancy, "My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth," and forget that it is God who giveth power to get wealth. Both in the natural and in the spiritual world, man may sow the seed and water it, but only God can give the increase.

I saw in the paper the other day that some corn had been grown in Ontario from seed supposed to be two thousand years old. That sounds very marvellous, but we forget to marvel at the everyday miracle of the increase of the seed each harvest-time. When our Lord fed the multitudes with a few loaves of bread, He did a marvellous thing, but is it not just as wonderful to think how many thousands might be fed from the increase of one handful of grain? One miracle was worked in a moment, the other takes many years, but only God could do either. We sow seeds of many kinds, and sometimes the harvest follows quickly, sometimes we have to wait a long time for it, but take heart—

"The good we hoped to gain has failed us. Well,  
We do not see the ending; and the boon  
May wait us down the ages—who can tell?  
And bless us amply soon.  
In God's eternal plan, a month, a year,  
Is but an hour of some slow April day,  
Holding the germs of what we hope and fear  
To blossom far away."

Don't let us wait until we know the meaning of the word "famine" before giving real and hearty thanks, not only for the harvest but for all the good things given us by our Father.

There is a story told of a poor woman who, with her two children, was nearly frozen. She took the cellar-door off its hinges and put it up to shelter them from the draft. One of the children said, "Mother, what do those little children do who have no door to put in front of them?"

Don't you think we have greater cause for thankfulness, if only because we can leave our cellar-doors to protect our vegetables instead of ourselves?

Every day should be a thanksgiving day, and we have often more reason to thank God for the dark days than even for the bright ones.

"Thanks for the disappointments  
That oil our hopes assail,  
They teach us to look forward  
To joys that cannot fail.  
We thank Thee for the shadows  
That often cloud our way,  
Our hearts are prone to wander,  
Our feet are prone to stray.

"Our trials keep us humble,  
We feel the need of prayer,  
While bending at Thy footstool  
We find a blessing there.  
And so, though tears are falling,  
O'er joys for ever flown,  
We thank Thee for the sorrows  
Our human hearts have known."

There are many homes in which the ancient custom of giving thanks before a meal is neglected. Surely those who are trying to walk in the footsteps of the Master will not fail to follow His example in this respect. In four gospels the feeding of the five thousand is described, and two evangelists also describe the feeding of the four thousand. If you read carefully those six inspired statements you will find that in every account the "blessing" or "giving thanks" is closely connected with the miracle. More than that, St. John, in referring to it afterwards, again speaks of the giving of thanks as an important part of the miracle, when he speaks of "the place where they did eat bread, after the Lord had given thanks." These words were written for our learning, and surely we have no right to disregard them when repeated seven times over, nor any reason to expect an increase when we don't give thanks really and heartily.

St. Paul also sets a good example in the matter of "saying grace." One might have thought that in a case of shipwreck at least he might have been excused if too excited and hurried to think about it. But we find him quite calmly suggesting that it would be advisable to take some food. Then "he took bread, and gave thanks to God in presence of them all; and when he had broken it, he began to eat."

Here is a quaint old grace, which I am not advising you to use, as it would probably provoke mirth, although it contains some useful suggestions:

"Some have meat but cannot eat,  
Some can eat and have no meat;  
But we can eat and we have meat,  
So God be thanked by us."

I am afraid only those who have suffered from indigestion remember to thank God, not only for good food, but also for the power to enjoy and assimilate it.

If the multiplication of the loaves was closely connected with the giving of thanks, may not our national prosperity be largely the result of our national thanksgiving? I don't mean only the public celebration of the yearly holiday; but the fact that Canada is on the whole a nation fearing God and paying, to some extent at least, the thanks due to Him. The promise to the Jews will surely be fulfilled to God's people now. If they kept the covenant, He promised to bless them in the fruit of the land, in the corn, wine and oil, and the increase of kine and sheep. Ingratitude is a sin we none of us like to be charged with. We can understand our Lord's disappointment when, out of ten men cured of a dreadful disease, only one returned to thank Him. But let us not forget that we have far more reason to thank Him if we have not suffered at

all. But whatever our Father sends must be a good gift. If we really believe this, we must offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is the fruit of our lips, giving thanks to His name."

HOPE.

Ingle Nook Chats.

My dear Guests,—

"Bare and brown in the shadows,  
The meadowland meets the gaze,  
Where the bold, blithe bee went seeking  
Its sweets in the summer days.  
The honey is stored in plenty  
So what if the winter is near?  
The time is not one for repining  
The day of Thanksgiving is here."

November, bluff old fellow, so often maligned because of the dreary weather that in the usual routine of nature generally accompanies it, will now be doubly festive, in that it not only ushers in the feast of Thanksgiving, but also marks the birthday of our King, Thanksgiving! What pleasant memories it brings of visits to the old home-nest, to those whom duty leads afar from home! In some countries this festival is placed on a par with Christmas, but while all welcome its coming, to the hearts of the young, at least, it can never replace the latter.

It is a laudable custom, however, this setting apart one day for special thanksgiving for the benefits of the year just passed, and he is poor indeed who has not something—nay, much—for which to be grateful. True, the opening year of the new century has brought disappointments to many: poor crops, damage by storms, potato blight and kindred troubles have visited a great number of farmers this year. Taxes and household expenses still go on as usual, and numberless minor worries seem standing at the door clamoring for admittance. Has not this been just the case with some of you who read this? Thinking over these troubles has made you somewhat blue and you do not feel like giving thanks for what you call failure. But is it failure? Perhaps this check has been wisely sent to cause you to be more sympathetic for the trials of others, and thus to prevent the warping by selfishness of an otherwise fine character. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind," you know.

Jean Blewett's poem, "The Mother's Lecture," bears so strongly upon the subject of gratitude that I cannot forbear to quote a few stanzas from it:

"Suppose the frost did take the corn,  
And the cattle are not fat,  
Another harvest is coming—  
You might thank the Lord for that.

"You've lost from field and barn and fold—  
You've that word 'loss' very pat;  
But you've lost nothing from the home,  
You might thank the Lord for that.

"The fire that burned your fences down,  
And laid your haystacks flat,  
Left the old house above your head—  
You might thank the Lord for that."

Thus on through all the list of overlooked blessings goes the dear old mother, whom life's stern lessons have but softened and mellowed, till at length the disconsolate son sees a rift in the cloud and the blue sky peeping through, and concludes it may be worth while celebrating Thanksgiving after all.

"Ah, now my own boy Reuben,  
I'm so glad we've had this chat,  
You're growing so big; your father—  
You might thank the Lord for that."

Reuben's case is similar to those of many of us, and like him, perhaps, we have gazed on the discouraging view of everything so long we can scarcely see the blue behind the cloud. We may have been visited by severer trials than the loss of mere tangible belongings, but an honest scrutiny of our loss and gain will probably reveal the fact that we are debtors still.

"The morn and the noon have passed by us,  
'Tis the sweet afternoon of the year,  
So let not your tribute be lacking,  
The day of Thanksgiving is here."

OUR COMPETITION—CONTEST XVI.

Another Skeleton Rhyme Contest will afford entertainment to our Guests, and will, I trust, have as many contributors as had its predecessor. Three prizes will be given in classes, as before, viz.: Class I—Those over 18 years; Class II—Those 14 and under 18 years; Class III—Those under 14 years of age. The subject this time is

The New Year.

gladness  
birth  
sadness  
birth  
clear  
foam  
hear  
home  
youth  
rest  
truth  
bliss

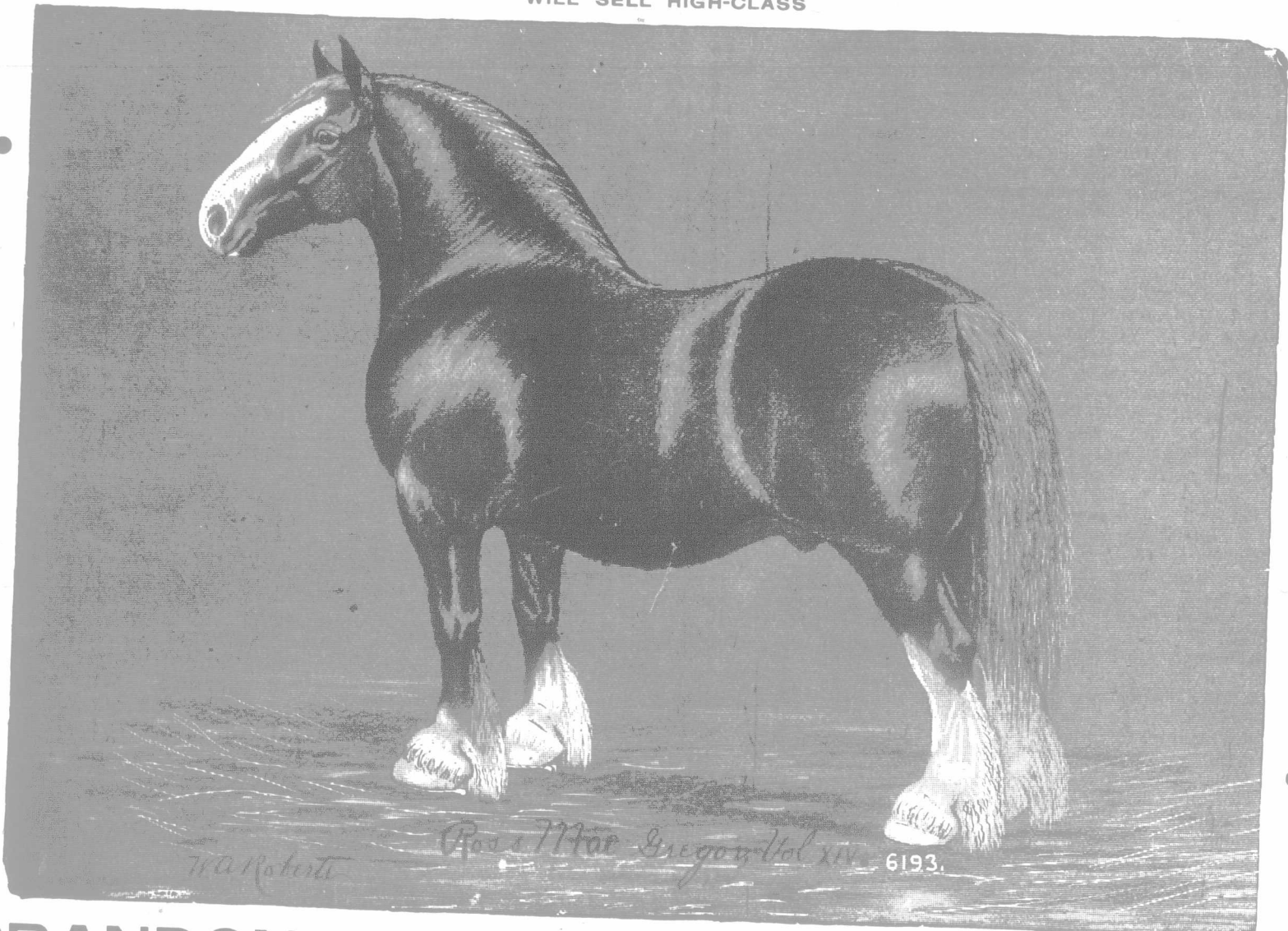
The above rhyming ends have been selected, and contestants are required to fill in the rest of the lines. All work to reach Pakenham not later than December 29. Address as given below.

Ingle Nook Chat, Pakenham, Ont. "THE HOPELESS"



# J. A. S. MACMILLAN

WILL SELL HIGH-CLASS



**Clydes-  
dales:**

Stallions,  
Mares,  
Fillies.

PRIZE-  
WINNERS

**Short-  
horns:**

Bulls,  
Cows,  
Heifers.

GILT-  
EDGE  
BREEDING

Write  
for  
Particulars.

AT BRANDON, MANITOBA, IN DECEMBER.

## PRIZE MORRIS 3 ESSAY PIANOS

TO BE COMPETED FOR.

In order to encourage a study in musical ideas among the young people of the prairie homes throughout the West, we offer the following prizes for the best essay on

### "THE VALUE OF A PIANO AS A HOME ATTRACTION":

FIRST PRIZE	"MORRIS" PIANO, STYLE 25, PRICE \$450, FOR \$225.00
SECOND PRIZE	" " " " 75, " 375 " 200.00
THIRD PRIZE	" " " " 85, " 350 " 175.00
FOURTH PRIZE	FINE AUTOHARP, WORTH 10..... FREE
FIFTH PRIZE	" MANDOLIN, " 8..... FREE
SIXTH PRIZE	" GUITAR, " 6..... FREE

The winners of the three pianos may have them at the prices named on monthly payments if desired.

The conditions of this competition are as follows:

- 1st. Only persons under the age of 21 are eligible to compete.
- 2nd. The essay not to exceed 1,000 words, and to be written on one side of foolscap paper only.
- 3rd. Every essay to be signed by the person composing and writing it, stating age last birthday.
- 4th. The competition closes DECEMBER 14th, 1901. Essays to be mailed in a sealed envelope, marked "Morris" piano prize contest.

and addressed: Barrowclough & Hooper, Managers "Western Canada's Music Bureau, 228 Portage Ave., Winnipeg."

These pianos are highest grade, upright GRANDS, and are in use in the studios of several of Winnipeg's leading pianists. Cuts of the above pianos will be sent to any applicant.

Over 100 of these pianos have been sold from our warerooms in Winnipeg within a year.

## AGENTS THE WEBER PIANO COMPANY.

CORNER FORT AND PORTAGE.

R. H. CLIMIE, MANAGER, WINNIPEG.



GOSSIP.

Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., attended the recent dispersion sale of Col. Holloway's Clydesdales, at Alexis, Ill., and bought Prince William and Queen Ethel, some of the gems of the large offering.

The death is reported of Mr. J. S. Barker, of Thorntown, Indiana, a successful breeder and exhibitor of Berkshire pigs, a good judge of that class of stock, and an honorable, affable, and kind-hearted gentleman.

Often at the fairs, down in the Midway, or on city bill-boards, is to be heard or seen, "Three shows for the price of one!" Brandon can at present do better—the shows are free. We refer to the opportunities now afforded at the Wheat City to all students of first-class live stock. There may be found the high-class Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Shropshires of J. A. S. Macmillan, winners at Brandon and Winnipeg fairs; the Shorthorns and Clydesdales of Mr. Jno. E. Smith, whose winnings at the agricultural shows have made the Smithfield Stock Farm a household word throughout the Canadian West; and the Clydesdales and Hackneys of Alex. Galbraith, at the Beaubien stables, whose recent importation of Scotch and American winners will aid in the dissemination of valuable blood.

Mr. William S. Marr, Uppermill, the noted breeder of Shorthorns, is to be represented at the International Exhibition, Chicago, by the cow, Missie 153rd, by Wanderer, a typical representative of his herd, which has been referred to in flattering terms by the American press. Mr. Marr sailed on Wednesday from Liverpool to New York per S.S. Teutonic. He is to make a tour among the Canadian herds when he arrives, and will then proceed to the Chicago Exhibition on December 1st. Mr. Marr will be able to visit a number of the leading herds in the States, as well as in Canada, and will be able to compare the position of the Shorthorn breed as it is to be found on both sides of the Atlantic.

We are informed that the Bute Ranch at Millarville, Alta., formerly owned by Will Moodie, has been sold to Messrs. Wright & Hodson, from England, who intend going into the breeding of Clydesdales, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, as well as quite a number of range cattle. They have certainly selected one of the most favored spots in the Territories for their purpose. Bute Ranch contains 1,280 acres of well-watered land, and will be a valuable addition to Balgreggan Stud Farm, which they purchased from Mr. Turner, and which it adjoins. Mr. Moodie has removed to the Winton, on the C. & E., for the winter, and will still continue to handle Clydesdales.

The experimental farms of Canada have not been heretofore noted for the character of their live stock or for experimenting in animal husbandry, the bulk of the work being along horticultural and field crop lines. In the stock barns at the Indian Head Farm are to be seen Ayrshires and Shorthorns, the stud bull, a Judge, showing considerable ability as a stock getter, two dark roan bulls and a blocky, mossy-coated heifer at once attracting attention. Some Guerneys are also kept. In the hogpens are Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires, the red fellows being favorites with the superintendent. Mr. McKay likes the Ayrshire-Shorthorn cross for dairy purposes in the West. In poultry, Minorcas hold the fort, such general-purpose fowls as the Rocks or Wyandottes being absent.

In reference to the fine Berkshire boar, Baron Duke, illustrated elsewhere in this issue, Mr. George Green, Fairview, Ont., writes: "Baron Duke was farrowed Oct. 28, 1899, and is now two years old. He won first in yearling class at Toronto, 1901, and silver medal for best Berkshire boar any age; also won first prize at London Western Fair and headed my first-prize herd; first prize at the Central Fair, Ottawa, and head of my first-prize herd, and was sold to the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., at a long price. My herd of Berkshires are doing well, and I have the best lot of all ages I ever had at this time of the year. They have both size and quality, length, smoothness and depth of sides, with lots of bone and the right kind of feet."

The Shorthorns and Yorkshires at Oak Grove Farm, the home of Mr. Jas. Bray, seven miles north of Macdonald Station, have gone into winter quarters in good shape. The Yorkshire herd is maintained at about its usual strength as to numbers, nearly all the sows having farrowed fall litters, some of which were being disposed of in order to make room. Young boars of serviceable age were selling fast at time of our visit, and it is doubtful if there are any left by this time. The Shorthorn herd has been increasing by natural process, and by additions from other herds. The calf crop is a good one, mostly to the service of Masterpiece, the bull at the head of the herd. The two bull calves that were shown at Winnipeg and Portage last summer have developed wonderfully. Both are alike as to color, a deep, mossy roan, and also as to general conformation, broad-backed, deep-bodied, straight and smooth, and well fleshed over back and loins. Masterpiece 2nd, the elder of the two, was second prize in the calf class at the Winnipeg Industrial, and Masterpiece 3rd, a January calf, out of Duchess, won second place in the class for bull calves of calendar year at the Industrial. There are several other good ones, but this pair will be big enough for service next season, and will certainly be picked up early, as there is not many just as good about the country.

The amount of live stock shipped out from the Medicine Hat district, and inspected by J. H. Bray, for the season up to Nov. 7, is as follows: Horses, 558, of which 3 were stallions, 403 geldings, 149 mares, and 3 colts; cattle, 16,149, and 2,316 steers; 1,763 cows, 2 stags, and 123 calves. A few shipments were to be made, which would increase the figures 200 or more head.

J. D. McGregor, Brandon, well known to our readers as an importer of horses and breeder of Doddies, has now a ranch about 45 miles south-west of Medicine Hat, at which there are 147 horses and 180 Doddies. Mr. McGregor intends to supplement the native grass with Bromus hay and pasture. He has just returned from Montana, where he informs us, large numbers of horses are being bought by contractors for the South African war. These horses are not of high quality, costing the agents about \$10 apiece. No veterinary examination or strict adherence to a certain height is demanded, and to our informant it is a poser why the regulations governing the purchase of horses for H. M. Government should be so stringent for Canadian horses and so lax for American cayuses.

David Clark, a well-known Shorthorn breeder, of Bottineau, N. D., writes, under recent date, "I enjoy reading the 'Farmer's Advocate,' as I am fairly well acquainted with the leading stockmen of Canada and familiar with most of the best families of Scotch Shorthorns, as when in Aberdeenshire, from '67 to '72, and around Sittytton, Kinellar, and Kinlaidie, came to Canada in 1872, when a young man of 22, and was a reader of the 'Farmer's Advocate' then for about 15 years. Our stock is doing nicely. Lorne Campbell, the young bull I got home last August from the Greenway herd, is filling all expectations. Have sold nine young bulls so far this season, and at very good prices. Also sold my obnoxious bull, Orange Earl (of Hon. John Bryden's breeding), for \$200. He is nearly five years old and weighs a little over 2,400 pounds. He is a grand good one."

Close to the town of Griswold is the large farm of C. W. Speers, who at the present time has holdings to the extent of 1,140 acres, on which are carried a fine herd of Polled Angus cattle and stud of Standard-bred horses. At the head of the stud is that consistent race-horse, Bryden (2:15), Standard, whose tendons and feet show no sign of the many hard-fought battles of the racetrack. Bred right, and with speed to burn, and gameness undeniable, one is not surprised to learn that this horse is the progenitor of good race-horses. The mares are good ones, some with fast marks, and all with that air of breeding that betokens conviction of a blue-blooded ancestry. Among the we mention the ex-race mare, Meggett, who will now do duty in the stud. A small but select flock of Oxford Down sheep round out a system of farming which depends not alone on wheat-growing for its success.

In this issue appears the advertisement of Geo. Allison, Burnbank P. O., whose farm is located some seven miles north of Elkhorn, on the main line of the C. P. R. Shorthorns are the main stock kept, the members of the herd being prizewinners at several of the provincial shows, from Winnipeg down to the district fair. Mr. Allison has, doing duty at the head of the herd, Lakeview Chief, a grandson of Royal Don, a low-set, even-fleshed, good fronted and backed red bull, whose stock show his progeny. As this bull has been used in the herd for some time, his owner is now willing to dispose of him, an opportunity which should be grasped at once by any discerning farmer. Many a time has the "Advocate" called attention to the advantages of buying a stud veteran of proved breeding ability in preference to the oft-times immature young bull whose procreative powers are entirely unknown. In Lakeview Chief a bargain is to be had. The females are uniformly good, among which we may mention the red and white Royal Princess (bred by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.), a capital handler and good breeder; she is by Scarlet Velvet 21146, out of Royal Princess, by the noted Stanley 7919; and Prairie Flower, a big, broad-backed cow, also by Scarlet Velvet. There are also in the herd descendants of Miss Ramsden 29216, of the well-known Ramsden family. A trio of heifers, even in type and quality, from the matrons above mentioned and by the stock bull, were also seen. Any of them should furnish a good start for a herd. A year-old-bull and a bull calf, the latter a good-backed, low-set, thick fellow, and a prizewinner wherever shown, prove the matronly abilities of Royal Princess. Any of these bulls will be a good investment. About 150 sheep are kept, Leicesters, and Leicester grades, good blood being continually brought in by rams from the crack system flocks. One has only to visit the Allison farm to find out the reason for his reputation as a good feeder. In the barns are to be found piles of "neeps," without which an old country feeder is lost. Three quarter-sections are farmed, 100 acres being in wheat which last year averaged 28 bushels; the summer-fallow 38 bushels; about 100 acres of oats and barley were sown, the barley going 54 bushels to the acre, the oats 60 bushels. The summer-fallow is plowed once, deeply, and rape sown over it thickly, which is later pastured by the sheep, who thus pack the soil and extricate any weeds. Recent sales have been as follows: A Shorthorn bull to Jas. Beattie, Asken Glen Farm, Minneca, and a Leicester ram to Neil McRae, Glenora, B. C.

HIGHEST AWARD CREAM SEPARATORS BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

JUST as in the case of every representative exhibition or other contest since the invention of the cream separator twenty years ago, the De Laval machines have maintained their supremacy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, having received the gold medal on cream separators.

This is the highest and only award of its kind on cream separators. The Sharples machines received a silver medal. The Vermont Farm Machine Co. received a gold medal for its combined exhibit of cream separators, Babcock testers, churns and other apparatus, and A. H. Reid a bronze medal for a similar exhibit. With characteristic advertising honesty, the Vermont Company is claiming this gold medal to be an award to its "U. S." separators.

The jury of awards on cream separators consisted of Dr. S. M. Babcock, of the University of Wisconsin, the famous dairy authority and inventor of the test bearing his name, and Prof. H. W. Spangler, of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. This jury awarded the gold medal to the De Laval machines, a silver medal to the "U. S." machines (Vermont Farm Machine Co.), and a bronze one to the Sharples machines. But the after "pulling and hauling" which unsuccessful exhibitors always resort to in an exhibition contest of this character finally resulted in the general award authorities granting awards as above announced.

In the Model Dairy at Buffalo the work of the De Laval machines was in keeping with their recognized superiority in ordinary dairy practice. Four makers of separators were offered opportunity to set in machines. Two of these, the Sharples and Reid, evaded doing so. Of the third, a prominent dairy expert, writing under date of October 10th, says: "I hear that neither natural gas nor soft coal would make enough steam, so that they had to use wood and coke to run the 'U. S.' machine, keeping water ready to put out the fires that had been started two or three times in the roof of the engine house by the heat from the smokestack,"—the machine being one of those "light" running "dairy" turbines of the make in question, which like the other sizes of such separators run as easy "on paper" as the De Laval machines.

OTHER GREAT EXPOSITIONS.

The supremacy of the De Laval machines at Buffalo is a continuation of their triumphant record at all previous great expositions. At the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, they received the gold and only medal awarded by the regular jury of awards, and were the only separators used in the Model Dairy. At Antwerp in 1894 and at Brussels in 1897 they received the grand prizes or highest awards. At Omaha in 1898 they received the gold medal, and again at Paris in 1900 the grand prize or highest award.

The De Laval Separator Co'y.

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops:

248 McDermot Avenue, - - - Winnipeg, Manitoba. CHICAGO. NEW YORK. MONTREAL.

Dr. R. A. McLoughry, Moosomin, in addition to conducting a large veterinary practice, has bought a farm one mile from town, and some Shorthorns, and will go into stock-raising.

Among the stock kept at the Brandon Experimental Farm, the pigs occupy an important position, from the economical and experimental standpoint. Among the Berkshire males is a very promising boar pig from the Gold Medal herd of J. A. McGill.

Wm. Wilson, Brandon, has two pure-bred Guerneys, My Fancy of Sedgefield and her cow calf, My Fancy of Brandon. A lover of a good horse, he owns D'Alene Adams, a Standard-bred mare by Cour D'Alene, out of Adams' Echo, bred by J. B. Haggin, Sacramento, Cal.

Geo. Kerr, Franklin, Man., one of the leading farmers of the beautiful Plains district, has recently imported some Shorthorns from Ontario. His consignment consists of 1 bull, 1 cow and 8 heifers, procured from Jno. Gardhouse, Aberfeldy Stock Farm, Highfield, Ont. Mr. Kerr, while engaged in wheat-farming on an extensive scale, is of the opinion that live stock is absolutely necessary to keep up the fertility of the land and the flow of dollars into the farmers' pockets.

At the Crane Lake Ranch of the Canada Land & Ranch Company, of which Mr. D. H. Andrews is the manager, are to be seen several specimens of high-class live stock. Shah 3946, the imported Hackney stallion, by Reedy 665, Echo, bred by J. B. Haggin, is a good-sized, toppy, stylish-looking dark roan horse, who has done good service in the stud. Sonie Lad, a bright bay three-year-old (2144, Vol. X) is the Clydesdale representative at the ranch. This horse was bred by P. & G. Sorby, and is by Grandeur 1724, well-known to all Clydesdale lovers, out of Sonie Lass 2113, one of the mares of Sorby's sweepstake Clydesdale team. With such a heritage, this colt should prove a useful sire. A plum which will fall to the breeder possessing the requisite number of dollars is the imported Hereford bull, Quality, V. 31, bred by J. Bright, Eaton Hall, Leominster, Herefordshire. This bull is by Abductor 17636, out of Sunflower, Vol. 22, and traces to Romulus 5543. At the time of our visit he was in low flesh, due to heavy stud duties. He needs no recommendation at our hands, as his numerous progeny testify to his powers as a getter of low-down, thick meaty-looking, good-sized calves, all showing plenty of Hereford character and fidelity to breed type.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for the service rendered as such:

- Alton, A. L. Metcregor. Baker, G. P. Russell. Bawa, W. W. Wawanesa. Brocken, G. E. Clun William. Clark, J. S. Russell. Cox, S. A. Brandon. Cruickshank, J. G. Brandon. Dann, J. Deloraine. Dinnar, W. A. Winnipeg. Elliot, H. James. Neenawa. Fisher, J. F. Brandon. Fowler, J. Souris. Fred, E. E. Nings. Golley, J. Treherne. Harrison, W. Glenboro. Hutton, J. Alexandria. Henderson, W. S. Minnedosa. Hillard, W. A. Minnedosa. Hilton, G. Portage la Prairie. Hinman, W. J. Winnipeg. Hopkins, A. G. Neenawa. Hurt, W. N. J. Belmont. Irwin, J. J. Stonewall. Lake, W. H. Manti. Lawson, R. Shoal Lake. Lipsitt, J. H. Holland. Little, G. Winnipeg. Little, M. Pilot Mound. Little, W. Boissevain. McGillivray, J. Emerson. McGillivray, C. D. Binacarth. McKay, D. H. Brandon. McLoughry, R. A. Moosomin. Martin, W. E. Winnipeg. Monteith, R. A. Killarney. Marshall, H. G. Girawald. Murray, G. P. Winnipeg. Nagle, J. W. Morden. Robinson, P. E. Emerson. Rowcroft, S. V. Hirdle. Rutherford, J. G. Portage la Prairie. Rutledge, J. W. Boissevain. Seuffeld, H. C. Manitou. Shouls, W. A. Gladstone. Smith, W. H. Carman. Sneider, J. H. Emerson. Stevenson, C. A. Redon. Stevenson, J. A. Carman. Swenerton, W. Carberry. Taylor, W. R. Portage la Prairie. Torrance, F. Winnipeg. Walker, J. St. Charles. Killarney. Welch, J. Minto. Whaley, H. E. Glenboro. Williams, A. F. Winnipeg. Young, J. M. Rapid City.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the Statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

F. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR.

Mr. Wm. S. Martin, of the Hope Farm, St. Jean, Man., the well-known Galloway breeder, has been elected a director of the American Galloway Breeder's Association.



**Clydesdales and Shorthorns.**  
 Young stallions, bulls, and heifers.  
 Herd headed by Best Yet—14371—and Mint-horn—24084—bulls bred by Hon. Joh. Dryden and H. Cargill & Son.  
 PRICES ON APPLICATION.  
**D. McBeth,**  
 Oak Lake, Manitoba.



**FARM HORSES**  
 For Sale.

Clyde and Shire Bred.

Prices reasonable per carload. Write:

**High River Horse Ranch,**  
 HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

**For Sale: Clydesdales, Shorthorns.**  
 Exceptionally well-bred mares, fillies, one (imp.) two-year-old stallion. Bulls, cows, heifers (all ages) from Caithness. Apply: **PURVES THOMPSON,**  
 Pilot Mound, Man.

**GALLOWAYS.**

BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. APPLY TO

**T. M. CAMPBELL,** St. Jean Baptiste,  
 "Hope Farm," Manitoba.

**POPLAR GROVE**  
**HEREFORDS**



PRIVATE  
**Dispersion Sale**  
 OF THIS  
**FAMOUS PRIZE-WINNING HERD.**

Owing to ill health, I will sell my entire herd of about 100 head at close prices. A rare opportunity to secure some splendid show and breeding stock.

**J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.**

**Herefords.** The meat-makers. Range favorites and stocker-getters. FOR SALE: bulls of the right age and type. Also Barred Rocks—eggs or chickens.  
**FRED WEST, DELEAU, MANITOBA.**

**HEREFORDS.**

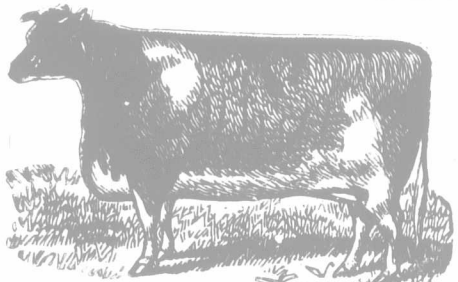
The range favorites. Good rustlers and feeders. Prizewinners, either male or female, for sale.

**JOHN WALLACE, CARTWRIGHT, MAN.**

**SHORTHORNS**

I am offering three red bulls, one aged, of the heavy-fleshed type, also well-bred females. **LEICESTERS** of both sexes for sale. **GEO. ALLISON,**  
 R. R. STATION, ELKHORN, C. P. R. Burnbank, Man.

**SHORTHORNS:** We have for sale one bull calf, 7 months old, and some young females. Dams from the herds of A. Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and Purves Thompson, Pilot Mound, Man. Sires, Caithness and Sir Colin Campbell. **PAUL BRQS., Killarney, Man.**



**PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS**

Won the gold medal at the last Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition; also first for bull and two of his get, first for cow and two of her progeny, and numerous prizes for individuals. They were bred right here, and I can usually show a few generations of their ancestors, and am always pleased to show them.

**WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.**  
 P. O., Railway and Telegraph.

**GOSSIP.**

The annual meeting of the American Shropshire Registry Association will be held at the Board of Trade rooms, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, at 10.30 a. m. This will be during the great International Live Stock Exposition.

One hundred and ten of the trained horses of Col. Cody's (Buffalo Bill) Wild West Show outfit were killed in a railway collision near Charlotte, N. C., on Oct. 29th, only two of the entire number of ring horses escaping death. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

**Lakeview Stock Farm.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

I am offering for sale bulls and heifers of good quality. Cheap if sold soon.

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

**RIVEREDGE FARM.**  
**Shorthorn Cattle and Standard-bred Horses**  
 Herd headed by Sittyton Stamp (imported). Females bred from or tracing to Windsor (imported).  
**A. TITUS, NAPINKA, MAN.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

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

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

**Shorthorns, Shropshires, Yorkshires, Buff Plymouth Rocks.**

YOUNG STOCK OF ALL CLASSES FOR SALE

**J. S. LITTLE, OAK LAKE, MAN.**

**SHORTHORNS**

Have sold all bulls of serviceable age, but have a few choice females to go yet. Prices right; pedigrees good; cattle typical.

**Wm. McDonald, Pilot Mound.**

**Shorthorns**



and  
**YORKSHIRES**



Two choice yearling bulls by Masterpiece, out of Caithness cows. Boars fit for service, and sows with fall litters. White Plymouth Rocks and cockerels.

**JAS. BRAY, Longburn.**

**MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.**

**7** young **SHORTHORN BULLS**, by a son of Indian Warrior. Also a few choice heifers. Lord Stanley 25 =29247= at head of herd. Write

**WALTER JAMES, ROSSER, MANITOBA.**  
 15 miles west of Winnipeg, on main line C.P.R.

**D. FRASER & SONS,**

**EMERSON, MAN.**  
 Breeders and importers of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Pure-bred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young stock for sale.

**Thorndale Shorthorns.**

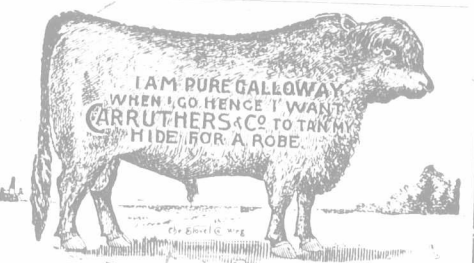
**25 BULLS**, and about **100 FEMALES**, of all ages, to choose from.

**JOHN S. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.**

**SHORTHORNS**

Gold Medal herd of 1899-1900. Bulls in service are: Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Some good young bulls for sale.

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



"What a Wise Old Chap!"  
 He has left his hide in good hands. Send for our circular in reference to custom tanning. We send samples of work with circular.

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

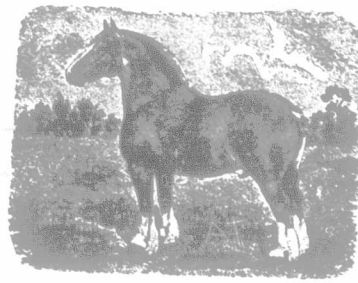
**THE WESTERN FARMER'S**

**LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.**

**D. PRITCHARD, PRESIDENT.** **H. S. PATERSON, SECRETARY, P. O. Box 1382.**

The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for six months ending June 1st, 1901, **\$3,000.00.**  
 Write for particulars. **LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.**

**Alex. Galbraith, OF Janesville, Wisconsin, offers for sale**



AT  
**THE BEAUBIER STABLES, BRANDON, MAN.,**  
 An extra superior lot of imported

**Clydesdale Stallions.**

Also a few choice

**Hackneys, Yorkshire Coachers and Percherons.**

Every horse in the lot, without exception, is a prizewinner, and all thoroughly guaranteed. If interested, call and examine this superb lot of horses, or write for particulars at once to—

**JAMES SMITH, AGENT, BRANDON, MAN.**

**PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM**

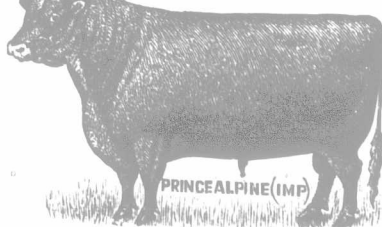


**CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRES, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.**

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee, and Bib-bon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Tensdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

**THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR,**  
 Jas. Yule, Manager. Crystal City, Man.

**W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT STOCK FARM,**  
 BREKDER OF.....  
 MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.



**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Of the celebrated Glenythan family. Prince Alpine (imp.) and Baronet (imp.) at head of herd.

**80 HEAD TO SELECT FROM.**

Offers for sale 5 young bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages, of the most approved breeding. Farm seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection.

**BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT**

SUPPLIES AT A SMALL COST WHAT ALMOST EVERY CALF-REARER WANTS, VIZ., A GRUEL WHICH WILL ENABLE HIM SUCCESSFULLY TO SUPPLEMENT THE SUPPLY OF MILK, OR ENRICH SKIM OR SEPARATED MILK, OR REAR CALVES ON OCCASION WITHOUT ANY MILK AT ALL. IT IS BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR CALF FOOD EVER MANUFACTURED. THE COST OF FEEDING IS SMALL. IT IS VERY EASY TO PREPARE, AND MAY BE RELIED ON TO GIVE SATISFACTION. PRICE: 50-lb. bag, \$2.25; 100-lb. bag, \$4.00; F. O. B. BRANDON. SOLD BY **A. E. MCKENZIE & CO., BRANDON, MAN.**



**LIGHNING HAY PRESSES**  
 HORSE AND STEAM POWER CATALOGS FREE  
**KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO**  
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**SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS.** Stock of all ages and both sexes, at prices according to quality. Write **W. G. STYLES, ROSSER P. O.,** SEC. 12-13-1, WEST. C. P. R.

**Chambers' Barred Rocks** are winners. The shows record. Has also Blk. Minorcas, Hamburgs, S. C. B. Leghorns, and S. L. Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2 a setting. See my exhibit at the next Brandon show. Stock bred by me is fit to head any yard. Write for particulars. **THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon.**

**Fort Rouge Poultry Yards**

Has for sale some very choice Langshans, Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmans, Black Red Games, Fancy Pigeons, and Belgian Hares. The above includes several prizewinners at the Winnipeg Industrial. Write:

**S. LING, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**Pedigreed Improved Yorkshire Pigs.**

Sows and boars, four months old, for sale.  
**YORK SHAW, MIDNAPORE, ALTA.**

**MAW'S POULTRY FARM**

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

I keep acclimatized utility breeds only of the very best, and can supply you eggs guaranteed to arrive in good order. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, \$2.00 per setting. Very large, deep-keeled Pekin ducks and English Rouen ducks, \$1.00. English White Leghorns, \$1.00. Large pure White Wyandottes and Laced, great winter layers, great table fowl (they pay to keep), \$2.00. Plymouth Rocks, straight "Hero" strain. They are the ideal fowl. Cockerels, last season, weighed nine pounds. Great egg strain. Great winter layers. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.00 for 30. Large illustrated catalogue mailed free. You want to keep poultry for profit? The varieties mentioned in this ad. will suit you. **M. MAW, Manager.**

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
 251 GRAIN EXCHANGE  
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**MANITOBA Dairy School**

THE SEVENTH SESSION WILL OPEN ON

**JANUARY 6TH, 1902.**

A FULL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN

**Home Dairying, Butter and Cheese Making,**

AND ALL WORK PERTAINING TO THE

**DAIRY INDUSTRY.**

For full information and application blanks, address:

**C. A. MURRAY,**

DAIRY SUPERINTENDENT,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**Indispensable in Every Home**

A Reliable

**Thermometer and Barometer**

Worth \$1.00, specially made to meet the climatic conditions of Western Canada, will be sent free to every yearly subscriber of the

**WEEKLY FREE PRESS**

WINNIPEG

Season 1901-1902

Cut out this advertisement and forward to Free Press with one dollar and receive Weekly Free Press for one year together with a handsome thermometer and barometer.

**Beautiful Royal Portraits Given Away.**



**THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE**

—Bigger and Better Than Ever—

Makes an unparalleled offer to subscribers for the coming year. That great and popular family newspaper is given from now to January 1, 1903, for **ONE DOLLAR**, and every subscriber is presented, **FREE**, with a magnificent set of highly-colored portraits of either King Edward and Queen Alexandra or the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Two great premium pictures to every subscriber. These are not cheap chromo or half-tone pictures, but large colored plates on heavy coated paper, and fit to adorn the walls of the finest drawing-room in the land. Don't miss them. They are the finest premium pictures ever presented with a newspaper. In ordering, state which set of pictures is desired. Address all orders to

**THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO'Y,**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Yorkshires.**

Spring pigs of choice quality. Also two boars fit for service, and sows ready to breed, from large sows. Address—

**King Bros., Wawanesa, Man.**

**Northern Pacific RAILWAY.**

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**Cheap Tickets to California**

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on sale to Great Britain and the Continent; also to Asiatic ports, etc.

Trains leave Winnipeg daily at 1.45 p. m. from Canadian Northern Railway station, Water street. First-class equipment, including Pullman and Dining Car.

For further information call on any Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, or write

**CHAS. S. FEE,**

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**H. SWINFORD,**

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**TO THE EAST? TO THE WEST?**

ON BUSINESS OR PLEASURE?

Do you want to take the **QUICKEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE?**

Do you wish to view the **FINEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD?**

**CARS** running through without change to

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FIRST-CLASS SLEEPERS ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

**PASSENGERS'** comfort assured in through **TOURIST** cars to

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**CALIFORNIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AROUND THE WORLD.**

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OFFICE AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

**323 AND 325 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG**

CAPITAL—\$1,000,000. RESERVE—\$270,000.

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Accepted by the Courts as a Trust Company for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

**Official Administrator and Guardian ad-litem for Manitoba.**

Trust Funds invested and guaranteed.

Money to loan on Farm security.

Solicitors bringing Estates, Administrations, etc., to the Company are continued in the professional care thereof.

Correspondence invited.

Boxes in Safe Deposit Vaults for rent at \$5 a year.

**ARTHUR STEWART, MANAGER.**

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., writes:—"I have recently sold and shipped 20 Improved Yorkshire boars to Morrell & Co., pork packers, Iowa, and a large number to different points in Canada."

**QUICK! DO YOU USE BINDER? TWINE?**

The Shares are selling with a rush, and **ONLY A FEW LEFT!**

The Brandon Binder Twine Co., Ltd., are making big strides in the foundation of the Company and erection of the buildings. They have had over one hundred men employed, and the main building is nearing completion. The advantages they offer to those who hold a \$20 share are 1c. per pound off the price of their twine, and their proportionate share of dividends at the end of each year. The 1c. per pound is an inducement to the twine user to deal direct with the Company and do away with middlemen. When a factory can sell its product direct to the consumer, it can sell at a less price and make more money than by employing an army of middlemen. There are no high-paid officials, and everything is conducted on an economical basis. Do you use Binder Twine? If so, get a share in this Company that will entitle you to all the advantages and privileges of the Company.

Write for particulars and blank form to Brandon, Box 962.

**Brandon Binder Twine Co.**

(LIMITED).

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**H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES**

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour.

Ogilvie's New Rolled Oats.

Ogilvie's Whole Wheat Flour.

Ogilvie's Royal Breakfast Food.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

**OGILVIE'S PRODUCTS**

THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES

**R. A. BONNAR,** Barrister, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.

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Supplies of all Kinds.

Printing and Finishing for amateurs.

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Steam Marble and Granite Works,

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Dealers in Marble and Manitoba Granite.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTELPieces, CEMETERY FENCING TABLETS, ETC.



ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MANITOBA

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WHEN WRITING MENTION THIS PAPER.



**SAVE ONE HALF YOUR FUEL.**  
**THE WINNIPEG HEATER**  
 Will do this.  
 I placed a Winnipeg Heater in my dining-room, which is 12x24 ft. It was connected with the kitchen stove, the waste heat from which heated my large dining-room perfectly, and kept it up to any temperature desired. We are exceedingly well pleased with the Heater. I consider it a great economy of fuel.  
 J. SPENCE, M.D.,  
 Toronto, Sept. 28, 1905. 646 Dufferin St.  
 Write for particulars.  
 The Winnipeg Heater Co. of Toronto, Limited,  
 77 Victoria St. Toronto, Ont.

**Maple Lodge Stock Farm.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.  
**SHORTHORNS.**—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.  
**LEICESTERS.**—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams, now for sale. Also Bronze turkeys.

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

**FOR APPLE PICKING**

AND GENERAL FARM USE  
 THE

**WAGGONER LADDER**

Is the best on earth. The apple crop in Ontario is light this year, all the greater reason for saving all your good fruit. The Waggoner Ladder can be placed under the trees and extended in the heart of the tree, so as to reach the fine apples in the middle top. It will save enough apples on a few trees to pay for itself this season, to say nothing of its usefulness everywhere about the farm. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Northwest Agent:  
**F. J. HOLLAND, Winnipeg.**  
 New Brunswick Agents:  
**H.L. & J.T.M. GOWAN, St. John's**  
 Illustrated catalogue free. Address:  
**THE WAGGONER LADDER CO.**  
 (LIMITED),  
 LONDON, - ONTARIO.

The GEM holds the record—120 rods of 10-bar fence, cross-wires 15 inches apart, woven in 10 hrs. Beat this who can.  
 Cows and other fence wire for sale at lowest prices.  
**McGregor, Banwell & Co.,**  
 BOX 23, WINDSOR, ONT.  
 AGENTS WANTED.

**NOTICE.**

**CHRISTIE & HEUBACH** IS THE name of a new firm of real-estate bankers and financial agents which has recently been formed in Winnipeg. Both members of the firm are well and favorably known in the city and Province, and Mr. F. W. Heubach, the successful manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, is known throughout all Canada. Friends of the Winnipeg Industrial will be glad to know that Mr. Heubach will continue to fill the position of manager of that institution.

**GOSSIP.**

The death, on Nov. 6th, is announced of Mr. John McDermid, late of the staff of the Iowa Homestead, a large-hearted and genial Scotchman, who was at one time in the employ of Mr. T. C. Pattison, on his farm at Eastwood, Ont., and at different times with N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., and other Western States breeders. Mac was a familiar figure at the leading shows and sales in the West, was well versed in the pedigrees of Shorthorn cattle, and held positive views on stock breeding and management. He will be missed in the meetings of stockmen in the West.  
 The Pioneer Herd of Shorthorns, the property of Walter Lynch, Westbourne, was found, when visited by a representative of the "Advocate" recently, to be in its usual state of business efficiency. The matrons of the herd were all in robust, healthy condition and were ranging the parklike pastures in search of any choice bites of grass that had been overlooked, preparatory to entering the stables for the winter. The calf crop has been a most satisfactory one, and, fortunately for those who want good young bulls for herd headers, there has been a fair percentage of males. Calves come all the year round on this farm, and the fall months are favored by Mr. Lynch, as the dams, with a little extra feed, do well by their calves during winter, and when grass comes again both cows and calves are in a position to profit by it, and then fall calves are always a more suitable age for selling. Scottish Canadian, imported in dam, a low-set, broad-backed, deep-fleshed two-year-old roan bull purchased from W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, and out of his imported Cross, is at the head of the herd, and calves by him are proving his presence by their resemblance to the sire—low-set, thick, meaty fellows. A good supply of hay and straw is provided for winter feed, and an abundance of feed grain is stored in the granary.

As we go to press we learn that the auction sale of the Shorthorn herd of Messrs. A. & D. Brown, Iona, Ont., on Nov. 12th, conducted by Capt. T. E. Robson, was very successful, a good gathering of stockmen being present. The highest price of the day was \$100, for the roan heifer, Heather Blossom 2nd, just over a year old, sold to Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton. Three hundred and ten dollars was paid by Mr. John Hill, Wellesley, for the 6-year-old cow, Heather Blossom, the dam of Heather Blossom 2nd. The average for the entire herd was over \$160.

An important auction sale of farm stock, cattle, hogs, and horses, the property of the Rev. E. W. Hughes, of Westminster Township, 1 1/2 miles from the City of London, is advertised in this issue to take place on November 26th. The farm, consisting of 150 acres, will also be offered at the same time, and if not sold will be retained. There will be no reserve, as Mr. Hughes is leaving for England.

Mr. W. D. Flatt is reported to have sold privately, on the day of his great auction sale at Chicago, the imported bull, Choice Goods, the Highland Society champion of this year. The buyers are Messrs. J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind., who also bought the female champion, Cicely, at the public sale for \$5,000. The price paid for the bull is not made public, but is stated to be the highest paid for a Shorthorn bull in America for the last 25 years.

**A MERITORIOUS SHORTHORN HERD.**

On Manitoulin Island, Ontario, no man is better or more favorably known than Edwin Battye, the veteran Shorthorn breeder and importer, and owner of Bellevue Stock Farm. This farm which consists of some 500 acres of farming and grazing land lies about three miles south of Gore Bay, which is Mr. Battye's post office, telegraph office, and shipping port at which all the steamers of the N. N. Co. call and is only about 36 hours' run from Collingwood. Mr. Battye is of English extraction, being born in Yorkshire. He came to this country about 30 years ago, and settled in the county of Grey, where he remained for 20 years. About 10 years ago he visited Manitoulin Island, and seeing a bright future ahead for the Island as a stock-raising country, immediately purchased 300 acres, to which he has since added 200 more, building on the land and moved there; and deciding that pure-bred stock could be raised there just as cheaply as scrubs or grades, paid a visit to the farm of Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and purchased the stock bull, Gordon Prince, sired by Bridgehook 22604, by that great Cruickshank bull, Sittiton Chief 17060. Bridgehook's dam was Matchless 11th, by the famous Barmpton Hero. The dam of Gordon Prince was Lady Aberdeen, by Imp. Paronet. He also at the same time purchased the cow, Duchess of Gloster 45th, sired by Imp. Grand Sweep 64121, dam Duchess of Gloster 24th, by Imp. Duke of Lavender. Jubilee Jilt is another of the early dams. She is sired by Imp. British Statesman, dam Jilt, by Imp. Reporter. Still another one is Daisy, sired by Chief 22927, by Sittiton Chief 17060, dam Cornhill Lass, by Scarlet Velvet 2nd 15662. Since then purchases have been made whenever opportunity offered, notably among them being the cow, Matchless of Elmhurst 17th, sired by Imp. General Booth 54353, by Banner Bearer, dam Matchless of Elmhurst 14, by Imp. Excelsior.

This season Mr. Battye visited the Old Sod, and purchased 11 head of high-class animals, which, together with his already large herd, will place him well up in the front among Canada's largest importers and breeders. The stock bull of this importation is Royal Emperor 79809, bred by Wm. S. Marr, Uppermill. He was sired by that great show bull, Bapton Emperor 73982, who won 1st prize and championship at the Royal as a yearling in 1889, and first and championship at Liverpool and first at Exeter and first at Windsor same year, and sold for £300 to go to South America. Dam Roan Lady 32nd, by Wanderer 60138. The cow, Winsome Beauty 3rd, is a beauty and no mistake. She was sired by Lord James 67361, a noted prizewinner; dam Winsome Beauty of Ravensworth 61570. This cow, Winsome Beauty 3rd, won first at Elgin as a year-old and first at Doncaster this year. She is a large, extra well proportioned cow, weighing 1,800 lbs. There is also a heifer out of her and sired by Sovereign, by Pride of Fame. Jilt 22nd is a rich red-roan, sired by Spicebox, dam Jilt 19th by Red Rover. She also has a heifer calf sired by Pride of Fortune. Miss Comfit 10th, sired by Rosario 75471, dam Miss Comfit 4th; Picture 4th, sired by Golden Robin 68718, dam Picture 2nd by Premier. Such is the breeding of a few of this year's importation, the others being equally as well bred. Among the young ones on the farm are a number of bulls and heifers, some of which deserve special mention. Salperton is a roan yearling bull sired by Imp. Blue Ribbon, dam Minnie Warrior 4th. Earl Roberts is another roan bull, eight months old, sired by Gordon Prince, dam Daisy 31541. These two young bulls are hard to duplicate, being an exceptionally evenly-balanced pair, and surely be heard from. Mr. Battye deserves great credit for the very excellent spirit and extra good judgment in his selection of sires and dams. Besides having so much of his time taken up with his large herd of cattle, Mr. Battye handles nearly the whole wool output of the Island, averaging about 35,000 lbs. annually.

**GOING INTO CONSUMPTION**

Thousands of Persons Are Hastening Towards Their Graves as a Result of This Dread Disease.

**READ HOW TO SAVE YOURSELF.**

Full Free Course of Treatment to Our Readers.



**DR. SLOCUM IN HIS LABORATORY,**  
 Demonstrating to Medical Men, Scientists, Statesmen and Students the value of the New Slocum System of Treatment for the Permanent Cure of Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Wasting Diseases.

Do you cough?  
 Do your lungs pain you?  
 Is your throat sore and inflamed?  
 Do you spit up phlegm?  
 Does your head ache?  
 Is your appetite bad?  
 Are your lungs delicate?  
 Are you losing flesh?  
 Are you pale and thin?  
 Do you lack stamina?  
 These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption, the bane of those who have been brought up in the old-fashioned beliefs that this disease was hereditary, that it was fatal, that none could recover who were once firmly clasped in its relentless grip.  
 But now known to be curable, made so by the discoveries of that man whose name has been given to this new system of treatment. Now known to be preventable and curable by following and practising his teachings. The new system of treatment will cure you of consumption and of all diseases which can be traced back to weak lungs as a foundation.  
 It is not a drug system, but a system of germ destruction and body building.  
 Not guesswork, but science.

Not a step backward, but a stride out of the old ruts.  
 Made possible only by Pasteur's, Virchow's, Metchnikoff's, and Slocum's latest discoveries in bacteriology, hygiene and therapeutics.  
 In plain English, a system of modern scientific disease curing.  
 The Slocum System consists of Four Preparations, which act simultaneously, and supplement each other's curative action.  
 You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a FREE TRIAL TREATMENT, and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once with complete directions for use.  
 The Slocum System is a positive cure for consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all lung troubles and disorders complicated by loss of flesh, coughs, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, and heart troubles.  
 Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post-office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.  
 Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto.  
 Mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For sale by all druggists.

**DISPERSION SALE OF 24 FEMALES Shorthorn Cattle 10 BULLS**

**WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1901.**

The herd consists of a choice lot of cows with calves by their side, and cows in calf. Some of the bulls are about 2 years old and fit for service. They have all been purchased by the proprietor within the last two years, from some of the most noted breeders in Ontario, and have been sired by such bulls as Chief of Stars (Imp.)—32076, Royal Standard—27653, Norseman—16397, Albert Victor (Imp.)—6315, Chivalry—12853, Red Stanley—25345, Sir Roland—23762, Ronald—25325, Bobs 34065, and Engineer—34761. The stock is all in first-class breeding condition. Woodslee Farm is one mile both east and west at Unionville. Lunch at 11. Sale at 1. Terms: 9 months' credit, on approved joint notes; 5 per cent. off for cash. Send for catalogue.

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, M. P. P.,**  
 Auctioneer. **S. G. LITTLE,**  
**HAGERMAN, ONT.**

John Davidson, of Balsam, Ont., the well-known breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, called at our office recently while on his way home from the Pacific Coast. Mr. Davidson had been out in British Columbia judging at the Provincial and other leading fairs, and on his return had visited several of the ranching districts and also the farming districts of the West. He was thoroughly impressed with the advantages offered in Western Canada for and no fear of work and ambition. The breeders of pure-bred stock in Manitoba have unlimited possibilities for the development of their industry, as they will have the rapidly-developing ranch country to supply with pure-bred bulls of the best types.

**NOTICE.**  
 THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LTD., have completed a deal whereby the company have acquired the business of The Toronto Grain and Seed Cleaner Mfg. Co., Limited, who were patentees and manufacturers of the Toronto fanning mill, which, although only placed on the market two years ago, is already known as the leading mill, and some very important improvements have recently been added which cannot fail to still further increase its popularity. This is quite an acquisition to the already established line of The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., who have erected a large brick addition to their factory at the corner of Atlantic and Liberty Avenues, Toronto, which has enabled them to manufacture a large number of machines for the fall and winter trade.



**GOSSIP.**

**A SIGNALLY SUCCESSFUL SHORTHORN SALE.**

The auction sale of Shorthorn cattle from the famous herd of Mr. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., held at Dexter Park, Chicago, on November 7th, proved successful beyond all expectation, the 45 head sold bringing the handsome total of \$50,520, or an average of \$1,122.66 each. This is a record-breaking performance in the field of pure-bred cattle sales in America in the last 25 years, and Mr. Platt is to be commended for his enterprising spirit and congratulated on his brilliant success in prizewinning at the leading shows this year, and on the magnificent result of his courageous venture in placing so valuable a selection of animals on the public market. The offering of such a splendid contingent and the eagerness with which experienced breeders competed for their possession is surely evidence of solid confidence in the inherent excellence of the breed, its potency for good, and the practically unlimited field for its usefulness.

That the \$5,000 mark would be reached in this sale was probably not expected by any one, though it was anticipated that Cicely, the championship winning cow, would bring a high price, and enthusiasm ran high when, after a starting bid of \$2,000, the offerings bounded upwards till she was finally sold at a bid of \$5,000 to Messrs. J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind. The next highest price for a female was \$2,010, for Imp. Empress 12th, sold to Messrs. Baker & Baker, Oregon, Ill. Fifteen other females brought prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,750, and three Canadian-bred heifers \$900 to \$1,025, or an average for the three of \$977. The complaint that bulls have not, in American sales, been bringing prices commensurate with their influence in a herd was discredited on this occasion by the 2-year-old bull, imported Lord Banff, the chief stock bull used in Mr. Platt's herd, topping the sale at the splendid price of \$5,100 on the bid of Mr. Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa, while the Canadian-bred 4-year-old bull, Valiant, bred by Mr. H. Smith, of Hay, sold for \$1,675 to Messrs. Baker & Baker, of Illinois. Among the Canadian breeders who were present were Hon. John Dryden, Capt. T. E. Robson (M. P. P.), Arthur Johnston, Harry Smith, John Isaac, Robert Miller, W. G. Pettit, T. Douglas, R. Gibson, Hudson Usher, Jacob Platt, and David Birrell.

We give below the names and date of birth of the animals sold, with the price and the address of the purchaser in each case.

**COWS.**

Cicely (imp.), roan; Feb. 21, 1898; J. G. Robbins & Son, Horace, Ind.	\$5,000
Empress 12th (imp.), red; May 19, 1897; W. J. & A. G. Baker, Oregon, Ill.	2,010
Lady Hamilton, roan; Oct. 3, 1899; Baker & Baker, Ill.	1,010
May Blossom (imp.), white; Jan. 13, 1898; Fletcher S. Hines, Indianapolis, Ind.	1,000
Lady Waterloo B 2nd (imp.), roan; Jan. 28, 1899; Baker & Baker, Ill.	1,100
Ascott Mayflower (imp.), roan; January 1, 1899; Kaufman Bros., Lerma Valley, Ill.	1,080
Clara 59th, roan; April 14, 1899; F. W. Ayers, Athens, Ill.	1,525
Lavender Rose 2nd, roan; May 15, 1899; Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Ia.	1,100
Princess Royal 6th (imp.) and heifer calf; red; March 31, 1897; Fletcher Hines, Indianapolis, Ind.	1,750
Lady Clara 6th, roan; March 17, 1900; Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.	850
Pine Grove Mildred 3rd, red; Oct. 14, 1899; Baker & Baker, Ill.	1,025
Fame's Matchless, red and white; Sept. 9, 1900; Baker & Baker, Ill.	635
Blythesome 16th, roan; Feb. 26, 1896; Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Ia.	950
Missie 16th, roan; Dec. 1, 1898; F. W. Ayers, Athens, Ill.	1,025
Lavender Princess, roan; Jan. 20, 1900; N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn.	850
Golden Chain, roan; July 30, 1900; Baker & Baker, Ill.	800
Victoria Adelaide, roan, and bull calf; Feb. 6, 1898; Korns & Lee, Hartwick, Ia.	1,650
Carey Victoria, roan; Dec. 2, 1899; Fletcher Hines, Indianapolis, Ind.	1,600
Crescent 8th, roan; May 16, 1897; Geo. M. Woody, Clyde, Ia.	1,000
Martha 10th, roan; March 17, 1899; S. E. Twener, Cumberland, Ill.	650
Primrose 6th, roan, and bull calf; March 8, 1899; C. E. Briant, DeKalb, Ill.	1,000
Orange Blossom 36th, red, and heifer calf; March 26, 1893; D. A. Twener, Ia.	1,280
Dalmeny Fragrance 6th, red and white; March 5, 1900; Kaufman Bros., Ill.	785
Rosaline 3rd, roan; April 2, 1900; F. W. Ayers, Athens, Ill.	975
Lustre 18th, roan; March 26, 1900; E. S. Donahey, Newton, Ia.	700
Vain Queen, roan; Feb. 27, 1900; Fletcher Hines, Indianapolis, Ind.	650
Dalmeny Princess 9th, red; March 16, 1900; Hector Cowan, Paulina, Ia.	750
Solidity of Pitjvie, roan; April 11, 1900; Fletcher Hines, Indianapolis, Ind.	1,000

Precious Pearl, red; Feb. 26, 1899; E. S. Donahey, Newton, Ia.	750
Banner Fortune, roan; January 27, 1900; Fletcher Hines, Indianapolis, Ind.	900
Clover Hill Lorne, red; October 10, 1900; Geo. Wolverson, Monticello, Ind.	400
Veronica (imp.), roan; May 22, 1899; Hudson Usher, Princeton, Ontario	675
Susanna (imp.), and heifer calf; red; October 22, 1896; Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Ia.	660
Lady Mary 2nd, red; April 1, 1897; W. E. Owens, Williamsburg, Ia.	620
Dalmeny Regina 5th, red; March 7th, 1900; Geo. M. Woody, Bracet, red; March 28, 1900; T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo.	670
Hawthorn Blossom 12th, red; April 3, 1900; C. L. Innes, Colchester, Ill.	510
Graceful 8th, red; Feb. 15, 1900; H. Douglas & Son, Strathroy, Ont.	540
Asphodel, roan; Jan. 28, 1899; A. J. Rydon, Abingdon, Ill.	775
Guelder Rose, roan; Jan. 2, 1900; Baker & Baker, Ill.	980

**BULLS.**

Lord Banff, roan; January 10, 1899; Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Ia.	5,100
Valiant, roan; November 10, 1896; Baker & Baker, Ill.	1,675
Knight Errant, roan; September 22, 1899; G. Harding & Son, Ill.	415
Nestor of Dalmeny, roan; February 24, 1900; A. Kramskup, Richland Center, Wis.	805
Britannia's Duke, roan; September 22, 1900; W. E. Gorman, Belvidere, Ill.	425

**SUMMARY.**—39 females brought \$41,695—average \$1,068.91; 5 bulls brought \$8,420—average \$1,685.00; 45 animals brought \$50,520—average \$1,122.66.

The International Live Stock Exposition to be held in Chicago the first week in December promises to be, beyond a shadow of doubt, the greatest event of the kind ever held in America. It will undoubtedly be the grandest display of breeding and butchers' stock, and heavy horses, beef cattle, sheep and swine ever brought together on the continent. The building accommodation for the show is immense in extent, yet compact and comfortable for man and beast. The exhibits will include not only individual and show-herd competitions, but also carload lots and slaughter tests. The Union Stock Yards and the immense packing houses are alone worth a trip to see, and when to these is added the great Exposition, a liberal education is afforded the young or middle-aged farmer, and the reduced railway rates make the expense very moderate.

**HORSEMEN!—THE ONLY GENUINE IS**

**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

None genuine without the signature of *The Lawrence Williams Co.*  
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA, CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLEISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.  
**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.**

Colwill Bros., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Tamworth hogs, Newcastle, Ont., write: "We now have a choice lot of young Tamworths, from three to six weeks old, out of Evelina, and sired by Colwill's Choice, our famous prizewinner at Toronto; and another choice litter of 11 out of Maid of Honor, and 8 out of Newcastle Queen. Our three Toronto prize sows gave birth to 32 youngsters, and they are doing fine. We have been very successful at the various fall fairs, having won in all some 60 prizes; and those consist mainly of firsts and seconds. The young Shorthorn calves we offer in this issue are a choice lot, being sired by Brave Baron 23259, a son of imported Indian Chief, and out of cows carrying such strains as Duke of Lavender, Dr. Miller, Imp. Oxford, and many such noted stock animals."

**A SHORTHORN DISPERSION SALE.**

Mr. S. G. Little, Hagerman, Ont., announces in an advertisement in this issue a dispersion auction sale of his herd of 34 registered Shorthorns, to take place on Dec. 18th, at his Woodlee Farm, in the township of Scarborough, one mile from Unionville Station, G. T. R., and 18 miles from the City of Toronto. The herd was founded two years ago, on selections from prominent Ontario herds, the animals purchased being bred on sound lines and sired by bulls of well-known excellence, while the produce of the cows by high-class sires have rapidly increased the number, and the young stock should be of a very good class. Mr. Little is about to rebuild his barns, and in order to be free to devote the necessary attention to this has decided to dispose of his cattle. We shall make more extended reference to the breeding of the cattle in our next issue, and in the meantime it will be well for those interested to read the advertisement and send for the catalogue.

**SHORTHORNS**  
SCOTCH IMPORTED.

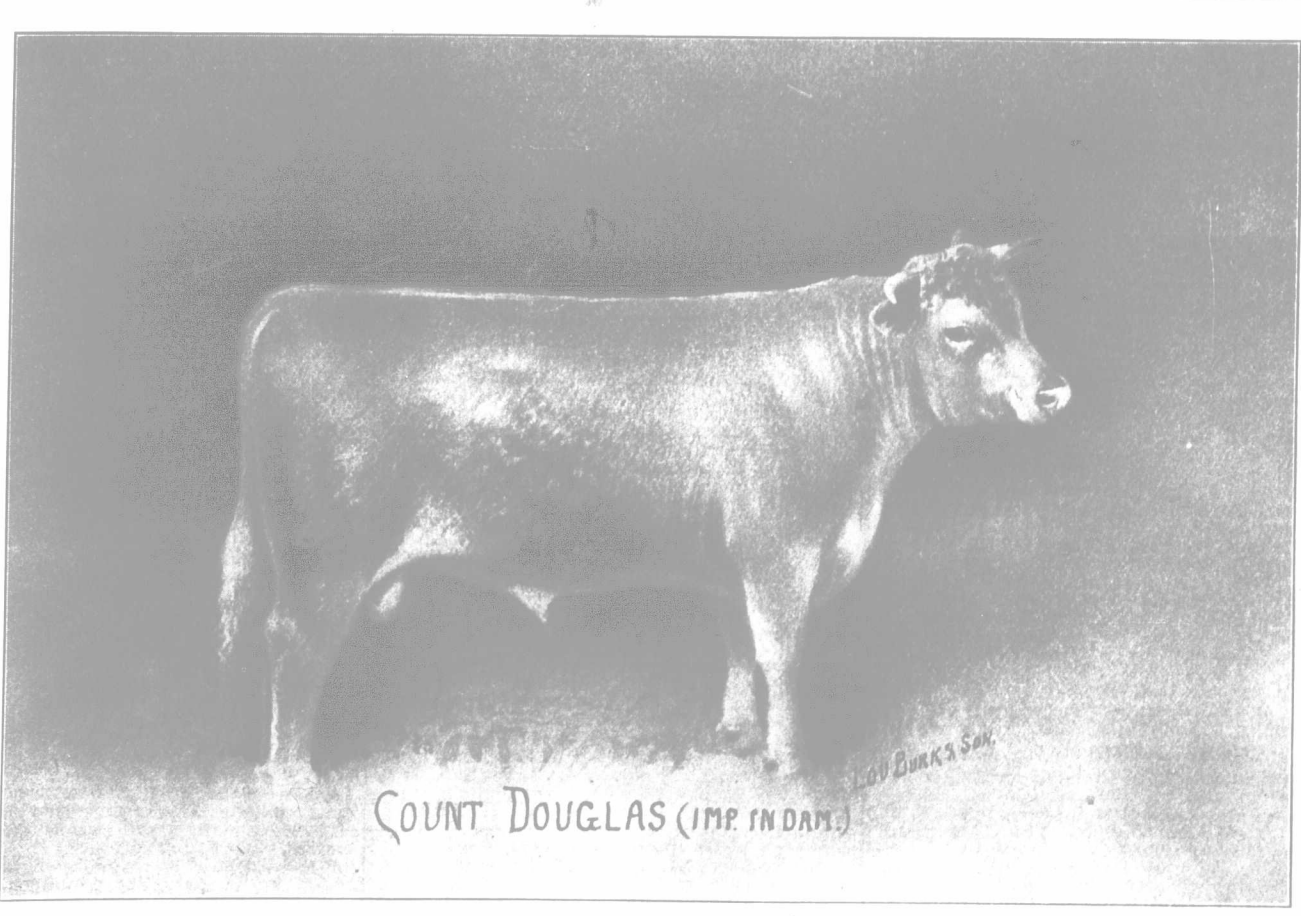
**160 HEAD.**

Young imported cows with calves at foot for sale. A number of the calves are imported in dam.

Some of the families represented in the herd are as follows:

- AUGUSTAS
- CLARAS
- NECTARS
- GOLDIES
- JENNY LINDS
- VICTORIAS
- MATILDAS
- BESSIES
- CROCUSSES
- ROSEBUDS
- BRAWITH BUOS
- LANCASTERS
- MAYFLOWERS
- AMARANTHS
- BUTTERFLYS
- CLIPPERS
- EMMAS
- BROADHOOKS
- MEDORAS
- MINAS
- VILLAGE MAIDS
- BEAUTYS
- MISS RAMSDENS
- FLORAS
- RAGLANS
- LUSTRES
- GEMS OF THE VALE

Herd headed by the imported bulls, GOLD-EN DROP VICTOR and PRINCE BOSQUET.



COUNT DOUGLAS (IMP. IN DAM)

IF INTERESTED, COME AND SEE US, OR WRITE

**H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO, CANADA.**

CATALOGUE FREE.





A good looking horse and poor looking harness is the worst kind of a combination.

**Eureka Harness Oil**

not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by

**IMPERIAL OIL CO.**

**Give Your Horse a Chance!**

**Auction Sale.**

THERE will be offered for sale by public auction (subject to a reserved bid), at the front door of the City Hall, Guelph, on

**Wednesday, 11th Dec., '01**

During the Winter Fair, that excellent grain and stock farm,

**"THE PLAINS,"**

Being composed of parts of lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the 9th Con., Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington, containing 240 acres, more or less, in first-class state of cultivation, having for over 50 years been used for the purpose of breeding pure-bred stock. It is about three miles from the City of Guelph. Church chapel, post office, store, etc., within a mile and half a mile from flag station, C. P. R. (10 minutes to Guelph).

This farm is watered by a never-failing spring creek. For further particulars as to terms of sale, etc., apply to

S. E. STONE,  
THE F. W. STONE STOCK CO., GUELPH,  
Or A. D. CARTWRIGHT, Esq.,  
Macdonald, Cartwright and Garvey,  
37 Yonge street, Toronto.

THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer. -om

**For Sale or to Rent.**

**200-Acre Farm.**—Parts of Lots 6 and 7, concession 6, Tp. of Blenheim, 2 1/2 miles from Drumbo, 2 miles from Wolverson, 1 1/2 miles from Richwood. Church, school and post office; good brick house, large bank barn, well fenced, well watered, good orchard. Apply to **DALZELL & BARRIE, Solicitors, GALT.**

**SPLENDID STOCK AND GRAIN FARM FOR SALE.**

**160 ACRES**, in Tp. Rochester, Essex Co. 140 acres well improved, balance with considerable good timber. Two good dwellings—one brick; good stable for 50 head of cattle in bank barn, with power mill, and all other outbuildings in good shape. Soil, clay loam, suitable for all crops, and in good state of cultivation, fall work being done. Terms to suit purchaser. For particulars apply:

**GEORGE LEAK, WOODSLEE, ONT.**

The splendid flock of "Thomas and Tanner bred Shropshire sheep, owned by Mr. A. Rudell, of Hespeler, Ont., are at present in fine fit, the major part of them being in show-ring form. The flock, which now numbers about 65 head, was founded 20 years ago on imported stock. During all these years Mr. Rudell has continually striven to bring his flock to the highest standard of excellence, and to attain that result has used as sires nothing but the best imported rams he could procure. That he has succeeded is conclusively proven by his very successful four of the fall shows, having won at Rockton six first prizes, three seconds and one third; at Galt, four firsts; at Berlin, six firsts; and at Guelph, six firsts. This season's crop of lambs are an exceptionally even lot, being sired by a ram bred on the estate of the late Wm. Nevill, Eng. The ram in use this fall is a grand model of Shropshire perfection, which was imported by Brethour.

**CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.**

Attention is directed to the advertisement, in another column, of the auction sale of the "Plains Farm," Arkell, Ont., owned by the F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph. This is a grand chance for any one wanting land of a high-class order, being used by the late F. W. Stone for breeding pure-bred stock for over 40 years, and still used for the same purpose by the F. W. Stone Stock Co. This was the first farm owned in Canada by the late Mr. Stone, he having chopped down the trees and cleared it largely with his own hands, and it was retained by him when he sold to the Ontario Government his second farm, now known as the Ontario Agricultural College farm. The F. W. Stone Co. still have a fine herd of Hereford cattle, and are offering for sale some 30 head bulls, cows and heifers.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Jas. A. Cochran, Hillhurst, P. Q., writes:—"I have to report recent sales as follows: To C. E. Therrien, East Sherbrooke, the roan Shorthorn bull calf, Scottish Bridegroom, winner of first prize at Sherbrooke Exhibition, and to McKinley Bros., Charlotte-town, P. E. I., the roan yearling bull, Scotch High Ball, by Scottish Hero."

Mr. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., the well-known breeder of Mammoth Bronze and White Holland turkeys, reports his winnings at three large shows: Toronto—7 firsts, 4 seconds, 2 thirds, also diploma for best pair, and bronze medal for best turkey in the show; London—7 firsts, 4 seconds; Pan-American—5 firsts, 5 seconds, 2 thirds. Have a choice lot to sell. Also Pekin ducks and Embden geese. Parties wanting some of the winners should look up his advertisement and write at once for prices.

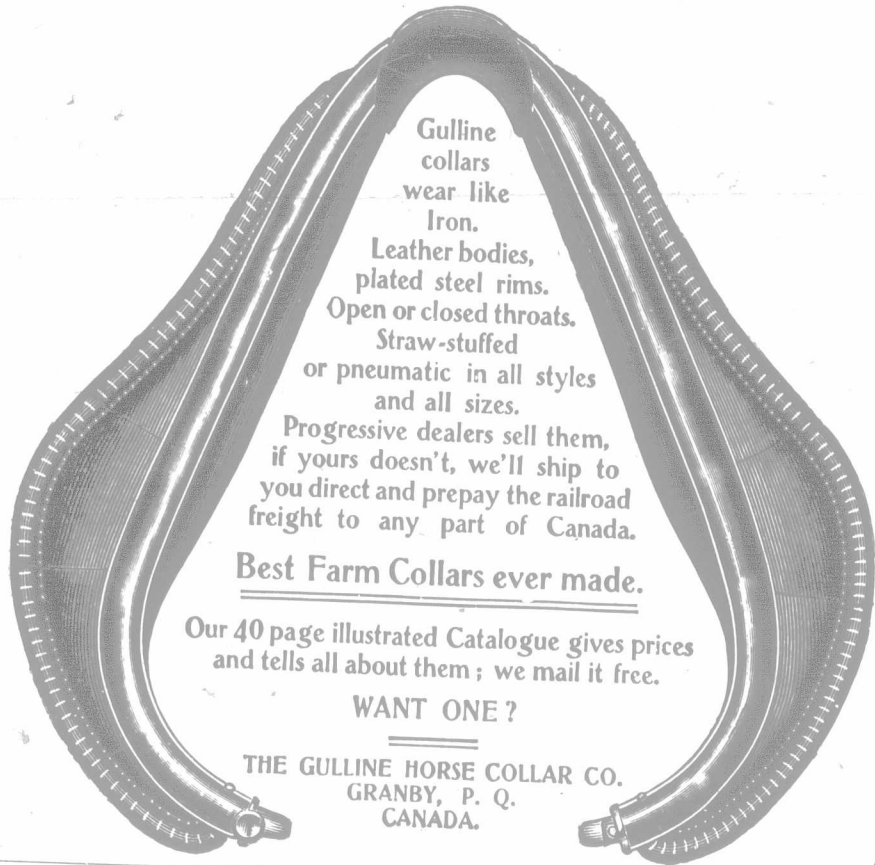
John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., write:—"We have sold all the yearling rams advertised in your paper, and are now offering some extra good young Shorthorn bulls. We have one specially good calf from the Vice-Consul cow, Lydia 7th, that should soon be at the head of some good herd. Our Imp. Marr heifers are all safe in calf, and we are expecting something good from them. We will be pleased to send our catalogue upon application."

The by-law admitting English-bred Jerseys to the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register has received the necessary number of votes to carry it, the vote being 157 for and 13 against, and in consequence English-bred Jerseys can now be recorded in the A. J. C. C., subject to the terms of the by-law which reads as follows: "Cattle imported from the Island of Jersey and from Great Britain to the United States of America and to the Dominion of Canada, without change of marks or ownership while in transit, their descendants, and the descendants of animals heretofore entered in the Herd Register, and no other, may be entered in the Herd Register on proof either of their exportation from the Island of Jersey or of their purity of descent, to the satisfaction of the board of directors."

The young Shorthorn bull, Bonnie Lad, illustrated in this issue, bred and owned by Mr. H. Smith, Hay, Ont., is of the proper pattern individually, and comes by his excellence honestly, being bred in the purple. His sire, Imp. Knuckle Duster, bred by Mr. Bruce, Inverquhomery, was a prizewinner in Scotland and first at London in 1899 over the Toronto winners without special fitting. His dam, Bonnie Brae, of the Cruickshank Queen of Beauty tribe, was also the dam of Bruce, the champion of the provincial Fat Stock Show, 1897, of Harnockburn, first-prize yearling of the same show, and of Barmistock, first-prize female at the Winter Show, 1900. He has for grandsire Prince Albert, by Barmpton Hero, who is his great grandsire, and back of that is Imp. Stanley, bred at Sittyton. If blood and individual merit of ancestry count, then Bonnie Lad should prove a prepotent bull.

At the Kansas City Cattle Show last month a splendid exhibition of the beef breeds was made, there being over 1,000 head in competition for exceptionally large cash prizes. The leading awards in the Shorthorn class were as follows: Aged bull—First, C. E. Leonard's Lavender Viscount; second, Ryan Young Abbotsburn, a 5-year-old son of the World's Fair champion; third, Thompson & Son's Gallant Knight; fourth, Robbins' Lad for Me. Two-year-old bulls—First, Harding's Golden Victor; second, Hanna & Co.'s Inglewood; third, Geo. Bothwell's Blackwatch. One-year-old bulls—First, Bothwell's Nonpareil of Clover Blossom; second, Warnall's Valley Count; third, G. M. Casey's Scottish Lavender. Aged cows—First, Harding's Rose Princess; second, Casey's Miss Mayflower; third, Robbins' Young Leonard's Rubertag; second, Casey's Princess Violet; third, Harding's Senior yearling heifer—First, Purdy Bros' Lovely 30; second, Harding's Golden Fame's Lady, Junior yearling—First, Robbins' Clarissa; second, Bent & Son's White Rose. The winners of the sweepstakes are: Senior sweepstakes bull, two years old and over—Lavender Viscount, owned by C. E. Leonard, Bell Air, Mo. Junior sweepstakes bull, under two years old—Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, owned by George Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo. Senior sweepstakes cow or heifer, two years old or over—Ruberta, owned by J. G. Robbins & Son. Junior sweepstakes heifer, under two years old—Clarissa, owned by Imp. Robbins, The Armour Packing Company's special for best bull any age was won by Gold-Waukeshu, Wis. Prize, the Armour trophy, valued at \$250. Best cow or heifer of any age—Ruberta, owned by J. G. Robbins & Son, Prize, \$200. In the contest for aged herd, J. G. Robbins & Son were placed first, George Harding & Son's second, G. M. Casey third.

Following are the principal awards on Herefords at Kansas City Show: Aged bulls—First to Gudgeon & Simpson's Dandy Rex, second to W. H. Currie's Prince Rupert, third to Sotham's Improver. Two-year-olds—First to Sotham's Checkmate, second to Kinsell's Belle Hill, third to Harris' Lomax. Yearling bulls—First to Gudgeon & Simpson, on Martinet; Sotham second, on Thickflesh; Currie third, on Beau Donald. Aged cows—Harris first, on Bettie 2nd; Gudgeon & Simpson second and third, on Mischeyous and Dolly. Two-year-old heifers—Gudgeon & Simpson first, on Modesty; Sotham second, on Golden Lassie; Harris third, on Theresa. Senior yearling heifer—Harris first, on Miss Caprice; Stewart & Hutcheon second, on Queeny; Sotham third, on Galatea. Junior yearling heifer first, on Kassie 3rd; Stewart & Hutcheon second, on Gypsy Queen; Gudgeon & Simpson third, on Gypsy Lady. Senior sweepstakes bull, two years old or over—Prince Rupert, the second-prize aged bull, owned by W. H. Currie, Eminence, Ky., the sweepstakes prizes being awarded by a different committee from that acting in the class awards. Junior sweepstakes bull, under two years—Goodenough 3rd, the first-prize senior bull calf, owned by Overton and Harris, Mo. Senior sweepstakes cow or heifer, two years or over—Harris' Betty 2nd. Gudgeon & Simpson's Miss Caprice, the first-prize senior yearling. The grand championship for best female any age went to Betty 2nd. Herds—Best aged herd Gudgeon & Simpson; second, Harris; third, Sotham. Young herd—First to Harris, second to Gudgeon & Simpson, third to Stewart & Hutcheon.



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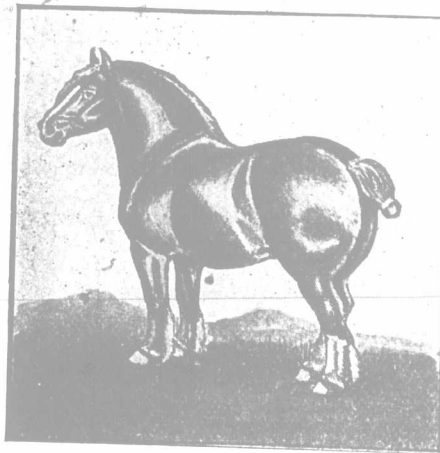
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LATELY IMPORTED A FRESH LOT OF

**Clydesdale Stallions,**

Comprising sons and grandsons of many of the most noted Scotch showyard winners and sires, all in the pink of condition without surplus flesh, and personally selected to meet the best Canadian markets, having, without exception, the best of bone, hair, feet, and action, coupled with true Clyde character. I will make further importations as the times demand. Inspection invited.

Prices consistent with quality.

**ROBERT GRAHAM,**  
Ringwood P. O., Ont.  
Stouffville Station, G. T. R., and telegraph office.

**GOSSIP.**

Trout Run Stock Farm is situated in the County of Norfolk, about two miles from the village of Lynedoch and seven miles from Delhi station on the G. T. R. The owner, Mr. Wm. Thorn, is somewhat extensively engaged in the breeding of Ayrshire cattle, and pure-bred poultry. The Ayrshire herd was founded eight years ago, on animals purchased from the noted herd of David Morton & Sons, Hamilton, and included the cow Lottie, sired by Royal Chief (Imp.). This well-balanced cow has a milk record of 64 lbs. of milk per day, and a butter record of 11 lbs. 7 ozs. in five days. One of her produce, Lottie 2nd, is a splendid type of Ayrshire perfection, showing that depth and breadth of hind quarters that make the record breakers. Another of the foundation cows is Noyal Rose, by the same sire, also a big, fine type of milk-producing animal. Since then additions to the herd have been made as necessity demanded; notably among them was the purchase of the cow, Verona, by Byron of Park Hill, bred by the late Thos. Guy, of Oshawa; also the cow, Belle of Rosmond, bred by Michael Ballentyne, of St. Mary's. These cows have done not a little towards bringing the herd to its now high standard. Among the earlier sires was the bull, Bob Brown of Barmosthill, sired by Imp. Monarch, dam Maggie Brown. This bull, being a splendid, evenly-built individual, has left many valuable additions to the herd that are a credit to him as a sire and a profit to the owner. The present stock bull is the grandly built prizewinner, Royal Star of St. Anne 1906, by Imp. Glencairn 3rd, dam Marjory of Williamson, by Duke of Park Hill. As above intimated, this bull is an exceptionally well built animal. In the prize-ring he was first at Toronto and first and sweepstakes at London in 1898. The young ones sired by him and out of the splendid cows of the herd are all that could be desired. The winnings of the herd this fall at the county show are first on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 1-year-old, third on cow, and 2nd on both a heifer and bull calf. In poultry, Mr. Thorn excels, showing B. P. I., W. Wyandottes, Indian Games, R. Minoras, and W. Cochins, D and L. Brahmas, Pekin ducks, and Toulouse geese. In poultry Mr. Thorn has heretofore swept the board at the county show this fall, winning in almost every class. There is young stock for sale in all the breeds, as per his advertisement.

**WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.,**  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF  
**Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle**

Shires, Shorthorns, and Leicesters.

Young stock of both sexes for sale. Imported Prince Louis = 32082 = heads the herd. Write for prices or come and see them.

**John Gardhouse, Highfield P. O.**  
Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**4 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions**

31 Imported Shorthorn Cows and Heifers.  
7 Canadian-bred Cows and Heifers.  
3 Imported Shorthorn Bulls.  
5 Canadian-bred Bulls.

**GEO. ISAAC & BROS., BOMANTON, ONT.**  
COROURG STATION, G. T. R.

**FOR SALE.**

**CLYDEDALE** stallions, mares and fillies, representing the best blood in Scotland—Prince of Wales, Darnly, Macgregor and Lord Lyon—including the great sweepstakes winner, The Marquis (1182), a grandson of Prince of Wales and Macgregor; also the first-prize 3-year-old at Ottawa this season.

**THOS. GOOD,**  
Richmond P. O., Ont.  
R. R. Station, Stittsville, C.P.R.

**CLYDE SHIRE HORSES**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, LEICESTER SHEEP.**  
Stock of different ages and sexes for sale. Two stallions, colts, and a few young bulls now ready. Also choice rams and ewes. Our flock won 1st prize at Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago in 1900. Write for what you want. My motto: The best is none too good.

**J. M. GARDHOUSE, Rosedale Stock Farm,**  
Malton, G. T. R.; Weston, C.P.R. Highfield, Ont.

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**CLYDESDALE HORSES and SHORTHORN CATTLE.**  
Clydesdales and Ayrshires  
Imported and home-bred. Also Dorset Horned sheep, and the leading varieties of poultry.  
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**Sheep Dip**

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MEAFORD, ONTARIO.

**HIGH PARK STOCK FARM.**  
GALLOWAYS of the choicest breeding and most fashionable strains. Inspection or correspondence invited. **A. M. & ROBERT SHAW,**  
P. O. Box 294, Brantford, Ont.



**90 HEAD**  
High quality, Early-maturing  
**Herefords**  
Prizewinners, Young bulls, cows, heifers.

The blood of "Corrector," "Eureka," "Ancient Briton," and "Rupert," on an "Anxiety" foundation. Send for illustrated catalogue.

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**A QUICK, SHARP CUT**  
hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear. Done with the **DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE** is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.  
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**TWO YOUNG ROAN SHORTHORN BULLS**  
Eight to ten months old, also a few choice two-shear ewes, ram lambs, one imp. Stikoe yearling ram, one two-shear ram.  
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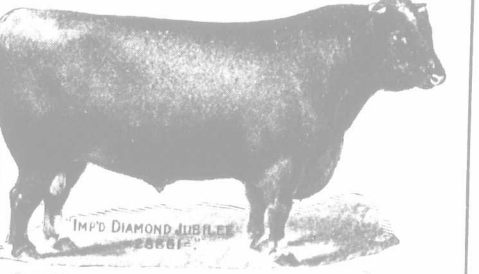
**W. G. PETTIT & SON,**  
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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep,**  
Are offering 10 Imp. bulls from 10 months to 2 years old; 10 home-bred bulls from Imp. stock, 10 to 15 months old; 40 Imp. cows and heifers, all ages. Home-bred cows and heifers all ages. Also a grand lot of ram and ewe lambs and yearling ewes for sale.

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

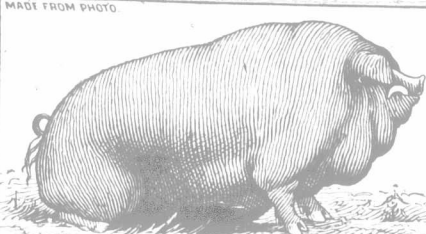
**BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.**  
Both sexes. IMPORTED AND HOME BRED. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad.

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100 HEAD TO SELECT FROM.  
Offer for sale 20 young bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages, of the most approved breeding, bred to (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =, at head of herd. Farm one mile north of town.  
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**LARGEST HOG IN THE WORLD**  
**WEIGHT 1621 LBS.**



Int-Name this Paper. 2nd-How much stock have you? The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD** if Book is not exactly as represented. We will give you \$1.00 worth of **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD** if you answer the 3 Questions and Write Us At Once for Book.

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This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Hog. It costs us \$2000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A. **3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT**

**GOSSIP.**

**DOCKING GOING OUT OF FASHION.**  
George Burton, horse breaker, Brough, and W. Dent, farmer, Brough, were fined £2 17s. 6d. each, including costs, at Kirby Stephen, for ill-treating a foal by docking its tail and afterwards tying up the stump with string to stop the bleeding. The tail became gangrenous, lockjaw supervened, and the poor animal was eventually put out of its misery. Expert evidence condemned the practice of docking, and described the custom of tying up the stump with string as a relic of last century. Mr. J. J. Bell, veterinary surgeon for Cumberland, spoke of the decadence of docking, and said that in his own practice he did not dock one per cent. of the number of animals he operated upon a quarter of a century ago. The defendant, Burton, informed the bench that he had docked hundreds of foals in the same way, and nothing ever went wrong. It was his opinion that the animal had been struck by lightning.  
—*Scottish Farmer.*

**JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS AT THE LONDON DAIRY SHOW.**

The Channel Island cattle made, as usual, an exceedingly good showing at the London (England) Dairy Show last month. Of these the Live Stock Journal says: "The Jerseys displayed the greatest combination of breeding, quality, and milk of any breed in the Hall. In cows, Sir Edward Lawson had a couple of exhibits, one of which, Crocus, Island-bred and sired by Boyle, carried off the first honor. As a typical Jersey, Crocus takes a good deal of beating; she is small, fine, stylish, rich, and in outline and udder leaves little to be desired. Her companion (very highly commended) is also a very useful-looking cow. The second prize fell to Mr. Antony Gibbs' Silver Ring, a fine cow, neat at the tail-head, and with capital milk vessel. Her herd companions, Buttercup 3rd and Lass of Jersey 2nd, two excellent cows in every respect, were each of them highly commended. The Marquis of Winchester secured a third with Brebis 12th, bred at Tring Park, and a handsome, good-bred cow with capital milk veins. Captain A. B. S. Fraser's Couplet, a March came in for the reserve, a very rich, level cow, and with a bag of the best shape; she is also hearty looking. Mr. Spencer Evans, for Hope, a daughter of Golden Fern's Lad, was highly commended, as was also Mr. David Mutton for a couple of very useful entries from his old herd at Plumpton; similar honor to Mr. McMullen's Lucy Tempair completed the class. Guernseys, as compared with previous years, stood in as good a light as any in the Hall. Generally speaking, the younger animals were smaller and neater, and both in cows, heifers and bulls there were several animals of extra nice quality, as well as possessing great milk appearance and richness. Some twelve cows were entered, of which Mr. H. M. Ozanne, from the Island, contributed three, and carried off first, third, and a highly commended. The first cow, Rose of Gold, possesses great quality and a capital set of milk vessels, as well as richness. The third, Happy Belle, has also very even outline, fine character, and is evidently an excellent cow at the pail. The highly commended companion of these two is also of very creditable type. A much stronger cow divided these for the second place, in the shape of Mr. E. A. Hambro's Arabella, who is both hardy, correct in outline, and good in her udder and milk appearance.

**NOTICE.**

**Good for Enlarged Tendons.**  
St. John, N. B., April 29th, '97.  
*The Lawrence Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:*  
"The bottle of 'Gombault's Caustic Balsam' you so kindly sent me in November, 1896, I have used on my horses for enlarged tendon, and found it to work to my entire satisfaction, and would recommend it to all horsemen instead of using the firing irons, as it has even a better result."  
R. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

**FOR SALE:**

**SHORTHORNS:** 8 young bulls, from 3 to 8 mos. old, sired by Let's Lad and out of deep-milking cows. **H. E. HIND, Hagersville P. O., and Station, G. T. R. and, M. C. R.**

**WE HAVE FOR SALE**

**10 SHORTHORN BULLS**  
From 6 to 18 months old. Nearly all from Imp. dams, and sired by the Imp. Golden Drop bull. For a French. Catalogue upon application.

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BREEDERS OF (POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE)

**Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Leicester and Oxford Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs.**  
OUR herd contains such families as Matchless, English Ladys, Mildreds, Village Buds, Missie, Stamfords, Clarets, and Marthas. Royal Wonder = 34682 =, junior champion of 1901, now heads the herd. A choice lot of young bulls and a few females for sale. We offer our whole flock of Leicesters for sale—thirty five ewes and ewe lambs and fifteen rams.

**FARMS 2 MILES FROM ELORA STN., G.T.R. and C.P.R.; 15 MILES NORTH OF GUELPH.**

**LESS LABOR AND MORE MONEY ON THE FARM.**

BUY A LOW-DOWN, THICK-FLESHED

**Hillhurst Shorthorn Bull,**

Scotch-topped, from Cumberland, Gloucestershire, or Canadian dairy strain, and raise **DEEP-MILKING, BIG-FRAMED COWS AND BABY BEEF** in nature's way. Many cows that do not pay well at the pail will give a handsome return in growing beef. Four handsome young bulls, seven to nine months old, reds and roans, by the celebrated imported sires, "Joy of Morning" and "Scotch Hero," for sale at moderate prices. Low freights.

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**THE HERD** of upwards of 90 head of registered animals contains the blood of the best English herds, with imported **True Briton** and **Likely Lad** at the head. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. Correspondence or a personal visit invited.  
**A. S. HUNTER,**  
DURHAM, ONT.

**SHORTHORNS** FOR SALE:

Seven choice young bulls, from 9 to 12 months old. Also a few choice heifers, in calf to the grandly bred **Marr bull, Spicy Marquis (imp.).**  
**JAS. GIBB, Brookside, Ont.**

**Live Stock Labels** in large or small lots. Also odd numbers supplied. Send for circular and price list.  
**R. W. James, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**Shorthorns**

**For Sale:** Choice young cows and heifers in calf to Imp. bull. A few choice heifer calves. Bulls of various ages. Shropshire ram lambs, out of Imp. Mansell-bred ewes. Prices moderate.  
**G. A. BRODIE, BETHESDA, ONT.,**  
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Two bull calves and two heifer calves, 6 to 9 mos. old. Twenty Tamworth boars and sows, soon fit to wean. Sows safe in pig and boars fit for service. All from Toronto prize stock. Prices right, quality considered. **Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont.**

**SHORTHORN BULLS.**

**RARE GOOD BULLS. SCOTCH-BRED BULLS.**  
Write for bull catalogue free.  
**H. SMITH, Hay P. O., Huron Co., Ont.**  
Exeter Station on G. T. R., half a mile from farm.

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for the New Pictorial Stock Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages to agents. A full-page announcement of this book appeared in the **ADVOCATE** of the issue of June 5th. Particulars mailed free. Address **WORLD PUBLISHING CO., Guelph, Ont.**

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Fashionably bred, of both sexes and all ages. Nothing reserved.  
**H. PARKER, Durham P. O., and Station**

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**Sheep Dip.**  
THISTLE BRAND.

Contains correct proportion of sulphur, all mixed and ready for bath. For thirty years Laidlaw's Tobacco Powder Dip has had steadily increasing sale. Many hundred millions of sheep have been dipped with it. Non-poisonous; no injury possible to sheep or wool. For full particulars and prices, write—

**ROBERT MARR,**

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Sole manufacturers: **Laidlaw, Mackill & Co., Limited, Richmond, Va.**

**SHORTHORNS (IMPORTED).**

Five choice young bulls, from 6 to 10 months old, by Imp. Capt. Mayfly, out of Indian Chief dams.  
**JAMES A. CRERAR,**  
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**J. R. McCallum, Iona Station, Ont.**

Offers young **SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS**, of choice breeding, at reasonable prices. Iona Stn. on M.C.R., half a mile from farm.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON**

**Greenwood, Ontario, Canada,**  
**HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
(First Importation Made in 1874.)

(My recent importation of 30 head has just arrived home from quarantine. Herd now numbers over 120 head.)

**OFFERS FOR SALE**

**40 Imported Cows and Heifers,**  
**40 Home-bred Cows and Heifers,**  
**11 Imported Bulls and Bull Calves,**  
**13 Home-bred Bulls and Bull Calves.**

Railway stations—Pickering, on main line of Grand Trunk Railway, 22 miles east of Toronto, and Claremont, 23 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. Railway. Catalogues on application.

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A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure for Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies there is no end, but of catarrh cures there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve, and the washes,



douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old-fashioned salt-water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism, and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach, an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan, and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because, being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmerman, of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work, I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary."

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler; another a catarrh salve; but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start, and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh, although I had suffered nearly all my life from it."

"They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.

**9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS**

RUNS EASY  
No Backache  
SAWS DOWN TREES  
EASILY CARRIED  
weighs only 41 lbs.

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

**LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.**  
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages. As good as the best.

Meaford Station, G. T. R. North. **JAMES BOWES,** Strathairn P. O.

**SPRINGFIELD FARM**

HERD OF Shorthorns, Oxfords, AND Berkshires.

Young bulls and Heifers on hand. Also a few choice Berkshires.

**CHAS. RANKIN,** Wyebridge, Ont. SIMCOR Co.

For Sale: 3 Shorthorn bulls of first-class breeding, sired by such noted bulls as Scotland's Fame (imp.) and Bold Britain, bred by John Isaac, Markham. Also some choice cows and heifers. **F. A. GARDNER,** Britannia, Ont. PEEL COUNTY.

**SHORTHORNS:** We are offering for sale 8 years old, by Mingo 2nd and Scottish Bard. Also a few cows bred to Baron's Heir.

**ROBT. GLEN,** Owen Sound, Ontario.

**SHORTHORNS (imported)**

3 BULLS: 1 two year old, 2 one year olds. A few cows and heifers.

**THOS. RUSSELL,** EXETER P. O.

### GOSSIP.

At the Pan-American Poultry Show, 1,065 Ontario birds won \$1,100 in prizes, and 1,900 American birds won \$1,200 in prizes. This is something to crow over.

A plucky Minnesota girl, Miss Louise Nicols, whose father operates a large dairy, is reported to have milked 31 cows in two and one-half hours. This is the best record for despatch we remember to have seen.

The export of Canadian pork, bacon and hams increased from \$645,300 worth in 1890 to \$11,829,820 for the year ending June, 1901, and is still growing rapidly.

Mr. John Isaac, Markham, Ont., has, we are informed, made a sale privately of his entire 1901 importation of Shorthorns, some 28 head, recently received from quarantine, to a United States breeder.

At the dispersion sale of the noted Hereford herd of Mr. John Price, in England last month, a choice bull calf out of the fine cow, Lavender, was secured for the Ontario Agricultural College farm, at the price of 120 guineas, the selection having been made by Mr. J. W. Barnett, Rockland, Ont.

Mr. John Miller, Markham, Ont., last month shipped 20 head of young Shorthorn bulls and heifers, selected from a number of herds in the Province, to Mr. David Harrell, Austin, Texas, and has recently purchased 24 head to be shipped in this month to Mr. Joseph F. Green, Gregory, Texas. These last will go in charge of Mr. Miller's son George, who is manager for Mr. Green of his farm and herd at Encinal, in the same State, and who is now in Ontario.

Mr. J. Stonehouse, Canadian representative in the conduct of the model-dairy test at the Pan-American Exposition, was, nearing the close of the test, presented with a valuable gold watch and chain by the employees of the dairy barn, in recognition of his uniform kindness and courtesy to all with whom he came in contact in connection with the trial. The presentation was made by Mr. G. W. Clemons, on behalf of the Canadian contingent, and the address accompanying was couched in kindly and complimentary terms.

Last month a sale was made by a London (Eng.) auctioneer of a great auk's egg, which fetched the respectable sum of £252 (\$1,260). That, however, large as it is, is not near the record price paid, not long ago, for one of these curios, which brought 315 guineas (\$1,575). Rather an amusing incident occurred during this sale. The auctioneer was met by an old lady, who gravely informed him she had a newly-laid auk's egg. When an explanation was forthcoming by the production of this extraordinary curio, it was found that the extinct bird had not dropped an egg, but that the lady had merely dropped her "l"!

The Duke of Roxburgh, a distinguished member of the suite of the Duke of Cornwall and York, by prearrangement inspected at London, Ont., during the short stay of the Royal visitors, of one hour, a pair of driving horses from the string of Dr. Routledge, of Lambeth, and afterwards by correspondence purchased one of them, which has since been shipped to Glasgow. The horse was a bright bay with black points, stands 16 hands high, was sired by Wildbrino, and is handsome, stylish, and a fast trotter.

Mr. W. L. Amoss, of the Maryland Agricultural College, who visited Ontario recently, says: "The Ontario Agricultural College is without doubt the best of the twelve institutions of its kind that I have visited in the Northern States and Canada for educating farmers' sons for the farm. Each member of the faculty seems to thoroughly understand his work, and is doing all in his power for the young men under his charge. The neatness of the entire institution is particularly noticeable, and Dr. Mills is quite right in keeping before his students and visitors a high ideal of farm practice." While in Ontario Mr. Amoss made a study of the Farmers' Institute system, with a view to introducing it in his own State.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, has, we learn, made a sale of 13 head of his recent importation of Shorthorns, five of which are calves, to an Ohio breeder, for an average of \$550 each. These cattle, under the present arrangement between Canada and the United States, were sold in quarantine, and were therefore shipped direct to their destination without having to undergo the tuberculin test. But for the test he would have taken them to his farm, and after a needed rest and proper care for a short time, they would have been worth a considerably larger amount than the sum he obtained for them. With the test removed, and he was convinced that there would be no danger in abolishing it, the trade would be given a great impetus.

### SHIPMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

Shipments of cattle from Montreal for ports in the United Kingdom for the season to date, November 1st, show a decrease of 14,272 head, compared with last year. Shipments of sheep, on the other hand, increased for the year to date by 12,001 head. Exports of horses for South Africa for the season to date total 6,018 head, an increase of 2,257 over last year to date.

### SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM

Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. Herd prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the get of the great sire, Wanderer of the Cruick-shank Braewith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply



**T. E. ROBSON,** ILBERTON, ONT.

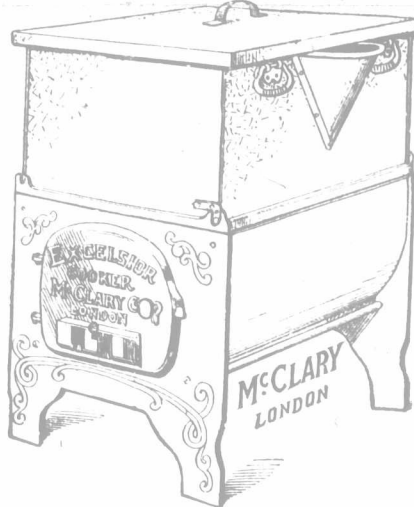
### Hawthorn Herd of Deep-Milking Shorthorns

Stock for sale of both sexes. Herd headed by the Isabella bull, Golden Eagle 39913, by Golden Measure.

**Wm. Grainger & Son,** Londesboro, Ont.

## Excelsior Feed Cookers

Are Indispensable for Fattening Stock and Poultry.



Why not bring this branch of your farming up to a good profit point?

A "Famous" Excelsior Cooker will help you to do this.

By means of it you can fatten your stock in less time and with half the work of the ordinary way.

They are inexpensive, easily worked, light enough to be moved and set up anywhere, easy on fuel, and can be used for boiling sap and many other purposes.

No harm to write for free pamphlet which tells you all about them.

MADE ONLY BY

**THE McCLARY MFG. CO'Y.**

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver; St. John, N. B.

## Men Wanted

To sell Nursery Stock and Seeds on salary or commission. Part or full time. First-class outfit furnished

### FREE OF CHARGE

We can give you the best chance right now of any firm in the business. If you cannot start now, let us talk it over and you can arrange territory and details and start later. Write us and get terms.

**CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,**  
Established 1857. Nurserymen, Colborne, Ont.

## Rapids Farm Ayrshires.

REINFORCED BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS of 2 bulls and 20 cows, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows last year. Imported Douglasdale of Dam of Aber, champion at the Pan-American, heads the herd. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at—

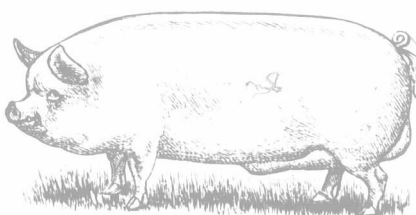
Toronto, London, and Ottawa, in 1900, AND AT THE Pan-American in 1901.

Come and see or write for prices.

Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale, bred from High-class Imported Stock.

**Robert Hunter, Manager**  
or W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

## Maplewood Herd



**7 IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES**  
PRIZEWINNERS AT Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo.

**21 HEAD PRIZEWINNERS 21**  
AND PRIZEWINNING BLOOD. IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED.

EASY FEEDERS. BEACON TYPE. STOCK FOR SALE. WRITE US WHAT YOU ARE WANTING.

**IRA JOHNSON, BALMORAL, ONTARIO.**

Nelles' Corners Station and Telegraph.

## Large English Berkshires.

My herd consists of sows imported from England; three of them (including a show sow) were selected from the herd of Geo. Green and were bred to his show boars. Young stock for sale (not akin).

**JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.**

### SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Seven young bulls for sale—good ones. Also a few females. Stud rams all imported from H. Dudding, Esq.; the same blood as the 1000-guinea ram.

**J. T. GIBSON,**

DENFIELD, ONT.

### SHORTHORNS.

One bull, 1 year old; two bulls, 7 months old; a few heifers of choice breeding and superior quality.

**AMOS SMITH,** Trowbridge P. O., Ont.

For Sale: 10 Choicebred Scotch Short-horn Bulls, from 4 to 22 months—also cows and heifers in calf to imported Red Duke—36081—(77585). Farm 1 mile from Ethel station, G. T. R. **D. MILNE & SON,** Ethel, Ont.



JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

BREEDER OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Choice Young Bulls and Ram Lambs for sale. Write for prices.

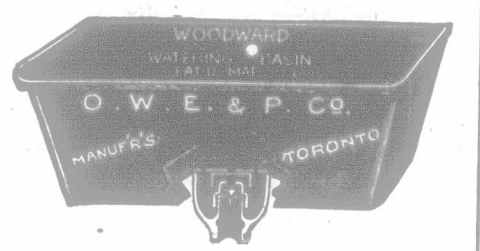
SHORTHORNS: We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavendar and Miss Ramsden dams. THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM. ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, and best Scotch breeding. Imp. Knuckle Duster and Imp. Sir Wilfred in service. LEICESTERS.—Thirty choice shearing rams and 100 ewes and ram lambs for sale.

ALEX. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.

Water Basins.



EIGHT REASONS FOR ADOPTING THE Woodward Water Basin.

3rd. They will pay you first cost in two years in increased milk. It has been tested that cows properly watered indoors will amply refund the cost.

Fourth reason, see next issue.

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., TORONTO.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering a few young bulls, from 6 to 11 months; also a few heifers, from 6 months to 2 years; all showing No. 1 quality.

W. G. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS P. O.

SIX SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE—2 yearlings, 4 calves—two of them prizewinners. Write for breeding and prices. Terms easy. F. MARTINDALE & SON, YORK, ONT.

Clover Leaf Lodge HERD OF Shorthorns

A number of choice young bulls, heifers and cows, excellent milking strains. Correspondence invited. R. CORLEY, Belgrave P. O., Ont., and G. T. R.; Wingham, C.P.R.

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicesters

An offering at present the grand stock boar, Crown Prince; also some young ones.

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

To Rid Stock of Lice AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Also to Keep Poultry Healthy

WEST'S FLUID

Which is also a SURE CURE OF CONTAGIOUS ABORTION. STANDARD SHEEP DIP IS CHEAP AND GOOD. Pedigree forms free to customers. Manufacturers:

The West Chemical Co'y, TORONTO, ONT.

Agt. for Manitoba: W. R. ROWAN, 132 Princess St., Winnipeg.

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

SUCCESS WITH HOLSTEINS

depends on starting right. Brookside has furnished foundation stock for some of the best herds in the country. We have 250 head, and if you want to establish or strengthen a herd, can supply you with animals of the right sort.

HENRY STEVENS & SONS, LACONA, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

F. L. GREEN, BREEDER OF

Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Choice stock of each sex for sale.

PICKERING STATION, G. T. R. GREENWOOD P. O. CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

Jerseys and Cotswolds. For sale, three-year-old stock bull, Count of Pine Ridge 53662, a grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, that gave 82½ lbs. milk in a day, and 2,005½ lbs. in a month. Also two of his sons—one year old, and a few daughters; and a useful lot of Cotswold rams and ewes. For particulars and price write: WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ontario

Maple Glen Stock Farm.

EXHIBITION OFFERING: Two bull calves under 1 year. Also a Sylva and an Abbekirk bull calf, with spring and fall heifer calves of Sylva breeding, bred from winners and ones that will make winners. Prices according to quality.

C. J. GILROY & SON, Brockville, on C.P.R. and G.T.R. Glen Buell, Ont.

SPLendid Jerseys for Sale.

Two bull calves and two heifer calves that will equal anything I know of; age, 1 to 3 months; price, \$30 to \$60. One yearling heifer, blood of old Massena, 900 pounds butter in one year, \$100. One yearling bull, extra breeding, \$80. All registered. Crated and put on express car.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

JERSEYS FOR SALE.

Two choice bull calves of the highest breeding and of true dairy type, at moderate prices.

W. W. EVERITT, Chatham, Ont. DUN-INDIN PARK FARM. P. O. BOX 552.

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD

For sale: 2 yearling bulls; 8 bull calves, sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.), and out of first-class cows. A number of cows and heifers in calf. Also some unregistered cows and heifers, fresh-calved and springers—grand family cows.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, IMPROVED BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

FOR SALE: 5 bull calves, a few heifers; young pigs, pairs not akin; 2 boars, 4 months old; young pigs. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

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TREDINNOCK AYRSHIRES

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

St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal, om

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID (NON-POISONOUS) SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

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.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET. Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound. Sole agent for the Dominion.

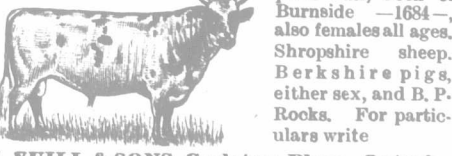
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS.

Rams and ewes (all ages), consisting of those bred at Fairfield and importations from the flocks of Dudding, Dean, Wildemith and Wright. A new importation of 103 head will arrive at Fairfield, Sept. 1st, including first-prize yearling ram, yearling ewes, ewe lambs and ram lambs, also first-prize and champion 2-year-old ram and third-prize 2-year-old ram at the Royal Show, and 70 yearling rams and 30 yearling ewes. I can supply show flocks that will win.

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Ayrshire Bulls



from 1½ years to 6 months, from special milking stock, sired by prize bull, Jock of Burnside—1654—, also females all ages, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, either sex, and B. P. Rocks. For particulars write

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RIDGELING CASTRATION.

om—Dr. J. WILSON, V. S., WINGHAM, ONT., Specialist in the castration of ridgeling horses and colts. Terms and testimonials on application.

Ayrshires.

One bull fit for service, and a very fine April-calf; also 4 August (1901) calves. Good colors, good individuals, and from good milking stock.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, STRATFORD, ONTARIO. "Neidpath Farm" adjoins city, on main line G. T. R.

English Shorthorns.

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

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

Ayrshire HERD OF 150 cows and heifers, bred from deep milkers, with large teats, of a commercial stamp. Established over half a century. J. & A. Wilson, Boghall Farm, Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

PEDIGREE AYRSHIRES. Cows and heifers, all bred from prizewinning stock at the leading shows.

Robert Wilson, Mansurae, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD ALFRED MANSELL & CO., LIVESTOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHEWSEBURY.

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, Stouffville, Ont., Canada.

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.

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WALTON HERD OF PEDIGREE PIGS.

The property of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., Walton Hall, Warrington, England.

This herd is unrivalled for its true type, large size and strong constitutional vigor. It is the premier herd in England at the present day. Its show-yard career is unique, the champion prize for the best Large White pig at the R. A. S. E. having been won by pigs bred in the herd in 1886, '97, '99 and 1901, besides leading prizes too numerous to mention at all the principal agricultural shows in England.

A choice selection of boars and sows for sale. Inspection invited. All purchases carefully shipped. For particulars, apply to the Manager, MR. J. HALLAS, Higher Walton, Warrington, England. Railway stations:—Warrington (Bank Quay) per L. & N. W. Ry.; (Central) per Midland, G. N. or G. C. Rys. Telegrams, "HALLAS Higher-Walton."

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

We have a choice lot of lambs this year, bred from our imported rams, Royal Warwick 3rd and May King 1st, some weighing 17 lbs. at birth. Also some good shearing ewes and rams. Also a few shearing ewes and rams fitted for show purposes. All of which we are offering for sale at reasonable prices.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Teeswater, Ont.

SUMMERHILL OXFORDS.

Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs. Also 50 extra nice yearling ewes.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater P. O. and Station.

"Farnham Farm" Oxford Downs.

FLOCK ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. Forty superior yearling and two-year rams. Two extra fine imported rams. Sixty yearling ranch rams. Forty yearling ewes. One hundred ram lambs. Stock good and prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL, Guelph, Ont., G.T.R. Arkell, Ont., C.P.R.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

This season's lambs, both sexes; yearlings, both sexes; breeding ewes, imp. and from imported stock. Young Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

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Offers imp. and home-bred Cotswolds of both sexes and all ages, from the champion flock of Canada for the last six years.

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IMPORTED COTSWOLDS

We are now offering some choice shearlings of both sexes; also this season's crop of lambs, sired by Imp. Swanwick.

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SIX MILES FROM OSWAGA STATION, G. T. R.

JOSEPH FERGUSON, UXBRIDGE, ONT., BREEDER OF

Pure-bred Cotswolds—choice quality om UXBRIDGE P.O. AND STATION.

CHAS. GROAT, BROOKLIN, ONT., OFFERS FOR SALE

Cotswold Ram Lambs for service this fall, of good quality and breeding. Also yearling Shorthorn bull and Tamworth brood sows. Write for particulars.

SHROPSHIRE AT HOLWELL MANOR FARM.

Extra choice ram and ewe lambs from imported Mansell rams. Single or in large lots. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Also Barred Rock cockerels at \$1.50 a pair.

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Bonnie Burn Stock Farm. 30 Shropshire rams and ewes from Imp. and Canadian-bred sires; also Shorthorn bulls and heifers with calf; and Berkshire pigs from Imp. and Canadian-bred sows. All cheap for quick sale.

D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

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Shropshire sheep, collie dogs, White Holland and Mammoth Bronze turkeys, and Barred Rocks.

SHROPSHIRE LAMBS FOR SALE.

WM. PIERCE, BRINSLEY P. O., ONT.

1901 Importation

of Shropshire rams and ewes of finest quality, from the best breeders, now being offered at reasonable prices.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

50 REG. SHROPS. 50 FOR SALE!

Shearing and two-shear rams; also stock ram, bred by John Miller & Sons, and this season's crop of lambs ready for the fall trade. Foundation stock bred by Mansell, England. Prices moderate. A card will bring them. ROWAT BROS., Phelpston station, G. T. R., 5 Hillsdale, Ont., miles east. Simcoe County.

HIGH-CLASS SHROPSHIRE.

A flock of 75, of good type. Two-shear rams, shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, fine lusty fellows. Flock headed by a fine imported ram. Write for prices. Abram Rudell, Hepler P.O. Ont.

C. P. R. and G. T. R.


FOR SALE: Berkshires (both sexes), Shorthorn stock bull, cows, heifers and young bulls. Prices reasonable. Write or come and see us.

A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville, Ont. PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



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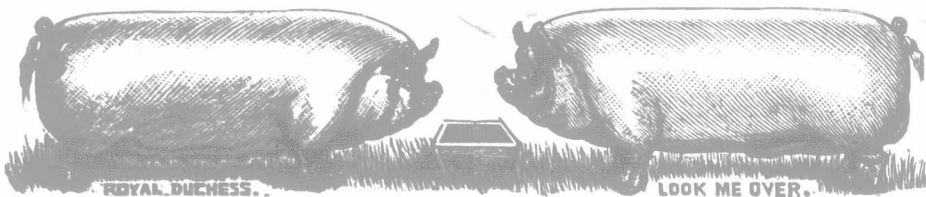
# Xmas Catalogue



'Tis full of beautiful illustrations and suggestions for Xmas, and a special list of **Great Underprice Offerings** for our out-of-town patrons. Send to-day. Be the first to avail yourself of the wonderful values that are contained in this Catalogue.

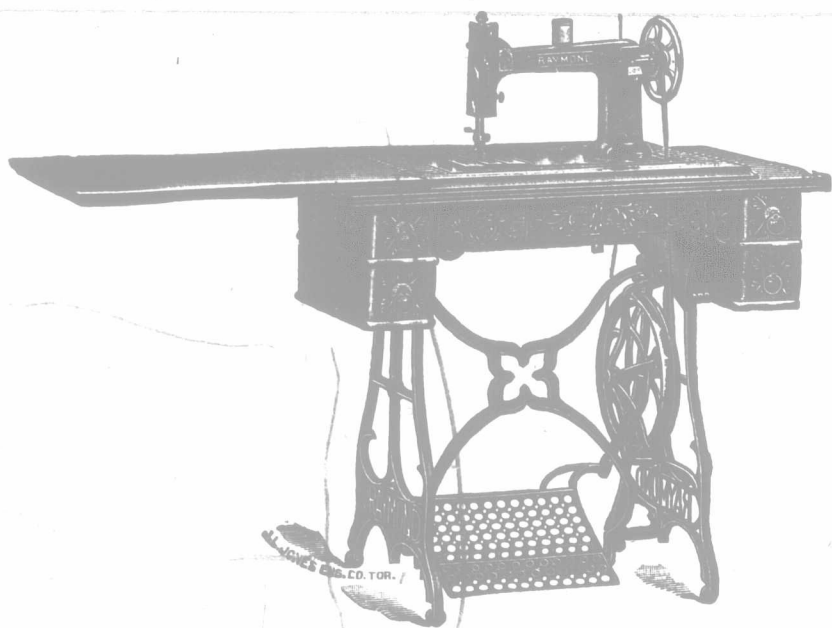
**THE HUDSON'S BAY CO., 178 to 184 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.**

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.** Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

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STILL THE MOST POPULAR AND MOST RELIABLE

## Family Sewing Machine

ON THE CANADIAN MARKET, AFTER A CONTINUOUSLY SUCCESSFUL RECORD OF NEARLY FORTY YEARS.

The steadily increasing demand for the Raymond has necessitated the recent enlargement of old premises and building of new, all of which are being run to their full capacity.

**THE 1901 "RAYMOND"** is unsurpassed for style, finish or utility. The above is a cut of **STYLE "DROP HEAD."** The other styles are "Cabinet," seven-drawer with cover, five-drawer with cover, and three-drawer with cover. In all, five styles; finished in the best quarter-cut oak. For sale in all the leading towns and cities of the Dominion.

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GUELPH, ONTARIO.

**JOSEPH A. MERRICK, BOX 518, WINNIPEG, MAN.**  
GENERAL AGENT FOR MANITOBA, N.-W. T., AND B. C.

**SAVE ONE HALF YOUR FUEL.**

THE WINNIPEG HEATER. Make the best use of heat you pay for, now wasted up chimney. Reliable parties wanted to sell this wonderful new invention.

THE WINNIPEG HEATER CO. OF TORONTO, Limited,  
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**GOLDSRING TAMWORTHS.**

First-prize yearling boar at Toronto. Boars fit for service, and sows ready to breed, Sept. and Oct. pigs, choice, from the best sows in Ontario. Prices right. **NORMAN M. BLAIN,** Brant Co. -om St. George, Ont.



**WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE**

Young boars and sows for sale, from 8 weeks to 6 mos. old; sired by Long-fellow 10th of Hood Farm No. 8633 and Gallant Prince No. 7691. Pairs supplied not akin. -om

**WM. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONTARIO.**

**Fresh Berkshire Blood,** from the most noted prize herds of Eng. and the U. S., including among others the famous sow, Elphick's Matchless—never beaten, and imported at a cost of nearly \$100. We can offer some especially good young pigs, in pairs and trios not akin, of splendid length and type. Also young sows, bred to good boars. All at very reasonable prices. We are making no reserve for show this season, so our best are for sale. Take Kingston Road electric cars to the door from the city. **D. R. HAM & CAVAN,** East Toronto, Ont.

# BELL

## PIANOS AND ORGANS

BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME BY THE LARGEST MAKERS OF PIANOS & ORGANS IN CANADA.

**The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.**

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