

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 15, 1902. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, No. 560

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	PAGE
GIVE THANKS; POINTERS.	743
CAMERA COMPETITION RESULTS; WE ARE UP AGAINST IT	744
HORSES. —THE TRAINING THAT HORSES SHOULD HAVE IN ORDER TO SHOW TO ADVANTAGE AT EXHIBITIONS.	744
FEEDING LINED TO HORSES; RENOVATE THE STABLES	744
BALLY GARTON—143—(7348) IMP. (ILLUSTRATION)	745
"SNAP-SHOTS OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE"	745
IMP. CROHL 322 (ILLUSTRATION)	745
STANDARD-BRED TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLION (ILLUSTRATION)	745
STOCK. —THE LONDON EXHIBITION	745
CHESTER WHITE SOW AND LITTER (ILLUSTRATION)	747
SHEEP OR DOGS: WHICH?	748
THE HERDSMAN	748
KINDLY CRITICISM OF WESTERN FAIR MANAGEMENT.	748
GEORGE JOHNSTON (PORTRAIT)	748
RAPID BLISTERING PIG'S EARS	748
AN ILLINOIS SWINE BREEDER'S EXPERIENCE WITH HOG CHOLERA	748
CEREBRAL APOPLEXY IN YOUNG PIGS	748
OUR SCOTTISH LETTER	749
SITTITON HERO 7TH—30822—(ILLUSTRATION)	749
PROF. KENNEDY ON HOG CHOLERA	750
HOLD ON TO THE COY; IMPORTANCE OF LIGHT.	750
THE WESTERN WOOL CLIP	750
FIRST-PRISE FLOCK OF DORSET HORNED SHEEP (ILLUSTRATION)	751
AAGHIS OF RIVERSIDE (ILLUSTRATION)	753
BUCKWELL EPOCH, IMP. (ILLUSTRATION)	757
BARON ABBOTSFORD 7067. BARON'S PRIDE 7838. BARON RAY- CHUGH (ILLUSTRATION)	757
FARM. —RELATIVE VALUE OF THE YIELDS FROM TWO AND FOUR CUTTINGS OF CLOVER.	750
THE QUALITY OF TIMOTHY SEED.	750
FREE RURAL DELIVERY WANTED	750
A SUGGESTION RE MAIL DELIVERY.	751
IF YOU KNEW; SHERIDDER VS. SILD; FARMERS' TELEPHONE.	751
OUR COAL MINE; OUR FERRUMS.	752
BERLIN BEET SUGAR FACTORY AND EXHIBITION	752
WANTED: A GOOD SULKY PLOW	752
SWEETHEARTS EVER	752
DAIRY. —PASTEURIZED CREAM BUTTER.	752
CHEESE AND BUTTER EXHIBITS AT LONDON FAIR.	753
LONDON'S FIRST BUTTERMILK COMPETITION.	753
HOW I MADE THE SWEEPSTAKES CHEESE	753
WORKING BUTTER; COOL CURING OF SUMMER CHEESE	753
APIARY. —BEES IN MANITOBA; YELLOW CLOVER	754
POULTRY. —AN ODE TO THE HEN	754
SERUNKEN WHEAT BETTER HEN FOOD THAN NO. 1 HARD	754
POULTRY YARD NOTES; SPARE THE PULLETS	754
GARDEN AND ORCHARD. —THE MANAGEMENT OF RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES	754
GET READY	754
BREAKING THE ORCHARD SOD	754
CANADIAN FRUIT IN BRITAIN	755
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
VETERINARY: SPLENT; STILLBORN PIGS; BRAIN AFFECTION IN CALF; NASAL HEMORRHAGE	755
MISCELLANEOUS: WATERPROOF WAGON-COVER; LAND GRANTS TO VETERANS; GLYNDEDALE STUDBOOK; BARBED-WIRE FENCING; PATENTS; A MONTH'S DAYS; WANTS OX-EYE DAIRY KILLED— ADVANTAGES OF BUILDING A SILO, AND ITS SIZE; HOUSE FLY AND HORN FLY—RAM'S HORN; RABBITS WANTED; MAGGOTS IN SHEEP; EARTHWORMS—TO PREVENT STRAW LODGING; BREED- ING HEIFERS TO THEIR SIRE; BOOKS ON GARDENING AND POULTRY; BLACK KNOT—PLANTING TREES; MANGE IN HORSES AND DOGS; COMPUTATION OF TIME; BOOK ON GINSENG.	755, 756, 756
WESTERN LIVE STOCK	756
FARM GOSSIP. —AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS AT THE LATE N. S. PRO- VINCIAL EXHIBITION; P. E. ISLAND EXHIBITION; CLEAN SHOWS SUCCESSFUL; NORFOLK CO., ONT.; ONE ISSUE WORTH A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION; P. E. ISLAND; ONTARIO AGRICUL- TURAL COLLEGE NOTES; CANADIAN HORSES FOR THE WAR; OXFORD COUNTY, ONT.	756, 767, 758
MARKETS.	
BUFFALO HOG MARKET TERMS	758
CHICAGO MARKETS	758
BUFFALO MARKETS	758
TORONTO MARKETS	758
MONTREAL MARKETS	758
BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS	758
HOME MAGAZINE.	
THE FAMILY CIRCLE	759
"HE SULKED AND POUTED" (ILLUSTRATION)	759
THE QUIET HOUR	760
INGLE NOKK CHATS	760
A LITTLE NOVA SCOTIA GIRL AND HER DOG (ILLUSTRATION)	761
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER	765
A FAMILY OUTING (ILLUSTRATION)	765
GOSSIP.	
WESTERN FAIR PRIZE LIST	764, 765, 767, 768, 772, 773, 774, 776, 778, 765
NOTICES	764, 765, 767, 768, 771
ADVERTISEMENTS	761 and 762, 764 to 770

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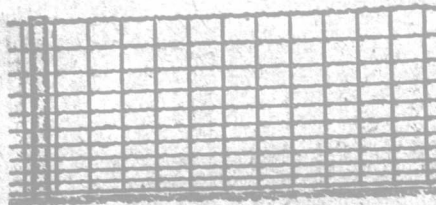
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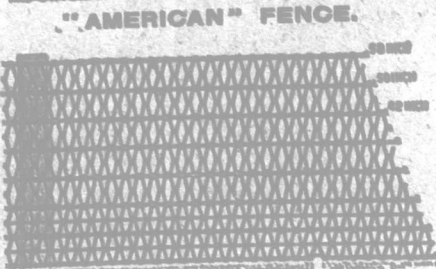
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VOL. XXXVII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 15, 1902.

No. 560

EDITORIAL.

Give Thanks.

A day of national thanksgiving has again been proclaimed, and in all corners of the Dominion a prayer of gratitude will go up to the Giver of all Good for His munificent blessings during the year. Canadians have ever been regarded as a righteous and God-fearing people; a race proud to own their motherland, the secret of whose national greatness has been and is the Book of Truth; they have ever cherished within their hearts a feeling of thankfulness to the Almighty for the measure of prosperity which has attended their efforts to produce the necessaries of life and build up a great country; but this year, more than any other for more than a decade, can Canada's history be written in letters of progress. All classes of people are prosperous. The era of good times which dawned a few years ago has grown until, shall we say, a climax has been reached. Expansion and development are in the air; improvement and enlightenment are watchwords everywhere, and the thirst for knowledge is becoming more general.

The eyes of the world are turned to this country. The vastness of our natural resources is beginning to be known and admired. Capital is flowing in from other lands, and with it is coming enterprising and ambitious men, ready and willing to take the vow of Canadianism.

Great advances have been made, and grand are the prospects which the future holds to view. Looking backward but a few years, we see Western Canada a vast uncultivated prairie, a wilderness, where the red man and the buffalo roamed supreme. To-day we have one grand expanse of productive soil, a wheat field unsurpassed on the globe, with possibilities unlimited. Above all we have a happy and contented, though aspiring people, proud that on this day of thanksgiving our own and the mother country across the sea is at peace with the world. We rejoice that the bloody contest in which our flag was unhappily engaged for many months has terminated in a peace honorable to all concerned, and with magnanimous hearts we look upwards and breathe a prayer that, though lately at death's door, the life of His Majesty King Edward VII. has been spared.

Among those engaged in agricultural pursuits there is great reason to be thankful. The harvest of 1902 has been a most bountiful one. Excessive humidity during the early and middle summer did damage in some quarters to certain crops, but, nevertheless, granaries everywhere will be filled to overflowing. It has been a grand season for grazing. Parched pastures have been seen nowhere, and dairymen have had full milk-pails, with the price of their product very satisfactory. Live stock of all classes have been benefited by the luxuriant herbage, and cattle will go into the stalls this winter in better condition than usual. The large supply of grain and roughage, too, will

make the formation of the fattening ration easier than usual, and the prospects of good profits in feeding are bright. Canadian bacon still continues to gain popularity in England. Hog raising has been making large money for farmers, and there is no apparent reason why it will not continue to do so for some time to come. Breeders of pure-bred stock have likewise been enjoying good times in a degree seldom equalled in the past. The surplus of Ontario herds, in response to an ever-increasing demand from the far West, the Maritime Provinces, and the United States, has sold at remunerative prices. Thus a great stimulus has been imparted to this industry. Much new blood was imported during the last year, and altogether the improvement and development of our live-stock trade has a most promising outlook.

The same favorable report might be written of poultry-keeping, fruit-growing and other branches of the farm. It is meet and proper, therefore, that farmers should for a moment pause to consider the favorable position which they have been and are now enjoying, and in doing so, be ready to give due thanks to the Great Architect of the universe. The one shadow of the closing year upon the fair skies of Canada has been cast by the tremendous industrial struggle in the neighboring Republic, and it comes as a needed reminder to our people of their dependence upon Divinely-given bounties; a warning of the dangers of becoming intoxicated with prosperity and the lust of material achievement and of departure from the principles laid down by the Great Teacher to govern the relations of men.

Pointers.

What did you observe at the Fall Fair that will help you to become a more successful farmer?

A Boston paper states that Canada has just discovered itself. It would be nearer the mark to say that Canada has just been discovered by the United States.

No investment that the farmer makes will give a more certain and satisfying return than improved live stock, and the better he cares for it, the larger will be the dividends.

On account of the present and prospective prices for good horses and animals and their products, the outlook for live-stock husbandry in Canada was probably never as good as at the present hour. The Canadian farmer knows and is every day seeing more clearly the worth of well-bred stock, and we predict that one result of the year's big and profitable crop will be a general improvement in the herds and flocks of the country.

The Prince Edward Island public, with United States object lessons in sight, as well as others nearer home, naturally views with alarm the advent of a "meat trust" controlling both ends of the business.

It is reported that the new Postmaster-General of Great Britain will lower the newspaper postal rate to Canada, thus giving us more British publications. The Canadian Magazine wants to know what the Canadian Government will do? Will it continue to discriminate against Canadian periodicals by taxing unprinted paper 25 per cent., and allowing printed paper to come in free? Are the Canadian people willing to have this country flooded every week, every month, with anti-British and anti-Canadian literature?

Hiram—"Has your son given up farming?"
Obadiah—"I guess so. He's attendin' one of them agricultural colleges in ther city."—[Harper's Bazaar.

As soon as the corn, root and apple crops are secured, see that all outbuildings, especially those in which live stock are to be housed, are put in good shape for cold weather. Don't waste good food keeping animals warm when a little glass, building paper and boards are in order. Clean the cow stable walls and ceilings and apply a coat of whitewash.

The coal strike has enhanced the value of Canadian wood and awakened the farmer to a fresh realization of the worth of his timber land. In most cases the little bush lot is used as a cattle run, with no care whatever, or else is sacrificed out and out to the first timber buyer that comes along in the winter. How many ever think of caring for the present growth or providing a new plantation?

The president of a St. Louis, Mo., concern sends the "Farmer's Advocate" a letter and booklet telling how to make a fortune by speculating in "December" corn. If a similar bait is held out to any of our readers, we advise them not to swallow it. If you need it, better buy a carload of corn and feed it to a bunch of good steers.

A New Zealand man of means, Mr. Daniel J. Willis, writes us for information about the wheat lands of the Canadian West, in the fertility and resources of which his interest was aroused by a copy of the "Farmer's Advocate" for June 2nd last, which a friend travelling through Canada sent him. The facts asked for have been duly forwarded, and we trust that ere long Mr. Willis will find himself comfortably settled in this new "Promised Land."

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa Agricultural College, has undertaken an experiment which should prove of value to the feeders of the "Middle West" or "Corn States," in order to determine the comparative values of soft or frosted corn and properly matured corn in fattening cattle. By the way, Canadian feeders would be interested in knowing the results of investigations at some of our experiment stations regarding the comparative returns from feeding cattle roots whole or pulped, the feeding of hay or other fodder cut or uncut, and the feeding of straw, hay, roots, grain, etc., separately, as against cutting and mixing as many do. There is wide divergence on the part of good feeders on these points, and some fresh, reliable data from our Guelph, Ottawa or Nappan investigators would be appreciated. Experimenters who keep useful live-stock work to the front will lead the van in Canada.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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Camera Competition Results.

It is with pleasure that we publish herewith the results of our camera competition which closed on Oct. 1st. No less than eighty-eight photographs were received from different parts of the Dominion, thereby showing the wide-spread interest which is being taken in amateur photography. The quality of the work, both in regard to choice of subject and execution, was in many cases of a very commendable character, some almost equalling that of professionals. The winners have, therefore, just reason to be proud, and to several of those whose names do not appear we must say considerable credit is due. Their failure to get inside the prize-money was, usually, not due to the choice of subject, nor the timing of the photograph, but rather in the developing and printing. In a few instances, excellent prints had to be set aside, owing to failure of competitors to comply with the conditions of competition as to mounting, etc. From time to time, we shall publish in the "Farmer's Advocate," as engravings, selections from the photos received in competition. The list of awards are as follows:

- 1st—Frank T. Shutt, Carleton County—"Harvesting Oats on the Experimental Farm, Ottawa."
- 2nd—R. F. Waring, Lambton County—"Curiosity."
- 3rd—Fred. J. Wilson, Middlesex County—"Country Blacksmith Shop and Post Office, combined."
- 4th—A. T. Brown, Halton County—"A Curve in the Grand River near Acton."
- 5th—S. R. Sheldon, Waterloo County—"Autumn."
- 6th—A. M. Johnston, Middlesex County—"At Pond Mills."
- 7th—V. E. Hobart, Compton County, Que.—"Scene in Woods four miles from Compton."
- 8th—Frank Hustler, Peel County—"First Brick House West of Toronto."

We are Up Against It.

The farmers of the West are producing more wheat than the railroads can handle in the short time between harvest and the closing of the lake ports. With all the increase of storage and rolling stock that has been provided since last year's blockade there is still not enough accommodation. The farmer is advised not to rush all his grain to market at once, to distribute the transportation of it throughout the year: and on the other hand, he is advised not to hold his own wheat for speculation, to convert his wheat into cash as quickly as possible and meet his liabilities, and save the shrinkage and interest on the wheat. Everyone knows that the best time to sell is the early market, and the man who gets his wheat off first makes most out of it, consequently the desire to sell early while there is storage and rolling stock available. To build granaries and handle wheat over several times adds greatly to the cost to the producer. It is all very well for the city press to advise the farmers to insure against loss through the grain blockade by building granaries, but as the railroads can't find cars enough to haul lumber to build the granaries, what would they advise next?

HORSES

The Training that Horses Should Have in Order to Show to Advantage at Exhibitions.

Horses of all classes should receive sufficient education before being taken into a showing to enable them to perform the functions demanded from animals of their class in such a manner as to reflect credit upon themselves and their attendants. Unfortunately there is often seen an evident want of training of any kind, and this is especially noticed in the classes of young horses shown on the halter. Many exhibitors evidently think that as long as their colts can be led into the ring in any way it is all right, and nothing more should be asked. They are not taught to even stand to allow the judge to look them over carefully, and when the attendant is asked to walk or trot his entry, the colt will either refuse to move without urging from behind, or will commence to rear and plunge in all directions, or in some cases he will run around in a circle, the extent of the circle depending upon the length of the lead rein, but positively refuses to go in a straight line, either from or towards the judge, at either a walk or a trot. For show purposes a colt should be handy on the halter. He should be taught to stand well, and to walk and trot well in any direction he is asked to. In all classes of horses action is a most important factor, and in order that a judge may be able to observe an animal's action he must see him go from him and come towards him in a straight line at any gait he may ask for. It is impossible to form a correct opinion of a colt's value or right to win a place in the ring unless he has been trained to act well and to show himself to the best advantage. Apparently exhibitors do not recognize this fact, but consider that training colts for exhibition is not necessary. It is not unusual for a judge to be told by an exhibitor, when looking at his colt, that he never had a halter on until a few days ago, and in some cases not until the day of the show.

In the heavy classes horses shown either on the halter or in harness should be taught to perform well. As in these classes it is most important that an animal be a good walker, it goes without saying that care should be taken to teach him to perform well at this gait. He should also be taught to trot well and stand well. Many horses that look well standing (probably out-look all others in the ring) have such a poor way of going at all gaits (due largely in many cases to want of education) that they must be placed behind their competitors. In the lighter classes action and manners may be said to be of as much, and in some cases more, importance than conformation. The light harness horse, either in the roadster or carriage class, being largely used for pleasure, must have good manners as well as action and stylish appearance. In order to give him the necessary manners, time and care must be given to his education. We often notice horses of good appearance and action that behave badly when lined up for inspection while standing. It is not uncommon to see a horse or team that will at once commence to rear and plunge under such circumstances and render it necessary for the driver to keep them moving. Animals of this kind cannot win in good company, and the judge is often severely criticised for not placing them; the public and exhibitor forgetting that manners are essential for either the business or pleasure horse. Another point that is frequently neglected by exhibitors of light horses is to teach them to

walk well. Some will prance or amble if required to walk, others will walk very slowly or in a slovenly manner. When asked to trot they will probably perform well, but they have never been taught to walk. This is a mistake, as a good walking gait is valuable in light as well as in heavy horses. The roadster should be taught to trot fast, not necessarily at a racing gait, but the faster he can go the better. The carriage horse should be taught to trot in a stylish, graceful manner, with high, attractive action whether going slow or fast, and of course in this class also the faster he can go the better, so long as he retains the quality of action, but here we are always willing to sacrifice speed for action, but we are better pleased if we can get both. The desired action in either class is, of course, largely inherent, but it requires education to develop it. We cannot develop carriage action in the ordinary roadster, neither can we develop speed in the average carriage horse, but education will improve the inherent characteristics of style, speed and action in any horse. Another class is saddle horses. Manners in this class is fully as valuable as in the others. He should be taught to walk, trot and canter well, to change gaits readily at the will of his rider, to stand well for inspection, go out singly if asked to, and perform as well and as willingly, with the other horses standing, as he would in company. He should have a good mouth and respond readily and promptly to the rein without lugging, and should perform in a small circle or in the figure eight at any gait. If exhibitors would recognize the fact that horses for exhibition purposes require at least a certain amount of education, that in awarding the prizes the judge must value the exhibits as they appear before him, not considering what they have been or what they would be if properly trained, but their adaptability for special purposes as they are at the time of exhibiting, it would make matters much easier for the judge and would give exhibitors less fancied cause for complaint. No person but those who have acted in the capacity of judge can fully appreciate the awkward position a judge is placed in when an ill-mannered horse comes before him in a class in which he would probably be an outstanding winner provided he had the desired manners. What is the judge to do in such a case? He must either set the ill-mannered fellow back altogether or place him first notwithstanding his want of manners. He must go first or nowhere, and I think it is the duty of the judge to overlook him when selecting the winners. The sooner exhibitors become aware that in order to win, their exhibits in the horse ring must at least be safe and have fairly good manners, the better.

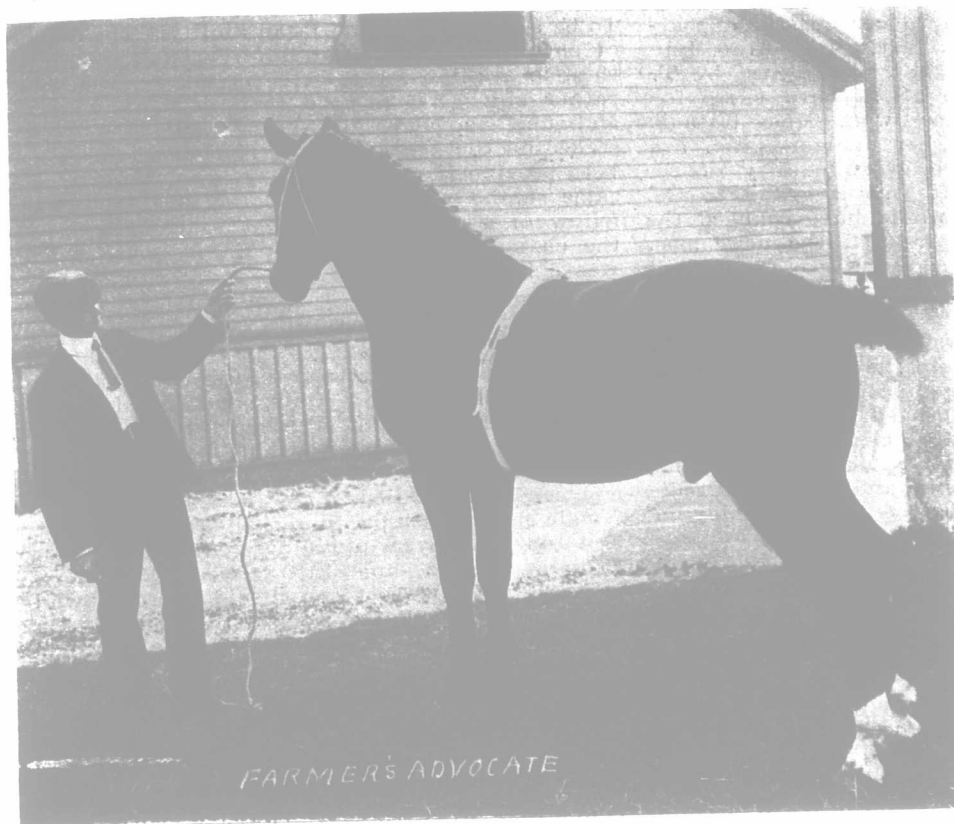
"WHIP."

Feeding Linseed to Horses.

Though linseed meal does not admit of being given in any large quantity to horses, it is frequently employed to great effect in imparting a gloss or bloom to animals in preparation for exhibition or for sale. Judiciously used, it may be advantageously included in the ordinary everyday rations of working horses, as a pinch of crushed linseed cake added occasionally to the ordinary grain allowance of the animals not only supplies a valuable food material, but also exercises a beneficial influence upon the digestive functions. Ordinarily, linseed meal when used for this purpose is given in a raw state, but some experiments recently carried out abroad go to show that even better results are obtainable by scalding the linseed intended for horses before it is fed to the animals. As is well known, linseed gives the best results when given to calves in the form of muckilage, and it is possible that the same conditions that enhance its value as a food for calves when given cooked have something to say to the results obtainable from its employment when used as a food for horses. In giving highly concentrated food of this kind to horses, great care has to be exercised, as if fed in large quantities, more injury than benefit will result. As a commencement, a small allowance should be given, say twice a week, and then the quantity could be increased as the system becomes accustomed to it.—[Exchange.]

Renovate the Stables.

Before the stables are filled with stock for the winter, it is good practice to give the entire inside of the building a thorough cleaning. Little time will be required to do the work, and it will pay not only in the improved general appearance, but in the better health of the animals. All cobwebs, bark, etc., the hiding places of disease germs, should be removed from the ceiling and its surface treated to a coat of whitewash with the spray-pump or brush. If to this work be added a small amount of some disinfectant, such as crude carbolic acid, or bichloride of mercury, the operation will be more complete. The walls should also be well brushed and cleaned, and any old straw still remaining in the mangers removed and their inside treated to a thorough renovating.



BALLY GARTON - 143 - (7348) IMP.

Three-year-old Hackney stallion. Winner of first prize and sweepstakes at Ottawa and first at Toronto Exhibitions, 1902. Sire Garton Duke of Connaught (3009), dam Lady Allington (6837). IMPORTED AND OWNED BY ROBERT NESS & SONS, HOWICK, QUE.

"Snap-shots of British Agriculture."

THE DUBLIN HORSE SHOW.

One of the outward and visible signs of the Royal Dublin Society, whose particular province is the improvement of Irish agriculture, in which movement it is greatly helped by the Farmer's Gazette and the Glasnevin school, is the annual horse show. Probably at no other place in the world is to be seen such a collection of the saddle type of light horses. Ireland is the place of weight-carrying hunters—horses with a bit of blood, lots of substance and plenty of stamina. The show is held annually at Balls Bridge, and is the Mecca of smartly-gowned women and well-groomed men from all parts of the British Isles. This show is under cover to a great extent and is rendered a very enjoyable function by means of good bands and arrangements that are carried out to the letter. A correct catalogue and timetable assist the visitor to enjoy the show and incidentally save his time. Not only so, but on the second day a pamphlet containing the names and numbers of the winners is to be had gratis, which is a great convenience. Every animal is numbered and its identity is easily arrived at whether it is in its stall or on parade, which is more than can be said for the majority of our transatlantic shows. Graduated prices are the rule: first day, 5s.; the time of the judging; second day, 2s. 6d.; subsequent days, 2s. and 1s. No special attempt is made beyond the jumping competitions to amuse the crowd, which is a large one. Good-looking women do not consider it immodest, which it is not, to criticise a stallion and discuss its good points and breeding; altogether there is an intelligent interest shown which is a source of pleasure to lovers of live-stock.

The remount question and the question of remount breeding is of some little interest to Canadians, and it may be assumed that the basis of the successful breeding of remounts is the employment of Thoroughbred sires with plenty of bone, good middles, well-defined muscles and abundant stamina. Such horses are being used to some extent in Ireland, judging by the exhibits—one does not find evidence of the use of short, chubby-necked Hackney and Coach stallions. Fortunately so, too, and if one were disposed to be hypercritical, it might be a few of the horses are slack in the back and a shade weak over the kidneys. The stallions suitable for getting weight-carrying hunters and other half-bred horses were a good lot, and were remarkably well brought out considering the age which some of them carried. Veterans of thirteen to eighteen years were there, whose only sign of approaching senility is a tendency to droop in the back, and in some the scars of the cauterizing iron. The first-prize horse was the chestnut thirteen-year-old Red Prince 2nd, a short-backed, compact horse, with plenty of bone, muscle and middle, and a loin that would rival a Christmas steer. Royal Mask, a chestnut twelve-year-old and a former winner, was second; a big horse, with well-laid, sloping shoulders and plenty of muscle, but the appearance of less wearing character than his successful rival. Fortuno, by Isonomy, a seventeen-year-old chestnut, and a strong-coupled horse, was third, being followed by Astrologer, a seventeen-year-old son of Her-

mit, the celestial student showing a slackness in the back, although a well-muscled, strong-quartered horse. The judges evidently went for substance, compactness and quality, and thus piloted themselves safely into port through a large class of forty-six entries, and avoided the many rocks on which many a judge's reputation is wrecked. In addition, ten £50 prizes were offered—similar to the King's premiums, the conditions being the same. Stallions competing must pass the veterinary examination; must serve tenant farmers' mares for the ensuing season at a fee not to exceed five guineas (\$25), and if a stallion has been at stud, evidence of fruitfulness must be produced. The latter condition is one that the Canadian Horse

Breeders' Associations might well insist on, as it is well known to the writer that at a prominent show in Western Canada the winner for the last three years has been notorious as never having gotten a colt. The Thoroughbred yearling colts were a good lot, the winner, Christian De Wet, a grandson of Isonomy, being a very deep-chested colt, strong over the kidneys, and with his hocks well let down, long, clean-cut neck evidencing his breeding, his closest rival being a half-brother, a breedily-looking, strong-backed colt, although with more daylight under him than his successful competitor. The third-prize colt, a grandson of Patriarch, was very breedily in his type and looks like a race horse. His well-laid, sloping shoulders, great length of muscle from hip to hock, and gun-like finish made him a very attractive youngster. The others were not remarkable, although components of a good class. Canada could well do with a few of such aged and yearling horses.

The number of hunters was so great as to be almost bewildering. Weight-carriers up to 15 stone, 14 to 15 stone, 13 to 14 stone, and so on, were as plentiful as blackbirds in harvest time. A few road horses, cobs, etc., were there, making up a total of over twelve hundred and thirty, as the Canadian would term them, light horses.

The jumping competitions are to the horse show what the block test is to the fat stock show, being a sort of court of last resort. The jumps are bank and ditch, ditch and bank, stone wall not less than four feet high, double bank, water jump, and the hurdle, not less than four feet high. It is doubtful if a prettier part than the general enclosure at Balls Bridge is to be found in any show ground.

Tacked on to the horse show is an exhibit of sheep, which, while not specially remarkable, contains good specimens of several of the breeds. The Border Leicesters were a good lot, the first and second prize aged rams and the first-prize pen of shearling ewes being very good. The writer had, for the first time, an opportunity of seeing the Roscommon sheep, a very deep, strong-boned, coarse sheep, with a very plain, straight wool. Not a prepossessing sheep, judged by high-class mutton ideals, but probably suited to the locality after

which it is named. The Shrops were very fair, the Hampshire Downs being a good lot; the Oxfords just the reverse, if we except the first-prize pen of ewe lambs.

One cannot leave this show, or the Irish capital, without being struck by the jarvey-driven cars, some of whose steeds show traces of Thoroughbred ancestry and whose pace is far removed from that of the snail. One cannot truthfully say "they've been there" unless a ride on the side-seated jaunting car was part of the programme.

INTER PRIMOS.

STOCK.

The London Exhibition.

Ontario's Western Fair, held at London, Sept. 12th to 20th, was this year more than usually successful. Being favored with good weather and there being no other large fair held in the Province in the same week, the attendance of visitors was much greater than in the previous year, and there was a larger entry of live stock than usual in nearly all classes. Single judges officiated in all live-stock classes.

HORSES.

The horse barns at the Western Fair grounds, London, were again pretty well filled this year. A good deal of the space, however, was occupied by members of the racing fraternity, most of which were unfit for and unknown to the showing, while in many sections pretty fair entries were made, the standard of excellence being quite equal or superior to the exhibits of other shows. Had it not been, however, for the entries of two or three enterprising breeders and importers, the competition in some classes would not have amounted to much. With whatever commendable features this department can claim, candor compels us to say it was by no means what should be seen at the only large exhibition of Western Ontario. From our observation this year, we are persuaded that the management of the horse department of this show is open to severe criticism. Whoever is directly responsible for its management, we, at present, know not, but it is certain that before satisfaction can be had, a change somewhere must take place. To begin with, the catalogue called for the judging to commence on Monday, Sept. 15th, at 2 o'clock, and in compliance with that announcement, horse owners had their stock trimmed and in readiness, but the specific call came not, the result being that with a great rush, all the heavy draft horses, and most of the lighter ones, had to be judged on Tuesday. This was satisfactory neither to exhibitors nor farmers who came out to see and learn the best that was being bred. It would be much better, where an exhibition is being held for at least one week, if the judging of the different classes were extended over, say, three days, thus giving interested parties a chance to examine most of the animals when on the line and affording the horsemen more time to give the final touches to their favorites before going out for inspection. Where two classes are being judged in the big ring at a point from which no one can examine a horse, and other two in the



IMP. CECIL 3352.

Two-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Winner of first prize and sweepstakes, Ottawa Exhibition, 1902. IMPORTED AND OWNED BY ROBERT NESS & SONS, HOWICK, QUE.

smaller enclosure, at a considerable distance therefrom, there is but little chance for anyone to obtain an intelligent idea of what is taking place.

While the heavy horses were being judged, it was seldom that a director appeared in sight, and when official information was required, no one seemed to have it—the management was not there. It might be added, also, that the whitewashing of the stables caused no end of annoyance to the grooms, and even injury to the animals. The man responsible of this operation had evidently never handled his equine majesty, or else cared nothing for the interests of others. We hope that in the future these shortcomings will be remedied. It is of no profit to us to point out weaknesses, but we feel it to be our duty, knowing that horsemen and others interested in this department of the show are deserving of greater consideration.

In placing the awards, the single judge system prevailed, and with a few exceptions, and these mostly in Clydes and Shires, the decisions were open to little criticism. Any man who stands alone to place a ring worth several thousand dollars must feel a confidence within himself and be possessed of considerable stability. In other words he should be a judge and know it.

CLYDESDALES.—The mature Clydesdale stallion section was, without doubt, the most interesting ring judged during the day. The entries, five in number, were all of recent importation, Bawden & McDonnell's Cannongate being the only horse that had ever appeared at a Canadian show, and he in an unfitted condition at Toronto only. O. Sorby had Black Rod, by Baron's Pride, out of a Prince of Wales mare, a low-set, thick, compact fellow, of great quality, with a fine head and neck. In Lanark County, England, where he travelled for two seasons, he has proved himself a sire of no mean order. He was shown at the H. & A. S. Edinburgh show of 1899, and received a good place. On this occasion, the judge, Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow, considered his merits fit to win and accordingly the red was carried to his stall, and later sweepstakes for the best Clydesdale stallion any age. His stable mate, Pride of Morning, by the same sire, a horse of similar type, almost equal in quality, but not so well feathered as others in the class, was placed second. Bawden & McDonnell's entry, bred by Marquis of Londonderry, and imported about two weeks before the show, is a big, well-quartered horse, with strong bone and splendid action, but differing somewhat in type from the Sorby stock. He is, however, just the conformation that should produce good drafters when crossed on common mares. Third place for an animal of this kind was not well received by all onlookers, especially those who believed in weight and strength of bone. J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, had the other two, which did not come within the money, but they were choke-full of Clyde character and good enough to head the line at most any show. Royal Success, by King of Kyle, was rather more upstanding than the others, but a well-quartered horse with clean limbs and nicely-haired legs. His mate, Corner Stone, by Carthusian, was more low-set, and in general conformation had but few faults. At the close of the show he was reported sold at a long price to go to Oshawa. There were those who believed that the latter pair did not receive due consideration, and no doubt reasons could be given for their opinion. In three-year-olds, Jas. Henderson, Belton, made his first appearance in the show-ring this season. His number, Amphion, the first winner in this section, was by Golden Sovereign, out of Heather Jess, a fine showy colt, having good quality of bone and splendid action. He should make a good sire. Hogate was next with Kyle MacNab, by Prince of Kyle, a thick, deep-chested colt, of grand quality, considerably heavier than Amphion, and no less praiseworthy. Some good judges would have placed him first. Dalgety Bros.' Royal Joe, a good one, by Montrave Lawrence, was placed third. Two-year-olds came forward to the tune of five. Bawden & McDonnell presented Golden Charm, a big, upstanding colt, of good bone, well muscled for his age, and one that could step a little. The judge gave him first, and Sorby's Pedestrian, by Black Rod, second. The latter differed in type from Golden Charm, being one of the heavy-bodied sort, set on moderately short legs of good bone, but still showing the effects of the ocean trip. Border McGregor, shown by Dalgety Bros., similar in type to the first winner and the making of a good horse, received the third award. A mistake, we consider, was made in sandwiching Pedestrian between the other two of similar conformation. In doing so the first principle of good placing was seriously violated.

In the section for brood mares, Sorby showed and took first with Montrave Geisha. This is considered by many expert judges to be the best female Clydesdale that has crossed the Atlantic for some time. She is of the low-set kind which wears, having a smooth body supported by limbs of the finest quality. A longer neck and less

hollowed back would add to her general appearance, but still she is a winner. Moss Rose, late of the Claremont stable, but now owned by T. A. Cox, Brantford, gave her a hard chase for sweepstakes, but the former won. Moss Rose is without a peer in style, her quarters, too, are almost faultless, but the great quality of the Sorby mare won out. It was a grand battle, and some knowing ones would have changed the order, but the majority favored the newcomer. The different sections for fillies were not well filled, and it took but a short time to hand out the awards.

SHIRES.—Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, and Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, were the chief exhibitors of Shires. In aged stallions Belshazzar appeared alone. He has proved himself a sire of more than ordinary note, as the many sweet young things in Bawden & McDonnell's string testify. J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, and Eli King, Crediton, showed three-year-olds, the former winning on a fine horse of splendid quality. Morris & Wellington had the best two-year-old, and two entries in yearlings of more than ordinary merit. One of them, General Favorite, described in our Toronto report, was an easy winner for sweepstakes; his mate, Coronation, has to his credit the highest honors of the class at Peterborough show, England, a few weeks ago. In brood mares the Fonthill people had two, and got the first on Leila. Bawden & McDonnell also showed a dandy, Nellie Bay, a mare of good bone that could move away nicely, equal in many respects to Leila, but placed second. The foals of these mares stood in the order occupied by their dams. In fillies, Morris & Wellington made the only noteworthy exhibit. Moulain Marianne, the gold medalist as English Shire and the reserve for female championship at Toronto, easily winning the highest honor among mares any age.

HEAVY DRAFTS.—The Canadian-bred heavy drafts were not a particularly praiseworthy lot, although a few good animals came out. Only one entry was made in mature stallions, and the same in three-year-olds, the quality in each case being rather inferior. Two-year-olds were somewhat better in this respect, and three faced the judge, J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield. Jas. Malcolm, Lakeside, was awarded first, and later the sweepstakes, on a growthy Clyde of strong bone and fair quality. Jno. M. Nevin, Kippin, followed, with W. Johnston, St. Mary's, third. A few nice yearlings were present, the best being a Shire-bred colt of Morris & Wellington's. Next in order came Alex. Campbell, Alvinston, and Nelson Wiley, Wisbeach. It was in the section for brood mares, with foal by their side, that the strongest fight of the class took place. There were altogether eight entries, and the full number were forthcoming. Bawden & McDonnell had Fanny, a smooth, blocky, well-put-together beast on a fine set of legs, and with her they won the first prize. Second went to a big clean-limbed, clever-looking mare owned by Jas. Smillie, Inwood; third to Wm. Hogg & Son, Thamesford; while others of praiseworthy character had to go away unhonored. In fillies the show was not strong, only one entry coming forward in each section; a smooth, breedy-looking three-year-old shown by Wm. Fleming, London, capturing the sweepstakes premium for best female of the breed.

HACKNEYS.—In few of the light horse classes was the competition as keen as it should have been. London district has long been known for its good carriage and driving horses, and the slim exhibit in some sections was rather disappointing. In mature Hackney stallions three good ones were presented to the judge, Dr. J. C. Fyfe, Palmerston. Bawden & McDonnell's Connaught's Heir, as at Toronto, came out the victor, also winning the championship for best stallion any age. Jubilee Chief, that famous old stock horse owned by A. St. Clair, Aylmer, was placed second in this ring, and although winning unopposed in the section for stallion and four of his get, two years and under, he could have taken the premium in a hotly contested fight, for rarely has a better lot of young things come forward to do honor to a sire. Bawden & McDonnell had the third prize in Buller, a thick, blocky fellow of the English type, and had it not been for his recent trip across the Atlantic a ribbon of a brighter hue would have been his. T. A. Cox, Brantford, showed the only yearlings and two-year-olds, for each of which a first was worthily given. In mares with foals, S. L. Pound, Glencoe; T. A. Cox and O. Sorby stood in the order named on specimens of fair quality. The fillies of three years old and upwards likewise possessed considerable breed character. S. L. Pound had the first-prize animal, and Jno. W. Coulter, Talbotville, second and third. W. G. Travers, Bowmanville, had a pair of nice two-year-olds, which won first and third; A. W. Venning, Belmont, standing second. A choice group of yearlings was forthcoming, O. Sorby having the winner, and Travers the second. B. Wilson, Delhi, showed the best foal of 1902, the other winners being T. A. Cox and W. J. Travers.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—In Carriage and Coach horses, Hugh Darroch, Palmerston, was judge, and by his efficient work showed himself

to be a horseman of no mean ability. The number of entries in mares and fillies was much larger than in stallions, the latter in most cases being rather slim. As at the Industrial, Bawden & McDonnell showed and won first and the sweepstakes on Clerkenwell, a description of which has been previously given. W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, came second with Prince George, a strong-boned fellow of good substance, but scarcely equal to the champion in action. The third-prize winner was a big, lengthy, leggy horse, lacking in breed character, shown by Jas. McCartney, London. In the other stallion sections nothing noteworthy was exhibited.

Brood mares were shown by W. C. Brown; Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, and J. J. Poole, Salford, the order of winning being as named. Brown's number was Royal Princess, the third prize at Toronto Industrial, a mare of many commendable qualities, afterwards awarded the female championship. Sam Shepherd, Forest, was first on three-year-old fillies; A. Y. Montague, Crumlin, second, and Jas. McKee, Denfield, following. A few good two-year-olds were shown by Bert Kennedy, Ilderton; Arch. Blake, White Oak, and P. J. Hickey, Strathroy. W. C. Brown had the best yearling, A. W. Venning being in second place, and W. T. Fletcher, Talbotville, third.

ROADSTERS.—As usual at the Western, there was a fair show of roadster blood. Colin McKeigan, Strathroy, showed the best aged stallion, an animal of some quality and speed. S. P. Thompson, Woodstock, came next, with a nice smooth bay, of good road type, and Jas. McKee third on his famous old stock horse, the sweepstakes winner and first for stallion and four of his get. No three-year-olds were shown, but Wm. Oke, London, and Geo. W. Kennedy, Ilderton, had a pair of rather fair quality two-year-olds that won in the order named. In yearlings, Miss Wilkes won first, and J. B. Moore, Delhi, second.

The different sections for mares and fillies had entries enough to take all the prizes, and in many cases promising individuals had to go away without recognition. For brood mares with foal, Geo. W. Kennedy led the way on an animal of the right stamp. H. Matthews also had something good and was placed second, with B. M. Wilson, Delhi, third. The best three-year-olds in order were shown by M. J. Siddall, Denfield; J. W. Prangle, Strathroy, and P. Farrell, Woodstock. In the section a year younger, Jas. McKee, Denfield, got the red; P. Farrell was placed next, and J. B. Moore, Delhi, third. The yearlings were quite a promising lot, the best of which was owned by Edwin Phillips, Falkirk; P. J. Thompson, Denfield, being second, and C. E. Trebilcock, "The Grove," third. Miss Wilkes won first in foals; S. P. Thompson, Woodstock, second, and R. Paisley, Ilderton, third. J. A. Kelly showed and won the sweepstakes for best mare any age with his charming Jessie McLoughlin. The same mare also won the first for single driver under 15½ hands.

THOROUGHBREDS.—There was a very light showing of Thoroughbred horses, some sections being without a single entry, and in others not enough to claim all the ribbons. The only ring in which three animals was to be found was that for mature stallions. S. P. Thompson, Woodstock, had Dogtown, a big, breedy looking fellow that won third at Toronto, but who in this contest headed the list. G. J. Fitzgerald, London, had the next best, while Dan Thody, St. Thomas, contributed the third. The sweepstakes male of the class was found in a three-year-old owned by W. J. Thompson, Hamilton. This is a rather promising young stallion, got by Derwentwater, and likely to be heard of in the future. The only brood mare was shown by Jno. Coventry, Woodstock.

HARNESS HORSES.—Some very good teams of both heavy and light horses were shown in harness, the most interesting class of the lot being that for pairs of registered Clydesdales or Shires. T. A. Cox, Brantford, had Moss Rose and King Rose, the pair that won the Toronto championship for Graham Bros., while O. Sorby had Montrave Geisha and a mate scarcely her equal. E. Sims, Thamesford, also showed a pair that would do credit to any ring. Judge McDiarmid was careful in handing the ribbons, and when he had placed Cox first and Sorby second most horsemen agreed with his decision. For pair heavy draft, exclusive of Clyde and Shire, four teams were shown, J. M. Gardhouse being the judge. D. A. Murray, Bennington, had the choice in a pair of thick-bodied, low-set bays of fair quality. Jno. McIntosh, Maplewood, had a close second, and H. Pelton, Bennington, the third prize in a useful pair, good enough to stand at the head of a strong class. The same judge placed the teams for agricultural and general purpose. Rich. Birsh, Anderson, had the winners, a thick, smooth-bodied, well-mated pair, but somewhat light in the bone. Eph. Meadows, Brookside, got second on a couple of stronger bone, but excelled by the Anderson team in body. Third place went to Eph. Butt, Clinton, whose exhibit was of a good servicable stamp.

CATTLE.

All the breeds on the list, except Guernseys, were well represented by creditable entries, and competition was keen in nearly all classes.

SHORTHORNS were shown by Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare; T. E. Robson, Ilderton; Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham; Goodfellow Bros., Macville; T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy; with a few scattering entries by others. Thos. Russell, Exeter, judged the class satisfactorily. Crerar had the best of it in the older sections, winning first honors in aged bulls with Imp. Capt. Mayfly, first in aged cows with Gem of Ballechin (imp.), first in two-year-old heifers with Gem of Ballechin 2nd, who was the sweepstakes female, and first for herd. Goodfellow Bros. were second in both aged and young herds, and had the sweepstakes bull in their first-prize yearling, Shining Light. They were also first in three-year-old cows with Imp. Water Cress; first in yearling heifers, the strongest section in the class, with Water Lily (imp. in dam), though closely pressed by Capt. Robson with Topsman's Queen, daughter of old Topsman, which was first at Toronto in senior yearling section. Here all yearlings showed together. Capt. Robson had the first-prize young herd, headed by his first-prize bull calf, Prairie Prince, by Imp. Prime Minister, which was first at Toronto in the junior section, but here competed against all under a year. The Captain had also the first and second prize heifer calves, and first-prize two-year-old bull in Vanguard, a capital son of Imp. Knuckle Duster. He had also the second yearling bull in Bonnie Lad, by the same sire. For four calves the get of one sire, Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, won with the progeny of their Imp. Diamond Jubilee, and Fletcher was second with the get of his Spicy Robin.

HEREFORDS were well represented by the herds of H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., and W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Ont. With Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, the well-known Shorthorn breeder, as judge, the animals were placed in the order of merit on the principle that the best should win, and the Compton herd got its just dues, the Toronto rating being reversed in the sections for sweepstakes female and the first herd prize. Ingleside Chatterbox, the first-prize two-year-old heifer, daughter of the Pan-American champion and of Imp. Chatterbox, is a model of the breed and worthily won the female championship. To the Compton herd also went the male championship, Prince of Ingleside 2nd, the first-prize three-year-old bull, being accorded that honor, a decision we could not quite endorse, as Mr. Hunter's two-year-old bull, Spartacus, is, in our opinion, more nearly of the approved modern type, and is smooth, level and strong in all points and a good handler, while the three-year-old bull, though showing much substance and quality, is lacking in his crops and in character. With this exception, the rating of the class was beyond reasonable criticism. O'Neil Bros. had the second-prize three-year-old bull, second and third prize heifer calves, and the third-prize yearling heifer. Hunter won, in addition to the first for two-year-old bull, the first for three-year-old cow, first and second for bull calves, second for cow, for two-year-old heifer and yearling heifer, and first for four calves.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle were shown by Walter Hall, Washington; Jas. Dowman, Guelph; W. R. Stewart, Lucasville, and T. W. Phillips, Oakville, whose first-prize three-year-old bull was the sweepstakes winner. Hall had the first and second prize cows, the first three-year-old and two-year-old heifers, the sweepstakes female, and the first herd prize. Dowman had the first and second prize yearling heifers, heifer calves and bull calves.

GALLOWAYS were forward from the herds of D. McCrae, Guelph, and Shaw & Marston, Brantford, who had the first-prize yearling bull and three-year-old cow, and McCrae the balance of the first prizes, the sweepstakes bull in Cedric 4th, the sweepstakes female in the two-year-old heifer, Nellie 12th, and the herd prize.

AYRSHIRES were well represented by the herds of W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que., who won nine out of thirteen first prizes offered; Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie; N. Dymont, Clappison, and R. H. Henderson, Rockton, who had the first-prize bull calf, a right good one bred by Jas. McCormack & Son, Rockton, sired by Glenore Sultan, dam by Jock Morton. Ogilvie had the sweepstakes bull in Douglasdale, who was again first in aged bull section, with Black Prince second, and Stewart's Hover-a-Blink third, a reverse of the Toronto rating. Stewart had the first-prize two-year-old bull in the excellent Lord Roberts, by Glencairn of Burnside, dam Jean Armour. Dymont was first in yearling bulls with Dairyman of Glenora, bred by Ogilvie, and sired by Comrade of Garlaff. Ogilvie won first and second in cows with Minnie of Lessnessock and Violet of Garlaff (imp.); Stewart third with Lady Ottawa. Ogilvie was first in three-year-old cows with Stately 9th, and also first and second in yearling heifers, another reverse of the Toronto judging, Stewart's first-prize heifer at Toronto being placed third here. Dymont had the first two-year-old heifer in Jubilee of Hickory Hill.

Ogilvie had the first-prize herd and the sweepstakes female in Minnie of Lessnessock.

Geo. McCormack, Rockton, judged the class. JERSEYS were well shown by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; J. G. Hammer, Mt. Vernon; Edmonson & Son, London. The herd prize, sweepstakes for bull on the first-prize aged bull, Belvoir King, and for female on Sunbeam of Brampton, the first-prize cow, went to the Brampton herd, as well as the first for four calves bred by exhibitor, and seven other first prizes.

Laidlaw had the first-prize three-year-old cow in the beautiful Cream Cup Pride, the second-prize cow in Vic's Lady Pogis of St. Lamert, and the second-prize three-year-old bull in his superior St. Lambert bull, King of Beechlands, a grandson of the great Adelaide of St. Lambert; also second for two-year-old and yearling heifers, for heifer calf and yearling bull.

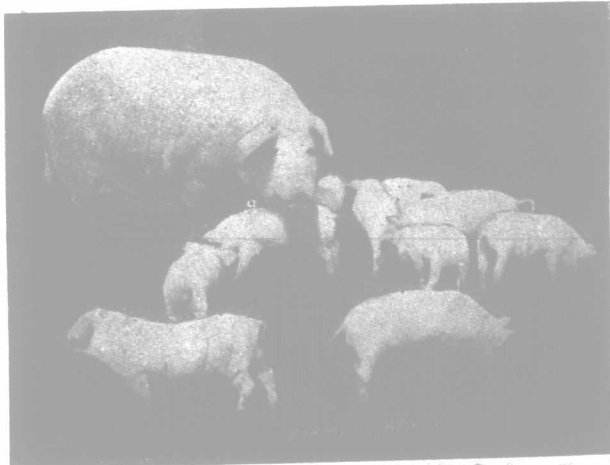
Hammer was first in yearling bulls with his splendid Stoke Pogis 5th.

H. C. Clarridge, Norval, was the judge. HOLSTEINS were out from the herds of Rettie Bros., Norwich; G. W. Clemons, St. George, and Andrew Cameron, Westwood, who was placed second for aged cows, yearling heifer, and two-year-old bull. Rettie Bros. had the first-prize cow and sweepstakes female in Highland Cornelia, and the first-prize herd. Clemons was first in yearling bulls, yearling heifers and heifer calves, and had the sweepstakes bull in his first-prize yearling, Count of Maple Hill, and first for four calves.

SHEEP.

There was competition in all the breeds of sheep on the list except in Lincolns, where the fine flock of J. T. Gibson, Denfield, had a walk-over, as it had at Toronto.

Leicesters were shown by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, and John Kelly, Shakespeare, the awards being made by H. B. Jeffs, Bondhead. The Highfield flock won all first prizes, including



CHESTER WHITE SOW AND LITTER.
First prize Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1902.
BRED AND OWNED BY W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONT.

flock and sweepstakes, except for lambs, which went to Kelly's entries.

Cotswolds were shown by J. Park, Burgessville, and J. C. Ross, Jarvis, and with W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, as judge, the Toronto awards in most cases were reversed, Ross securing nine first prizes at London, including flock and sweepstakes, while at Toronto he had but three firsts.

Shropshires were well represented by the flocks of John Campbell, Woodville, and D. G. & J. G. Hammer, Mt. Vernon, and the prizes were well divided, W. H. Beattie and Geo. Hindmarch being the judges. Hammer's were first in aged ram, aged ewe, shearing ewe, and flock, Campbell being first for yearling ram, yearling ewe and ewe lamb and sweepstakes for ram. Telfer Bros., Paris, had first for ram lamb.

Dorsets were well shown by J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, and R. H. Harding, Thorndale, the former receiving the majority of first prizes, including that for flock, sweepstakes for ewe, and specials for five yearling rams and four lambs. Harding was first for ram lamb and sweepstakes for ram with his imported ram lamb.

Southdowns from the splendid flock of Mr. F. E. Came, St. Andrews, N. B., in charge of the English shepherd, Sam Bradburn, won here as at Toronto, all the first prizes in the regular list. Telfer Bros. had the first for pen of four lambs bred by exhibitor.

Oxford Downs were shown by R. J. Hine, Dutton, and J. H. Jull, Burford, the former winning eight firsts and three seconds, and the latter three of each.

SWINE.

In Berkshires, Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove; T. A. Cox, Brantford; W. H. Ducham, Toronto, and Jas. McEwen, Kertch, were exhibitors. All made excellent exhibits, the first awards being about evenly divided between Wilson and Cox. Wilson was first and second in aged boars, Durham's

Toronto winner being relegated to third place. The rating of yearling boars was also reversed, Cox taking first place here. Wilson was first for boars and for sows under a year, and also for same under six months. Cox was first for aged sow and yearling sow, and for herd of a boar and two sows. Wilson had half the firsts and all but one of the seconds.

In Yorkshires, D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, won all the firsts except for aged boar and boar under six months, and all the seconds but one. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, had first for aged boar, and Featherston & Son first for boar under six months.

Tamworths.—In this breed Douglas & Son, Mitchell, won the largest share of first awards in a good class, including the herd prize, being especially strong in the younger sections. F. R. Shore & Son, White Oak, were first for aged boar and yearling boar. H. C. Begg, Glanworth, was first for boar under six months. Douglas had all the firsts in the sections for sows.

Chester Whites were well shown by W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and R. H. Harding, Thorndale, the former winning all firsts except for aged sow, which went to Harding.

Duroc-Jerseys were shown by Tape Bros., Bentpath, and W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, the former winning all but two of the first awards, which went to Smith for aged sow and for sow under a year.

Sheep or Dogs: Which?

ANSWER: BOTH.

In Sept. 1st number of the "Advocate" the query at the head of this article was answered by an article which favored increasing the number of sheep and decreasing the number of dogs. I am not prepared to oppose any of the writer's statements, but I get tired having all the dogs taxed to pay the damage done by the few miserable sheep-killers. How to come at the useless curs and their owners, and protect the sheep and the useful dogs, is the question.

Dogs are useful for other purposes than using up food, and the owners of these dogs have no objection to paying a tax on them, for these dogs earn the sum over and over again in a year. But is it right or fair that the good dog should be taxed to pay for sheep killed by the worthless cur?

Every useful dog should wear a conspicuous tag, and every dog not so decorated should be killed. The owner should buy the tag, but pay no further tax. I might go further and say that every mongrel dog should be killed, and only the pure-bred dogs left, for I do not believe the pure-bred dogs will attack sheep, even if half-starved, and no person who buys a pure-bred pup will fail to see that he is well fed. Who ever heard of a pure-bred fox terrier killing sheep? He simply can not be induced to drive them. His instinct, hereditary from generation to generation, teaches him to hunt foxes, mice and rats, to scratch out holes and to chew roots, and no matter what his training, these things are his delight.

Who ever saw a foxhound put his nose to the ground on a sheep track and follow it all day to worry the poor sheep at the end? No! he will follow a fox track for days, and if he loses it will strike through the county for home, and he should not be taxed for doing so. Who ever knew a pure-bred collie, whose ancestors for generations helped to herd sheep, to drive them to and from the pens, or lent a helping-hand with cattle and live stock, who ever knew him to turn and kill a sheep? His delight is to help his master in every way. He has been known to stay unfed for days with the sheep and no sheep suffered from his teeth. I might take the whole catalogue, the deerhound, the St. Bernard, the greyhound, and the Newfoundland. Each has been bred for years in his special line, and it were impossible for him to descend to more sheep-killing.

But the mongrel—who knows what his ancestors were? There may be some fox blood in his veins, and every one knows spring lamb is a delicacy in his bill of fare. Or there may have figured a wolf among remoter ancestors, but even a mixture of the various types of pure-breds might easily produce something with a taste for mutton, which taste may easily have been deepened by his master bringing him up on sparse fare. A half-starved dog might be excused for killing his own meat, and even a well-fed one with doubtful ancestry may show a depraved taste, just as do some well-fed men whose remote ancestors have bequeathed to them abnormal tastes. We can't kill off the men who eat forbidden fruit, but we can frame such laws as make it possible to kill the dogs.

A conspicuous tag should be worn by all worthy dogs; any not so decorated to be shot on sight. Before a tag is given, the dog owner should give proof that his dog is not of a sheep-killing nature, and assurance that he will be well fed and cared for. It has been shown that sheep owners can protect themselves still further by putting good sized bells on a number of sheep in the flocks.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

M. E. G.

The Herdsman.

In the history of the improvement of live stock, in the evolution of the pure breeds, and in show-yard successes, the herdsman has played no unimportant part, for it must be acknowledged that good feeding has been and is the necessary accompaniment of successful breeding and showing, and that unless these go hand in hand, improvement will be slow and unsatisfactory. Types have been evolved and fixed largely by means of generous feeding and treatment in concert, with intelligent selection and mating, and there is more than a little truth in the saying that a deal of the breeding goes in at the mouth, and good ground for the faith of Old Country herds-men in "neeps and cake" and for the confidence of American cattlemen in the "corn-crib cross."

It is safe to say "the white heifer that travelled" would never have attained her world-wide celebrity but for the constant and faithful attendance of "Cuddy" the cowman, who anticipated and supplied her every want with loving heart and liberal hand; that the broad-backed beauties of Booth and Bates blood, the aristocratic members of the Towneley tribes, and those of the smoothly-shaped Sittyton stamp, would never have secured the fame or their breeders the fortune that came to them but for the services of the men behind the herds, presiding over the commissariat department and dispensing from basket and bin the rations that built up bone and muscle, and by degrees brought about the full-rounded form and symmetrical proportions that have challenged the admiration of the world.

That these faithful and unassuming herds-men have also done praiseworthy work in keeping up the character of Canadian and American herds will be gratefully granted by breeders of "the old guard" who linger on the shores of time, and who readily recall the work in Shorthorn herds, back in the sixties and seventies, of such worthies as Davie Grant and Geordie Story and Willie Wheeler, and of Johnston, whose portrait appears on this page, who yet lives and will be well remembered by older breeders as a familiar figure in the show-rings of provincial fairs some forty years ago, when for the Snells, of Snelgrove, for whom he worked eleven years, he led into the ring, with a pardonable pride, such notable sweepstakes winners as Baron Solway, Duke of Bourbon, Loudon Duke and British Baron, all of his own fitting, and shown with a skill and judgment that counted in many a well-fought field. He it was, too, who brought out that queenly cow, Imp. Golden Drop 1st, of Kinellar breeding, who, in the Snelgrove herd, won fame for herself and her family, and sold from Johnston's hand, at the dispersion sale in the spring of 1874, for \$1,000, and her nine-months daughter for \$1,200. The mother was a gem of the first water, and it is a question whether, taking her all in all, a better cow has figured in American shows since her day. If her equal has appeared, it was perhaps in the lovely Rose of Strathallan 2nd, bred by the Millers, Brougham, and brought out a few years later by the same Johnston, for the Sniders, of German Mills, when at the Provincial Fair in London she won the sweepstakes over the great Bow Park cow, Lady Isabel, the only time she was ever beaten in America.

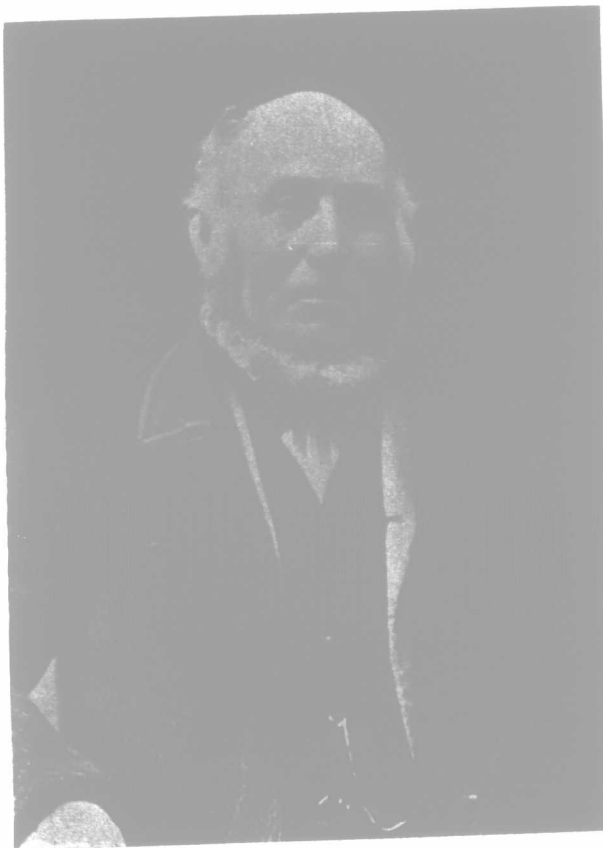
The subject of our sketch, also fed, at different times, for such well-known breeders as the Russells, of Richmond Hill; the Watts, of Salem; the Hunters, of Alma; the Snells, of Clinton; Col. Taylor, of London, and C. C. Brydges, the Hereford breeder, of Shanty Bay, in each case, as he claims, winning the herd prize at provincial and other principal shows. He knew how to show a beast for all it was worth, a qualification sadly lacking in some present-day showmen, and his face was a study as, with one eye on the judges and the other on his well-placed charge, he anxiously waited for the verdict, which, if unfavorable, caused his countenance to pass under a momentary cloud, or if favorable, to beam with a broad smile, as, doffing his hat, he bared his brow to the breezes and smacked his lips as he swung aloft the red ribbons or tickets which in this country stand for first prizes. It was supposed that he had long ago permanently retired from the stage, but a couple of years ago a neighbor who at home fancied he had a bull good enough for a championship winner, if shown by an expert, coaxed the veteran to go down to Toronto and capture that trophy for him, but the showman was so mortified on coming out of the ring with a third prize, that he dropped the headline on reaching the stall and made a beeline for a suburban station, where he boarded the first train for home, and now, when heckled about the incident, like the big Indian who, in his pride, stoutly declared it was not he but the wigwam that was lost, our friend claims it was not that his hand had lost its cunning, nor his smile its winsomeness, but it was all along of the judges. If there had been five or six of them, as in the old days when he used to win, a man might hope to get a majority of them, but on this occasion there were only two, and they had evidently agreed that they might as well hang together as hang separately. Born,

January 31st, 1826, in the village of Garrison, County Fermanagh, Ireland, our hero came to Canada in a sailing ship in 1847, at the age of 21 years, and now, after a life of varied experience, is comfortably situated in Huron County, in the Village of Londesborough, Ontario, where he found his second wife, who yet shares his joys and sorrows, and where, in his 77th year, hale and hearty, though parting his hair wider in the middle than when first we knew him, he tends his garden and his pigs, reads his Bible and the "Farmer's Advocate," and delights to "crack" with callers about his show-yard achievements in days of yore, just as the broken soldier, in the recital of his reminiscences, "shoulders his crutch and shows how fields were won."

Kindly Criticism of Western Fair Management.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

While exhibitors in general congratulated the directors of the Western Fair on having such a successful fair this year, yet we feel it is for the best interests of London's future exhibitions that there be pointed out to the management some changes that are necessary if the show is to continue to prosper, especially in the live-stock department. While I do not wish to charge anyone with being obstinate, yet there is something wrong when live-stock attendants are kept standing outside the gate on Sunday morning (when their stock should be fed) simply because they have not got a special pass for that day, but, luckily for such ones, the assistant secretary is



GEORGE JOHNSTON.
The old-time herdsman.

also outside the grounds; she is admitted and gets the necessary credentials for those that are outside. Another burning gate question is not allowing the exhibitors' teams on the ground before 4 o'clock on the last day of the show. I do not see what there is to be gained by such a rule. I do not blame the authorities for collecting the usual admission fee from the drivers, nor do I blame them for seeing that the stock is left in their stalls or pens until 4 o'clock; all we ask is that our teams be admitted to the grounds so that they can be fed and rested, ready for the return journey. Another very important change is necessary, viz., better sleeping accommodations. There is no fair that I know of, of such magnitude as the Western, that provides such poor accommodations to cattle, sheep and swine exhibitors. Why is this? I would say it is because that portion of the board that constitutes a majority on such questions as this (and the same are scarcely ever seen in the cattle barns) is not conversant with the practical part that the live-stock exhibitor has to play in order that the show may be a success.

I would like to make a suggestion to the board of 1903, as follows:

Take a walk through those buildings, and each place himself (by imagination) in the place of the exhibitors for one week. If such is done, I believe I am safe in saying that the necessary changes would be made before the next exhibition. This I can promise them (if the scene doesn't change), it is that they will leave whiter than they came, if the cause is simply whitewash. I trust the authorities will look carefully into these matters. Enough for the present.

Middlesex Co., Ont. R. H. HARDING.

Rape Blistering Pigs' Ears.

Sir,—In a recent number of the "Advocate," I noticed an article asking for information on the blistering of hogs by rape, and as I had some experience therewith, I intended to write you, but neglected it. On looking over the number of Sept. 15th, I noticed that Mr. Elliott thinks it is entirely due to the action of the sun, and as I do not feel inclined to agree with him, I will give you my experience.

In the summer of 1899, I had nineteen young pigs, two Tamworths and seventeen grade Yorkshires, which I pastured in a field of rape. By using a portable fence, I gave them a new plot every day. After they had been out for some time, I noticed that three of the white ones had sore ears. They were perfectly healthy in other respects, and soon got well, but one lost about an inch of its ears and the ears of the other two withered off close to the head. After this, there was no more trouble. I was down at the experimental farm, at Ottawa, that fall, and the first thing that caught my eye on entering the piggery was several pigs with maimed ears, and on enquiring of the superintendent, I found that they had been running on rape pasture. I fed rape the summer before, and every year since, and I never had trouble before or after, but I always cut and hauled it to the yard. So far, it looks as if I had been supporting Mr. Elliott's theory, but for all that I think that before I have done you will see reason in my not agreeing with him. Now, the only places in this part of the country (to my knowledge) where rape was pastured was at the Experimental Farm and here at "Hazelbrae," and at both places the pigs were affected. In my immediate neighborhood there were dozens of farmers who had their pigs on pasture, and I neither saw nor heard of one case, although I enquired a good deal about it. I don't say that the sun was not the cause, and I don't pretend to know what was, but from what I have seen, I would say there was something more than the sun to blame for it.

Lanark Co., Ont. GEORGE ROBERTSON.

An Illinois Swine Breeder's Experience with Hog Cholera.

Gentlemen,—We are in receipt of your letter of inquiry regarding stamping out "hog cholera" in the States. We have no law regarding the matter, excepting that we have a law against conveying dead hogs over the highways of the State. Rendering establishments were in the habit during outbreaks of disease of going about the country with what they called "dead hog wagons," purchasing the dead hogs and hauling them to the rendering houses. This has been stopped. We do not believe there is any cure for the disease, nor do we believe it can be prevented even by the best sanitary conditions. I am sure, however, that the idea that a "hog once affected is ever after a source of infection" is a mistake. Our own experience in twenty-five years of continuous breeding and observation, is that a hog that once has the disease and recovers is worth his or her weight in gold. They have never been known to have the disease but once, and ever after are regular breeders and of pigs somewhat more immune from disease than those not having had it. If disease breaks out in a herd, remove the well ones to fresh ground or pens and commence a starvation diet, which we have found the best thing we could do. Disinfect, and keep or get the bowels in good condition. Medicine or cure-alls are of no avail. About 75 per cent. will die, and those that recover will be worth more than all for breeding purposes. This has been our experience and observation.

A. J. LOVEJOY.

Winnebago Co., Ill., Oct. 9th, 1902.

[Editorial Note.—Hon. A. J. Lovejoy, head of the old and widely-known Illinois breeding firm, A. J. Lovejoy & Son, has been closely identified with swine breeding for over a quarter of a century. Their herd won the champion prize at the Chicago World's Fair, and a Berkshire boar (recently portrayed in the "Farmer's Advocate") at their sale this year brought the sensational figure of \$100. Hon. Mr. Lovejoy has, therefore, had exceptional opportunities in observing the nature and history of hog cholera, and the various efforts, both public and private, that have been made to grapple with the disease in the Western States.]

Cerebral Apoplexy in Young Pigs.

I weaned a litter of eleven pigs at eight weeks old. They soon took sick with something like blind staggers. They got blind, would walk backwards around the pen and fall down. B.S.

Ans.—Your pigs had cerebral apoplexy (a congestion of the vessels of the brain), probably due to too high feeding and want of green food and exercise after weaning. In order to prevent further trouble give each about 1 oz. raw linseed oil, feed lightly on bran and green food or roots, and give plenty of exercise. If any more show acute symptoms, bleed by cutting the tail off or slitting an ear, and pour cold water upon the head.

Our Scottish Letter.

The last fortnight has been a memorable one in the history of stock breeding in this country. An unusually large number of sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle have been held, and another week of them in England is yet to come. The feeling is that too many cattle of this breed are being thrown upon the market in one season. So far there is no indication of this, and all through profitable averages have been made, and in the case of the Ballindalloch sale a record of £92 was established for over thirty animals. The first of the series of sales took place at New Southgate, near London, when the herd of Mr. Fred W. Crisp was dispersed by Messrs. John Thornton & Co. This herd was founded about a dozen years ago, and although never made a fancy one, it produced quite a number of sound, useful cattle. On the day of the dispersion, 9th September, an average of £40 19s. was got for three three-year-old heifers, and the average of the 38 head of all ages was £25 5s. 8d. It is generally conceded that this shows a great advance on former achievements of this breed in the South, and emphasizes its hold on the public there. This week's series of sales in the north-east of Scotland has been equally satisfactory. It opened at Perth, on the 12th of September, when drafts from a number of herds were sold, and the Innerpefferay herd was dispersed, consequent on the death of its owner, Mr. D. J. Thomson Gray. The salesmen all through the week were Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co., (Ltd.). The best average at Perth was made by Innerpefferay, viz., £19 11s. 10d. for 31 head, and the average of the 64 head sold was £17 5s. 8d. On the following day those interested went north and in the uplands of Strathbogie the Blairmore herd of the late Mr. Goddes, at one time President of the Board of Trade in Chicago, was also dispersed. The excellent average of £33 5s. 1d. was made for 29 animals. Yet a third dispersion consequent on the death of the owner followed on Monday, 15th. Among the younger breeders, none was held in higher esteem than the late Hugh Wilson, of Milton of Noth, in the same uplands. He had built up an excellent combination, and his cattle all round commanded a steady trade. Ninety-one, of all ages and both sexes, made an average of £24 2s. 3d. The highest price was £105, paid by Mr. Grant, of Boat-of-Garton, for the stock bull, Egypt 12449, and the cow, Pride III. of Noth 29467, went at one-half that money to Colonel Grant, of Auchorachan. The great sale followed on the Tuesday. Ballindalloch is the home of the "Ericas," and rightly or wrongly, A.-A. breeders believe in them. Unhappily, Sir George Macpherson-Grant, Bart., was himself unable to preside at the luncheon, being confined to his bed-room. This did not in any degree damp the ardor of buyers, who simply "let themselves go." The highest price was £262 10s., paid by Colonel Grant, of Auchorachan, for the six-year-old cow, Equipoise 24201; £157 10s. was paid for a heifer calf; £136 10s. for a yearling heifer; £168 (twice) for two-year-old heifers; £147 for another of same age; £220 10s. for a six-year-old cow; £178 10s. for a four-year-old; £162 15s. for a three-year-old, and £105 (twice) for older cows. All the 32 animals sold were females, and the average, £92 3s. 4d., will doubtless hold the field for many a day. Drafts from other herds were also sold at the same time. The Aberlow herd of Mr. J. W. Findlay had an average of £26 5s. 9d. for 14, and the gross average for 52 head sold on this eventful Tuesday was £66 17s. 9d. On the following day the pilgrims went higher up the famous Glenlevit, and at Auchorachan 42 head from the fine herd of Colonel Smith Grant cleared an average of £52 5s. The highest price of the week was recorded here, Sir George Macpherson-Grant paying £283 10s. for the four-year-old cow, Elderberry II. 26920. A nine-year-old cow made £120 15s.; two two-year-old heifers made respectively £115 10s. and £110 5s.; a yearling heifer made £157 10s., and a yearling bull, £105. The high-priced cow was an Erica, by Serapis.

The sales of Thursday and Friday were tenant farmers' events, and the prices are a good index to the value of black polled cattle as commercial investments. At Mains of Kaxapperna, near to Udny in Aberdeenshire, 50 head made an average of £22 3s. 1d. There were no fancy prices, but the seven two-year-old heifers made the capital average of £22 3s. 1d. The last sale of the series was held to-day (Friday) at Hattonslap, near to Oldmeldrum, and was rendered necessary by the death of the lamented owner, Mr. John Morrison, a noted judge of Clydesdales. The English sales do not begin until October, but a very fine lot of cattle will be sold at Powrie, near to Dundee, on the 26th. This sale, again, has been rendered necessary by the death of the esteemed owner, Mr. Thomas Smith, one of the most genuine enthusiasts in cattle breeding I have ever known. His family of the Witch of Endorhame commanded the admiration of the country and was in constant request. Mr. Smith was a consistent opponent of overfeeding, consequently his cattle were always sold in buyer's favor.

Shorthorn men have not been idle during these days, although the real Shorthorn week will be the second in October, when the Aberdeenshire sales are on. Mr. Thornton has of late had quite a succession of sales in England and Ireland. At Althorp, where in the long ago a celebrated herd was built up, a joint sale, embracing 47 head, made an average of £21 10s. At Oaklands, Boyle, in County Roscommon, 31 head sold for £26 9s., certainly very good business in that remote region. The ten calves made the respectable figure of £20 10s. 6d. apiece. The Holker Hall sale in the Furness district of Lancashire made the best average in England. Forty-two head went at £53 10s. 6d., and several three-figure prices fall to be recorded. The Earl of Sefton gave £147 for a seven-year-old cow. H.



SITTYTON HERO 7TH =30892=.
Three-year-old Shorthorn bull, winner of first prize and sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibitions, 1902.
PROPERTY OF HON. THOS. GREENWAY, PRAIRIE HOME FARM, CRYSTAL CITY, MANITOBA.

M. the King gave £168 for a two-year-old heifer for his Sandringham herd. Another of the same made £120 15s., and a yearling heifer made £110 5s. At Langley Castle, in Northumberland, the herd in which the late Mr. Cadwallader Bates endeavored to revive the glories of the Bates tribes was dispersed. Fifty-eight head were disposed of, and the 46 cows and heifers averaged £29 3s., while 12 bulls and calves made £21 2s. 7d. The Earl of Sefton gave £141 15s. for one cow and £115 10s. for another. Bates cattle had their day and it passed away. Even the eloquence and charm of Mr. Cadwallader Bates could not revive its glories.

The other leading feature of these days has been the annual ram sales. Many things might be said on this theme, but taking a broad survey of the country the outstanding fact is the sustained utility of Shropshires and Border Leicesters, and the great drop in the values of Lincolns and Suffolks, and also to some extent of Blackfaces. The reason of the "slump" in Lincolns is easily discovered. The Argentine demand is nil, and it was the Argentine which rescued the Lincoln from obscurity, if not oblivion. He is of no use as a mutton producer, and if robbed of his lustrous wool nothing more need be said about him. The essential thing in the Lincoln is his wool. To-day the cry is "mutton," and if this cry deepens and extends the Lincoln need not further be discussed. A few years ago over £300 was paid for a Lincoln ram, this year the top recorded price is not much over £50. Shropshires are a safe card to play. Their forte is mutton, not lustre wool, and while men live they will eat mutton. Good averages are recorded in the Shropshire world, and about 1,000

rams of the breed have been reported in 1902. Canada has had its share, and Tasmania seems to be a country in which the Shrop can flourish. It would appear from a recent announcement as if the Shropshire man was as much desired in Tasmania as the Shropshire sheep. Mr. Harry Williams, a noted breeder of the Shrop, goes off there immediately. Border Leicesters are sold chiefly at Edinburgh, Perth and Kelso. The last named is the great rendezvous of the breeders, and everybody who is anybody in the Border Leicester world is to be found at Kelso on the second Friday of September. This year the decided feature of the sale was the recovery of tone. The market in every respect was steady, and many of the leading flocks recorded enhanced averages. The highest price paid for a B. L. shearing ram this season has been £105, the sellers being Messrs. Smith, of the Leaston flock, and the buyer, Mr. Wm. Scott, Thomhome, Carlisle, an eminent breeder of Hackneys, who is founding a flock. The highest average of the Kelso sales was £26 18s. 9d., made by the Oldhamstocks Mains flock, for 25. Blackfaces, like Lincolns, experienced a slump. The highest figures at Lanark and Perth stand to the credit of the Glenbuck flock. We are to have big horse sales soon, and altogether the outlook is not bad. Although harvest is very uncertain and prices moderate, crops, however, are heavy, and likely, after all, the British farmer will, as usual, "warstle" through somehow.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Prof. Kennedy on Hog Cholera.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Iowa Agricultural College, by request, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" on hog cholera as follows:

Gentlemen,—I notice what you have to say regarding the outbreak of hog cholera in the counties of Essex and Kent, and the methods adopted by your authorities to try and stamp out the dreaded disease. In the different States, hog cholera prevails in some of the sections practically all the time. Some years and at different seasons of the same year it is worse than at other times. Government aid so far has done but little in the way of stamping out or preventing the spread of the disease. Its appearance is often so mysterious that solution seems impossible. One farmer may raise hogs successfully for a number of years and not be troubled at all with the disease on his farm, while his neighbor's hogs may be affected and many of them die. He begins to think that he has solved the problem of hog cholera, but all at once his hogs are affected and most of them die. The authorities do not try to stamp out the disease. If they followed a method similar to that in Canada, it is very likely that one-half of the hogs in Iowa would meet an untimely death at the present time, as the disease seems to be very prevalent this year.

There are some restrictions regarding the shipping of diseased hogs, but they are not adhered to very closely. It is a common practice among farmers to ship out their hogs as soon as any symptoms of cholera are noticed. Some men are too conscientious to do this, thus oftentimes sustain a very heavy financial loss.

So far no reliable cure for hog cholera has been discovered. Many would-be cures have been advanced, but so far they have all failed in the prevention of genuine hog cholera.

Hog cholera, being a germ disease, should be treated in a sanitary way. Cleanliness will do much to ward off this most dreaded of all diseases which infects the porcine race. Careful feeding has also been found to be very beneficial. Hog cholera and too much corn, especially new corn, seem to go hand in hand. Hog cholera attacked our show hogs about one year ago. On account of the limited number we had on hand it became necessary for us to use every precaution possible to get the animals through their sickness. Our bunch contained six Berkshire barrows, and of which we expected to pick five for the International Exposition, Chicago. By careful feeding and good sanitary surroundings we were able to send five hogs to Chicago good enough to win first in both the open and college classes. One hog died. We separated them from the rest of the herd, and gave them the run of a good blue grass pasture, with plenty of pure water and clean bedding from day to day. We used Zenoleum as a disinfectant in the pens each day. We fed them on a thick slop composed largely of shorts and oats. The sick hogs were given some new milk until able to eat heavier food.

If hog cholera is in the vicinity, keep the pens clean, use disinfectants, avoid feeding very much corn, feed a thin slop of shorts, oats, skimmed milk, etc. In fact, do everything in your power to keep the hogs in good health. Healthy persons are in a better condition to ward off a germ disease than delicate persons. The same applies to the hog.

It is generally considered that for breeding

purposes a brood sow that has had an attack of the cholera is much preferred to one which never had the disease.

[Editorial Note.—Prof. W. J. Kennedy, writer of the foregoing letter, is a Canadian, a native of Russell Co., Ont., for some two years a student at the Ontario Agricultural College, subsequently graduating from the Iowa Agricultural College, after which he took charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Illinois Agricultural College and Experiment Station. He is now professor of animal husbandry and vice-director of the Iowa College and Station. Besides the personal experience referred to in the letter, his constant intercourse with western hog-raisers and opportunities for observation have no doubt put him in possession of a fund of information of an up-to-date character relating to this great scourge of western stockmen—hog cholera.]

Hold On to the Cow.

Perhaps it is not altogether to be regretted that when prosperity comes and nature smiles, man is apt to forget the times of adversity. At the same time it is ungrateful, to say the least, to forget the instrumentality that pulled him through, and it is foolish to suppose that adversity is banished for good and prosperity will continue forever.

It is not many years since the dairy cow stood between the farmer and very hard times indeed. Money was scarce. Prices of grain, of beef cattle, and other stock, were low. Prospects did not seem very bright to the farmer. In this emergency the dairy cow stood between many a farmer and hardship, if not ruin. She brought in cash every week or every month. She bought shoes for the children, dresses for the women folks, and—well, in some cases, perhaps, tobacco for the men. She enabled some farmers to float over the period of depression comfortably, and many to swim where without her they would have sunk.

The hard times have gone. The pig, the horse, the steer, grain, are all bringing good prices. Money is plentiful and cheap. Bank accounts are carrying a comfortable surplus. Under these conditions many a farmer is forgetting the good old cow that pulled him through. He is allowing the calf to run with her. He is forgetting, and his children are not learning, how to milk. The usefulness of the cow for the dairy is being destroyed. When the turn of the tide comes, and the farmer must turn to the cow again, she may not be able to serve him as she did before, not through any fault of hers, but because of his neglect.

Men cannot farm high-priced land on horseback. Neither can they always afford to sit on the fence and watch the calf do the milking.—[Wallace Farmer.]

Importance of Light.

In the construction and equipment of stables, few points are so sadly neglected as that of light and ventilation. In some parts of the country, any sort of structure is considered good enough for the accommodation of horses, and but scant regard is paid to the results which housing in badly-ventilated or otherwise defective buildings must exercise upon the health of the animals. An abundance of light and plenty of fresh air are two of the prime essentials in a stable. In addition to being the best of all preventives against the development of the bacteria which are now known to be such fruitful causes of disease among farm stock, plenty of sunlight and abundant ventilation in the stable are absolutely essential to the maintenance of the animals kept therein in vigorous, healthy condition. It is well known to veterinarians that defective eyesight and the tendency to shying in horses are often the result of keeping the animals in dark, close stables, the effect of which is to weaken the eyesight of the animals and thus render them liable to that impairment of the vision which is the cause of nine out of every ten cases of shying in horses.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

The Western Wool Clip.

A member of a Winnipeg hide and wool house who has spent some considerable time in the West among the sheep ranches, reports a very considerable increase in the output of wool. The figures given are 1,100,000 pounds for this season's clip, as against 500,000 pounds last year. This increase he attributes largely to the large number of sheep that have been brought from south of the line into Canadian territory. These new sheep, being largely of Merino extraction, have added greatly to the quantity of fine wool. The Mormons are going into sheep raising to a considerable extent. The average price for the season's wool clip is placed at eight to nine cents per pound. Not a very encouraging price, surely, to the grower.

FARM.

Relative Value of the Yields from Two and Four Cuttings of Clover.

BY FRANK T. SHUTT, M. A., F. I. C., CHEMIST, DOM. EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

In using clover and alfalfa, either as "soiling" or "cover" crops, is the value of the total yield obtained from, say, two cuttings equal to that from, say, four cuttings? This question is of some importance nowadays when we are teaching so widely and so emphatically the value of clover and the legumes generally for feeding purposes and as fertilizers. Towards obtaining an answer, the Chemical division of the Experimental Farms has carried on at Ottawa, during the past season, an investigation in the field and laboratory, weighing the yields from plots cut twice and four times, respectively, and ascertaining their nutritive and fertilizing values by chemical analysis.

Before presenting the tabulated data, it should be stated (1) that the clover and alfalfa had been sown the year previous, (2) that on the plots cut twice the crop was mown when in the best condition for hay, i. e., about three-fourths in bloom, and (3) that on the plots cut four times the crop was mown a week or so before blossoming.

COMMON RED CLOVER.

Date of Cutting	Two cuttings per acre.			Four cuttings per acre.						
	Weight of crop.	Dry matter.	Crude Protein	Weight of crop.	Dry Matter.	Crude protein				
	tons. lbs.	tons. lbs.	lbs.	tons. lbs.	tons. lbs.	lbs.				
June 4.	10	1,840	2	427	692					
June 20	12	500	2	246	868					
July 15.	3	1,680	1,783	355						
July 20.	1	400	460	96						
Aug. 15	1,280	319	61							
Sep. 18.										
Total	13	1,600	2	1,780	939	17	1,860	3	808	1,380

The above results show that 1,023 lbs. more dry matter, containing 441 lbs. protein, were obtained in the season per acre from the plot cut four times than from a similar one cut only twice.

The "dry matter" of a fodder denotes the amount of its real cattle food (the water having no direct value); the "crude protein," a most important class of constituents, includes all the nitrogenous compounds, of which the "albuminoids" or flesh-formers are the most valuable.

From the detailed analysis of the various samples, it is evident that the clover of the latter cuttings is worth, weight for weight, more than that of the earlier cuttings. This is more particularly to be seen in the case of the clover from the plot cut twice, but the same general improvement in quality—due to an increase in dry matter and albuminoids—is to be noticed, as the season advances, in the crop from the plot cut four times. These facts are well shown in the following table:

DRY MATTER AND ALBUMINOIDS, PER TON, IN FRESH MATERIAL.

Plot 1.	Dry matter.		Albuminoids.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	
First cutting	465	52	
Second cutting	479	73	
Plot 2.—			
First cutting	316	50	
Second cutting	464	66	
Third cutting	383	67	
Fourth cutting	498	83	

This improvement in quality is partly due to the clover of the later cuttings containing less water and partly to an increase in the percentage of albuminoids.

The results of these experiments undoubtedly prove that, either for feeding purposes (soiling) or to enrich the soil (as a mulch), the more frequent cutting of the clover is the more advantageous. When the crop is to be made into hay, however, other factors must be considered, such as the extra labor involved in the additional cutting, curing and harvesting, and the probability of unfavorable weather making curing difficult and perhaps impossible in the latter part of the season.

The differences here noted in yield and value of the crops from the two methods might not always be so marked. The conditions or factors affecting the yield and its composition are chiefly the stage of growth of the clover when cut and the time and amount of rainfall throughout the season. If the plant has once formed its seed there will not be that subsequent effort to vegetative growth that there would be if the cutting is made some time previous to that period. Further, clover being a moisture-loving plant, a time of drought following a cutting will greatly retard its future growth.

In a subsequent issue we shall give a summary account of similar experiments with alfalfa.

The Quality of Timothy Seed.

Timothy is one of the best-known grass seeds on the market and one which is largely purchased throughout Ontario and other Provinces. The color is a silvery white or gray and there is a certain luster in fresh seed which is lacking in the old. Usually, there is a large per cent. of hulled seed present, amounting, in some cases, to over 50 per cent. These naked fruits are usually the best ripened, and while fresh, show a high vitality. On the other hand, their germinating capacity decreases more rapidly than those that remain enclosed within the glumes. Red clover, properly kept, will retain its vitality for two or three years, but timothy seed cannot be depended upon if more than one year old. Timothy seed should therefore be sown when perfectly fresh to obtain the best results.

The analysis of twenty-one samples of Ontario timothy, in the seed laboratory of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, shows rather a better average quality than either the red clover or alsike previously reported upon. As in the case of the clovers, the value of timothy seed is most depreciated by the presence of foreign seeds. The vitality of fifteen of the samples was over ninety-five per cent., and in only one case was it below seventy. The seed would, therefore, appear to be, for the most part, fresh. Three samples were practically free from weed seeds, fourteen had over two thousand weed seeds per pound, five over ten thousand and one seventy-nine thousand. In this latter sample, which was purchased at Brantford, there were 56,000 seeds of false flax, 1,800 curled dock, 18,500 May weed, and 3,780 shepherd's-purse.

A sample from St. Catherines had 6,660 seeds of Canada thistle and 2,880 of sheep sorrel. Other weed seeds very prevalent were white cockle, lamb's-quarters, peppergrass and cinquefoil. Ergot was found in two samples of Ontario timothy, but in neither case in sufficient quantity to be very harmful. The ergot grains appear as black, cylindrical bodies, about twice as long as the timothy seed, but with scarcely as great diameter. As the grains which appear are produced on timothy plants, they very often have the timothy glumes adhering, or they may have been detached by handling. At any time the presence of ergot is rather hard to detect, but particularly so when the glumes are present. Owing to the dangerous nature of this fungus, its presence, in however small a quantity, should be sufficient to condemn a lot of seed. They were more commonly found in the Maritime timothy, being present in four of the ten samples from Prince Edward Island.

Owing to the light color of timothy seed, the presence of any large amount of impurity is easily detected. Almost all timothy has more or less white clover and alsike mixed with it. While these are not particularly objectionable, except in case a pure meadow is wanted for seed, their presence, from the viewpoint of a thorough agriculturist, detracts considerably from the value of a sample.

There is probably no better way to judge a farmer than by his pastures and meadows. Considering the immense amount of capital invested in grass growing, it cannot be too strongly emphasized how important it is for the farmer to know a good grass seed from a poor article.

Free Rural Delivery Wanted.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Oct. 1st, I notice an editorial in regard to free rural mail delivery. For some time I have been intending to write you in regard to this subject, but had put it off until the busy season was over. I have written the Post Office Department at Ottawa on two occasions, and was told the matter was under consideration. It is now a year since I last wrote the Department, and apparently nothing has yet been done. In this section the average farmer receives mail daily and registered matter weekly in the fruit shipping season.

At this busy time, it is not always convenient to send daily for the mail, and it would indeed be a great boon if we could have delivery daily at our doors. Take this road as an instance. It is about four miles in length, and there are over thirty occupied farmhouses fronting it. This whole section is very thickly settled. The fruit farms average from 50 to 100 acres in size, and all contain at least one house. I am glad to see the "Farmer's Advocate" taking this matter up. Let us farmers all get together, taking the U. S. Oleomargarine Bill for an example.

W. O. BURGESS.
Auburn Fruit Farm.

Lincoln Co., Ont., Oct. 7, '02.

A Suggestion Re Mail Delivery.

Dear Sir,—Am pleased to see you take up the matter of rural free delivery. For the summer months the mail could be collected and delivered by milk drawers at very slight expense. To have it during a portion of the year even would be a step in the right direction. MORLEY PETTIT.
Elgin Co., Ont.

If You Knew.

If you knew that ten deep breaths three times a day would overcome "hereditary consumption" and make life altogether more worth living, would you continue to act as if God's pure air was metered by a trust?

If you knew that to selfishly seek happiness was the strongest invitation to misery, would you continue thinking only of your own wishes and welfare?

If you knew that overeating would only shorten your life many years and increase your troubles while you live, would you decide to act upon the admonition: "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die."

If you knew that to be kind even to those who are unkind to you helps you, would you keep on "getting back" at them with a tongue of sarcasm and venom?

If you knew that hating any one would hurt your mind and soul and body, would you continue to send out these boomerang darts of malice and bitterness?

If you knew that attempts to "get even" with some one who has wronged you would put you on a level with the wrongdoer, would you still insist upon "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"?

If you knew that haste in eating would quicken your trip to the cemetery, would you continue to take 5 minutes for breakfast, 10 minutes for dinner and 15 minutes for supper?

If you knew that half the things for which we struggle are not only not necessary, but positively harmful, would you continue to carry your chase to the brink of "nervous prosperity"?

If you knew that what one loses in one way he can gain in another, would you continue to worry and fret and stew because things don't go your way?

If you knew that unkindness comes back to you with compound interest, would you ever "fly to pieces" and mentally throw things?

If you knew that the cultivation of composure and the ability to concentrate meant increased health, wealth and happiness, would you not think it worth while?

If you knew the power of nature when given a chance to keep your body sweet and clean and strong, would you make it a cesspool, a receptacle for patent poison?

If you knew that self-reliance builds up, and dependence upon others tears down, wouldn't you soon stop wanting others to do your thinking and deciding for you?

If you knew that the doctrine of the brotherhood of man was more than a Sunday garment to be returned to a closet Monday morning, would you adopt the motto: "Do others or they will do you?"

If you knew that you were dwarfing your child by indulgence would you continue to deprive him of the blessing of working out his own salvation?

If you knew that every act of your life, every thought, shapes your character, wouldn't you be just a bit more careful about your actions and words?

If in what you have just read there is a helpful thought or two for you, will you not lend a hand and pass it along?—[Live-Stock Record.]

Shredder vs. Silo.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have been reading with interest your articles on siloes and ensilage in the "Advocate." I also visited some of the round cement siloes described in your paper, and came home with the intention of building one before another season.

But the question is now arising and being discussed in many circles, Is not the shredder going to take the place of the silo?

I believe that the friends of the shredder claim that the shredded cornstalks are worth as much for feed as the ensilage off the same ground, and you have all the corn to the good, with no more work. I would like to see this matter discussed in the "Advocate." I believe it would be of interest to many.

F. F. TURNBULL.

Huron County, Ont.

[Editorial Note.—As yet experience in Canada with the shredder is limited. We would be pleased to hear from those who have tried the plan, and especially from those who have been able to compare it with the silo method of handling the corn crop. We would judge that the continued wet weather of this season would not be as favorable to shredding as usual. Our May 1st issue of the present year contained several valuable letters describing the method of saving corn fodder as practiced in the Western corn States.]

Farmers' Telephone.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In a late issue of the "Advocate" there is a short article on farmers' telephone, by Mr. John Brooks, of Manitoba. This is a question that seems of great importance to farmers all over the Dominion: How to secure telephone connection that will not cost too much. Now, the best way to accomplish this is for several farmers in a locality to club together and build and equip a line into the nearest town. They should apply to the telephone company having an exchange in the town, to give them connection on the usual rate of ten cents for every message sent over their lines, and they seldom refuse to make this arrangement, which is very satisfactory to both parties. If, however, the company refuse to give connection with their exchange, they can get very nearly as good satisfaction by running it into the office of the doctor who has the practice in that part of the country. In this case, the doctor would probably help in building the line, as it would be of great assistance to him in his practice.

Now, as regards the cost of building and equipping a telephone line per mile. In the first place, the wire would cost about six dollars, brackets and insulators two dollars, and it would require about thirty-six cedar poles, which vary in price according to the ease with which they can be obtained. Of course any other kind of poles could be used, but it is advisable to put up cedar if possible, as they will last a very long time. Now the average cost of the poles, delivered on the ground, would be about fifty cents each, and allowing twenty-five cents each

they thus connect the different farms, making a pleasant and profitable means of communication for the farmers and their families.

CLARENCE N. GOODSPEED.

York Co., N. B.

Our Coal Mines.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The coal strike now in progress and the scarcity of coal on every hand is very forcibly thrusting certain economic truths home to the minds of everyone. One of them is that God-given privileges, such as the coal mines of a continent, do not of right belong to any one individual or company of individuals, be they never so many times a millionaire. Such natural privileges belong of right to the whole people, and a few men have no right to (as a man said to-day in speaking of the subject) tie them up and let the rest of us freeze to death. The millionaires composing the coal trust won't suffer with either cold or hunger this winter, but the rest of us must suffer because they refuse to pay a small increase in their workmen's wages. Now, if they were not making immense fortunes out of the people's coal beds, even then they would have no real right to keep us, a whole continent, out of fuel this winter. But they are multi-millionaires by reason of the fact that they have made immense sums by charging the people a large price per ton for the coal that these very miners now on strike dig out of the bosom of the earth for us and that the multi-millionaires don't even handle after it is out. Paid for the machinery to run the mines, did they? Certainly. But where did they, in the first place, get the money to pay for the machinery? From you, O consumers of coal in the



FIRST-PRIZE FLOCK OF DORSET HORNED SHEEP
At Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1902.
PROPERTY OF COL. JOHN A. M'GILLIVRAY, UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO.

for digging the holes and setting, would make seventy-five cents each for the poles set up. The thirty-six poles would cost, at this rate, twenty-seven dollars. It would probably cost about one dollar per mile to put up the wire, making a total of thirty-six dollars per mile for the line, besides the telephones. There are different systems that may be used on a line like this, but the one that will give the best satisfaction and is very easily handled, is what is called the bridged system. The telephones belonging to this system will cost a little more, but the line will give a great deal better service. These telephones can be purchased from any large dealer in electric goods, and will cost after paying duty, about twenty dollars each. Of course, cheaper ones can be obtained, but it is best to get good telephones, as they will be found the cheapest in the end. After the telephones are set up, which should be done by a man who understands the work, they can be looked after by anyone, as they are a very simple piece of machinery.

In dealing with this matter, I am speaking from actual experience, as I am about the same distance from town as Mr. Brooks, being nine miles from the city of Fredericton, and in company with others, own and operate a telephone line which runs out in the country about thirty miles, and which has on this line ten instruments. By charging the public for messages sent over the line, there is enough income from it to pay for the repairs on the line, and also a good interest on the cost of building, giving the owners of the line practically a free telephone service. I think if Mr. Brooks or any other farmer would get up a line in this way, they would find it not only the cheapest but also the most satisfactory way in which those living in country places can get telephone connection with towns; and by several farmers going into it together,

past and would-be consumers of coal in the present if you could get it, that very coal that God gave you and that they say you shall not have, because they choose to refuse the reasonable demands of their strikers, one of which is that the coal shall be properly measured that is taken out of the mines, the exorbitant greed of the mine owners taking, in some cases, thirty hundredweight, instead of twenty hundredweight, for a ton. Where the men have been paid, in one district, seventy-four cents a ton, present measurement, they are striking for sixty cents a ton, actual measurement!

E. JOHNSON.

Prince Edward Co., Ont., Sept. 30th.

Our Premiums.

The reader's attention is directed to the splendid list of premiums announced on pages 769 and 770. of this issue, given to our subscribers for sending us new subscriptions to the "Farmer's Advocate." Among the noteworthy are the Farmer's Knife, Collie Dogs, "The Big Four" Pictures, Curb-link Bracelet, Microscopes, Watches, Books for the farmer's library, and the celebrated Bagster's Teacher's Bible. In consequence of the recent increase in postal rates, that on books being doubled, we are now unable to offer this Bible for two new subscribers, as formerly. Hereafter three new subscribers must be secured. The small effort required to obtain these for so good and popular a paper as the "Farmer's Advocate" makes it still a "bargain," for such Bibles cannot be purchased anywhere for less than \$3.00 cash. Notice also the changes made in number of new subscriptions required to obtain books offered for farm library. Look up the Premium announcement, and begin to canvass at once. You may offer the balance of this year and all of 1903 for \$1.00.

Berlin Beet Sugar Factory and Exhibition.

On a visit to Berlin, Oct. 9th, a member of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff found the busy German town alive with visitors to the \$600,000 sugar factory and North Waterloo Agr'l Society's Show. Although the exhibition executive had taken special pains to set their date at a time when it seemed certain that the refinery would be in operation, yet, owing to some unforeseen delay in construction, the machinery did not move nor the sweet liquid flow on that day, much to the disappointment of farmers who came some distance to see the commencement of a great new industry, and no less to the officials of the agricultural society, who were most eager to carry out the programme which had been so well advertised.

From the market square, a two-mile ride on the new Berlin and Bridgeport Electric Railway, running north, brought the writer in sight of the white brick walls and steel roof of the big sugar manufacturing concern, within 600 yards of the Grand River. It is a structure of which everyone in that district should be proud, and when it is remembered that the first sod in excavating was not turned till April last, and that in two weeks hence, granulated sugar will be ready for sale, it is clear that good progress in construction has been made. The main building, of three floors, is 312 feet long and nearly 70 feet wide, with a warehouse at one end 146 by 51 feet, and two stories high. At the other end, and scarcely thirty feet distant, are the magnificent beet sheds, said to be the best in America, having four driveways for wagons and two for the railways, of which a Grand Trunk spur line has been built from Berlin station. This storehouse has, altogether, a capacity of 8,000 tons, being sufficient to keep the 600-ton factory running for nearly two weeks. North of the main building stands the lime house, in which are two gigantic iron kilns, constructed to burn, on an average, 60 tons of stone daily. The water necessary for the manufacture is pumped by engines from the river, 1,600 feet distant and 90 feet below the level of the factory.

Prof. A. E. Shuttleworth, agriculturist for the company, was found busy in a near-by field, demonstrating to farmers the proper and most economical methods of harvesting the beets. A man with a team, and a plow constructed for the purpose, was loosening the roots in the ground so that those who were pulling and topping could proceed rapidly. Every eight rows were being placed in one row of piles, with the distance between piles from 20 to 25 feet. This allowed for a wagon to go between and afforded an opportunity for two persons to load at once, one on each side of the wagon, the roots being lifted with large forks made for the purpose. No attempt was made to top the beets while pulling. They were first thrown in piles in the most convenient manner, and after a number had been so placed, the leaves and crown were removed, usually with one stroke of a beet knife.

A large quantity of beets were being delivered by farmers at the sheds, but others were siloing (putting) the crop in heaps. Prof. Shuttleworth had a pit in the field to show the most convenient style. It was about 12 feet wide in the bottom, on hard packed soil, and rounded up as high as the roots would easily pile. He stated that they should be covered with beet tops as soon as possible to prevent withering by the wind, and later a little straw and some clay should be added to keep out the rain and frost.

The yield of beets in this district is likely to be even greater than heretofore anticipated. The Professor stated that 11 tons had been weighed from one measured acre of the field which they were then raising, and it was by no means as heavy as the average to be seen on adjoining farms. Altogether, about 5,000 acres have been grown in the vicinity. Four dollars per ton is being allowed for this year's crop, delivered at the factory. This, however, does not include the dirt nor any excessive top which remains. Each load is weighed as it comes in, and after being unloaded, the wagon is weighed alone, the balance being, of course, the weight of beets. From each load a representative half-bushel sample is taken to the weigh-room in the factory, where it is washed, properly topped, and weighed, and from it an estimate of the amount of clean beets in each load is ascertained. It was learned that from 4 to 12 per cent. was the usual discount.

Visitors were very much chagrined at not being allowed to enter the big building in which many were so much interested, but owing to new cement floors and other equally damageable property, the construction company forbade admission to any.

Returning to the town, the principal crowd was to be found in Victoria Park, where President Reid, Secretary Moody and their efficient, though young, staff of assistants were busy engineering the best show of agricultural produce that Berlin has ever seen. This is the first year for the utilization of this beautiful pleasure ground for exhibition purposes, and with a little better accommodation for live stock, there will be none superior, of its size, in Canada. There is no reason why that part of Ontario should not put up a first-class show. The fame of Waterloo County as an agricultural district is world-wide, and with the management now in charge of this annual event, there shines ahead a brilliant future. If some of even our larger shows whose directorate includes too many worn-out, foggy members had a lesson from the active and enterprising staff that directed the affairs of North Waterloo Agricultural Society's Show on Oct. 9th and 10th, there would be more satisfied exhibitors, less dissatisfied visitors and a larger number of successful exhibitions throughout this country.

Wanted: A Good Sulky Plow.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Permit me to express my appreciation of the "Advocate" as a farmers' paper. I have been a subscriber for only two years, and in this time have found it very helpful; indeed, I find that to miss a number is a loss. I have been very much interested in every number, and have often thought how I could in any way help to make it more interesting or instructive; in this respect I fear I would be a failure, excepting by continuing my subscription or trying to induce someone else to become a subscriber and thus be benefited by perusing its columns.

There is a subject, however, affecting every farmer brought very prominently before us at this season of the year, when we are all engaged at it and think of it every evening as we "homeward plod our weary way," viz., Why haven't we a good Canadian riding plow? Perhaps I have not put this correctly, for there may be a good sulky plow made somewhere in Canada, but if there is I have not seen it, nor have I seen any advertisement about such a plow.

At the Western Fair one was exhibited by an American firm, but they claimed it was not intended for work here, but said they would have one from their warehouse next day which would be suitable for this section of country (Oxford and Middlesex). As I did not attend the fair but one day, I did not see it, but took a circular, and have since then looked over its contents. Whether or not it is what is claimed for it would be known upon trial, but the price, \$60, seemed to me to be far above what it ought to be, and more than a farmer would like to pay for a plow. Sulky plows are in use on thousands of farms in the Northwest, I myself have plowed with a breaker in Manitoba which worked as well as any walking plow, and I cannot understand why some manufacturer of plows in Canada has not put upon the market a riding plow which would work with equal success. To walk 12 to 15 miles per day after a plow is very tiresome, and with the work we do before beginning and after ending the day's work in the field, helps to make us old earlier in life than we should be. The argument has been used that it makes the work heavy for the team, but it is claimed this is not so; and again, that it looks lazy to see a man riding on a plow. This latter, I think, does not apply to plowing more than any other implement used on the farm, and I for one do not intend to be affected by it. My father has a Syracuse sulky plow which has been in use since 1880, and, excepting the wearing parts, is as good as new. Since that date I suppose improvements have been made in this style of plow, and even if not, it has been found to work with comfort and satisfaction, and unless I can find a Canadian plow that does its work equally well, I intend to get an up-to-date one from this firm.

There is another question that is connected with this, I mean the labor one. A friend of mine was visiting here from Dakota, and made the remark that his son, 12 years of age, did all his plowing. Said he: "I have a double furrow sulky, and I start it right after harvest; anyone who can drive a four-horse team can operate it; in this way he does the work of two men with walking plows." When this boy can do this, why could not we have such an implement, and save the wages we pay in this way?

To the firm in Canada that brings out a good sulky plow at a reasonable price I bespeak a good trade, and know that a farmer who has once used a sulky plow, and found out the difference between using his legs walking after a plow and riding on one for 8 or 10 hours a day, will always have one.

FARMER.
Oxford County, Ont.

Sweethearts Ever.

In an old issue of "Punch" the following dialogue appeared:

"Say, Bill! are you goin' to the Derby?"

"Aye!"

"Are you goin' for fun, or are you goin' to take the missus with you?"

There are thousands of men who never think of their wives as they used to think of the same women when they were sweethearts. In fact, my experience and observation go to prove that the sooner a man is when he's courting the more unjust, selfish and tyrannical he is after he gets married. Any man who courts a girl and swears to love and honor her and make her life a dream of happiness and then converts her into a cook, general servant and always-stay-at-home slavery is a miserable fraud. He deserves to be unhappy—and he is.

There are some who go for a honeymoon every year, who keep up their old habits, even though life is not all romance, and I for one believe in it. There are wives who look as pretty and neat and "fetching" when they sit at the head of the table now as when their lovers came a-wooing years ago; and they are happy and deserve to be happy. My friend "Gossip" writes me that a great preacher once said that "men marry either for heaven or hell," and I believe it. If a man's home life is miserable, he cannot be happy anywhere else, and I believe with the Nazarene, that "heaven is not far from any one of us," and that we make or mar our own bliss in this little world. Do you remember that yarn about "Betsy and I?" The old man's statement in the summing-up is worth considering. He said:

"I told her in the future

I wouldn't speak cross or rash

If half the crockery in the house

Was broken all to smash;

And she said, in regard to heaven,

We'd try and learn its worth

By startin' a branch establishment,

And runnin' it here on earth."

—American Sheep Breeder.

DAIRY.

Pasteurized Cream Butter.

The following from an American exchange on the keeping qualities of butter made from pasteurized cream will be read with interest:

The superior keeping quality of pasteurized-cream butter was brought out forcibly at the State Fair. M. Sondergaard, winner of second premium, with a score of 97, pasteurized the cream from which his exhibit was made, and only a few days after the scoring was completed his tub would have easily taken first, and from day to day there was a wider difference in quality, and in course of a week there was no comparison, and every one who examined the pasteurized goods was most favorably impressed with it. It has been reported that the criticisms Mr. Sondergaard received from the four tests were complimentary and lead him to believe that he has some good scores.

This only substantiates the work done at the Minnesota Dairy School the past year or two, of which nothing has been said, but the results obtained were gratifying to the school; in every test the pasteurized-cream butter was improved and the keeping quality greatly improved.

The scores of the winners at the State Fair were:

H. J. Rosenau	97½
M. Sondergaard	97
M. P. Mortensen	96½

The deterioration of the two tubs of unpasteurized-cream butter was so perceptible that at the end of the week, or just one week after the scoring was completed, J. S. Moody, one of the judges, and B. D. White had the tubs stripped and neither knew the numbers, re-scored the three tubs of butter with the following results:

H. J. Rosenau	92½
M. Sondergaard	96½
M. P. Mortensen	91½

Mr. Rosenau's butter showed age, and was some rancid, while Mr. Sondergaard's was fresh and sweet; in fact, it did not show age, notwithstanding the fact that it was bored full of holes, and Mr. Mortensen's had developed a weedy flavor, besides showing age. Denmark has gone through the same thing. The same experiments were made three years ago, and we are just commencing to make experiments and establish facts settled years ago by Danish buttermakers. Perhaps after awhile we will learn what they have known for some time, and when we reach that point, we will pasteurize our cream and make better butter, butter which will reach the consumer in good condition.

Cheese and Butter Exhibits at London Fair.

Upon the whole, it was the finest collection of cheese ever seen at the Western Fair, the strong points being their excellent, smooth, waxy body, exceptionally clean, nutty flavor, and good, smooth finish, though a few were discolored. Not all were so finished, some being cut around the edge of the bandage, and some of the June cheese were decidedly bad flavored. The exhibit of Miss Morrison, of Newry, for example, was almost perfect in both body and flavor. The striking point about the whole exhibit was their perfectly cool condition compared with other years when the weather happened to be hot. For all this we are indebted to the favor of Providence in the cool summer, good pastures, and no flies, and not to the work of man at all, so far as the place provided for the exhibit is concerned. If the weather had turned hot, as in other years, the cheese would have been very much deteriorated. London being in the center of the large dairy district of Western Ontario, we venture the opinion that a proper dairy building, where refrigeration could be had for cheese and butter, and seating capacity for 1,000 spectators to witness the competition in cheese and butter making would prove one of the very greatest attractions to the Western Fair. Mr. Agur is an excellent superintendent, and it is due to him, I understand, that the exhibit was so nicely arranged.

The creamery butter was nearly all good in quality. One lot had a strong flavor of coal oil, and was consequently scored low in flavor; otherwise the butter was well made.

The farm dairy butter was not so uniform in quality as the creamery butter. Some of the samples were quite "off" in flavor. On the whole, the exhibit of butter was very good, and the number of entries in excess of last year.

There ought, however, to be a stronger exhibit of butter from Western Ontario than is usually found at the Western Fair.

London's First Buttermaking Competition.

Fairs may come and fairs may go, but the fair that will remain is the one that endeavors to educate and uplift as well as amuse. One glance at the faces watching a buttermaking competition is sufficient to tell you that the educational features at a fair are truly appreciated and enjoyed.

The management of the Western Fair had their first buttermaking competition this year, and we hope that it will be followed by many more. Great crowds watched intently the operations from day to day, while hundreds could not get room and had to go away disappointed. It was a mistake to have had the passageway between the space where the butter was made and the seating. Those sitting down could not see over the heads of the throng. We hope that a large new building for dairy purposes will be erected before the next fair comes off, and that the department fitted up for the buttermaking will have more room for both competitors and onlookers.

Miss Millar, of Guelph, judged the competition, and after the first afternoon divided the class, so that the competitors might have more room to carry on their work. This arrangement allowed a greater number of people to watch the work, and proved very satisfactory to all. The first afternoon, Mr. T. B. Millar, of London, gave the opening address, and explained to the people the work that was going to be carried on, and how it was going to be judged. Mr. Robt. Ireland, of Beachville, was present the last afternoon, and gave a very interesting talk on dairy work. These addresses were eagerly listened to by all present.

As the average spectator has a very vague idea of what is being accomplished by the competitors, Miss Millar explained from time to time the nature of the competition. While some know it is a competition in buttermaking, where the skill of the maker and the quality and quantity of the butter made is taken into consideration, there are others who think it is an advertisement for some dairy or dairy supply company, or a race to see who will be done first.

From the questions asked by the home butter-makers, it is easily seen that they are anxious to improve and enjoy the opportunity afforded them. Although each year there will be more and more butter made in our creameries, yet there will always be a certain amount made on the farms, and why shouldn't it be the best that can be made?

The cream used in the competition was separated and ripened at the Sanitary Dairy, London, and each contestant was given the same amount, and at the same temperature. Five ladies and two gentlemen competed for the prizes, and the contest was very close. The following ladies were successful in winning the highest places:

Miss M. Green, of Loyal, 1st; practical, 94.33; butter, 97.25
Miss M. Hunter, Rockton, 2nd; " 94.50; " 96.87
Miss J. Stewart, Hampstead, 3rd; " 92.66; " 96.50
Miss E. Hewson, Mayfield, 4th; " 92.16; " 96.50

The scoring was done according to the following scale:

Practical.		Butter.	
Skill in ripening.....	10	Flavor.....	45
Preparation, utensils.....	5	Grain.....	25
Straining and coloring.....	5	Color.....	15
Granules.....	5	Salting.....	10
Washing and salting.....	10	Package.....	5
Working.....	15		
Neatness, cleanliness.....	20		100
Exhaustive churning.....	10		
Time.....	20		
	100		

The tidy appearance of the dairy, the trim dairymaids and dairymen, and the neat and clean way in which all parts of the work was done, were points commented on and highly praised. Great credit is due Mr. Moore, Chairman of the Dairy Committee, for the successful management of this new departure at the Western Fair.

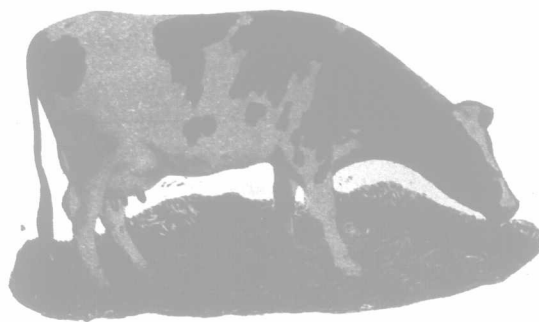
How I Made the Sweepstakes Cheese.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I am pleased to comply with your request for a description of how I made the first-prize white and colored and sweepstakes cheese at the Winnipeg Industrial.

In the first place, I might state I always keep a memorandum of each day's work, which I think is a good companion for any cheesemaker. I always encourage my patrons to take care of their milk. On this occasion I request them to wipe the udder of the cows with a cloth and to scour their utensils with salt and put the morning milk in the can after cooling to the temperature of the atmosphere. I used salt in cleaning all my tinware before receiving the milk.

On June 24th, a bright, warm day, I prepared to manufacture my colored cheese. I received 2,100 lbs. of milk for the purpose, and did not use a starter on this lot. I set my vats at 8.55, using three ounces of Hansen's Rennet Extract, which coagulated the milk fit for cutting in 36 minutes. The amount of color used was 1 1/2 ounces. After cutting I stirred gently for 10 minutes before turning on steam, then taking 40 minutes for working, drawing the whey with one-quarter inch of acid in exactly two hours and 50



AAGGIE OF RIVERSIDE.
Holstein-Friesian heifer at two years old.
BRED AND OWNED BY MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, RIVERSIDE FARM, CALEDONIA, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 778.)

minutes from the time I added the rennet: then stirring until it was quite dry, piling about six inches in depth on the bottom of vat. After letting it mat together I cut it in strips about six inches wide, turning about every 20 minutes until ready to mill, which was done 2 1/2 hours after drawing the whey. Then I gave it plenty of air and vigorous stirring for about one hour. I then added the salt, using three pounds of dairy salt to 1,000 pounds of milk. After letting it remain in the salt for one hour I put it in press, letting it stand in hoops for 20 minutes before turning down, then giving it continuous pressure for 50 minutes before bandaging. When starting to dress cheese I wash them with warm water, then put on the second bandage, turning next morning in press, and allow them to remain until the following day. I then took them out and placed them at a temperature of 60 degrees for 10 days, after which I placed them at 40 degrees until exhibited.

My white cheese was made on the following day, using 2 per cent. of starter made by pasteurizing a quantity of milk and placing it in a sealer for four days, which makes a starter equal to the pure culture, fresh and free from germs. I used the same amount of rennet on this as on the former vat, but heated two degrees less, that is to 48 degrees Fahr. For this day's make we received 2,000 pounds of milk, setting it at eight o'clock, coagulating in ten minutes, cutting this somewhat finer than the colored, heating it 30 minutes, then drawing all the whey possible off; stirred vigorously for 40 minutes with agitator. The acid on this batch developed one-eighth of an inch in one hour and 20 minutes. I commenced stirring rapidly for 40 minutes, therefore kept the acid at a standstill and procured good body in my curd, handling after this much the same as the colored.

HARRY ARGUE,
Cheesemaker.
Oak Island, Man.

[The scores made by the cheese above referred to, as judged by Mr. Arch. Smith, Instructor of the Strathroy Dairy School, who acted as judge

for all dairy products at the late Winnipeg Industrial, are as follows:

	Possible.	Colored.	White.
Flavor.....	45	43	43
Grain.....	25	23	24
Color.....	15	14 1/2	15
Salt.....	10	10	10
Finish.....	5	4 1/2	5
	100	95	79

—Ed. F. A.]

Working Butter.

The British Dairy Institute last year conducted experiments to determine the effects of different systems of treating butter upon the proportion of water therein. The results were as follows:

1. Butter churned into very small grains—The butter so made difficult to get together; the water expressed was, however, clear and quite free from buttermilk. The percentage of water was 11.4.

2. Butter churned into granules the size of wheat—The water in this case was 11.8 per cent., and when expressed it was slightly milky.

3. Butter churned into lumps—In this case the water when expressed very milky, and amounted to 12.5 per cent. The consistency of the butter was fairly good, and the texture fairly granular.

4. 4 1/2 ozs. of salt added to cream before churning; butter also brined after churning into granules rather less than wheat grains—The butter so made was rather soft, and tasted strongly of salt, and apparently contained a large proportion of moisture. On analysis, however, the moisture content amounted to only 11.8.

The amount of water in the butter from these four churnings varied, as will be seen, from 11.4 to 12.5, the greatest quantity of water being present in the butter which was churned into lumps before being worked. Where the salt was added to the cream before churning, the amount of moisture in the butter was exactly the same as when the cream was churned in the ordinary way, without common salt being previously added.

Cool Curing of Summer Cheese.

That the United Kingdom appreciates Canadian cheese is proved by the fact that while in 1871, \$5,471,362 worth, and in 1891, \$9,481,373, last year Canada's cheese bill to the motherland amounted to \$20,696,951, or over \$19,000,000 more than thirty years ago, and more than double that of ten years ago. In 1901, Great Britain imported a total of 289,731,120 pounds, imported at a cost of \$30,306,081. Canada contributed of that total 195,926,897 pounds, valued at \$20,696,951, or more than two-thirds the total imports.

Hitherto, the supply from Canada having the finest quality has been of September cheese. There was a good demand for the summer output, but the curing of it at the high temperature of July and August weather gave it a heated flavor which was disliked. In samples tested, from over thirty factories, the cool-cured June and July cheese has been found to possess the fine, mild flavor and rich body characteristic of the September cheese, while the July cheese cured in the ordinary manner in nearly every instance was strong in flavor and rough in texture. The value of the June and July make of cheese from the cool curing rooms, as examined by Professor Robertson, was fully one cent per pound higher than their mates cured in the ordinary way. When this method of curing cheese in cool rooms during summer becomes general, the depressing effects of stocks of heated cheese on the market will be prevented. It is expected that the finer quality of the summer cheese will increase the consumption so much that ere another decade closes, Canada will be exporting fully forty million dollars' worth of cheese per annum, realizing all-round the top market price obtainable for this branch of her dairy produce.

In the Government illustration curing rooms, one of which was fully described in the "Farmer's Advocate" for Sept. 1st, of which there are four, a thin coating of paraffine wax is put on each cheese. Thereby the surface is protected from mould; and shrinkage has been much less than formerly. In one test case, the shrinkage of an unwaxed cheese in the ordinary room during one month amounted to two pounds four ounces, whereas the shrinkage of an unwaxed cheese in the Government cool curing room amounted to one pound twelve ounces; and the shrinkage on a similar cheese which had been coated with wax and put in the Government cool curing room was only eight ounces.

Many of the leading exporters of cheese have examined the cheese cured in the Government cool curing rooms. All testify to the great improvement in quality. The following brief reports are from the Woodstock station. The results at the others are similar.

Mr. Thomas Ballantyne, jr., Stratford, said he had examined the cheese at the cool curing room. The difference between the cheese cured in the

cool room and the others was most astonishing. He agreed with what Professor Robertson said, and hoped such improvements would be made that all cheese would be cured without being heated. Mr. Ballantyne states, and the "Farmer's Advocate" agrees with him, that the sooner factorymen fit up their curing rooms so as to control temperature, the better for the industry.

Mr. I. W. Steinhoff said he also had examined the cheese. He endorsed the opinions of others as to the marked superiority of the cool-cured cheese. In the July, he put the difference at fully one and a half cents per pound.

Mr. R. A. Simister believed the object lesson in the proper curing of cheese at a low temperature, in branding and in handling the cheese had been the greatest advance he had known in the cheese trade for twenty years, and he said the Department of Agriculture deserved the greatest possible credit for what had been done.

The Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, will publish, during the fall and winter months, full information regarding the methods to be followed in improving curing rooms at all cheese factories, prepared under the supervision of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, who had the direct oversight of the Government illustration curing rooms during the past summer.

APIARY.

Bees in Manitoba. THE CELLAR.

In preparing the bee cellar for winter, several essential things should be observed. It should be so constructed as to be unaffected by the changes of temperature taking place outside. A temperature as nearly even as possible and eight to twelve degrees above freezing is most desirable. Bees will winter in a lower temperature, but men of experience generally quote this as being about right. Then it should have sufficient ventilation. This is most important. Much has been written about the danger of dampness in the cellar, but the consensus of opinion among beekeepers seems to be that with the temperature right and a free circulation of air, dampness is not a source of danger at all. Indeed, a certain degree of moisture is claimed to be necessary to the bees, and men whose experience entitles their opinions to the greatest respect take measures to supply this moisture when it is not naturally present.

In placing the bees in the cellar certain precautions should be observed. Never set the hives on the floor nor against the wall, especially if the latter be of stone, and if the hives are placed on shelves, don't let these be in any way connected with the floor above, if under a dwelling house, as the constant jarring from above would disturb the bees and disaster would be the result. The best plan is to provide benches sixteen inches high on which to set the first row of hives. If the hives used have the frames running from front to back, as in the Langstroth, the back can with benefit be raised an inch or more higher than the front. This assists ventilation, and makes it easy for the bees to remove the dead. This can't be done, however, with the Jones, or any hive having the frames hung crosswise. Remove the cover and propolis cloth, and place across the combs two or three small slats three-eighths of an inch thick. These should be short enough that the ends will not touch the sides of the hives, as they are only to raise the covering cloth from the combs so that the bees may pass freely from one to another. Over these lay a woolen cloth, one or more folds, and large enough to hang over a little on all sides. This is all the cover required. When one row is complete, lay across each hive (over the cloth) two slats of inch board a little longer than the hive is wide, and on these place the next row of hives.

A diagram of the apiary should be made, and the position of each hive numbered. The corresponding number should be placed on the hives, so that each may be returned to its own place in the spring. This is desirable, as it not only prevents the bees mixing and losing their own hives when first set out, but it enables the beekeeper to go on then with all the knowledge of the several colonies that the past season's experience has given him.

It is well worth the trouble, too, to weigh every hive in and weigh them out again in the spring. By doing this and placing the full weight on each one knows the condition of his hives without opening them when taking them out—a thing not always practicable in the spring.

Red River Valley. J. J. GUNN.

Yellow Clover.

I am sending you a weed which I found by the public highway. Please let me know, through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," its name, and whether it is a bad one or not?

Hastings Co. PETER M. STEWART.

Ans.—The plant is yellow or hop clover (*Trifolium agrarium*). It is not likely to prove troublesome in cultivated fields, being closely allied to Alsike and common white varieties.

POULTRY.

An Ode to the Hen.

Poets in all lands and ages
That the thought of man engages,
Since the early days of Homer and a thousand
years before,
Have delighted oft in springing,
Odes on birds that do the singing,
Birds that sail the briny ocean or that roost
along the shore.

I have read since early childhood
Of the birds that haunt the wildwood,
And I've heard their mellow voices when the
earth by spring is warned;
But no music I can tackle
Is so pleasing as the cackle
Of the barnyard hen whose duty has been patiently
performed.

To become a great musician
Is no barnyard beauty's mission,
As with fortitude becoming to her daily task she
pegs:
Hers to cackle when she's able
And supply the Christian's table
With the tempting fries in autumn and the early
scrambled eggs.

There is dignity of bearing
When she goes out for an airing,
Where the early melons nestle among vines that
seem to squirm:
When she hies with self-reliance,
Bidding all the world defiance,
To the garden in the morning to procure the
early worm.

Much I love the wild bird's matin
And its plumage soft as satin,
And the meadow lark and robins are to me a
keen delight;
And I used to lie enraptured,
With my senses fairly captured,
When the whip-poor-wills were singing in the
middle of the night.

How the song birds in the wildwood
Now remind me of my childhood,
And, as idle years affect me do I love them more
and more!
I delight to see and hear them,
And am happiest when near them,
But the home-grown hen of commerce is the bird
that I adore.

—A. L. Bixby, in N. Y. Farmer.

Shrunken Wheat Better Hen Food than No. 1 Hard.

The question as to which is better food for laying hens, shrunken or plump wheat, is one which has been agitating a number of poultrymen in this State, and to intelligently answer it, two samples of wheat received from Mr. MacFarlane, of Hanford, have been analyzed, with the following results:

	No. 138. "Shrunken"	No. 139. "Plump."
Moisture	8.30%	9.80%
Ash	2.34	2.00
Protein	17.10	11.70
Fiber	3.48	2.05
Starch, etc.	66.78	72.65
Fat	2.00	1.80
Total	100.00	100.00
Fuel value in one pound (calories)	1709	1683

Poultry rations are usually too carbonaceous; that is, they contain too much starchy matter, and not enough of the albuminoids so necessary for egg production. Consequently, the richer a food is in albuminoids, the more valuable it is to the poultry feeder.

An examination of the above table shows two main differences in the results. In the plump wheat, the percentage of starch, etc., is considerably higher than the corresponding figure for the shrunken wheat; while the reverse is noted for the rating of protein, that of the latter sample being almost 50 per cent. greater than that yielded by the former, as is seen by the figures 17.10 and 11.70 per cent. respectively. This fact alone is sufficient to warrant a feeder purchasing shrunken in place of plump wheat as a food for laying hens.

It is barely possible that the digestion coefficient for protein in the shrunken wheat may not be as high as that for the plump, but this question we will settle at the earliest opportunity by a digestion experiment with our hens. It must not be forgotten, however, that the figure 11.70 for albuminoids in the plump wheat is a trifle below the average; and while another examination of two similar wheats would, in all probability, show the shrunken sample richer in nitrogen, there might not be such a marked difference as we have between the two lots under discussion.—"University of California Experiment Station Bulletin."

Poultry Yard Notes.

The nights are now chilly, and the change will likely cause sickness among the poultry, unless special attention has been paid the yards and houses.

First, the yard should be graded so that during the rainy season no water will stand on the ground.

A few loads of cinders or gravel will cost but little, and will prevent mud and filth from accumulating.

The house should be gone over and all the leaks and cracks closed, and the scratching pen should be cleaned and a fresh supply of straw put in.

When the leaves begin to fall, they can be gathered at a small cost, and when stored in a dry place make a splendid litter during the winter.

Oats and millet are also good, and the fowls will keep busy turning over the straw looking for the grain.

One way of destroying a hen's digestion and inviting disease is to keep on feeding soft food exclusively.

In the breeding pens from which the eggs are to be used for hatching have for the larger breeds, one cock to seven hens, and the smaller breeds, one to nine or ten, for the best results.

It pays to bake food for young chicks. Take equal parts of coarse corn-meal, wheat bran and a handful of meat or meal or ground scraps to a quart of the mixture and bake like a shortcake, using baking soda to lighten it, and enough wholesome fat to shorten it so it can be easily crumbled. If well baked it will keep a long while. —Orff's Poultry Review.

Spare the Pullets.

When filling the fattening crates or pens with chickens, spare all the best pullets. They are certain to be needed this winter and the following summer in the production of eggs to supply the ever-growing demand. There is a strong tendency with many to close up all the birds of the correct weight when preparing a lot for market. The result of this is already apparent in a scarcity of eggs, and next season it will doubtless be greater. On the other hand, it will be necessary to get rid of all the old hens. Any that have passed their second year should be introduced to a fattening ration and forthwith despatched. As egg producers, after that age, they are invariably fed at a loss. An exception, however, may be made in the case of pure-bred stock which is kept for breeding purposes, and where it is desired to perpetuate the blood of birds of good quality.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Management of Raspberries and Blackberries.

The Maine Experiment Station makes the following suggestion as to the time for pruning and transplanting raspberries and blackberries:

"The ideal treatment for raspberries and blackberries is to pinch them back at intervals during the summer and thus secure strong, sturdy bushes, 3½ to 4 feet high, with laterals 1 to 1½ feet long, rather than to practice severe heading back after the plants have become long and 'leggy.' If, however, as is frequently the case even in the best managed gardens, the plants are at this season making vigorous growth which may not mature, they should at once be cut back to the desired height and the canes will harden before cold weather. Many prefer to cut back the bushes in the spring, after the extent of winter-killing is determined. Thinning the canes, which should always be practiced, may be done at any time during the season. In general one-half or more of the young canes which appear should be cut out.

"Blackberry and raspberry bushes may be transplanted this fall if the work is done immediately, but better results are usually obtained from spring planting. Currants, on the other hand, have given rather better results from fall setting."

W. M. M.

Get Ready.

Whether there is to be a good garden or not on the farm next year will depend very largely upon the treatment which the plot receives this fall. Vegetables of all kinds do best on soil which has been well tilled during the previous autumn. Now is the time to plow down manure so that it may be rotted and the plant food in a condition to be taken up when needed next season. Where the subsoil is hard and impervious, it should be loosened in some way at this period, rather than in the spring, as in the latter case it may not become solid enough to prevent too free leaching of water and subsequent drying out during hot weather. Cultivate, too, to get as many weed seeds as possible germinated, and leave the surface rough and open for the winter so that the largest possible area may be exposed to the mellowing action of frost and sun.

Breaking the Orchard Sod.

A subscriber, in Grey County, writes that he has an old orchard which has not been plowed for seven years, and asks whether fall or spring plowing would be best, and when the manure should be applied.

The orchard on this farm is in exactly the same condition as hundreds of others in this country—too long in sod. There is an old and generally accepted saying that "as sod increases, fruit decreases." This, however, is not true everywhere, and the best guide as to whether the sod should be plowed or not is the crop of fruit which is annually produced. If it be quite satisfactory, why, allow it to remain; but if not, try cultivation. There is no better time to plow and apply the manure than in the fall. When done at this time, the trees will receive greater benefit the following season from the operation than if put off until spring. The sod will have become rotted to some extent and the fertilizing constituents so incorporated with the soil that the root-hairs will be able to absorb a greater amount of plant food than if delayed until next season. There is, of course, something in the protection which the sod affords the roots during winter, but this is so little, compared with the advantages on the other hand, that fall plowing and manuring is preferable.

Canadian Fruit in Britain.

Mr. W. A. McKinnon, Chief Fruit Inspector for Canada, in Great Britain, writes of the recent experimental shipments of fruit which were made from the Grimsby and Burlington districts to the English market. The pears were too ripe and had, in many cases, been bruised by lack of wrapping and packing material. No case seems to give as good results as one which allows a free circulation of air. I would advise using just enough excelsior (paper shavings) to protect the pears from the sides of the case and not from each other, each pear, of course, being wrapped in paper. When thick mats of excelsior are used between the layers, the fruit is apt to be smothered, if in a warm or unventilated compartment, and takes on moisture too readily upon being opened, if it has been kept at a low temperature. With a free circulation of air, the moisture which condenses on the fruit or paper when the cases come out of cold storage is readily carried away, but that is not possible where close packing is employed.

None of the Canadian shipments appeared to as good advantage as some California Bartlets which were marketed some time ago. They were perfectly hard and green and would easily allow the retailer seven or eight days in which to dispose of them, while ours would probably not afford more than two or three.

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.

SPLINT.

A four-year-old mare went lame about six weeks ago. I have rested her some, but she is no better. She is lame in the near fore limb. I cannot find any tender place. She walks sound, but goes quite lame when trotting. D. McD.

Ans.—The slight symptoms given indicate lameness from splint. Give rest, shower the seat of splint with cold water frequently for four days. Then blister with 1 dr. each powdered cantharides and biniodide of mercury mixed with 1 oz. vaseline. Clip the hair off the part and rub the ointment well in, a little at a time, for 20 minutes, hard rubbing. Tie her head so that she cannot bite the part. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the ointment, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply a little sweet oil. Let her head down now, and oil every day until the scale all comes off. If the lameness has not disappeared by this time, tie her up and blister again as at first. Splints do not often cause much trouble, but occasionally they are very tedious to treat. In rare cases they have to be operated upon. It requires an expert to operate. J. H. REED, V. S.

STILLBORN PIGS.

I had two sows thriving well on pasture. I took them in a few days before farrowing. About half the litter of each sow was stillborn. Oxford Co., Ont. D. L.

Ans.—You do not state whether you had fed the sows while running on pasture, nor how you fed them after taking them to the pen. The sudden change of habits, with want of exercise

and change of food, were probably the cause of the loss. There evidently was some local cause, as both litters suffered. J. H. REED, V. S.

BRAIN AFFECTION IN CALF.

A ten-days-old calf cannot stand without assistance. When lifted up, it will stand for a few minutes, shaking as if it were dizzy, and then falls backwards. D. O. C. Ontario Co., Ont.

Ans.—The calf evidently has congenital brain affection, and will probably be dead before you see this. In rare cases the symptoms disappear after a few days, but usually the animal dies. Practically nothing can be done. J. H. REED, V. S.

NASAL HEMORRHAGE.

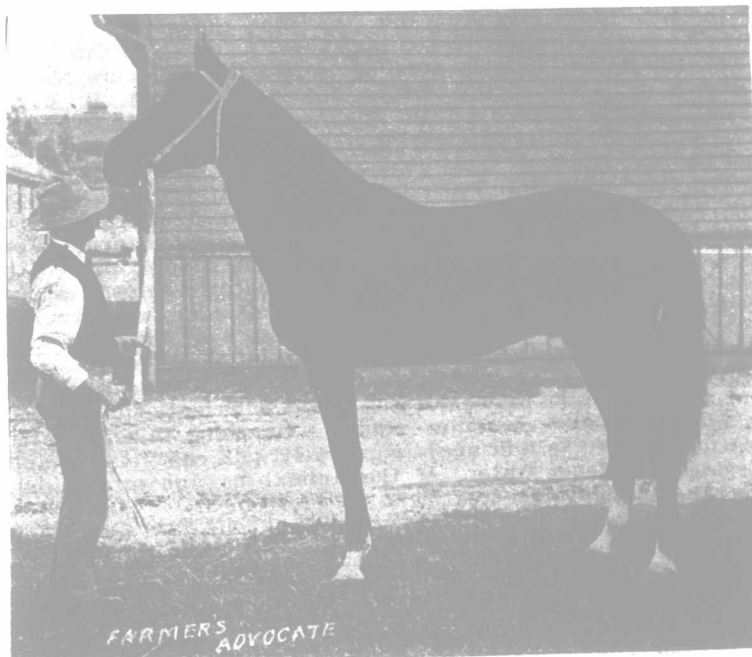
I have a nine-year-old horse, that when worked coughs occasionally and bleeds from the nostrils and emits clotted blood. TRURO. Nova Scotia.

Ans.—The cough is caused by the irritation of the blood escaping. The bleeding is due to rupture of some of the small blood vessels in the nostrils, and as such occurs in cases where there is a weakness of the vessels, it is hard to effect a cure. Give him 1 oz. tincture of iron every night in a pint of cold water as a drench. If bleeding becomes excessive, apply pounded ice to the face. J. H. REED, V. S.

Miscellaneous.

WATERPROOF WAGON-COVER.

Please give, in the "Advocate," a recipe for a preparation to make a waterproof wagon cover. Boiled oil does well, but gets very hard in cold weather, and is not pliable. SUBSCRIBER. Huron Co., Ont.



STANDARD-BRED TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLION.
First at Toronto Industrial, 1902. Sire Larabie the Great.
OWNED BY JOHN TWEEDIE, PAPINEAUVILLE, QUE.

Ans.—The only preparation of use in making a wagon-cover intended to turn water and yet remain pliable in frosty weather, would be one containing a good deal of rubber. Melt in linseed oil, such old rubber goods as are at hand, and with it give the wagon-cover a good coating while the liquid is hot. The melting should be done in an iron rather than a tin vessel, as the heat necessary to melt rubber would destroy the latter.

LAND GRANTS TO VETERANS.

Would you kindly give, through your paper, any information you can about the land grants to the veterans of 1866 and '70, as there are a great many of your readers interested as well as myself in this matter, and oblige. Russel Co., Ont. J. A. YORKE.

Ans.—To publish the information, in full, would require considerable space. Complete details may be had by applying to the Department of Crown Lands, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

CLYDESDALE STUDBOOK.

I see in the "Advocate," page 702, "Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland." Can you inform me how I can obtain a copy of Volume 24, and price, etc.? Bothwell Co., Ont. JAMES JAMIESON.

Ans.—Write to Arch. McNeilage, 93 Hope St., Glasgow, Scotland, Secretary of the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain, who will give you the information desired.

BARBED-WIRE FENCING.

Please inform me whether or not is a barbed wire fence (without boards or anything at bottom or on top) a lawful fence to have for a dividing line fence between neighbors' farms? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It depends upon the local municipal by-laws. See the clerk of the municipality.

PATENTS.

Can you tell me, through your valuable paper, where I can get information regarding the patenting of small articles? W. ORRIS.

Ans.—Write the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa (Patents Branch), which you can do free of postage, and you will be furnished the information desired.

A MONTH'S DAYS.

You have stated that a man hired by the month, or for a month, puts in from date to date. One of our local lawyers disputed this, and says 26 working days is a month. Kindly give your authority for your statement. J. W. B.

Ans.—There is ample authority for the statement. The word "month," where it occurs in Ontario Statutes, must by virtue of The Interpretation Act (R. S. O., C. 1, sec. 8, s. s. 15) be taken to mean a calendar month, and such interpretation has been judicially adopted in construing contracts. Such month may contain more or less than 26 working days. By express contract, or reference to well-established custom of trade or of a locality, a "month" may in some instances be otherwise construed. But ordinarily, although at common law it generally means a lunar month, in mercantile contracts it is understood to mean a calendar month; and the court will look at the context in all cases to see whether a calendar month was not intended, and if so, will adopt that construction. See Benjamin on Sales, 2nd ed., 562.

WANTS OX-EYE DAISY KILLED—ADVISABILITY OF BUILDING A SILO AND ITS SIZE.

1. On a farm which I bought there grows a great deal of ox-eye daisy. How am I to get rid of it? Would it be a good plan to sow buckwheat on some of the land in the spring, plow it down in June and sow rape on for pasture?

2. Would it be advisable to sow five acres of corn and build a silo on the place for the purpose of feeding cattle?

3. What size of silo would hold five acres of corn, supposing it were an average crop? SUBSCRIBER. Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. It requires thorough and persistent cultivation to rid land of ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) once it gains a strong foothold. This is due to the fact that the plant is a perennial and produces many seeds, a high percentage of which may remain in the soil for some time ungerminated. The best method of procedure against the pest is to plow shallow after harvest, and keep the surface well harrowed or cultivated until late in the fall, thereby sprouting and killing large numbers of seeds, after which the surface should be ridged so as to leave a large area exposed to the sun and frost during winter. The following season some crop such as corn, roots or rape should be sown in drills, so as to admit of frequent intertillage and prevent the propagation and seeding of any plants. The next year a grain crop may be tried, and as the daisy does not grow from the seed and reproduce in one season, early plowing and treating after harvest, as prescribed for the first year, will destroy another generation. After that another grain crop may be sown, and grass and clover seed may be introduced with reasonable hope of being able to remove all future plants in a short time by hand.

Sowing and plowing down buckwheat and pasturing rape as mentioned is a good plan to smother the weed out, but it will clear the land no faster and is less economical than the method outlined.

2.—There is no food which admits of more economical feeding of cattle to-day than corn silage.

5. A round silo 12 feet in diameter and 28 feet high, or one 14 feet in diameter and 23 feet high, would hold the corn from five acres, provided the corn did not materially exceed twelve tons per acre.

HOUSE FLY AND WORN 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? J. D. FREEMAN.

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

RABBITS WANTED.

Would you give me the address of any person who sells rabbits. F. R. Griswold.

Our advertising columns are open to rabbit breeders. Our young people are now wanting pets.

MAGGOTS IN SHEEP.

Six or seven of my lambs have lately been infested with maggots. The lambs are fat and look healthy. The first we noticed of the trouble was the lambs trying to bite themselves near the tail, and on examination we found a bed of maggots near the root of the tail, and the wool quite wet and loose all around. The maggots had burrowed through the skin, and from some of the lambs we took over a cupful of them. Diarrhea seemed to have set in about the time of the maggots' coming. So far, my method has been to examine all the lambs every day, and upon any of them showing symptoms of trouble, it is caught, thoroughly examined, and if trouble is found the parts around are shorn and washed in hot salt and water, the maggots thoroughly cleaned out and strong solution of carbolic acid lotion applied. So far I have lost only one. Can you advise?

Hants Co., N. S.

Ans.—We judge that this trouble is the result of flyblow, a very common pest in Old Country flocks, and occasionally experienced in Canadian flocks. It is liable to occur in close, warm weather, and in cases where sheep or lambs have diarrhea or scours, owing to luxuriant pastures, if the tails are not kept trimmed. The treatment followed is all right, but prevention is better than cure, and it is wise to trim the tails before turning the lambs or sheep into flush pastures, and if any are noticed to be dirty behind to clip away the soiled wool. Flyblow sometimes occurs where the sheep have lain in dirty places, particles of dirt adhering to the wool providing a seed-bed for the eggs of the fly.

EARTHWORMS—TO PREVENT STRAW LODGING.

1. Please let me know if angleworms take the strength out of land, and, if so, what would be the best way to destroy them?

2. What is the best material to apply to land to keep the straw from crippling or lodging?

Northumberland Co., N. B.

H. D.

Ans.—1. Since angle or earth worms live and die in the ground, they have no opportunity of taking away fertility in any form. Their presence should rather be hailed with delight by farmers, as they are very active agents in improving the mechanical condition of the soil. The small channels which they leave behind in boring from place to place allows the air to circulate more freely among the soil-particles, and the earth which passes through their bodies is greatly improved in texture.

2. Crippling or lodging of straw is caused by an improperly balanced supply of plant food in the soil. Where there is a great excess of nitrogen over phosphoric acid a rank growth of soft tissue is apt to be stimulated. An application of phosphate in some form, or a light dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure, such as has been gathered from the hogpen or fattening cattle, would solve the difficulty very nicely.

BREEDING HEIFERS TO THEIR SIRE.

I have a pure Scotch Shorthorn bull, the sire of a few heifers in my herd. What, in your opinion, would be the result in inbreeding for one cross to their own sire? By breeding four or five heifers to their own sire I can save the expense of a bull for a year. Do you think it would pay in long run to save that expense now? I ask the "Advocate" because I believe I can rely on your advice.

Cedar Co., Iowa.

While it is not wise, as a rule, to follow the course indicated, we have known it practiced in special instances with no bad results. Jersey breeders have practiced inbreeding to a very considerable extent, with no apparent ill effect, as did also the early breeders of Shorthorns in fixing a type. Much depends upon the character of the bull. If he has large heart-girth and breadth of chest and is thrifty and of a strong constitution, and has proved an impressive and prepotent sire, we would not hesitate to breed him to his daughters. At the same time, it would be well to be on the lookout for a young bull to follow him, and if a suitable one is found, add him to the herd, and at, say, 15 months old, breed him to a few of your cows and wait till his offspring are a few months old before using him in the herd generally.

BOOKS ON GARDENING AND POULTRY.

I should feel very much obliged indeed to you if you could tell me what books there are on (1) market gardening, (2) poultry farming, (3) general small farming, applicable in Ontario, Canada. Where can I buy same, and price? I cannot get this information anywhere. Thanking you in anticipation.

I. HUTCHISON.

London, Eng., Oct. 1st, 1902.

Ans.—1. "Vegetable Gardening," by Samuel B. Green, price \$1.25; "Horticulturist's Rule Book," by L. H. Bailey, price 75 cents. 2. "Poultry Craft," by John Robinson, price \$2; "Farm Poultry," by Geo. E. Watson, price \$1.25. 3. "Successful Farming," by Wm. Rennie, price \$1.50.

All or any of the above books may be ordered through the "Farmer's Advocate" at the prices named.

BLACK KNOT—PLANTING TREES.

1. Will you please let me know, through your paper, if there is any way of stopping black knot on cherry trees? 2. When is it time to plant cherry, peach, plumb and pear trees?

York Co., Ont.

H. IRVING.

Ans.—1. In treating cherry or any other kind of fruit tree for black knot (*Plowrightia morbosa*), all affected parts should be cut out and destroyed as soon as discovered, and small limbs showing signs of the disease should be entirely cut off. In addition, the trees should be well sprayed with Bordeaux mixture before the growth starts in spring, and continued at frequent intervals after the blossoms fall during May and June, to destroy the spores (tiny organisms that act as seeds in developing species), through which the knot is propagated. Where it occurs on the trunk of a tree or any other place difficult to remove, it may be removed by applying pure kerosene oil. Care should be taken, however, that a large quantity is not put on at once, as the tissues of the tree are apt to be destroyed therefrom. 2. Considerable difference of opinion continues to exist among prominent horticulturists with regard to the merits of fall and spring planting of orchard trees. It is generally conceded that where the soil is well drained and otherwise in good condition, and the young trees strong and vigorous, that October planting gives best results in moderate climates, but under ordinary conditions, as early as the land can be nicely worked in spring is the most desirable time.

MANGE IN HORSES AND DOGS.

1. I have a team of heavy horses that are worked steady; they are all broken out and sore under the mane. I have been putting on gall cure, but they do not seem to heal. 2. Have a dog, nine years old, that has the mange. People advise me to kill him. He is such a faithful dog that if it is possible, would try and cure him.

Oxford Co., Ont.

A. B. Mc.

Ans.—1. From the meager symptoms given, it is quite evident your horses are affected with mange, treatment for which may be found in July 1st issue, page 492. 2. If the disease has not been too long continued, the dog can be cured by treating in the following manner. For dog of moderate size, give in the form of a drench, 1 oz. salts, and repeat the dose in a few days if necessary. Wash well with warm water and castile soap, and rub well into the skin every three days, an ointment made as follows: Tanner's oil, one quart; spirits of turpentine, one large wineglassful, and sufficient sulphur to make a thin plaster. Continue this for three weeks and again wash well with castile soap and warm water. If the animal be not now cured, continue treatment as prescribed.

COMPUTATION OF TIME.

I shall be obliged if you will answer this question according to the laws of Canada, which question is to settle a dispute. I hired a man to work on the farm for me, for two months, date commencing on Monday morning, 4th of August. When is his time up? The gist of it is, does he count his time up on the evening of the 3rd of October, or does he, by counting 26 working days in the month, leave on the 2nd, which he would be entitled to by counting a month as 26 days and not a calendar month? 2. Suppose a man works for six months, starting April 1st, when would his time be up? Would it not be up on October 1st? If so, why should not the rule apply to the former case? (I am not considering holidays in the question.)

G. M. S.

Ans.—1. His two months expire at the end of the 3rd day of October. 2. His time would end with 30th September.

BOOK ON GINSENG.

When I get stuck, I apply to the "Farmer's Advocate" for information. This time, I am interested in growing ginseng for commercial purposes, and would like to know if you could get me a book on the cultivation of the plant?

Dundas Co.,

J. SAMUEL KYLE.

Ans.—The best book on the subject is Kain's Ginseng, price 50 cents. It may be ordered through this office. Send also to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for free copy of bulletin No. 16 of the Division of Botany, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

Western Live Stock.

Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Inspector, after a visit of inspection to Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia, reports that owing to the rapid settlement of the country and the increase in live stock, the reorganization of the veterinary service will be necessary throughout the whole of the West. The cattle on the ranges are in a healthy condition, and the mange, which was for a time prevalent, has disappeared. "Things are booming in Manitoba and the Territories," Dr. Rutherford said. "Everybody there is in high spirits. There is an abundance of wheat and lots of money in circulation. In British Columbia matters are quiet, but the Province is recovering and coming out all right."

FARM GOSSIP.

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

Agricultural Exhibits at the Late N. S. Provincial Exhibition.**GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.**

The center of attraction in the Agricultural Building at Halifax this year, as in previous years, was the splendid display of products from the Maritime Experimental Farm, at Nappan. Numerous varieties of grains, field roots, potatoes, and preserved fruits, showed the capabilities of our Province for food production when farming shall be carried on in as intelligent and energetic way as it is by Messrs. Robertson & Blair, who, by their efforts to show what can be done in this direction each year, both in the exhibition and by their interesting reports, have been benefactors to the country at large and farmers in particular. The Provincial Farm at Truro, though on a smaller scale, has by its exhibits also demonstrated what can be done, and its popular Superintendent, Mr. Fred Fuller, shares credit with Messrs. Robertson & Blair. Outside of these displays there were no large collective exhibits, with the exception of E. Mackinlay's show of garden products, which, although not of large size, were of great variety and of excellent form and color, for which he was again awarded first and special first prizes for the third time in succession for best private display in the building.

In grains, some excellent samples of both fall and spring wheat were shown, proving that under proper management wheat can still be profitably grown in many sections of the Province, for home use at any rate, if not for export. The freedom from disease and insect pests, which formerly rendered wheat an unsafe crop, is now to some extent assured, and more wheat could be profitably grown, no doubt, than has been of late years. Barley is still an important crop in some sections of the Province, especially in some of the western counties, and some good samples of the several varieties were shown, which proved, both by sheaf and threshed grain, that it could be successfully grown as well as oats, which constitutes two-thirds of the grain crop in this Province. Oats, being the mainstay, were shown in great variety, but owing to the exhibitors, in some cases, not being sure of the variety placed on exhibition, the interest in them was to some extent lessened. Especially noticeable was the predominance of the white varieties over the black, the latter, although considered by many as of better feeding value, is hard to sell alongside of the plumper white sorts which are preferred to them in nearly every case. Several samples of rye proved the adaptability of our soil and climate for that grain, which is beginning to be extensively grown in some localities, while the buckwheat was not in a very clean condition and the peas and beans and corn were conspicuous by their absence, it being too early for this season's crop. Some samples of flax, timothy and clover seeds were of such good quality that they drew the remark from Mr. G. H. Clark, the Ottawa seed expert, who was also one of the judges, that if grass and clover seeds of such good quality can be produced in this Province more encouragement should be given to the growth of these seeds, so as to discourage the importation of so much seed of poor quality, as is the case at the present time. The Government demonstration of the difference, both in quality and selling price, of good and impure grass and clover seed also attracted considerable attention, though, like many of the other exhibits, those who most needed the information afforded by it, often, like the Pharisees, passed by on the other side. This exhibit was in charge of Mr. G. H. Clark, of the Government Seed Laboratory, who, by his anxiety to explain and give information and his fair-mindedness as a judge, gained many friends throughout the Province.

Potatoes, although shown in larger variety than in previous years, were not as smooth and uniform as might be expected, size still being considered the main thing required at an exhibition. Although too early in the season for many of the late varieties, they formed one of the most interesting exhibits. In field roots, a great variety were shown and of large size, considering the time of year, but here especially form and color seemed to be sacrificed for size in a great many instances. Especially was this noticeable in the case of some sugar beets and mangels which were forked and branched and rendered unsightly, the result no doubt of being grown on fresh barn manure; still the percentage of these was small compared with former shows, and taking it all together the show of roots was quite creditable, the exhibitors beginning to find out at last that size without uniformity and shape is not considered as it formerly was. Some splendid samples of ensilage corn, 12 and 15 feet high, were shown; also some oats in the sheaf, fully six feet in length of straw, which were also well cared and headed out. Space will not permit a description of the garden produce, cheese and butter, except for to say that great improvement in quality especially is noticeable over former years, and all together the whole building afforded a striking example of what our soil is capable of under intelligent and energetic management.

P. E. Island Exhibition.

This was undoubtedly the best exhibition ever held on the Island. The weather was fine, though a little cold for comfort. The attendance was the largest in the history of the exhibition here. The space in the exhibition building was well occupied. The building was artistically trimmed with evergreen boughs and adorned with flags, giving it a beautiful appearance.

The show of roots and vegetables occupied more space than ever, and was a grand display of the Island's capabilities along these lines. The turnips and mangolds were of immense size. The show of fruit was especially good, the plums being a very strong feature of it. Apples were there in quantity and the best quality, including most of the best commercial kinds grown in Canada. A plate of peaches grown in the open air was shown. They were well matured specimens, and the first ever shown here. Fruit Inspector Vroom, of Nova Scotia, said this was the best display of fruit shown in the Maritime Provinces this year. The show in the dairy produce was large and the judge, Harvey Mitchell, Dairy Superintendent of New Brunswick, pronounced it all excellent, both in quality and finish.

One of the finest sights in the main building was the artistically constructed booth of the Nappan Experimental Farm, showing the products of the farm in grain, grasses, roots, vegetables and fruits. G. H. Clark, head of the seed division at Ottawa, had an interesting display of agricultural seeds (clover and timothy) which were offered for sale by dealers in different parts of the Dominion last spring. Many of the samples shown contained only from 60 to 90 per cent. of pure germinable seeds, while the balance consisted of some of the most noxious weeds known.

The show of stock was the largest yet, and taxed the stables and sheds to their utmost capacity. In cattle, the Shorthorn classes were well filled. The two herds from Nova Scotia, Archibald's and Dickie's helped largely to make this the best show of this breed ever held here. C. A. Archibald's Robert the Bruce was in fine show condition, and was an easy winner in his class. He is now considered by many one of the best stock bulls in Canada on account of the excellency of his young stock, a number of which were included in Mr. Archibald's exhibit. The second prize went to a fairly good animal, bred by Watt, of Salem, Ont., and shown by the Hampton Farmers' Institute. In the two-year-old class for bulls, F. E. Dickie, of Canard, N. S., had an outstanding winner in Royal Prince, an imported bull, bred by R. C. Copeland, Aberdeenshire. This is a grand individual, carrying a great wealth of flesh, and was a close competitor with Robert the Bruce for sweepstakes. He won the sweepstakes for bull under two years old. In the class for yearling bulls, the red went to a Silver Chief bull, bred by F. G. Boyver, and shown by Morrell Farmers' Institute. For aged cows in milk, the red and blue went to F. E. Dickie, and in two-year-old class, 1st and 2nd went to C. A. Archibald. In the class for year-olds and calves, Archibald was first and F. G. Boyver second. The herd prize for one bull and three females, over two years old, given by the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, first went to Dickie and second to Archibald, and for herd under two years first went to Archibald and second to Albert Boswell, Pownall. Archibald got sweepstakes for best bull and best cow, any age. In Herefords, W. W. Black, of Amherst, N. S., had it all his own way with his magnificent herd, headed by Sir Horace, of Pan-American fame. Beatrice, a two-year-old heifer in this herd, is a typical animal and was much admired. She would show well anywhere on the continent.

The Polled Angus and Galloways were classed together this year. The herd of Aberdeen-Angus shown by John Richards, Bideford, was in fine show condition and were a choice lot of animals, true to type and breed characteristics. The year and six months old bull, Volodyvoski (imp.), was perhaps the best animal of the age on the ground, while the cows were grand individuals, in the best of show condition. Mr. Richards has the foundation for one of the best herds in Canada, and as he is a lover of the black doddies, we expect to see him develop them in numbers as well as quality till they will be second to none. The prize for aged bull went without competition to Senator Ferguson's Galloway. All the other red tickets went to Richards, as well as the herd prize.

Three fine herds of Ayrshires were shown by M. H. Parlee, of Sussex, N. B.; F. S. Black, of Amherst, N. S., and Easton Bros., Charlottetown. C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., also showed some excellent stock of this breed. This was the best show of Ayrshires ever witnessed here. For bulls, Parlee got the red in aged class, Black in two-year-old, and Archibald in yearling. For cow in milk, Parlee first. For cow in calf or milk, two-year-old, Easton Bros. got the red. In heifer classes, the honors were divided between Black, Archibald and Parlee. The herd prize was won by Black, with Parlee second.

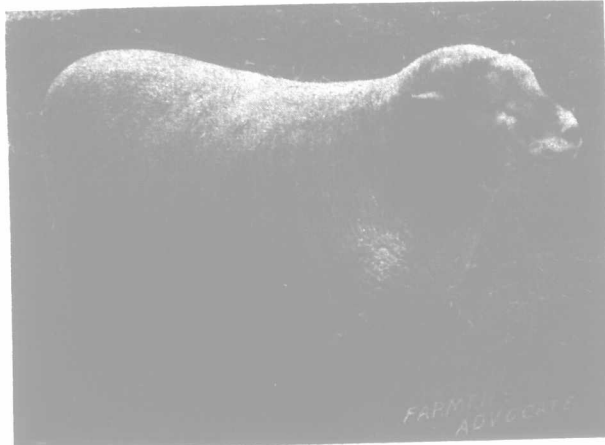
In the Jersey class, the herd prize went to John Wood, Pownall, with Thos. Guard, Southport, second. James Essory won first for aged bull, and William Clark, North Wiltshire, first for cow in milk.

The competition in the Guernsey classes was principally between Roper Bros. and McMillan & Dawson, with herd prize going to Roper Bros., and second to McMillan & Dawson. There were a few Holsteins shown, but no herd. John Tweedy, of Gallows Point, was the principal prize-taker.

The sheep classes were well filled. In Leicesters,

the principal exhibitors were A. Boswell and William Clark. In Cotswolds, John Tweedy and H. W. Corning, of Yarmouth, N. S., who divided the prizes pretty equally. In the Lincoln classes, the prizes were divided between A. Boswell and R. G. McLeod. Southdowns were shown by F. G. Boyver and R. Furness, who took the flock prize. Silas Lane and F. S. Black showed good Oxfords. Shropshires were a strong class, containing some of the best individuals ever seen at this show. The flock prizes went first to A. Boswell, second to Wallace Wood, third to C. F. Ferguson.

The exhibit of swine was quite large and the quality, in most cases, good. J. W. Callbeck was the principal exhibitor of Yorkshires, and took most of the red tickets as well as the prize for export bacon hogs. Berkshires were shown by George Crockett, R. Drake,



BUCKWELL EPOCH, IMP.

First-prize Southdown ram in class two years old or over, at Ottawa, Toronto, and London; also champion at London, 1902.

PROPERTY OF MR. F. E. CAME, CHAMCOOK FARM, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

and R. A. McPhail. Drake and Crockett got the principal prizes.

There was a large poultry show containing very many excellent specimens, but space forbids particulars.

NOTES.

Dr. Reid, of Guelph, gave an excellent address to a number of horsemen, on the different breeds of horses, and gave much valuable information on how to breed the horse that brings the most money in the market.

Mr. Vroom, Fruit Inspector of Nova Scotia, gave an exhibition of how to mark apples for export, by packing a barrel in the lecture room.

Clean Shows Successful.

During the week ending Sept. 27th, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative had the pleasure of visiting two fall fairs held in Dufferin County, Ont., one in the southern end at Orangeville, and the other near its center, at Shelburne. The latter show was favored with a fair day, and in most classes a reasonably good entry of stock. The objectionable features so often seen were absent. Neither a game of chance nor a fakery in any form was to be seen inside or out of the grounds. The people turned out in good numbers to visit this local exhibition, and apparently everyone went away pleased; the only exception being exhibitors of horses, where the judging was not so satisfactory as it might have been. It was also a financial success, for at the conclusion the expenses of the present year were not only paid, but a debt, the result of past failures, was wiped out. At the other fair, in defiance of the law, the wheel-of-fortune man was in evidence, horse-racing was a leading feature and the performing clown held the crowd in abeyance. Even when the judging of live stock was being carried on in all classes, silly exhibitions of buffoonery in front of the grand stand so distracted the attention in these (to the farmer) all-important departments, that scarcely a man save the judges and exhibitors was to be seen. A good number of horses, cattle and sheep of fine quality were shown, but as an educational exhibition it was sadly disfigured by the low-grade attractions mentioned. When will directors of local shows learn to assist in the development of all that is highest and best in agriculture?



BARON ABBOTSFORD 76087. BARON'S PRIDE 78339. BARON RATCHOUGH.

Prizewinning Shorthorn bulls at the Royal, the Highland and other leading British shows. BRED AND OWNED BY MR. W. M. BELL, RATCHOUGH, ALNWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 706.)

Norfolk County, Ont.

An extraordinary season—such a one as we never saw before—yet with all the variations from normal conditions, now that we are nearing the close, we can report a fairly favorable season for the farmers in this county. What with wet and cold, with spoiled hay and grown wheat, with corn drowned out, and root crops in some places under water, still we have some good things to say. It is never so bad that it might not be worse, and it has been worse many times in years gone by, not with wet and cold, but the opposite. There is much land in Norfolk that is inclined to be dry and warm, and plenty of rain is desirable.

We scarcely ever had such a take of timothy and clover, much of the latter having bloomed and, in some cases, ripened seed. This means much for the future. While some hay was spoiled and much more injured to some extent, there is a great quantity of good hay in the barns. On many fields the second cutting—a rank growth—has been cured for feed, and considerable has been cut for seed, but the yield will not be great. Clover seems to require dry weather to seed well.

Some wheat grew in the shock so as to be spoiled for milling purposes, but most of the farmers waited till a change came, in the nick of time, and their wheat was but little the worse, though it shelled badly in harvesting. The yield per acre was good, but with only about one-fourth the usual quantity sown, the crop is much below the average. This fall we see about the usual breadth sown, somewhat later than usual, but growing nicely during this warm, moist weather. Manchester seems to be the favorite here. It is questionable whether it is profitable to grow much wheat at present prices, but we are accustomed to sow it. It divides the seeding between fall and spring, fits in well in a rotation, and is excellent to seed down with, so it is likely to stay with us even with low prices.

The best crop of oats ever grown in this section, both as to yield per acre and quality of grain, was harvested this year. Barley was also a good crop, and more than usual grown.

Two months ago it was thought the corn crop would be a failure, but the frost kept off remarkably well, and there are many fine fields, both for husking and the silo; while of sweet corn the canning factories are getting a large amount. Of potatoes, turnips, and other root crops, the reports are variable: Some excellent yields, some spoiled by blight and too much wet weather.

The season has been an admirable one from the dairyman's standpoint—excellent pastures, feed crops of all kinds fairly good and prices extra good. More and more is this becoming one of the chief sources of the farmer's income. The raising of bacon hogs is also profitable, and fits in well with the dairy industry.

Many farmers now feed all the grain they grow, instead of marketing it as they formerly did, and evidently find it more profitable, and the fertility of their farms will be greatly increased thereby.

The season is yet backward, as it has been since last May, and farmers will have a heavy task to get through before winter. Farm help is scarcer. Several new corn harvesters have been brought in, and are working well, gathering the crop very rapidly. They are great time-savers, which is very important just now, but they are no saving in expense if manual labor can be obtained.

Apple picking and packing will now be in order. The crop is only fair as to quantity, and the quality is not up to the average. It seemed useless to spray when it was raining almost every day, and the result is that many varieties are nearly ruined by fungous growth.

The season of fall fairs is now nearly over, and their success scarcely equals the past. It appears to be generally admitted that some special attraction must be on the card or the crowd will not be forthcoming. Racing is yet in evidence, though frowned on by many. Cabinet Ministers, present and prospective, are now the chief attraction. People would go a long way to see an honest politician.

Simcoe, Ont., Oct. 10, 1902.

One Issue Worth a Year's Subscription.

Mr. J. P. O'Connor, of Northumberland Co., Ont., a new subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate," writes: "I consider my first number worth my year's subscription."

P. E. Island.

We are having fine weather here, just enough rain to keep the ground moist and the pastures green. Pasturage was far better in September than in August. The old meadows are now well covered with a new growth of white clover from last year's seeding. The milk supply at the factories was better the last month than the previous one. There is a grand catch of clover on the newly-seeded meadows, and it has made fine growth since harvest. Potatoes are now being dug. The crop will be an average one, but there is very considerable rot showing in the early varieties. The root crop is growing finely, and will be a full average. Fall plowing is well advanced for the time of year. Fall threshing and shipping of oats has begun. The price is small, 28 to 30 cents, but the oats yield well to the straw. There is less and less oats shipped year after year. Many of the best farmers now feed all they grow to stock, and find it the most profitable way to dispose of it. Feeders who have followed this practice for a few years are finding their farms becoming more productive than formerly, thus enabling them to produce their feed cheaper and increase their profits as the years go by. There was considerable stock changed hands at our late exhibition. Pure-bred stock is being much more generally distributed through the country than a few years ago.

Our recently organized Institute system is giving a stimulus to the breeding of better stock, both for the dairy and the flock. Our dairy output will be smaller than usual, but the price of cheese will average up well for the whole season. September cheese are sold for 10 1/2-16 cents. Quite a large number of chickens are being fattened for the British market at the Government Stations, as well as by private parties. Good horses are still in demand and many are being bought for shipment to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

There is quite an excitement here just now over the proposition of our Local Government to guarantee the bonds of "The Dominion Packing Company" to the extent of \$150,000.00 at four per cent. for thirty years. This company has already got possession of our only packing house, and they propose to enlarge and extend the business by adding all kinds of canning, and establishing cold storage depots in each county. The people are alarmed, considering the business of the nature of a combine or trust, and are demanding from the Government the particulars of the bargain, which the Government are very slow to give. The Board of Trade has taken the matter up and will have the business explained. It is allowed here that the new company is connected with the "Armours," and it is believed that if they conclude the deal they will control the slaughtering and packing business of the Maritime Provinces, and crush out all the smaller traders who are now competing in the business. W. S.

October 6th.

Ontario Agricultural College Notes.

We are advised that the attendance this year is the largest in the history of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Last year dormitory accommodation for fifty additional students was provided, and at a late date there were 42 in attendance for whom dormitory rooms could not be provided. Large numbers of applications are coming in for the short course in stock judging, to begin January 8th. Work has been commenced on the new live-stock judging pavilion, by Mr. Brown, of Toronto, to whom the contract was let.

Owing to the greatly increased cost in building, it was found impossible to erect two such buildings as we first outlined for the money given by Sir William Macdonald; so some weeks ago, Professor Robertson, after discussing the situation with the architect and Dr. Mills, struck out a number of rooms which were provided for in the original plans, which have been modified and changed seven or eight times; in fact, he omitted a whole story in the Macdonald Institute. The architect is now completing the plans for the final tenders, which will be called for at an early date, the contract to be let this fall, so that materials and everything can be got in shape during the winter to commence early in the spring, and push the work rapidly through, so as to be ready for pupils at the beginning of the session on the 13th of September next. The building for instruction in Domestic Science, Manual Training, and Nature Study, is to be called the "Macdonald Institute," and the ladies' residence will be known as "Macdonald Hall." It is understood that Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, will have charge of the Domestic Science Department, the school at Hamilton to be closed as soon as the Guelph institution is opened.

Canadian Horses for the War.

The report of the British Commission of Inquiry into the remount charges says that the number of horses purchased in Canada for use of the army in South Africa was 12,098, the contract prices being cobs \$125, cavalry \$140, artillery \$150. These prices included delivery at Montreal. The facilities for moving the horses by railway were good, but the trucks used to transport them are capable of improvement, as owing to their faulty construction many animals suffered severe injury. At the railway company's stock yards at Montreal the horses were fed at a contract price of 40 cents per dlem, but Col. Dent states that he found they were not as well cared for as they might have been.

Oxford County, Ont.

Our corn got badly rusted on the leaves early in September, and then a slight frost came and bleached them, so that they are of no account. The stalks appear to be good. Owing to the cool, wet weather, the corn has not matured, and is soft, though we delayed the cutting as long as possible. We had it cut with a corn harvester and binder at \$1.25 per acre. We furnished the twine and put our team on part of the time. We would have made a neater job, and cut it about four inches lower by hand, but we had not time, and it may be worth a good deal to have it tied in bundles. Several men in this neighborhood with corn harvesters got more work than they could do. One of my neighbors cut his corn with his open-back binder, raising up the reel as high as it would go, and took off every other arm; also took off the butter. He says that it works all right. Last spring we sowed about two acres of grass peas. I think they must have been of the "ever green" variety, for they blossomed for several months and we are still waiting for dry weather to get them harvested. The wet season has been very unfavorable for that kind of grain. Some farmers who have threshed say that they turned out very poor. The grain is generally turning out as well as could be expected, but the oats are light and many fields of wheat were rusted or suffered some sort of blight, so that the grain is not nearly as plump as it might have been otherwise. Much of the grain has been "tough" in threshing. The blower attachment on the separator has come to stay. In our barn, three men could mow away the straw in less room and with much less work than seven men did with the old straw carrier. With the traction engine, the blower and the improved water tank, the threshing on the farm has been robbed of many of its terrors. Our roots are doing splendidly; this cool, wet weather just suits them. The potatoes are badly rotted in some fields and will likely rule high in price. The ground where it is not too wet has been in good shape for plowing, but many farmers had not time to plow more than once this fall.

The apples are turning out to be quite a good crop, only some varieties, especially Colverts and Spies, are badly spotted in some orchards. Quite a number of cars of fall fruit were shipped from our station, and the farmers are now beginning to pick the winter fruit. It pays to have light ladders for this work. From 18 to 25 feet are very suitable lengths, made of light cedar poles ripped in two, or of 2 x 3 seasoned basswood, with rungs of oak or rock elm, about 1 1/2 in the center and tapered off to go into 1/2 holes in the ladder sides. Larger holes weaken the sides. We will not commence to take up our sugar beets and mangolds until after the middle of the month.

The cows are not giving nearly as much milk, but it is very much richer. That of several of our best patrons tested 4 per cent. butter-fat for September. The cheese market has taken a very pleasant jump in price. The cheese we are shipping to-day is bringing 10 1/2, and the Stiltons 1/2 more. Live hogs are on the decline, I understand in anticipation of the expected dullness of the bacon trade about Xmas time consequent on the large quantities of fowl used at that festive season. Fall wheat is looking remarkably well, and the early sown fields may get too much top. We finished sowing ours on the 17th, but I saw a neighbor getting ready to sow a field on the first of October, and a friend visiting me, from Chatham, told me that the best crop they ever had was sown in October. D. L.

MARKETS.

Buffalo Hog Market Terms.

A Western Ontario hog raiser writes, asking the meaning of several terms, describing different classes of hogs, repeatedly used in our reports of the Buffalo live stock market:

"Yorkers" means hogs bought for the New York market, weighing 140 to 175 lbs. "Roughs" are sows that have had pigs. "Grassers" are lean hogs that have no flesh on them, and are so stiled here on account of running on grass, not being fed any corn.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Cattle—Good to prime steers nominal, \$7.40 to \$8.30; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.90; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.25 to \$5.50; bulls, \$2.25 to \$4.75; calves, \$3.75 to \$7.60; western steers, \$3.75 to \$6.40. Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$6.80 to \$7.40; good to choice heavy, \$6.95 to \$7.50; rough heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.90; light, \$6.40 to \$7.15. Sheep.—Good to choice, \$3.40 to \$4; fair to choice mixed, \$2.25 to \$3.40; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.60.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, Oct. 14.—Cattle—Steady. Hogs—Heavy quotable at \$7.40 to \$7.60; mixed, \$7.20 to \$7.25; Yorkers, \$7.15 to \$7.20; light Yorkers, \$7.00 to \$7.10; pigs, \$6.70 to \$7.00; roughs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stags, \$5.50 to \$6.00; grassers, \$6.75 to \$7.00; dairies, \$7.00 to \$7.30. Sheep and lambs—Top lambs, \$5.10 to \$5.25; culls to good, \$3.75 to \$5.00; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.75; sheep, top mixed, \$3.35 to \$3.50; culls to good, \$1.75 to \$3.25; closed strong.

Toronto Markets.

Forty cars of cattle arrived from the Northwest, consigned by Mr. R. Nelson, of Wawanesa, in charge of the only Dan Hamilton, of the same place, also 70 horses which were consigned through to Pembroke on G. T. R. The bulk of the cattle on offer were the best class of feeders and stockers, which met ready sale. Export cattle lower. Butchers' cattle lower. Sheep steady. Lambs steady. Hogs lower.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of export cattle sold at from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per cwt. Medium loads at \$4.80 to \$5.25.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice lots of butchers' cattle, suitable for best class of trade, sold to a good demand. Straight loads sold at \$5.00, average weight 1,150 lbs. each. Medium heifers and steers weighing 1,055 lbs. at \$4.40 to \$4.80 per cwt.

Feeders.—Choice well-bred, half-fat steers, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., were in good demand and sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. Light feeders, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs., at \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Stockers.—A large number of poor class on offer. All of choice quality, ranging from 500 to 700 lbs., sold at from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Sheep.—Prices for export sheep were steady at from \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt. for ewes. Bucks are worth from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Lambs.—The prices of lambs, owing to heavy supplies, were easy and are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.85 per cwt.

Calves.—Veal calves in good demand and sold at from \$3.00 to \$12.00 per head, or at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per cwt.

Milch Cows.—Only a limited number of cows on offer. Springers and milch cows are in good demand and wanted. Two choice, well-bred cows, the best seen on this market for some considerable time, sold at \$62.00 per head. Prices range from \$35.00 to \$55.00 per head.

Hogs.—As foretold in our two last reports, hogs have fallen nearly one dollar per cwt., and have not yet arrived at the bottom. We look for still lower prices, and \$6.25 per cwt. is in sight. Farmers always seem to make up their minds too late. Three weeks ago this market asked urgently for hogs, but a small cut was made and for two weeks the supply was short. To-day, for many reasons, hogs are not wanted. Over 2,000 offered on the market each day, and rather more than 15,000 came in the week. Shortage of coal, labor scarce, markets dull, export space hard to obtain, all tend to make the price must fall even lower than at first expected. Six dollars and twenty-five cents will be the top price for the next two weeks, with a further drop of a quarter for November. Drovers on this market say hogs are scarce, but the Ontario statistics say there were never so many brood sows or hogs in the history of the Province. The city packing houses are preparing for a still larger output, and expect a rushing business in December. "A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse."

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Wheat.—One thousand bushels of wheat sold as follows: 500 bushels of white at 68c.; 300 bushels of red at 68c.; 200 bushels of goose at 63 1/2c. There is a good enquiry on this market for goose wheat on export orders.

Barley.—Fourteen hundred bushels of barley sold at from 42c. to 44c. per bushel.

Oats.—Six hundred bushels of oats sold at 32c. per bushel.

Rye.—One load sold at 50c. per bushel.

Hay.—Twenty-five loads of hay sold at from \$12.00 to \$15.50 per ton for timothy, and \$6.50 to \$9.00 for clover.

Straw.—Two loads sold at from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices in sympathy with live hogs, fell from \$9.00 to \$8.50 per cwt. Very few choice lots reached top price, \$8.75.

Potatoes.—We quoted potatoes in our last report at from 95c. to \$1.25 per bag. Owing to the large supplies the price is back at the old figure, 80c. to 85c.

Dressed Beef.—Beef, fore quarters, \$6.00 per cwt. Beef, hind quarters, \$8.00 per cwt. Mutton carcass, 6 1/2c. per lb. Spring lambs, 7c. per lb. Veal, \$8.50 per cwt.

Poultry is very scarce this season, and prices are likely to be higher. Chickens, per pair, 40c. to 90c. Ducks, per pair, 50c. to \$1.00. Geese, per lb., 8c. Turkeys, per lb., 12c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 13.—About 600 head of butchers' cattle, 40 calves and 1,200 sheep and lambs offered. The butchers were present in large numbers, and, as usual, there was a brisk demand with firm prices for anything good. A few of the best heaves sold at from 4 1/2c. to a little over 4 1/2c.; pretty good animals, 3 1/2c. to 4c.; and common stock from 2c. to 3c. Calves sold at from \$3 to \$14 each, or at from 3 1/2c. to 5c. per pound. Sheep sold at from 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c., and lambs at from 3 1/2c. to 4c. per pound. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6c. to 6 1/2c. per pound weighed off cars.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Oct. 13.—United States cattle short, 7d.; Canadians, 5 1/2d. to 6 1/2d.; sheep, 5 1/2d.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.—United States cattle, 6 1/2d.; Canadians, 6d.; sheep, 6d.



"From the sea to the surge of the sea,
We have all for our treasure;
We are blest in the promised To-be,
In a manifold measure.
For the gifts we have had from His hand
Who is Lord of all living,
Let there ring through the length of this land
A glad, hearty Thanksgiving!"

On the Cotswold Hills.

[Written chiefly for Old Country readers from Mid-Gloucestershire.]

Without wholly subscribing to Ruskin's dictum that "a human soul can do nothing better than see something and tell what he sees in a plain way," I will yet take it as my inspiration whilst I try to tell you something about what I have seen lately as I prowled about the Gloucestershire lanes, situated as they are amongst the most beautiful scenery in this beautiful old England. To do this, I must, for a season, drop the thread of my old Red River reminiscences, which, as they have waited so long as fifty years, may well wait a little longer. True, it is a far cry from an old settlement upon the prairies of the big Northwest to this quaint little village of Birdlip, upon the hills of Gloucestershire, but what would life be without variety? Moreover, perhaps, scattered here and there amongst the homesteads of Canada North and Canada South, of Canada East and Canada West, where the "Farmer's Advocate" finds fortnightly its ever-ready welcome, there may be found some old Gloucestershire folks who may derive some pleasure by finding mention of some familiar name still "to memory dear."

I wonder if any of them came from Birdlip, this little old-world village upon which the hand of time has laid but lightly, leaving its dear little cottages, with grey stone, ivy-covered walls surrounding gardens filled with every kind of vegetable and bordered by gay flowers of every hue? Were they here to lay their hands upon the latch of the low wicket gate, before walking up the trim pathway to the neat door opening into the tidy living room, they could fancy the same bees were buzzing about the roses and the larkspurs, the sweet-williams and hollyhocks which they themselves had planted long years ago. Generations of blacksmiths and wheelwrights have probably occupied the same old "stands" (a word which would convey no meaning here), and probably there were many predecessors of "Hannah Driver, who for fifty years has been licensed to sell tea, tobacco, pepper and snuff." But time has not been wholly idle about Birdlip and its neighborhood. Its magnificent air and its elevation of 1,000 feet above sea-level have attracted the attention of those who are making the cure of tuberculosis their specialty, so within a mile or so is the large Cotswold Sanitarium, and in the village itself provision is made for those who may not need special treatment, but who yet require to be braced up and strengthened by the vigorous breezes and dry atmosphere of the neighborhood. If any Canadians are tempted by my description to try what Birdlip can do for them, let them ask me for particulars of the comfortable quarters from which I write, viz., the Harrison's Hotel, Gloucester.

One of Gloucestershire's historians thus pithily described it: "It is," said he "divided into three districts, hill, vale, and forest"; but in many parts all these are blended in one, and Birdlip is one of these. But you have sometimes to climb pretty high up if you would be rewarded by the full panoramic effect which awaits you at several points. I found one of these, two days ago, by skirting two oat-fields white for the harvest, and by pretending not to understand a lopsided post with its broken sign which had fallen into such disrepair that the word "No Path" had tumbled across the warning word "Prose-cuted." "Oh! Double-Dutch for that," said I to myself, and, gathering up my skirts, made directly for the old Roman fortification which surmounted the ravine. Below me, as far as the eye could reach, stretched out through the Severn valley, 1,000 feet below, what is known as the old Roman Ermine way to Gloucester, "as straight as though ruled with a ruler" for nearly seven miles. Had nature blessed me with strong, far-reaching eyesight, I am told that I could have seen the spire of Gloucester cathedral in the distance. Opposite me was the fine range of the Malvern Hills, and dotted every here and there were residences of every description, from the mansion and grounds of the rich proprietor, the farms and well-stored barns and hay-ricks of

the Gloucestershire farmer, to the thatched, rose-embowered or ivy-clad cottages of the several villages surrounding them. Wandering through the lanes, one day, I spied a man perched upon a reaping machine which had somehow a very familiar look about it. So I waited until he turned his horses' heads my way, and then I accosted him and had a few minutes of friendly confab. "Oats? Yes, it was oats he was cutting, and a good enough crop too; a good job we had fine weather at last; it had been pretty bad mostly everywhere, not only here, but in other parts of the world as well," etc.; and then with a "g'long" to his animals, his machine turned its back to me, and in big letters I read the familiar words, "Massey-Harris, Toronto." A Massey-Harris reaper and binder seen from a Gloucestershire lane, over a Gloucestershire hedge, does not look like British prejudice against Canadian manufactures, does it? During my walk that day, I counted, one after another, the many dear familiar things, redolent of childhood's memories, which grew upon the hedgerows bordering that lane. I called none by their botanic names—not I—and indeed I knew but few of those anyway. There were the already nearly crimsoned hips and haws, some almost-ripe blackberries, and some hazel-nuts peeping out between the leaves. I met some children, heedless of their digestions, busily munching them all in turn, as they passed me, as they certainly will be munching those tempting-looking—but oh! so bitter-sloes presently. What handfuls of flowers awaited the gathering! Poppies of vivid hue, bright hair-bells of brilliant blue. There was the vetch, the wild convolvulus, and tiny hedge geranium peeping out between the old familiar stinging nettle,

padlocked, to keep out the cattle grazing in the outer pasture, I suppose, but a board, stile-fashion, rested on the lower bars, over which I managed to climb, and, of course, if the gate was locked, the church was locked too. That of the cool porch, however, with its stone seats, was on the latch, so I sat down and rested awhile, making a note from the printed list of parishes, of sundry names which may be familiar as household words to some of my readers who once upon a time called Mid-Gloucestershire their home. They are as follows: Tisbury, Fairford, Chipping Camden, Long Marston, Moreton-in-Marsh, Stow-on-the-Wold, Bourton-on-the-Water, Andoversford, Caudle Green-Nettleton, Cubberley, Standish Sheepscombe, Chalford, Avonbury, Thrupp, Great Witcomb, Lypiatt, and Lyde, with of course, Brimsfield and Birdlip. Leaving the church, I noticed a somewhat peculiar-shaped embankment which appeared to be surrounded by a deep but dry ditch, green with grass and gay with wild flowers. "Is that not a ruin?" asked I of a woman who, with a baby on one arm, stood watching her other youngsters scrambling up and down the banks. "Yes, ma'am," was the reply; "there was a castle there long ago, but there ain't nothing but a few stones of it left, and this here's the moat which was around it." "Sic transit gloria mundi," thought I, as I retraced my footsteps homeward over the hill-sides and through the flower-garlanded lanes to quaint little Birdlip. H. A. B.

Hints to Housekeepers.

WALNUT CATSUP.—Gather the walnuts when green and soft. Pound up well, put to soak in a gallon of vinegar. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of salt, 1 teacup of horse-radish, 1 teacup of mustard seed and garlic, 2 ounces of allspice, 2 ounces of cloves, 2 ounces of nutmeg, 1 ounce of black pepper, celery seed. Boil half an hour. Strain and bottle.

SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES.

—Take two cups of mashed, boiled, steamed or baked sweet potatoes; add the beaten yolks of two eggs, and season to taste; stir over the fire until the mass parts from the sides of the pan. When cold form into small croquettes, roll in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard to an amber color. Serve in napkins. The croquette mixture may be made into balls enclosing



"HE SULKED AND POUTED." (M. Emil Frechon.)

minced meat. When used in this way, serve with sauce.

PEACH PUDDING, FOAMY SAUCE.—Six peaches, 1 pint milk, 1/2 cup rolled cracker crumbs, 2-3 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon. Sauce: Whites 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup scalded milk, and 1 lemon. Peel and slice the peaches, add milk, crumbs, sugar, eggs, salt, and cinnamon. Mix all together, turn into buttered pudding dish and bake till custard is set. Serve hot with the sauce, or cold with cream and sugar. Sauce: Beat the whites of the eggs till foamy, add sugar and juice of the lemon. Beat all together and add the scalded milk, stirring constantly.

TO CLEAN SILVERWARE, add a tablespoonful of borax to a pan of hot soap-suds, put the silver in it and let it stand for two hours. Rinse in clean water and polish carefully with a soft cloth or chamois.

A SIMPLE DISINFECTANT to use in a sick room or in any room where a close, musty or sewer smell is noticed, is to put some ground coffee on a shovel, a bit of camphor gum in the middle of it. Light the gum, which is non-explosive and easily ignited, with a match, and allow the coffee to burn with the gum. A refreshing and sanitary perfume is the result.

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"DAME SANDHURST."—Will the correspondent who wrote over this signature in September 1st issue kindly forward her address to the editor. Her letter has been destroyed, and we wish to forward her some letters which have been received bearing on the subject.—Editor Home Department.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Show Thyself a Man.

"For let a man once show the world that he feels
Afraid of its bark and 'twill fly at his heel:
Let him fearlessly face it—'twill leave him alone:
But 'twill fawn at his feet if he flings it a bone!"

Before King David died he charged his son, Solomon: "Be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a man." This charge is passed on to us in the well-known words, "Quit you like men, be strong." Are we obeying that charge? Might it be said of us to-day, as it was said of God's people long ago, "Run ye to and fro through the streets of Jerusalem, and see now, and know, and seek in the broad places thereof, if ye can find a man?" There are plenty of men in the world, but are they found in plenty in the streets of Jerusalem? If the taunt is true that Christianity is a religion for women and children, but not for men, it is not the fault of Christianity, but of those who profess and call themselves Christians. A rough caricature, scrawled on a wall nearly two thousand years ago, represents a crucified man with the head of an ass. Underneath is written, "M— worships God." I forget the Christian soldier's name, but surely it is well known to God. When taking the oath of allegiance to Christ he knew well that he was facing persecution and martyrdom. He was prepared for prison or for death, and felt that it was a grand and glorious thing to win the martyr's crown. But it was quite another thing to stand firm under the rough jeers and taunts of comrades in a barrack-room; to witness for Christ with no one to look on and admire. St. Peter drew his sword with all boldness in defence of his Master. That was comparatively easy in the excitement of the moment, but he could not stand being made fun of by a maid-servant an hour or two later.

Some one said to me the other day, "I believe you would do what you think to be right if a thousand people were against you." The compliment—for it was nothing but a compliment—pleased me at first, and then conscience had a word to say. It was humiliating to remember the many times when I had failed to have the courage of my convictions; not because a thousand people were against me, but only for fear somebody might possibly think I was setting up to be a saint—as if it mattered much what people thought. We don't gain anything by cowardice, either, for the world—our little world, for whose opinion we care so much—knows perfectly well what our principles are, and only despises us for the cowardly hiding of our colors. Don't you think that sometimes when we are silent, when silence means disloyalty to our Master, He looks at us as He looked at the disciple who was denying Him. That look is like a lightning flash, revealing our own weakness and cowardice.

"And under that deep gaze
Sorrow awakes. We kneel with eyelids wet,
And marvel, as with Peter at the gate,
That we could so forget."

Jehoiakim, the King of Judah, sat listening contemptuously to the warning message of God, sent through the prophets, Jeremiah. He did not even wait till the whole message was read to him, but scornfully threw it into the fire, which was burning before him. His courtiers were afraid of the threatened judgment of God, but they were far more afraid of their king's anger. Three of the men dared to ask him not to burn the roll, but they showed no signs of horror at the blasphemous act which brought down on Jehoiakim a still more terrible curse. It would probably have cost them their lives to have expressed their opinion openly, and it was a hard thing indeed to "show themselves men." But what of us? We are in no danger of losing our lives, and yet we are too often more politic than honest.

"What does Satan pay you for swearing?" asked a gentleman once.

"He doesn't pay me anything," was the astonished reply.

"Well, you work cheaply, to lay aside the character of a gentleman, inflict such pain on friends, and risk losing your own soul, all for nothing. You certainly do work cheaply—very cheaply indeed."

We are the sworn servants of Christ, let us never pretend to be anything else, or play into Satan's hands by refusing to show our colors. Some day we shall certainly find out "that nothing pays but God." He is testing our loyalty constantly, trying it and also strengthening it—teaching us to quit ourselves like men now, so that we may be strong when he tests us more severely. As for the opinion of the world, why shouldn't we adopt the old motto: "They say; what say they? Let them say!"

It is true enough that "if the world wants iron dukes and iron men, the church needs iron saints." Too often, I am afraid, we resemble putty rather than iron. As Bishop Ingram says,

"To be so afraid of looking foolish that we trifle with our most cherished convictions, to be so afraid of the opinion of our own set, that we dare not openly say out what we think—that is to run dangerously near denying Christ, like St. Peter."
HOPE.

If Mother Would Listen.

If mother would listen to me, dears,
She would freshen the faded gown,
She would sometimes take an hour's rest,
And sometimes a trip to town,
And it shouldn't be all for the children,
The fun and the cheer and the play,
With the patient droop on the tired mouth,
And the "Mother has had her day!"

True, mother has had her day, dears,
When you were her babies three,
And she stepped about the farm and the house
As busy as ever a bee,
When she rocked you to sleep, dears,
And sent you all to school,
And wore herself out and did without,
And lived by the golden rule.

And so your turn has come, dears,
Her hair is growing white,
And her eyes are gaining the far-away look
That peers beyond the night,
One of these days in the morning
Mother will not be here;
She will fade away in silence,
The mother so true and dear.

Then what will you do in the daylight,
And what in the gloaming dim;
And father, tired, lonesome, then,
Pray, what will you do for him?
If you want to keep your mother,
You must make her rest to-day;
Must give her a share in the frolic,
And draw her into the play.

And, if mother would listen to me, dears,
She'd buy her a gown of silk,
With buttons of royal velvet,
And ruffles as white as milk,
And she would let you do the trotting,
While she sat still in her chair;
That mother should have it hard all through,
It strikes me isn't fair.

What Is It All?

What is it all when all is told,
This ceaseless toiling for fame or gold,
The fleeting joy or bitter tears?
We are only here for a few short years,
Nothing our own but the silent past,
Loving or hating, nothing can last,
Each pathway leads to the silent fold,
Oh! What is it all when all is told?

What is it all? A grassy mound
Where day or night there is never a sound,
Save the soft low mourn of the passing breeze
As it lovingly rustles the silent trees;
Or a thoughtful friend, with whispered prayer,
May sometimes break the stillness there,
Then hurry away from the gloom and cold,
Oh! What is it all when all is told?

What is it all? Just passing through—
A cross for me and a cross for you,
Ours seem heavy while others are light,
But God in the end maketh all things right,
He "tempers the wind" with such loving care,
Knows the burden that each can bear,
Then changes life's grey into heavenly gold,
Ah! That is all when all is told.

To a Gentian.

Fair Gentian! Why lingerest thou
In this lone woodland glade?
Wild autumn breezes round thee sigh,
From fading leaf, and bending bough
The rain drips drearily,
Flowers that smiled in summer time
"Neath autumn leaves are laid,
And in some brighter, fairer clime,
The birds their carols sweetly rhyme
Mid fragrant shrub and tree.

All day thou hear'st the wail and moan
Of wind among the trees,
To thee, unnoticed and alone,
Its sighs and sobbings oft are blown,
A mournful requiem
For the wild rose that in the dale
Wooded the blithe honey-bees,
For the meek daisy, pure and pale,
And the blue violet of the vale,
A lovely, odorous gem.

Alone, alone, and yet no tear
Bedews thy deep-fringed eye,
Thou carest not that winter's near,
Thou only know'st that wisely, here,
Was cast thy lowly lot,
Sweet little flower, farewell, farewell,
For soon thou, too, must die;
But oft I'll think of this autumn dell
And of thy fragile, purple bell,
And the lesson thou hast taught

(For the Ingle Nook) AGNES D. C. HISEY.



My dear Guests,—

"Until the daybreak, cease repining,
And watch the stars, if stars be shining,
But if no stars gleam overhead,
Faith's clear and tranquil lamp instead
May touch the shadows that we dread
With silver lining."

"There is nothing new under the sun," said Solomon, long, long ago, and some unkind critic, ever ready to accuse others of plagiarism, has insinuated that the wise man of old borrowed the remark from some earlier sage. Be this as it may, the saying is true, and thus it may be pardonable for me to speak again on a subject before touched upon in this column, namely, the duty of looking for the bright side that belongs to every cloud. The bright side is there, in spite of the blue-spectacled pessimist of whom I spoke in last issue; he will not see it, no doubt, because he does not wish to, and "there are none so blind as those who will not see." Much—I might almost say everything—depends upon the individual. Generally speaking, we may have our choice of pleasant or unpleasant thoughts, and thoughts not only make or mar our happiness, but reflect themselves in our faces. To-day I took a drive of several miles; there had been heavy rain, the roads were in a dreadful state, and locomotion was necessarily slow. I might have lengthened my way by dolefully meditating upon the mud that everywhere abounded, and the slowness of the journey; but on gazing about I saw the sky, so lately overcast with sombre gray, now radiant with blue and silver, while every tree and woodland was a poem in itself. Did I mourn or rejoice? I leave you to surmise.

We are divinely counselled to hope. Had we not this beacon-light to brighten our path, how often should we faint and falter. A very wise and saintly person once said to me: "I have not any patience with those people who always say 'I fear; I dread; Perhaps I shall not be able; etc.' They seem to forget that they are as much obliged to hope as to believe and to love."

To me it seems that hope is an indispensable adjunct of faith—the one attends the other as naturally as ripples follow a boat when sailing; if we believe in an All-wise, All-loving Providence, we cannot but hope that whatever storms our barque may encounter, we will eventually reach the haven for we were bound. This confidence does not release us from the necessity of rowing and steering to the best of our knowledge, but it gives strength to the arms that pull the oars and wisdom to the hand that guides the udder. If we allow ourselves to drift aimlessly along, without any effort on our part, can we wonder if some day we find ourselves struggling in the slough of despond? It is easier to avoid this danger than to free one's self from it after one has fallen its victim, and therefore it is our duty to look on the bright side of everything, and thus cultivate a spirit of hopefulness, which will prove a veritable fortress wherein we may entrench ourselves and await with courage the attack of all enemies.

Looked at from even a physical standpoint, this spirit is invaluable, as medical testimony will prove that, other things being equal, the hopeful patient has double chances of recovery. Then

"Let the clouds lower
And the rain descend,
There never yet was storm
But had an end,
Let the griefs vex us
And the sorrows smite,
Sometime, somewhere at last
All shall be right."

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

When the lodging-house was afire one night, Mike hurried his breeches on wrong side before and jumped from the window. One of the first persons he encountered was his employer. "Are you hurt, Mike?" "I feel no pain, sor," was the reply as Mike took a puzzled front view of himself, "but I must have received a mighty bad 'twist, sor."

Travelling Notes.

[Sent by "Mollie" before her visit to the coronation.]

I am afraid I must crowd a great deal into this letter, and only merely touch upon things about which pages could be written, for I have been travelling fast lately and seeing a great deal within the past two or three weeks. When one travels all day for days over mountains, lakes and rivers, visiting cathedrals, ruins, art galleries, museums, sculpture galleries, manufactories, shops, etc., not to mention the interviewing of the landladies of pensions or boarding houses, one's laundress, trying to keep even with the cabman, for the latter will always fleece you if possible; after such days one feels little like writing in the evening, nor is it necessary to be rocked to sleep. Another trial I have had is travelling with people who always want to get at the top of everything. For my part, I think the mountains and the towers and high buildings all look best from the bottom, and I never feel the least jealous of those people whom I see at the top and who have climbed perhaps 500 steps to get there, though I must say it was a nice day we chose to go over the Wengenalps and climbed the heights of those beautiful snow-covered mountains by the Funiculaire railway, visiting Lanterbrunnen and Grindelwald, and from the high point made famous by Byron, overlooking Murren and gazing upon the Jungfrau. From Interlaken we went over the famed Brunig Pass, now traversed by rail through glorious scenery, then by steamer on to the Lake of Lucerne, to the town itself. The situation of Lucerne is wonderfully picturesque. While Berne shines as a seat of the Federal Government, Zurich is the center of sciences and commerce, and Geneva of its flourishing industries, particularly watch and clock making, as well as musical boxes, Lucerne claims pre-eminence over all of them for the beauty of the scenery. On one side stands the Rigi, and on the other Pilatus; while between them lies the gleaming expanse of the lake of the Four Cantons, with the snowy range of the Alps beyond it. Our visit to Lucerne was marred by rainy weather. I think, out of our stay of four days, it must have rained three and a half. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, we went about and saw all that was most important, and as mountain climbing had to be omitted, I was for once not voted "disagreeable."

In a romantic nook is contained the famous monument called The Lion of Lucerne. Before the French Revolution, the kings of France maintained a guard of honor composed of yeomen from Lucerne and other Swiss cantons. Though the duties of these guards were generally far from onerous, they became so on the outbreak of the Revolution. On August 10th, 1792, the Jacobins, furious at the approach of the Austrian-Russian army for the defence of the king, stormed the Tuileries. After a struggle, two battalions of the Swiss guards were overpowered by the Revolutionists and fell in the discharge of their duty. The monument is dedicated to their common memory. It is sculptured in the face of a rocky cliff, 60 feet in height. The scene is an impressive one. In the shade of magnificent trees spreads a small sheet of water, and behind it rises a perpendicular rock, in a recess of which lies the wounded lion, defending even in death the charge entrusted to him. The Grand Panorama, representing some battle-piece, is good, and the glacier garden is a unique spectacle.

Some old wooden covered bridges are characteristic features of Lucerne, dating from the year 1333. In the 121 paintings, placed at regular intervals beneath the roof of the bridge, they have celebrated the heroic deeds of the old Swiss, and the sufferings of their patron saints, in a gruesome manner. Here in German Switzerland and Germany we had to battle again with a new language, viz., German, and new money, which certainly seemed harder to me than any I have yet encountered, having got on fairly well in France and French Switzerland. But this was awful to a green Canadian, and produced some amusing situations, especially with the railway conductor in our trip from Zurich to Baden-Baden. He talked very loud and very fast about something, of what we had no idea, but he seemed to think if he only talked loud enough we must understand in time. At last he beckoned for me to come out with him at a station. I wondered was he going to treat me to some good German beer, when, lo! I was landed before a ticket office, and a man within explained in half English and half German that we had got into a wrong train and must buy supplementary tickets. I wished then I had understood nothing. We had many a good laugh. We find "English spoken" on many of the windows, and in many shops someone will speak English; in others it is only spoken after you get in and do it yourself. Sometimes, rather than encounter us, they walk off to the back, one by one, and leave us supremely alone in trustful possession of all their wares. The wood carvings in Switzerland, the eau de Cologne at Cologne, and the far-famed Brussels lace at Brussels, have all been very tempting. We covet much, and might possess more were it not for tickets and supplementary tickets and one's board

to be paid for. However, to me it is so delightful and interesting seeing new places, new scenes, new customs, new faces, and all the treasures in this old world, that I can gladly dispense with fineries for personal adornment.

Heidelberg possesses one of the finest ruins of an old castle in the world, and we were fortunate in being there the other night when it was illuminated in honor of the visit of the Grand Duke of Hesse, and never have I seen anything so beautiful in illuminations. The immense castle stood out in perfect crimson like a silhouette against the black mountain, without smoke, and remained bright for nearly half an hour. The river below was full of small boats lighted by Chinese lanterns, while from an old barge were sent off the most beautiful fireworks, making altogether a lovely scene.

Heidelberg boasts much of its colleges and its educational system, and contains thousands of students, but it has not yet learned to desist from the barbarous custom of fighting duels, which take place every Tuesday and Friday morning, open to the public. The combatants are completely shielded, except the face. Each man has his second, who holds the arm so that his man can only strike from the elbow. If one finches he is expelled and cannot enter again, so that if he is not clever enough to evade the point by keeping his opponent at bay he must take the consequences, which in time results in the men having their faces quite disfigured. In this the men of Heidelberg glory; the more scars the greater the hero; and besides the scars, they are given badges or medals, according to the number



A LITTLE NOVA SCOTIA GIRL AND HER DOG. Mary Anne Kiely and her Carlo, St. Andrews, Antigonish County, N.S.

of conquests they have made. Certainly a queer custom, but they are to be seen in hundreds—judges, lawyers, doctors, students and others—with these scars across their faces.

We have been going very hard lately. There are two others with me, my sister and a friend of mine from England. They cannot see why I find it impossible to keep on the go every minute, never taking time to write even a letter. We are now spending five days in Brussels, a most charming place. We go to Antwerp for a day and then on further. We have found comfortable pensions everywhere, and all at a moderate charge. Here we are living like princesses, in comfort and even luxury, at the moderate rate of five francs, viz., \$1.00 per day. I cannot see how they do it. We have, too, the privilege of having our meals served in our private sitting-room. Yesterday we went to hear the grand music in St. Gudule—the Roman Catholic Cathedral here. The following incident caused us some amusement. A woman came round taking up the collection in her hand. I thought the music was well worth a half-franc, and gave her one; she immediately gave me 90 centimes (9 cts.) in change, and took only one cent—fancy! Women work very hard in all these countries, and I suppose the men also, but perhaps I do not notice them so much, and dogs are also worked hard, singly and in pairs or threes, drawing heavy loads of milk and vegetables. The streets are full of them. The women clean the streets in Switzerland. I like Switzerland best of all, though there is more to see here in its art galleries, sculpture, fine buildings, etc., etc. I'm afraid the trip down the Rhine was disappointing to me. It was a cold day for the

boat, and though beautiful, I think I expected it to be more beautiful still. Cologne Cathedral, on the contrary, excelled all expectations. I never before gazed upon such an edifice—grand, grand, and magnificent! But the description of that must wait.

MOLLIE.

The Treatment of Common Ailments.

BY O. Z. BOND.

A few harmless remedies for common ailments and directions for healing slight wounds, here given, will be found most useful to housewives, particularly to those who live in the country beyond the reach of a physician.

A COLD SHOULD BE ATTENDED TO in its earliest stages. Half a teaspoonful of Epsom salts should be taken in a little water before breakfast, followed by small doses of quinine every few hours. This, with the persistent use of an inhaler, filled with menthol crystals, will check nearly any case of cold in its incipient stage. If the cold shall have made progress before receiving treatment, the severity of the attack may still be mitigated by doses of quinine before each meal, and three drops of oil sassafras in a little water, taken internally, after eating, three times daily. Ten drops of camphor on a half teaspoonful of sugar, swallowed several times a day, when the cough is troublesome, will be found soothing, and a small piece of borax held in the mouth until it dissolves will stop the tickling sensation in the throat.

A READY REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT is to be had in a slice of fat bacon sprinkled plentifully with cayenne pepper, which should be bound about the throat on going to bed. For ulcerations, or granulated spots, at the top of the throat, with swelling of the pharynx (the soft membrane behind the roof of the mouth), take a soft mop of raw cotton tied securely to a slender rod, dip it into a little iodide of glycerine, and with it touch the affected parts every few hours until relieved.

THE ERUPTION CAUSED BY HEAT will disappear rapidly under the following treatment: Bathe the erupted surface with warm water and pure castile soap, then anoint freely with oil of sassafras, using a feather or a soft brush for the purpose. Finish by dusting with common starch from a starch bag.

WOUNDS FROM RUSTING NAILS or other metal points should be kept open on the surface until healed internally, and treated with frequent applications of turpentine on cotton. To hasten the healing process and prevent lockjaw, the wound should be held over a dense smoke made by burning woolen rags.

All wounds in which the flesh has been bruised should be bound at once in a plaster made of camphor and sugar (brown sugar is best), using fifteen drops of camphor to one teaspoonful sugar.

FOR THE POISON FROM OAK VINE use tincture of lobelia, which may be had of any druggist. Dip a camel's-hair brush in the lobelia and paint the inflamed surface with it as often as the eruption gives uneasiness. In a short time all inflammation will disappear.

A QUICK CURE FOR BEE STINGS may be found in the common weed known as vervain. First pull the sting from the flesh, then bruise the fresh leaves of the vervain and rub the wound well with them, after which bind to it a plaster of the crushed leaves, well moistened. This will prevent swelling and ease the pain. Vervain may be used in its dried state by steeping the leaves in hot water. It is gathered in September by negro nurses in the South and hung up to dry for winter use.

SPRAINS MAY BE CURED by using mullen leaves wrung out in strong, pure apple vinegar. Bind the leaves to the sprained parts and replace them as often as they become dry with others until relief is obtained. This treatment is more successful and more agreeable to the patient than the usual way of encasing the sprained member in plaster of Paris.

BONE FELONS, "RUN-AROUNDS" and other risings may be prevented from coming to a head by bathing them freely in oil of sassafras and then binding around them camphor and sugar, in the following proportions: Fifteen drops of camphor to one teaspoonful of sugar. Treat twice daily until the swelling and inflammation disappear.

THE PAIN CAUSED BY AN ABSCESS may be eased by a poultice of sassafras leaves. Such a poultice will also reduce internal inflammation, as of the stomach, bowels or liver, with marvelous rapidity.

MEDICINES FOR FAMILY USE should be kept in a locked cabinet hanging out of reach of children. Such a cabinet should be supplied with spirits of camphor, spirits of turpentine and linseed oil in pint bottles; sassafras oil and sweet oil in bottles holding at least four ounces; quinine in a tin box with a screw top (the safest form in which to buy and keep quinine); five or ten cents' worth of Epsom salts in a low glass or china jar with wide mouth (pint fruit cans do well for the purpose); a few sticks of lunar caustic, wrapped in paper and kept from the light, also in glass; and a small, wide-mouthed bottle of menthol crystals.

A Visit to an Indian Fair.

When a little child, my chief desire in visiting the fall fair was to see the Indians. How I enjoyed listening to the broken English of the squaws, and gazing with a group of eager school children at the wonderful collection of curiosities in the form of bead pockets and purses, moccasins, and bows and arrows.

To my childish fancy, these strangely-attired people were part of a story book; they spoke to me of a dim and distant past, of camp fires, tomahawks, scalping knives and war paint. I often wondered where they came from and whither they went after the fair was over. The thought that they were peaceful members of an agricultural community, only a few miles from a neighboring city, never dawned upon me. I find that I was not alone in these impressions; that not only school children, but children of a larger growth have even yet very hazy ideas in regard to the life and habits of our dusky countrymen.

Last year I had the pleasure of visiting the Indian Reserve near Brantford, and the privilege of attending one of their Institute meetings. After listening to the bright, pointed addresses of the chiefs and other speakers from the Reserve, my story-book idea of the wild Indian passed away. Never has it been my privilege to listen to so many addresses given by local men with the same clear grasp of the subject and keen foresight as to the needs of the community as were delivered by the agricultural leaders of the "Six Nations."

Having received so much real benefit and education from my first visit, I gladly accepted an invitation from them to visit their fall fair of 1902. The old Indian trait, "Once a friend, always a friend," was brought forcibly to my mind by the hearty welcome I received from every one whom I had previously met.

I was met at Onondago by the "mail man," an Indian who told me that his forefathers had roamed over that part of the country, free and untrammelled, before my forefathers knew that there was such a place on the globe.

The man seemed proud of his heritage and proud of the many excellent traits of the Indian character; at the same time he was quite willing to acknowledge their defects. "There," he said, on passing a field overgrown with weeds, "is a sample of the Indian character. The owner of that farm worked all summer; he plowed that field last July; the ground was as hard as a stone, but he kept at it until he finished the plowing, then he got tired and has never touched it since."

However, this trait is largely dying out, as evidenced by the quality of the exhibits at this, their 35th annual exhibition. In speaking to the judges of live stock and farm products in general, I was told that the exhibits in these lines were up to the average of any of our local fairs, but as I was more interested in home products, I should like to mention these more particularly.

The butter exhibit was away beyond my expectations. There were very few samples which might be termed "poor." The greatest defect from a market standpoint was the packing or finish. In some cases, parchment paper was used, but was not put on as neatly as it might have been.

It occurred to me that the educational value of the fair might have been enhanced by having model samples shown by some one who would take the trouble to draw the attention of exhibitors and others to the requirements of a first-class quality of butter. I discovered after the awards had been given, that the Indian woman who took first prize for her rolls and prints is trying to carry on dairying on scientific principles. Her husband told me that he had thought of buying a butter-worker, but had put it off; but that he would hesitate no longer, as he and his wife were anxious to compete for the best market in Brantford. In speaking of some of the defects of their butter, he said he did wish he could compare it with a really first-class quality in order to reach that standard.

The bread also was of very good quality, most of it much more wholesome than the baker's bread (used in many of the homes on the Reserve) which is sent out from Brantford. I say most of it advisedly, as I must except the Indian-corn bread. This is made by pounding the corn in a mortar (a big log scooped out) until it is thoroughly crushed, then boiled in lye in order to remove the hull. It is then moulded into flat loaves, about the size and shape of a tea plate, and either boiled or baked. Sometimes native fruit (large brown beans) is added. There is no yeast or leaven of any kind used, consequently it is very digestible. Even the Indians, since they have so largely adopted the manners and customs of white people, find it necessary, on account of changed conditions, to use it only on gala days and other rare occasions.

The exhibits of confectionery, canned and preserved fruits, pickles, honey, etc., were excellent, but those which impressed me most were the school children's exhibit and the ladies' work.

The school girls and boys of the Reserve were given prizes for the best drawings and penman-

ship. The skill and accuracy with which these were done was surprising. The children all seem bright and intelligent, and are now looking forward to going into their new school, which has just been erected at a cost of \$4,000.

If one could shut one's eyes to all other surroundings, on entering the women's department, it would be quite easy to imagine one's self in Brantford or Toronto. All the usual exhibits of crazy quilts, log-cabin quilts, fine hand-sewing, embroidery, drawn work and Battenburg lace were shown, but the imagination is soon brought back with a start as moccasins, beaded vests, Indian-baby cradles and corn-bread mortars are presented to view. These curious little cradles interested me especially. They reminded me of the story of Jacques Cartier, when he returned to the Old Land and told his wondering hearers, who had "piled fresh fuel on the hearth to make him better cheer," after returning from Canada, "a region hard, iron-bound and cold," "how the Indian mother in the forest rocks her child." These cradles are made of flat boards, oval in shape, slightly wider at the head than at the foot; a piece of wood in the form of an arch is bent over the top of the cradle; this is wound with bright colored cloth. A wide strap of cloth is attached to one side, which is wound round and round the wee papoose. A band is then fastened to the back of the cradle, which slips over the head and rests on the chest and shoulders of the mother, in travelling, or is fastened to the bough of a tree while camping, so that really it is not the Indian mother, but the wind that rocks her child. Of course, this method of cradling the children, like many of their other customs, is almost unheard of now.

I wonder what Jacques Cartier would say could he visit Canada now. He would indeed "change the strain." I think perhaps that which would surprise him most would be the development of the red men from the wild, untutored aborigines of a boundless forest to the quiet, intelligent citizens of one of the grandest countries of the world.

R. B. M.

Guelph, Oct. 8th, 1902.

Tomatoes.

It has been stated, upon good authority, that upon all the powers immediately connected with the brain—i. e., the sight, hearing, taste, and smell—the action of the tomato is marked and uniform.

September is the month when English tomatoes are in perfection, and your friend, the practical cook, wishes to give you the benefit of her experience in preparing them for table.

An American friend gives us her experience in rhyme:

Tomatoes, scarlet, plump and round,
By many thrifty wives are found
To add so much to the table's grace
That some suggestions are in place.
If raw tomatoes you select,
Pick out firm spheres without defect,
Scald the skin loose, and slice crossways;
Serve in a dish with mayonnaise.
They make a pretty salad, too,
Small, perfect globes of scarlet dew,
Placed in the midst of palest green—
Crisp curling lettuce foamed between.
If in fried tomatoes you'd excel,
Cold stewed tomatoes, seasoned well,
You'll take for this; add biscuit rolled
Enough the cakes to lightly mould.
Fry them in butter till light brown,
They'll be the nicest in the town.
Or fresh tomatoes take and slice
And salt and roll in crumbs. Quite nice
They are, if cooked as just above,
Fried in hot butter on the stove.
Soup of tomato cream will please
An epicure. 'Tis made with ease.
Take one quart tinned tomatoes, strain,
Add just a pinch of soda, then
Boil next a quarter of an hour;
Take one quart sweet milk, and of flour
One tablespoon, then butter, salt
And pepper till 'tis without fault,
Turn in and bring it to a boil.
Then taste, reward for all the toil.
Then baked tomatoes are quite nice
If cored, their centres filled with spice.
Some of these dishes ought to please,
And give the busy housewife ease.
So she will cry, in winter's rain,
"O for tomato time again!"

FLORENCE E. PRATT.

TOMATOES COOKED PLAIN.—The simplest way of cooking tomatoes is to put them on a grill, where, over a clear fire, they are cooked in a few minutes.

TOMATOES BAKED.—Scald and peel the tomatoes, have ready an earthenware dish, in which place a layer of whole tomatoes; sprinkle these with salt, pepper, and biscuit powder, or crumbs; then another layer of tomatoes, and sprinkle again with pepper and salt. Cut a small piece of butter into morsels, and put it on the tomatoes; then cover with biscuit powder, or crumbs, and bake twenty minutes.

General Hints on Preserving.

Those housewives who, like myself, have had many years of practical experience in all the various branches of housekeeping, need, of course, no hints or suggestions on the above subject. But, then, we cannot begin by being experienced, and those to whom the work is comparatively new may be glad of the few hints given below, as they may save them from making mistakes which would cause great annoyance and disappointment, besides a certain amount of loss. First, then, as regards

THE FRUIT.

Whatever kind is going to be preserved, it is a point to be remembered that it must be gathered in fine dry weather, as if the fruit is at all damp the jam cannot possibly be a success; it will not keep good for any length of time, no matter how long it may be boiled or however carefully stored; housewives should therefore make it a rule never to purchase their fruit in wet weather. Those who are able to grow their own fruit are indeed fortunate, as then they can have it just when and how they like, but those who have to be dependent on others are not so highly favored, and are bound to exercise their judgment in the matter of purchasing. In the buying of fruit, as in everything else, it will always prove the wisest plan to purchase only the very best quality, as there is so much waste attending the use of unsound fruit that, however cheaply we may buy it, the loss sustained in the cooking is far greater than the advantage we had hoped to gain; besides which the jam never proves so satisfactory. Then, again, let the fruit be picked and preserved as soon as possible after being gathered, or bought, so as to retain its full flavor and freshness. If very dusty and gritty, as sometimes happens, put it, a small quantity at a time, into a colander and pour cold water over it, but only for a moment, then shake or rub it gently in a clean, soft cloth until perfectly dry again, otherwise it will be the same as using the fruit gathered in wet weather. But if the fruit can be thoroughly cleansed without being washed, so much the better. As regards the removal of the stones, if the fruit is quite ripe this may be done previous to boiling, but if there is any doubt on this point it is better to just slit the fruit round and leave the stones; then, when the jam begins to boil, these will gradually rise to the surface, and can easily be skimmed off without causing any waste whatever. The next thing to consider is

THE SUGAR.

It is a very mistaken idea of economy when people think they are saving anything by using cheap, common sugar for preserving purposes. On the contrary, the sugar, like the fruit, should be of the finest quality. When an inferior sugar is used there is so much impurity in it that it causes a thick scum to rise continually in large quantities to the surface of the jam. This has all to be removed, in doing which it is impossible to avoid a great waste; besides this, when the jam is finished it never looks satisfactory, but is always an eyesore to us, making us wish, when too late, that we had done differently. Loaf sugar is decidedly the best to use, and it should be broken in pieces the size of a small egg. If powdered, or broken too fine, the jam will not be so clear as it might be. It is impossible to say the exact quantity of sugar required in preserving, as that must vary in accordance with the acidity of the fruit which is being preserved; but a very safe rule is to allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit, the latter to be weighed after it is picked and properly prepared. There are, of course, special kinds of preserve which require to be made in different proportions, but for these it is necessary to carry out special recipes, which cannot be given now, for want of space. And now comes the question of

THE PAN AND SPOON.

These are two very important items in the art of jam making. The fruit and the sugar may both be perfect, and yet, if they are put into a pan unfit for the purpose, the result will be a most complete failure. Many persons consider a brass pan the best for preserving purposes, but I very much prefer an enamelled one. The former is so difficult to clean, and is very dangerous indeed if used without being properly scrubbed; while the latter is as easy to wash and keep clean as a plate or a dish. In my opinion, too, it preserves the color of the fruit better, and this is a most important point in jam making, as we should always try to keep the fruit as natural looking as possible. I should recommend, therefore, an enamelled preserving pan, and also a wooden spoon for stirring the jam with in preference to a metal one. If a metal spoon of any description be used for this purpose, it is almost certain to transmit a disagreeable flavor to the jam. It is always wise to pay strict attention to these little details, for though they seem so simple and trifling in themselves, they mean a great deal in the end.

THE BOILING.

After the fruit has been properly prepared and

weighed, put it into the pan and allow it to heat gently and come to the boil before adding the sugar. Keep stirring almost constantly, then, when gently boiling all over, add the sugar, and continue stirring until boiling point has again been reached, and for as long afterwards as is necessary.

Humorous.

And there came unto the sage for counsel an anxious mother leading a small boy.

"Advise me, oh, fount of wisdom," spake she, "concerning my child, who has fallen into evil ways. He will not study, but persists in dodging his tasks, that he may idle in the fields and hear the birds sing."

"Alas!" replied he of the perspicacity, "your son has the budding genius microbe in his system. You can do nothing. When he grows up he will cultivate a flowing mane and be a poet. And the public will call him a 'sweet singer' after he has passed away."

Then the woman wept much and bitterly, for it had been her heart's desire that Reginald should follow the gas-fitting trade.—["Judge."

Mrs. Caudle—Wake up, Jeremiah. I do believe there's a man in the room.

Caudle—Yes, dear, and he's trying his best to get a few winks of sleep. Good night.

It was Dean Swift who preached a charity sermon on the text, "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." Quoth the Dean, after twice solemnly reciting the words of Holy Writ, "My brethren, if you like the security, down with the dust!" There was a noble collection that day in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

A horse dealer in a Scotch town having hired a horse to a solicitor, the latter, either through bad usage or some other cause, killed the horse, when the dealer insisted upon payment by bill if it were not convenient to pay cash.

The lawyer had no objection to grant a bill, but said it must be at a long date. The dealer told him to fix his own time, when the man of law drew a promissory note, making it payable on the day of judgment.

An action was raised, when the solicitor asked the presiding judge to look at the bill.

Having done so, the judge replied: "The bill is perfectly good, and as this is the day of judgment, I decree that you pay to-morrow."

The following is told of Father Monsabre, the famous preacher of Notre Dame, Paris, whose fiftieth anniversary as priest has lately been celebrated. One day, at a most inconvenient moment, just as he was preparing to enter the pulpit, a lady came to him and, with many airs and graces, told him that her conscience troubled her greatly, because she had that morning admired herself in the looking-glass more than usual, thinking how very pretty she was. Whereupon he answered: "Go in peace, my child; a mistake is not a sin."

"I presume," said the city boarder, "that you get your buttermilk from that sour-looking old cow with the crumpled horn and the vicious cast in her eyes?"

"Oh!" interrupted the charming young lady from the city, before the milk-maid could frame a reply, "I thought they got the buttermilk from the goat."

Teacher (to class in geography)—And who knows what the people who live in Turkey are called? Class (unanimously)—Turks! Teacher—Right. Now, who can tell me what those living in Austria are called? Little boy—Please, mum, I know. Ostriches! —["Judge."

Farming Told on Him.

It was not a Canadian farmer of whom an English paper tells a story, although the incident might possibly be matched in this country. The agriculturist in question had been to a rent dinner to enjoy himself among men of his own walk in life, while his hard-working wife stayed at home and saw to it that the farm suffered no loss in his absence.

"I'm about tired out," was the man's greeting upon his return. "Is t' cows in t' barn?"

"Yes, long since," replied his spouse, barely stopping a moment from her duties to glance at him as she spoke.

"Is t' horses unharnessed and fed?" he enquired.

"Yes."

"Fowls locked up?"

"Yes."

"Wood chopped for morn'?"

"Yes."

"Them ducks plucked and dressed for market?"

"Yes."

"Wagon-wheel mended and ready to start in t' mornin'?"

"Yes."

"Oh, then," concluded the good man with a sigh of relief, "let me have my supper and turn in. Farmin' is beginnin' to tell on me."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A Family Outing.

A family outing it is indeed—
There are twins, I do declare!
So neatly packed in a two-wheeled cart—
They'll fall, if you don't take care.

Such a splendid pair of baby cats,
Their mother's joy and pride;
She moves along with careful steps,
While father walks beside.

And who is the chap that trots ahead,
Looking so proud and gay?
Why that's young Tom, their son and heir,
He's three months old to-day.

A stroll in the park will please them all,
And then they will hurry back,
For a thanksgiving supper of creamy milk
And plump young mice from the stack. C. D.

Thanksgiving.

The whip-poor-will was feeling sorrowful indeed since the autumn winds were crying that winter would soon cast a mantle of snow over hill and dale. He had not slept a wink the whole night long, thinking that he must take to his wings soon, and seek a warmer land.

"This will never do," cried his mate, who caught him mooping. "Life is too short for vain regrettings."

A deer passing through the wood stopped to

that at last some good souls are anxious for our safety, and are seeking to protect us from the gun of the sportsman."

"Now," chimed in a flying squirrel, as he flitted from branch to branch of the oak.

So it was passed along the line, from east to west, then north and south, "Thanksgiving now."

Then the owl, still taking the lead, cried: "Bring your offerings, for with giving thanks we must give gifts to prove our truth. Let those who have plenty bring for those who lack, that the poor may be thankful with the rich. Not an owl shall go away hungry, not a chipmunk but shall have a nut to crack. We will not give thanks as some people I know of do, because they have more than their neighbors. God's blessings are for all his creatures—the halt and the blind."

"Very good, very good!" answered a black skunk with a white face. "There are enough turkeys' heads lying about for every skunk in the land. I will bring two, one for bushytail, who is too deaf to hear a chicken peep."

"Let each one bring twice as much as he needs if he has it to bring," called the deer, who had returned, bringing his beautiful mate with him.

"Done," answered the owl.

"Done," echoed from side to side; then there was a whirr of wings and a patter of feet through the woods as they hastened away to bring of their store—a thank-offering to Him who notes the raven's cry; and up toward the blue a lark mounted, singing: "Life is too short for regrets. Let us give thanks! Let us give thanks!"—[The Ladies' World.



A FAMILY OUTING.

Daisy's Thanksgiving.

Now, kitten-cat Daisy, just hear me
And 'tend to each word that I say,
And don't frisk around so 'bout nothing—
To-morrow 'll be Thanksgiving Day;
And if you don't chew up your ribbon,
Nor dabble it round in the snow,
But behave all the time, just as pretty,
You'll have something splendid, you know.

There's another thing, Daisy, I'll tell you:
Aunt Mary is coming to-day
To show us a sweet, darling baby
That's named just like me—Alice May.
And if it should happen to squeeze you,
Or pull your long tail the least mite,
You are not to scratch her nor bite her,
For that wouldn't be just polite.

We must do all we can that'll please her,
She being our company so;
Besides, such a new little baby
Ain't had time to learn better, you know.
So if she does tease you, dear Daisy,
Though, of course, I don't say it is right,
Please just get away from her easy,
Not scratching the least little mite.

I s'pose you don't know 'bout Thanksgiving,
'Cause you haven't had one before;
I'll tell you: there'll be a big turkey,
And pie made of chickens, and more;
And puddings all full of sweet raisins,
And jelly and jam—such a treat!
And if you're a good kitten, Daisy,
You'll get a big plateful to eat.

—Youth's Companion.

GOSSIP.

HOGATE'S CLYDESDALES AND JACKS.

Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, Ont., is a gentleman whose reputation as an importer of high-class Clydesdale horses and big, heavy-boned Spanish Jacks, extends pretty nearly over the continent. For the last nineteen years Mr. Hogate has been making from two to four trips annually to England, Scotland and Spain in search of the choicest specimens of horses and Jacks he could buy. His latest importation consists of 24 head, 13 Clydes, 1 Shire, and 10 Spanish Jacks, and it is doubtful if a better lot of big, quality Clydesdales were ever landed in this country. The Shire is Notley Monarch 2nd 18967, bred by Walter S. Park, Halton, Bishopton. He is sired by Tartar 2nd 15385, by Royal William; dam Beauty 16064, by Eiffel Tower. He is a beautiful black three-year-old, a horse of massive build and commanding appearance, full of quality, large flat bone, and the best of feet. He won first prize at the Western Fair, London, in a strong ring. The first Clydesdale we were shown was Woodend 11283, bred by Andrew Alston, Bracklenes, Rothkennar. He is sired by Baron Lawrence 10030; dam Bracklenes Maggie 13680, by Callendar. He is a bay three-year-old, a horse that for great size, combined with fashionable quality, is hard to duplicate, and lucky will be the section of country that gets the privilege of his service, for with all his great size he is a free, open actor. Royal Success 11513 was the next pulled out. He was bred by Mrs. Swan, Bush of Brays, Dumfries, sired by King of Kyle 10213; dam Cupid, by Goldfinder. He is a black horse, four years old, a pure type of the up-to-date Clydesdale, with size, quality, powerful loins and shoulders, well-sprung ribs, beautiful, intelligent head, and all set on perfect feet and legs, stylish and a grand actor. The next one was Kyle Macnab 11389, bred by Thos. Hay, Reeves, Scotland, sired by Prince of Kyle 7155; dam Maggie of Reeves 13844, by Macnab. He is a dark bay, three years old, a big, smooth, evenly-built colt, very heavily muscled, showing lots of quality and action, with grand flat bone and nicely feathered; the making of a prizewinner, as even now in his fresh raw state, immediately on landing, he won second at London. Royal Action 11160 is a bay, four years old, bred by Daniel Henderson, of Netherton, sired by Sir Everitt 5355; dam Nellie 2nd, by Prince Albion; grandam Nellie 1st, by Topgallant, an exceedingly stylish animal, built on perfect lines, all muscle, large, flat bone, and as smooth as silk, with the action of a Hackney. Roving Archer 11158 is a three-year-old, bred by Thos. H. Harvey, Windy Hall Farm, Rothessay, sired by Archer 10164; dam Miss Harvey, by Scottish Prince; grandam Jennie, by Lord Aisle; he is a bay, full of quality from the ground up, with a nice round, strong, full-muscled body, and elegant underpinning, and can act remarkably well. Kippendavie, Vol. 25,

THIS SWELL OVERCOAT FOR \$8.50

UP-TO-DATE AND THE TOP NOTCH OF STYLE

An overcoat the best tailors in Canada would be proud of, but which few, if any, could duplicate for less than half as much again. This overcoat is our own make. That alone stamps it a



worthy garment. It is a fashionable Raglanette style, the kind the best dressers are wearing this season. The making, lining, trimmings, cut, fit and finish are the equal of made-to-order work. As for money's worth, it is the best value we have in stock.

The overcoat is made of an all-wool Oxford grey cheviot cloth, and is finished with a velvet collar, cuffs on sleeves, talma or vertical pockets; the sleeves are lined with mohair cloth, and all the other parts are lined with good, heavy Italian cloth. The style, as you see by the cut, is the popular long box back Raglanette; all sizes, 34 to 44 chest; our special at..... 8.50

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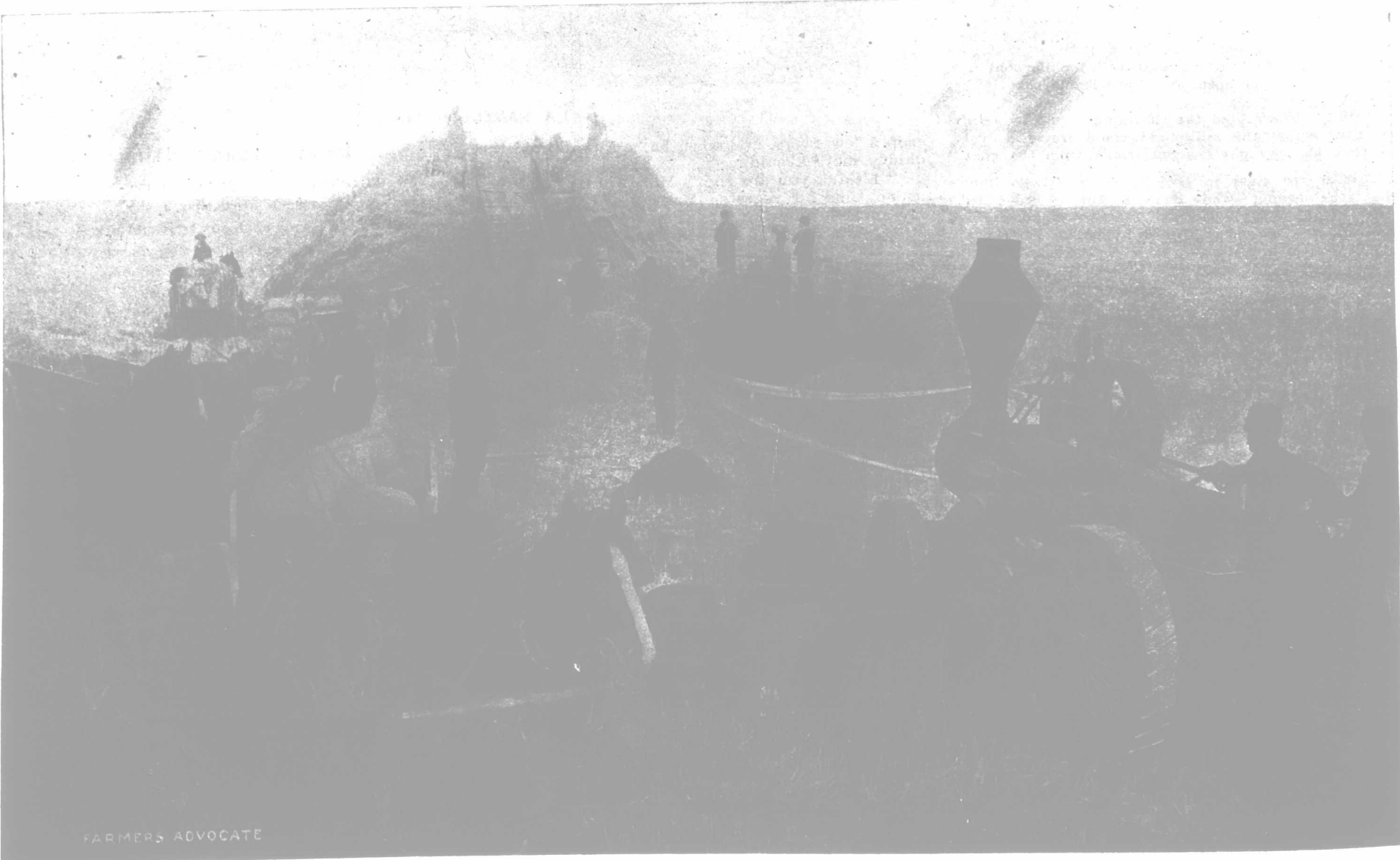
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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST. TORONTO, ONT.

was bred by Col. Patrick Sterling, of Kippendavie, sired by Captain Alexander 10175; dam Lady Grace Rowan 12837, by Knight Errant; grandam Young Jess, by Sir Garnet. He is a mixed brown, three years old, a colt that gives promise of making a 2,300-pound horse, with very heavy, flat bone, powerfully built throughout, and for one of his kind, a very fair actor. Royal Peter is a grand, upstanding three-year-old, bred by Robt. Forsyth, Newmaitholm, sired by Gallant Robert 10347; dam Sarah, by Golden Berry 2828. He is a bay; deep, heavy-chested, strong-loined, full-muscled, and symmetrically-built, with grand feet and bone, and a mover, and full of quality. Royal Sturdy 11511 is another bay, three-year-old, bred by the late James Lockart, of Mains of Airies, sired by Prince Sturdy 10112; dam Pandora, by Daruley 222. He is a colt of great substance, combined with a fair share of quality, and will make a big, nice animal, and his action is remarkable in one so big and strong. Royal Sir 11507 is a bay three-year-old, bred by John Houston, Old Bishopton, sired by Sir Marango 10462; dam Rosie Houston, by McLean; grandam Jess of Drumalchloy, by Marquis of Lute. He is a colt powerfully built, very strong loin, deep chest, nicely-sprung rib, and A1 bone, and is also a good actor. State Secretary, Vol. 25, was bred by Andrew MacFarlane, Netherton, sired by Prince of Albion 6178; dam Rosie of Strathallan, by Decorator. He is a bay three-year-old, with size, quality, style and action happily blended. King Alfred, Vol. 25, is a two-year-old, and to our way of thinking, one of the best colts in the country in size and perfection of make-up, and will also have lots of style and quality. He was bred by J. E. Stoddart, Howden, Mid-Calder, sired by Prince Alexander 8899; dam Fancy of Howden 13292, by Hyndford. The Jacks are the biggest, best-formed lot it has ever been our privilege to see. They are what is known as the Black Spanish Jack, being bred and raised in Spain, and imported from there directly by Mr. Hogate. They stand from 15 to 15 1/2 hands high, and are a nicely-turned, heavy-boned lot. Owing to the high cost of these animals in Spain and the long distance they have to be transported, together with the expense and trouble of transportation, there are few men that care to undergo the trouble and expense of importing them. Mr. Hogate being the only man in Canada, and we believe there is only one man in the States, that is in the business.

NOTICE.

THE WESTERN DAIRY SCHOOL, at Strathroy, Ont., under authority of the Ontario Government, advertises, elsewhere in this issue, the dates of the opening of the various courses in creamery practice and domestic science, as well as of the regular course in dairying, etc. This school has been very successful of late, and is giving first-class instruction. Write the superintendent, Mr. A. Smith, Strathroy, Ont., for circular.



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

A WESTERN CANADA THRESHING SCENE.

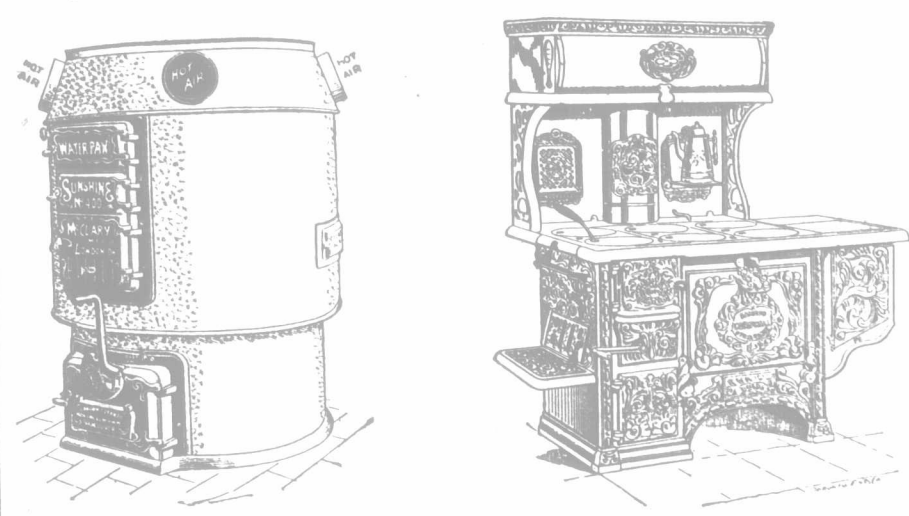
Western Fair Prize List.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1. S. P. Thompson, Woodstock; 2. G. J. Fitzgerald, London; 3. Dan Thoily, St. Thomas. Stallion, 3 years old—1. W. T. Thompson, Hamilton. Stallion, any age—1. S. P. Thompson, Woodstock. Brood mare and foal—1. John Coventry, Woodstock. Filly, 3 years old and upwards—1. John Coventry, Woodstock. Filly, 2 years old—1. W. J. Thompson, Hamilton; 2. D. H. Porter, London. Filly, 1 year old—1. John Coventry; 2. Saphir Porter, London. Foal of 1902—1. John Coventry. Mare, any age—1. John Coventry. HACKNEYS.—Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1. Bawden & McDonel, Exeter; 2. A. St. Clair, Aylmer; 3. Bawden & McDonel, Exeter. Stallion, 2 years old—1. T. A. Cox, Brantford. Stallion, 1 year old—1. T. A. Cox. Stallion, any age—1. Bawden & McDonel (Connaught's Heir); 2. A. St. Clair, Brantford. Brood mare and foal—1. S. L. Pound, Glenora; 2. T. A. Cox; 3. O. Sorby, Guelph. Filly, 3 years and upwards—1. S. L. Pound; 2. John W. Coulter, Talbotville; 3. John W. Coulter, Filly, 2 years old—1. W. J. Travers, Bowmanville; 2. A. W. Venning, Belmont; 3. W. J. Travers, Filly, 1 year old—1. O. Sorby; 2. W. J. Travers; 3. R. M. Wilson, Delhi. Foal of 1902—1. B. M. Wilson; 2. T. A. Cox; 3. W. J. Travers. Mare, any age—1. A. St. Clair, Aylmer. Stallion and 4 of his get, 2 years and under—1. A. St. Clair. HIGH STEPPERS.—Pair, 15 hands and over—1. A. St. Clair; 2. T. Donley, St. Thomas; 3. D. Woolley, Pt. Ryerse. Single high stepper, 15 hands and over—1. T. Donley; 2. T. Donley; 3. C. D. Woolley. CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1. O. Sorby, Guelph (Black Rod); 2. O. Sorby (Pride of Morning); 3. Bawden & McDonel, Exeter. Stallion, 3 years old—1. James Henderson, Belton; 2. J. B. Hogate, Sarnia; 3. James Dalgety, London. Stallion, 2 years old—1. Bawden & McDonel; 2. O. Sorby; 3. Jas. Dalgety, London. Stallion, 1 year old—1. O. Sorby; 2. A. B. Trott, Vanneck; 3. Edward C. Attrill, Goderich. Stallion, any age—1. O. Sorby (Black Rod). Brood mare and foal—1. O. Sorby, Filly, 2 years old—1. Bawden & McDonel, Exeter; 2. Bawden & McDonel, Filly, 1 year old—1. O. Sorby; 2. G. J. Cook, Inver-soll. Foal of 1902—1. O. Sorby. Mare, any age—1. O. Sorby (Montrose Geleha). ENGLISH SHIRES.—Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1. Bawden & McDonel, Exeter; 2. J. B. Hogate, Sarnia; 3. Bawden & McDonel, Exeter. Stallion, 3 years old—1. J. B. Hogate; 2. Eli King, Crediton. Stallion, 2 years old—1. Morris & Wellington, Penhall; 2. Bawden & McDonel, Exeter. Stallion, 1 year old—1. Morris & Wellington; 2. Morris & Wellington. (General Favorite). Brood mare and foal—1. Morris & Wellington; 2. Bawden & McDonel; 3. Morris & Wellington. Filly, 3 years and upwards—1. Morris & Wellington. Filly, 2 years old—1. Morris & Wellington; 2. Morris & Wellington. Filly, 1 year old—1. Morris & Wellington; 2. Foal of 1902—1. Morris & Wellington; 2. Bawden & McDonel. Mare, any age—1. Morris & Wellington (Rose). Stallion and 4 of his get, 2 years and under—1. Bawden & McDonel. Clydesdales or Shires, team—1. T. A. Cox, Brantford; 2. O. Sorby; 3. Edward Sims, Thamesford. HEAVY DRAUGHT.—Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1. Ed. Poole, London. Stallion, 3 years old—1. G. Dale, Clinton. Stallion, 2 years old—1. James Malcolin, Lakeside; 2. John McNevin, Kippen; 3. Wm. Johnston, St. Mary's. Stallion, 1 year old—1. Morris & Wellington, Penhall; 2. Alex Campbell, Alvinson; 3. Nelson Wiley, Wisbeach. Stallion, any age—1. James Malcolin, Lakeside; 2. James Smillie, Inver-soll; 3. Wm. Hogg & Son, Thamesford. Filly, 3 years and upwards—1. Wm. Fleming, London W. Filly, 2 years old—1. George Dale, Clinton. Filly, 1 year old—1. Bawden & McDonel. Foal of 1902—1. Bawden & McDonel; 2. James Smillie, Inver-soll; 3. Bawden & McDonel. Mare, any age—1. W. Fleming, London W. Heavy draughts—1. Thos. Donley, St. Thomas; 2. John McIntosh, Maplewood; 3. H. Pelton, Bennington. Agricultural and general purpose—1. Richard Birch, Anderson; 2. Eph Meadows, Brookdale; 3. Eph. Butt, Clinton. CARRIAGE OR COACH.—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1. Bawden & McDonel, Exeter; 2. Wm. Brown, Meadowdale; 3. James McCartney, London. Stallion, 3 years old—1. John Coulter, Talbotville. Stallion, any age—1. Bawden & McDonel. Brood mare and foal—1. W. C. Brown, Meadowdale; 2. Miss Wilkes, Galt; 3. J. J. Poole, Salford. Filly, 3 years and upwards—1. Samuel Shepherd, Forest; 2. A. J. Montague, Crumlin; 3. James Kennedy, Denfield. Filly, 2 years old—1. Burt Kennedy, Iderton; 2. Archie Blake, White Oak; 3. P. J. Hickey, Strathroy. Filly, 1 year old—1. W. C. Brown; 2. A. W. Venning, Belmont; 3. W. T. Fletcher, Talbotville. Foal of 1902—1. J. J. Poole, Salford; 2. Miss Wilkes, Galt; 3. John W. Coulter. Mare, any age—1. W. C. Brown. Stallion and 4 of his get, 2 years and under—1. W. C. Brown. ROADSTERS.—Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1. Colin McKeigan, Strathroy; 2. S. P. Thompson, Woodstock; 3. James McKee, Enfield. Stallion, 2 years old—1. Wm. Oke, London; 2. Geo. W. Kennedy, Iderton. Stallion, 1 year old—1. Miss Wilkes, Galt; 2. I. B. Moore, Delhi. Stallion, any age—1. Colin McKeigan. Brood mare and foal—1. Geo. W. Kennedy; 2. Herbert Matthews, Meadowdale; 3. B. M. Wilson, Delhi. Filly, 3 years old and upwards—1. M. J. Siddall, Denfield; 2. J. W. Prangle, Strathroy; 3. P. Farrel, Woodstock. Filly, 2 years old—1. P. Farrel, Woodstock; 2. P. Farrel, Woodstock; 3. I. B. Moore, Delhi. Filly, 1 year old—1. Edwin Phillips, Falkirk; 2. F. J. Thompson, Egghillfield; 3. Chas. E. Trebilcock, The Grove. Foal of 1902—1. Miss Wilkes; 2. S. P. Thompson; 3. R. Patsley. Mare, any age—1. J. A. Kelly, Llistowel. Stallion

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The fluctuating and, at present, almost prohibitive price of coal makes it necessary to instal heating and cooking apparatus that will burn either coal or wood. The "Sunshine" furnace and "Cornwall" steel range are built specially for this purpose, and are always supplied with both coal and wood grates and linings. The "Sunshine" furnace has large double feed-doors, self-acting gas dampers, heavy sectional fire-pot, an entirely steel dome, and is made of the very best materials throughout. The "Cornwall" steel range is built of the best grades of heavy steel plates, has abestos-lined and ventilated oven, is fitted with "McClary's special" duplex grates, and has every known device for saving time and fuel.



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and 4 of his get, 2 years and under—1. James McKee. PAIR ROADSTERS.—15 1/2 hands and over—1. W. R. Watson, M. D., Burgessville; 2. T. Horton, St. Thomas. Under 15 1/2 hands—1. H. E. O'Neil, London; 2. Peter O'Dell, Belmont; 3. Miss Wilkes, Galt. SINGLE ROADSTER.—15 1/2 hands and over—1. Miss Wilkes; 2. Mrs. A. H. Brener, London; 3. P. Farrel, Woodstock. Under 15 1/2 hands—1. J. A. Kelly, Llistowel; 2. W. Chambers, Salford; 3. Geo. W. Kennedy, Iderton. PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES.—16 hands and over—1. T. Horton, St. Thomas; 2. O'Neil & Co., London. 15 1/2 hands and under—1. Lillian Beck, London; 2. James McCartney, London; 3. John P. Beattie, London. Single carriage horse, 16 hands and over—1. Lillian Beck; 2. T. Donley, St. Thomas; 3. P. Farrel, Woodstock. 15 1/2 hands and under—1. Lillian Beck; 2. T. Donley; 3. A. St. Clair. BEST PAIR.—Hackneys, carriage or roadsters—1. Thos. Donley, St. Thomas. SADDLE HORSE.—1. Lillian Beck, London; 2. Adam Beck; 3. Adam Beck. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1. Thos. McComb, Masonville. HUNTERS.—Heavy weight—1. 2 and 3, Adam Beck. Light weight—1. Adam Beck; 2. Lillian Beck; 3. Adam Beck. AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE.—Brood mare and foal—1. Henry Hanlan, Rayside; 2. Eph. Butt, Clinton; 3. Henry Hanlan. Gelding or filly, 3 years old—1. Chas. E. Trebilcock, The Grove; 2. Wm. Fleming, London W.; 3. B. M. Wilson, Delhi. Gelding or filly, 2 years old—1. James Henderson, Belton; 2. B. M. Wilson, Delhi; 3. Clarence Woodley, O'Dell. Gelding or filly, 1 year old—1. Henry Hanlan; 2. Wm. Hogg & Son, Thamesford; 3. John W. Coulter, Talbotville. Foal of 1902—1. Eph. Butt; 2. Henry Hanlan; 3. Henry Hanlan. CATTLE. SHORTHORNS.—Bull, 3 years upwards—1. James A. Crerar, Shakespeare (Captain Massey); 2. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham; 3. James Gibb, Brookdale. Bull, 2 years old—1. T. E. Robson, Iderton (Vanguard); 2. W. Fleming, London W.; 3. T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy. Bull, 1 year old—1. Goodfellow Bros., Macville (Shining Light); 2. T. E. Robson. Bull calf, under 1 year—1. T. E. Robson (Prairie Prince); 2. James Leask, Greenbank; 3. T. Douglas & Sons; 4. T. Douglas & Sons, Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1. James A. Crerar; 2. Goodfellow Bros.; 3. Goodfellow Bros. Cow, 3 years old—1. Goodfellow Bros.; 2. Jas. A. Crerar; 3. T. Douglas & Sons. Heifer, 2 years old—1. James A. Crerar; 2. T. Douglas & Sons; 3. Geo. D. Fletcher. Heifer, 1 year old—1. Goodfellow Bros.; 2. T. E. Robson; 3. Jas. A. Crerar. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1. T. E. Robson; 2. T. E. Robson; 3 and 4, Goodfellow Bros. Bull, any age—1. Goodfellow Bros. (Shin-

ing Light). Female, any age—1. James A. Crerar (Gem of Ballochlu 2nd). Herd, 1 bull and 4 females, over 1 year—1. Jas. A. Crerar; 2. Goodfellow Bros. Herd, 1 bull and 4 females, under 2 years—1. T. E. Robson; 2. Goodfellow Bros. Herd, 4 calves, under 1 year—1. T. Douglas & Sons; 2. Geo. D. Fletcher. Herd, 1 bull and 4 of his get, under 4 years—1. James A. Crerar; 2. Geo. D. Fletcher. HEREFORDS.—Bull, 3 years and upwards—1. H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; 2. O'Neil Bros., Southgate. Bull, 2 years old—1. W. H. Hunter, Orangeville (Spartacus). Bull, 1 year old—1. H. D. Smith; 2. W. H. Hunter. Bull calf, under one year—1. W. H. Hunter; 2. H. D. Smith; 3. W. H. Hunter. Cow, 4 years and upwards—1. H. D. Smith; 2 and 3, W. H. Hunter. Cow, 3 years old—1. W. H. Hunter; 2. H. D. Smith. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 2, H. D. Smith; 3. W. H. Hunter. Heifer, 1 year old—1. H. D. Smith; 2. W. H. Hunter; 3. O'Neil Bros. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1. H. D. Smith; 2. O'Neil Bros.; 3. O'Neil Bros. Bull, any age—1. H. D. Smith (Prince Ingleside 2nd). Female, any age—1. H. D. Smith (Ingleside Chatterbox). One bull and 4 females, over 1 year—1. H. D. Smith. Four calves, under 1 year—1. W. H. Hunter. POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, 3 years and upwards—1. F. W. Phillips, Oakville; 2. W. R. Stewart, Lucasville; 3. Walter Hall, Washington. Bull, 1 year old—1. W. R. Stewart. Bull calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3, James Bowman, Guelph. Cow, 4 years and upwards—1 and 2, Walter Hall; 3. Jas. Bowman. Cow, 3 years old—1, Walter Hall; 2. James Bowman; 3. W. R. Stewart. Heifer, 2 years old—1. Walter Hall; 2. James Bowman; 3. James Bowman; 3. W. R. Stewart. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, 2, and 3, James Bowman. Bull, any age—1. F. W. Phillips (Black Warrior). Female, any age—1. Walter Hall (Lady Gladstone). One bull and 4 females—1. Walter Hall. Four calves, under 1 year—1. James Bowman. GALLOWAYS.—Bull, 3 years and upwards—1. D. McCrae, Guelph; 2. Shaw & Marston, Brantford. Bull, 2 years old—1. D. McCrae. Bull, 1 year old—1. Shaw & Marston; 2. D. McCrae. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, D. McCrae; 3. Shaw & Marston. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1. D. McCrae; 2. Shaw & Marston; 3. D. McCrae. Cows, 3 years old—1. Shaw & Marston; 2. D. McCrae; 3. Shaw & Marston. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, D. McCrae; 3. Shaw & Marston. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, D. McCrae; 3. Shaw & Marston. Bull, any age—1. D. McCrae (Cedric 4th of Tarbrooch). Female, any age—1. D. McCrae (Nelle 12th of Lokenkit). One bull and 4 females, over 1 year—1. D. McCrae. Four calves, under 1 year—1, D. McCrae. FAT CATTLE.—Two years old and under

three—1. James Rennie, Blackwater; 2. J. Fried & Son, Roseville; 3. James Leask, Greenbank. One year old and under two—1. J. Fried & Son; 2. James Leask. Cow or heifer, 4 years old or under—1. James Leask; 2. J. Fried & Son; 3. A. Baxter, Hamilton. Steer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, James Leask; 3. James Rennie. GRAY CATTLE.—Grade cow, 3 years old and upwards—1. J. Fried & Son; 2. James Leask; 3. James Rennie. Heifer, 2 years old—1. J. Fried & Son; 2. James Leask; 3. J. Fried & Son. Heifer, 1 year old—1. James Leask; 2. James Rennie; 3. James Leask. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1. James Rennie; 2. James Leask; 3. J. Fried & Son. Female, any age—1. J. Fried & Son. AYRSHIRES.—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1 and 2, W. Watson Ogdvie, Lachine, Que.; 3. W. Stewart & Son, Menie. Bull, 2 years old—1. W. Stewart & Son. Bull, 1 year old—1. N. Dymont, Clapton. Bull calf, under 1 year—1. Robt. H. Henderson, Rockton; 2. W. Watson Ogdvie; 3. W. Stewart & Son. Cow, 4 years and upwards—1 and 2, W. Watson Ogdvie; 3. W. Stewart & Son. Cow, 3 years old—1. W. Watson Ogdvie; 2. W. Stewart & Son; 3. N. Dymont. Heifer, 2 years old—1. N. Dymont; 2. W. Stewart & Son. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, W. Watson Ogdvie; 3. W. Stewart & Son. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, W. Watson Ogdvie; 3. N. Dymont. Bull, any age—1. W. Watson Ogdvie (Douglassdale). Female, any age—1. W. Watson Ogdvie (Munle of Lesnessock). One bull and 4 females, over 1 year—1. W. Watson Ogdvie. Four calves, under 1 year—1. W. Watson Ogdvie. DENBYS.—Bull, 3 years and upwards—1. R. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; 2. Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton, Grove; 3. John Trott, West London. Bull, 2 years old—1. D. and J. G. Hanmer, Mt. Vernon; 2. R. H. Bull & Son; 3. E. Edmunds & Son, London W. Bull, 1 year old—1. R. H. Bull & Son; 2. Wm. G. Laidlaw; 3. R. H. Bull & Son. Bull calf, under 1 year—1. R. H. Bull & Son; 2. E. Edmunds & Son; 3. R. H. Bull & Son. Heifer, 2 years old—1. R. H. Bull & Son; 2 and 3, Wm. G. Laidlaw. Heifer, 1 year old—1, 2, and 3. R. H. Bull & Son. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1. R. H. Bull & Son; 2. Wm. G. Laidlaw; 3. R. H. Bull & Son. Bull, any age—1. R. H. Bull & Son (Reivote Knie). Female, any age—1. R. H. Bull & Son (Sunbeam). Herd—One bull and 4 females, over 1 year—1. R. H. Bull & Son. Four calves, under 1 year—1. B. H. Bull & Son. HORSHAMS.—Bull, 3 years and upwards—1. G. W. Clemons, St. George; 2. Rettie Bros., Norwich. Bull, 2 years old—1. Rettie Bros.; 2. Andrew Cameron, Westwood. Bull, 1 year old—1. G. W. Clemons; 2. Rettie Bros. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 and 2, Rettie Bros.; 3. G. W. Clemons. Cow, 4 years and upwards—1. Rettie Bros.; 2. Andrew Cameron; 3. G. W. Clemons. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 2, Rettie Bros.; 3. Andrew Cameron. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 2, Rettie Bros.; 3. G. W. Clemons. Heifer, 1 year old—1. G. W. Clemons; 2. Andrew Cameron; 3. G. W. Clemons. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 2. G. W. Clemons; 3. Rettie Bros. Bull, any age—1. G. W. Clemons (Count of Marle Hill). Female, any age—1. Rettie Bros. (Highland Cornelia). Herd—One bull and 4 females, over 1 year—1. Rettie Bros. Four calves, under 1 year—1. G. W. Clemons. JUDGING BEEF CATTLE.—(Massey-Harris Co's prizes)—1. J. O. Laird, Blenheim; 2. Alf. Shore, White Oak; 3. T. B. Dunkin, London. JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE.—1. Roswald L. Moorhouse, Cairo; 2. J. O. Laird; 3. Duncan T. Stewart, Hampstead; 4. T. B. Dunkin. SHEEP. SHROPSHIRE.—Ram, 2 shears and over—1. D. and J. G. Hanmer, Mt. Vernon; 2. John Campbell, Ramville. John Campbell, Shearing ram—1. John Campbell; 2. D. and J. G. Hanmer; 3. John Campbell. Ram lamb—1. Telfer Bros., Paris; 2. D. and J. G. Hanmer, Mt. Vernon; 3. John Campbell. Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1. D. and J. G. Hanmer. Two shearing ewes—1. D. and J. G. Hanmer; 2. John Campbell; 3. D. and J. G. Hanmer. Two ewe lambs—1. John Campbell; 2. D. and J. G. Hanmer; 3. Pullen & Clarkson, Swenburg. Pen of five shearlines—1. D. and J. G. Hanmer. Ram bmb and 3 ewe lambs—1. D. and J. G. Hanmer. Ram, any age—1. John Campbell. Ewe, any age—1. D. and J. G. Hanmer. Pen ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1. D. and J. G. Hanmer. OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2, R. J. Hine, Darton; 3. J. H. Jull, Burford. Shearing ram—1 and 2. R. J. Hine; 3. J. H. Jull. Ram lamb—1. R. J. Hine; 2 and 3, J. H. Jull. Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, J. H. Jull. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2, R. J. Hine. Two ewe lambs—1. R. J. Hine; 2 and 3, J. H. Jull. Pen of five shearlines—1. R. J. Hine. Ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs—1. J. H. Jull. Ram, any age—1. R. J. Hine. Ewe, any age—1. J. H. Jull. Ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1. R. J. Hine. SOUTHDOWNS.—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, F. E. Cane, St. Andrews; 3. Robert McEwen, Byron. Shearing ram—1. F. E. Cane; 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Ram lamb—1 and 2, F. E. Cane; 3. Telfer Bros. Two ewes, 2 shears and over—1, F. E. Cane; 2. Telfer Bros.; 3. Robt. McEwen. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2, F. E. Cane; 3. Telfer Bros. Two ewe lambs—1. F. E. Cane; 2. Telfer Bros.; 3. Robt. McEwen. Pen of five shearlines—1. F. E. Cane. Ram, any age—1. F. E. Cane. Ewe, any age—1. F. E. Cane. Ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1. F. E. Cane. HAMPSHIRE OR SUFFOLKS.—Flock, 1 ram and 4 ewes—1. John Kelly, Shakespear; 2. Telfer Bros., Paris. DORSET HORNED.—Ram, 2 shears and over—1. John A. McGilivray, Uxbridge. (Continued on next page.)

WESTERN FAIR PRIZE LIST (continued).

2 and 3, R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Shearling ram-1, John A. McGillivray; 2, R. H. Harding; 3, John A. McGillivray. Ram lamb-1 and 2, R. H. Harding; 3, John A. McGillivray. Two ewes, 2 shears and over-1 and 2, John A. McGillivray; 3, R. H. Harding. Two ewe lambs-1 and 2, John A. McGillivray; 3, R. H. Harding. Pen of five shearlings-1, John A. McGillivray. Ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs-1, John A. McGillivray. Ram, any age-1, R. H. Harding. Ewe, any age-1, John A. McGillivray. Ram, 2 ewes, and 2 ewe lambs-1, John A. McGillivray.

under 6 months-1, Wm. Smith. Sow, 2 years and over-1, Wm. Smith. Sow, 1 year and under 2-1 and 2, Wm. Smith. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year-1, Wm. Smith. Sow, under 6 months-1 and 2, Wm. Smith. Boar and two sows, any age-1, Wm. Smith.

ELGIN Watches advertisement featuring a watch image and text: 'When the Public has faith in a name it is a faith that must be backed up by good works. Elgin Watches have the name and works; and the faith of nearly 10,000,000 users as the world's standard timekeeper.'

WESTERN DAIRY SCHOOL STRATHROY. Maintained by the Ontario Government. Courses in: Dairying, Dairy Engineering, and Domestic Science.

Special Creamery course, Dec. 2 to 26. Regular courses, Jan. 2 to March 26. Course in Domestic Science, Jan. 14 to March 14.

The school is splendidly equipped, and in a better position than ever to offer students a thorough and practical training in every branch of dairying.

ARCH'D SMITH, Strathroy, Ont. FOR SALE. Highly-improved, valuable farm, two hundred acres, two miles above Ottawa, Quebec side. Particulars, apply "FARM," Box 244, Ottawa, Ontario.

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS. Combining size and quality, at "let-live" prices. Bulls from 6 to 15 months old, reds and roans, including the Sultana imported bull, -Gold-finder-, now at the head of herd; also several young cows and heifers.

Bulls! Shorthorns Bulls! IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED. ORDERS TAKEN FOR BULLS AND HEIFERS, COTSWOLD AND LEICESTER SHEEP, YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, AND DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF MANTOBA OR THE NORTHWEST.

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

Farm for Sale. I offer for sale a fine Lapeer County farm of 175 acres, all under cultivation, except 6 acres of timber. Large and good farm buildings, consisting of three large barns, large new house, shops, small barns, etc.

FARM FOR SALE.-Note the ad. of a 500-acre farm for sale, in the famous Okanagan Valley, near Lord Aberdeen's ranch, Vernon, British Columbia, six miles from Enderby station, C. P. R. branch line.

GOSSIP. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., writes that through an advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate" she has made a satisfactory sale of eighteen head of Jerseys to F. Clarke, Ottawa, and has still other orders to fill.

The trio of Shorthorn bulls represented in the photo-engraving on another page in this issue, bred and owned by Mr. William Bell, Ratcheugh, Alnwick, England, whose advertisement appears among Old country ads. in this paper, will be hard to match in any one herd.

SHORTHORNS AT ILLINOIS STATE FAIR. The U. S. Royal might be claimed as a caption for a report of the Illinois State Fair, prominently located at Springfield, the capital of the State. It is the culmination of the fall circuit of State fairs, where the bulls lock horns in a finishing fight.

Notice. CATALOGUE AND COAT.-On another page of this issue, the T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, Ont., whose great departmental store has earned continental fame, invites the reader's attention to their superb \$8.50 overcoat, which can now be ordered by mail, and their instructive fall and winter catalogue, which will be sent free for the asking.

STAMMERS NO LONGER.

Messrs. Robert Petticrew, of Victoria, B. C., and C. M. Durrant, of Wintbourne, Ont., left Berlin yesterday for their respective homes, after spending five weeks under Dr. Arnott's treatment for cure of stammering.

DR. W. J. ARNOTT, BERLIN, ONT.

"JAPAN TEA DRINKERS"

HAVE YOU TASTED

"SALADA"

UNCOLORED CEYLON GREEN?

IT'S DELICIOUS AND PURE.

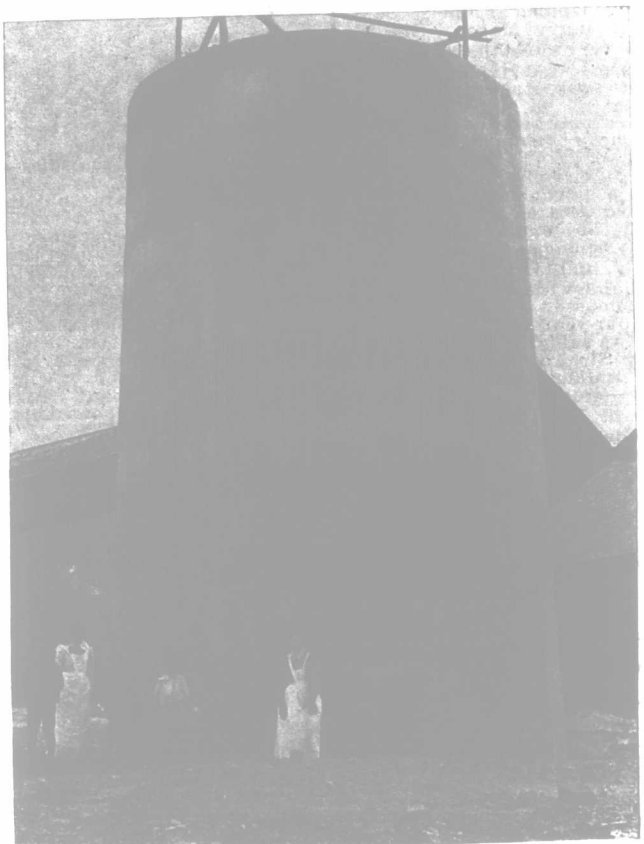
Sealed Lead Packets only. Never sold in bulk form.

Same style of packet as the now justly-celebrated "SALADA" Black and Mixed Teas are sold in.

Splendid Round Cement Silo

BUILT BY OUR H. W. HAGAR FOR MR. P. D. EDE, OF OXFORD CENTRE, ONT., WITH

BATTLE'S "THOROLD" CEMENT



SIZE OF SILO.

16 feet diameter inside; 34 feet high; 16-inch wall at bottom, tapering to ten inches at the top.

COST AS FOLLOWS:

Cement for wall, 80 barrels at \$1.15	\$92 00
Gravel, 44 loads (66 cubic yards), 10c. load	4 40
Stone, 10 loads (14 cubic yards), 10c. load	1 00
Labor, 5 men, 9 days each, at \$1.25 a day	56 25
Superintendent, 9 days, at \$2.00 a day	18 00
Plastering walls, inside and outside, cement, 5 barrels, at \$1.15	5 75
Labor 2 men, 3 days, at \$1.25 a day	7 50
Superintendent, 3 days, at \$2.00 a day	6 00
Wire, 4 strands, No. 9, twisted into a cable, and 5 cables put in between each of the five doors, about	1 50
Rent of moulds	7 50
Total cost	\$199 90

ESTATE JOHN BATTLE, MANUFACTURERS OF CEMENT, THOROLD, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Alex. Love, Eagle, Ont., advertises pure-bred Lincoln sheep for sale.

Louis Elard, Loretta P. O., Ont., Beeton Station, advertises Shorthorns of the Jilt and Mara families. Two roan bulls, by Imp. British Statesman, were omitted from the ad.

NOTICE.

A FLOWER GARDEN about the home tends to make life more cheerful and worth living, besides cultivating a taste for the beauties of nature. Now is the time to buy and plant the bulbs which will bring delight to every observer next summer. Webster Bros., Hamilton, have a good stock for fall. Read their announcement elsewhere.

GOSSIP.

Mr. L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, County Waterloo, Ont., advertises young Shorthorn bulls, six to fifteen months old, and the stock bull, Goldfinder, bred from the imported Scotch-bred cow, Sultana, who has developed into a fine cow of grand substance and quality, and has proved a capital breeder, her produce adding greatly to the value of the herd, which includes Princesses, Josephines, Duchesses, etc., on which, in recent years, have been used such well-bred bulls as Sovereign =7941=, a Cruickshank Clipper bull, bred from imported sire and dam, and Bouncer 3rd =20430=, descended from Imp. Josephine =425=, bred by Mr. Duthie Gollymie, Aberdeen-shire. Both these sires were noted for size and quality, as well as good breeding, and have left an excellent impress on the herd.

At the late Toronto Exhibition were a number of Canadian-bred Clydesdales that were the center of attraction of Clydesdale admirers. That they were an extra choice lot was amply demonstrated by the fact that nearly every one of them was decked with the coveted red ticket, and a number of them with the sweepstakes as well. They were owned at Simcoe Lodge Farm, which lies in the County of Simcoe, Ontario, about two and a half miles north of Beaverton station on the Midland division of the G. T. R., the property of Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, breeders of high-class Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. On the farm at present there are a dozen or so of Clydesdales, mostly mares and fillies, that for size, style, quality, finish, action and perfect type can scarcely be excelled on any other farm in the Dominion. These gentlemen are natural-born horsemen, and know as well as any man what constitutes the perfect Clydesdale of to-day. They have for a number of years had an ideal before them, and by judicious breeding of animals as nearly that type as it was possible to get, have got together a bunch that are a pleasure to look over. They are Royal Princess 2345, by Royal Standard (imp.); dam Corine 2226, a five-year-old mare, dark brown. A slashing big, well-balanced mare, smooth to a turn, standing on the best of feet and legs, and won first and sweepstakes two years at Toronto. A two-year-old daughter of hers, Royal Queen 2802, by the noted sire, Macqueen (imp.) 402, a bay with silver mane and tail, and a cracker. She won first as a foal, first as a yearling at Toronto, first and sweepstakes last year at the Pan-American, first at the spring show, Toronto; in fact, was never beaten in any ring. Then Royal Princess' foal this year won first at Toronto, and is also sired by Macqueen, making her a full sister to Royal Queen. She is a colt of tremendous substance, coupled with grand quality, and her equals are few. Royal Clara 2855, sired by Royal Standard (imp.) 2220; dam Simcoe Lady 805, is a bay three-year-old, quality from the ground up, and one of the best types of the breed. She won first at Toronto as a two-year-old, first at Pan-American, first this year at Toronto, and sweepstakes as best mare any age, Canadian bred. Her foal this year is by Macqueen, and combines the superior qualities of both his illustrious sire and dam. Moss Rose 1943 is sired by Imp. Butcher 1264; dam Molly Brougham 517, by Boydston Boy (imp.). She is a dark brown mare, ten years old, and with the exception of once in Toronto when she was placed second, always won the red ticket, and she has been shown all her life. A two-year-old daughter of hers, Royal Bell 2814, by Imp. Royal Standard 2220, won first at Toronto as both a one- and two-year-old, which is all that need be said of her form and quality. A half-sister of hers, Effie Early 3097, by Lord Early 2722, is a yearling, who with her dam last year at the Pan-American carried off first prize as mare and foal. She is a filly showing a phenomenal growth, and at the same time is developing type and quality in a high degree. Early Elsie 3541 is by Lord Early also; dam Royal Effie 3539. She is a yearling filly, and won first at Toronto this year. These two fillies are an exceptionally well matched pair, and if nothing happens them and they are not parted will surely make a pair of world beaters. Wayward Boy 2773 is a three-year-old stallion of great substance, weighing 2,100 lbs., with quality to match. He is sired by The Archer (imp.); dam Paisley Rose 2849, and despite his great size shows splendid action.

The Shorthorns belong to the Crimson and Mayflower families. The foundation Crimson Flower cow was Crinson Beauty 13588, by Crinson Velvet 1505; dam May Maiden 10040, by Prizeman 5770. The foundation Mayflower was Mayflower 9th, by Ontario Victor 25359; dam Mayflower 2nd, by Marion 9729. All the rest of the herd are descended from these two cows, and among them are some extra good types of the present-day ideal, low-down, smooth beefy animals. The present stock bull is Carman 35540, sired by Imp. Golden Measure; dam Rose Monrath 23334; granddam Rose Monrath 6th, by Imp. Indian Chief. He is a roan, and for type and quality is almost perfect. In young stuff that are for sale are three heifer calves, about seven months old, sired by Marvel 24871; also a bull calf by same sire a straight-lined lot, with good depth and length, and well fleshed. In Clydesdales there are a number for sale, including the two one-year-old fillies and the stallion, Wayward Boy.

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 or 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 25c. 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.

COMFORT ECONOMY

Two good things to think of in Canada at winter time, especially in view of the coal situation. Our

Economy

COMBINATION HEATER

is easily worked. Burns little fuel. Gives good heat, even in the small hours. Write for catalogue and particulars.

J. F. PEASE

FURNACE CO., LIMITED.

189-193 Queen Street, East, TORONTO.

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.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO., 84 WELLINGTON STREET, MONTREAL.

Tell Me a Friend Who is Sick.

No Money is Wanted. Simply Let Me Send Him My Book.

You have a friend who is sick. Write me his name. That is all—just a postal card. Send it as an act of humanity. Tell me which book he needs. I will either cure that friend or pay all the cost of his treatment. I will at least do the utmost that medicine can do. I will give the best advice in my power. I may fail, but there will not be a penny of cost if I do.

I will do this at the start: I will send the sick one an order on his or her druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell that druggist to let him test it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50; if it fails, I will pay the druggist myself. I will leave the decision to you.

Don't say that this is impossible, for I do just as I say. I have done it for years—done it with hundreds of thousands.

I will do it in any case, no matter how difficult. I only ask the sick one to be fair with himself and me.

I cannot always succeed. There are conditions like cancer, for which I know no cure. But I alone am the loser when I fail.

My records for five years show that 39 out of each 40 who accepted my offer, paid for the medicine taken. That means that 39 in each 40 are cured. That fact alone makes this offer possible.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure your friend.

My success is due to a lifetime of effort, in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. It is this nerve power alone that operates the vital organs. No organ is weak when it has sufficient power. I bring back the nerve power—that is all. It is just like giving more steam to an engine that is weak.

My book will explain it all.

Every soul who reads this knows some sick friend. You know someone who will never find another way to get well.

Let me tell that friend my way.

I must be successful. My remedy must do what I claim. If it did not, such an offer as this would bankrupt me in a month.

The sick one is your friend—a stranger to me. If I am willing to do so much, won't you write a postal, that he or she may get well?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

- Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
- Book No. 2 on the Heart.
- Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
- Book No. 4 for Women.
- Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
- Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists. om-

GOSSIP.

In the suburbs of Allandale, in the County of Simcoe, is Glen Allan stock farm, the beautiful and well-appointed farm property of Mr. S. Dymont, of Barrie, Ont. Mr. Dymont is possessed of an abundance of "the needful," and several years ago decided to establish a herd of up-to-date Shorthorn cattle, and with that end in view purchased a number of high-class animals, to which have been added from time to time, as opportunity offered, other choice individuals, till to-day his large herd of 55 head are as nice a lot as can be seen together in any one man's stables, and under the skillful care and management of Mr. R. Moore, the herdsman, are in prime condition. The main stock bull is Imperial 34593, sired by Sir Adolphe 24426, by Imp. Albert Victor; dam Ora Duchess 30634, by Indian Duke, a son of the renowned Imp. Indian Chief. Imperial is one of the best two-year-old bulls in the country, for besides his grand, even build, he is full of quality and weighs 2,100 lbs., and his calves are showing extra good form; in fact, we expect to hear more of this bull anon. Second in service is the high-priced bull, Lord Roberts, sired by that grand old stock bull, Imp. Sirius 15281, a bull that has done such signal service for J. Miller & Sons, Brougham; dam Isabella 30311, by Imp. Indian Chief. He is a roan two-year-old, and traces to the noted bulls Cumberland, Roan Gauntlet, and Pride of the Isles. Very prominent among the fine breeding cows of the herd is the cow, Ora Duchess, by Indian Duke, by Imp. Indian Chief; dam Dorothy 25927, by Rufus 15285, by Imp. Reporter. She is a very heavy fleshed cow, and her great mass of flesh is very evenly distributed, weighing in breeding condition 1,600 lbs., and coupled with it is an abundance of quality. She belongs to the Wildane family. Morning Barones (Imp.) is another of the good ones. She was sired by Dawn of Morning, by the great Pride of Morning; dam Velvet Barones, by Velvet Jacket. She belongs to the Miss Ramsden family, and is a very smooth, even, well-lined animal. Out of her is the one-year-old bull, imported in dam, Belisarius, and she is now suckling a splendid heifer, imported in dam, is sired by Golden Fame; dam Imp. Hooper, by Merry Mason. She is a red yearling, a very sweet heifer, showing splendid form and choke-full of quality, and was sweepstakes winner at Barrie this year in a strong class. Lucky Princess is another imported in dam, sired by Lucky Prince; dam Imp. Beryl, by Livy, he by Collingwood, the sire of Imp. Baron Cruickshank, the bull that made such a phenomenal record in the United States. She also is a yearling, and an extra good one. Village Blossom belongs to the noted Village Girl family, and is sired by Village Squire 24993; dam Village Fairy 3rd 27335, by Burgomaster Gloster 11783. She is a roan four-year-old, a beautiful lined cow, and an ideal animal. Lady Innes 39489, by Sir Adolphe; dam Red Lady 28801, by Indian Duke, is a roan two-year-old, a cracker. Lydia 4th 18946 is by Imp. Vice Consul; dam Imp. Lydia, by Gladstone. She is a red, weighs 1,800 lbs., and is a prize-winner. Glen Rose 39488, by Aurora Borealis 20334, by Imp. Northern Light; dam Melrose 2nd 16926, by Chancellor 15051; grandam Lady Clonmore 6572, by Baron Gano 2nd; great grandam Melrose, is of the noted Missie family. This is the breeding of a few of the herd. The others are bred equally as well, a number having sire and dam both imported. The families represented in the herd are Missies, of which there are half a dozen; Lydias (10), Village Girls, Victorias, and Marr Beautys, Wildanes, Jilts, and Duchesses. There are about a dozen young bulls from six months to a year old that are for sale that are a grand lot, being fleshed to the heels, among them being two Missies and one Lydia.

VITAE-ORE—Theo. Noel, of No. 101 York St., Toronto, Ont., is again making his offer to send a package of Vitae-Ore on trial to every subscriber or reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," or friend recommended by a subscriber or reader, and every person in need of medicinal treatment of any kind should be certain to accept the same. His offer occupies a large part of page 774. This medicine was discovered many years ago by Mr. Noel, at that time a prospecting geologist. Mr. Noel desires no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot positively benefit, and for this reason does not offer the medicine for cash, but desires each person to test it before paying for it, and none need pay unless benefited and satisfied. Read his announcement.

FOR SALE:

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, rich, fertile land, in the famous OKANAGAN FRUIT VALLEY, near Lord Aberdeen's ranch, Vernon, British Columbia. Two hundred acres is natural prairie, now under cultivation, splendidly adapted either for fruit or general farming; running water upon it, which may easily be used for irrigation, if desired. Good shipping facilities, Canadian Pacific Railway station at Enderby, within six miles. For full information, address—om

William B. Steele, HULLCAR, B. C.

FOR SALE: W. P. Rock Cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each. B. P. Rock Cockerels, \$3 each. F. H. DENNISS, BALING P. O. LONDON, ONT.

Few People Realize

The Danger in That Common Disease, Catarrh.

Because catarrhal diseases are so common, and because catarrh is not rapidly fatal, people too often overlook and neglect it until some incurable ailment develops as a result of the neglect.

The inflamed condition of the membrane of the nose and throat makes a fertile soil for the germs of Pneumonia and Consumption. In fact, catarrhal pneumonia and catarrhal consumption are the most common forms of these dreaded diseases which annually cause more than one quarter of the deaths in this country.

Remedies for catarrh are almost as numerous as catarrh sufferers, but very few have any actual merit as a cure, the only good derived being simply a temporary relief.

There is, however, a very effective remedy recently discovered which is rapidly becoming famous for its great value in relieving and permanently curing all forms of catarrhal diseases, whether located in the head, throat, lungs or stomach.

This new catarrh cure is principally composed of a gum derived from the Eucalyptus tree, and this gum possesses extraordinary healing and antiseptic properties. It is taken internally in the form of a lozenge or tablet, pleasant to the taste and so harmless that little children take them with safety and benefit.

Eucalyptus oil and the bark are some times used, but are not so convenient nor so palatable as the gum.

Undoubtedly the best quality is found in Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, which may be found in any drug store, and any catarrh sufferer who has tried douches, inhalers and liquid medicines will be surprised at the rapid improvement after a few days' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, which are composed of the gum of the Eucalyptus tree, combined with other antiseptics which destroy the germs of catarrh in the blood and expel the catarrhal poison from the system.

Dr. Ramsdell, in speaking of Catarrh and its cure, says: "After many experiments, I have given up the idea of curing catarrh by the use of inhalers, washes, salves or liquid medicines."

I have always had the best results from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. The red gum and other valuable antiseptics contained in these tablets make them, in my opinion, far superior to any of the numerous catarrh remedies so extensively advertised. The fact that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold in drug stores under protection of a trademark, should not prejudice conscientious physicians against them, because their undoubted merit and harmless character make them a remedy which every catarrh sufferer may use with perfect safety and the prospects of a permanent cure.

For colds in the head, for coughs, catarrhal deafness and catarrh of the stomach and liver, people who have tried them say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are a household necessity.—Advt. om

Horses Wanted by the British Government!



Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses.

The great tonic medicine of the age. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites.

50 cents a package. Write for Book on Cattle and Horses. It is free.

LEEMING MILES & CO., AGENTS. - - - MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

A SWELL OVERCOAT.—Whether coal or wood be available to warm the house, you can get a fine overcoat for \$8.50 from the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, Ont., foremost among the great departmental stores of America. Read their announcement about the coat on another page. Also send your name and address for a copy of their instructive fall and winter catalogue free. Mention the "Farmer's Advocate" in writing.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

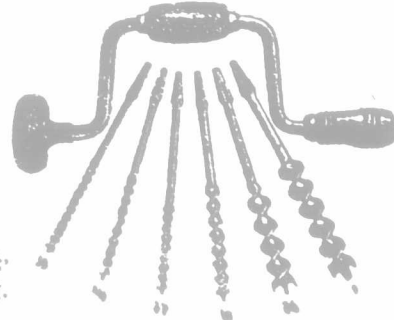
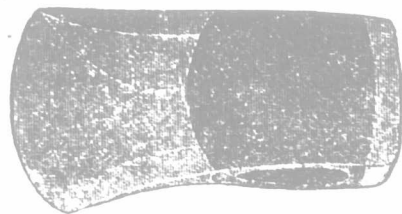
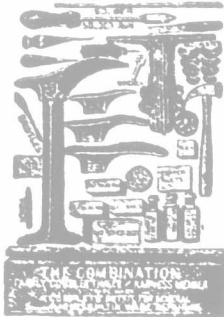


Combination cobbler's, tinsmith's and harnessmaker's outfit. Will save its price over and over again. Only \$1.85 per set.

Headlight Lance Tooth Cross-cut Saws, one of the fastest crosscut saws made. Fully guaranteed and ready for use. Only 50c. per foot.

Brace and 6 best Auger Bits, only \$1.50; mailed to any part of the Dominion for \$2.

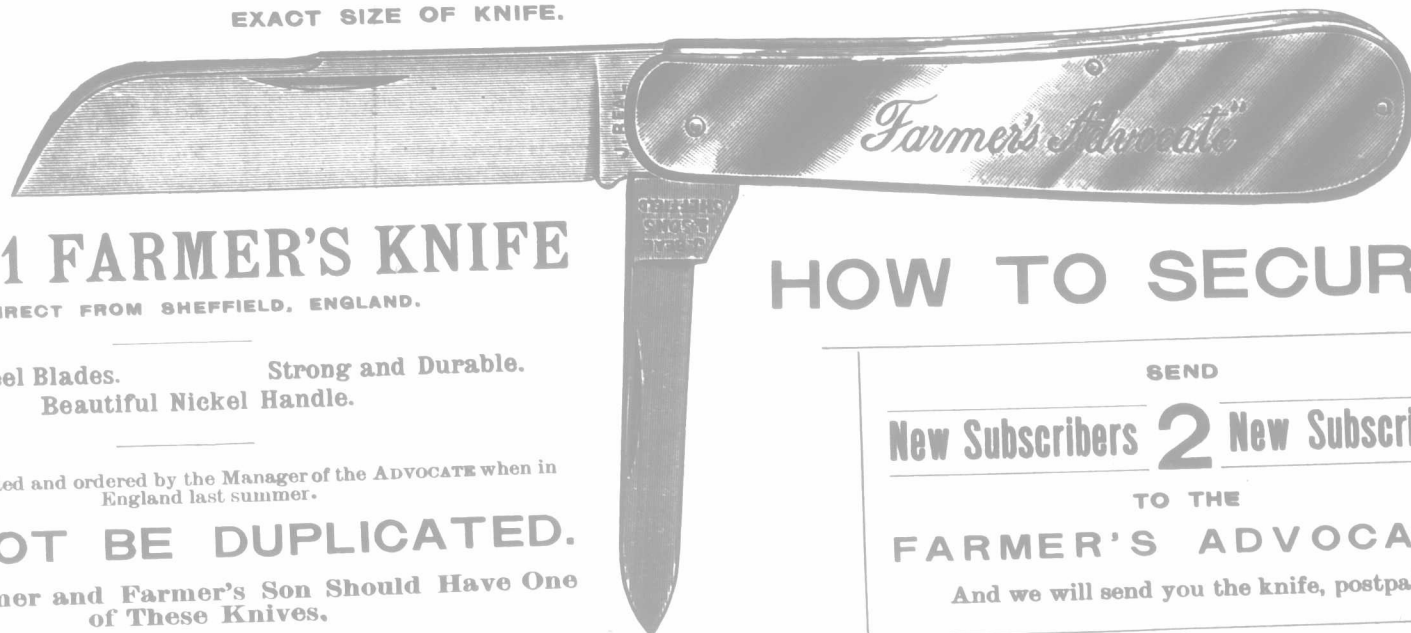
Solid Steel Axes, 50c. each.



Wilkins & Co., 166 and 168 King St. E., TORONTO, Ont. om-

PREMIUMS

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE

DIRECT FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Finest Steel Blades. Strong and Durable.
Beautiful Nickel Handle.

Specially selected and ordered by the Manager of the *ADVOCATE* when in England last summer.

CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One of These Knives.

START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND

New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers

TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

THE BIG FOUR

THE GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE OFFER, FOR OBTAINING NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" AT \$1 A YEAR.

"CANADA'S IDEAL" class modern Shorthorns ever issued in any country. 24 x 36 inches. Twelve animals.

Admitted by judges, breeders and artists to be the most magnificent engraving of high-country. 24 x 36 inches. Twelve animals.

"CANADA'S PRIDE" Nine celebrated draft horses.

Your choice of any two of these for 1 new subscriber, or all four beautiful pictures for only 2 new subscribers.

"CANADA'S GLORY" Eleven celebrated light horses.

"CANADA'S COLUMBIAN VICTORS" Thirteen celebrated Ayrshire cattle.

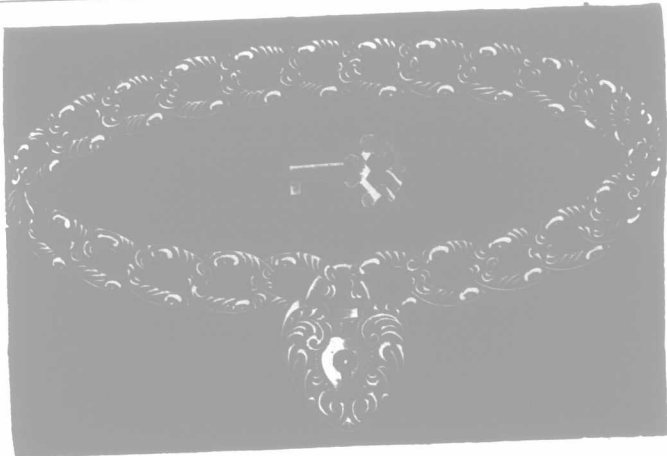
Bagster's NEW COMPREHENSIVE Teacher's Bible,

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and an Indexed Bible Atlas, with SIXTEEN FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS, PRINTED IN GOLD AND COLOR.

HOW TO OBTAIN IT—

Would retail at from \$3 to \$4. We will send (carefully packed, post paid) this Bible to anyone sending us the names of THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* at \$1.00 each.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet: Silver Filled



For 2 new subscribers. Sterling silver for 3 new subscribers. For each additional new subscriber, two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts.

Our Self-Binder

HANDY, DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE. Made to contain the 24 issues of the year. We will forward this Binder, postpaid, to anyone sending us the names of TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS and \$2.00.

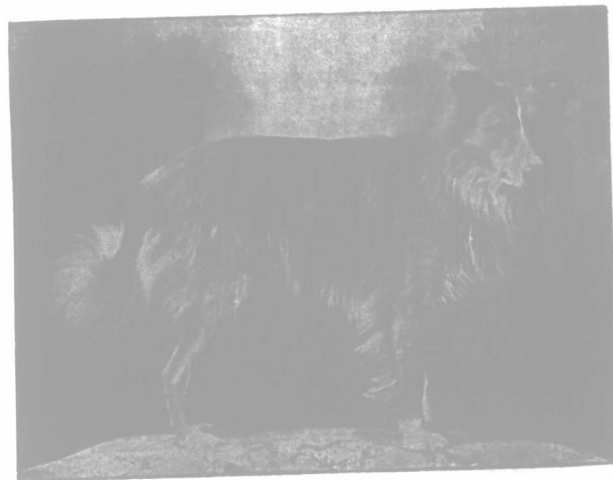
BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The balance of 1902 will be sent FREE, including Christmas number, to all who now subscribe for 1903. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum

HOW TO GET A

FIRST-CLASS COLLIE

Twelve New Subscribers.



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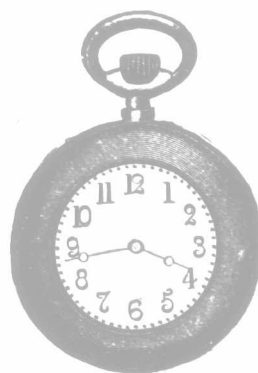
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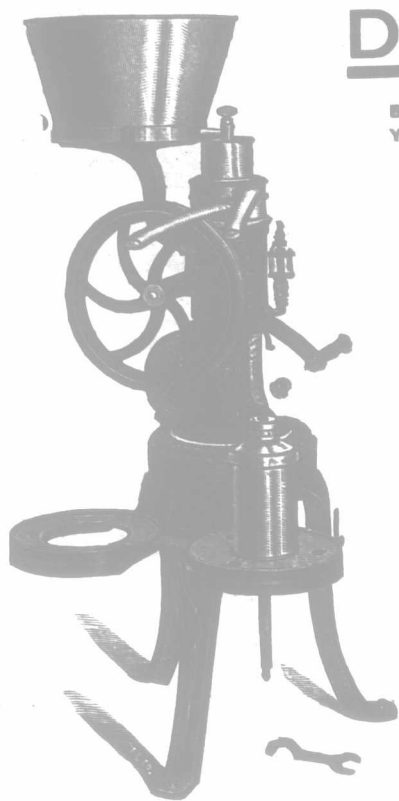
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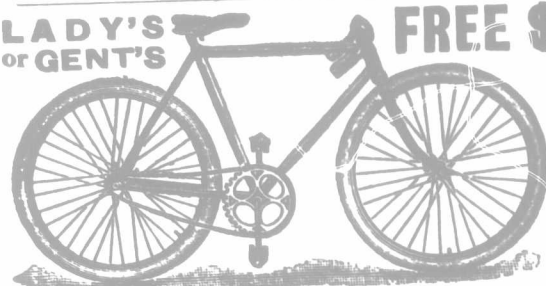
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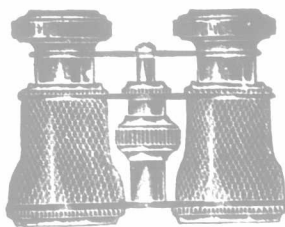
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A GOOD THRESHING OUTFIT—The Belle City Manufacturing Co., of Racine Jct., Wis., send us a fine photograph showing one of their justly popular threshing outfits, with Case engine, as in actual operation in the Northwest. It is a compact, businesslike machine that appears to be doing most efficient service in the busy threshing season. Our readers would do well to make enquiries therefor.

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

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CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY HORSES AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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Tuttle's Elixir

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company. Used Internally it is infallible for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.

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ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.

Clyde and Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, Imp. first-prize Shire stallion, Newharris Duke and the four-year-old Clyde stallion, Gay Gordon, half-brother to Hiawatha, now in service. The imp. bull, Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, heads the herd. Young bulls and females for sale. Our flock of Leicesters has won at the leading shows of Canada and U. S., and we have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale. My motto: The best is none too good.

J. M. GARHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O. MALTON, O. T. R.; WILTON, C. P. R.

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Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire pigs. I have for sale 3 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.

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DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curb, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDERICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

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R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

GOSSIP.

A very successful sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was held at Ballindalloch, Scotland, last month, when thirty-two head from Sir George Macpherson Grant's celebrated herd were disposed of at an average of £92 3s. 4d. The highest price was 250 gs., given by Colonel Smith Grant, for the Erica cow, Equipoise. Another cow of the same tribe, Eldona, went to Mr. Grant, Galloway, at 210 gs. Others realized 170 gs., 155 gs., 150 gs., etc. At Colonel Smith Grant's sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Anchoranchar on Wednesday, the highest price was 270 gs., for the Erica cow, Elderberry, the purchaser being Sir George Macpherson Grant. The average for 42 head was £92 5s.

Five miles from the town of Cobourg, on the main line of the G. T. R., is the stock farm of Mr. James A. Russell, Precious Corners, Ont., breeder of improved Yorkshire hogs. For many years Mr. Russell has been breeding this class of hogs, and knowing full well the class and type of animal the market demanded, he selected as his breeding animals only those as near the ideal as it was possible to get, and to-day his reputation as a breeder of typical Yorkshires is an enviable one and far-reaching, and the immense trade he enjoys has been the result of always representing the animal exactly as it was. At the time of our visit we were shown a large number of testimonials from purchasers, stating "the pig was even better than you represented it to be." His latest purchase in the brood sow line is the great prizewinning sow, Imp. Sumnerhill Cotgrave Lassie 6th, bred by A. Armitage, Cotgrave Place, Nottingham, England, and imported by D. C. Platt & Son. She was sired by Wrexham Mason 5265; dam Cotgrave Lassie 2nd 16200. As to her form and quality, her unbeaten ring record tells it all. The chief stock boar is S. H. Challenge 22nd 8680, by Imp. S. H. St. Peter; dam Imp. S. H. Holywell Belle, by Holywell St. David. He is an ideal-typed animal, showing a length, depth, smoothness and quality seldom seen. Among the other brood sows is O. L. Queenie 3582, by O. L. Conqueror; dam Imp. O. L. Royal Queen. Another is O. L. Cinderella 25th 3503, by O. L. Conqueror; dam O. L. Cinderella 2347. Queenie 4961, is by Imp. S. H. D. C.; dam O. L. Queenie Gaiety 5328, is also by S. H. D. C. (Imp.); dam Countess 3rd 736. Lady Lind 7763 is by Legacy 2nd 3669; dam Jenny Lind 3147. Canadian Minnie 9332 is sired by Kitchener 418; dam O. L. Cecelia, by Imp. O. L. Swell. These sows, together with others in the herd, were all selected for their true type, and a splendid lot they are. On hand, there are a number of both sexes and all ages for sale, as good as any Mr. Russell ever bred.

Hill Crest Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John Lahmer, Vine, Ont., lies in the County of Simcoe, about four miles south-west of Allandale and half a mile north of Vine station on the Northern and Northwestern branches of the G. T. R. For a great many years Mr. Lahmer has given his undivided attention to the breeding of the improved type of Berkshire hogs, and to that end purchased and had specially imported the best types of English Improved Berkshires he could get, and to-day his large herd of fifty head of imported and Canadian-bred are second to none in the country. His main stock boar is Kitchener sired by Imp. British Flag; dam Primrose 5564, by Victor 12th 4566. He is an exceptionally long hog, and built on true bacon lines, and is a sire of sterling worth, his pigs being long, deep and smooth. Second in service is Lord Holywood 8117, a son of the renowned show hog, Lord Windsor; dam Imp. Holywood 11th 8927, by Goliath Holywood 5th. This boar is also one of the improved type, and is one of a litter of fourteen, which, by the way, is no mean distinction, as it shows he belongs to a producing family. Prominent among the dozen or more brood sows is Imp. Melody 19th 6304, bred by Philo L. Mills, sired by Chanticleer 5445; dam Melody 3rd 4620, by Reliance 4119. She is an ideal typed sow, and winner of several first prizes. Bonnie Jean 2nd (Imp.) also bred by P. L. Mills, was sired by Chancellor 5025; dam Brigantine 1st, by Turnbridge. She is a very smooth, even sow, and a grand breeder. A daughter of hers, also imported, is Lady Jean 8144, sired by Rubens 5537, bred by J. D. King, North Stoke, Eng., another good improved-type sow. Miss Highclere 6019, bred by the late J. G. Snell, is sired by Victor 12th 4566; dam Snell's Highclere 2nd 4003, by Imp. Enterprise. She is an extra nice individual, and won first prize at Toronto, London and Ottawa. Miss Hillcrest 9937, is sired by the great prizewinning boar, Major 5842; dam Golden Duchess 6988, a noted show sow, by Royal Lad 2nd 4112. And thus we might go on. Suffice it to say that the balance are just as richly bred and just as good individually as those mentioned. There are a number of younger ones, various ages and both sexes, that are all that could be desired, both in type and quality, and Mr. Lahmer can supply them not akin. His sales during the past year have been very many, and covered a large extent of country, and the very many flattering letters we were shown from satisfied customers proves that Mr. Lahmer is doing a strictly straight business and that his description can be depended upon. Write him to Vine P. O.

NO CURE NO COST



REMOVE THE SPAVIN

Takes but one 45-minute treatment to take off most of the bad ones. Seldom known to fail. You think this claim strong because you think spavins hard to cure, but they are not. Splint, Ringbone, Curb, etc., just as easy. If Fleming's Spavin Cure ever fails it is free. Write today for our free spavin book.

R. B. McKee, Centerville, Pa., writes: "The druggist here sent you for a bottle of Spavin Cure for a friend of mine. He took off one spavin with it, and I took off two with the rest. I think it wonderful."

Cure Fistula and Poll Evil

Cure in two to four weeks. Not one failure, nor do we believe failure possible. A scientific cure that anybody can use with perfect success. Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure will make the existence of these diseases impossible. Write us today.

Lump Jaw Will Disappear

Just as soon as all stock raisers learn what Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure will do; the disease will banish from the earth. Known and tried too long for any one to doubt its worth. Costs nothing if it ever fails.

C. L. Tamehill, Hebron, Ind., writes: "The one bottle I got from you cured four lump jaws."

Write today for instructive circulars on above. Mention this paper.

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

UNRESERVED SALE OF Pedigree and Registered Shire Horses



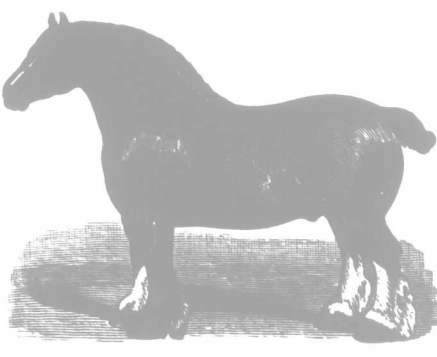
Comprising five stallions, twelve mares and fillies in foal, and three colts, at the stables of the proprietors, on Thursday, November 13th, 1902, at 2 p. m.

A number of these horses have been prizewinners in England, at Toronto Spring Show, Toronto Industrial and London shows.

Catalogues furnished on application, which will give full particulars of sale, pedigree of horses, and information how to reach Fonthill.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Proprietors, Fonthill, Welland Co., Ont.

Dalgety Bros. LONDON, ONT., Largest Importers of Horses in Canada.



16 IMPORTED STALLIONS and 10 MARES, Clydesdales and Hackneys, will arrive per S. S. Marina, and will be on sale at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on and after Wednesday, October 22nd, for two weeks; afterwards at London. Great care has been taken in the selection of this consignment. We have imported a great many winners at the principal shows, which goes to prove that we bring out the right kind of horses. We are in an excellent position to offer buyers the best quality at most reasonable prices, having made our selection in person, and with great care, to meet the requirements of the Canadian trade. Parties desiring to purchase either stallions or mares, please write or call upon us.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.

IMPORTANT COMBINATION DISPERSAL SALE OF 40 HEAD OF REGISTERED Jersey Cattle

THE ENTIRE HERDS BELONGING TO

W. G. LAIDLAW, WILTON GROVE, & MRS. D. L. WHITE, LONDON, ONT.

To be sold by auction, without reserve, at "Ettrick" farm, the home of Mr. Laidlaw, one mile from Westminster station on the London and Port Stanley Railway, and six miles from the City of London, on

Wednesday, October 29th, 1902.

The herds comprise 34 cows and heifers, 17 of which are milking, and 6 bulls, including the richly-bred and high-class St. Lambert bull, King of Beechlands 53906, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, who holds the world's record of the breed for milk production. Among the females is the handsome imported four-year-old Island-bred cow, Uncle Peter's Columbine 146289, a model of the breed, and a deep milker. Also the sweepstakes female at London last year, the first-prize three-year-old cow at Western Fair, London, 1902, and several other prizewinners at this and former Western Fairs. The cattle in these herds combine beauty and utility in high degree, and the owners are confident that no better collection of Jerseys has ever been offered at public sale in Canada. Also at the same time and place will be sold twenty registered Cotswold sheep—ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP.

For catalogue apply to W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Ont., or Mrs. D. L. White, 61 Mt. Pleasant Ave., London, Ont. Col. D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ont., Auctioneer.

SAWS ANY WOOD
ON ANY POSITION
4 in. to 8 ft. through
1 MAN WITH A FOLDING
MACHINE BEATS 2 MEN WITH A
Cross-cut Saw
6 to 8 cords daily in the usual average
for one man.

Our 1902 Model Machine cuts faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to suit a 12-year-old boy or the strongest man. Send for catalog showing latest IMPROVEMENTS. First order gets agency. Manufactured in Canada. **NO DUTY TO PAY.** Folding Sawing Mach. Co. 55 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

The Old Men and Women Do Bless Him.
Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. D. M. BYE for his Balm Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many very old people, whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, send for home treatment. A free book is sent, telling what they say of the treatment. Address DR. D. M. BYE, CO., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind. [If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.]

CANCER
Our X-Ray treatment of Lupus and obstinate skin disease is very successful. Write:
THE VANNELL INSTITUTE, LONDON, ONT.
VIA THE KING'S MAIL
A college education for every man and woman in Canada. HOME STUDY IS FOR YOU. It saves time and money. Educate your family. Cheap thorough, practical courses in HIGH SCHOOL and BUSINESS STUDIES, HOUSEHOLD, INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE. DO YOU WISH TO MAKE MONEY? Agents wanted. FREE booklet. Canadian Correspondence College, Limited, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

FOR SALE:
240 ACRES of choice agricultural land within three miles of Sault Ste. Marie; good buildings; well fenced; 80 acres cultivated, balance pine, spruce, cedar and hardwood. Church, school and post office half mile. Best farming locality in Algoma. Specially adapted to market gardening. Highest prices for all produce. \$6,000; substantial cash payment, easy terms for balance. Apply to:
McFadden, McFadden & McNamara, Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

WANTED.
10,000 (ten thousand) cords of No. 1 hardwood, soft wood, hard and soft wood slabs, edgings. Apply to
THOS. INGLESIDE & SONS, Hamilton, Ont.

A BARGAIN
One 2-horse Tread Power. No. 7 Alexandra Separator. No. 6 Daisy Churn.
With shafting and belting, complete. For prices write—
W. C. SHEARER, BRIGHT, ONT.

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

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

SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.
Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also 3 and 4 bred Hereford cows and heifers.
H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS
Imp. Spicy Count 36117 heads the herd. Just now 4 bulls, from 12 to 18 months, 1 very superior; 10 or 15 young cows and heifers in calf; and a lot of Yorkshire pigs.
JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ontario.
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

In reporting the Toronto Horse Show, the credit of winning the English Shire medal was given to Laura, owned by Jno. Gardhouse, instead of the two-year-old filly, Moultain Marianna, shown by Morris & Wellington, Fonthill.

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., importers of Clydesdales and Hackneys, announce in their ad. that owing to the delay in the sailing of the S. S. Marina their new importation of horses will not be in Toronto till about October 22nd, where they will be kept at the Black Horse Hotel for two weeks, and afterwards at London. They state that they have some extra big good horses in this consignment.

Readers will notice the change of ad. of W. C. Shearer, Bright, who is giving up home buttermaking on account of the difficulty of obtaining competent female help on the farm. He is offering an AI outfit, for from 15 to 40 cows. All the machinery is in first-class running order. He will sell for half what it cost a few years ago, and will give his market for 60 to 80 lbs. butter per week at a good contract price per year to the purchaser of whole outfit.

Readers are reminded of the dispersion sale by auction of the herd of Shorthorn cattle and flock of Leicester sheep belonging to James Snell, Clinton, Ont., advertised in our last issue to take place on October 22nd. A brief description of the stock is also given in the October 1st issue in Gossip columns, opposite the editorial page in the front of the paper. This is a rare opportunity to purchase good stock at your own price, as all must be sold, owing to the loss by fire of all the barns and feed on the farm. A number of good young bulls are in the sale, and a capital five-year-old Clyde stallion.

HIGH-PRICED SHROPSHIRE FOR CANADA.

At the dispersion sale, on September 10th, of the noted flock of Shropshire sheep belonging to Mr. Harry Williams, Shrewsbury, England, who has decided to settle in Tasmania, some excellent prices were realized, buyers hailing from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Ireland, Wales and many English counties. Forty-two rams sold for an average of £17 6s. 6d., the highest price, 60 guineas (\$315), being paid for No. 2, a son of Manchester Guardian, the buyer being Mr. Rogers, New Zealand. No. 3, by Felton Fortitude, sold for 51 guineas, and No. 11 brought 50 guineas. The shearing ewes, a choice and even lot, were keenly competed for, the premier pen going to Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Canada, at 15 guineas each, the highest price paid for ewes. In the first pen of ewe lambs the competition was very keen, and Mr. Campbell had to pay 50 guineas for the best pen of five, a most beautifully matched and typical bevy of lambs. The ram lambs sold remarkably well, and realized excellent prices. Mr. Campbell secured four grand lambs at 20, 20, 15 and 14 guineas each. Two hundred and ninety-six sheep sold for an average of £6 17s. 6d.

M. THORNICROFT'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The auction sale of the entire herd of Shorthorn cattle belonging to Mr. Matthew Thornicroft, advertised in this paper to take place Oct. 24th, at his farm at Lambeth, Ont., six miles from the city of London, affords an opportunity to secure good, useful, dual-purpose Shorthorns at our own price. The cattle come of two excellent families, the Florentius, which produced many prizewinners in the noted herds of the Bedfords, of Kentucky, and the Roan Duchesses, much prized in the far-famed Bow Park herd, both of which have been noted for producing deep milking cows that are fast feeders when not in milk, while the young things put on flesh rapidly on good pasture without any additional feed. A good class of bulls have been used in building up the herd, the pedigrees showing the names of many noted sires that have sold for very high prices. The bulls latterly used have been prizewinning topped, and bred from prizewinning stock at principal Canadian shows, and the younger animals show the impress of the type of these sires. The present stock of the type Premier = 38670, sire of the last and coming crop of calves, is richly bred, his sire being a son of Imported Northern Light = 11111, a Nonpareil bull, bred by Amos Cruickshank while on his dam's side he is of the Waterloo tribe, which, in the hands of Mr. Torr, of Aylesly Manor, Mr. James Beattie, Newbie, and Lord Polwarth, has produced many prizewinners at the Royal and Highland Society's Shows, the first prize cow, Warrior Queen, at the Royal in 1901 being of this family. There are a number of promising heifers and heifer calves in the herd and several useful young bulls, besides the stock bull, Premier, who is only in his two-year-old form. No fancy prices are expected, but good value will be found in the cattle at prices that farmers can afford to pay for animals that are kept in natural breeding condition, and will hold their own or improve under reasonable conditions, while with generous care they may be expected to produce prizewinning stock as they have in the past. Capt. Robson will conduct the sale, and catalogues with full pedigrees may be had on application to Mr. Thornicroft, Lambeth, Ont.

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONT.
Scotch-bred Shorthorns.

CHOICE SPECIMENS OF BOTH SEXES FOR SALE.
FARM ADJOINS EXETER, ON THE LONDON AND WINGHAM BRANCH OF THE G. T. R.
30 MILES NORTH OF LONDON.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

H. CARGILL & SON,
Cargill Station, G. T. R. CATALOGUE FREE ON DEMAND 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.

RAILWAY STATIONS: GREENWOOD, ONT., P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. PICKERING, G. T. R., 22 MILES EAST OF TORONTO. CLAREMONT, O. P. R., 28 MILES EAST OF TORONTO.

Scotch Shorthorns: Of both sexes, of the following noted families: Golden Drops, Rosebuds, Claras, Matchless, Strathallana, Vain Duchesses, Marr Beautys, Mayflowers, Crimson Flowers, and others; 50 head to select from. Herd headed by the imported Braoselet bull, Red Duke = 38084 = (77685).
DAVID MILNE & SON, ETHEL P. O., Huron Co., Ont. Ethel Station, G.T.R., half mile from farm.

FACE TO FACE WITH THE MAN IN THE MOON. LARGE POWERFUL TELESCOPE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

2 1/2 FT LONG ONLY 99 CTS

Needed by Farmers, Ranchmen, Sailors, Hunters, Tourists, etc. A fun to everybody. A great source of Amusement and Instruction. Made by the largest Telescope Manufacturer in the World. Measures nearly 3 ft. when open. Fitted with powerful lenses, carefully ground and adjusted with scientific exactness. Brass bound tubes, both ends protected by brass dust caps. We sold over 1,700 Telescopes last year and all our customers were well pleased with them and astonished at their cheapness. William Sizer, Blackville, N.B., writes: "Enclosed find \$2.00, for which send me two more Telescopes. I am very much pleased with the one I got, and some friends of mine want one like it." Alva Fromm, Hebron, Ont., says: "I received the 99c. Telescope all right. It is a dandy. I would not take three times what I paid for it if I could not get another one like it." Beatrice Gibson, Chilliwick, B.C., writes: "Your 99c. Telescope brings objects miles away very near to me." Telescopes of this size have formerly sold at from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Our Special Introductory Price only 99c. postpaid. A Grand Bargain. Don't miss it. Mail Order Supply Co., Dept. F. A. Toronto.

TROUT CREEK HERD OF Shorthorns

Won first prize for herd and the championship for best bull and best female any age, at Toronto Industrial and Pan-American Exhibitions, 1901. We keep constantly in our herd a choice lot of imported and Canadian-bred cattle of both sexes. Personal inspection invited. Parties desiring to see the herd will be met on arrival of trains if notice is given. Visitors always welcome. Address:

JAMES SMITH, Manager, MILLGROVE, ONT.
W. D. FLATT, 378 HESS ST., SOUTH, Hamilton, Ontario.

DISPERSION AUCTION SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

On Friday, October 24th, 1902, I will sell by public auction at my farm at LAMBETH, ONT., SIX MILES FROM CITY OF LONDON, my entire herd, 20 registered Shorthorns, including bull Premier = 38670, cows, heifers, bull calves. TERMS.—Twelve months' credit on approved joint note, or 6 per cent. off for cash. SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK. Catalogues, with full pedigrees, will be sent on application. CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer. M. THORNICROFT, Lambeth P. O., Ont.

WANTED: Reliable man to take charge of farm; must be accustomed to the care of horses and cattle, be sober and industrious, and come well recommended. Address, with references: James V. Thompson, 28 Newberry Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
"Tweedhill" Aberdeen-Angus. Individuals from this herd or their calves have been first at all the best shows since 1896. Females and young bulls for sale. JAMES SWARTZ, ROCKWELL, ONTARIO. Cheltenham station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

GOSSIP.

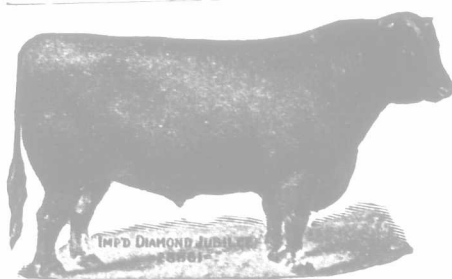
THE LONDON JERSEY SALE.
October 29th, as advertised, is the date of the great combination sale by auction of the entire herds of Jersey cattle belonging to Mr. W. G. Laidlaw, Ettrick Farm, Wilton Grove, and Mrs. D. L. White, London, Ont., to take place at Mr. Laidlaw's farm, six miles from the city. It is safe to say that not in many years, if ever, have so many excellent cattle of the breed been offered at public sale in Canada. Mr. Laidlaw's herd stands acknowledged as one of the very best in the country, having stood well into the prize list at leading Ontario shows whenever exhibited, and always having high-class sires in service; and Mrs. White has spared no expense in getting together a select little herd of richly-bred, good-looking and honest-working cows, which have bred beautifully and produced some exceedingly promising young things.

At the head of the Ettrick herd stands the splendid St. Lambert bull, King of Beechlands, winner of second prize for the last two years at the Western Fair, and first favorite with many good judges. He has a kingly appearance in his four-year-old form, and is royally bred, being a grandson of the great Adelaide of St. Lambert, whose record of 21 lbs. 5½ ozs. butter in seven days, 82½ lbs. milk in a day, and 2,005½ lbs. in a month, has challenged the admiration of the Jersey world and stands as the world's record of the breed for milk production. Having been used three seasons in the herd, most of the younger things are sired by the King, and they give great promise of being extra good performers, while combining with this beauty of form and quality of touch. Preceding him as stock sires in the herd were Prince Frank, twice a champion at the Western Fair, and Prince Frank's Son, a first-prize winner at Toronto, and one of his sons a sweepstakes winner there. Also Pride of Alton, a splendid grandson of Stoke Pogis 5th, and tracing to such great St. Lambert cows as Lily and Sweet Brier, with records of 16 to 32 lbs., and to the great Eurotas with her record of 778 lbs. in 11 months. Prominent in the Ettrick herd of females is Cream Cup Pride, sweepstakes female at London last year, and first-prize three-year-old cow this year, a charming young cow, handsome as they are made and carrying a model-shaped udder, and bred deep in the blood of Little Harry, selected to serve the great contingent of cows in the World's Fair test at Chicago; sire of Little Goldie, test 34 lbs. 8½ ozs.; Alteration, 24 lbs.; Helen Barry, 18 lbs. 6 ozs., and others. Her handsome heifer calf, by King of Beechlands, is also in the sale. Vic's Lady Pogis of St. L., a four-year-old cow of fine character and quality, winner of second prize at Western Fair, 1902, a pure St. Lambert, her sire being a son of Nell's John Bull, a Toronto sweepstakes winner. She is a very satisfactory worker, and two very promising daughters of hers are also in the offering, as well as a handsome bull calf, all by King of Beechlands; and three other fine cows, a handsome yearling bull, and two heifers of the same St. Lambert family. Gold of Ettrick Farm is a seven-year-old cow, gilt-edged in her breeding, a daughter of Wilton Queen, winner of sweepstakes at Toronto in 1901, and bred deeply in the blood of St. Helier, who has over 100 descendants with records of 14 to 25 lbs. of butter in a week. A handsome daughter of this cow by Pride of Alton, and a charming granddaughter by King of Beechlands, are also in the sale, as well as others of the same family, equally attractive. St. Lambert's Jane's Rose, by Prince Frank, is a queenly cow, a rich and persistent milker, and has two daughters and a son by King of Beechlands in the sale. Perdita of St. Lambert, by John Bull's Grovesend, is a pretty and promising three-year-old cow, bred in the purple, and has a handsome heifer calf in the offering.

Mrs. White's contribution comprises, among others, the beautiful imported five-year-old cow, Uncle Peter's Columbine, a perfect type of the modern Island-bred cow, carrying a great deal of the same blood as the champion Flying Fox, sold at the recent Cooner sale for \$7,500, her sire being second over the Island in 1895 and 1896, and her dam fourth over the Island in 1894. She is handsome in a high degree, and a worker as well, carrying a model-shaped udder, which is large, level and evenly balanced when she is fresh, and she has given over 40 lbs. of milk daily. Her first calf, a bull, sold for \$350 at the Cooner sale in 1900, and was the highest-priced bull calf in the sale. She has a son and a handsome daughter in the sale, sired by sons of the imported Island-bred Monarch of Brampton, a Toronto champion, and both are bred to sons of the same noted sire. Another great cow in this lot is Dora's Brown Beauty, by Pearl's Stoke Pogis, and her grandam imported. She is a model dairy cow in conformation and performance, with a nearly perfect-shaped udder of great size, and has yielded over 300 lbs. of milk and 18 lbs. of butter in a week. Her handsome heifer calf, Doris of Funchit, by Spot Cash of Lakeroy, is an exceedingly promising youngster, with all the indications of equalling her dam as a worker. The catalogue, giving particulars of pedigree and performance, is now ready for mailing and will be sent on application as indicated in the advertisement. Jersey breeders and dairymen, or others desiring high-class dairy stock, should not miss the opportunity of securing at their own price such stock as this sale offers. Mr. Laidlaw will also sell his select flock of Cotswolds at the same time. The sale will be conducted by Col. D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio, a high-class authority on Jersey cattle.

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS

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

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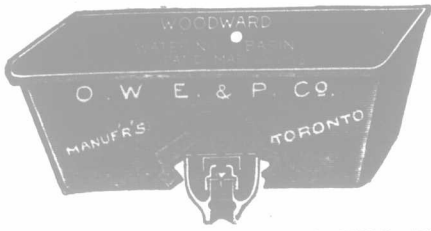
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SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

In service: Derby (Imp.) = 32057 = ; Lord Montalis, by Collynie Archer (Imp.) = 28960 = . Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

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For Sale Some choice young **YORKSHIRES** (H-lywell strain) of both sexes and different ages; also young Shorthorn bulls, sired by British Hope (30946). Price moderate. Write: **C. & J. CARRUTHERS,** -om
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We are offering for sale several cows and heifers bred to Maringo's Hyden Duke (imp.), son of the great champion Maringo. Also several bred to Golden Able, imp. in dam. Also some choice young bulls. Any wishing to purchase apply at once. -om

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This herd represents such families as Mysies, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Languishes, Cutterflies, and others, and is headed by my now famous stock bull, Spicy Robin, grandson of Royal Sailor (imported) and Ruby Vengarth, and bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem. Quite a number of young stock of either sex for sale. -o

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Three Shorthorn bulls of first-class breeding, sired by Scotland's Fame (imp.). Color: 2 red, 1 roan. Prices right.

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I am now offering a few heifers, Clarets, Floras, and one Missie; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham. -om

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One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers. -om

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Now offers one year-old roan bull, out of Imp. Day spring; sire Abbottsford 14916; a prizewinner sire. Also a few choice heifers out of imp. and home-bred dams, and ram lambs out of imp. Dudding ewes. -o

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One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers. -om

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RARE YOUNG BULLS
of serviceable age for sale; also females of all ages. Roans and reds. Prices right. -o

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16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records. -o

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From 3 to 10 months old, sired by Victor DeKol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 4th Lad. A number of these bulls are from officially-tested dams in the Advanced Record of Merit. -o

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2 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. **R. W. WALKER, Uxton P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om**

COME and see me at Toronto and inspect my De Kol bull and his get; also my other stock. A select lot of Holsteins and Tamworths on hand.

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SCOTTISH NATIONAL FAT STOCK SHOW—			
Championship of the yard	1898	1901
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Centenary gold medal (best carcass in the yard)	1898
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First prize—Short-wool lambs	1898	1899
Second prize— " " "	1898	1899
Third prize— " " "	1901
Fourth prize— " " "	1901
First prize—Short-wool wethers	1900
Second prize— " " "	1901
Third prize— " " "	1901
First prize—Long-wool wethers	1900
Second prize— " " "	1900
Third prize— " " "	1901

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Pamphlet, with full description of the breed, show-yard honors, live and dead weights of rams, ewes and lambs, can be obtained on application to

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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 Dougladale 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—



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Robert Hunter, Manager

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Best Jersey Bulls AT LOWEST PRICES.

Owing to the large sale of registered Jersey cows, all in milk (18 head), that I have just made, I offer several bull calves, of unsurpassed breeding and from tested dams, at prices that will surprise purchasers. This, because the sale of so many cows in profit leaves me short of milk for the present. Also some choice heifers in calf.

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DO YOU WANT A SNAP?

Jersey cows and heifers, also two young bulls, at low prices, from prizewinning stock. Write for prices.

W. W. EVERETT, Dun-edin Park Farm, CHATHAM, ONT.

JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES.

Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 months to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 81 lbs. milk daily. om WM. WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.

72 Head of High-class Jerseys 72

IN THE BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD NOW FOR SALE. Two yearling bulls of first-class dairy breeding and sure prizewinners. Seven bull calves, the best we ever had. Also a large number of cows and heifers. We have what you want. Come and see, or address, stating what you want.

B. E. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.
C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations within 2 miles of farm.

F. L. GREEN,

BREEDER OF Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Choice stock of each sex for sale.

PICKERING STATION, G. T. R. GREENWOOD P. O.
CLAREMONT STATION, G. T. R.

SUNNYLEA FARM.

For sale: Jersey—6 yearling bulls; females any age. Tamworths—30 boars and sows, different ages. Shropshire sheep—rams and ewes of good breeding. Prices reasonable.

H. E. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, P. O.

AYRSHIRES AND POULTRY

A few grand milk and show cows, including that grand cow, Lottie, with milk record of 64 pounds per day, from \$80 to \$30 each; also yearling heifers from \$35 to \$45 each; bull calves, one month old \$20 to \$25 each; 20 pair grand, large Toulouse geese at \$1 per pair, this month only. B. P. Rock cockerels, \$1 each, choice birds; also Pekin ducks. For particulars write

WILLIAM THORN, Trout River Stock Farm. Lynedoch, Ont.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

J. B. Hogate & Son, Sarnia, Ont., report that they have sold one of their imported Jacks to Mr. J. E. Dyer, of Enfield, Ont.

H. Gee & Sons, Fisherville, Ont., have issued a neat illustrated circular which parties interested in Barded Rocks or Pekin ducks would do well to see. Send for it.

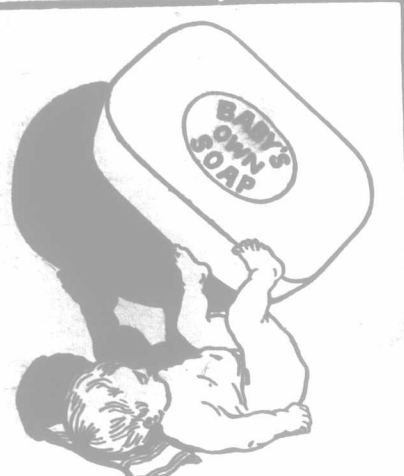
About four miles from Carleton Junction station, on the C. P. R., in the County of Lanark, Ont., lies Meadowside Stock Farm, the property of Jos. Yuill & Sons, breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs. The Ayrshire herd is one of the oldest as well as one of the largest in Canada, there being at present about 75 head on the farm, at the head of which stands their great sweepstakes bull, Cock of the North of St. Annes. This herd was established 33 years ago, on imported animals, and during all these years great care has been exercised in the selection of breeding sires and dams, and the high-class animals in the herd to-day show the wisdom of that policy. At the late exhibition at Ottawa, in what was perhaps the strongest competition ever seen in Canada, in Ayrshires, out of six entries in young stock this herd carried off no less than five prizes, all of the youngsters being sired by the stock bull. For sale there are a number of young animals of both sexes, including this year's winners. The Shropshires are a big, even, well-covered lot, and this year the lambs are an extra nice lot. There are both sexes for sale. The Berkshires are of Snell foundation. The stock boar was bred by Durham, of Toronto, and won first prize at Ottawa last year. There are both sexes and different ages for sale. Carleton Place, Ont., is the post office address.

VETERAN HERDSMEN.

At the dispersion sale last month of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. C. J. Bates, at Langley Castle, Northumberland, England, the old herdsman, Geo. Moore, had beside him as counsellor that well-known character, Joe Culshaw, from Towneley, who, though considerably over four-score years, was able to toddle about among the descendants of the Butterflies he used to win with in the long ago. The united ages of these two veteran herdsmen was said to be 175 years.

MAPLE SHADE STOCK FARM.

A few days ago a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" paid a visit to Maple Shade, the beautiful home of Hon. John Dryden & Son, at Brooklin, Ont., and, as usual, found their large herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep in prime condition. For forty years Mr. Dryden has been engaged in importing and breeding of pure-bred stock, and it is satisfactory to know that during all these years this noted herd and flock has always been kept in the very front rank, and very many of the good herds and flocks in Canada were founded on animals purchased from this noted farm. It was here that the noted bull, Barmington Hero, whose blood produces prizewinners wherever used, was bred from Minimus, the comely daughter of Champion of England, and it is interesting to note that the present numbers about 70 head of Cruickshank Victorias, Clippers, Lavenders, Brawth Buds, Orange Blossoms, Amethysts, and the Lady Eden families headed, as chief stock bull, by Collynie Archer (imp.), bred by Duthie, sired by the great Scottish Archer, dam Missie 135th, by William of Orange. This bull is a rich red; a massive, evenly-built animal that weighs in breeding condition, 2,200 lbs. He shows a tremendous depth of body, and is beef from the ground up, and to cap it all, is one of the most mellow handlers alive. He is the sire of fourteen yearlings that were sold at Chicago last spring at an average of \$600 each. Second in service is Prince Gloster, sired by Gowrie, by Craven Knight, a Brawthbank Duchess of Gloster cow, by Norman Knight, a Nonpareil bull. He is two years old, and weighs 2,000 lbs., and looking him over from end to end and from top to bottom he is hard to fault, and is proving a sire of sterling worth. Next to him is Chimera Hero, sired by the stock bull, Imp. Collynie Archer, dam Carrie, by Imp. Wm. Rufus, who these Orange Blossom-bred bull. This bull is one year old, a straight bred Cruickshank Clipper, and of present indications counts as one of the coming bulls for he is perfect of mould and full of quality. The females of the herd are a typical lot, showing length, breadth and depth, evenly proportioned and quality to match. There are a number of heifers sired by the old stock bull, and two young bulls, one of them five months old, the other eight months old, sired by Prince of Gloster. The sweepstakes number 125 head of Mansell, Bowen-Jones and Butler strains, a number of which are imported. This noted flock is too well known to need any comment as to form, quality and covering. Suffice it to say that better than they there are none. This season's crop of lambs are sired by an imported Mansell-bred ram and an imported Nock-bred ram. For sale, there are 25 shearing ewes, and a few shearing ewes, 35 ram lambs and 15 ewe lambs.



Specially adapted for children, on account of its absolute purity. **Baby's Own Soap** is used by young and old alike and commands an immense sale. Don't trifle with imitations. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER PURE AND WHOLESOME. ONE POUND CAN 25¢ E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.



Stock Water Bowls DOUBLE AND SINGLE. PAINTED OR GALVANIZED. Circular and quotations given. Write: A. M. RUSH, HARRISTON, ONT.



FUR RUFF Elegant, Soft and Warm. Comfortable and Stylish. Full length, made of soft, warm, glossy, black fur, a perfect imitation of the finest sable, with real head and three full tails, very pretty. Give us absolutely free for selling at 15c, each only 8 handsome pieces of jewelry, Stock Pins, Locketts, Cuff Links, Hat Pins, etc., and helping us to get a few more agents. Every piece of our jewelry looks worth 50c. At 15c, you can sell the 8 pieces in a few minutes. Write to-day and we will send the jewelry postpaid. **Trust you. Canadian Premium Syndicate, Dept. F.R.F., Toronto**

JERSEYS:

Present offering: Two bulls, 8 months old; solid color; choice animals; sired by Nero of Glen Rouge, and out of deep-milking dams.

E. B. MINMAN & SONS, GRAFTON, ONT.

LAWNRIDGE STOCK FARM.

Jerseys for Sale. Yearling bull and bull eight months old. Registered cows and heifers of choicest breeding and individuality. Some fresh and others coming in soon. 100 head to choose from.

J. L. CLARK, Norval station, G. T. R. Norval P. O. EXMOOR JERSEYS FOR SALE.

Heifer calves and deep-milking cows. A. Norman Smith, Meaford P. O. and Stn.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 4 bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, by choice sires, and out of producing dams, and 11 individuals.

N. DYMENT, Clappison P. O., Dundas Sta.

J. YUILL & SONS, Meadows Farm, Carleton Place, Ontario, Breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire swine, and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires A yearling bull and several choice calves from heavy milkers, fit for exhibition purposes.

Ayrshire Bulls Two choice August (1901) bulls, Four March (1902) calves, by imported bull and out of dams from imported stock.

FOR SALE: Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 16 mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Auchenbrair (imp.), whose dam has a record of 72 lbs of milk per day.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm BREEDERS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE and TAMWORTH PIGS.

We have for sale 10 bulls from 1 month to 18 months old, of the same breeding as the first prize calves at Ottawa and Toronto.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. My Ayrshires are all bred from imported stock; Yorkshires from Mr. D. C. Platt's imported stock.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Robert W. Hobbs, Kelmscott, Lechlade, England.

One of the largest flocks in Oxford Down Flockbook. Numerous prizes obtained for ram lambs at principal shows.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD ALFRED MANSELL & CO., LIVESTOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS.

BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Shrewsbury, England.

JOHN BRYAN & SON, Southleigh, Witney, Oxford.

English Shorthorns. Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Quick-shank bulls.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.

Devon Cattle. One of the oldest and best of the English breeds for quality with size, hardiness, and milking properties.

Annual Sales: February and October JOHN RISDON, SECRETARY, Wivelscombe, Somerset, England.

SHETLAND PONIES. A number of beautiful prize-bred, pedigreed Shetland Ponies for sale, from the Countess of Hopetoun's stud.

A. AGNEW RALSTON, Phillipstoun House, Phillipstoun, Scotland.

WINDMILLS



You require one that will do your work satisfactorily. The

Canadian AIRMOTOR TERROR TO WORK.

WHY? (CAST-IRON CONSTITUTION. MECHANISM SO SIMPLE. MATERIAL THE BEST.) ONT. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED. TORONTO, ONT.



GOLD WATCH SEND NO MONEY. Only your name, address and nearest express office, and we will send this handsome watch for examination.

TELEGRAPHY Taught Thoroughly, Quickly and in a practical way. Positions secured \$12 to \$25 per week.

Agents Wanted for the New Pictorial Stock Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopedic, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Shropshire Sheep For Sale. NUMBER of shearing rams, ram lambs and young ewes, all well covered; also Shorthorn bull fit for service.

Southdowns and Collies. Both imported and home-bred. Correspondence solicited. Railway station, London.

ROBT. MCEWEN, BYRON, ONT. AGAIN STOP! AND LISTEN!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have this season produced a Great crop of high-class lambs. Do you want a flock header?

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.



Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure-bred bacon hogs.

PENNABANK STOCK FARM. Twenty-five ram lambs; a few ewe lambs and shearlings with Imp. Williams or Knox-bred sires; 1 good two-shear ram.

SHROPSHIRE Special Sale for This Month. 20 Ram Lambs, 5 Shearling Rams, and a Few Choice Ewe Lambs.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, QUE. SHROPSHIRE We are now offering a number of two shear rams and ram lambs.

SHROPSHIRE We are now offering a number of two shear rams and ram lambs - Mansell strain; good ones and well covered.

Shropshire Sheep, and Chester White Swine of good bacon type. Write for prices.

This season I am offering for sale SHROPSHIRE lambs of both sexes. Also shearing ewes and 2 shearling rams.

HOLWELL MANOR FARM SHROPSHIRE. Choice shearing rams at farmers' prices. A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale.

D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT. SHROPSHIRE. For sale - 8 shearing rams, 12 shearing ewes, a number of 2- and 3-year-old ewes.

SHROPSHIRE. I am offering for sale 1 imported stock ram, 14 yearling rams and two-year-olds, 30 ram and ewe lambs, 10 shearing ewes, all in good condition.

SHROPSHIRE. For sale - 8 shearing rams, 12 shearing ewes, a number of 2- and 3-year-old ewes and this year's lambs; a low-down, well-covered lot.

W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT. Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My flock was represented at Toronto, and won first on shearing ram, first and second on aged ewes, and second on the pen.

LEICESTERS. A splendid lot of rams and ram lambs for sale. Price reasonable. MAC. CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

LEICESTER SHEEP. Quality, with good size and wool. Address: C. & E. WOOD, FREEMAN P. O. BURLINGTON ST., ONT.

FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS Imported ewes and lambs. Can supply show flocks.

Dorsets & Chesters Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SHROPSHIRE

We have for sale sixteen Shropshire yearling rams and 12 ewes, from Cooper and Mansell ewes, and sired by Mansell ram, also an extra good lot of ram lambs.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT. CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION. A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.

FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

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

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS. Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs.

IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP. Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS. Am offering at present 30 superior shearing ewes, bred to a good ram, and a number of ewe and ram lambs for sale at reasonable prices.

W. H. ARKELL, TEESWATER, ONT. Broad Lea Farm. MILDWAY, G. T. R. 7 miles from farm.

SUMMERHILL OXFORDS. Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs. Also 50 extra nice yearling ewes.

LINDEN OXFORDS. A choice lot of ram lambs (yearlings) and a few two and three shear rams fit for show and to head pure-bred flocks.

"FARNHAM FARM" Oxford Down Sheep. Am offering 40 choice yearling rams to head flocks, 50 superior yearling ewes, 70 ranch rams, 100 ram and ewe lambs fit for show, and a number of ewe and ram lambs.

Oxford Downs. Present offerings: A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs fit for show, and also one three-year-old ram and one two-year-old ram, one very superior shearing ewe.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES. This old-established herd, having made a continental reputation, is not being exhibited this year, but we are still breeding Berkshires as good as ever.

Improved Large Yorkshires. A fine lot of young pigs on hand, sired by imported boars; pairs supplied not a kin.

H. J. DAVIS, Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Box 290. WOODBROOK, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Matt. Richardson & Son, Riverside Farm, Caledonia, Ont., write: "Prominent among our recent sales of Holstein-Friesian cattle, mention may be made of a foundation herd to Mr. J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que., who recognizes the adaptability of Quebec to the dairy interest, and the benefits and profits that could be derived from feeding more stock that would also give him the best fertilizer for his extensive orchard and other lands. The report of the Pan-American model-dairy test at Buffalo last summer, and numerous other official butter and milk records made, demonstrated to the satisfaction of Mr. Herrick the superior capacity in milk and butter production of the Holstein-Friesian cow. The foundation herd selected consisted of six head of superior individual merit: Daisy Mechthilde, five years old, official seven-days record made at three years old, 451 lbs. 14 ozs. of milk, 15 1/2 lbs. of butter. Her daughter, Daisy Mechthilde 2nd, official seven-days record at two years old, 375 lbs. 9 ozs. milk, 18.39 lbs. butter. Holly Wayne 2nd, two-year-old, official seven-days record, 322 1/2 lbs. milk, 10.86 lbs. butter. Toitilla Echo De Kol 2nd, two years old. Her dam, Toitilla Echo De Kol, holds the largest four-year-old official seven-days test in Canadian Record of Merit, 20.21 lbs. butter. The last three females are sired by Ruby Gretquis' Baron Wilzyde, the first bull in Canada to get in the Advanced Record of Merit; also the calf, Johanna Mercedes De Kol Princess, the young bull selected to head this herd is Johanna Mercedes De Kol Prince, a richly-bred dairy animal. His dam, Inka Mercedes De Kol, has official three-year-old seven-day test record of 1 1/4 lbs. of butter. She also entered the Pan-American Model Dairy as a three-year-old, two months after calving: Six-months record, milk 8,028.8 lbs., third place in entire stable; total solids 923.23 lbs., fourth place entire stable; net profits total solids \$50.53, fourth place entire stable; in estimated butter and net profit, fourth place in Holstein herd. This youngster is sired by Johanna Rue 4th Lad, whose record of nearest dams, including the record of his dam made at two years old (official), average 82.6 lbs. milk per day and 21.86 lbs. butter in one week. To Mr. R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont., who is widely and favorably known as a judge and breeder of dairy cattle, went the young bull, Axie De Kol, has official record at four years of 17 1/4 lbs. of butter in seven days, and is sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje, who is from a son of De Kol 2nd.

One mile north of the town of Strathroy and twenty miles north-west of London lies the well-known Maple Bank stock farm of T. Douglas & Sons, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. At the head of this noted herd of 80 choice animals is the low-down, ideal-typed bull, Double Gold, sired by Golden Drop Victor (imp.); dam Golden Strawberry (imp.), by Crozier, by William of Orange. He is a solid red, and a very deep, even-fleshed animal, and from his superior form and gilt-edged breeding should make a grand stock-getter. Among the many females of the herd we were shown a number of very choice individuals, a few of which are here enumerated: Bessie's Gem, by Valkyrie, by Abbotsford; dam Bessie Dorn, by Imp. Mariner. She is a roan, three years old, an extra nice type of the modern Shorthorn, very smooth, and won third place at London this year in a very strong class. Lulu Dorn was sired by Valkyrie; dam Bell Dorn, by Young Abbotsford; Her. She is a red two-year-old, also a very superior heifer, winning second place at London. Verbena's Blossom is sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee; dam Vain Blossom, by Valkyrie. She is a roan two-year-old, a straight-lined, smooth, even heifer, with abundance of quality. Graceful 8th (imp.), bred by E. Law, Aberdeen; sired by Diamond Jubilee 72341; dam Graceful 7th, by Lord James Douglas, is a red two-year-old, an extra choice individual, and now safely in calf to Imp. Diamond Jubilee. In younger heifers is a beautiful roan year-old, by Imp. Diamond Jubilee, and in calf to Double Gold. Another of the good ones is out of the cow, Millie Dorn, and got by Imp. Diamond Jubilee, and there are a number of others by the same sire. The older breeding cows are a big, well-formed and well-balanced lot, and what is of vital importance in breeding dams, they are superior milkers, as their shape-ly udders indicate, the writer seeing a considerable quantity of milk drawn from a number of the cows after their calves had their fill. In males, there are some that are considerably above the average. Valkyrie Stamp is a two-year-old, sired by Valkyrie, by the noted bull, Abbotsford; dam Queen of Maple Bank, by Imp. Mariner. This bull is a typical up-to-date animal, showing a very superior form, quality and finish. He won third place at London this year, and is for sale. Jessamine is an eleven-months-old calf, sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee, and his dam is by Imp. Scottish Victor. He won third place at London. Another of the same age is out of Moss Robe, and sired by Imp. D. Jubilee. He is also a deep, fleshy youngster. And besides these mentioned there are a dozen others, and not a bad one in the bunch. All told, there are about fifteen bulls for sale from six months to two years old, sired by Valkyrie and Diamond Jubilee, and about nineteen heifers from one to three years old, the bulk of them being in calf to Double Gold.



"International Stock Food" FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and we paid \$40,000 in "war tax" because it was a high class medicinal preparation. Many "Stock Foods" did not pay this tax because they claimed to the Government that they did not use any medicinal ingredients and did not claim any medicinal results? "International Stock Food" purifies the blood and cures or prevents disease. It is a great aid in growing or fattening stock because it increases the appetite and aids digestion and assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual plan of growing and fattening stock. It does not take the place of corn or oats but is fed in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. "International Stock Food" can be fed in perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. It won the Highest Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. It is endorsed by every High Class Farm Paper. We employ 107 people for our office work alone, including 33 typewriters. If you desire any special information be sure and write us. We pay these people for this kind of work and your letter will be answered promptly. "International Stock Food" is sold as a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Forty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your money will be promptly refunded in any case of failure. You can test it without any risk. Can you ask anything fairer? It will make your Hogs or Hogs grow Ample and has the largest sale in the World for curing or preventing Hog Diseases. Be aware of imitations! No Chemist can separate all the different powdered Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks that we use. Any one claiming to do so must be an Ignoramus or Falsifier.

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Largest Stock Food Factory in the World
Capital Paid In, \$1,000,000.
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DEALERS SELL THESE: "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" "INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT" "INTERNATIONAL CALF CURE" "INTERNATIONAL HOG CURE" "INTERNATIONAL HORSE CURE" "INTERNATIONAL SHEEP CURE" "INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD" "INTERNATIONAL HORSE HARNESS SOAP" "SILVER PINE HEALING OIL" ETC.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES
Herd headed by Long-fellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prize-winner, Highclere Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin.
W. WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.

Large English Yorkshires
Boars fit for service. Sows and boars four months old. Boars and sows two months old. All the above are extra quality and lengthy. Write for what you want. Address:
JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.
Imported Poland-China Hogs. We are offering something extra choice, of both sexes, any age (pairs not akin), from imported stock, and of the true type. Easy feeders, rapid growers. **ROBT. L. SMYTH & SONS.**
Fargo P. O. and Station, M. C. R.

YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY.
Young pigs, 3 weeks to 3 months old (bacon type), easy feeders, strictly choice. Winners for all fairs in young White Wyandottes, Banded Plymouth Rocks (Hawkins strain) and White and Brown Leghorns—something extra. Also pedigree collies. om **A. B. ARMSTRONG, Oodrigton, Ont.**
FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins
Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY, Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.**

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.
Boars fit for service, sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Prices reasonable.
om **WM. HOWE, BRUCE CO. NORTH BRUCE, ONT.**

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
Newcastle herd of Tamworth swine have for a number of years taken a share of the best prizes offered at Toronto. Exhibition, but this year has excelled the past records, having taken the sweepstakes for the best herd; also 2 silver medals for best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides many other prizes in their various classes. Our present offerings are: Half dozen sows, from 6 to 12 months, all in pig; half dozen sows from 5 to 6 months old; and several boars from 5 to 12 months old. These pigs will be sold cheap for the next 30 days, in order to make room for young litters. They are all descendants of our sweepstakes stock.
COLWILL BROS., - NEWCASTLE, ONT

FOR 2 TAMWORTH BOARS fit for service, \$15 SALE: Also Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Cochins, Langshans, Polands, at \$1 each, \$2.50 per trio. om **R. J. LAURIE, Wolverton, Ont.**

Ten Choice Young Boars
5 months old, sired by Summer Hill Member; also orders taken for pairs not akin. om **FRED. C. SMITH, NEW HAMBURG, ONT.**

Helped Him Win 87 Premiums at the Fairs
WALTON, KANSAS.
International Stock Food Co.
Gentlemen:—I would like some more "International Stock Food." Have been feeding and selling your goods for more than two years. I am a large feeder of hogs, breeding recorded Poland-Chinas. Have a large trade. Meet all the breeders of the State, and have recommended the use of "International Stock Food" whenever the opportunity has offered.
I have shown hogs at the Fairs in the State for two years. Have taken 87 prizes in the past two years. Before using your Food I never took a prize. Since using it I have taken a larger amount of them than any other exhibitor with whom I competed. I am now fitting a herd for this Fall's show and want some more of your Food. Yours truly, **JOHN D. MARSHALL.**
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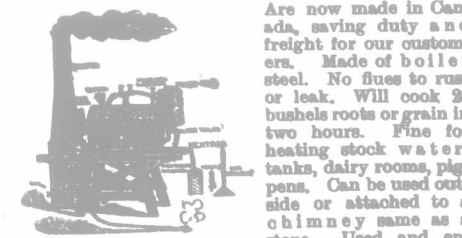
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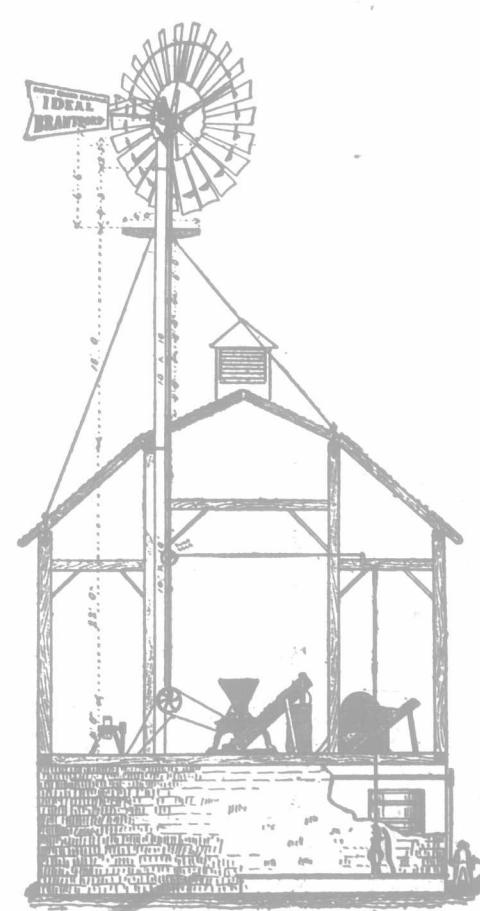
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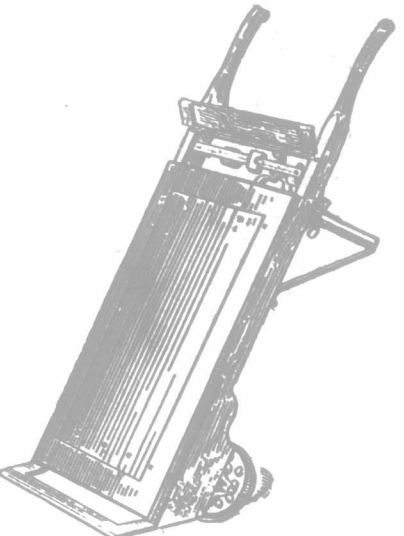
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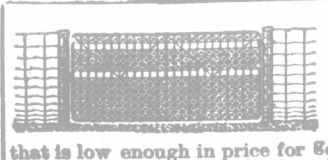
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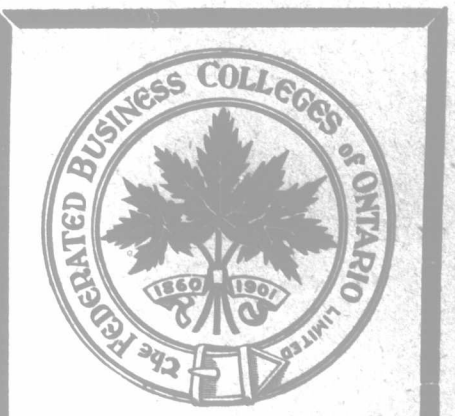
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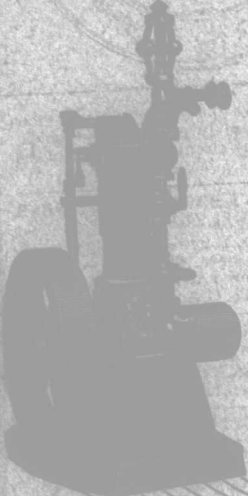
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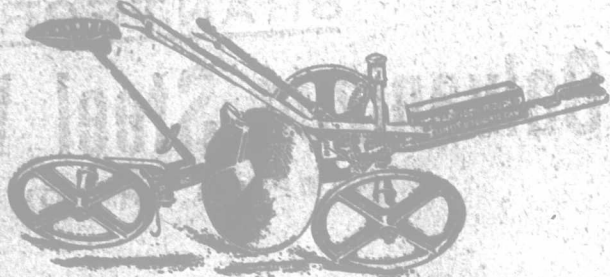
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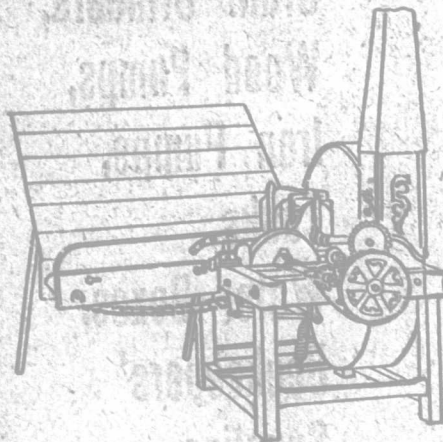
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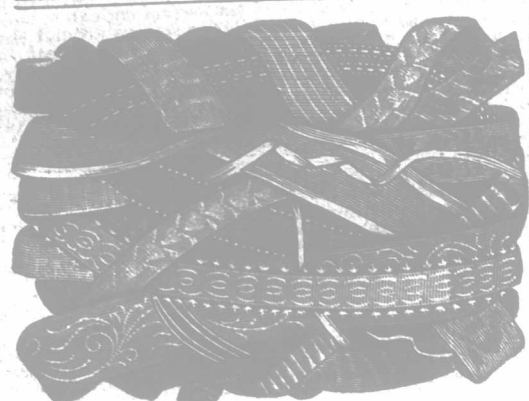
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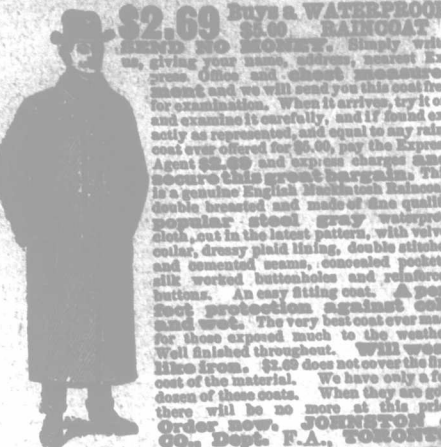
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