

J. G. Rutherford, V.S. Dec 20
Dept of Agr. Ottawa

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXVII. WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 20, 1902. LONDON, ONT. No. 558

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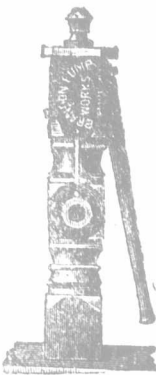
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XXXVII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 20, 1902.

No. 558

Manitoba's Harvest.

Hark to the merry noise—the joyous whirr
Of driving-wheel and roaring cylinder;
At night the camp-fires flush with ruddy glow,
The blue above—the tinted wheat below.

God keeps his promise—He doth aye prevail:
Seed time and harvest, they shall never fail.
Behold the canvas that He doth unfold:
Above, the blue; below, the cloth of gold.
—The Khan.

Plowing.

There are some districts of the country where fall plowing is not much practiced, not giving good results, but, generally speaking, each land as possible is plowed in the fall. In these sections where fall plowing is not favored, notably in the wheat country around Indian Head, much of the land is stubble sown; that is, sown with the shoe or disk drill, with no preparation other than burning off the stubble, whenever that is possible. Of course, this can only be practiced on land recently fallowed, and where there are few biennial or perennial weeds or grass. This plan certainly has the advantage of furnishing a firm seed-bed for the wheat and of saving a great amount of labor. In the Indian Head country, good yields, 25 and 30 bushels per acre, are frequently obtained by this plan, and the writer recently saw 100 acres of wheat stubble sown in the Red River Valley, near Niverville, south of Winnipeg, that looked like a 30-bushel crop. This crop was the second on new land, and it being impossible to burn off the stubble, it was simply gone over with a horse-rake, and then sown with shoe-drill. Some strips that were grassy had been spring plowed, but little difference could be detected in the appearance of the crop. The spring was particularly favorable to such a crop, and we do not undertake to recommend the plan for general adoption, but merely state the practice to show what can be done.

In order to obtain a firm seed-bed for wheat, it is desirable to plow as early in the fall as possible. In districts where the soil-packer has been introduced, its use proves very beneficial in this respect, and many farmers run the packer over all land immediately after the plows. A disk harrow set pretty straight would doubtless help greatly in firming the soil. For the destruction of biennial and perennial weeds such as Canada thistles, the earlier in the fall the plowing is done the better, and on early plowing there is generally a good germination of small seeds that lie near the upturned surface, which are killed by the frost and thus the surface is to that extent cleaned.

In the Mennonite Reserves, one frequently sees the best-cut crops, barley generally, staked in straight rows far apart, and the land plowed on wet or broken days during the early part of harvest. This always makes good wheat land, besides having the advantage of keeping the work well forward. Of course the Mennonites generally do not farm larger areas than they can handle within themselves, and when the rest of our settlers get their farms reduced to a like system, in that respect, at least, the more safe will be their position and in this will be found the solution of the harvest labor question.

While all plowing should be well done, it is especially important in the case of fall plowing, rows should be straight and of even depth, so that every weed is cut and all the soil turned over. A man plowing straight and level can turn as many acres as he whose only boast is "blackening" his fields in a hurry. As to

the depth of plowing, that of course depends upon the soil and its condition. The fall is a good time to bring up a little new soil if it is necessary, but on new strong land there can be no particular gain in deep plowing.

Get a plow that will clean and that suits your soil and conditions.

Keep shares and coulters sharp and see to it that the plow runs true and level, without running on its nose and without side draft.

Have the horses, whether two, three, four, or more, hitched so they can travel free and respond promptly to the lines, and

Having set your hand to the plow, do not look back.

The Labor Problem in the West.

Manitoba called for 20,000 extra men to assist take off the harvest, and while the number that came out on the harvest excursions was large, the Province is still short by 5,000 or 6,000 of the required number. In the Territories, too, farmers are badly handicapped for want of men. The harvest being somewhat later this year, farmers were not ready to contract for men when the excursions reached Winnipeg, and in consequence all the available men were rapidly distributed to Manitoba points.

The system of handling the men by the C.P.R. and the Provincial Government was a great improvement over previous years, and the excursions were well timed.

But what of this great labor problem! Can we depend year after year upon obtaining 20,000 or 30,000 men from the Eastern Provinces to take off our harvests. From the decrease in numbers this year it would look as though the good times in the eastern part of Canada would tend to keep the men from coming west. Still, settlement is rapidly going on, and large areas are being broken up under just the same conditions as exist now; that is, each man's capacity based upon what land he can plow and sow, not upon what he can reap; and while this system of farming such large areas per settler is in vogue, dependence will have to be placed upon harvest help from the outside.

Apart from the direct help derived from these harvester excursions, they are certainly good advertisements for the country and afford an unequalled opportunity for young men from the other provinces to come out and see the country, with a great probability of their becoming settlers. But the system that necessitates this annual influx of helpers is one that cannot very long be continued. While there are men who from natural ability can manage very large farms, for the great majority the most profitable and safe system is to farm on such a scale that all the work at all seasons of the year can be handled with only such extra help as can surely be secured at reasonable wages. With half-section farms, put under a suitable rotation system, stocked and equipped with buildings, machinery, etc., all work could be handled and kept right up to time with the help that would be necessary for practically the whole year. Under such a system land would be kept in better shape and free from weeds, and the social and educational advantages of the whole community would be much greater than is possible under a system of large farms.

Farm Siftings.

The men who went right to work and stacked their wheat will have nothing to regret. The wise man profits by the lessons of the past.

The wheat grower may have an easy time all the rest of the year, but he has his share of worry all "of a heap" during harvest and threshing.

With twine at fifteen cents, threshing at six cents to eight cents, and labor at \$2.00 per day, it takes some brains to make money out of fifty-cent wheat.

Better let the other fellow do the speculating in wheat; it may be he has nothing else to do. The farmer has enough to do to mind his own business.

Rush the plowing now, but don't get in such a hurry that you can't do a good job. Better make a thorough job of 50 acres than simply blacken 100.

Look out for prairie fires and threshing engine fires. You know what to do—do it.

It's now time—past time, in fact—to put the milk cows in the barn at nights and feed them a little extra. This does not apply to the wheat farmer whose tin cow needs only the protection of a customs duty.

Give the stables and henhouse a thorough whitewashing some of these showery days. Use good strong lime and add a little carbolic acid.

Push the pigs along now before cold weather sets in, and get them onto the market before the rush, as prices are always apt to drop a little then.

Are you going to give the boys a chance this winter for a little more education. We have no agricultural school yet, but a few months at a good business college will be a great help; or may be you will stay home this winter and let the boy visit the old home in the east. If he's the right stuff he can learn a good deal that will interest and benefit him wherever he goes. The trip could be timed to take in the fat stock shows and some of the big farmers' and breeders' conventions.

Co-operative Agricultural Tests in the Territories.

An announcement comes that an interesting experiment is about to be introduced in the Territories in connection with the local agricultural societies. The scheme, as outlined, is something after the co-operative plan of the Ontario Experimental Union, which is under the supervision of Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College. It is proposed to have experiments on a variety of questions pertaining to the particular locality in which the society is located, undertaken by leading farmers, under the direction of a committee of the local society, this committee to be under the direction of the Department of Agriculture at Regina; the whole work to be undertaken under printed rules to be formulated by the Department of Agriculture, and all work to be annually supervised by an official of the department. Owing to the large foreign element in the Territories, and the immense territory and varying conditions of soil and climate, it has been thought that some such scheme might result beneficially if it can be properly worked out.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WESTERN OFFICE:
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER RASKATYSE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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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.

Camera Competition.

Last year the "Farmer's Advocate" conducted a camera competition which proved decidedly popular. The large number of amateur photographers who sent in samples of their work and the artistic excellence of the photographs indicated in a surprising degree the progress that has been made in that direction. Many of the photos were quite equal in artistic excellence and execution to the work of professionals, the subjects selected showing great variety and interest. So encouraging were the results, that we have decided to announce another competition open to amateurs, and to offer much larger prizes than we did in the competition of 1901. We now offer eight prizes, as follows: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$3; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$1; 7th, \$1; and 8th, \$1; for the best photographs of country homes, individual animals or groups, ranch, field or garden scenes, bits of scenery, tree plantations or individual trees grown under cultivation, or anything of that nature, subject to the subjoined rules:

All photographs must be not less than 4 x 5 inches in size, mounted or unmounted, and be the work of amateurs.

All photographs must be clear and distinct in detail and well finished.

They must reach the "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man., not later than October 1st, 1902.

The name of the competing photographer and post-office address, and the name and location of the scene, must be marked on the back of each photo.

Any person competing is at liberty to send more than one photograph if desired, but only one prize will be awarded to the same individual.

All the prizewinning photographs will become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate" for the purpose of illustration. We reserve the right to purchase, at 25 cents per photograph, according to size, any photographs that do not win a prize.

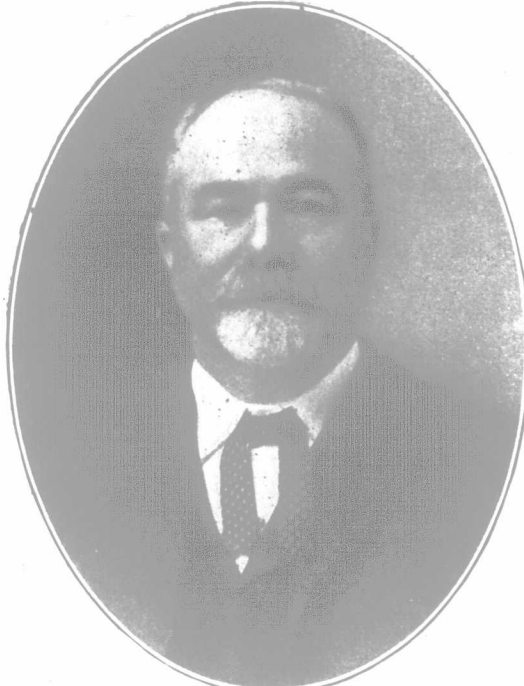
No photograph is eligible to be selected from which an engraving has previously been made, and photographs must be the work of competitors.

The Stock Judging Pavilion.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has for a number of years pressed forward the claims of the live-stock exhibitors for more recognition at our large fairs. It is not enough that a good prize list be provided, judges supplied, and then the live-stock department allowed to take care of itself. This portion of the exhibition must be made one of the great features of every show that derives revenue from the public treasury on the plea that it is an agricultural exhibition.

While it is true that at the present time a very large percentage of the total revenue of our large exhibitions is derived from what are called the "attractions" (and with good clean attractions we have no quarrel), it must be remembered, however, that the attractions have been advertised as the main feature of the fairs; they have received most attention from the management, and have been most prominently kept before the public by the daily press. Until lately there never has been any attempt to make the live-stock judging a feature, no comfort has ever been provided for the spectator at the ringside, the exhibitor, nor for his beast.

As already referred to in our account of the Winnipeg Industrial, a forward movement was made at Winnipeg this year, from which it will never be possible to recede. The judging pavilion where were judged the beef breeds of cattle was much appreciated by the visitors as well as by the exhibitors and the exhibited. Once the farm-



T. J. TRAPP, ESQ.
President Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society,
New Westminster, B. C.

ing public find out that it is possible to intelligently view the judging of the various classes of stock in comfortable, sheltered, well-lighted buildings, they will patronize the live-stock fairs as they have never done in this country. Not only will these features become popular with farmers, but city people, too, will learn to take an interest in these great displays of pure-bred stock. Even now the interest taken in all matters pertaining to improved stock breeding and agricultural advancement is rapidly taking a deeper hold upon all classes of the community. Referring to the stock-judging pavilion at Winnipeg Industrial, the St. Paul Farmer has the following favorable comment in a recent issue:

"Where the cattle were judged at the Winnipeg Industrial, the work could be done with comfort to the judge, the exhibitor, and also to the cattle. The onlookers could also view the judging without sweltering with the heat, and indeed without any discomfort in ordinary summer weather. The judging was done in a building with a roof of moderate height. It was floored, and the floor was covered with sawdust. Three tiers of seats were along the walls for the visitors who wanted to see the judging. These were raised just enough and not too much. Above these seats for several feet there was no siding on the walls. This allowed the wind to blow through from side to side, hence the heat never became oppressive, as it is sometimes where animals are crowded.

"It is not good to judge live stock, in the hot sun on a hot day. It is not good for the judge. He ought to be reasonably comfortable when he does his work. It is not good for the cattle. They do not look well nor do they stand when sweltering with the heat. It is not good for the herdsmen, whose work at the best is trying. Nor

is it good for those who want to see the judging. Hence when a place has been provided it is well. The day is approaching when a good place will be provided for doing this work at every important fair, so important is the work in itself.

"The building at the Winnipeg Industrial may not be the best that can be devised, but the plan was good of the kind. The idea embraced in it was excellent, since it provided protection from the sun and rain in case of rain. And it also provided such excellent ventilation. Of course, a large amphitheatre would have to be differently constructed, but even in these, every care should be given to the preservation of proper ventilation. When such places come to be established for judging live stock, much more interest will be taken in this work by the visitors at the fairs."

British Columbia Fruit for Manitoba and the N.-W. T.

At a dinner given by the Winnipeg Fruit Exchange to the delegates from the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, who made such a magnificent exhibit of B. C. fruit at the exhibition of the Horticultural Society recently held in Winnipeg, Mr. Palmer, in a speech replying to a toast, is reported to have expressed himself on the future market for their fruit as follows:

He rejoiced in the prosperity of Manitoba. As he took the trip through the wheat fields he felt assured of the future of the country. They looked to Winnipeg as the future market for British Columbia fruit. The British Columbia fruit growers thought they could now in British Columbia grow as good fruit as anywhere in the world, and put it up in a very merchantable condition. It was as good and even better than California fruit. It had a quality that for shipping made it superior to any other, that it reached the consumer in better condition. Their idea was to put the fruit as quickly as possible before the consumer. Regarding the apple question, Mr. Palmer said that the best apple growing districts were in the interior of the Province. Last year all their apple crop found a market in the western part of the Territories. This year the crop was four times as large, and in the Okanagan country especially there was a large and excellent apple crop. In connection with British Columbia fruit, he wished to say that as a whole the fruit would be later than that of California.

The other delegate, Mr. Metcalfe, said that the natural market of British Columbia was in central and eastern Canada. The Dominion Government had done much to assist eastern fruit growers to place their products upon the British market. That market, on account of the distance, was not available to the fruit growers of British Columbia, but they hoped to find a market in the Territories and Manitoba.

Apple Growing in the Territories.

The Regina Leader, of recent date, publishes an interview with Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, relating to crop and other conditions of the West. In referring to the prospects of fruit growing in the Territories, the Doctor is reported as follows:

"In reply to a request for information with regard to the experiments being carried on by the Central Experimental Farm with the object of securing an apple which can be successfully grown in the Northwest, Prof. Saunders gave an exceedingly interesting account of the work of experimenting, which has now been going on for eight years. Although the work was necessarily slow, he had no doubts whatever of their ultimate success, a result which would be of incalculable value not only to farmers of the Canadian Northwest, but to all peoples living in the northerly portions of America.

"Prof. Saunders described the method pursued as that of cross breeding. The pollen is removed from one blossom and the pollen of another blossom of different variety substituted. Several years must then elapse before the results can be known. "We have nine varieties propagated," said Prof. Saunders, "with a view to distributing them as soon as we have a sufficient quantity, but you can readily see that as we have to begin with one plant the work is very slow and patience is required. The trees from which we started originally have been tested at both Indian Head and Brandon, and found suitable to our Northwest climate. We have already succeeded in improving one variety from Siberia, which was originally about as big as a cherry, to about ten times that size, or about the size of the Transcendent crab. The original variety was tested for about seven or eight years, and the improved variety for two or three years, and it stood the winter satisfactorily. One tree at the Indian Head Farm is doing very well and has a fair sized apple."

"Referring again to the time occupied by this work, Prof. Saunders said that even after the distribution of trees to representative farmers at different points in the West took place, great patience by them would be necessary, as it would be at the very least three years, and probably five, before these trees would begin to bear."

The Need of Feeding Experiments.

As time goes on the true value of experiment station work is being more fully appreciated by those in whose interest it is carried on. These institutions long ago proved themselves useful factors in the solution of problems with which no private individual could afford to deal. Through the investigations which have been conducted, new methods of feeding and management have been introduced to the stockman, and the advisability of their adoption made clear. In like manner, practices involving unnecessary labor have been shown to be fallacious, and their general discontinuance has been the result. As a prominent example in this connection, the once prevalent, but now practically discarded, custom of cooking roots for stock might be mentioned.

There are yet, however, experiments that could be easily undertaken by experiment stations which might result in a saving of labor to feeders of live stock. The question as to whether cattle will give as good returns from roots when fed whole as when pulped is a significant one, deserving careful investigation. Pulping roots for a number of animals means a large expenditure of energy, and where it must be performed by hand is no inconsiderable matter. For feeding hogs and calves, or where the cattle ration is mixed a few hours before feeding, it is of course essential that the roots be pulped or sliced, but in many instances, such as fattening steers, where the roots are thus prepared the cost of so doing is believed by many to far exceed the profits to be had therefrom. Some stockmen claim to get quite as good returns by feeding whole. If this be true, in any case it is time reliable data were forthcoming. Another problem is whether or not to cut straw and hay for mixing with such concentrates as are being fed. This, it is said, has been tested at certain stations, but we believe the result are by no means conclusive. If equally good returns may be had by feeding straw, hay, roots and grain separately, a great saving in labor would result. A knowledge as to what extent it is desirable to so prepare these fodders would be gladly received by feeders on every farm. Many claim to have satisfied themselves on this point, but too often the conclusions reached have been from comparisons which were made in different years, and hence under diversified conditions. These are not questions which farmers can accurately and satisfactorily work out. To the experiment station belongs this function of impartially and carefully making such investigations. In both Canada and the United States these stations are now carrying on tests of various kinds relating to feeding. Professors of animal husbandry and directors of agricultural colleges have shown themselves ever ready to accept suggestions having in view the advancement of agriculture. Our Government should see that the money necessary to finance such experiments is forthcoming, for the sooner reliable information can be obtained the better for Canadian stockmen who read, think, and act.

Smells Bad.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your readers generally will not have been surprised at the knockdown letter from D. C. Platt in your August 20th paper. Like an Englishman, he strikes straight out from the shoulder. Being himself a breeder of the Large Yorkshire, he naturally did not, as a matter of policy, enlarge upon the black-eye given the Berkshires especially, and the Tamworths, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, Essex, Suffolks, et al., incidentally by the author of the catalogue, which in its way was a gem. Why all these breeds should be so roughly and officially sat upon, no fair-minded man can understand. I have seen some post-mortem statements about this business in one or two newspapers, representing that the selling of the swine was kept down to some \$435, the contributors (whoever they really were) of the animals paying the shot themselves. If this is to be credited, the figures given would not embrace the outlay for officials, which might have cut unpleasantly close into piggy's spareribs. Nor is there any light shed on that other mystery, how, if it were a private scheme, that those wonderful catalogues came to enjoy the freedom of His Majesty's mail-bags, despite the lynx-eyed officials of the postal service? It's a bad-smelling mess, like some that went before, and I hope Mr. F. won't stir it up any more. DUREC-JERSEY.

Reported Cure for Anthrax.

At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, Dr. Doyen, the well-known surgeon, communicated the new treatment invented by him for boils and anthrax. It consists of an albuminous liquor injection against infection of staphylococcus. Injections made before the formation of the core rapidly caused cessation of pain and patients are cured within 28 hours. If the core is already formed, the inflammation is stopped immediately after the injection, and the cure is effected within three days. Large anthrax is also cured without incision or cauterization.

The Suffolk Horse.

Of all breeds of horses which old England has given to the world, the Suffolks are probably the least known in this country. Despite this fact, however, their pedigrees extend further back into the 18th century than do those of any other horse except the Thoroughbred, or race horse, and the record appears to have been kept with faith and accuracy. The county of Suffolk in the eastern part of England, the locality whence those famous animals originally sprang, and from which they take their name, is for the most part a clay soiled plain, and though thickly populated and in a very high state of cultivation, the peculiarly stiff and holding nature of the soil makes horse labor in the agricultural districts very toilsome and arduous. The Suffolk farmers resolutely set themselves to establish a breed of horses with the necessary physical qualifications—a stout heart and a quick step—to overcome those obstacles, and the result of their labor is the Suffolk. Clean legged, weighty, active, courageous and docile, these horses are set enormous tasks on their native soil and these are performed at a merry walk or a sharp trot, as the occasion requires. Some peculiar influence of soil, climate, or, still more likely, personal prejudice, has fixed the color of the Suffolk as exclusively chestnut, while an occasional white marking on head or heels is not only admitted, but often sought after. No other color is acceptable, and is, in fact, direct evidence of extraneous blood. No man who does not like chestnut horses should ever patronize the Suffolks, for their progeny almost invariably have that color. In this connection it may be said that the prepotency of this breed in this respect is unexcelled.

The general appearance of the Suffolk may be set forth as follows: He stands 16 to 16½ hands high, head small and well set on an arching, power-



W. H. KEARY.

Manager and Secretary Royal Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

ful neck, shoulders strong and well laid to take a collar, back very short, ribs well sprung and very deep, quarters smooth and round as an apple, mane and tail full and fine, all carried on good, hard, bony, clean legs with supple joints, the whole presenting a roundness of appearance which undoubtedly gave rise to the old-time name, "Suffolk Punch." Their action at the walk is perfect and on the trot they swing along at a pace that is surprising. Their weight, while not as great as that of the English Shire horse, may be set down at from 1,800 to 2,200 lbs. at full maturity. Distinct from the Shire, they have for generations been used for agricultural more than for heavy truck purposes. For health and hardiness, and in consequence of long years of useful life, the Suffolks have no equal. As instances of this we give the following facts: Mr. Wright, of Rockford Hall, had seventeen, and in ten years never added nor took from his teams, except by the purchase of a stallion. The celebrated stud horse, Julian's Boxer 755, travelled no less than 25 seasons and left an enormous progeny of superior animals. When one considers the great benefit which accrues to a community from the use of a really good stallion for two or three seasons, it will readily be seen that the advantages derived from the continued use of such long-lived celebrities must be enormous. At one of the early shows of the Suffolk Agricultural Association a mare and suckling foal were exhibited, whose combined ages it was stated made up the wonderful total of 11 years. This foal, however, was over two years old, but the most reliable evidence clearly shows that the mare was actually 37 years old when this foal was born. The dam of Webb's Broom Star 1266 was 22 years old when he was dropped and the dam of Loft's

Cup Bearer 842 had 16 foals in 16 successive years. Many more instances of like kind could be quoted, but those show the hardy and prolific nature of the Suffolk.

The handsome chestnuts have not been imported to this country in great numbers, owing to the fact that there are not many of them for sale in England, but what few are here have realized the most sanguine expectations of their fortunate owners. Their progeny from all kinds of native American mares have good size and good bone, while they are particularly smoothly built, almost invariably bright, glossy chestnuts, and make the grandest animals for heavy farming and heavy express wagon work that can be found in the market. The American Suffolk Horse Association has been formed with Peter Hopley as president and the writer as secretary. The Suffolk has come to stay and we hope to see him flourish and multiply in our American soil, as he does in Canada, South America, Australia, Spain, France, Austria, Germany, Sweden, Russia, and even on the banks of the Nile.

ALEX. GALBRATH, Secy.
Janesville, Wisconsin.

Inspection Returns of the Crop of 1901.

The following figures from the official report of grain inspector, Mr. D. Horn, are most interesting as showing the rapid growth and development of the West. The exceedingly wet weather following last harvest accounts for the low grading of last year's crop. The crop year extends from September 1, 1901, to August 31, 1902, and the total grain inspected amounts to over 50,000,000 bushels.

The monthly inspection was as follows, in cars and bushels:

During the year the heaviest monthly inspection was that of the month of November, when 10,272 cars were inspected, a total of 8,704,820 bushels; while August shows the lowest total, 1,891 cars, with 1,650,810 bushels.

MONTH.	CARS.	BUSHEL8.
September	1,277	1,135,990
October	7,879	6,617,580
November	10,272	8,704,820
December	7,389	6,368,630
January	3,977	3,408,400
February	2,113	1,902,020
March	3,217	2,816,530
April	4,852	4,113,220
May	5,202	4,361,690
June	2,880	2,415,500
July	2,838	2,479,020
August	1,891	1,650,810
Total	57,500	49,037,240

The comparison of grades of the different grains is as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Wheat—			
No. 1 hard	8,282	1,192	23,288
No. 2 hard	18,795	2,208	5,026
No. 1 northern	21,851	4,681	1,958
No. 2 northern	901	110	524
No. 3 northern	160	—	—
No. 4	79	1	14
Feed	267	137	682
Rejected one	107	95	425
Rejected two	2,972	6,399	688
No grade	64	34	10
Rejected	140	67	80
Condemned	—	—	—
Total wheat	53,708	14,886	32,725
Oats—			
No. 1 white	37	7	62
No. 2 white	1,817	70	376
No. 2 mixed	483	13	208
No. 3 mixed	852	102	79
Feed	73	296	18
No grade	73	20	20
Rejected	3	—	—
Condemned	—	—	—
Total oats	3,338	448	763
Barley—			
No. 3 extra	17	—	6
No. 3	146	10	50
No. 2	115	14	11
Feed	19	1	—
No grade	11	—	2
Rejected	—	—	—
Total barley	308	28	102
Flax—			
No. 1	9	1	37
No. 2	91	2	22
Rejected	43	27	11
No grade	3	—	—
Total flax	146	43	73
Year's inspection	57,500	15,105	33,963

Always Interesting and Helpful.

Gentlemen,—I wish to thank you for your kind notice of Vol. 12 of our herdbook. You will observe that this is an abbreviated form as respects the entries, which form we trust will give general satisfaction and become a permanent style of entry. I wish to congratulate you upon the beautiful number of your issue of Sept. 5th. We always look through your periodical with interest, confident of finding something that is interesting and helpful.

Wishing you success in your work, I am,

Very truly yours,

THOS. McFARLANE, Sec.
Harvey, Ill., Sept. 8, 1902.

The Provincial Horticultural Show at Winnipeg.

The first provincial exhibition of vegetables, fruits and flowers held under the auspices of the Western Horticultural Society at Winnipeg, August 28th, 29th and 30th, was a brilliant success, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The exhibits were not only numerous, but of exceedingly high quality, and in almost every section the competition was very keen. In all, there were over 1,000 entries, and over \$700.00 was won out in prizes. The exhibition was held in the Auditorium Rink, a large building, conveniently situated, but not particularly well adapted for such a purpose. Under the circumstances, the arrangement of exhibits was fairly satisfactory, but might be greatly improved, more space and better lighting being required for the proper display of the exhibits. The attendance was fairly large each afternoon and evening, band concerts adding to the evening attractions.

FRUIT.—The display of Manitoba-grown fruit was most creditable. Messrs. A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, and Thos. Frankland, Stonewall, contributed fine displays. Mr. Stevenson was awarded first prize on his collection of 27 varieties of standard apples, Mr. Frankland's 31 varieties not being quite equal in size and quality. Mr. Stevenson also won first on plates of Wealthy, Hibernial and any other named variety, Annisette; with Frankland's entries second in each instance. W. L. Lyall, Portage la Prairie, exhibited a fine plate of Duchess, easily winning first; second going to Frankland. Frankland won first on seedling apple grown from seed in Manitoba or N.-W. T., with Stevenson second. Both of these were very promising varieties. In this section John Caldwell, Virden, exhibited a seedling, but did not enter for competition. In the collection of hybrids, Mr. Frankland entered some ten varieties, Stevenson three, and Miss E. Fowler, Headingly, five. Unfortunately, the latter were not named varieties, but the exhibit contained several very promising hybrids. Stevenson's entry was placed first, Frankland's second, and Miss Fowler's third. In the crab collection Stevenson entered six named varieties, Frankland 17 named varieties, and Miss

Fowler five not named. The awards were placed in the above order. For the best plate of twelve Transcendent crabs there were seven entries, nearly all of which were fine specimens. A. B. Stevenson and W. L. Lyall won first and second, respectively, followed closely by an entry from Selkirk. There were five plates of Hyslops, J. W. Thomson, Portage la Prairie, winning first and W. L. Lyall second. Mr. W. W. Miller, Portage la Prairie, won first for Yellow Siberian, and J. W. Thomson second. A. P. Stevenson and Thos. Frankland ranked in order named on crab, other named variety, the former with "Philips 1000."

In plums the exhibit was not very large. A. P. Stevenson showing a few nice plates of Cheney, Forest Garden and Chippawa; Lay Bros., Kildonan, showing a collection of wild plums, and Thos. Frankland also making a numerous display of native plums. The season was too late for a good display of small fruits, and most of the exhibits in this department were over-kept. R. Alston, of the Royal Greenhouses, Winnipeg, won a number of prizes in this class. Lay Bros. won first, and D. W. Buchanan second on collections of wild fruits. A black currant, the Crandall, shown by A. P. Stevenson, with fruit as large as English cherries, was very much admired. Mr. Stevenson says this currant has been a very prolific bearer with him, and that he finds the fruit rather superior to the common black for preserving purposes. Miss E. Fowler, Mrs. Bacon, Winnipeg; Mrs. G. Mitchell, Wm. Bell, and W. H. Tomlin, of Kildonan, were among the other principal exhibitors of small fruits. The fruit exhibit was judged by Messrs. Palmer and Metcalfe, of British Columbia, assisted by Dr. Wm. Saunders, of Ottawa.

In the vegetable classes the competition was very keen throughout. The classification was divided into amateur and professional classes, and all were judged by Messrs. Edie and Ormiston, Winnipeg, and H. Brown, of the Brandon Experimental Farm staff. The professional classes were filled mostly by market gardeners, and their exhibits were of particularly fine quality. Some of the amateur exhibits had been selected for their size and bulk rather than for quality, but the judges throughout their work kept quality very prominently to the fore, and doubtless many valuable lessons were learned by exhibitors as well as visitors in making comparisons between exhibits that were adorned with red or blue tickets and those that had no such decorations. In the professional class the prizes were pretty well divided among the several competitors.

There were five collections entered: Lay Bros., Kildonan; Thos. McIntosh, Kildonan; Victor Major, St. Boniface; W. T. McIntosh, Kildonan; and John Stoney, St. James. There were three prizes given, and they were awarded to the first three named in the above list and in the same order.

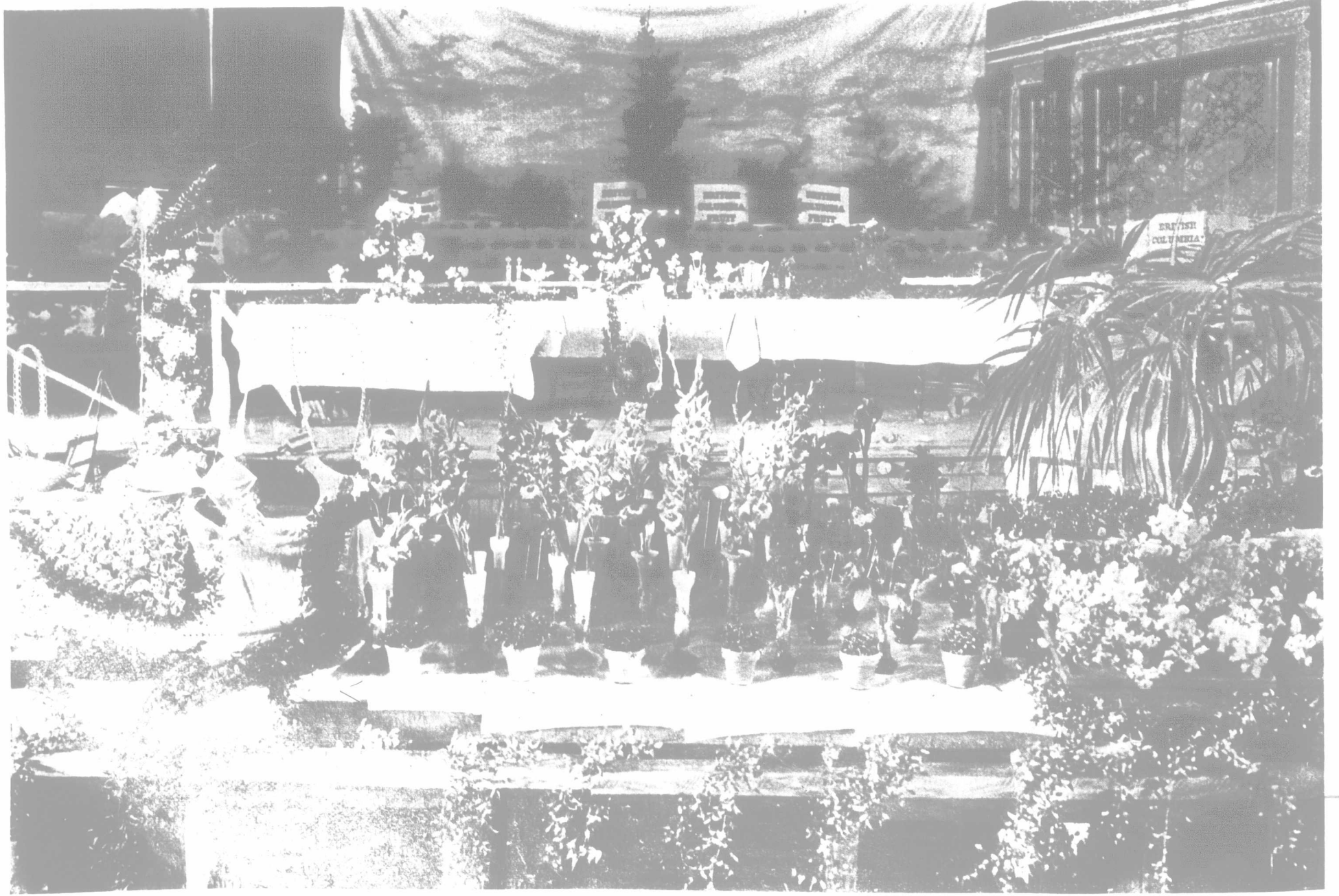
Eight collections were contributed by amateurs, the Province being well represented, S. Larcombe, Birtle, winning first award; C. J. Thompson, Virden, second; Jas. Cartnell, Westbourne, third; the other exhibitors being S. F. Roberts, Selkirk; Mrs. Bushnell, Bird's Hill; Magnus Harper, Kildonan; S. Peter, Hayfield, and Mrs. Bacon, Winnipeg.

Only four agricultural societies entered for the liberal prizes offered by the Society, of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$5.00, for the best collection of vegetables exhibited by an agricultural or horticultural society; all exhibits to be shown by members of the society making the exhibit. The Birtle entry, which was in charge of S. Larcombe, was awarded first; a very creditable exhibit from Edmonton, in charge of the veteran Donald Ross, won second; while the Virden entry, which was placed by John Caldwell, won third; leaving the St. Andrews exhibit without an award. This competition affords the various districts a splendid opportunity of setting before a large number of people the capabilities of the soil and climate as to the production of vegetables, etc., of high quality, and will doubtless in future be more largely taken advantage of.

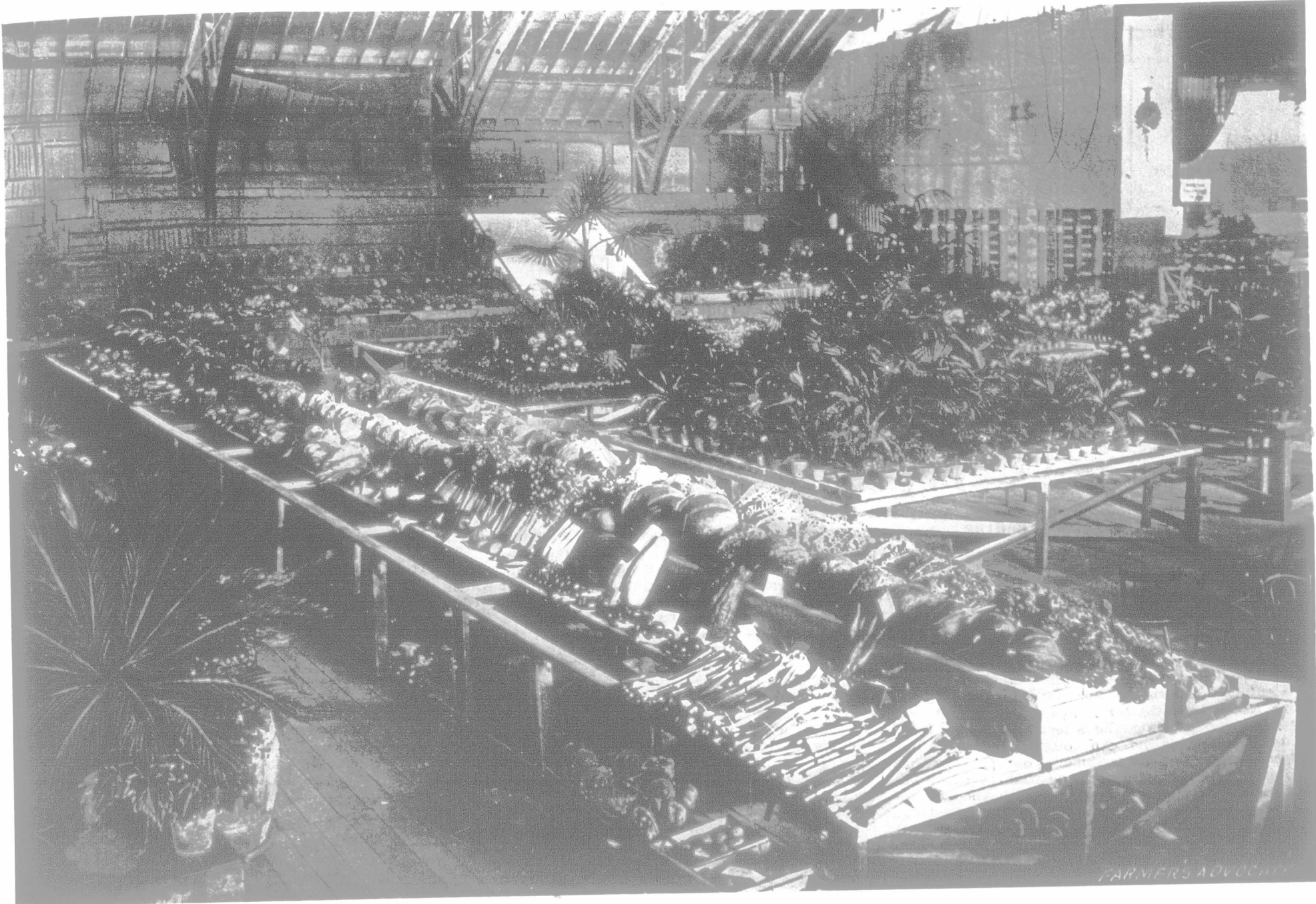
The display of cut flowers and flowering plants made up an exhibit of great beauty, the collections of sweet peas being specially fine. The president of the Society, Prof. Baird, of Manitoba College, made a beautiful exhibit of gladioli, which were much admired. The Winnipeg Parks Board, the Royal Greenhouses, Fort Rouge Greenhouses and H. E. Philpott made beautiful floral displays.

One of the leading attractions was a magnificent exhibit of British Columbia fruits, made by the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association, of which Messrs. Palmer and Metcalfe were in charge. Apples, crabs, pears, peaches, plums and cherries, in all about 40 varieties, made up the display, which attracted a great deal of interest, and must serve to advertise B. C. fruits to the people of Manitoba.

The two engravings (from photos by Steele) which we publish herewith will afford the reader a very good idea of the chief characteristics of this splendid show.



CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS AT THE PROVINCIAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, WINNIPEG, 1903.



VEGETABLES AT THE PROVINCIAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, WINNIPEG, 1902.

Standard of Excellence for the Hackney Stallion.

HEAD.—Ears rather small, set wide apart, fine and turned inwards at tips when pointed forwards; Forehead broad and flat; Eyes full, clear, prominent and mild, but lively in expression; Bones of Face straight in front, but slightly dished laterally; Nostrils well developed, firm and flexible; Mouth rather small, muzzle fine; Lower Jaw not heavy, but the branches wide apart at angles; Cheeks flat and well clothed with well-developed, hard but not bulky muscles; Head carried fairly high, with ears in an attractive position; Nose drawn slightly in towards the breast... 4

NECK.—Of medium length; Crest well developed, hard and whipcordy, well arched, clean cut, not too coarse at throat, attached to head in a graceful, angular manner, wide and muscular at the shoulders... 5

WITHERS AND BACK.—Withers high, but not too sharp; Back short and strong, with slight rise at loins, which should be broad, full and muscular... 8

CROUP.—Slightly drooping, long, not steep; Tail coming out rather high up, well haired with straight and not too coarse hair, and carried straight and well out from the body in a graceful manner... 4

CHEST.—Ribs long and well sprung, with well-marked angles, false ribs well developed, deep through Girth; Breast tolerably wide, with well-developed muscles standing out prominently... 10

SHOULDERS.—Oblique from above downwards and forwards, deep and well muscled... 6

ELBOW.—Well muscled, strong and lying close to chest... 2

FOREARM.—Long, muscles well developed, well defined and extending well down the limb... 4

KNEE.—Straight, broad, deep, and strong in all directions, an absence of malformations... 5

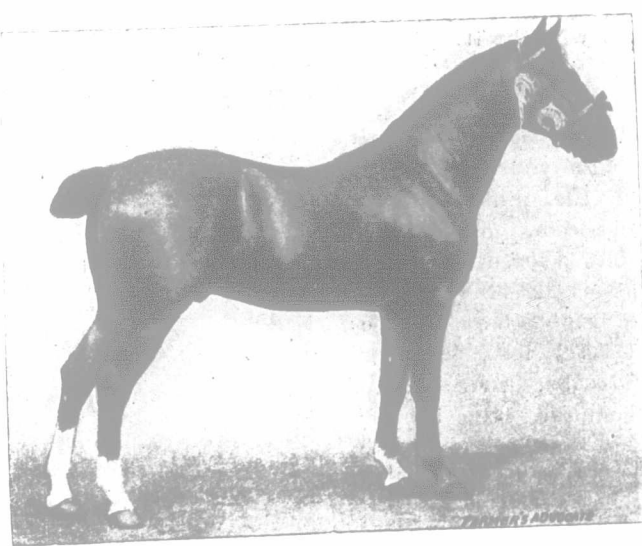
KNEE TO FOOT.—Cannon bone short, broad, flat and clean, an absence of beefiness; Ligaments and Tendons standing out plainly; Skin lying close to bone and tendons, with an absence of long hair on the posterior border; the limb must not be too tied-in below the knee; Fetlock Joint large and strong; Pasterns strong and of medium length and obliquity... 5

FOOT.—Rather large, round and strong, tolerably concave Sole, well-developed Frog; Heels broad, strong and not too deep; must not turn toes either inwards or outwards when standing, and feet must be of equal size... 10

HAUNCH OR UPPER THIGH.—Heavily muscled, thick through ham; hind quarters broad and strong in all directions... 4

STIFLE.—Strong, compact, and well muscled... 2

GASKIN OR LOWER THIGH.—Strong, well and prominently muscled, muscles extending well down the limb, hamstring standing boldly out and well let down at hock... 4



HACKNEY STALLION, ROYAL DANEGELT.
Champion, 1898, and reserve in 1899, London Hackney Show.
PROPERTY OF SIR WALTER GILBEY.

HOCK.—Strong, clean, rather short, an absence of coarseness or puffiness, well developed and angular in all points; Point well marked and posterior border straight... 5

HOCK TO FOOT.—Cannon rather short, flat and clean, an absence of beefiness; Ligament and Tendons standing out prominently, an absence of a tied-in appearance below the hock; Skin lying close to bone and tendon; no long hair; Fetlock joint large and strong; Pastern strong and of medium length and obliquity... 5

FOOT.—Smaller and not so round as for a one; Sole more concave; frog well developed; Heels broad, strong and not too deep; the feet must be of equal size... 10

SKIN.—Soft, mellow, loose, not like parchment... 4

COLOR.—Bay, chestnut, brown, black, roan, gray, with reasonable modifications, reasonable white markings not objectionable (a good horse of this class may be an undesirable color)... 3

ACTION.—Shoulder, elbow, knee and pastern action in fore limbs, and hip, stifle, hock and pastern action in hind limbs, must be free, easy and extensive (or we might say intensive); knee and hock action must be high; pasterns must be well fixed, showing the soles of the feet plainly; Shoulder thrown well forward, giving considerable extension to the tread, with style, grace and speed, the fore feet being brought high up towards the elbow; he must neither paddle nor roll with the front feet, nor allow them to tarry in the air, but fetch them up and forward in a straight line, with grace, promptness and style; hind feet must be lifted promptly and high, with good hock flexion, not with a sprawling action, nor yet going close enough to interfere, but being brought forward in a straight line, with a long stride, and planted firmly but lightly; he must show this stylish, high and attractive action whether jogging or going fast, and the faster he can go the better, so long as he maintains the quality of action... 25

TEMPERAMENT.—Docile, but very energetic, free from nervousness, general appearance attractive and stylish... 4

WEIGHT.—Say 950 to 1,250 lbs... 3

HEIGHT.—Say 15 to 16½ hands... 3

SYMMETRY.—Well-proportioned and graceful in all points... 10

Total... 145

The points of perfection for the Hackney mare or gelding are the same as those for the stallion, except for an absence of the masculine appearance of the head, neck, withers and general physiognomy. WHIP.

Mr. Maxwell Smith, of Vancouver, has been appointed inspector for British Columbia under the Dominion Fruit Marks Act. Extra men will be appointed also to assist inspecting apple shipments at Montreal.



A GOOD FEEDER.

Photographed at the Toronto market by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, on September 4th, 1902.

Steers for Winter Feeding.

A TORONTO STOCK-YARDS STUDY.

Owing to the high prices which good cattle of all classes have been bringing during the last few months, and the strong demand for fattened stock which is likely to exist for some time to come, it is more than probable that many farmers who have not heretofore fed to any extent will this winter fill their stables and undertake to finish a few animals for the trade. To those who have been feeding cattle for years we can offer few suggestions regarding the selection of stock, for no teacher in this art can compare with "Dame Experience"; but to beginners, or others whose training has been limited, we wish to draw attention to certain points upon which the success of the venture depends. First and foremost, it must be borne in mind that the chief aim in all feeding is preparation for the block and that the animal which is being fed is merely a machine with which to convert the fodders into more marketable products. The person who imagines it will pay to feed any type of animal is laboring under a delusion and will surely come to grief after his first attempt.

The variation in the ability of animals to utilize food products is well known to experienced feeders. Some increase more rapidly in weight than others upon the same feed allowance. Then, again, certain types possess the faculty of placing the fat not upon the highest-priced cuts, but upon the internal organs where it is of comparatively little value. Hence, such cattle, even when the fattening process is complete, lack that finished appearance for which buyers are willing to pay. Representatives of the dairy breeds—Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys—are always more or less open to this charge, and although many of them will give quite as rapid gains as beef-bred stock, yet the selling price cannot be so high, for the reasons given. We would therefore advise those who are about to select a bunch for profitable feeding to steer clear of animals showing signs of dairy blood. The accompanying photo-engravings, showing desirable and undesirable feeding type, were taken at the Western Stock-yards, Toronto, by a member of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, on Sept. 4th, and are fairly representative of the offerings on that day. The difference in general appearance will be seen at once. In the one we have that low-set, rectangular conformation so much sought by home and foreign butchers; in the other a long-legged, narrow type certain to slaughter with a high percentage of offal. The former shows a broad, level back and well-arched rib, giving plenty of surface for laying on flesh where it will be valuable. The large barrel, too, denotes strong digestive capacity, without which no steer can become a profitable feeder. Good depth, breadth and fullness of chest are noticeable, indicating strong respiratory organs and giving assurance of good health. His broad, smooth rump, and deep, full twist and flank are all points of superior excellence. It will also be noticed that the neck is short and thick and blending nicely with the shoulder. Several good judges assert that the head is a condensed reflection of the rest of the form, and in this case there is a splendid example. In shape, it is short and broad; the eyes stand out prominently; the nostrils are full and the mouth is large; while a calm, unexcited expression is clearly visible. These qualities, it is never forgotten in making a selection, as they are invariably associated with rapid fattening.

It is almost unnecessary to discuss the weakness as portrayed in No. 2. Unfortunately, too many of this class are bred in Canada. Large numbers, as has been stated, are descended from dairy stock, yet very often this also represents a type bred on some farm where the owner has half

an ambition to produce beef steers, but does not appreciate the value of good blood and consequently mates his cows with some fifty-cent bull when a pedigreed animal might have been had by doubling the sum. To those who have been so short-sighted or unfortunate as to breed stock of this kind, we would say sell them at once to someone who does not read the "Farmer's Advocate," rather than depend upon obtaining a profitable margin after a winter's feeding. This steer is in every particular just the opposite to what should be looked for in a good feeder, or to that shown in No. 1. The face is slim; neck long and thin; withers pointed; chest lacking in depth; back narrow; ribs flat; loin thin; quarters light; and the legs long.

Another class that should be avoided when making up a bunch for feeding is the animal which has been stunted. Of all the specimens from which a choice might be made, this would likely prove the most unsatisfactory. In form this steer may be all that could be desired, but a digestive tract deranged during calfhood forever unfits him for the most rapid fattening. In like manner, too, exposure to extreme climatic conditions may have so caused a diversion of nature's functions that readjustment is unpracticable, and hence the food consumed will not be assimilated to the best advantage. Such stock also are sure to lack in quality. This is a feature which may be seen in the best cattle by moderately fine bone, mellow skin, a thick coat of fine silky hair, and an absence of coarseness of body. It is invariably associated with rapid and economical fattening, and its reward at the finish is the highest market price.

No steer in thin flesh should be discarded, provided he is possessed of the commendable characters mentioned. An organization of the right kind, when supplied with the proper fat and flesh forming materials, will soon overcome that deficiency.

It will thus be seen that the skill of the purchaser is an important factor in determining whether a profit is to be obtained or not. To know in theory the characteristics of a good animal is in itself a mark of ability, but to be able to make use thereof in actual selection is a mark of superior knowledge. It takes no end of training to fit a man to become expert in this work, but the greater the proficiency of the selector the higher will be the profits realized.

Mr. Norman Sherk, who has only been a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" for a short time, writes that he has already found that he cannot do without it.

The Brandon Milk Test.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of August 20th, in your report of the milk test at Brandon, you have it that Flossetta Teake gave 68.41 lbs. of milk. She gave 117 1/2 lbs. during 23 hrs. more than Tempest, 4th, in the 48 hours. In justice to her, it should also be known that Mr. Murray did not have his instruments for testing the solids, fat, and acid. The fat was taken. With the larger quantity of milk she gave had the test been conducted according to the rules, she might have won it. I might also mention that she was in season the day after the test, which doubtless lowers a good quantity and quality.

(Signed)
JAS. GLENNIE,
Longburn.

Pine Grove Nursery.

Situated about seven miles north and west from Morden is the farm, orchard and nursery of Mr. A. P. Stevenson. This spot is well known to a very large number of Manitobans as the greatest fruit farm of the Province. Numbers have visited it, and many more have viewed the excellent fruit exhibits which from time to time have been prominently displayed from this orchard at the leading Western fairs. Mr. Stevenson, though possessing a natural taste for experimental work along that line, and a strong faith that persistent effort, well directed, would in the end be compensated, persevered, and now his labors are bearing fruitage in a way pleasing and profitable. Although the orchard bore very heavily last year, it is again loaded, numbers of the trees, both apple and plum, requiring to be propped. After a very wide experience in testing many of the most hardy varieties, Mr. Stevenson can recommend the following as best suited for our climate: Winter varieties—Cross and Dula; late fall, Wealthy, Russian, Gravenstein, Antinofka and the Hibernial; fall, Patton's Greening; and for summer varieties, the Blushed Calville, Anisette (which resembles the Duchess of Oldenburg), and the sweet Repka Kis-laga. Most of these varieties are of Russian origin. The Transcendent and Hislop are the best crabs.

In plums, the Cheney, which is of a yellowish-red color, is one of the very best. It ripens early, is of good quality, and large. The Chippawa also is a very early plum, of good quality, red when ripe. Another good one is the Wyant; it also is red, very large, and of first-class quality, but late. The Yosemite, a yellow plum, is very prolific, and of fair size.

Of cherries, the Compass is the only one recommended. It originated in Minnesota, and is a cross between the sand cherry and a Miner plum. It is very prolific, has fair-sized fruit, of good quality, and is a very early bearer, usually at two years. Some of the seedling varieties promise well.

In red raspberries, Dr. Reeder and the Loudon are the hardiest. They also possess first-class bearing qualities. Of the black caps, the two best are the Older and Hilburn. The Hilburn is of medium size, very firm, and a good shipper. The Older is a larger, more juicy berry, better adapted for home use. Both are prolific and hardy for black caps, yet in our climate the canes require slight covering with earth during winter.

The Crandall black currant is hardy, of great size, choice quality, and very prolific.

In strawberries, the Wilson, Crescent and Gandy are perhaps as good as can be had. They are hardy, good shippers, very prolific, and will adapt themselves to different varieties of soil perhaps better than any other.

Last spring Mr. Stevenson sold 700 apple trees, but was unable to fill the demand. In his nursery he has at present 2,000 very promising young apple trees, and yet he does not expect to be able to fill all orders.

Many of his foliage and ornamental shrubs are also showing to advantage, two prominent ones being Tamarisk Amurensis, of feathery foliage, very pretty and ornamental, but rather delicate, and the Hyderangea Panacalata, a fall-blooming variety, perfectly hardy and exceedingly pretty. As good wind-breaks become more common, so also will the usefulness of the apple tree spread; of that there is little doubt.



A BAD FEEDER.

Photographed at the Toronto market by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, on September 4th, 1902.



LACOMBE SHORTHORNS EN ROUTE TO CALGARY SALE.

Territorial Crop Report.

The Territorial Crop Report, issued under date of September 1st, contains a compilation of valuable figures and information generally regarding the crop conditions of the Territories. In submitting his report to the Minister, Mr. Peterson, the Deputy Commissioner, says in part:

The leading feature of the crop situation is the fact that harvest is late. A frost occurred at the latter end of August, which was general throughout the Territories, and while reports sent to the Department do not indicate that any damage has been done to the grain crops, there can be no doubt that at the time the frost occurred there was a considerable acreage of crop in a condition very susceptible to injury from this cause. There is, however, a strong probability that crops on heavy lands, especially in low situations, have been more or less affected.

As indicated in the last bulletin, about 24 per cent. of the grain in the principal wheat districts was put in on stubble land, and crops in such situations are reported thin. The magnificent weather which prevailed during the greater part of the ripening season has, however, to a large extent counteracted this defect by causing the heads to be particularly well filled.

SUMMARY.

Dis-trict No.	WHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.	
	Acres.	Expec-tation.	Acres.	Expec-tation.	Acres.	Expec-tation.
1	116,916	2,567,000	25,479	1,066,000	1,755	55,000
2	9,310	225,000	2,181	95,500	25	500
3	95,702	2,298,400	26,711	931,000	2,850	79,500
4	151,917	1,109,500	22,657	1,238,000	1,380	48,500
5	109,010	3,137,000	26,439	1,238,000	763	30,500
6	200	7,000	1,912	88,000	65	2,500
7	15,312	407,500	18,758	957,000	160	22,000
9	11,953	1,093,000	15,557	581,000	4,528	128,000
10	1,615	38,500	1,790	83,000	315	9,500
12	26,891	412,500	85,389	2,800,000	10,800	265,000
13	2,225	50,500	17,265	696,000	2,491	96,500
14	300	7,500	5,503	168,000	2,084	44,000
15	1,058	18,000	13,559	850,500	1,208	30,500
16	11,377	308,500	13,219	426,500	1,308	32,000
Territo-ries, 1902.	585,576	11,619,500	276,912	10,725,500	30,022	811,000

Actual area and yield, 1898-1901:

Year	WHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
1901	501,697	12,808,447	226,568	9,716,132	21,702	795,100
1900	412,864	1,028,294	175,439	4,226,152	17,044	333,216
1899	373,523	6,915,623	131,938	1,686,936	14,276	337,421
1898	347,589	5,542,478	105,077	3,010,307	17,092	419,512

Dan Patch Paced in 1.59 1-2.

At the Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park, Dan Patch, the unbeaten son of Joe Patchen, paced an exhibition mile in 1.59 1/2, reducing his record from 2.00 1/4. The mile was within a quarter of a second of the world's record of 1.59 1/4, made by Star Pointer at Readville five years ago. Myron McHenry drove the famous brown stallion, and his owner, M. E. Sturges, of New York, watched the performance from a box in the grand stand.

The Territorial Grain Growers' Association Active.

The Territorial Grain-growers' Association are busy organizing secretary in the field to put before the farmers in all sections of the Territories the objects of the Association. It is proposed to place a representative in Winnipeg to look after the interests of the Territorial grain-growers.

My Method of Buttermaking.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Buttermaking is a subject upon which there is much diversity of opinion, and in giving to the readers of your valuable paper my method of churning and preparing butter for the market, I do not make any pretension to being authority nor would I assume that my way is the best. I have been asked by many of my friends how I make butter, as my butter has been thought good enough by expert judges to be given at different exhibitions first prize, when it has been in strong competition with other dairy butter.

I may say at the start that any success I have had, any farmer's wife may have (as many have had), by working as hard and as carefully.

It is said that the best sailors are those who learn navigation on board ship, and any success I have had in making butter is entirely due to knowledge gained by experimenting and learning all that could be learned from others. When I first began to make butter I was a novice in every way, never having lived on a farm, and I have climbed at times most laboriously and through many failures to my present position as one of the many good buttermakers in this country.

As in the making of butter so in the best breed of cows for dairy profit, there is much disagreement. We have a herd of fine pure-bred Ayrshire cows, which we believe to be the best dairy breed for this country, as they are hardy, good rustlers, and give us a superior quality of milk. We use the De Laval, which we consider the best separator—here again is much difference of opinion, as each make of separator has its champion. We use the Maxwell churn and the Lever butter-worker; those familiar with this butter-worker know that it stands on three legs, and is worked by rolling the lever backwards and forwards.

We are particular to have the cows milked, morning and evening, at precisely the same hour, this regularity being carried out both summer and winter. After the cream is separated it is taken to the cellar, which is clean and cold, to cool off before adding it to the cold cream. We have neither ice nor milk house, have no suitable place for keeping the cream sweet, and we had a tin can made which holds about twelve gallons. This can or pail has a close-fitting lid with a small round hole in the center, covered with fine sieve wire, and has a strong, firmly-attached handle. The cream is put into this can and let down the well

fifteen feet, where it rests on a platform constructed for the purpose. After separating the cream from the milk, the can of cold cream is pulled out of the well and the fresh cream added morning and evening, stirring thoroughly each time. Sometimes the cream is quite sweet, at other times it is ripe enough for churning when we are ready to churn. I never have it very ripe—just tart to the taste. When the cream is sweet I add one pint of good sour buttermilk the night before churning, stir it well into the cream, and leave it in the kitchen over night, where it is just warm enough to ripen the quantity of cream in the can, probably thirty quarts. When we are ready to churn, if the cream is too cold, I set it in a pan of hot water and stir until the temperature is 56 degrees in summer and 60 in winter. Before putting the cream into the churn I scald the churn with boiling water, and then drain and pour in cold water to cool it before putting in the cream. I use, in winter, a tea-spoonful of butter coloring, that supplied by Wells, Richardson & Co. I find most satisfactory; it is not necessary to use any color in the summer. We churn twice a week, and we make on an average 70 pounds of butter each week. Churning is too hard work for any woman to do if a large quantity of cream is churned, and when everything is ready, one of our hired men is called in to churn.

The man who churns is told to turn the crank evenly, not too fast, until the butter comes. One soon becomes accustomed to the "swishing" sound which tells that the butter has formed into small granules about the size of grains of wheat. We then remove the plug at the bottom of the churn and drain off the buttermilk, and turn onto the granules a pail of cold water—turn a few times and repeat. We find that two washings is quite enough. The wash water should be about 48 degrees, varying according to the temperature of the room, and the wash water should have a handful of salt thrown into each pail of water. We always use the Windsor table salt, which we find the best in every way. It is done up in clean white bags, the extra cost is very little, and there is no danger of dirt from the bags.

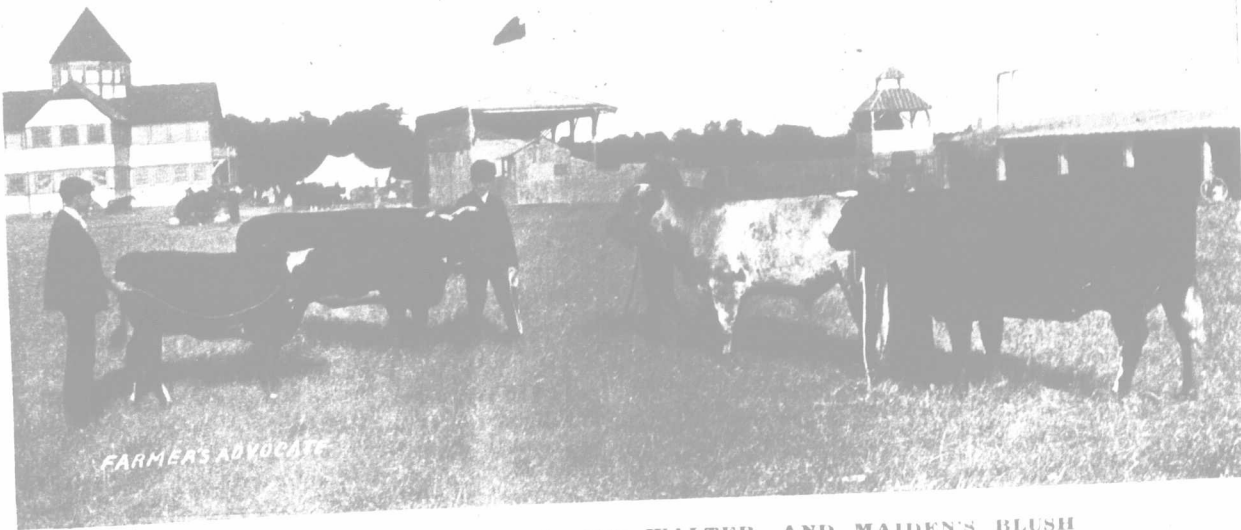
After washing and draining well, I add one ounce of salt to each pound of butter. The granules are lifted from the churn with butter spades, weighed and turned on the worker. The salt is put into a sieve and sifted over the butter, and mixed evenly through it. I press (do not "rub") gently with the lever, and then turn it into large cream can, which is lowered into the well and left there for two hours. I then take it up and work, pressing and rolling. I give the lever a half turn when rolling, and avoid rubbing or scraping. When working I do not destroy the grain of the butter, but work just enough to take the mottles out.

We use a one-pound square butter-mold, which was purchased in Winnipeg and cost \$2.50. I had three initials carved on the top, so that every pound of butter I sell is branded.

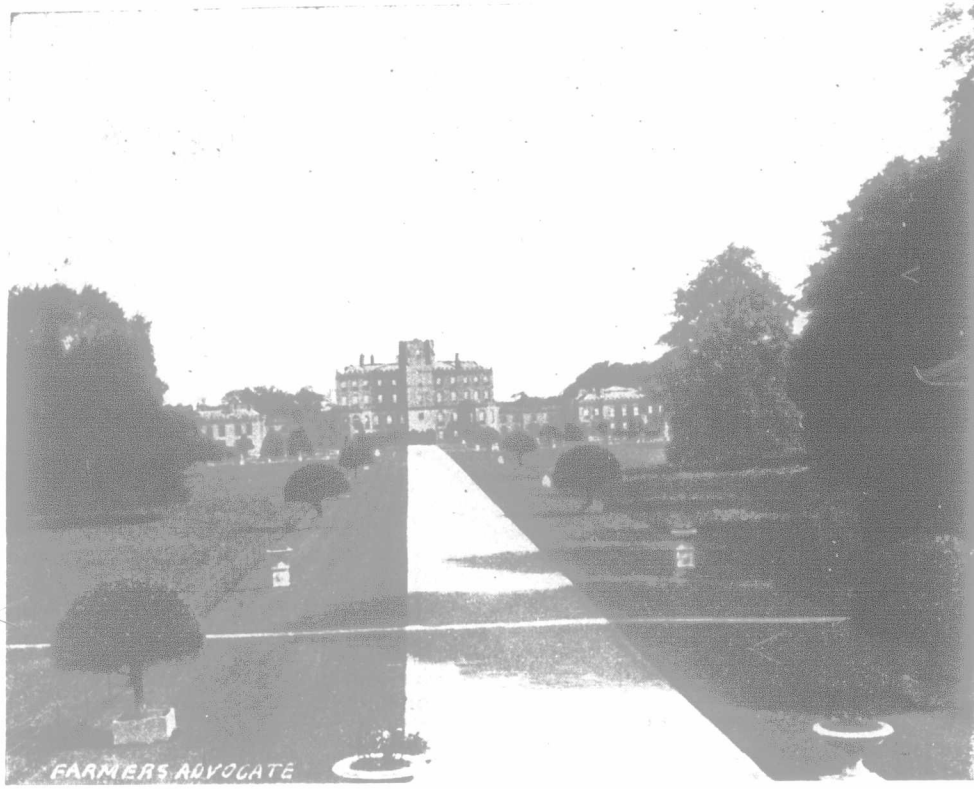
Before starting to work the butter I put the paper for wrapping in a weak solution of brine, and as I mould I lay one wrapper on the worker, drop butter out of mould onto paper, fold neatly and lay on table. When all are finished, the butter is packed in a tin can and placed on platform in the well over night, and is ready for the market the following morning, firm and sweet.

My friends frequently say to me, "What a lot of trouble you take in making butter," which is quite true. I have found that attention to details pay in buttermaking as much as in what may seem to be business of greater importance. My butter is always good, and we have a good market for it at 25 cents per pound the year round. We sell to one buyer, and can dispose of every pound we make.

Any person may learn to make good butter who cares to do so. I must confess that the first



VANILLA 4TH, VANILLA 3RD, SIR WALTER, AND MAIDEN'S BLUSH
Some of Thos. E. Wallace's Shorthorns exhibited at the Portage la Prairie Show.



GORDON CASTLE OF THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K. G.

butter I made was so bad we could not eat it, but, using my failures as stepping-stones, I have mastered the problem of buttermaking satisfactorily. I learn from every source: by reading articles with reference to buttermaking, by getting information from the wives of farmers who had the reputation of knowing how to make good butter, and by my own failures, as I said before. I visited creameries a number of times and watched the way they made butter there; asked all manner of questions, which the men were always ready to answer, and were most kind and obliging in giving me information, and would, I am sure, be equally kind to any farmer's wife who cares to go to the creamery for information.

In closing this article, I would say that I do not feel that I have reached perfection in buttermaking, and would be most grateful for any hints upon the subject. Any person who may consider the production of good dairy butter a small matter should be forced to eat some of the butter bought and sold in any local market, and I venture to say that one week of poor butter would convert any unconvinced person to the belief that if the making of good butter is not one of the fine arts, it certainly is an important factor in making the culinary department of domestic economy a success, and in the promotion of good digestion.

MRS. E. A. POPE.

Regina.

Harvesting on the Irrigated Lands.

The harvest on the irrigated lands about Ieth-bridge and neighboring settlements has been a plentiful one. Fall wheat is an undoubted success, and the acreage in all the irrigated districts has increased greatly this year. It is more than double that of last year. Wheat is a good sample, and all crops have come in much faster than was expected, owing to the exceptionally fine, dry weather of the past month. Threshing operations have shown a larger yield than last year, owing principally to much of the land being now second and third year land. Irrigation has not been generally necessary, owing to the wet weather of the growing season, and much land that was formerly considered suitable for ranching has produced fine grain and root crops, though roots are not as satisfactory a crop as usual.

The Mormon town of Raymond has become a place of seven hundred inhabitants in one year, with an area of four thousand acres in its neighborhood under crop. This land, which is principally under grain, will be principally sown with sugar beets for the new factory which is to be erected in the near future. The concern promises to be a big thing for the district. It will have a capacity of four hundred tons of beets a day, will cover an area of about three acres, and the contract price for building it is \$730,000.

J. McCAIG

The attention of our readers of letters or articles for publication in the "Farmer's Advocate" is directed to the fact that the normal subscription rate on such has been raised to two cents for four issues and one cent for each additional issue, or a fraction thereof. Any letters or articles for publication weighing over one ounce must be prepaid, and must not contain any other correspondence, or a letter intended for publication can be sent for less than two cents.

Snap-shots of British Agriculture.

The witchery of kodakery is not confined to the townsmen, and as agriculturists we can appreciate the term applied to the art which has rendered possible the transference to paper and to permanency the live stock beauties of the day. The compilation of the history and progress of the breeds is now rendered doubly interesting by the aid of the kodak, and yet beyond its scope is the portrayal of the lives of the men who have created or helped make the beautiful and yet useful, and therefore the more beautiful, types of cattle. Snap-shots of British agriculture would not be faithful unless possessing an

unmistakable animal tinge and color. The great trinity—grain, grass, and roots—valuable in themselves, are, however, little available as sources of human energy until converted into beef, mutton, pork, milk or butter. The profitable conversion of this raw material into the



HEIFER CALF OF RICHMOND AND GORDON.

fuel to keep the human machine turning calls for skill of no mean caliber, and no apology is needed for introducing to Canadians the owners of herds, drafts from which have been made to keep up the strength of Canadian herds and flocks. Shorthorns bulk largely in the affections of the majority of Canadian stockmen, and with good reason, as the reds, whites and roans have furnished the motive power of life—money—to many a stockman in the land of the maple leaf. His Majesty King Edward VII. has noted herds of Shorthorns and Duddies, which demand special attention by themselves.

A NORTHERN HOME OF SHORTHORNS—GORDON CASTLE.

One of the admirable traits of the British aristocrat is his fondness for good stock, to which pursuit he has the keen and recently revived of the Marquis the King and the Prince of Wales. Gordon and Goodwood are the homes of the Shorthorn and Duddie blood, and

of Goodwood and Gordon Castle, the latter with a rent-roll of £70,000 (\$350,000) a year. Goodwood is well known for its connection with the turf. The Canadian agriculturist will be more interested, however, in the Shorthorns. Gordon Castle, as the accompanying photo shows, is a beautiful spot, with its avenues and leafy walks, its greenhouses and gardens, its parks and curling pond, and its close proximity to the pretty fish-abounding Spey. The visitor to the steading will be struck with the solidity of the byres and stables, and the wise motto inscribed over the main entrance to the steading—"Never over-stock, nor over-crop"—sage advice to any farmer, whether young or old. The Shorthorns are strongly infused with Booth blood, and while the cows are not of the strongest, several being ineligible to the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook, the manager, Mr. Dawson, is endeavoring to put into practice the method of Sir George Macpherson Grant, of Aberdeen-Angus fame, who when asked how he managed to stay at the top, replied, "I buy the best bull I can find, and follow him with the best bulls I can find!" These methods have made the name Ballindalloch a name to conjure with in Aberdeen-Angus circles. Mr. Dawson is seeking to emulate the example set by the noted Duddie owner, and is now using in the herd Scotch blood through the medium of Village Archer, a lengthy, deep, thick roan son of Scottish Archer, and the Heatherwick-bred, thick-hearted, low-set, dark roan Prince of Fortune. On the estate is a large flock of unregistered Border Leicesters, the Duke not being a believer in sheep records. The flock, however, is vigorous, good tups being used exclusively. Roots (neeps), barley and oats are the home-grown foods, which have as an auxiliary the ever-present (at least in British herds) oil cake.

POWRIE.

However one may fancy a breed, justice demands the recognition of merit, and the Duddies, by their consistent records at fat show or on the block, have justly earned the encomiums of a carnivorous public. Close to Dundee, and not far from that noted highway of shipping, the Tay, is the fast-crumbing Powrie Castle and the home of the Smith herd of Duddies. Doubtless in olden days, from the arched and vaulted castle ladies of high degree and haughty mien looked forward to the return of their lords from a foray or cattle-lifting expedition, a sort of prototype of later days, when the terraced garden and comfortable farmhouse heid just such expectancy as to the successes of the Powrie herd at the Royal, the Highland, or Smithfield. Ten or twelve years ago, 'tis said, a dozen Angus cows could be picked in the park which could not be beaten anywhere. These cattle are the idols of their owner, who, wifeless and childless, like many other noted Old Country cattlemen, has devoted his energies and his life to their improvement and upbringing. This bovine-loving bachelor is a good companion and a jolly soul. Of him it is related, that when visiting a theatre, with some others, he was heard to remark, after a prolonged gaze at the stage beauties, "I aye thocht we had perfection in the Duddies, but this aye beats them!" The farm of 300 acres has been in the hands of this ubiquitous family—the Smiths—since 1806, and previous to the Duddies, Leicesters grazed the parks. The present incumbent sums up the present status of Scottish agriculture in the following terse sentence: "Farming is either heaven or hell, and very little of the former nowadays!" Mr. Smith is very



SHORTHORNS IN THE PARK AT GORDON CASTLE.

happy in his remarks, as witness his comment after meeting a young transatlantic professor of animal husbandry whose long locks and Bohemian air render him more or less striking—"A professor! He should be on the stage—he looks like an actor!" The sideboard in the Smith domicile bears massive pieces of plate which show the Powrie herd to have done things. One cannot leave without a visit to the parks and seeing the level-backed, heavy-fleshing matrons file past him. Wise-looking are these old dams, with their inky-black, shiny skins and white udders. No description of Powrie would be true to life unless one mentioned the loquacious combination of griever and cattleman, for whom would be wasted the old petition, "O Lord, gie us a guid conceit of oursel!"

The First-class Buttermaker.

A strictly first-class, up-to-date buttermaker should be of mature age and have some experience and considerable dairy education. He should be possessed of a good head, strong arms and willing hands, and be honest and upright. Of mature age, so that he will attend strictly to business and act like a mature person should. Of experience, that he may avoid the mistakes sure to overtake the inexperienced often. He should have considerable dairy education, that he may be able to apply the experience of others and disseminate the necessary knowledge among his patrons. Possessed of a good head, that he may do at least a part of his own thinking, and apply it practically, as well as being competent to manage a business requiring exceptional judgment. Strong arms and willing hands, that he can and will do the work thoroughly and completely. Honest and upright, that he can and will treat all his patrons, as well as the association or company, fairly, and always do the proper work at the proper time.

He should have some knowledge of arithmetic, engineering, machinery, carpentering, bacteriology and chemistry, be an expert with the Babcock test, and be clean, neat and accurate in all things.

He should have some knowledge of arithmetic, judgment in taking it in, so that he may not injure the quality of his goods.

His aim should be to produce the largest quantity and the finest quality of butter at the least possible cost, and the nearer he approaches this standard, the more valuable are his services, and, so far as he is concerned, the nearer perfection has modern buttermaking become.

Most anybody can make good butter some of the time, but few can produce perfect butter at all times.

GEO. DUNFORD.

Skim Milk for Poultry.

Another way of disposing of the surplus skim milk with profit is to feed it to the poultry. As a feed for poultry, it furnishes the material for making growth in a palatable, easily-digested form. For this reason it is especially valuable as an addition to a grain ration which is liable to lack in the materials to make growth. The Indiana Experiment Station fed two lots of growing chickens exactly alike, except one lot was given all the skim milk it would eat, in addition to the grain ration. The lot having grain, but no skim milk, made an average gain of 2.62 ounces per week. The lot receiving skim milk made a gain per week of 4.46 ounces. The conclusion of this experiment was as follows:

"If skim milk be added to the ration fed young chickens, it will increase the consumption of other foods given. The greatest increase in gain was coincident with the period when the greatest amount of skim milk was consumed. Skim milk is especially valuable as a food for young chickens during the hot, dry weather, and becomes of less importance as the chickens grow older and the weather becomes cooler."

The New York Experiment Station found skim milk a very economical feed for producing growth in chickens. In these experiments the skim milk was valued at 25 cents per hundred pounds, but some careful poultry-feeders believe 50 cents per hundred not too high a valuation. Skim milk can be fed sweet or after it is quite thick and sour. It is necessary, in feeding it in any form to poultry, to take great care that the troughs or utensils in which it is fed be kept clean. Lack of attention to this point is about the only cause of loss results from feeding skim milk as an addition to the grain ration for poultry.—[Missouri Experiment Station Bulletin.

September Work in the Apiary.

When the wind is blowing over the oat stubble and Jack Frost is causing the pumpkin and other tender vines to wilt, these and other gentle reminders of winter should cause the beekeeper to recollect that his bees will need food and protection to carry them safely through the long winter months, till the time comes that they can again gather their own living.

While some delay feeding till quite late in the fall, in my mind there is no question but that all stores should be in the hive not later than Oct. 15th, preferably before that date. As soon as the supers are taken off, an examination should be made of each colony, to ascertain just how much each lacks to safely winter on. As all queenless colonies should have been attended to ere this, there will be no need of unduly disturbing the brood chamber. Colonies that have been run for comb honey, generally have sufficient honey in the brood chamber to winter on, as also will be the case with a number of colonies run for extracted honey, provided the hives are as large as the 10-frame Quinby. In my limited experience with the 8-frame L. hive, I have found that almost always they require to have their winter stores supplied them. If the bees are in single-walled hives, the surest way to ascertain how much each one needs is to place the hives on the scales. However, the experienced apiarist can generally tell, by looking at the combs or lifting the hives, just about how much they will require for their needs. Be sure to err on the safe side, and rather give them a little more than a little less than they actually require. Never mind if there should happen to be a lot of unused stores in some of the hives in the

undesirable at this time of the year. An average colony will carry down at least 15 lbs. during a night, so all any swarm will need can be given to them in at least two different feedings.

Of all the different feeders on the market, the "Miller" is undoubtedly the best for fall feeding, as it will hold a large quantity at once. However, a large dish placed over the brood chamber, inside of the super (same having combs removed), will answer the purpose just as well. Straw, grass or small sticks should be thrown on top of the syrup, for a float for the bees; and, of course, an opening will have to be made through the quilt or board, for the bees to get through.

Be sure and attend to this matter of feeding in time, as many colonies are lost each winter by having unsealed fermented stores in the hives, which condition is generally brought about by late feedings as the bees have no chance to seal the stores before cold weather sets in.

J. L. BYER.

The Toronto Exhibition.

(From our Ontario and Eastern edition.)

Canada's Great Fair, the Toronto Industrial, has registered another very successful event in the grand gathering of exhibits and visitors in the Exhibition Park by the lakeside last week. It was a splendid display of the products of the country and an excellent representation of the advancement and capabilities of our young Dominion in the realm of agriculture and the arts. The character of the season, and a combination of circumstances for which the city council appear to have been largely responsible, made it unusually difficult for the directorate to carry out their liberal plans for steady improvement in the

buildings and other accommodations for the great and glowing exhibition. The regrettable illness of Mr. Hill, who had so long and ably managed the fair, and the delay in arranging the plans and contract for the erection of the new main building, and for the general improvement of the outlay of the grounds, sufficiently account for the unfinished appearance which necessarily marred the symmetry of the show, but despite all this, many well finished and substantial improvements had materialized, and the general character and tone of the exhibition gave evidence of very decided advancement and progress, for which President McNaught and his able staff of co-workers are entitled to congratulations. With a vigorous hand the management relegated the "Midway" fraternity to their



NEWNHAM DUKE (IMP.) [343] (1893).
Three-year-old Shire stallion; winner of first prize and sweepstakes, and gold medal offered by English Shire Association, at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1902.
PROPERTY OF J. M. GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD, ONT.

spring; it is good "stock-in-trade," and can be used to advantage later on in the season by being converted into bees to gather the expected flow of honey. Twenty-five pounds of sealed stores is generally said to be sufficient to winter a colony on. While that amount may be all right for cellar wintering, experience has taught me that for wintering outdoors it is not enough sometimes, so I now see that each colony has from thirty to forty pounds, often a little more. If sealed combs have been set aside in the honey harvest, it will be a very easy matter to feed the bees. However, that method seems to be quite an expensive way, when good honey is worth what it is to-day, and when we consider that good sugar syrup (excellent for wintering) can be provided for at less than half the cost of honey.

In preparing the sugar syrup, I simply empty a 100-lb sack of granulated sugar into a large tank, then pour about 60 lbs. of boiling water on it, and stir till all is dissolved. Some add a small quantity of honey to the syrup; others put in a little tartaric acid; the object in both cases being to prevent granulation. While honey or the tartaric acid certainly do no harm (probably they do some good), yet I have never found it necessary to use anything but the pure syrup, and at different times fed colonies their entire winter stores of the same, and had them invariably come through in good condition.

A very important item in connection with giving the bees their winter stores, is to give it to them quickly when once you start. Don't extend the feeding over a week or longer, as this will stimulate the queen to lay and a lot of the syrup will be consumed in raising brood, which is

proper place—in the background, east of the grand-stand—and one of them which proved objectionable was promptly closed out. The whole tone of the exhibition was improved by this reform. The new art building, a long-felt want in connection with the Exposition, is a creditable structure, and for the present serves its purpose admirably, the arrangement and lighting showing the pictures to good advantage, though, judging from the patronage of this year, enlargement will ere long be required. The new dairy building, another permanent structure, probably the best yet provided on any fair ground on the continent, proved admirably adapted to the purposes of cold storage, the display of dairy products and appliances, and the demonstration of dairy work in the actual manufacture of cheese and butter in public view; while the comfortable seating accommodation for interested spectators was used to the fullest extent and was highly appreciated. Such was the interest taken in the buttermaking competitions, that instead of hundreds, thousands would have gladly viewed the work had the seating capacity been adequate. This part of the structure will certainly have to be enlarged. Its popularity fully justifies all that we ever urged in contending for the new building. The educative value of this feature of the show was generally acknowledged, and it is hoped that this will prove the harbinger of the introduction of other branches of manufacture in actual operation, and a good live-stock judging pavilion, at future exhibitions, as it is certain that no other features of a show gives more pleasure and satisfaction to thoughtful people. The new main exhibition building, in course of construction, has been planned on a

generous scale, and when finished will be one of the handsomest and best of its kind, and will add greatly to the beauty of the grounds and the facilities for displaying exhibits. In case of a Dominion exhibition being held on these grounds, next year or the following year—a contingency which is now among the probabilities—it becomes more than ever necessary. The displays in the fruit and other departments were magnificent.

The live-stock department of the show, always one of its most interesting features, was this year, on the whole, fully up to the usual standard of excellence, while the exhibit of horses was distinctly in advance of that of any former year in the history of the Exhibition, all sections being well filled with high-class animals both in the heavy draft and in the lighter classes of harness and saddle horses. This is the result of the great demand and good prices ruling for the best class of horses, a demand which breeders, importers and dealers have, with commendable enterprise and success, combined to meet and provide for. The beef and dairy breeds of cattle were well represented in all classes, as were also sheep and swine, a considerable number of new exhibitors in all departments contributing to the display and showing an ever-increasing interest in the greatest of the Dominion's assets—its live stock, the general improvement of which is its most important material problem. Complete reports and prize lists will appear in our next issue.

The total attendance at the show was for the ten days, 394,676, as against 249,016 last year; Breeders' Day attracting the largest crowd, 82,457.

To Build Dry Stacks.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

It always seems to me to be such a simple thing to build a rain-proof stack, especially of grain, and yet year after year one sees grain ruined in badly-built stacks, and very often the neatest stacks are the wettest. After many years' observation, I have come to the conclusion that two principal mistakes cause all the trouble, and those are not easily impressed on the very man who needs to realize them. Every man who builds wet stacks declares that he keeps his middle full, and so he probably does; but—and it is a big but (no pun intended)—he keeps it up with sheaves thrown in anyhow, and when the weight of the top comes on, down they go, making a nice saucer in the center of the stack, instead of an umbrella top all the way down, and rain driven against the butts of the sheaves runs in instead of out. Again, the stack is started in the same way in many instances, on a few sheaves thrown carelessly on the ground, which keep squashing all the time, and the middle won't keep up. I have stacked for many years, and though seldom having nice-looking stacks, I never have a wet one. I have never had a bushel of waste grain from a stack. Whether building round or long stacks, I commence with a stook in the middle, and about this I am most particular, as I consider it the main factor in keeping the middle up and the stack straight. Having built the center stook, I work round it, gradually laying the sheaves flatter (giving less lap), till at the outside they lap a little more than half. I then walk backwards, laying two rows completely round; that is, one row on the outside and one binding it as far as the band. Having completed this double row, I turn and go forwards, laying each sheaf in close to the last one and stepping on it. When I reach the center I can dance on the top of my stook and make no impression on it. It stands there as hard as a board and the height of the sheaf, and will do so till the stack is taken down. I lay each course the same way till the wall is high enough, and then the course before I commence to draw in I lay my third row, and from that to the center only about six inches back from the preceding one, so that when the center of the stack is reached the middle is raised about four feet; from thence to the top I fill always in the same way, only my second row, instead of being laid nearly out to the band of the outside one, is laid so as just to catch the tops well. A wind striking on a top built in this way only holds the sheaf tighter to the stack, as it can't get under it, and the center, being always more solid than the walls, does not settle too low when the weight of the top comes on it.

Always remember, in building a stack, that a pile of sheaves thrown loose in the center will sag and settle down with the weight of the top.

—LESTER C. HAWKINS.

It is worthy of note that in the experiments carried out during the past few years in connection with the Veterinary Department of the Durham College of New South Wales, that the better crops of farnip have been obtained from mixtures of artificial manure containing 10 tons of farmyard manure, 10 tons of superphosphate, 10 tons of artificial guano, 10 tons of eight farms out of ten, which were conducted in 1901 the artificial gave the best results, and seven out of the eleven farms in which the experiments were conducted.

Aeration of Milk.

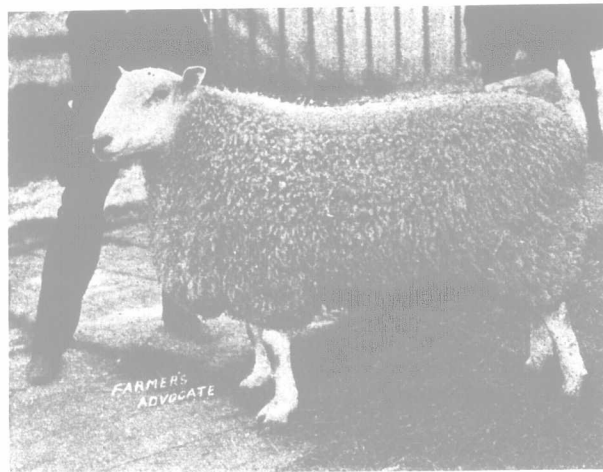
It has long been known that animal odors and taints may be removed by aeration. Proper aeration will do it. However, aeration and cooling must not be confounded in this matter. Cooling apparently removes odors and taints, but such disappearances are due to the chilling of the milk, under which condition the milk gives up the volatile substances with reluctance, doubtless owing to the reduced power of volatility of the substances themselves when cold. When such odors and taints are removed by aeration the removal is permanent unless they are generated by bacteria which continue to grow after aeration. Odors and taints may be due to any one of the following causes:

1. Absorption of gases from the air by the milk.
2. Physiological processes of the cow.
3. Disease processes of the cow.
4. Bacterial growth in the milk.
5. Introduction of odoriferous substances into the milk.

Odors in the air emanate from fermentations, foods, etc.; aromatic food substances are likely to pass through the body and be secreted in the milk; a high temperature in an animal is likely to reveal itself in the milk; many taints arise from bacterial development in the milk; and frequently sufficient filth gets into the milk to give it a distinct flavor—all of these or any one of these causes may be the immediate producer of odor or taint.

How aeration should be conducted is a matter of considerable importance, consequently we have added a few suggestions:

1. Aeration should be conducted at body temperature.
2. Aeration should be carried out over the most extensive surface possible and as slowly as possible.
3. Aeration should take place only in a pure atmosphere.



YEARLING LEICESTER RAM.

Canadian-bred, winner of first and head of first-prize pen, Toronto Industrial, 1902; first and champion at Western Fair, London, 1902; also first at Chicago International, December, 1901.

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4. Aeration is best accomplished immediately after milking.
5. Aeration should precede cooling.
6. Aeration and cooling simultaneously conducted cannot yield the most satisfactory results.—(Chas. E. Marshall, Michigan Experiment Station.)

Drawing Roosters.

A school teacher in one of the charming rural suburbs of Philadelphia, where fancy gardening and the raising of "Philadelphia fowl" are general among the residents, recited to the class the story of the landing of the Pilgrims, and as the children had been taking up the work, she requested each scholar to try and draw from the imagination a picture of the Plymouth Rock. Then it was that the little fellow got up and raised his hand.

"Well, Willie, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, do you want a hen or a rooster drawn?" came the unexpected reply.

Cutting Corn.

The best time to cut corn, probably, when the stalk and ear are wanted, is when the ear is just passing out of the glazed stage to the stage of completed ripeness. The nutriment is then all in the stalk and ear together. When corn is cut at that stage, the ear is not likely to shrivel, and the stalk has a palatability far ahead of that which is possessed by the stalk which is allowed to come on the ground before it is cut. If corn could all be cut at that stage it would be well, but the large acreage is to be cut, so that it is not going to cover several days, it may be cut before when the crop is not yet quite ripe, as long as it is all cut some of it will be a better crop than the Farmer of St. Paul.

Calgary Fair.

The fourth annual Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition, held at Calgary, Alberta, on Sept. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, was favored this time with good weather and a fair attendance, but not as large a number of exhibitors as could be desired. The dearth of stock-contributors from a distance can chiefly be traced to the July postponement, that again being directly due, as most know, to the many railway washouts, and bad state of roads in general, caused by heavy rains. The lack of near-by competitors can, in most cases, be accounted for by the present busy season, the hay and grain harvests being in full swing, combined with the still existing bad conditions of the roads, the sloughs being full of water, and in several cases the destroyed bridges have not been replaced, so that, taking these things into consideration, the turn-out of the stock was very creditable. A few of the strong props of the fair, realizing the difficulties to be met at this time, put forth extra effort to uphold the good name of the city and surrounding country, and their zeal bore direct fruitage, the combined horse classes totaling about the average, with many of the sections exceptionally strong, Clyde quality holding its own high record of former years. The cattle exhibit was not so large as usual, yet many choice animals were brought out in a condition which allowed the judges a better opportunity of making awards according to conformation than when overfitted.

It surprised not a few, that the building erected last spring by Calgary people for live stock interests was not utilized as a judging pavilion. If more comfortably seated, and used for this purpose, it would, in a large measure, prevent the scattering of the people during judging. The horse judges were Messrs. J. W. Lundy, Lacombe; S. R. Edwards, Indian Head, and Dr. Burnett, V. S., Calgary. Their task was far from an easy one, yet on the whole the decisions arrived at proved satisfactory both to exhibitors and the general public.

Messrs. A. Graham, Pomeroy, and J. R. Craig, of Meadow Creek, placed awards on cattle, sheep, and swine, in a manner that gave general satisfaction.

HORSES.

HEAVY DRAFT (registered).—Stallion, four years and over, brought out four choice Clydes, of prime quality and well fitted. First place, after considerable deliberation, went to R. J. Robinson's Prince Grandeur, by Grandeur, out of Boydston Lass, gr.-dam (imp.) Evening Star. Prince Grandeur possesses that strong combination, breeding, quality and action, standing second at Toronto Show. The blue ticket also went to R. J. Robinson's entry, Balgreggan Hero, the well-known winner of reds, never before beaten, except as a two-year-old at Glasgow, but now, although useful in the stud, at a disadvantage by age for the show-ring. Harold Banister's McClinck's Heir, a high-lifted, clean-boned, strong, useful horse, had to take third.

In two-year-olds, Matchless, by the old champion, McQueen, out of Maid of Arthur, by (imp.) Lord Salisbury, came first, also winning the sweepstakes silver cup donated by the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association. He is a very smooth, well-developed colt, of superior action, and, as his name would imply, one of the pegs of his kind, owned by the Hon. W. Beresford, who recently bought him from the Balgreggan Stud farm. Charming Boy, by Lord Charming, out of Vincent, by Queen's Own, a neat, well-made colt, of slightly finer form, owned by J. A. Turner, took second. Wm. Moodie's Marquis of Bute, by Lord Roberts, out of Lady Brooklin, by Brooklin Boy, a clean-limbed, promising yearling, led, followed by W. D. Shattuck's Lord Roberts 2nd.

Blood mare, with foal by side, brought out five, several of the noted winners, J. A. Turner taking first with Princess Patricia, sweepstakes mare at Winnipeg, Minnesota State Fair, and Chicago, and second with Sossie Lass, a sweepstakes winner at Toronto several times. Third went to Crystal, owned by Bryce Wright, of DeWinton.

Charming Eva, by Lord Charming, headed the list of three-year-old fillies, also winning sweepstakes silver cup for best mare, any age, awarded by the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association. She is an outstanding individual, owned by J. A. Turner, who also succeeded in getting the blue ticket with another of his three-year-olds. In two-year-olds, D. Thorburn's Northwest Crowberry, by Stanley, out of (imp.) Crowberry, was winner of first; J. A. Turner's entry second, Jenny Lind 2nd, by Lord Roberts, out of Jenny Lind, a good, useful yearling, owned by W. D. Shattuck, led; second and third going to J. A. Turner, B. Wright, W. D. Shattuck and J. A. Turner got places with foals in order mentioned, J. A. Turner's Charming Eva, Charming

Boy and Sonsie Lass' young foal, all the get of Lord Charming, made a strong combination, winning first honors in the progeny prize. W. D. Shattuck, with two yearling stallions and one yearling filly, the get of Lord Roberts, won second. J. A. Turner's grand pair, Sonsie Lass and Princess Patricia, won first in team in harness; second going to D. Thorburn's fine span of drafters.

HEAVY DRAFT (not registered).—In brood mare with foal at foot, Turner, McPherson and Thorburn won in order; Thorburn getting first and third with foals, and Turner second. In yearlings, H. McPherson had an outstanding winner, with the best of bone and feather, an exceptionally well-made animal; Thorburn taking second, and Turner third.

AGRICULTURAL CLASS.—McPherson took both first and second with teams in harness, some others being ruled out for being over weight. All other prizes in this class went to D. Thorburn, who had a fine lot of horses of agricultural stamp on exhibition.

CARRIAGE CLASS.—In this class the Bow River Horse Ranch showed some exceptionally choice animals, outstanding among them being Paladino, by Perfection, out of Italic. Both Perfection and Italic were first-prize winners at the Columbia Exhibition. Paladino has always won first wherever shown. He is a French Coach, a beautiful animal, with splendid limbs, and fine carriage. All the prizes in this class were won by the Bow River Horse Ranch except in the driving sections, where, with teams, W. L. Christie, of High River, took first, and P. Burns, of Calgary, second; Wm. Moodie winning with single driver.

ROADSTERS.—Stallions, first, G. B. Anderson; second, J. R. Sutherland. Brood mare, first, H. Banister; second, J. R. Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland also got first with foal. Single drivers, Sutherland, Sharples and Riley won in the order named.

HACKNEYS.—In stallion section the competition was exceedingly strong, four well-brought-out, worthy horses, in fine fettle, vying for honors. Commodore, a supple, springy fellow, of grand action, sired by Chocolate Jr., out of Affable, by Confidence, gr-dam Empress, by Trifit's Fireway, led. Commodore is owned by Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, and was lately imported from Henry Moore, Burn Butts, Yorkshire, Eng. W. L. Christie's chestnut won the blue; while J. R. Thompson's Blackfoot, by Robin Adair 2nd, winner of first honors at Winnipeg, had to take third here; a very promising three-year-old, with fine action, owned by R. J. Robinson, remaining unplaced. The placing of second was a difficult problem with the judges, and might, under different men, have been placed every possible way. Rawlinson Bros., with brood mare and foal, won two firsts.

SADDLE HORSES were well represented, both in numbers and quality; a very strong class. N. Willans got two firsts; Messrs. Johnston, R. Bevan and P. Burns, one first each; H. Banister, four seconds; Bow River Horse Ranch, one second and three thirds, and C. McMillan, one third.

Pony under saddle, ridden by girl twelve years or under—Williamina Bols, first. Boy's pony, same conditions—E. D. Harris. Polo ponies—F. A. McNaughton, first; H. R. Middleton, second; Bow River Horse Ranch, third.

But one entry was made in the Thoroughbred class, the stallion, Hudson's Bay, shown in racing condition, by G. B. Anderson. Indian Head. He was awarded first prize.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—There were five competitors, J. Shaw, of High River; Hon. W. Beresford, J. McPherson, J. A. Turner and J. S. Henry, of Calgary. J. Shaw took first in aged bull with Duke, by Gold Dust =23359=, out of Duchess 13th of Dereham Abbey. He is a thick, smooth fellow, with lots of constitution and a good masculine appearance, and also won the C. P. R. special for best bull, any age, bred in Manitoba, N.-W. T. or B. C. Miss Minnie 2nd, by Chief Conqueror =20479=, out of Miss Minnie, and owned by same exhibitor, took second in cow section. Mr. Shaw also took second for bull calf, and third on herd. Hon. W. Beresford's yearling bull, Sittyton Hero 17th, out of one of Jas L. Davidson's noted Cruickshank cows, won first and special for best bull any age—prize contributed by Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Sittyton Hero 17th is a dark red, well-developed yearling, with good lung capacity, straight top and under lines, broad loin, smooth and mellow throughout. Orange Blossom Princess, a thick, deep cow, slightly showing traces of age, owned by same contributor, won third in her class. In yearling heifers Mr. Beresford's took first and third; also same placing with heifer calves. Second herd prize also fell to him, as well as C. P. R. special for best pair of calves bred and owned by exhibitor. J. McPherson's Cherry Bloom 14th =28282=, by Premier =14388=, out of Cherry Bloom 7th, stood first of the cows. She is very deep and thick, with well-sprung ribs, good quarters, and a good handler. In heifer sections, Mr. McPherson won second and third with two-year-olds, and the blue ticket with yearling and

calf; his herd won the coveted first place in a ring of four entries. The special prize for best female any age, offered by Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was awarded to J. A. Turner's Ury of Castleavery, winner of first in two-year-olds; also C. P. R. special for best bred in Manitoba, N.-W. T. or B. C. She possesses grand quality, is straight, neat and strong, a trifle low in condition at time of showing, yet almost perfect in conformation, and beautiful in appearance. She was sired by Honest Tom (a Nonpareil bull), out of Ury by (imp.) Barrister. In aged bulls, Mr. Turner won second, with Lord Wolesley; first in bull calves, with Park Knight, out of a Vice-Consul cow; this is a remarkably good calf, very strong around the heart, with straight back, broad loin, and well let down at the flanks. Third place in bull calves was also won by same exhibitor, as well as C. P. R. special for bull and three females two years and under, bred in N.-W. T. J. S. Henry, of Calgary, got second in yearling bulls.

HEREFORDS.—In this class, Mr. J. Shuldice, of Namao, had things his own way. He brought out a very good herd, his stock bull in particular being worthy of mention as a strong, useful individual, deep and smooth. Several of his young heifers were very promising.

AYRSHIRES.—C. E. Smith, of Scotland, Ont., with a very choice small herd, won all prizes in sections entered, except second in cows, which went to J. A. Turner's only entry.

GRADES.—In beef class, A. J. Windate, of Calgary, put up a very fair showing; C. W. Peterson doing likewise with dairy grades.

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit, although not large as far

Fifty-pound package creamery butter in 1-pound prints—1, W. S. Downham; 2, G. W. Scott. Two packages creamery butter, in 28-pound boxes—1, W. J. Ireland; 2, John Cox. Twenty-pound tub, farm dairy—1, J. Shuldice; 2, Mrs. Geo. Bryden. Ten pounds 1-pound prints, farm dairy—1, Mrs. D. J. Windate. Best average score creamery butter on exhibition—Sec. 1 and 2, special prizes given by Messrs Mitchell and Maker, superintendents of the Government creameries in the N.-W. T.—1, W. S. Downham.

SCORE OF FIRST-PRIZE LOT.

Flavor—possible score, 45; actual score, 41.	41
Texture— " " 25; " " 21.5	21.5
Color— " " 10; " " 10.	10
Salting— " " 10; " " 10.	10
Appearance— " " 10; " " 9.5	9.5
Total— " " 100; Total— " " 98.	98

S. M. Barre on the Manitoba Dairy Situation.

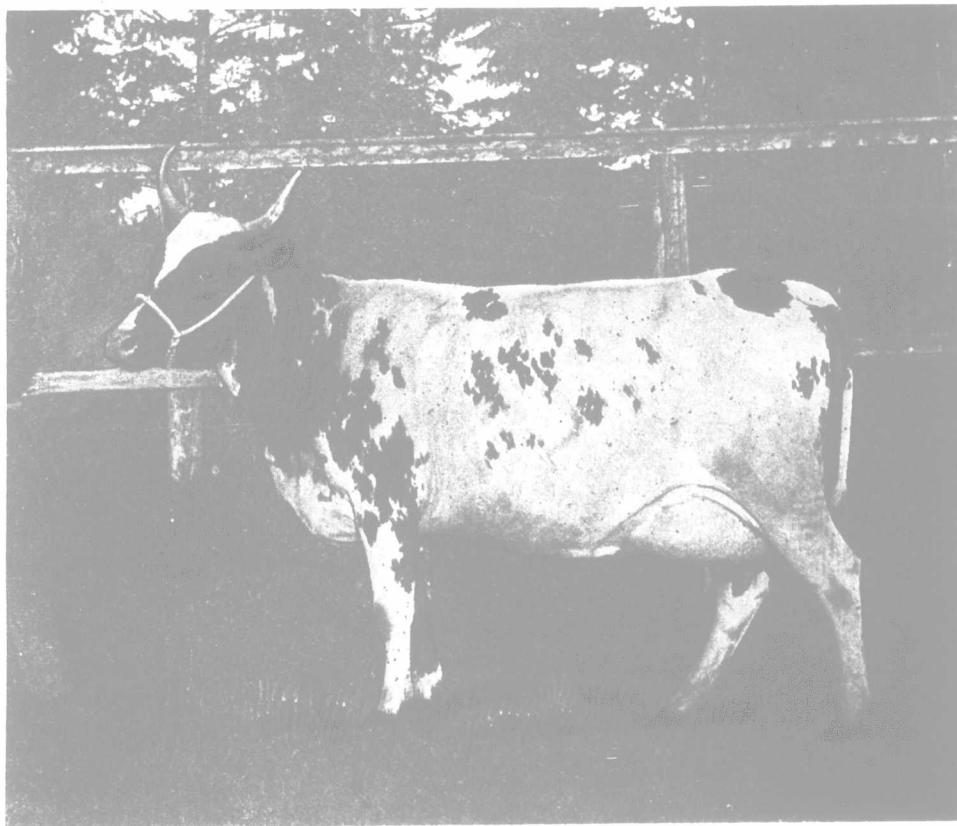
As mentioned in our last issue, Mr. S. M. Barre, of the Winnipeg creamery, recently delivered a lengthy address before a meeting called under the auspices of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. Wm. Barre at this meeting advocated some important changes in the dairy industry of the Province. He strongly argued in favor of the centralization of creameries, advancing similar arguments as have been put forth by the "Farmer's Advocate" in dealing with this question from time to time. He further introduced a small pasteurizer, recently patented by his partner, Mr. Mignault, and himself: a machine calculated to be suitable for the average farm, and that can be sold at a price within reach of the smallest dairyman. Reference was also made by the lecturer to the detrimental distance rates a cream recently imposed by the express companies in Manitoba, and pointing out the need of a reasonable flat rate and proper car equipment for handling the trade. Below we publish extracts from Mr. Barre's address.

The object of this meeting is to size up the dairy situation, to examine what has been accomplished in fifteen years, to point out the obstacles in the way of progress, to show how the industry can be materially improved, and, with the co-operation of those interested in the welfare of the Province, arrive at a plan of action by which this promising industry could be placed on substantial footing. Let us start from the beginning—

In 1886 we had 2 local creameries, making	2,000 lbs. butter.
In 1891 " " 11 " "	200,000 " "
In 1901 " " 18 " "	about 650,000 " "
In 1901 " " 3 central " "	850,000 " "

The central creameries did not interfere with the local creameries' cream supply. They operated in localities where no local creamery existed. Out of 34 local creameries established in the Province in 15 years (to 1901), only 13 reopened their doors this spring, 22 having remained closed, or gone out of existence. Three new local creameries were organized this spring (1902), and one of them is already closed.

Although a few of our local creameries are doing excellent work, the above figures show that their growth has been very slow, and that a great waste of energy is being made in trying to increase their number. The above figures also show that in reaching a large number of localities where local creameries did not exist, the central creameries did excellent work for the Province. Over one-half of all the creamery butter was made in central creameries in 1901. The total increase of our make of creamery butter in ten years is 1,300,000 pounds, or 13,000 pounds a year. The local creameries show an increase of 450,000 pounds of butter in ten years, or 45,000 pounds per year, whilst central creameries show an increase of 850,000 pounds in five years, or 170,000 pounds a year. Thus it can be seen that three central creameries have accomplished more progress in five years than 35 local creameries in fifteen years.



LADY BUTE OF MID-ASCOG (IMP.).

Winner of first prize in class of Ayrshire cows four years old and over, Ottawa, B.O.Z. PROPERTY OF J. N. GREENSHIELDS, ISALEIGH GRANGE, DANVILLE, P. Q.

as numbers go, was a good one, the different competitors bringing only very select individuals.

Leicesters.—J. R. Thompson, of Calgary, got first and second for aged rams, second for ram lamb, also same place for pair of ewes and pair ewe lambs, and highly recommended for a second prize in pen of one ram and three ewes. C. E. Smith, of Scotland, Ont., winning first with ram lambs, pair of ewes, pair of ewe lambs, and pen of one ram and three ewes. J. R. Thompson's sheep were not as highly fitted, just taken from the ranch. His first-prize ram is one of Gardhouse's (Highfield, Ont.) breeding, a splendid specimen of Leicester type.

In Southdowns, Oxford Downs, and Merinos, C. E. Smith had no competition, winning prizes with every individual of his select showing.

J. A. Turner's Shropshires won all cataloged prizes, except second in aged ram section, where he had no entry. His showing was good.

SWINE.

This department, like the sheep, was small and select, with no competition except in fat pigs, where McDonald Bros. took first and C. E. Smith second.

McDonald Bros. showed Yorkshires; C. E. Smith, Tamworths and Poland Chinas.

POULTRY.

In this class there was considerable competition, most of the utility breeds being well represented, and many of the birds well brought out.

BUTTER.

There was keen competition in this department, and considerably of it, the exhibit being a very uniform one.

The present condition of Manitoba dairying may be summed up as follows:

We produce about 3,000,000 pounds of dairy butter, of which one half finds its way to the outside markets. We produce about 1,500,000 pounds of creamery butter, about one-third of it finding its way to England. The cheese industry will not grow to any extent for many years, because this is a stock-raising country, and the present conditions will not allow milk transportation, except in very few localities.

We lose every year, through the improper handling of our butter—

On 1,500,000 lbs. dairy butter, about 4 cts. a pound, \$60,000
On 500,000 lbs. creamery butter, " 2 " " 10,000
(Shipped to England.) \$70,000

It costs the Manitoba farmer to ship his cream, per pound of butter, from one to three cents. It costs to ship butter to the coast in small lots, including icing and tare, a fraction over two cents per pound; in car lots, a fraction over 1 1/2 cents. To Montreal, in car lots, a fraction less than 1 1/2 cents. So we can safely average the cost at 1 1/2. We lose through unsuitable quality, on every pound of butter shipped to England, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents. Total, 4 to 7 cents. It costs about 1/4 of a cent to the Eastern farmer to market his butter. So we can safely say that the Manitoba farmer gets nearly from 4 to 7 cents less for his butter than the Eastern farmer.

It cannot be expected that the dairy industry will grow very rapidly under such conditions. The question naturally arises, what is to be done? All dairymen who have given consideration to the subject must regret the existence of numerous small factories in Canada. They are a great impediment to progress. They produce an irregular and in many cases a poor quality of goods, and prevent rapid shipment to distant markets. They, as a rule, represent a large waste of capital, labor and energy which should be used to a better advantage. They decrease the farmer's revenue by keeping up the expense of buttermaking and preventing the rapid improvement of the quality of butter. If, 25 years ago, it was considered an advantage for 50 or 100 farmers to club together and get their milk or cream made into factory cheese or butter, would it not be a much greater advantage if 5,000 or 10,000 farmers would club together to do the same thing. In order to show the folly of organizing local creameries, allow me to state that the interest on the capital invested and the wear and tear on a first-class creamery plant would pay the cost of railway transportation to a central creamery on all the cream the average Manitoba creamery receive.

I have endeavored to show that the efforts to introduce here a system of local creameries has resulted in a great waste of time and energy which might have been utilized to better advantage. I have also shown that three central creameries have accomplished more progress in five years than 33 local creameries in 15 years.

Let us look at the cause of this condition. We are in this Province under special conditions with regard to milk and cream transportation, and with regard to our shipping. No such conditions exist anywhere else in Canada, and unless we adopt extraordinary means to meet these extraordinary conditions, we can only expect a very small degree of success. We have a problem of our own to work out, and two of the most important factors absolutely necessary to its solution are

CENTRALIZATION AND PASTEURIZATION.

The advantages of centralization are

1st.—Making daily large quantities of fine, fresh butter, we can fill all orders promptly, and pack the butter in such shapes as best suit the customer.

2nd.—The central creamery being, as a rule, located in a large city, ready sale will be found for a considerable quantity of butter at a good price.

3rd.—With a suitable cream rate, it is just as cheap to ship cream as butter.

4th.—The central creamery can operate winter and summer, and offer a constant and reliable market to the farmer.

5th.—Under this system a more uniform quality of butter can be produced than in a number of small creameries.

6th.—The cost of manufacturing butter is reduced and the return to the farmer increased.

THE FARM PASTEURIZER.

The present condition of dairying in the West largely supports the view that the creamery system established in British Columbia, and which is being introduced in Oregon, is the only one that will succeed in the winter. The creamery system of the Yukon is a failure, and the surplus butter produced there is shipped from that market.

The necessity of gathering cream from that market in a fresh and reliable manner is shown out by quotations from a recent issue of the paper, also the value of centralization.

producing butter of more uniform quality, as well as making it possible to place it more promptly on the market.

The benefits of centralization are becoming known every day. In Vermont we find a creamery making 25,000 pounds of butter a day. In Kansas, a creamery receiving from 18,000 patrons. In Australia, central creameries make butter by the million pounds. Finland has large central creameries. Canada is the only dairy country behind time in that respect. The Manitoba creamery policy should, therefore, favor centralization.

THE CREAM-GATHERING SYSTEM.

We have in Canada two creamery systems: The power separator, where milk is brought to the creamery, and the hand separator or cream-gathering. It happened to be my privilege to introduce both these creamery systems in Canada, the cream-gathering in 1878, and the power separator in 1882. The power separator is most prevalent in Quebec, in some parts of Ontario, in the Maritime Provinces, and in British Columbia. The cream-gathering is the only possible plan in Manitoba and the Territories. It has for years existed in some parts of the United States and Ontario, where it is gaining ground in spite of strong opposition. It is also gradually finding its way into the Province of Quebec. It will be with creameries, as with all other things, a case of the "survival of the fittest." The plan which will offer the greatest advantages to farmers, which will prove to be the cheapest to operate, the best adapted to centralization, and produce a fine quality of butter, will no doubt prevail in Canada and elsewhere.

The power separator creameries possess one great advantage—they produce fine butter. The best Canadian butter is now made on this plan; but the plan has many disadvantages.

It is costly to equip, to operate, and cumbersome to manage, particularly with outside skimming stations.

It requires daily transportation of milk, which is far more bulky and costly than cream transportation.

Milk cannot be collected over a large territory, hence additional expense by the multiplication of creameries.

It exposes a large quantity of milk to contamination on the farm and in transit.

Last, but not least, it leaves the skim milk in poor condition for feeding purposes.

The cost of building and operating, milk transportation, and the poor quality of skim milk, are the three weak points of this system of creameries.

With the cream-gathering plan, the only defect is that it does not always produce a fine quality of butter, although some butter made on that plan has proved to be as good as any. Its advantages, however, are many. With regard to economy of equipment and operation, it is by far the best plan.

It reduces the cost of transportation to a minimum. Cream is less bulky than milk, and need not be taken every day to the creamery.

The cream can be collected over much larger territory than milk if delivered to one factory.

The average cream obtained from the farm separator immediately after milking is of a better quality than the average cream obtained in a power separator creamery.

It leaves the skim milk on the farm in first-class condition for feeding purposes, which means a great deal to the farmer. The hand-separator skim milk fed without artificial warming has a feeding value much superior to any other skim milk.

Economy in equipment, operation, transportation, and good skim milk, are the strong points of this system.

PASTEURIZATION.

The main defect of gathered-cream butter is an objectionable flavor, developed through the souring of cream on the farm and in transit. The question of improving gathered-cream butter has been one of great interest for some years. Researches have been made to correct the flavor of our cream, with the use of "pure cultures" and with pasteurization. Exhaustive experiments were conducted at the experimental station of the University of Wisconsin by Prof. Farrington and Russell, which proved conclusively that the use of pure cultures had no beneficial results on the flavor and the keeping quality of gathered-cream butter. On the contrary, butter made in the regular way had the best flavor and keeping qualities. The results of similar experiments lead us to believe that the only way in which gathered cream can be beneficial is in vessel pasteurized cream. The pasteurization of cream has also been advocated by a few dairymen, with limited success.

It is a difficult matter to correct the flavor of gathered-cream butter.

THE FARM PASTEURIZER is a new apparatus. Until now all pasteurizers were complicated, costly machines, and required steam for heating. A simple and efficient machine, easy and economic in its operations, and which could be sold at a comparatively low price, would be a great advantage, and I think we have succeeded fairly well in meeting these requirements by the production of the "Barre and Mignault Farm Pasteurizer." It appears to possess all the above-mentioned qualities. It can be used on any stove having a flat top. Large sizes can be made to fit any boiler or any self-heating or steam-heated vat. Anyone who can read figures on a thermometer could operate the machine.

BENEFITS OF PASTEURIZATION.

The milk and cream being immediately clarified by the hand separator, the farm pasteurizer will destroy bacteria before they have time to multiply, and insure a most thorough operation. The cream and milk so obtained will be as pure and as perfect a product as it is now possible to get under any known condition.

It will prevent the souring of cream for some days (a week, under suitable conditions) and the development of objectionable flavors.

It will, I expect, solve the city milk problem, and prevent, in a considerable measure, disease and premature death in our children.

It will revolutionize the milk and cream trade. As a rule, the milk trade has been confined to farmers living in the vicinity of cities and towns. With suitable transportation facilities, the farm pasteurizer will enable milkmen to select milk from the best and most careful farmers within a radius of 300 to 500 miles of the large cities.

I expect some opposition to this new plan. "Can the operation be properly done on the farm?" someone will naturally ask. My reply is: The farm is the place where it could be most effectively done. A variation of 10, 15 or 20 degrees above the required temperature would hurt nothing in the cream, the pasteurization only being the more complete. A few weeks ago we sent a very crude machine, with very scant instructions, to a farmer. A few days afterwards we received by express, an exceedingly hot and sultry day, a can of beautiful cream, perfectly sweet, and which remained sweet two days afterwards. This is sufficient to prove the practical side of the process.

EXPRESS RATE.

The distance rate for carrying raw material for manufacturing purposes should be a thing of the past. In this age of keen industrial competition, it has become necessary to have low flat rates on all such material to open a free competition between all those engaged in the same industry. The distance rates increase the cost of production and prevent a large portion of our population from selling their goods in the best markets. We need not only a reasonable flat rate on cream, but special cars are also required for milk and cream transportation.

I would sum up our requirements as follows:

- 1st.—Centralization of the creameries.
- 2nd.—Pasteurization of cream on the farm.
- 3rd.—Special flat cream rates per express extending for 300 miles in summer, 500 miles in winter. This is of absolute necessity to extend the circle of centralization so as to secure the special car service, and make it profitable to the railway companies. I am pleased to state that Mr. Geo. H. Shaw, of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, has agreed to give us low rates on the above basis, and special cars for next season.
- 4th.—That the Provincial Dairy Association have the control of and become the dispensers of the provincial funds voted to promote the dairy interests, as is done with similar associations in other provinces.
- 5th.—All our educational energy should be spent to teach farmers how to run their separators, and prepare their cream for shipment.
- 6th.—We should try to retain as much as possible, for ourselves, the Yukon and British Columbia trade, and an increase of duty should be applied on the American produce, of at least six cents per pound.
- 7th.—We should invite the co-operation of the Dominion Government in educational and experimental work. The Quebec Dairymen's Association has received from the Dominion Government yearly subsidies amounting to from \$2,000 to \$3,000. I also understand that the system of cold-storage transportation now in use in Ontario and Quebec is also subsidized by the Federal Government.

House Fly and Horn Fly—Ram's Horn.

1. Is the house fly and the one that bites cattle one and the same fly? 2. Is there a paper published called "The Ram's Horn," and where?

Ans.—1. No. The former is *Musca domestica*, and the latter *Haematobia serrata*, or the Texas horn fly. 2. Yes—in Chicago. III.

Live Stock at Toronto Exhibition.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition scored a great success this year, the show being fully up to the standard of former years and the attendance greater than on any former occasion, totaling in the ten days 394,676, as against 219,016 last year. The record for Wednesday of the second week was an attendance of 82,457. The increase in the number of visitors this year over last is partly accounted for by the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo last year drawing so many Canadian visitors, and largely by the favorable excursion rates given by the railways, a rate of one cent a mile being granted by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific from many points in Ontario.

The live-stock department of the show was on the whole fully up to the standard of former years, as were also the agricultural, horticultural and dairy products.

HORSES.

The exhibit of horses at the Toronto Exhibition has come to be looked upon as the leading event of the season amongst admirers of equine beauty and usefulness. This year the highest expectations of the most optimistic were realized, no less than 1,192 entries being made, as against 910 in 1901. The quality, too, in most classes was quite equal, if not superior, to that shown heretofore. In Clydes, a number of noted breeders and importers of Ontario, and R. Ness, of Howick, Que., had exhibits, and often the competition was keen and interesting. The sweepstakes stallion was found in Young Macqueen, an eight-year-old son of the famous old sire, imp. Macqueen. He was shown by the Richmond Hill Breeders' Association. Second prize in the class of mature stallions went to Graham Bros.' Burnbrae, and third to Peerless, by Mains of Airies, a capital

Roadsters was made. In aged stallions, there were several entries of considerable merit. A. C. McMillan, Erin, secured first and the championship on Ren Wilkes, a big, slowy horse, with good speed and action. The sweepstakes mare, Jessie McLaughlin, also an animal of high merit, was shown by J. A. Kelly, Listowel. In Thoroughbreds there were 34 entries, making in most sections a pretty fair ring from which to select the winners. Robt. Davies had the champion stallion in Kapanga Colt, by Spendthrift, dam Kapanga, and Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, the best mare of any age, in Shark.

A large number of Standard-bred horses were shown, many of which were ideal roadsters in type, and had coupled with this, high speed. Larabie the Great, a dashing big bay, now noted as a stock horse, owned by Alex. McLaren, Buckingham, was given first honors among stallions. The same breeder was also first for mare. The horses in harness rings, of every class, were no less interesting than those shown on the line. For best heavy draft team, Graham Bros. secured the plum on a massive pair that would command attention anywhere in the world. The city dealers in high-class horses contributed very largely to the field of both coach in harness and saddle horses of the various grades. The judging was, as a rule, satisfactory, although slips were occasionally made in not following out the same type through every section of each class. Taken as a whole, however, Toronto's horse show of 1902 goes on record as a most successful one, an exhibition long to be remembered by those interested in the improvement and development of a most important part of our live-stock industry.

CATTLE.

All the breeds in the list were well represented, the Shorthorns and Ayrshires predominating in numbers, the entries of the former totalling 130,

was placed above Senator Drummond's imp. Cicely's Pride, a grandly-fleshed and level-topped roan, bred by H. M. the King, sired by Prince of Collynie, and of the Crickshank Clipper tribe. Mr. Flatt's red Republican (imp.), bred by W. S. Marr, sired by Lavender Victor, and out of the \$6,000 Missie cow, had to be content with third place in such company, but he is a right good bull, too, and will doubtless prove an impressive sire, though perhaps not an extra show bull. The junior sweepstakes bull was found in the light roan yearling, Lord Chesterfield, bred by Thos. Redmond, Millbrook, and shown by D. Talbot & Son, Everton. He is a level-topped grandson of imp. Royal Sailor, his dam being by imp. Prime Minister, and back of that is the impressive Challenge, by Barnpton Hero, whom he much resembles. Second place in the yearling section was given to Mr. Flatt's Banff's Champion, a red son of imp. Lord Banff and of imp. Fanny 62nd. He is a bull of much promise, deep-ribbed, and of fine character and quality. The Watts, of Salem, had the third winner, a substantial roan, named Coming Star. In a class of 15 bull calves under a year, Israel Groff, Alma, won with Crimson Hero, a capital roan son of Royal Hero, dam a Crimson Flower, by Golden Robe. Flatt's Royal Victor 2nd, bred by the Watts, a roan of excellent type and quality, was placed second, and Invincible, a good red son of Sir Tatton, shown by McDonald Bros., Woodstock, got into third place. In bull calves under six months, Capt. Robson had the first winner in a right good red calf named Prairie Prince, and sired by imp. Prime Minister.

In a really good class of cows, Mr. Flatt won out with Crimson Fuchsia 13th, a roan four-year-old, Canadian-bred cow, of capital type, sired by imp. Clan Campbell, and bred by David Birrell, Greenwood. Watt's English Lady 12th, by Royal Sailor, a cow of great substance and thick flesh,



CORONATION CHAMPION.
First-prize Shropshire ram at the Royal, Carlisle, 1902.
OWNED BY MR. R. P. COOPER.



CRIMSON HERO =43477= AND RECIPROCITY.
Shorthorn bull, roan, under one year, and white steer, one year and under two; winners of first prizes, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1902.
PROPERTY OF ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONT.

four-year-old with grand action, recently imported and shown by Wm. Colquhoun, of Mitchell, Ont. For best mare, any age, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., secured the plum on a very typical specimen of the breed. The Shires were a grand lot, surpassing in general excellence anything seen in any ring on this continent for a long time, thus affording strong competition in some sections, although the number shown was not large.

J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, was given the gold medal for best stallion, any age, for his first-prize three-year-old stallion, Newbam Duke, imported by Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, he being considered by the judges of sufficient merit to secure that coveted honor. The sweepstakes mare was Jno. Gardhouse's Laura, a bonny animal of good quality, that has enjoyed similar fame in the past. Morris & Wellington showed a number of splendid horses, both stallions and mares, which they imported but lately, and with them they won several reds and blues.

In heavy draft (Canadian-bred), R. C. Grandy, Springville, had the champion stallion, a two-year-old named McKinley, and sired by Macmnes, Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, and Graham Bros., Claremont, had several entries and carried off their share of prizes in this class. To Bawden & McDonnell went the sweepstakes ribbon for Hackney stallion, imp. Connaught's Heir, the three-year-old winner of last year, being good enough to win that distinction. The champion female was Queen of the Party, a two-year-old, owned by Horace N. Crossley, Roseau, Ont. In Canadian horses, Bawden & McDonnell again came out with sweepstakes on stallions, imp. Clerkenwell, a two-year-old high actor, bred by Walter Warren, Foxley, Market, Eng., and only recently landed, being the easy winner. A splendid showing of

and of the latter 139. The number of exhibitors in the Jersey and Holstein classes was more limited than usual, but the quality was quite up to the standard, the young things being especially notable for uniformity of excellence in type and character.

SHORTHORNS were strong in numbers, and the younger sections, especially the females, unusually superior. The principal exhibitors were W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; J. & W. B. Watt, Salem; Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare; Goodfellow Bros., Macville, and Geo. D. Fletcher, Rimham, who each showed full graded herds. Capt. T. E. Robson, Iderton, and W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, showed young herds, and only competed in the sections for young things; while other exhibitors showed smaller numbers. Messrs. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, and W. G. Pettit, Burlington, judged the class, and gave general satisfaction.

Crerar's imp. Captain Mayfly was first in the rating in the aged bull class, though many thought that Fletcher's Spicy Robin, a lengthy, level roan, Watt-bred bull, might well have been preferred. In the two-year-old section was found the senior champion bull in Flatt's imp. Spicy Marquis, a rich roan of excellent type and character, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, sired by his Spicy Robin, and out of Maud 37th, Eastwood Bros., New Toronto, were second with Hillcrest Hero, a beautifully-finished bull, bred by the Talbots, of Everton, and McDonald Bros., Woodstock, had the third winner in imp. Keith Baron, a smooth red bull, imported by Arthur Johnston, and sired by Prince of Avelers. Goodfellow Bros. won first in yearling bulls, with Shining Light, a handsome and smoothly-faced red son of Grand Gloster, and his dam by imp. Indian Chief, a high honor for him, in view of the fact that he

was given second place; and Crerar's imp. Gem of Ballechin, a level, smooth and sweet cow, came in third, but might well have gone higher. Three excellent imported cows competed in the three-year-old class, all roans, and of fine character. Flatt won first with Duchess of Sanjadar, of recent importation; Goodfellow Bros. second, with Water Cross, imported by John Isaac, and Crerar third, with Ballechin Daisy 3rd, imported in dam. Crerar had a strong first in the two-year-old heifer section, in Gem of Ballechin 2nd, by imp. Diamond Jubilee, and Flatt was second and third, with two really good Canadian-bred heifers. In a very strong class of eleven senior yearlings, Captain Robson won by a nose with Topsman's Queen, a sonsie roan daughter of the old champion Topsman and of Molly Lorne by Golden Robe; Watt's English Lady 16th and Matchless 28th, both roans, by Royal Victor, making it exceedingly interesting and perplexing to the judges, who, after much consideration, placed the heifers in the order named, but they might have been placed any other way without injustice to anyone. Goodfellow Bros. had a remarkable heifer in the junior yearling class in the Water Lily, imported in her dam, Water Cross, and sired by Count Joyful. She is a dark roan, of blocky type, with great spring and depth of ribs and heart-girth, a sweet head and fine character, and she won the junior championship. Edwards & Co. had a strong number for second place in Lily of Pine Grove 2nd, a dark roan daughter of imp. Marquis of Zenith; Flatt's Cicely 2nd, by Roan Lad, out of Flora Stanley, coming third. In a class of 22 senior heifer calves, containing more high-class entries than has ever been seen at Toronto before, Capt. Robson came to the top with the sweet, level Fair Queen, a rich roan, by Royal Prince, dam Frances Folsom 3rd. Flatt won second and third hon-

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ors with Lady Winsome and Lady Banff; and Capt. Robson fourth, with Bella's Gem, a beautiful daughter of Valiant, the champion at Toronto last year, and of imp. Bella 3rd. The senior female championship went to the first-prize cow, Crimson Fuchsia 13th.

The open herd prizes for best bull and four females over one year went, first to Flatt, second to Crerar, third to Watt. For the best young herd, one bull and four females under two years, the rating was Robson first, Watt second, Edwards & Co. third. Best three animals, the progeny of one bull, Watt first, Edwards second, Flatt third. For the best three females, bred by exhibitor, the prize was awarded to Messrs Watt; and for the best four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor, the rating was, Watt first, Flatt second, Edwards third.

HEREFORDS were, as usual, well shown by H. D. Smith, Crompton, Quebec; W. H. Hunter, The Maples, and the F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph. The cattle were well brought out, and, on the whole, the display was an improvement upon that of former years, the females being much better, as a rule, than the bulls. The strongest number among the bulls was Hunter's first-prize three-year-old Spartacus, bred by Gudgeon & Simpson, of Missouri, and imported this year, a bull of first-class type and quality, which was properly awarded the male championship of the class. Smith's Prince Ingleside 2nd, by Sir Horace, was first in three-year-old bulls, and his Lord Ingleside 8th was first in yearlings; and Hunter had the first and second prize bull calves. Smith's Sylvan 7th was first-prize cow four years and over. Hunter's imp. Buttermaid 2nd was the first in three-year-old cows. Smith was first and second in two-year-old heifers, with Ingleside Chatterbox and Downton Ingleside 2nd, both daughters of the champion Mark Hanna. The Stone Stock Co. had the first-prize yearling heifer, and Smith the second, a very unpopular decision, the Compton heifer being of much better type and quality. Smith was also first for heifer calf. The Compton herd was clearly entitled to the female sweepstakes and first herd prize, both of which were awarded to them in the same competition at London, the following week, by a competent and experienced judge. If the Toronto Fair is to secure the entry of the best herds of this breed, more care must be exercised in future in the selection of judges for the class, as breeders cannot reasonably be expected to assume the expense of preparing their cattle and risk their being passed upon by inexperienced and incompetent judges. If competent Hereford breeders are not available as judges, better far select breeders of other beef breeds, who are accustomed to seeing good cattle and have an intelligent knowledge of the approved type.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS were shown in good form by Jas. Bowman, Guelph; W. Hall, Washington, and John Richards, Bideford, P. E. I., a new importer, who carried off the first herd prize and sweepstakes for bull, the sweepstakes female being Hall's first-prize cow, Lady Gladstone.

GALLOWAYS were out in good condition from the herds of D. McCrae, Guelph, and Shaw & Marston, Brantford, the former winning the most first prizes, including the herd prize and the sweepstakes for bull with Cedric 4th, and that for females with Nellie 12th of Lockenit, the first-prize two-year-old, a new importation.

AYRSHIRES were forward in strong force, though two of the Eastern herds that showed at Ottawa were not in evidence here. The judges were Alf. Kains, Byron; J. H. Douglas, Warkworth, and A. Yuill, Carleton Place, two acting alternately, and the third as referee. The principal prizewinner was W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, who had the sweepstakes bull in Douglasdale (first-prize four-year-old), the sweepstakes female in Minnie of Lessnesock (first-prize aged cow), and first in each of the herd and group sections. R. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, stood second in the herd competitions, and was well in the winning throughout. Wm. Stewart & Son and Alex. Hume, Menie, figured very creditably in many sections, winning first and second, respectively, in aged bulls, and the former first in yearling heifers; while Reid & Co., Hintonburg, had the first-prize bull calf in both senior and junior sections, the get of imp. Duke of York 2nd.

GUERNSEYS were exhibited principally by B. H. Bell & Son, Beaufort, and Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, East Toronto, between whom the prizes were pretty evenly divided, the former winning, most by the greatest number, and standing second, third, and fourth with various ages; while Mrs. Massey had the first prize in the older sections, including the aged cow, with her Island Lad of Beaufort, a very fine specimen, with imp. Flying Dutchman, and a yearling heifer, and the latter, with her imp. J. G. Hammer, a yearling heifer, and a yearling heifer not bred by her exhibitor. Maiden and were also shown for the first time, for bull calf under two years, and for four animals the progeny of one bull, the get of their imported sire, Mr. Massey.

HOLSTEINS made a good display, the pri-

incipal exhibitors being A. C. Hallman, Breslau; Rettie Bros., Norwich, and G. W. Clemons, St. George. Hallman had the sweepstakes bull in his four-year-old Judge Akrum De Kol 3rd, who made a fine showing individually, while his progeny showed up well in the younger sections. Rettie Bros. had the first and second prize cows in Highland Cornelia and Artis Peer's Poem, the former winning the female sweepstakes. Clemons won first for the progeny of a bull, with the get of Count Mink Mercedes, Hallman being second in this section, and Clemons second for young herd. Rettie being first for both aged and young herds.

GUERNSEYS were shown only by Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, who exhibited a very creditable selection.

Minnesota State Fair.

[Reported for the F. A. by George Craig.]

The stock exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair, taken as a whole, was an excellent one, especially in the beef breeds of cattle. The Shorthorn and Hereford show is national in character, held in connection with the respective associations. The exhibitors in Shorthorns were G. M. Casey, Mo.; N. P. Clark, Minn.; H. F. Brown, Minn.; Geo. Harding & Son, Wis.; E. W. Bowen, Ind.; C. F. Rice, Ill.; Geo. Bothwell, Mo.; T. J. Wornall, Mo.; A. Alexander, Iowa. In Herefords, the exhibitors were O. Harris, Mo.; Geo. E. McEachren, S. Dakota; J. C. Adama, Ill.; Gudgeon & Simpson, Mo.; Jas. A. Funkhouser, Wis.; W. S. Van Natta & Son, Ind.; Stewart & Hutcheon, Mo., and Geo. P. Henry, Ill. Galloways were exhibited by the Brookside Co., Ill.; N. P. Clark, Minn.; C. N. Moody, Mo., and Mr. White, Iowa. Aberdeen-Angus, by A. C. Binnie, Iowa; Mr. Strubinger, Ill.; C. A. Gardner, Ill., and Messrs. Lantz, Ill.

SHORTHORNS.—There is always a great deal of interest in the judging ring of Shorthorn cattle here, and as competition was strong in most of the classes, more than usual interest was manifested. In the class for bulls three years or over, five bulls faced the judges, first prize going to Choice Goods, owned by G. M. Casey, Mo. It will be remembered that this bull was imported by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., and sold to J. G. Robbins & Sons, Ind. A few months ago Messrs. Robbins sold their show herd to G. M. Casey, including Choice Goods, Ruberta, Clarissa, and Lad's Goldie. Choice Goods is a great show bull, with fine top and bottom lines, strong back, and very smooth in finish, although by no means in high condition. He won in good company, the balance of the prizes going as follows: Second to Golden Victor, owned by Geo. Harding & Son, successfully shown last year by them. Third to Speculator, owned by E. W. Bowen, Ind. This bull, it will be remembered, was imported by W. D. Flatt and shown last year at Toronto and the Pan-American. Fourth to Ajax of Cheny, owned by N. P. Clark. Fifth to Jubilee Knight, owned by Thompson, and bred by J. G. Washington, Ninga, Mo. This bull was formerly owned and used in the herd of N. P. Clark.

In two-year-old bulls, Nampareil of Clover Blossom, bred by Geo. Bothwell and owned by Harding & Son, won first place. He is an excellent bull, and one that is very hard to turn down. Second to Valley Count, bred and owned by T. J. Wornall, Mo. Third to Marmaduke, bred and owned by C. F. Rice, Ill. Fourth to Pithivie Merry Lad, owned by Clark. Only two senior yearling bulls entered the ring, first prize going to H. F. Brown, on Young Nominee, a large, straight bull of his age; second to G. M. Casey, on Prince of Tebo Lawn. Junior yearlings made a fairly good class, first going to Geo. Harding & Son, on Ceremonious Archer, a grand type of bull; second to Geo. Bothwell, on Nonpareil Star; third to N. P. Clark, on Pride of Meadow Lawn; fourth to E. W. Bowen, on Magnet; fifth to C. F. Rice, Ill., on Favorite Boy.

In senior bull calves, Geo. Bothwell won on Nonpareil Comet; second to Ravenswood Administration, owned by T. J. Wornall; third to Victor Missie, owned by Geo. Harding & Son; fourth to Peerless Victor, owned by N. A. Lind, Iowa.

In junior bull calves, G. M. Casey won on The Rustler; second to Geo. Bothwell, on Clover Bud; third to Harding, on Meadow King; fourth to Bothwell, on Nonpareil Choice; fifth to N. P. Clark, on Royal Wonder.

The aged cow class was a strong ring. Ruberta, so successfully shown by Robbins & Son from her calfhood up, was again placed first, she being in good show condition, although having raised a calf last winter. She later on secured the senior championship, and was also declared the champion female over all ages. Missie 165th, bred by W. S. Marr, owned by E. W. Bowen, won second place. She is a very smooth, straight cow, of the quality, but has not the scale of Ruberta. Third, Harding's 15th Duchess of Gloster, a fine large cow, but hardly as smooth in the hind quarters as one could like. Fourth to Mrs. O. S. P. Rice, on C. F. Rice, owned by C. F. Rice, Ill. Fifth to Pithivie Merry Lad, owned by Clark, on Favorite Boy. Sixth to N. P. Clark, on Webber of Meadow Lawn.

Some great breeders entered the show, the two graded class, first going to Clark, and the

second to Harding, on Golden Fame's Belle; third to Bowen, on Oneida; fourth to N. P. Clark, on Lovely Maid; fifth to Casey, on Nelly of Ellerslie.

In the senior yearling heifer class, first went to Bowen's Queen of Beauty, a large, straight heifer, of fine quality; second to Wornall, on Peach; third to Harding, on Gloster Girl; fourth to Brown, on Spicy of Browndale 12th; fifth to Casey, on Lad's Goldie; sixth to N. P. Clark, on Orange Blossom of Fairview 3rd.

In junior yearlings, first to Brown, on Spicy of Browndale 13th; second to Forbes, Ill., on Spicy Clara; third to Wornall, on Jennie June.

Senior heifer calves—First to Brown, on Rosemary of Browndale 8th; second to Casey, on Sweet Violet 4th; third to Bothwell, on Breeder's Fame; fourth to Casey, on Runaway Girl; fifth to Wornall's Queen Louise.

Junior heifer calves—First to Clark, on Nellie of Meadow Farm; second to Brown, on Spicy of Browndale 14th; third to Casey, on Ruberta's Daughter; fourth to Harding, on Maid of Honor.

Senior sweepstakes bull, Choice Goods; junior sweepstakes, Young Nominee. Senior sweepstakes cow, Ruberta; junior sweepstakes heifer, Queen of Beauty.

Champion bull over all ages, Choice Goods. Champion female over all ages, Ruberta. Aged herds—Casey, Harding, Bowen, Clark, Rice and Alexander. Young herds—Brown, Harding, Wornall, Bothwell, and Rice.

GALLOWAYS.—Prof. Thos. Shaw judged this class throughout. The exhibit was the best that has ever been at this fair in point of numbers and in quality. All the entries were presented in excellent condition.

Aged bull—C. N. Moody first, on a typical, smooth bull, the bull that sold for \$2,000.00 last December in Chicago; second to White; third to Clark. White brought out the only two-year-old bull, but one good enough to take first place in strong company. One-year-old bull—Brookside won first and third; Moody second. Bull calves—Brookside first and second; Moody third. In cows, Brookside won first, on a smooth, straight and well-fleshed cow; White second; Clark third, and Moody fourth. Two-year-old heifers—Moody won first and second; Brookside third, and Clark fourth. One-year-old heifer—Brookside first, on a thick, mellow, right kind of a heifer; Moody second and third; Clark fourth. In heifer calves, a fine string faced the judge, White getting first, Clark second, Brookside third.

Young herd—Brookside first, Moody second. Graded herd—Brookside first, Moody second, Clark third.

Senior champion male—Moody. Junior champion male—Moody.

Senior champion female—Brookside. Junior champion female—Moody.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—This class was judged by Prof. Curtiss. Gardener's magnificent bull, Rose Gay, won in the aged class and the breed championship. The same exhibitor won in the aged cow class and the female championship on Cep Judy. Gardener also won in young herds, with a herd of remarkable uniformity. Stubinger won the junior bull championship on a yearling of great merit, as well as other prizes. A. C. Binnie won the junior female championship and other prizes.

HEREFORDS.—The Herefords made a very fine show here, as the show was in connection with the American Hereford Association.

The aged bull class brought out five entries. First to Funkhouser, Mo.; second to O. Harris, Mo. In two-year-olds, first to George P. Henry, Ill.; second to Gudgeon & Simpson, Mo. In senior yearlings, first to Gudgeon & Simpson; second to O. Harris, Mo. In junior yearlings, first to Gudgeon & Simpson, Mo.; second, C. N. Moore, Mo. Senior bull calf—First to Gudgeon & Simpson, Mo.; second to Stewart & Hutcheon. Junior bull calves—First to O. Harris, Mo.; second to Funkhouser, Mo.

Cow, three years or over—First to O. Harris, second to Gudgeon & Simpson, third to Funkhouser. Two-year heifers—First to Van Natta, Ind.; second to Gudgeon & Simpson. Senior yearling heifers—First to O. Harris, second to Van Natta. Junior yearling heifers—First, Funkhouser; second, Stewart & Hutcheon. Senior heifer calves—First, O. Harris; second, Stewart & Hutcheon. Junior heifer calves—First, Stewart & Hutcheon; second, Adams.

Senior sweepstakes bull over two years—Geo. P. Henry. Junior sweepstakes bull under two years—Gudgeon & Simpson. Senior sweepstakes cow over two years—Van Natta. Junior sweepstakes heifer under two years—Funkhouser.

Best bull any age—Geo. P. Henry. Best cow or heifer any age—Van Natta.

Aged herd—First, Harris; second, Gudgeon & Simpson; third, Funkhouser; fourth, Adams; fifth, Van Natta. Young herds—First, O. Harris, second, Stewart & Hutcheon.

Best Hereford herd in the show—O. Harris, Mo.

OTHER BREEDS.—Only two herds of Red Polled cattle were on exhibition this time, and four herds of Brown Swiss. The exhibit of dairy cattle was not as large as usual; but two herds

of Jerseys and two herds of Holsteins were exhibited.

HORSES.

N. P. Clark was the only exhibitor in Clydes. He had 14 head, and won the champion stallion prize with the two-year-old Matchless McGregor, and the female championship with the one-year-old filly, Princess Athol.

Mr. J. A. Craig judged the horses.

Delancey, of Minnesota, and E. Hodgson, of Illinois, exhibited Percherons. Hodgson had several Kentucky saddle-bred horses. Finch Bros., of Illinois, had quite a number of Shire horses on the ground.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

The sheep exhibit was large and excellent. The new sheep building recently erected was well filled. The building is over 200 feet long and about 150 feet wide, containing about 160 pens.

As usual, Geo. Harding & Son had a large exhibit of Cotswolds, and secured first and second flock prizes. W. S. Dixon, of Wisconsin, had some good ones, and won several prizes, including first on yearling ewe.

In Southdowns, Geo. McKerrow and Geo. Allen divided the spoils about evenly. McKerrow won first on flock; Allen second. McKerrow had champion ram, and Allen champion ewe.

Shropshires always make a strong show here, and this year the contest was keen. Dr. Davidson, of New York, came west to contest with the breeders on the circuit. Allen, of Illinois, had a strong exhibit; also, Dixon, of Wisconsin, and Boynton, of Minnesota. Davidson won the flock prize, and Allen second.

In Oxfords, McKerrow, of Wisconsin, and Stone, of Illinois, had the honors about equally divided.

Robert Taylor, of Nebraska, had an excellent exhibit of Hampshires, and carried off first and second flock prizes.

Rambouillets were exhibited by Harding & Cole Bros., of Illinois, and A. E. Green, of Michigan; Harding winning both first and second on flock, and having both champion ewe and ram.

The exhibit of swine was hardly equal to last year. T. A. Canfield, of Minnesota, had the exhibit of Yorkshires that he had at the Winnipeg Fair, and won the majority of premiums in this class. G. A. Forgeson, of Rosemount, Minn., had some good specimens on exhibition, and secured several prizes.

Poland-Chinas were exhibited by Mr. Reed, of Whitewater, Wis.; C. A. Murphy, Minn., and W. Harvey, Minn.

Chester Whites were represented by Fred Luchinger, Minn., and Mr. Hodgson, Minn. Johnson Bros., Iowa, and H. Gruver, Minn., and W. M. Reed, were exhibitors of Euro-Jays, and also they equally divided the premiums.

Burning Straw and Stubble to Prevent Oat Rust.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Although the practice of burning straw and stubble is not strictly in accord with scientific principles, still, in practicing agriculture on new prairie, many rules may be violated. This fall much of the oat straw will be burned, and in the operation it is as well to do as much good as possible. One of the objects to be attained by burning the straw and stubble is the destruction of rust spores. The complete life-history of this fungous disease is not as yet well known, but it is certain that the spores remain about the stubble and cause the rust the following year. In parts where the rust is unusually bad, it might be advisable to spread the straw over the field so as to assist in burning the stubble, thus making the destruction of spores more complete. As there is yet no chemical method (such as the copperas treatment of smut) for the prevention of rust, the farmer must make use of cultural methods as the above. It should also be the aim, as far as possible, to keep succeeding crops of oats on widely-separated fields.

These methods, the destruction of spores by burning, the rotation of crops, and the growing of rust-resisting varieties, if systematically practiced by all, would considerably reduce the injury caused by the oat rust.

F. S. J.

Last year rust, or some similar blight was exceedingly prevalent, not only in oats, but in wheat, throughout the greater part of the Red River Valley country. This year, however, rust is confined to oats, and did not attack them until late in the season, and has done injury in comparatively few districts. Whether or not the barberry bush has anything to do with the propagation of rust spores is of no interest here, where there are no barberry bushes. The scientist should try and discover some other host plant; that preventive might be applied in this country. One of the best safeguards against rust, so far as known, to practice is early sowing and good cultivation. Oats sown early on well-tilled land seldom are injured with rust. [Ed. F. A.]

Judging a Milch Cow.

The points by which a dairy cow is judged—in other words, the indications that show whether or not she is capable of producing a large quantity of milk—are well defined in the following article, copied from the Farmers' Gazette, of Dublin, Ireland.

The consensus of opinion among dairymen in all parts of the world is that the best milk cow is, as a rule, of medium size and small boned; her head is small and rather long, but wide between the eyes and horns; her ears are thin and covered with soft silky hair, while the insides of these organs should be of a rich orange color. The eyes are large and bright, with a placid expression; the neck long and thin, slender and well cut under the throat, thickening gradually as it approaches the shoulders, but entirely free from anything like a beefy appearance.

Continuing our description of the ideal milker, we pass on from the neck to the shoulders. The shoulder blades should come close together at the top, giving the animal fine shoulder points, but they should widen gradually towards the points. The ribs should be rather straight and wide, thus indicating a good digestion and constitution. The loins should be broad and the hips wide, the rump even with the hips, the pelvis wide, giving plenty of room for the udder. The skin, too, should be soft and mellow, and pervaded throughout by what is popularly known as a yellow butter color.

The milk veins in front of the udder are usually a very reliable index to the capabilities of a cow as a milker; the larger they are the better. In extra good cows they branch into several "arteries" along the belly, but they all unite

always be counted on to prove good milkers, just as other cows possessing small, round-shaped udders, with teats so close together that they almost touch one another at the points, may invariably be put down as poor pail-fillers, no matter how fine their appearance may be or how good looking in other respects.

One of the best indications of a good dairy cow, and one of those best calculated to add to the wealth of her owner, is a good appetite. A cow that is a smart eater is, as a rule, a good milker. There is a great difference, however, between a quick eater and an insatiable eater. The former will, as a rule, be found a profitable animal; the latter, the reverse. Some cows are perfect gluttons and will readily consume more food than would be sufficient for two or three ordinary cows. But languid eating, without apparent zest or enjoyment, is a token of feeble digestion, inability to take into the system, promptly and fully, the nutritive parts of the food. The animal that eats with evident relish is not always the animal that eats longest, or that eats most, but its eagerness shows a good and healthy appetite, the result of strength and soundness of the digestive and secretive organs.

The Stock Parade at Winnipeg.

One of the best attractions before the grand stand at the late Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition was admittedly the parades of live stock. Many of our stockmen, however, do not seem to appreciate their value. As illustrating how these parades strike visitors, the following was written, presumably by Prof. Thos. Shaw, who was in attendance at our fair:

"The time chosen for the parade is unique, and yet it is wisely chosen. These parades take place at 7.30 p. m. The horses are in the lead. They are followed by the cattle, then come the sheep, the swine, and the fowls. The horses are decorated with their prize ribbons, and are groomed to perfection. The cattle wear their prizewinning apparel also. The sheep are drawn in great wagons with suitable racks on them. The same with the swine. The fowls are similarly drawn, the coops stacked up on top of one another. A band leads the procession. It passes the grand-stand, and at a certain point



FARMHOUSE ON PORTAGE PLAINS. Home of George Lyttle, High Bluff.

before reaching the grand-stand. Meantime the people packed in the seats on the grand-stand are awaiting the later performances.

The procession is really imposing. Hon. Thos. Greenway said in an address given the next day to the exhibitors, that he had never seen the parade of the previous evening duplicated in America. The statement is of course correct. The management insist on having all the prizewinners brought out, that have won any prizes of importance, hence the number of the animals brought out makes a very imposing array. The procession of the live stock seemed to extend well on to a mile in its entire length.

When the stock is thus brought out in the evening, the animals are not oppressed with the heat as they would be when the sun is high. But it may not be practicable to do this when the days get short, as they do when many of the autumn fairs are held. In any event, much more attention should be given to live-stock parades at fairs than is being given to them now. We question if the management at Winnipeg could have done anything that would so much impress visitors with the magnitude of the live stock interests in Manitoba and with the adaptation of the country to the production of the same. We have parades in Minnesota, but only a small number of the prize animals relatively are ever brought out.

The exhibitors may object that they cannot get enough individuals to help in the parade; that is, to lead the animals. When, however, this is a part of the contract, duly advertised by the Association in the prize list, it is the duty of the exhibitors to live up to the agreement, and they should make arrangements accordingly. It may be difficult to get enough to help, but it is not an impossible thing.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free. 2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity. 3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication. 4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary. THOROUGHPIN.

A three-year-old colt has a thoroughpin of two months standing. We bandaged and applied cold water, which helped it. We then blistered, but this did no good.

2. I have a horse that has warts. J. B. A. Ans.—The treatment you adopted for thoroughpin was correct; either, if continued long enough, will probably effect a cure. I would advise repeated blistering.

3. Any warts with constricted necks can be cut off with a knife, flat ones can be removed by applying butter of antimony once daily with a feather, until they disappear.

ECZEMA.

I drove my nine-year-old mare hard and overheated her before foaling. Now she is covered with small lumps about the size of peas and quite itchy. The colt has two small lumps under each jaw, which were there at birth. W. L.

Ans.—Your mare has eczema, probably the result of overheating. Wash thoroughly with strong, warm soft-soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush. Rub until dry, and then apply twice daily a lotion made of 1 oz. each, sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc, to a quart of water. This lotion must be well rubbed through the hair in order to come in contact with the skin. As soon as you wean the colt give her (the mare) a purgative of 8 drs. aloes and 2 drs. ginger, and follow up with 2 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily. If the lumps on the colt's jaw are enlarged glands, they will disappear; if a congenital bony malformation, the only method of removing them is by an operation. You had better have your veterinarian examine them.

HEAVES.

About three months ago my five-year-old horse became thick in his wind. He breathes heavy in the morning or when drawing a heavy load. He seldom coughs. BUFFALO BILL.

Ans.—From symptoms given, I am afraid your horse has heaves. When the condition is well established, a cure cannot be effected. Benefit will probably result from the following. Take 3 oz. powdered gum opium, 1 oz. digitalis, 6 oz. liquorice root; mix and make into 24 powders; give one night and morning in damp food. Dumpen all food taken with lime water. Feed limited quantities of bulky food of first-class quality.

BARBED-WIRE WOUND.

Mare received a barbed-wire wound in front of the hock. It is nearly healed, but there is a thickening of the skin.

2. A calf four months old passed, in two sections, a worm six feet long. I think it was a tapeworm. A. McL.

Ans.—The thickening mentioned will doubtless disappear by absorption to a great extent, but mostly all barbed-wire wounds leave a little enlargement. Repeated hand rubbing after the wound has healed will assist absorption.

3. Do not allow the calf anything to eat for 10 or 12 hours; then give 1/2 oz. oil of turpentine in 1/2 pt. of sweet milk. Continue to fast for 3 hours. Repeat the treatment in a week.

NASAL GLEET.

My six-year-old mare rattles in the head when she breathes, more so when excited. When warm or drawing heavily, there is a discharge from the nostrils. She is worse in damp, heavy weather. I think the heaves are starting. W. R. W.

Ans.—The symptoms given indicate nasal gleet. Feed 1 dr. sulphate of copper twice daily in damp food. If she shows symptoms of heaves treat as recommended elsewhere in this department.

COWS COUGHING.

Three or four of my cows took a cough about four weeks ago. They don't seem to get any worse, and don't seem to get better. What shall I do about them? J. S.

Ans.—If the cough is accompanied by elaborate and a discharge from the nostrils, it is probably influenza. Divide the cows into two groups, one to be treated at night and morning, and the other at night and morning. In each group, divide into two parts: mix and give twice daily.

COW WITHHELD MILK.

One of my cows has withheld her milk for ten days, and has been so for five or six months. Can you give me any advice? W. G.

Ans.—Get one dram of croton oil, and six drams of lard; apply to the udder twice daily. Also give six pounds of sulphate of magnesia in damp food, and half ounce of potassium nitrate twice daily in damp food, and give scalded bran night and morning.

INFLUENZA.

My colts, two and three years old, have a cough and discharge from the nostrils. They appear to have difficulty in moving their hind legs when I go to turn them out in the morning. J. S. G.

Ans.—Your colts have influenza, which is often associated with soreness of the joints; this accounts for the stiffness mentioned. Rub their throats twice daily for two days with two parts each raw linseed oil and turpentine and one part liquor ammonia Fortier. Feed warm food, as scalded bran or boiled oats, and give 1/2 dr. quinine to each three times daily. Be very careful to not allow them to get wet or cold. The disease is liable to many complications, so if any serious symptoms occur, call your veterinarian.

Miscellaneous.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

- 1. Is there any book published on the "Wild Birds of Manitoba"?
2. Is there any likelihood of the proposed agricultural college for Manitoba starting this winter?
3. What other agricultural course would be best adapted to farming in Manitoba?
Souris, Man. PATERFAMILIAS.
Ans.—1. No.
2. No. The commission appointed over a year ago by the Government, to investigate the whole subject, has not yet reported.
3. Probably the Guelph course is the best under the circumstances.

COW WITHHOLDING MILK.

We have a three-year-old heifer that holds up her milk. Some days she will only give about five quarts, when her accustomed milking is ten quarts. Is there any remedy? Kindly let me know in your next issue. W. H. C. ROBLIN.

Ans.—The habit of withholding a portion of her milk, into which your heifer has fallen is due to a nervous affection arising from excitement or fear caused at milking time. Treat her as kindly as possible, and when tied in to be milked each time supply a quantity of bran and chop or other palatable food sufficient to keep her eating while being milked. A satisfied disposition on the part of any animal is necessary to a large flow of milk. Aim to create it in your heifer and you will be rewarded.

YOUNG DUCKS DYING.

Kindly inform me how to raise ducks. I succeed very well until they begin to feather, when, without any symptoms of disease, the ducklings lay down as if asleep and, without a struggle, die. I fed them on shorts while young, and afterwards gave bran and a teaspoonful of Hess Poultry Food twice a week. Water was always kept convenient. None were ever opened. W. GEDDES.

Ans.—Ducks are usually exceptionally easy to rear. They must, however, be supplied with grit (either gravel or ground-up granite), and also with shade. Sometimes when ducks are running where there is no shade and the sun comes out hot, they will fall over and die, apparently sunstruck. I find it necessary to mix the grit in the soft food for the ducks; we generally put in about a teaspoonful to a gallon of food. It would be better to mix some other grain with the shorts and bran, say equal amounts of shorts, bran, and barley, or corn. This should be moistened with skim milk, or else use a small amount of blood meal or animal meal. These last mentioned foods are necessary to supply the material for the growing feathers. I am of the opinion that your ducks are either starving for the animal food or else have no grit with which to grind the food you are giving them. W. R. GRAHAM.

Prizewinning Shire Stallion.

Elsewhere in this issue is portrayed Mr. J. M. Gardhouse's famous Shire stallion, Newham Duke (B131), sired by Cuthbert Irving; dam Blossom. This horse was bred by F. W. Danger, Newham Grange, Duventry, Eng., and imported less than a year ago, a thin, raw colt, by Bowden & McDonnell, Exeter. He was shown at the Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, in April last, where he won first prize, and at four local shows with similar success. It was not, however, until the recent Industrial Exhibition that his true worth began to be appreciated by horse admirers. He succeeded in leading first for three-year-old stallion, sweepstakes for stallion any age, and the grand model offered by the English Shire Association. For sweepstakes he competed with the first prize, yielding and reserve for sweepstakes at the Royal Show, Carlisle, Eng., and Manchester, the total value of prizes won. He has had any animal sold so many pounds to his name in a short time. He has been a grand sire of champions, and his own offspring are being raised in all phases of the business. He is a grand sire of champions, and his own offspring are being raised in all phases of the business. He is a grand sire of champions, and his own offspring are being raised in all phases of the business.

Dr. Saunders' Western Crop Review.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farm, has returned from his annual tour of investigation in the West. During his absence he has inspected and arranged the work of the Western Experimental Farms and made many inquiries as to the general condition of agriculture in the western parts of the Dominion.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON.

The crops on the Experimental Farm at Brandon are very good. The yields of wheat and other cereals will be considerably above the average. Peas, Indian corn, roots and potatoes also promise excellent returns. The hay crop had also been good, and had given from 2 to 2 1/2 tons per acre.

CROPS IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Dr. Saunders thinks that the Manitoba crop, two-thirds of which had been cut when he left, will average a little higher than last year. In general appearance the fields are much the same as then, but the heads are better filled, being plump with kernels from base to tip. In the large number of fields examined, the condition in this respect was uniform. From what the Director has seen and learned in reference to this crop, he is of opinion that the average will be about 27 bushels per acre, and with good weather for curing and threshing, a very large proportion of the wheat will grade No. 1 hard. The crops of oats and barley are very promising, although some fields of oats will be late in ripening. The crops of these cereals will probably average about the same as last year.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, N.-W. T.

The crops on the Indian Head farm are wonderfully heavy. It is expected that the wheat will average fully 40 bushels to the acre; barley from 50 to 60 bushels; and oats from 80 to 100 bushels or more. Most of the grain on this farm was cut, but cutting in the Territories generally is not very far advanced. The wheat throughout the Territories on summer-fallow land is remarkably even and heavy, and will probably average about 35 bushels; but the crops on stubble land are much lighter and will probably range between 20 and 25 bushels per acre. A large part of the crops is in summer-fallow, and the proportion in fallow is increasing from year to year. The demonstrations which have been annually made on the experimental farms in the Northwest during the past fifteen years, of the great advantage arising from the summer-fallowing of land, have induced farmers generally to adopt this profitable method of treatment of the soil. The average of the wheat crop in the Territories will, it is believed, be higher than in Manitoba. Dr. Saunders met the visiting editors from Great Britain, at Indian Head, and travelled with them through portions of this part of the country, where they were much impressed by the magnificent crops everywhere seen. Besides examining the crops on the main line, Dr. Saunders made journeys north as far as 160 miles, and south to several points varying from 50 to 110 miles.

SETTLERS POURING IN.

The settlement of the unoccupied lands within 20 to 25 miles on either side of the railways is going on rapidly, and many visitors were met going from point to point on railways and in vehicles inspecting and purchasing lands. A number of these were from Eastern Canada, but the larger proportion came from the United States. Among these latter land-seekers were farmers from Michigan, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and other States.

Along the line of railway to Prince Albert, the sales of land have been very extensive. One company of United States capitalists bought, in April last, 1,100,000 acres, and have since sold 600,000 acres at advanced prices. Another company, organized at St. Louis, Missouri, has recently bought 200,000 acres in that section of the Territories, and other large purchases have been made in other localities by farmers and by individual and associated capitalists. The number of entries for homesteads made in the Dominion land offices throughout the Territories has been very much larger than in any previous year, and the number of desirable homesteads available for settlers within convenient reach of the railways has been greatly reduced. There has been a considerable advance in the price of land throughout the Northwest country, and with these advances the demand for land seems to have much increased.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AGASSIZ, B. C.

At the Agassiz Farm the crops are also good. The hay had been very heavy and was well-saved, and at the time of the Director's visit the grain was being rapidly harvested. The apple crop was scarcely an average one, but that of plums was good. Plum-rot, however, prevailed to a considerable extent, which would lessen the proportion of marketable fruit and interfere with its keeping properties. The crops in the orchards on the sides of the mountain were suffering much less from this trouble. Small fruits had yielded abundantly, and the crops in the nut orchard were good, especially the Japanese and English walnuts, and the Spanish and Japanese chestnuts.

GENERAL CROPS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The crops generally in the coast climate of British Columbia were good. The hay crop was particularly heavy. Oats also promised abundant returns. In the interior country, especially in the Okanagan valley, the fruit crop was a heavy one and was in excellent condition, while grain also had yielded well.

The results of the harvest generally will be highly satisfactory, and prove a great stimulus to business in all parts of the Dominion.

Fall Fairs.

Table listing various fairs and their dates: Rockwood Sept. 24 and 25; Morden Sept. 25 and 26; Maple Creek Sept. 26 and 27; Argyle, Woodlands & Woonona, at Woodlands Sept. 28; Pheasant Forks Sept. 27; Grenfell Sept. 29 and 30; Salford Sept. 30; Medicine Hat Sept. 30 to Oct. 1; Whitehead Oct. 1; Chure-bridge Oct. 2; Swan Lake Oct. 2; Cartwright Oct. 2 and 3; Inni-fall Oct. 3; Pheasant Creek Oct. 3; Fairmead Oct. 3; Ods Oct. 4; Carlyle or Arcola Oct. 6; Lethbridge Oct. 7 and 8; Crombie Oct. 8; Oak Lake Oct. 10; Springfield Oct. 1 and 2; Kildonan and St. Paul's Oct. 7 and 8; Carleton Place Oct. 9 and 10.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Sept. 20. Cattle—Good to prime steers nominal, at \$7.00 to \$8.00; poor to medium, \$4 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$4.00; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.25 to \$3.75; bulls, \$2.25 to \$3.00; calves, \$3 to \$7.00; western steers, \$3.75 to \$5.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$7.25 to \$7.80; good to choice \$7.00 to \$7.80; rough heavy, \$7.15 to \$7.40; light \$7.30 to \$8.00. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3 to \$4; fair to choice \$2.25 to \$3.25; native lambs, \$3.10 to \$5.00.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Sept. 20. Live cattle steady at 13 1/2c to 15 1/2c, dressed weight, refrigerator beef, 13 1/2c per lb.



"We take our share of fretting,
Of grieving and forgetting;
The paths are often rough and steep, and heedless
feet may fall.
But yet the days are cheery,
And night brings rest when weary,
And somehow this old planet is a good world, after
all."

The Red River Settlement.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF FIFTY YEARS
AGO.

If my Reminiscences had not taken a form so erratic, mention only being made of one individual or another at the impulse of the moment, as it were, there is one name which certainly should have had a precedence, namely, that of Colonel Caldwell, an officer in Her Majesty's Service, who, upon our arrival in the Settlement, and for some three years afterwards, held the highest position which the Hudson's Bay Company, who then owned it and millions of miles besides, could offer. Colonel Caldwell was the Governor of Assiniboia and Commander-in-Chief of the Pensioners who were the sole military defence upon which our forty miles of scattered homesteads would have had to rely in case of an Indian outbreak or unexpected disturbance. Fortunately for us, and for that handful of men, no such outbreak occurred. Their military instincts seemed long ago to have died a natural death, leaving them with apparently no greater remaining desire than to take life easy and get out of it as good a time as circumstances permitted. I believe, after the departure of their chief, many sold their little allotments and returned to the Old Sod, but there must still remain the descendants of others who were sufficiently satisfied with their lot to make the Settlement their abiding-place, especially that part of it about and above the Forks of the Assiniboine. Perhaps some of them made their fortune at the time of the great land boom, when wise Canada laid her motherly hand upon what then looked but a forlorn little spot, a speck not worth the tracing upon the map of British North America! Perhaps the sons of some of them are amongst the men of mark in the Winnipeg of to-day. But to return to Colonel Caldwell. I am sure no one who once knew him, or had the still greater privilege of knowing Mrs. Caldwell, could possibly forget them. In stature our Colonel was a giant among men: his height was 6 feet 6 inches, and he was broad in proportion. The Colonel in his Highland kilt was a sight not easily to be forgotten, but it was one rarely witnessed, for we seldom saw either the Colonel or the staff officer of Pensioners (a big Irishman, called Capt. Hill) in any but civilian clothes.

Oh! the delight in those days of being fetched out of the grim greyness of our uneventful lives by the Colonel and Mrs. Caldwell, to spend the day at the Fort, or if that higher bliss was not to be ours, to see in the summer the big square carriage, or in the winter the big fur-lined sleigh, from the Fort, stopping at our gate, literally packed with the beaming faces of the large little family from Government House. The elder boys attended St. John's, and the eldest daughter came to St. Cross, and one of the greatest joys of the writer's long life has been the still unbroken friendship between the latter and herself, which began then and which will, please God, never cease while life lasts.

How we would run to welcome that carriage or sleigh, which always brought us some unexpected dainty, some to us otherwise unattainable luxury! I can see, as I write, our Colonel with his own kind hands stripping off the concealing robes and handing out two big solid blocks of milk-ice, with the deep, rich cream as a crown to each, or in summer a pail of berries which Mrs. Caldwell had sent for the girls, etc. How many remain, I wonder, who can recall the sweet, saint-like face of Mrs. Caldwell? She has always seemed to me the very embodiment of our Lord's friends, Martha and Mary, in one personality—capable in the fulfilment of all life's varied duties, and yet bearing on her countenance the look of one whose feet never strayed beyond the hearing of the voice of her Lord.

Amongst our St. Cross girls, are there not some who can recall not only these welcome visitors from the Fort, but also the somewhat unexplained visits from the other side of the field, the boys' side—of little Robbie Caldwell, even then such an adept at figures that it is not to be wondered at that he should have become the celebrity and expert he has since become at his university, Cambridge, England. The boys' own brothers, were not supposed to be allowed as guests, except upon special occasions,

but "Rob was such a little one, and he could be such a help." I, in my semi-official capacity, would be conveniently blind, but did I not very well know that the little shawl across the back and the big white sunbonnet which shaded the face, as one slate after another was handed to the busy little figure, with a "My turn now," belonged to no girl who had a right to sit in that long row of little maidens in the shade of the picket fence at recess, but just to Robbie, from over the way? Little Robbie, forsooth! He is now nearly, but not quite, as big a man as his father physically, and, like his father and mother, he will leave the world all the better for his having lived in it.

It was very seldom, so seldom that it stood out as a boulder in our lives, if any event ever happened to break their monotony, and did we not make the most of the very smallest happening, however little it might really concern us? We just drew upon our imaginations, and made it concern us! For instance, there arrived once, unexpectedly, a certain Count de la Guiche and a friend, who had come out buffalo-hunting. Need I remind you that I am writing of fifty years ago, when big bands of buffalo still remained to roam the prairie, and big bands of hunters still made high festival of the season for their massacre? It was a massacre, for hundreds were sacrificed for just their more toothsome humps and tongues; but this is a digression. To us it mattered not what brought the strangers to our Settlement. Their coming at all was a breath from the outer world, a sign that faint as was the link between us, yet it did exist, and so all was not lost yet. For the few days necessary to arrange for guides and horses, the Count and his friend were the guests of the Chief Factor of the Fort, and I remember going nearly wild with delight when an

They had gnawed their deerskin shoestrings, they had nibbled their precious tallow candles, they had killed and eaten every crawling, swimming creature within their reach, however repulsive to natural man, that they might keep within them the breath of life and be enabled to bear back with them the indubitable proofs that they had found on the arctic shores footmarks of the men they sought.

Dr. Rae was an old Hudson's Bay man, and the greeting accorded him by his old friends lacked nothing in heartiness. I can hear (I have no other way of expressing it, so vivid are my memories) the jovial voice of Dr. Rae as, all his struggles over and forgotten, it joined in the chorus of the old Scotch songs which always followed every festive dinner or supper which was given by the hospitable pioneers of the big Northwest. It seems strange now, and almost difficult to believe, that it was a matter of weeks—nay, months—before Dr. Rae could even notify results to those who had sent him by the long Red River route in search of Sir John Franklin. Nowadays the news would have been flashed across the wires and through the Atlantic Cable. But I am speaking of fifty years ago. H. A. B.

The Fallacy of All Work and No Play.

It should be a part of a woman's religion to do something every day that she likes to do—something that does not belong in the diurnal "musts." No matter how foolish or inconsistent it may appear to others, she should have the privilege of doing it, without note or comment.

Housework even with the help of the best of modern conveniences is at best a grind where there is but one pair of hands to accomplish all, and any little diversion which can be made to serve to lighten the burden should not be a matter of whim or taken with a sense of stolen sweets, but should be as much a duty as washing dishes or making beds.

Individual tastes differ, and what would be a bore to some woman is a panacea for another.

The active temperament finds rest in a change of work, the dish-cloth is exchanged for a bit of embroidery or crochet, the four walls of the house for a race in double-quick time "down to the store" or over to the neighbor's.

The cook-book is superseded by the latest magazine by the woman of less active body but busier mind; while to some women the utter forgetfulness of self and everything else in a short sleep is the greatest luxury.

The care of a few house-plants is to some the most interesting and enjoyable of the things they like to do—tastes, as I said before, differ; rummaging in the attic or cleaning up the cellar seems to contain the element of recreation for some women. The opposite temperament is content if allowed to do absolutely nothing, in undisturbed quiet for a little while. But the point I wish to make is that, whatever a woman's temperament, surroundings or circumstances make pleasurable and restful to her, she should be allowed the undisturbed enjoyment of it for a brief period every day—without let or hindrance from any other member of the family, who may be temperamentally her opposite, and who therefore can have no sympathy with her particular fancies.

There is one method of keeping in touch with life outside the daily round of toil, which I am sure is almost universally neglected, and that is writing letters.

How many dear friends have been forever estranged by an unanswered letter. It was not intended neglect, but just putting off from one day until another—and then so long a time went by that it seemed too late to try to answer it at all.

If a table in the kitchen contained a drawer where could be kept stationery and pen, or even a pencil, how often a few spare moments would be devoted to writing. We are all so glad to receive letters, it is a wonder we are not more prompt in replying, but the fact that we have to go into another room, and perhaps hunt up writing materials (every one cannot afford the luxury of a desk), often deters us from the good work, that though perhaps not a recreation in itself may bring us a pleasure.

The all work and no play woman soon becomes scarcely more than a machine, a machine that too often runs without the wheels being greased—in a hard, grinding, squeaking way, requiring much more strength and time than if a little lubrication had been given in the shape of occasional pleasant moments snatched by the way.

There is one thing certain: it is better to try and be content with little, doing without some things that we may have a great desire for, than to so wear ourselves out, body and spirit, in their attainment that we lose the power of enjoyment, too tired to care for anything.

So the wise woman, though like the woman in the Bible she rises "while it is yet night," she yet makes sure of a little time every day—perhaps not more than a half hour which is her very own, and with which stranger or friend "intermeddleth not."—[Mary Sargent Hopkins.



"A THIEF."

invitation to meet them, actually including me, came, saying that we "should be fetched at a given time, and were to stay the night at the Fort." In that carriage came those two celebrities themselves, for they were, I believe, celebrities in science or anatomy or something of which I knew literally nothing. They were very human, however, and seemed to enjoy heartily the novelty of their surroundings. During that delightful outing I was as one in a trance, sometimes overpowered with shyness—a shyness which would be followed by that kind of irresistible overflow of mad high spirits which will occur to the untrained girl who does not even know the meaning of being "out." Probably the Count, intent upon the treat in store for him, took small note either of the more decorous elder sister or the younger maiden, who probably appeared to him but as "une jeune Demoiselle, a little, what do you call it, crazy?"

An event of much greater historical importance which occurred during our five years' residence in old Red River, was the passing through our Settlement of the explorer, Dr. John Rae, who had gone into arctic lands in the search for traces of Sir John Franklin and his gallant comrades. He had found some of these, which stayed without doubt that he had come upon their track, and we were privileged to see the old bits of silver, ship's logs and other memoranda long before he carried them back to England in proof of the partial success of his mission. How breathlessly we listened to the story he told us of the hair-breadth escapes of his own party, of their hunger and their thirst, and of the straits they were reduced to before they could allay either.

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Master's Call.

"I asked the Lord to let me do
Some mighty work for Him,
To fight amidst His battle hosts,
Then sing the victor's hymn.
I longed my ardent love to show,
But Jesus would not have it so.

"He placed me in a quiet home,
Whose life was calm and still,
And gave me little things to do,
My daily life to fill.
I could not think it good to be
Just put aside so silently.

"Small duties gathered round my way,
They seemed of earth alone;
I who had longed for conquests bright
To lay before His throne,
Had common things to do and bear,
To watch and strive with daily care.

"So then I thought my prayer unheard,
And asked the Lord once more
That He would give me work for Him,
And open wide the door—
Forgetting that my Master knew
Just what was best for me to do.

"Then quietly the answer came:
'My child, I hear thy cry;
Think not that mighty deeds alone
Will bring the victory;
The battle has been planned by Me;
Let daily life thy conquests see.'"

When Mary of Bethany, crushed beneath her sorrow, sat still in the house, without energy or spirit to do anything, she was roused by the message, "The Master is come, and calleth for thee." She lost no time in obeying that welcome call, and soon found that even her great grief could be changed by Him into joy. The message was given secretly; those who were so vainly trying to comfort the broken-hearted woman only saw her action, they did not understand the reason of her sudden awakening from a state of hopeless despair.

This beautiful scene has been re-enacted many a time since then. Many a loving disciple has answered the Master's secret call, and found that His service brings a lasting joy and peace which can be found nowhere else.

"Mollie's" dear invalid aunt, of whom she wrote in one of her bright, newsy letters, sent me a little book last Christmas, one chapter of which is about the "Divine Master." The writer suggests that the words, "my Master," should be worn next the heart, next the will; sinking into the very springs of both, deeper every day. He goes on to say: "Let me get up every morning with this for the instantaneous thought, that my Master wakes me. I wake, I rise, His property. Before I go out to plow, or feed, or whatever it may be, upon his domain, let me, with reverent and deep joy, go into his private chamber, as it were, and avow Him as my Master, my Possessor; absolute, not constitutional; supremely entitled to order me about all day, and, if He pleases, not to thank me at the close . . . let me continually, in the habit of my thought, be coming again into that Presence-chamber, to renew the act of that dedication and submission."

I know these words can only be understood by those who own the Lord Jesus as their Master, not only in name, but in living reality. It is as true to-day as it was in St. Paul's time, that the preaching of the Cross is to some "foolishness," while it is to the others "the power of God, and the wisdom of God." What a difference it makes in the day's happiness, and in the quantity and quality of the work done, when we remember at frequent intervals that the Master is here, and that we are in very truth called to work for Him. He speaks in secret and says to each servant, "Do this," and he doeth it. The world goes on, unconscious of the still, small voice, so plainly heard by all who are listening for it. Sometimes the Master takes the everyday work and offers it bit by bit to His servant, saying, "Do this for me." Sometimes it is a sudden emergency call, interrupting the routine of everyday. As a rule we are not unconscious of what we are doing, but that our Master is not, who belongs to our Master, who is not in our eye, and he has a right to be. Let us say with St. Paul, "I have been bought with a price, that ye should have me to do whatsoever my Master shall command me." Let us rise up obediently to the order, and drift along with the Master's will, and let us make it our business to be ready every day, in small things, as well as in great, for the day when the will of the Father, and what He will do, can any of us have!

Let us listen for the Master's call, and bring readily and cheerfully as Simeon's babe, "Speak

Lord, for Thy servant heareth." Surely He is calling each faithful servant to obey Him not only in outward action, but also in heart and mind, bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

"I should not love Thee now wert Thou not near,
Looking on me in love. Yea, Thou dost meet
Those that remember Thee. Look on me still,
Lord Jesus Christ, and let Thy look give strength
To work for Thee with single heart and eye." HOPE.

It Doesn't Cost Money.

It doesn't cost money, as many suppose,
To have a good time on the earth;
The best of its pleasures are free to all those
Who know how to value their worth.

The sweetest of music the birds to us sing,
The loveliest flowers grow wild,
The finest of drinks gushes out of the spring—
All free to man, woman, and child.

No money can purchase, no artist can paint,
Such pictures as nature supplies
Forever, all over, to sinner and saint,
Who use to advantage their eyes.

Kind words and glad looks and smiles cheery and
brave

Cost nothing—no, nothing at all;
And yet all the wealth Monte Christo could save
Can make no such pleasures fall.

To bask in the sunshine, to breathe the pure air,
Honest toil, the enjoyment of health,
Sweet slumber refreshing—these pleasures we share
Without any portion of wealth.

Communion with friends that are tried, true, and
strong,

To love and be loved for love's sake—
In fact, all that makes a life happy and long
Are free to whoever will take.

—Our Dumb Animals.

The Quest.

There was once a restless boy,
Who dwelt in a home by the sea,
Where the waters danced for joy,
And the wind was wild and free;
But he said, "Good mother, oh, let me go;
For the dullest place in the world, I know,
Is this little brown house—
This old brown house
Under the apple tree.

"I will travel east and west;
The loveliest homes I'll see;
And when I have found the best,
Dear mother, I'll come for thee.
I'll come for thee in a year and a day,
And joyfully then we'll haste away
From this little brown house—
This old brown house
Under the apple tree."

So he travelled here and there,
But never content was he,
Though he saw in lands most fair
The costliest homes there be,
He something missed from the sea or sky
Till he turned again, with a wistful sigh,
To the little brown house—
The old brown house
Under the apple tree.

Then the mother saw and smiled,
While her heart grew glad and free,
"Hast thou chosen a home, my child?
Ah, where shall we dwell?" quoth she.
And he said: "Sweet mother, from east to west,
The loveliest home, and the dearest and best,
Is a little brown house—
An old brown house
Under an apple tree."

For the Flat-chested Girl.

The flat-chested, or worse yet, hollow-chested girl ought to be ashamed of herself. She stoops or does not breathe properly. To straighten herself is her first duty to her health and to society. And it is the simplest thing in the world as well as one of the most important to fill out the hollows in a sunken chest and to develop the lungs, says the New Commercial, and thus do away with most of the coughs and colds that sap so much of the strength of many women, even at this time of year.

To "transform" a hollow chest—
Stand in a doorway, placing the flattened palms of your hands on the casings just at the height of your shoulders. Then, without removing your hands, walk through the door. Do this ten times night and morning. You will be amazed to see how your chest will rise. You'll look like a grand opera singer in a few months. Any exercise that sends the shoulders back and brings the chest muscles into play is helpful and good. When you begin treatment measure yourself just under the arms. In six weeks' time measure again. You'll have a surprise.

The Gold Beyond the Gray.

I have been sitting here beneath the pines this sweet September afternoon, thinking of the gold that lies beyond the gray. A few fences away, there is a shorn harvest-field. The fences are gray and rickety, and there are some old barns beyond them that are very gray and very rickety. Some ancient apple-trees stand near the barns, and it is through and beneath their green-gray foliage that this warm yellow field glints like a topaz.

I look at the ugly fences, at the dull, rolling acres between them, the decrepit barns, the neglected trees, and a little shiver runs over me. Then I look beyond—if only we would "look beyond" oftener—and that corner of the harvest-field seems to glitter like a bit of exquisite gold lace. The shiver is gone. Here may be neglect, and odiousness, and poverty, but yonder is order, and beauty, and wealth. The gray is here, of course—and "pity 'tis, 'tis true"—but the gold is beyond it.

"For snow's white wing a verdant field,
A gain for loss;
For buried seed the harvest yield,
For pain, a strength, a joy revealed,
A crown for every cross."

And the gold is always beyond. Isn't the sunlight always above the clouds? "Tho' the mist is on the river yet the sun is on the hill." You have seen the heavy fogs that we sometimes have on a winter morning, and you know how dark and fall-like they are, and how the willow and evergreens seem to cringe and moan with their weight of ice, and the distant poplars reach up like the plumes of a herse and then the fog lifts! You have seen that too. You know how like a rainbow is every tree and shrub, how the telephone-wires droop like strands of fire, how the snowbanks are set with diamonds, and every eastern hillside is a pink opal. It is the gold that lies beyond the gray.

And, again, you know the gloom of a gray November sky at eventide. The fields are all gray there, too, and the watercourses do not laugh as in the April sunshine, and the rooks caw and flap about in their dismal way. I think there is nothing more conducive to depression of spirits than a gray November evening, particularly if one is far from home, among strangers and amid uncongenial surroundings. But sometimes there comes a dividing of the canopy and the sunlight flashes through over all the land. The tree-trunks have an ochre tinge then, and the brown furrows grow ruddy, and in the woods you see spots of vermilion and orange that you somehow missed before. It is just such a sunset as it was that evening when the oxen ran away with the stone-boat and dumped you into the fish-pond, or the evening when you strained the milk into the wash-basin by mistake and sister Jane told you about it in the morning, or that other evening when, on your first holidays, you strode from the sharp air into the home-kitchen, and feasted on "punkin" pie, and apple-butter, and johnnycake. Home doesn't seem quite so far away now. It is the gold beyond the gray.

I was driving through a beautiful cemetery a few days ago. Massive, shining monuments and vaults rose high here and there, brilliant with gold lettering, while others were dulled and discolored with the lapse of years. I stood in one spot where I could see the flat side of many headstones, large and small. They stretched on for a great distance, and as I looked at the long line of dreary, silent things, I thought of the line of dreary hearts that were left behind. That was the gray, and a very cold, strange gray it seemed. Then I changed my position a little, and lo! the gold appeared. Clusters of nasturtiums, and lilies, and yellow pansies and dahlias sprang up all along the line. Other beautiful colors there were, too, but I seemed to see only the gold. The gray was there, and the gold that the temporal eye can see, but what of that "pure gold" that lies beyond that is seen only by the eye spiritual?

"There is no death. The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore."

We are so apt to let our lives become gray and monotonous, and mechanical. We are so apt to drift with the tide and yield to our inclinations, and, in the midst of our multifarious farm duties, lose sight of our dreams and aspirations and grow disheartened and hopeless when things go against us. But, remember, the gold is always beyond the gray, and we very often find proof of this when we least expect it. We may not be able to see it at times, but that is often our own fault. We don't try to see it. Perhaps we don't want to. If our indifference has reached this sad degree let us think of these words:

"Dear heart, alone and lonely,
Though shattered life's hope may be,
The Lord who cares for the wayside rock
Much more shall care for thee;
Thy deeds of tenderness, words of love,
Like flowers may spring and twine,
Thy joy shall come into other lives,
From the very rents in thine."

CHRYSOLITE.

Coronation Notes by Mollie.

Through the kindness of Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada, I was presented with a ticket for a seat, amongst hundreds of other Colonials, on a grand stand in Parliament Street, near the Abbey, from which I obtained an excellent view of the whole coronation procession, both going and returning. To insure getting through the crowds, we started very early in the morning, and by 8 o'clock we were on the stand, and from that time until three in the afternoon, when I left, I was never more delightfully entertained in all my life. It was indeed a feast for the eye: The elaborate decorations of the streets and buildings, the embellishments of windows and stands, the whole route sprinkled with clean damp red sand, contributing color to the scene. The imposing Canadian arch was again, and for the third time, bedecked for the occasion, and inscribed, "Canada, Britain's Granary in War and Peace" and "Free Homes for Millions." At night, when it was most beautifully illuminated, it stood out in resplendent glory, a very temple of radiance. But other objects soon diverted our attention, for Colonial troops, Anglo-Indian volunteers, and detachments of Eastern forces from Bengal, Madras, the Punjab, etc.; Sikhs, Gourkas, Burmese, Chinese, Fijians—the latter bare-footed and very black, with yellow-bleached wiry hair standing up straight, not in appearance unlike an immense sponge; and many other varieties from all parts of the world, began taking up their position on the line of route; the variety of uniforms, and turbans, or headgear, of the Orientals giving a quaint and picturesque effect to a scene the like of which had not been witnessed before to such an extent and in such curious detail. All these bodies of men were heartily cheered as they arrived.

Anon came the visitors, in gorgeous apparel, honored by invitation to the Abbey, but not included in the State procession. Every now and then a royal carriage passed, recognizable as such by the scarlet livery of the servants, and one had glimpses of fair faces and beautiful dresses, followed by a crowd of notables—judges, members of Parliament, counsellors of the King, and all manner of official folk.

The dukes and greater peers drove past in gilt coaches with a wealth of decoration on them, their powdered coachmen and footmen all in their quaint family liveries, whilst quite another variety of faces looked out from the carriage windows.

The whole scene was as a beautiful moving kaleidoscope. Naturally, we talked to the near neighbors on our stand, some of them from Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. A few even from our own London the Less—all happy and almost wild with the joy and excitement of the scene. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the little Yorks, the Princesses, "Bobs," Kitchener, and many others, all came in for a share of our hearty applause; but these demonstrations were trifling to those which greeted the King and Queen as they slowly passed along in the gilded fairy coach drawn by eight of the famous cream-colored horses of the royal stud.

Through the wide glass panels their Majesties could be plainly seen, the King looking somewhat pale after his recent severe illness, but stately, grave and majestic; the Queen, more beautiful and graceful, if possible, than ever. Both bowed constantly as they moved along, and not a few eyes were filled with tears of love, joy and thankfulness that a life so precious should have been spared in answer to the prayers of his loyal subjects.

Add to the scene the passing, in slow procession, of thousands of men and women in gorgeous apparel, some of the gowns of the duchesses being literally studded with diamonds, and the Court attire of the men being little short of magnificent. The Colonial contingents—i. e., 2,957 officers and men, 605 of whom were Canadians—were amongst the 30,000 troops which took part in the procession and in guarding the line of route, 22,000 less than would have been there had the coronation been held on the 26th of June, as first intended. These, as we all know, had returned disappointed to their homes across the water.

By the ringing of bells and booming of guns we knew that at 12.40 p. m. the climax of the important ceremony had been reached and that Edward VII. had been crowned King of England. Those who were privileged to witness the scene within the sacred walls of Westminster are not likely to forget the moment when, the electric light being turned on, the whole dazzling beauty of that bejewelled symbol of his kingship was in a flash of glorious light suddenly revealed. After

a breathless second the peers donned their coronets, and the whole Abbey resounded with the cry, "God Save the King." Before the actual crowning of His Majesty, he was, by the mouth of the head of the Church, and as by precedent, formally submitted for the approval of his people, and it was the formal recognition of the popular sentiment that they would have none other to reign over them which found its utterance in the Vivats of the Westminster boys and in the trained leadership, to give harmony to the enthusiastic cries of "God Save the King." The recognition by the King himself of the deeply religious significance of the ceremony, and the earnest, solemn meaning he personally read into, as it were, each separate symbol, had almost a mesmeric influence upon all present, whether as participators in or spectators of the scene. No one could miss the religious and State suggestiveness in every detail of the imposing ceremonies. The King's replies were each clear and loud. The listeners even high up in the triforium distinctly heard his words, "The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep, so help me, God." This he said as he knelt at his faldstool before the altar, with his right hand resting upon the Bible. The taking of the Communion by the King and Queen was a deeply solemn function, one which must for all time leave its impress on their own hearts and upon those who, in being witness to it, had their own hearts stirred to the very depths. The English papers will have told you of the two specially pathetic incidents which occurred on that memorable day, one when the aged Archbishop of Canterbury, kneeling at the feet of his liege Sovereign, either from emotion or from the infirmity of old age, could not rise without assistance, the King, quick to note his weakness, stretched forth his hands and raised the aged prelate himself. The other was when the Prince of Wales was turning away, after having

consideration for others and forgetfulness of self is a most prominent trait in the characters alike of King Edward VII. and Alexandra, his queen and ours. MOLLIE.

The Bishop and the Drummer.

The Right Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, of Kentucky, one of the eminent bishops in the Episcopal Church, enjoys a good story as well as if he did not wear the cloth. He tells this one on himself:

A number of years ago he was going by train to one of the smaller towns of his diocese to hold services. He was enjoying a cigar in the smoker, and upon the seat facing him was a very large valise, containing his clerical vestments. A drummer sitting back of him, noticing his jaunty travelling cap, leaned forward and enquired:

"Travelling man, eh?"
 "Yes," answered the bishop.
 "What house d'ye represent?"
 "The biggest house in the world."
 "Shillito's?" (the largest house in Cincinnati) asked the drummer.
 "Bigger than that."
 "Marshall Field?"
 "Bigger than that."
 "A. T. Stewart's?"
 "Bigger yet."
 "Well, what house is it? Those are the best I know."

"I represent, sir," said the bishop, impressively, "the house of God."

The salesman gave a gasp, then glancing at the mammoth valise, exclaimed:

"Well, all I've got to say is, you carry a pretty full line of samples."



"GOOD FRIENDS."

paid his homage as subject to his king, that King, forgetting his kingship in his fatherhood, drew him back into his full embrace, linking their hands together in token of their mutual love and confidence. This action was so absolutely spontaneous that it has created a profound impression upon all.

Amongst the peers and peeresses present at the coronation, several were young children, the youngest, the Baroness Clinton, not yet three years old, and Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John, barely six. Amongst those who witnessed the procession, as it passed along the Mall, were 1,000 orphan guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who had stands erected for them in the gardens of Marlborough House. In that procession it was touching to see, marching with their white heads erect and their breasts decorated with medals, the survivors of the Balaclava charge, a link with the old and glorious past. Amongst other precautions taken to avoid accident, or to meet such a contingency where unavoidable, it was noted that at every available nook and corner there was a working party of the St. John's Ambulance Association, provided with every requirement for prompt assistance. There was some delay, over half an hour, between the two processions of the Queen and King, hers coming first. People at first felt somewhat anxious, until he appeared, walking with firm, slow but majestic step, looking happy, though pale and slightly fatigued, as he passed through the portals of the gray old Abbey of Westminster. It must have cost both the Queen and himself a very great effort, after the long strain of that eventful morning, when, arrived at Buckingham Palace, they both stood upon the balcony, hand in hand, and with those heavy crowns upon their weary heads, with those heavy crowns upon their weary heads, to recognize in person the plaudits of the dense masses of their subjects assembled outside. But

Humor in the Family.

Good humor is rightly reckoned a most valuable aid to happy home life. An equally good and useful faculty is a sense of humor or the capacity to have a little amusement along with the humdrum cares and work of life. We all know how it brightens up things generally to have a lively, witty companion who sees the ridiculous point of things, and who can turn an annoyance into an occasion for laughter. It does a great deal better to laugh over some domestic mishaps than to cry or scold over them. It is well to turn off an impatient question sometimes, and to regard it from a humorous point of view, instead of becoming irritated about it. "Wife, what is the reason I can never find a clean shirt?" exclaimed a good but rather impatient husband, after rummaging through the wrong drawer. His wife looked at him steadily for a moment, half inclined to be provoked; then, with a comical look, she said: "I never could guess conundrums; I give it up." Then he laughed and they both laughed, and she went and got his shirt, and he felt ashamed of himself and kissed her, and then she felt happy; and so what might have been an occasion for unkind feelings and hard words became just the contrary, all through the little vein of humor that cropped out to the surface. Laughter is better than tears. Let us have a little more of it at home.

An Irishman was walking with a friend past a jewelry shop. The window was filled with precious stones. "Wouldn't you like to have your pick?" asked Larry. "Not me pick," said Mike, "but me shovel."



My dear Guests,—

Contest XXI. is over, and judging from the small number who contributed, it must have been, as some said, rather hard. By way of compensation, we shall have something more amusing next time. The winners in this contest are: Miss Beattie McCaig, Collingwood, Ont.; Miss Annie L. McDiarmid, Ormond, Ont.; and Harry S. Stayner, Windermere, Muskoka.

Robt. B. Forsythe and Jane Mackay were close followers. Other replies were received from Phyllis M. Reycraft and Mrs. John Banks.

The following are the answers:

- | Author. | Work. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.—Pope— | "Essay on Man." |
| 2.—Edmund Burke— | On "The French Revolution." |
| 3.—Adelaide Proctor— | "Expectation." |
| 4.—Coleridge— | "The Ancient Mariner." |
| 5.—Alice Cary— | "Nobility." |
| 6.—Burns— | "Tam o' Shanter." |
| 7.—Laurence Sterne— | "Sentimental Journey." |
| 8.—John Keats— | "Endymion." |
| 9.—Owen Meredith— | "Lucille." |
| 10.—Mrs. E. B. Browning— | "Work." |
| 11.—Oliver W. Holmes— | "The Two Armies." |
| 12.—Jerome K. Jerome— | "On Being in the Blues." |
| 13.—Goldsmith— | "Vicar of Wakefield." |
| 14.—H. W. Longfellow— | "Evangeline." |
| 15.—Alfred Tennyson— | "In Memoriam." |

We may have another contest of this nature, but will take more familiar quotations.

My thanks are due to several of my Guests for kindly comments and good wishes, which I heartily reciprocate. By the way, does not our column look quite improved since the "Ingle" itself appears at its head? How cosy it looks! If you doubt it, come right in and see for yourselves.

Mrs. B.—I am pleased with the interest you take in the "Advocate." I have no doubt "Hope," in her loving-heartedness, prays for us all, and she will be pleased to know that you remember her in a similar way. May not the Hostess Hope for a similar memento?

"Daisy."—I shall send the words of the little poem you ask for, and hope there may be room for it. It has been set to music and is quite pretty.

Mrs. J. H. Taylor—"Once upon a time," as the fairy tales say, I used to try to make poetry (perhaps it would be more appropriate to call it rhyme), and I assure you that, like yours, most of such work was done while attending to the ordinary duties of farm life. One thing we may feel satisfied about, is the fact that even if our efforts possessed but little intrinsic worth, our minds were more pleasantly occupied than in worrying over the petty trials of life, or our neighbor's ingratitude; don't you think so? I am glad your prize pleased you.

Miss A. L. McDiarmid also acknowledges receipt of prize in Wild Flower Contest. As you are again a winner, I begin to think we shall soon be obliged to delude you from the lists, but we will not take such extreme measures yet, so come again.

Harry S. S.—You are an old contributor, are you not? I have never visited your beautiful Muskoka, but would like to do so. I agree with you that too much civilization detracts from the beauty of such a place. I wonder if there will be any natural beauty left in the world a hundred years from now? This is a fair question, and I believe that Goldsmith did not know the answer. I am sure of it, for he was a busy man, and busy men do not have time to think of such a complex thing as the future of the world.

A. D. C.—I am glad to hear that you will use it if possible. I have always been of the same opinion, and thought of writing you about it. I am glad to hear you are not here, but I hope to see you there, I trust.

Look out for a Contest next time. Have your wits at work, and you may all be ready for the next time.

THE EDITOR.
Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

There! Little Girl, Don't Cry.

BY J. WHITCOMB RILEY.

There! little girl, don't cry;
They have broken your doll, I know;
And your tea-set blue,
And your play-house too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by,
There! little girl, don't cry.

There! little girl, don't cry;
They have broken your slate, I know;
And the glad, wild ways
Of your school-girl days
Are things of the long ago;
But life and love will soon come by,
There! little girl, don't cry.

There! little girl, don't cry;
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh,
There! little girl, don't cry.

[For "Daisy."]]

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

"Kiss Me!"

Our Patty's a bright little lassie,
She's busy as busy can be;
And all day long she is dancing,
Her heart is so full of glee.

I took a snap-shot with my kodak
One day when I happened to peep
At the prettiest little love-scene—
It was really too good to keep.



Then I to the "Advocate" sent it,
And asked them to print it here,
So that all in the "Children's Corner"
Might have a look at the dear.

"Kiss me!" she said to the puppy,
Then she kissed his black little nose,
While he squirmed and twisted and wriggled—
Did he like it, do you suppose?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

In a Minute.

I have heard of a boy who every day had to saw the wood needed for the kitchen stove. He disliked this job so much that he got into the habit of rising early and finishing it before breakfast. "Then there ain't nothin' to worry about the rest of the day," he explained. Don't you think that is a more sensible plan than putting off disagreeable work to the last possible minute, and feeling bothered all the time because it is impossible to help thinking about it? To do a thing a dozen times in imagination is far harder than doing it once in reality. The "Put-it-offs" don't have a very pleasant time, for this is how they live:

Did you ever go to Put-off Town?
Where the houses are old and the streets are wide,
And everything creaks and creaks and creaks,
And the people are queer and queer,
And the streets are slow lives of a day,
And the little boys and girls are all
And the kind folks are all
And the kind folks are all

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

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

Peter Caldwell was one of the boys living in "Put-off Town," and when he was asked to do anything he always said: "Ye-es—in a minute."

One day his mother asked him to go down town and get her a book from the Library. "Ye-es—in a minute," said Peter, who was whittling a stick; then he at once forgot all about it. Suddenly a tall man in an ulster and fur cap stood before him and said: "Come, Peter."

A horse and sleigh stood in front of the door, and they jumped in. "You may drive," said the man. Peter had never driven before, for he was only ten years old, and his father didn't keep a horse, so he thought it fine fun to hold the reins. As soon as they started the stranger took a book out of his pocket and began to read. Suddenly the horse took fright and ran away. Peter cried out, "Quick, take the reins, I can't hold him!"

"Wait till I finish this chapter," said the man. The horse tore like lightning along the road, pelting them with lumps of snow and nearly tipping the sleigh over more than once. Peter was nearly frightened out of his wits before the strange man had finished the chapter. Then he took the reins, and the next minute they reached a fine hotel. While they waited for dinner the stranger lighted a cigar and opened his book. He threw away the blazing match, which struck a lace curtain and flamed up in a moment.

"Quick, put out the fire!" shouted Peter, but the man only said, lazily, "Ye-es—in a minute," as he turned over a leaf of his book. Peter emptied a pitcher of water on the fire, but that did no good. "Help! help!" he screamed, but the stranger only said: "Wait till I reach the end of this page." At last he got up, took a hand grenade from one of his pockets and threw it at the fire, putting it out in a twinkling.

After dinner they got into a boat and Peter was told that he might row, "for," as his strange companion said, "I want to finish this book before it is too dark to read. It's immense!"

They floated down stream for awhile and then Peter heard the roaring sound of a waterfall. "Quick, take the oars! I hear the falls!" he exclaimed.

"Just one page more," said the stranger.

"But I can't stop the boat, and we'll go over the falls," screamed Peter, frantically.

"Didn't I tell you not to interrupt?" said the stranger, sharply. "It's getting dark, and I want to finish this book. It's awfully exciting."

"Oh, take me home to my mother," sobbed the poor boy.

"Ye-es—in a minute," said his queer companion, as he lighted a lantern and went on reading by its light.

Peter must have fainted from fright, for when he recovered his senses he was opening the door of his own house. "Where have you been?" said his mother. "Did you get the book?"

"No," said Peter, opening the door to go out again. "but I will, this minute!"

I tell this story of Peter's troubles as it was told to me, thinking that perhaps some of the children in our "Corner" had better be warned about the dangers of that lazy Put-off Town—

On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the Wait-awhile flower fair,
Where the Some-time-or-other scents the air,
And the soft Go-easys grow,
It lies in the valley of What's-the-use,
In the province of Let-er-slide;
That tired feeling is native there,
It's the home of the listless I-don't-care,
Where the Put-it-offs abide.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Sanitation in Hot Weather.

Among the prevailing erroneous ideas regarding the use of disinfectants one may be mentioned with reference to the employment of these substances in hot weather. Many people think that by sprinkling a disinfecting powder over a heap of rubbish or refuse that the heap becomes robbed of all its offensive properties. Nothing can be further from the truth. No effect whatever can be produced in this way, and the refuse remains unaffected, to cause, if may be, serious illness in the vicinity.

The only way to preserve our surroundings sweet and clean is the removal of all rubbish at once. It is the same with sinks, drains and closets. Defects in these places can never be remedied by pouring disinfectants down. What is accomplished is a temporary substitution of one smell for another, and from this result no safety can possibly be expected. Flushing drains is a so-called enough proceeding in its way, if a plentiful water supply is at hand. It is the use of disinfectants in an unjustifiable fashion which conveys a false sense of safety upon us.

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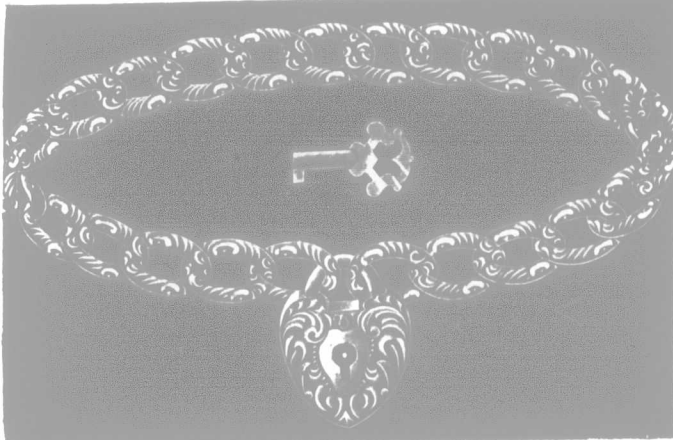
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GOSSIP.

Mr. David Allison, of Roland, has built a fine bank barn this summer, 56 by 66. The stone stable under this barn is well laid out, being convenient, substantial and well finished. Mr. Allison is an admirer of the Shorthorn, and is gathering around him a number of good ones. His stock bull, Riverside Stamp 2nd =27658=, by New Year's Gift =22254=, out of Medora 12th =22606=, by Sultan Salim (imp.) =4129= (52224), is a smooth, deep, low-set fellow, with good heart-girth, and is leaving stock which proves him to be a valuable sire. Prairie Flower, sired by Abbotford =19446=, and out of Village Flower =16865=, and 8th Constance of Maple Lodge, by Village Squire =24993=, are two very good cows, both directly descended from young Abbotburn, champion at the World's Fair. Daisy of Strathallan =12th, sired by Mina Chief =3670=, out of Red Rose of Strathallan 3rd 13677, by Erclodune =617=, is, although getting up in years and showing traces of the show-ring, still proving a useful animal. Jane Grey 6th, by New Year's Gift, is a very promising three-year-old, and Mayflower, by Riverside Stamp 2nd, out of Prairie Flower, by Abbotford, is a thick, deep, low-set roan two-year-old. Stronsa Blossom, a yearling, and Mary Strathallan, a calf, both by Riverside Stamp 2nd, are two very good ones, of the deep, low-set type. Mr. Allison is one of the progressive farmers of this well-settled, fertile Roland District.

At the Hope Farm, property of Mr. Wm. Martin, Winnipeg, the "Advocate" representative enjoyed the hospitality of manager M. Campbell. During the summer a large cattle barn has been built, with cement floors and convenient water equipment. Extensive repairing and painting has been done, which gives the place a very inviting appearance. "How are those famous Galloways faring?" asked the representative. "Never saw them looking so well," said Mr. Campbell. "They will come off the grass in the best possible form." And indeed a look over the 125 head fully vindicated Mr. Campbell's remarks. McKenzie, the second-prize bull at Winnipeg is now head of the herd and has an able second in Randolph 2nd of Thornhill. The season's crop of calves, got by Mogul of Wavertree, McKenzie, and four by McCrae's Pan-American champion, Cedric, are a grand lot. A remarkable case of the effect of strange sights on the color of calves in utero is to be seen at Hope Farm. A pure white cow belonging to the steward ran with the pregnant herd last fall, with the result that one of the calves dropped has white stockings and white underline. The little fellow has been castrated, and will be fed for the sweepstakes prize fat steer at the 1904 International. Quite recently, the famous two-year-old heifer, Lady Hamil-

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer

Has the endorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last eight years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address DR. D. M. BYE Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

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The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



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SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
 Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.
 As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or salvia cure mixture ever made.
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists; or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

ton, was sold to Otto H. Swigart, of Champaign, Ill., for a long price, Mr. Swigart considering her the best two-year-old heifer in America to-day. She is the third generation of the Hope Farm herd. Other recent sales have been: General Hutton, to C. I. Barager, of Elm Creek, and Lord Stanley and the prizewinning McCrae heifer, Clerne, which go to the Dauphin District. Mr. Martin has twelve head in quarantine. These, together with Randolph 2nd of Thornhill, will make a strong class at the International next December, at which place he intends showing.

WANT A GOOD WATCH?

WE have succeeded in procuring from one of the most reliable jewelers in Canada a complete list of Gents' and Ladies' Watches of sufficient variety to suit every one, and have no hesitation in recommending them to our readers as premiums worthy of an effort to secure. These are not by any means trashy goods, but first-class in every particular, and we assure you that you will be pleased with whatever of the above premiums you may obtain. Let us hear from you at an early date with a good list of new subscribers accompanied by the cash, and take your choice.

Gents' Watches.		Ladies' Watches.	
	New Subscribers.		New Subscribers.
No. 1. Yankee Nickel Watch	2	No. 15. Gun Metal Swiss Chate-laine	4
No. 2. Trump Nickel Watch	4	No. 16. Sterling Silver Swiss Chate-laine	5
No. 3. Trump Gun Metal Watch	5	No. 17. Nickel American O. F., large size	5
No. 4. No. 14 Silver Watch	8	No. 18. Gun Metal American O. F., large size	5
No. 5. 7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case	10	No. 19. Nickel, small size	9
No. 6. 7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case	11	No. 20. Gun Metal, small size	10
No. 7. 7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Sterling Silver Case	14	No. 21. Sterling Silver, small size	10
No. 8. 7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case	18	No. 22. 7 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case	20
No. 9. 7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 25-year Filled Case	21	No. 23. 7 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case	22
No. 10. 15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case	15	No. 24. 15 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case	23
No. 11. 15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case	15	No. 25. 15 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case	25

When making your choice of Watch as premium, be sure to mention its number as given in premium list, also whether Lady's or Gent's.

The William Weld Co., Ltd.
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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will clean anything cleanable—clothes and dishes, pots and pans, floors and doors—in fact, anything from cellar to attic. GOLD DUST lightens labor, lessens care.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis—Makers of COPCO SOAP (oval cake).

If your grocer does not sell GOLD DUST Washing Powder, send us his name and receive a free sample.

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IF YOU DO NOT LIKE

Imperial Maple Syrup

Return it to the dealer of whom you bought it, who is authorized to give you your money back.

ROSE & LAFLAMME, Agents, MONTREAL.

Ask For
Ogilvie Oats

DELICIOUS FLAVOR.
FREE FROM HULLS.
WARRANTED PURE.

Put up in all sized packages.

**Ogilvie's
Hungarian**

AS NOW
MANUFACTURED

The great FAMILY FLOUR.

Insist on getting "OGILVIE'S," as they are Better than the Best. Have no equal.

NOTICE.

MAJESTIC COOKING EXHIBITION.—Johnson & Co., leading hardware merchants, of Brandon, Manitoba, are giving a cooking exhibition from Sept. 29th to Oct. 4th at which is seen in operation the famous Majestic Range. All ranges look alike to most people, but Mr. Brown, the expert from the Majestic Range factory, who will be at Johnson & Co.'s from Sept. 29th to Oct. 4th, will be pleased to show the range working, and all the advantages over the ordinary ranges. The perfection of all ranges is tested in the range that will work equally well with hard coal, Souris coal, or wood. Bake, roast or fry to perfection. All the water needed almost instantly and properly used, will last a lifetime and save its cost price. It is claimed by the Majestic Malleable Iron

and Steel Range, that they fulfill all of these conditions, and will not clog with ashes and clinkers, nor allow soot and smoke to escape into the kitchen, crack or break, or subject you to expense and annoyance of every other range. It is made of malleable iron, and best open-hearth, cold-rolled steel, 10 to 50 per cent. its manufacturers claim, heavier throughout than any other range. Lined with asbestos, and entire range riveted with best Norway rivets; airtight and dust-tight. On these points, it is said the great Majestic Range will do its work in half the time and consequently, with half the fuel. A set of steel cooking utensils, valued at \$7.50, will be given away with every range purchased during this week. Be sure and call and see this wonderful range working, whether you buy or not. See ad. on another page.

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office, at the price stated.

TEXT-BOOK FOR THE WEST.—"Agriculture": Under this title, Mr. C. C. James, Ontario Deputy Minister of Agriculture, some years ago edited a school text-book. The work was a valuable one, and has been authorized for use in the schools of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia. A revised edition of this book has just been issued by the George N. Morang Co., of Toronto, which is authorized for use in the schools of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. This edition has been revised, with the object of making it adaptable to the conditions of the West, by Mr. A. McIntyre, assistant principal of the Normal School, Winnipeg. The book is systematically arranged, and contains matter that will furnish an excellent foundation for the study of agriculture in the schools. It contains 250 pages, taking up subjects under the following six parts: The Plant; The Soil; The Crop of the Field; The Garden and Orchard; Live Stock and Dairying; Other Subjects, including Forestry, Roads, Birds, Bees, and the Home. Then follows a new chapter on the Science of Everyday Life, in which is given, in a clear and interesting way, the foundation for the study of the science of Agriculture. From a hurried perusal, this work seems to be a most valuable one, systematically arranged and well written. It would, we think, have added to the local interest had some of the illustrations and some portions, such as that pertaining to crop rotation, etc., been given more of a Western coloring.

THE INDEPENDENT GRAIN COMPANY, with the following directors, has been gazetted: A. Macdonald, T. D. Robinson, A. B. Bethune, R. L. Richardson, all of Winnipeg, and J. K. McLennan, of Treherne. The object of the company, as set forth in the incorporation act: "(2) The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are: (a) The buying, selling, storing, receiving and delivering of all kinds of grain and other products of the farm, including the handling of same for commission; (b) to purchase, build, acquire, equip, buy, sell, mortgage, lease, operate and otherwise deal in and use lands, elevators, grain warehouses, grain crushing or chopping mills and property of all kinds in which grain and other products are handled, manufactured or used, and all plant, machinery and equipment requisite therefor, and to raise or borrow money, and to give security therefor by way of mortgage upon its lands, real estate or personal assets of the company; (c) to buy, sell, receive, store, crush and manufacture all products of and from grain and produce of all kinds and to carry on all business generally transacted by the owners of elevators, grain warehouses, grain chopping or crushing mills, grist or flouring mills, and dealers in grain and other kinds of produce; (d) to carry on all such business and to act as agents for any persons, firms or corporations for and in connection with any of the matters or businesses herein referred to." The capital stock of the company is \$50,000.

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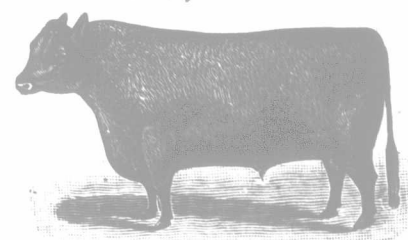
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GEO. H. SHAW,
TRAFFIC MANAGER, WINNIPEG.

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VINCENT & MAGPHERSON,
The Leading Western
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Write for furniture catalogue.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Pure-bred Clydesdale Horses.



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CLYDESDALE STALLIONS
from strains that are famous the world over. Has been a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle for 20 years.
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We are offering a few choice young stallions combining quality and weight with the most fashionable strains of Shire breeding. We can show you draft horses of great action, weighing nearly a ton, guaranteed first-class foal getters. Prices and terms reasonable. Address:

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Underhill or West Hall P. O. Shipping Stations: Deloraine, Hartney, C. P. R.

GOSSIP.
Attention is directed to the announcement elsewhere in this issue of 15 sales of pure bred swine (Berk-hires and York-hires) from Ontario in the Northwest Territories, under the auspices of the Territorial Government. Mr. Chas. W. Peterson, the Deputy Commissioner, is very anxious that farmers generally should avail themselves of this opportunity to secure breeding stock at reasonable rates, and thus give an impetus to the bacon industry of the West. Note the dates and places.

WE LEND Trust Funds

AT LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST ON FARM PROPERTIES.
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GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. OFFICE AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS, RESERVE, \$270,000. **323-325 Main St.**

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50 Bushels of No. 1 Hard Wheat per Acre

is a big crop, but it has been grown on land in our district. We have several choice blocks of the same kind of land in sections or half sections, all conveniently located, which we will sell at right prices and on easy terms. If you want a farm, write us to-day for particulars. Fare refunded to purchasers. Land scrip for sale.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC OFFICE 391 MAIN STREET. THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

EAST, WEST, AND SOUTH.

DETROIT LAKE EXCURSION TICKETS

on sale

\$10 FOR THE ROUND TRIP GOOD FOR 30 DAYS.

Splendid facilities for hunting, fishing, boating, etc., and the very best accommodation. If you want an enjoyable holiday this is the place.

Trains leaving Winnipeg daily at 1.15 p.m. from Canadian Northern Railway station, Water Street. First-class equipment, including Pullman and dining cars.

For further information call on Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, No. 431 Main St., Winnipeg, or write

CHAS. S. FEE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or
H. SWINFORD,
General Agent, 391 Main Street, Winnipeg.

3 - HORSE - POWER

Gasoline Engine

\$160.00.

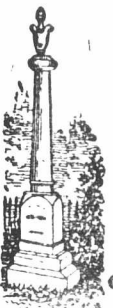
Complete with cooling tank, gasoline tank, electric igniter and all fittings. Self-contained on iron sub-base. Just the outfit for the farm. Write for booklet.

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BRANDON.

MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
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TABLETS, ETC.



ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MANITOBA.
Represented by W. Somerville, M. E. Bucknam,
F. A. Ferguson, A. McCuaig.
WIKES WANTING MENTION THIS PAPER.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The Pilot Mound Grain Company has recently been gazetted for the purpose of owning or operating grain elevators and dealing in grain. The incorporators are G. Perfect, R. S. Preston, Malcolm McKellar, E. P. Carvers, J. S. Moffat, William Gemmil, Wm. Grassick and R. M. Wilson. All farmers of Pilot Mound district. The capital stock is \$10,000.

On the farm of the Munroe Creamery Company, just west of Winnipeg, a grand field of 30 acres of Longfellow corn was harvested this year. The cutting was done with a Deering harvester which handles one row at a time, cutting and tying into sheaves the nine foot corn without the least trouble, and not making heavy work for two horses. We will have something to say in the future issues about this corn crop.

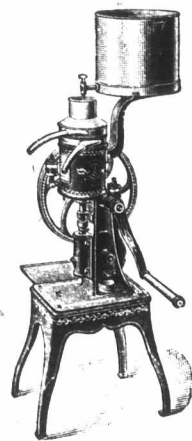
Jas. Yule recently returned from a visit to the Minnesota State Fair. He reports a great show of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. The Herefords he considered a more uniform lot than the Shorthorns, and was particularly charmed with the young classes of whitefaces. In swine, the show was said Mr. Yule, weak as compared with Winnipeg, but the showing of sheep was excellent.

Bowness Ranch, perhaps better known as the Sampson-McNaughton ranch, has lately been sold, with two hundred head of splendid Scotch-bred Shorthorns and four stock bulls, to the Hon. W. Berestord, Mr. Berestord has also bought the two-year-old Matchless, by old McQueen, sweepstake Clyde stallion at the Calgary Fair, and fifteen pure-bred Clyde mares, from the Balgreggan Stud farm. Mr. Berestord is to be complimented on the excellent foundation stock which he has selected. The ranch is a magnificent one, situated on the south side of the Bow River, just seven miles west of Calgary.

The first public auction sale under the auspices of the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association will be held at Medicine Hat at the time of the agricultural show on September 30th and October 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Some 300 head of pure-bred Shropshire and Oxford rams and ewes are to be offered, and probably a number of other breeds. Arrangements have been made to deliver all animals to the purchaser's nearest railway station at the uniform charge of 50 cents per head. Reduced railway rates between Calgary, McLeod and Swift Current are offered.

Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man., has been invited, and we understand has accepted, to judge cattle at the New Westminster Fair, B. C., on September 30th and October 1st and 2nd. Mr. Bray officiated as judge at the New Westminster Fair two years ago, and it is pretty clear evidence that his work gave satisfaction alike to the Fair managers and the exhibitors, that they again invite him to officiate. We understand that Provincial Veterinarian Thompson is going to judge horses at the same fair.

W. S. Lister, of the Marchmont herd of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, reports he is now offering 25 young bulls, from two months to two years old. All are sired by the imported bulls, Prince Alpine, of the great Ythan family, or Barrister, of the Cruickshank Secret strain. In referring to these bulls, Mr. Lister writes: Among the offerings are three Rosebuds, of that Kinellar tribe; two Wimples, of that highly-valued strain of the Dukes of Richmond and Gordon; two Carolines, the oldest family at Tillygreig; a Lady Dorothy, from same dam as Mr. Barron's new herd bull; a Jill, from own sister of Mr. Batty's importation last year, and dam of a heifer sold at 75 guineas to the Royal herd at Sandringham; a Flora, of the great Scotch breeder, J. B. Manson, the dam by Star of Morning; one of three I know of in America by this, the greatest of modern sires; two Missies, the dam, one of the Dominion representatives at Chicago World's Fair, and the g-dam, an imported cow of Ballantyne's from Marr's great herd, and also the dam of Mr. Wm. Ryan's well-known white show bull; a red Mina, imported in dam; a red Ury, dam by the Cruickshank Village Boy 6th, g-dam of St. Campbell's breeding, by the Anos Cruickshank Victoria bull, Vermont. Amongst the others of old Syne and mixed breeding, well topped, with the best of modern sires, such as Vice Consul, Indian Chief, Barnpton Hero, Duke of Lavender, Premier Earl, and others, are representatives of the Daisy tribe, so well represented by sweepstake winners at Toronto for three or four years; at Winnipeg in 1897; at Chicago by many successful exhibits. The Rose of Autumn strain is also not amongst the best of producers of show cattle, and while I do not believe that the show beast can be produced regularly, it is as well to have strains that have produced in the hope they will again reproduce another. The great value of the Shorthorn breed, as I believe, that their stock is more uniform, with fewer culs, than any other breed, the cull and the sweepstake winners are both a Duke in Shorthorns, while both are more general in other and mixed breeds. Mr. Lister's P. O. address is Middlechurch, Manitoba.



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Yes, we have over 35,000 of them from satisfied users from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, besides many times this number from all over Europe. We don't claim the earth, but when it comes to perfection in cream separators the DE LAVAL is IT. It apparently costs a little more money, but you get value received in the fullest sense of the word, and will save its first cost over and above what the others can do for you several times during its natural life.

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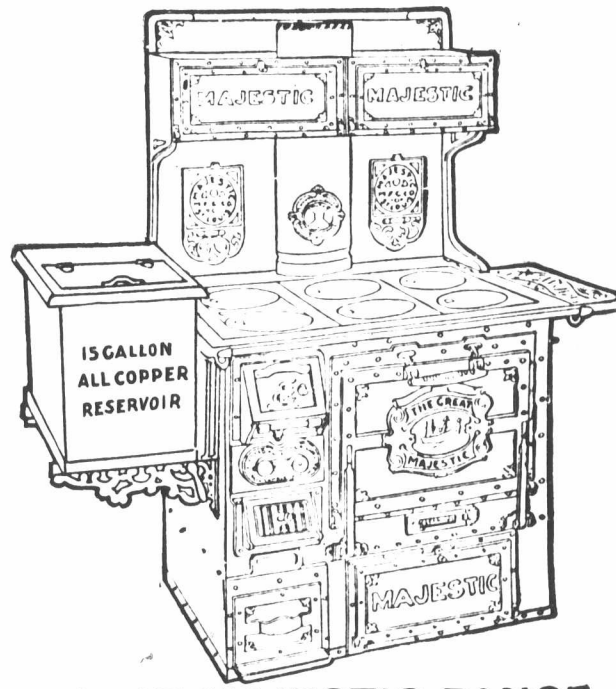
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Actually Free!

ONE week only, with each Great Majestic Range sold from Monday, Sept. 29th, to Oct. 4th, we will give, FREE, one set of \$7.50 Steel Furniture. We will also show how to bake biscuits brown-top and bottom—in three minutes; how to cook with one-half the fuel you are now using, and also show you an article that, if properly used, will last a lifetime.



GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE

WE want you to call any day from Sept. 29th to Oct. 4th and see this wonderful Range working, and have a cup of delicious hot coffee and a biscuit baked in the wonderful Majestic Range.

Remember the dates—one week only—for hot coffee and \$7.50 set of Steel Furniture FREE.

Johnson & Co., Leading Hardware, Brandon, Manitoba.

The attention of breeders of draft horses is called to the operations of the McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, in Manitoba. Mr. R. S. Corey, agent for the company, has been in Morris with Colin #1376, 2500 lb., a recently imported Percheron Stallion. Colin was bred by M. Hyacinet, St. Julien Sur Sarthe, Orme, Franco; sired by the

Government stallion, Boulton (19599); dam, Mignotte I (2916), by Pleador 2nd, dam Rosette by Monton. Colin is a beautiful combination of scale and quality, and possesses sufficient quality and quantity of bone to carry his 2,150 lbs. of weight. This company has just disposed of a valuable Percheron stallion at Portage la Prairie.

The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Company

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: FLEMING BLOCK, BRANDON.

GROWERS OF NURSERY STOCK SUITABLE FOR PARKS, WIND-BREAKS AND LAWN HEDGES.

WE have one of the finest nursery grounds in the Province of Manitoba, where the finest class of stock grown in Manitoba is to be found, to which thousands of people who visited us on the Fair Grounds at Brandon can testify, where they examined a large number of varieties which we had on exhibition, and if the compliments paid our business is any indication of what the people thought, we have no fears for the future of our business.

Besides the vast number who visited our exhibit on the grounds, many hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting our nursery grounds, where upwards of

two millions of stock were to be seen growing. Each visitor took the opportunity of congratulating us on our business enterprise, assuring us of their goodwill and future patronage. Besides these, we had visit us hundreds of our patrons for whom we planted last spring, not one of whom had any complaint to offer, but, on the other hand, expressed themselves as being well pleased with the progress of their plants in the way of growth, in almost every case far surpassing their expectations.

Thanking our patrons and the public in general for the courtesy extended us, We are,
Yours respectfully,

DUNCAN MCGREGOR, President.

B. D. WALLACE, Sec.-Manager.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1883)

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Grain Commission Merchants.

WRITE FOR TERMS AND SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

P. O. BOX 758, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ship your wheat, oats, barley and flax to us. Farmers who ship their grain will find it to their advantage to have it sold through us. Our prices and facilities for handling are the best. Liberal advances made on shipping receipts. We send returns promptly when grain is sold.

REFERENCES, ANY CHARTERED BANK IN WINNIPEG.

Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., sailed from Glasgow the last week of August with a valuable contingent of stallions for the next season's trade. He writes us that he thinks he has the best lot of Clydesdale and Suffolk stallions that have left the other side in recent years. Among them are a number

of prizewinners and their breeding certainly indicates a splendid collection."

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an engraving of a group of Shorthorns shown by H. H. Wallace at the Portage la Prairie Summer Fair. The group consists of the roan two-year-old

bull, Sir Walter, sired by the imported-in-dam Scottish Canadian, that was used at the herd of Walter Lynch's herd. Behind the bull stands the thick, deep-bodied, red cow, Maiden's Blush, of Watt, breeding, sired by Royal Sailor. To the left of the group is the red cow Vanilla 3rd and her heifer calf by

Charger, he by Judge. These animals figured well up among the prizewinners in their respective classes, as was reported in our review of the Fair (see issue of Aug. 5th). Mr. Wallace is building up a good herd of the red, white and roans on his farm, which is close to the town of Portage la Prairie.

\$325.00
400.00
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Prices,
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\$400

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Our
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Direct from
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We employ no agents or middlemen.

There is no confusion to the buyer. Our most expensive Piano is no more desirable. The difference lies solely in the size and the cost of the case.

If you are interested, drop us a post card and let us send you further information.

We also sell the HENRY HENRY AND which we sell for \$50.00. It is undoubtedly the best Piano for the money sold in Canada.

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TO FARMERS AND STOCKMEN: PRIZES IN GOLD

For years farmers and stockmen have been sending their cream to the creameries, and, as a consequence, calves have suffered. Our

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

makes an excellent substitute for the cream, and to encourage the use of it we offer

THREE PRIZES AT WINNIPEG FAIR IN 1903.

The prizes are as follows:

- First—For the Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food, \$100 IN GOLD
- Second—For the Second Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food, 50 IN GOLD
- Third—For the Third Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food, 25 IN GOLD

Only one entry will be allowed from each farmer or stockman. The lithographed face of each package must be produced at time of exhibition, to show that Carnefac Stock Food has been used.

THREE PRIZES AT BRANDON FAIR IN 1903

as follows:

- First—For the Two Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food, 50 IN GOLD
- Second—For the Two Second Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food, 25 IN GOLD
- Third—For the Two Third Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food, 15 IN GOLD

Only one entry will be allowed from each farmer or stockman, and the stock must be exhibited at the Brandon Exhibition. Evidence must be produced at time of exhibition to show that the animals were fed on Carnefac Stock Food.

Carnefac has proven a decided success, bringing into condition and fattening where other foods fail. Send for leaflet, and to all owners of veterinarians as to the merits of Carnefac. They all speak highly of it.

Obtain Carnefac from your dealer, or from the Ogilvie or Lake of the Woods elevators.

W. G. DOUGLAS,

MANUFACTURER,

BERNARD STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



Baby enjoys his bath
all the more, and his sleep is the sweeter when you use
BABY'S OWN SOAP
It softens and soothes all skin irritations, keeping it healthy and fresh.
Don't use imitations on Baby.
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.,
MONTREAL.

Every Woman Should Know.

That Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, has recently made a number of analyses of soaps, and reports that "Sunlight Soap contains that high percentage of oils or fats necessary to a good laundry soap."

What every woman does not know is that in common soaps she frequently pays for adulterations at the price of oils and fats. Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will see that Prof. Ellis is right. He should know. 306



BUY
Eastlake Shingles
FOR THE ROOF

Because: They are quicker and easier to lay. Will give most enduring protection. Are a safeguard against lightning and fire. Will never rust; and add a wonderfully neat appearance. They are the farmer's favorite because of their economical reliability. Either galvanized or painted.

Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd.
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG
Winnipeg address: P. O. Box 542.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, has sold his noted stock bull, Lovat Champion, to Mr. Andrew Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. Lovat Champion is a red 4-year-old bull, bred by Lord Lovat, sired by Royal Star and out of the Broadhocks cow, Victoria, by the Collynie-bred bull, Proud Duke. He has been used with great success in the Collynie herd, his calves selling at top prices at the annual sales. The bull has been shipped to Quebec, where he will remain in quarantine for three months.

GOSSIP.

Dalgaty Bros., London, Ont., were very successful in winning prizes at the Toronto Exhibition with their new importation of Clydesdale stallions, winning first and second in the 2-year-old class with Fidelity (3317) and Moustrooper Champion (3336). The first-prize colt, Fidelity, a slashing big bay with large bone of fine quality and grand action, was sold to Capt. T. E. Robson and W. W. Robson, of Ilderton, Ont., who are to be congratulated on securing for their district so desirable a horse. It was no small honor to win first and second in a strong class of 15 entries, 12 being imported horses, and Dalgaty Bros. may well feel proud of the result, and Messrs. Robson on securing such a prize in their purchase.

At the late Toronto Exhibition in the class of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was a choice lot of imported animals that called forth many words of praise and admiration from the admiring public. They were exhibited by, and the property of, Mr. Jno. Richards, of Bideford, P. E. I., who won first prize and sweepstakes with his yearling bull, Volodyvoski 29015, a typical bull of the breed, which won second prize at the Perth Show and Sale in Scotland, and promises to hold the first position in the Dominion, which he gained here at its greatest show. Mr. Richards also won first on 2-year-old bull, first on 2-year-old heifer, second on aged cow and first on herd of one bull and four females. All told, Mr. Richards has something over 80 head of these cattle on his farm. He is also an importer of Clydesdales, Shropshires, and Shetland ponies, and has a number of each on hand for sale. The Shropshires are Mansell bred. Mr. Richards is certainly to be congratulated on his success in winning such high class honors in his first venture in competition with Western herds, and we heartily welcome him in this interesting field. Mr. Richards places an advertisement of his stock in the "Advocate," which readers will do well to look up, and if requiring stock, to correspond with him.

SHORTHORNS AT TORONTO.

Pending the publication of the full report and list of awards at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which will appear in our next issue, we give below a statement of some of the principal prizewinners: Bull, 4 years and over—1 Captain Mayfly (imp.), J. A. Crear, Shakespeare; 2 Spicy Robin, Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham; 3 Admiral of Castlederg, Bull, 3 years—1 Pirate Chief, C. W. Holmes, Amherst, N. S. Bull, 2 years—1 Spicy Marquis (imp.), W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; 2 Hillcrest Hero, Eastwood Bros., New Toronto; 3 Keith Baron (imp.), McDonald Bros., Woodstock. Senior yearling bull—1 Shining Light, Goodfellow Bros., Macville; 2 Cicely's Pride (imp.), Hon. G. A. Drummond, Pointe Claire, Que. Junior yearling—1 Lord Chesterfield, D. Talbot & Son, Everton; 2 Banff's Champion, W. D. Flatt; 3 Coming Star, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem. Senior bull calf—1 Crimson Hero, Israel Groff, Alma; 2 Royal Victor 2nd, W. D. Flatt; 3 Invincible, McDonald Bros. Junior bull calf—1 Prairie Prince, T. E. Robson, Ilderton; 2 A. J. Watson; 3 Jas. Rennie, Wick. Senior champion—Spicy Marquis, W. D. Flatt. Junior champion—Lord Chesterfield, D. Talbot.

Cow, 4 years or over—1 Crimson Fuchsia 13th, by Clan Campbell, W. D. Flatt; 2 English Lady 12th, W. B. Watt; 3 Gem of Ballechin, J. A. Crear. Cow, 3 years old—1 Duchess of Sanghar 3rd (imp.), W. D. Flatt; 2 Water Cress (imp.), Goodfellow Bros.; 3 Ballechin Daisy 2nd (imp.), J. A. Crear. Heifer, 2 years—1 Gem of Ballechin 2nd, Crear; 2 British Lady, Flatt; 3 Rose Daisy, Flatt. Senior yearling heifer—1 Topsman's Queen, T. E. Robson, Ilderton; 2 English Lady 16th, W. B. Watt; 3 Matchless 28th, Watt. Junior yearling—1 Water Lily (imp. in dam), Goodfellow Bros.; 2 Lily of Pine Grove, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; 3 Cicely 2nd, W. D. Flatt. Senior heifer calf—1 Fair Queen, T. E. Robson, Ilderton; 2 Lady Winsome, W. D. Flatt; 3 Lady Banff, W. D. Flatt. Junior heifer calf—1 Goodfellow Bros.; 2 Edwards & Co.; 3 Jas. Rennie, Wick. Senior champion female—Crimson Fuchsia 13th, W. D. Flatt. Junior champion—Water Lily, Goodfellow Bros. Herd, over 1 year—1 Flatt; 2 Crear; 3 Watt. Herd, under 2 years—1 Robson; 2 Watt; 3 Flatt. Three animals, get of one bull—1 Watt; 2 Edwards; 3 Flatt. Three females, bred by exhibitor—1 Watt; 2 Flatt; 3 Edwards; 4 McDonald, Woodstock.

NOTICE.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE ADVERTISEMENTS that has appeared in Canada is the enormous electric sign on top of the new premises of the "SALADA" Tea Co., Toronto. This sign contains 1,200 lights, each of 32 candle power. It automatically spells out the word "SALADA," and it can be plainly seen at night from the middle of Lake Ontario.



Special GUN Offer.

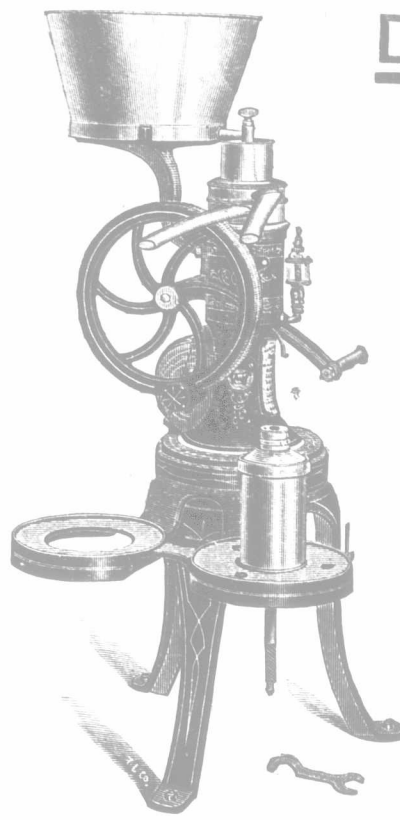
DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-LOADING GUN ONLY

\$8.50.

A perfect gun, 12 bore, top action, chequered pistol grip, walnut stock, rebounding locks, laminated steel barrels, Richards make.

FRED. HAMILTON,
HAMILTON, ONT.

Wholesale and Retail Hardware and Sporting Goods.



DON'T

BUY A SEPARATOR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE

National.

EXAMINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.

GUELPH, ONT.

WE ALSO MAKE GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

Joseph A. Merrick, P. O. Box 518, Winnipeg, Gen. Agt. Manitoba and N.-W. T.

Fleming's 3
are free if they fail.

NOT ONE SPAVIN THAT CANNOT BE CURED.

We mean this. We are ready to prove it any time. Most severe spavins are not even hard to cure, can often be cured with one 45-minute application of **Fleming's Spavin Cure**. Certain to be cured in time, without injury to the horse, seldom leaves a scar. Equally certain for Ringbone, Splint, Curb, etc. No cost if the remedy fails. Our free book is too important for you to overlook. Send today.

J. F. Sparling, Syracuse, Neb., writes: "I bought a bottle of your Spavin Cure from my druggist. It took the spavin out clean and surprised many, including myself. One can hardly tell which leg the spavin was on."

NO LUMP JAW.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure has had many years' test by leading cattlemen of the country, and the fact that it is a certain cure is now conceded by all. One case of lump jaw endangers your herd and pastures. Certain and easy cure with this remedy or no cost. Book for you.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL

Cured in 15 to 30 days. Few cases have heretofore been cured and then slowly. Now all cases can be quickly cured. The remedy is quick and certain, but harmless and easy to use. Has been tried for two years without a single failure. We have an interesting circular for you.

Write today for printed matter on the above. Mention this paper.

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

GOSSIP.

Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., have recently sold from their herd, to Messrs. G. M. Woody & Stewart, Collins, Iowa, 8 choice Shorthorn heifers, six of which were home-bred and two imported.

The Berkshires, which made a great showing at the Toronto Exhibition, being admittedly the strongest class in the show, made good their claim to being prolific and good mothers by two of the show sows producing on the ground litters of 14 pigs each, of which a round dozen in each case were living and doing well at the close of the show, which goes to prove that the Berkshires are all right and still doing business at the old stand.

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

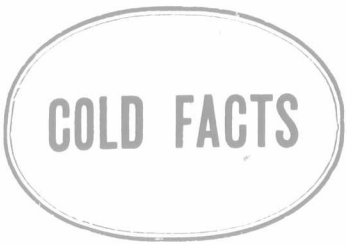
Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters

FOR SALE: Young animals of both sexes always on hand for sale; bred in the purple, and as good as the best. 20 Leicesters, both sexes, all ages.

WM. McINTOSH, Burgoyne P. O., Fort Elgin Sta.

IN WRITING

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



The Imports of Japan Tea to Canada have declined 5,931,262 lbs. Since

"SALADA"

Uncolored Ceylon Green was first introduced. It's better Tea and the People know it. Sealed Packets Only—Same Form as the Famous "Salada." Black Teas—25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. Per Pound.

REMEMBER!! To ensure your getting the genuine the name "Salada" must be on each and every sealed lead packet.

Scotch Shorthorns

BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

Imp. Golden Drop Victor our present stock bull. Eleven young bulls and some young cows for sale at reasonable prices.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Cargill Station, G. T. R. CATALOGUE FREE. om Cargill, Ontario.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

SHORTHORNS ONLY.

FOR SALE: Imported bulls and bull calves. Home-bred bulls and bull calves, from imported cows and by imported bulls. Home-bred bull calves. A large and excellent lot of young cows and heifers of various ages.

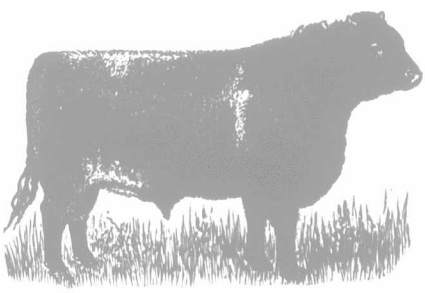
GREENWOOD, O. T. R., P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. PICKERING, G. T. R., 22 MILES EAST OF TORONTO. CLAREMONT, C. P. R., 26 MILES EAST OF TORONTO.

RAILWAY STATIONS:

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 Cruickshank Bra with Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. Robson, ILBERTON, 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— om



Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900, and at the Pan-American in 1901.

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

Robert Hunter, Manager

for W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

On account of the loss by fire of all his barns and crops, James Snell, Clinton, Ontario, will sell his farm, on October 22nd, his entire herd of 30 Shorthorn cattle and flock of 50 Leicester sheep, also the excellent registered 5-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, Brave Boy. Catalogues may be obtained on application to Mr. Snell.

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM. Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire pigs. I have for sale young bulls, 3 shearing bucks and 2 two-shears, and 6 shearing ewes; also this season's crop of lambs, both sexes; Berkshire boar and 2 sows. om J. I. BALSDON, Markham P. O. and Sta.

GOSSIP.

Prominent among the splendid Clydesdale exhibit at the late Toronto Exhibition was the three newly-imported stallions, Scotland's Chieftain, by Merry Hampton; Pioneer, by Sir Arthur, and Lavender, by Glenzier. Lavender is a half-brother to the reserve champion at the late International Show, Chicago, Royal Cairnton. These horses are typical representatives of the up-to-date Clydesdale, showing an abundance of size, coupled with quality, conformation, bone and action unsurpassed, with feet and ankles calculated to stand the strain and wear on any road. Though lately landed and being naturally a little out of sorts, the result of the long sea voyage, they compared favorably with any of the others, and when rested out will be hard to turn under in any company. They are the property of Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Look out for their ad. in our next issue.

Mr. Wm. Linton, of Aurora, Ont., writes from Sheriff Hutton, York, England, August 29th: "You will be pleased to know that I have bought some of the best Shorthorns that money will purchase in England. Patriot I bought from King Edward VII. He is a deep red roan, on short legs, and the second best calf bred at Windsor. I would have preferred one other, but Mr. Tait would not let him go at any price. Patriot is by Prince Victor 3329, bred by Deane Willis, and his dam, Prima Donna, was by Christmas Gift, and on his dam's side is directly descended from the celebrated cow, Broadbroke 10th, by Champion of England. Then I got a red with little white, called Rosanna, calved Jan. 3rd, 1901, a real beauty, and a prizewinner this year. She is also by Prince Victor, and her dam, Rosemead, is by Nobleman (bred by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria), a son of Gael, sire of Celt 66798, a first-prize Royal winner, sold for 1,000 guineas to go to Buenos Ayres. Rosewater, the dam of Rosemead, is also the dam of this year's Royal champion, Royal Duke, and her dam, Rowena, is by New Year's Gift, champion at the Windsor Royal in 1889, sold at the Windsor sale in 1892 for 1,000 guineas to the Earl of Feversham. I have also a Gwynne heifer, and a few others of very choice breeding that I expect to start home with early in September."

Gus Langelier, of Quebec City, has been quite successful at the Sherbrooke Exhibition, held August 30th to September 6th, 1902. His imported Large Yorkshires competed in three sections and won three of the cream prizes. The sow, Summer Hill Walton Sarah 5th, imported last spring, was in the pink of condition, and was certainly an attraction in Yorkshire alley. It is, in fact, always surprising when one sees a hog weighing 500 pounds or over that can walk around his pen as lively as a small animal. Mr. Langelier had three young boars there, and these were sold before the show was over. We must give due praise to the Quebec farmers; they buy a good animal when they see it, and they are not afraid to pay a high price either. Mr. Langelier won eight prizes—four firsts and four seconds—on eleven birds which he had at Sherbrooke, but his winnings in the poultry shows are now well known, as he won at the Pan-American; at Boston, 1902; at Guelph, 1900 and also 1901; at Montreal, 1901 and 1902; at Quebec, 1901 and 1902, and at Sherbrooke, 1901 and 1902. The fact that he won a sweepstake at Buffalo in the class where he competed, and both specialties for best collection in the two classes where his birds entered at the "Ontario," 1901, need no more comment. It is also significant that Hon. Mr. Greenwood's Avshire bull which won the champion hip in his class at Winnipeg this fall is out of the same family as the animal now heading Mr. Langelier's herd. They both trace to imported Glencairn III, the famous show-ring animal, and Nellie Osborne, the first-prize cow at the Columbian in 1893.

Three miles north-east of Dundas town and station, in the County of Wentworth, Ont., lies Hickory Hill stock farm, the property of Mr. N. Dymant, breeder of high-class Ayrshire cattle. In the herd at present are 30 head, made up of such notable cows as Nellie Gray 2957, winner of first prize at Toronto in dry cow class, also several times a winner in dairy test at Provincial Dairy Show; Briary Banks Cora 2816, shown at the Provincial Dairy Show four times, winning three firsts and one second, being then beaten by Nellie Gray; Briary Banks Susie, with a milk record of 56 lbs. milk a day, is also a prizewinner. Ruby of the Dry Hill, milk record of 41 lbs. a day as a two-year-old, was shown thirteen times and won thirteen first prizes. A daughter of hers, Ruby 2nd, has a milk record of 35 lbs. a day as a two-year-old, and winner in milk test as well. This herd has won first prize in the Provincial Dairy Show five years in succession. There are a number of others, not mentioned, equally good. The stock bull is Dairyman of Glenora 13375, sired by Imp. Comrade of Guelph, by Blood Forever of Windsor; Imp. Magdalen 2nd of Drumside imp. This splendid bull won third prize at Toronto this year, and in the opinion of competent judges should have been placed better. There are a number of young animals in the herd for sale—two one-year-old and two two-year-old heifers, and four bulls, one of them sired by the stock bull, one sired by Drummond, and two sired by Pride of Hickory Hill, and out of the above named cows. These young bulls are a choice lot and are from one to two years old. Write Mr. Dymant, to Clappison P. O.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

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

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

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

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

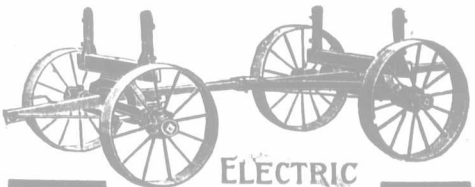
Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth, and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

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

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

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

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them. They cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."—Adv't. om



Handy Farm Wagons

make the work easier for both the man and team. The tires being wide they do not rut into the ground; the labor of loading is reduced many times, because of the short lift. They are equipped with our famous Electric Steel Wheels, either straight or stagger spokes. Wheels any height from 24 to 60 inches. White Hickory axes, steel hounds. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Why not get started right by putting in one of these wagons. We make our steel wheels to fit any wagon. Write for the catalog. It is free. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 253, QUINCY, ILL."

MAGIC



SODA

OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED Toronto, Ont.



FREE We send our Illustrated Catalogue free on receipt of 2c. stamp to help pay postage.

Without you can choose your equipment for Field, or Indoor sports, just as well as by calling at any store—and cheaper—as we make special prices for our entire line of goods, and our traders so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. GUNS, REVOLVERS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION, SHOOTING CLOTHES, TARGETS, TRAPS, GOLF, FOOT BALL, BOVING GLOVES, PUNCHING BAGS, FOLDS, SKATES, SKATING BOOTS, SHOES, MASCARAS, TOBACCO, SNEAKERS, SKIS, HOCKEY SUPPLIES, BILLIARD, TABLE TENNIS, etc.

T. W. BOYD & SON MONTREAL, P. Q.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT., IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF om Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

IMP. CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRE. The three imp. stallions, Copyright, Baron Frederick and Baron Laing, and the Canadian-bred stallion, Laurentain. Ayrshires all ages; and poultry, utility breeds. Eggs for sale.

Newton's HEAVE, COUGH, DIS- TEMPER & INDIGESTION Cure A veterinary specific for WIND, THROAT, & STOMACH TROUBLES. Strongly Recommended.

CHOICE HEREFORDS. A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT., has for sale the following high-bred Herefords: 25 Young Registered Bulls, 30 Young Registered Heifers, 10 Young Registered Cows.

SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS. Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle. A few choice young heifers and bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

Aberfeldy Stock Farm. Scotch and Scotch-topped sexes. Over forty head to select from, of such noted families as (imp) Rollas, Clarets, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Groes, Roses, and other choice families.

Shorthorns and Leicesters. Herd Established 1855. A number of young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Imported Christopher = 28859 = heads the herd of large cows of grand milking qualities.

SHORTHORNS. THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS. Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN P. O., ONT., IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep. Make a Special Offering for May and June.

LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages. As good as the best. Meaford Station, G. T. R. North. JAMES HOWES, Strathairn P. O.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm. ESTABLISHED 1851. SHORTHORNS. Best prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding, young bulls and heifers for sale.

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE & COTSWOLDS. We are now offering a number of heifers and heifer calves; a few bull calves, a number of cows; all bred in the purple and white of the best.

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicester. Am offering at present the grand stock of Crown Prince; also some young ones.

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE: 6 yearling bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Cows and heifers in calf to Sir James, deep milkers.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE: A choice lot of 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (53729) = 26833 = ; and cows of the Mara family. They must be sold at once.

J. & W. B. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO. POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdales, Leicesters, Oxfords, and Berkshire Pigs.

"ORCHARD HILL" SHORTHORNS. Herd comprises representatives of best Scotch-bred families, with Lord Lavender at head. Young animals of both sexes for sale.

JAS. GIBB, Brookside, Ont. BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE. Imp. Prince William at head of herd. Stock for sale.

RIVER FARM SHORTHORNS. I am now offering 6 choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 26855. They are rare good ones.

SHORTHORNS: We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavender and Miss Ramsden dams.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.) FOR SALE: My stock bull, Imp. Capt. Mayfly, a prizewinner, and calves by him and out of imported and home-bred cows.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT., BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES 100 SHORTHORNS TO SELECT FROM.

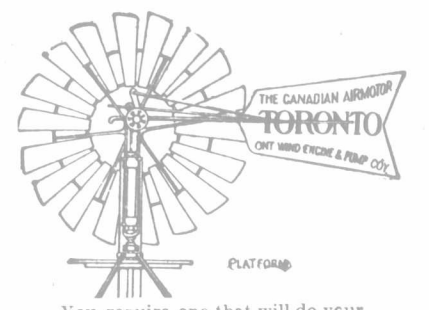
Shorthorns & Clydesdales. Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37852 = . We offer for sale a choice lot of young bulls, cows and heifers of all ages.

FRED. RICHARDSON, SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT., Will return from Scotland about Aug. 20th with six Clyde-stallions, including Hopewell (11375), tall brother of the great Glasgow winner, Hinawalla, and Lavender (11319), out of the same mare as Royal Cairn, the Chicago three year old winner in 1901, and Pioneer (11341) sired by Sir Arthur, owned by Whitley Clyde-stallion Association.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED by sires: Derby (imp) = 3267 = ; Lord Montclair, by Collynie Archer (imp) = 28861 = . Some choice heifers and cows with calf at foot or in calf to be sold at moderate prices.

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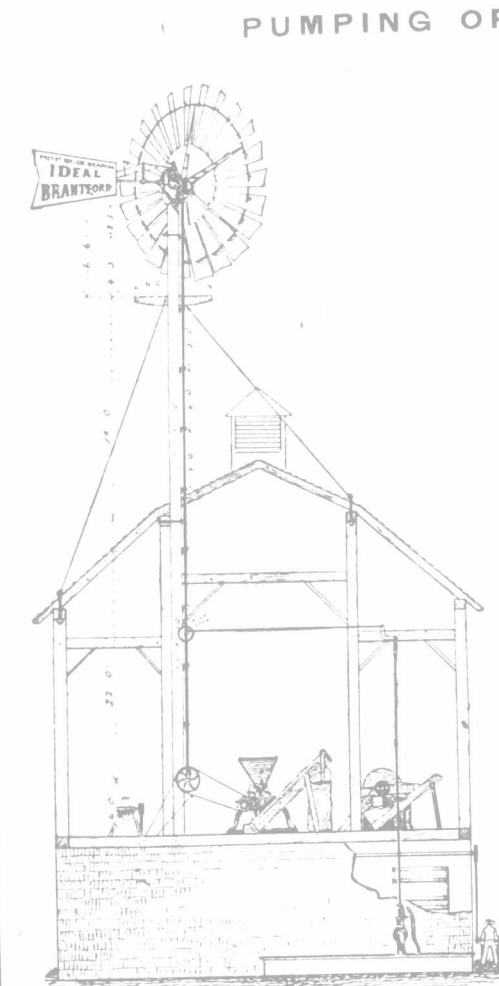
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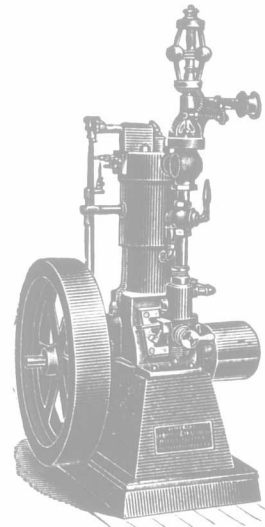
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GOSSIP.

J. Park & Sons' Cotswold stock farm lies in the County of Oxford, two miles north of Burgessville Station and seven miles south-east of Woodstock. The owners, Messrs. John Park & Sons, are well known as breeders and importers of high-class Cotswold sheep. Their flock now numbers, all told, 75 head, 20 of the breeding ewes being imported, and the balance being from imported stock on both sides. This season's lambs are all sired by imported rams, the majority of them being by imp. Swanwick, and a nicer lot of big, even, well-formed and well-covered lambs can scarcely be found together on any farm; while the older ones are nearly all winners at some age. Besides being winners of the Canadian flock championship for a number of years, they have also won at a great many of the leading shows in the United States, and a better all-round lot were never on this farm before. Among them are about a dozen yearling rams, extra good ones. These, together with about the same number of ram lambs, are for sale; also a number of yearling and spring ewe lambs. Messrs. Park exhibit at Toronto and London.

S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y., Supt. Advanced Registry, sends us the following official records of Holstein-Friesian cows, from July 29 to September 1, 1902: One thirty-day record and twenty-four seven-day records have been received and approved during this period. The thirty-day record is especially remarkable. De-Natsey Baker 55471, age 2 years 2 months 7 days; commenced record 8 days after calving; during thirty consecutive days thereafter, produced an average of 56.31 lbs. milk per day—a total of 1,689.9 lbs. This milk contained 56.523 lbs. butter-fat; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 70 lbs. 10.5 ozs., or 65 lbs. 15.1 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat—a daily equivalent of over 2 lbs. 5.5 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat, or over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. This heifer is owned by Charles D. Pierce, San Francisco, Cal. Another remarkable record for the season is that of the seven-day record of Mattie Clay's Aggie 2nd 42178; age 6 years 6 months 10 days; commenced 10 days after calving. She produced 499.1 lbs. milk, containing 19.168 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 23 lbs. 15.4 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 22 lbs. 5.8 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. She is owned by Pierce Land & Stock Co., San Francisco, Cal. Another large seven-day record is that of Velma Niva 41675; age 5 years 11 months 24 days; commenced 23 days after calving. She produced 454.3 lbs. milk, containing 16.226 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 20 lbs. 4.5 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 18 lbs. 14.9 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Owner, W. B. Smith & Son, Columbus, Ohio.

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BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office, at the price stated.

A HIGH-CLASS MAGAZINE.

The September number of the Methodist Magazine and Review is an exceptionally strong number of that old and popular periodical. The continued success of this periodical shows what is possible in Canada; but its success has been due to intrinsic literary and pictorial worth. A careful examination which we have made of many issues shows that it is denominational in name only. The articles on Hatfield House (the home of Lord Salisbury), Mr. Balfour, "Lying in State at Cairo," Sydney Lanier, the Future of the Empire, Current Questions and others will attract attention. It is edited by Dr. W. H. Withrow, and published by Wm. Briggs, Toronto, Ont.

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CANADIAN LITERATURE.

The Canadian Magazine, of Toronto, Ont., is doing grand service for Canadian literature. The recent Empire Number of that periodical deserves all praise, and makes one wonder why some Canadians still run after cheap United States magazines when such superior productions can be found at home. Canadians should encourage in every way possible their own literature, which is cultivating a love of the Dominion and of Great Britain, and promoting its progress in every possible way. Canadians are only beginning to appreciate their own country at par value, and a good many have yet to learn the true worth of its periodicals and other literature.

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that lead all others in capacity for work, lightness of draft, durability, simplicity, etc. Rollers made in 6, 8, 9 and 12 feet lengths. Harrows for 2, 3 or 4 horses. Full information free by mail. It will pay you to inquire. Address, T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

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GOSSIP.

A case of breach of contract was heard by Messrs. T. A. Skiliter and John Walker, J. P. S., on Monday last. A young Englishman who had hired for a year with Mr. Switzer, was the defendant, and had broken his agreement, for which he had to pay an indemnity of \$100 to his employer and the cost of the court. Three breaches of contract are getting into court, and the hired servants who break faith with their employers must be made to understand that there is a law to protect the employer as well as the employee. (Globe-Sun.)

Since the early eighties, when Andrew Wallace, Thomas Johnson, W. Nicholls and others brought into the Territories the first breeding ewes from the State of Montana, the industry has advanced with wonderful strides. The sheep stock to-day numbers above 200,000 head. In Western Alberta and Southern Alberta, where the industry is carried on under the most favorable conditions, flocks numbering from 2,000 to 2,500 are placed in charge of a hired man. In Northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Eastern Assiniboia, the flocks are generally smaller, and are managed by the General Land Office. The hired stockmasters have gradually been forced out of business, although the Territories owing to the desolation of the country and the prohibitory expense of equipping their flocks with sheep-proof fencing.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Isaac Ellwood, manager of P. Burns' ranch, has recently purchased from Mr. Burns the Brecken sheep ranch. Mr. Ellwood (formerly a Cumberland man) intends crossing Galloway cows with a white Shorthorn bull to breed blue-grays, so famous in the old land. He also intends bringing out some Cheviot ewes and crossing them with the Shropshire.

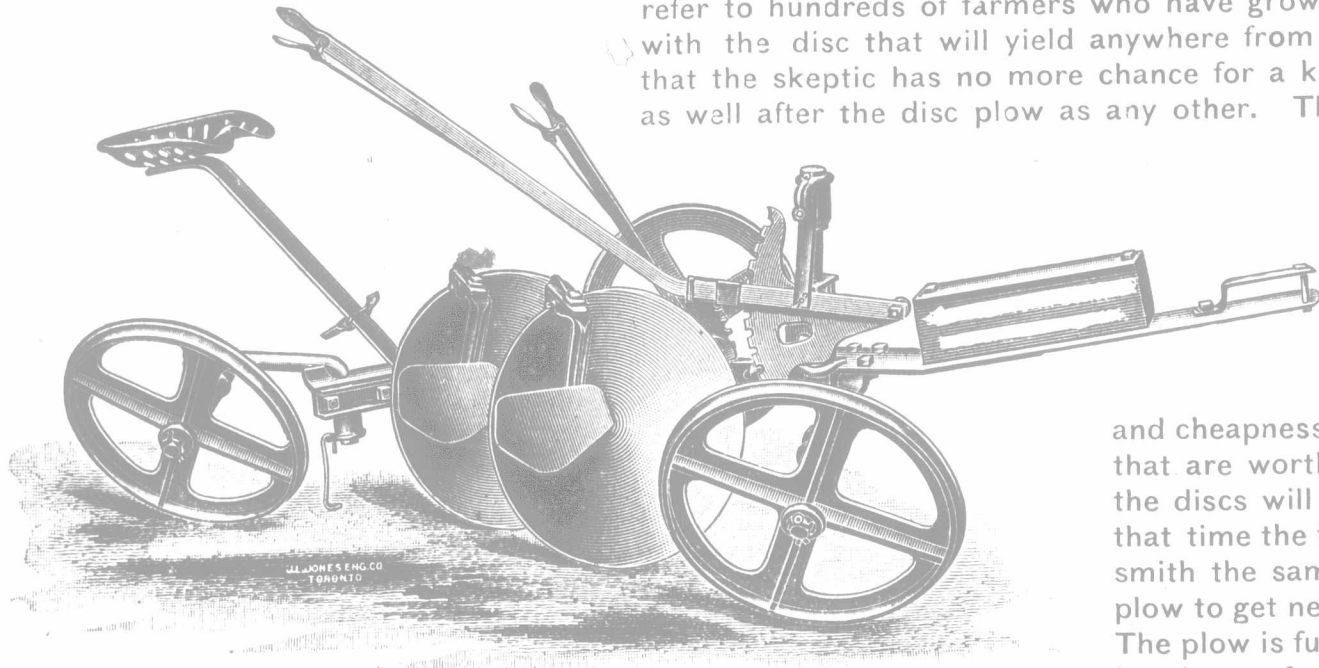
Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, have recently sold to Mr. Wm. Moodie, of Davisburg, Alta., two very promising yearling buckney stallions and one suckling colt from Puritan, out of Robin Adair mares, by Falso Thor. They are big, upstanding fellows, full of quality and showing good action, only needing education to develop, so will likely be heard of in future.

Mr. Otto H. Sengard, Chapman, Ill., who showed such a magnificent lot of Galloways at the W. P. S. Industrial last July, recently sold to the Chicago market a number of Galloway grades that topped the market for the year over all breeds. They were by a Galloway from out of England and Jersey grade, and averaged 22 months old, and weighed 120 lbs. live weight. They sold for 90¢ per pound, live weight.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

NOTE OF WARNING.

FARMERS who are thinking of purchasing plows for the fall work would do well to look into the merits of the Maw-Hancock Disc Plow. We have put on the market in the neighborhood of 1,300 of these plows, and can refer to hundreds of farmers who have grown crops which have been plowed with the disc that will yield anywhere from 40 bushels an acre and over, so that the skeptic has no more chance for a kick, as the crop will grow equally as well after the disc plow as any other.



The Hon. Thomas Greenway states that he has a field of 100 acres plowed with the Maw-Hancock Disc, and that this is the fourth crop of wheat in succession, and without a doubt a long way the best crop of any. The amount of work that can be done with the plow, with the easy draft and cheapness of keeping the plow up, are points that are worth consideration. In ordinary land the discs will wear from 5 to 10 years, and in all that time the farmer never has to go to a blacksmith the same as he would with the old-style plow to get new shares or have them sharpened. The plow is fully guaranteed for one year against breakage of any kind. This plow has come to

stay; it has set the other fellows on the run. Thousands and thousands of these plows are now being manufactured and sold in the United States, and almost every firm has tried to copy the plow as near as possible. One firm that went too close had to go before the courts, and was knocked clean out. One of the largest firms in Canada have brought themselves into disrepute by adopting the plow, and they will have an opportunity of proving their claim in the Canadian courts. We have sole control for the Dominion of Canada of the patents covering the Maw-Hancock Disc Plow. We have not been able to get stock enough to keep the trade supplied up to date, but at the present time we have stock on hand and can fill all orders sent in promptly.

JOSEPH MAW & CO., MARKET SQUARE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

P. S.—Under the present conditions, with the land so thoroughly soaked with water in the spring, and the dry weather which we are having, we believe we are safe in saying that there are thousands of acres of land that we can operate our disc plow in with ease where the old-style moldboard will not be equal to the occasion, as the disc plow will cut through and operate in dry, hard land where the old-style plow will not.

CHAMPION EVAPORATORS.

Save Your Fruit



and dry it with
Champion Fruit Evaporator.
Dries all kinds of fruit and vegetables, producing a superior quality of clean white fruit. It is made of galvanized iron, is lined throughout with asbestos, is fireproof and portable. Made in five sizes.
Catalogue for the asking.

Maple Syrup Evaporator.

Not a single feature of the "Champion" Evaporator could be dispensed with and leave a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity, and high quality of product, with saving of fuel, are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle, and everlasting. Write for catalogue, state number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow.



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SHOWING HINGE MOVEMENT OF STAYS UNDER PRESSURE. STAYS CANNOT BEND REMAIN SPRING BACK TO FORM WHEN PRESSURE IS REMOVED.



manufacture the best metal gate on the market. It is made of the finest material and is guaranteed to last for years. It is a good reputation for its strength and durability. It is a good reputation for its strength and durability. It is a good reputation for its strength and durability.

In the town of Mr. E. Porter, Morris, representative found the crop fully to the best in the district. Some of the crops were produced with good results. Mr. Porter said, "We are very satisfied with the results of the Strathy wire fence. It is a good reputation for its strength and durability. It is a good reputation for its strength and durability. It is a good reputation for its strength and durability."

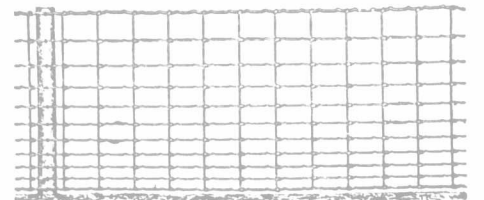
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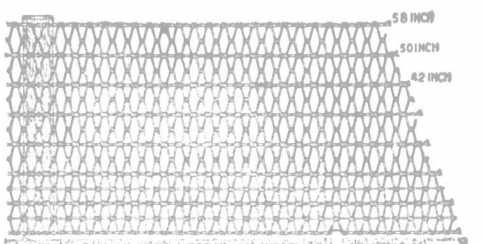


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Bulbs for the house and outdoors for this fall's planting.

Everyone interested in flowers should grow some bulbs. Send for illustrated descriptive catalogue, which is now ready and can be obtained free of charge for the asking.

Two of our cheap collections: No. 1 for house, and No. 5 for outdoors.

No. 1, price 50c., carriage paid (25 bulbs), value 80c.

3 Roman Hyacinths, 3 Dutch Hyacinths, 3 Tulips, 3 Frezias, 3 Crocus, 1 Buttercup, 1 Calla, 5 Iris and Sparaxis, 3 Narcissus (Paper White), and 1 Chinese Sacred Lily.

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3 Dutch Hyacinths, 16 Tulips, 3 Snowdrops, 10 Crocus, 3 Narcissus, 3 Soella Siberica, 3 Glory of Snow, and 1 Lilium Casatum.

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OH

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.