* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTI

Vol. XXXV.

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AUGUST 6, 1900.

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PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH, AT LONDON AND WINNIPEG, CAN.

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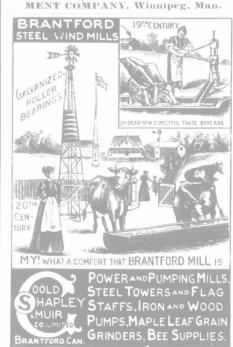


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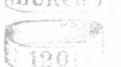
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VOL. XXXXV.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875 LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 6, 1900.

No. 507

Politics and Newspaper Postage. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE never has and does not now object to a fair and equitably levied rate of newspaper postage. Being business enterprises, it is no more than right that publications should pay for the service which the government renders in carrying them from one portion of the country to another, though there is room for fair argument that they should be encouraged rather than discouraged, on the ground that the public is advantaged by the spread of knowledge. We believe that the public business of this country should be conducted upon business principles, and it would greatly simplify and lessen the cost of the conduct of public affairs if governments would not only do that, but curtail rather than expand their functions, which latter seems to be the patronage-creating fad of the present day. Prior to July 1st, 1899, papers had been carried free through the Canadian mails for a considerable period of time. With their increasing circulation and the increasing bulk of a good many newspapers, in imitation of the ponderous and trashy Sunday "yellow" journals of the United States, the burden upon the postal department at last became simply intolerable, and the Postmaster General of the present Canadian Government (Hon. Wm. Mulock) undertook to deal with the subject, and the result was a bill whereby papers were charged jof a cent per pound for the first six months of last year, and thereafter \(\frac{1}{2} \) a cent per pound, except those circulating within a twenty-mile radius of the office of publication, which go free. in case of papers located upon a lake, their zone was measured 40 miles on one side of the office. This absurb zone system, making fish of one and flesh of another, was a sop to the country weeklies and the unfortunate political price paid for getting the measure through Parliament, because we believe the original intention must have been to treat all alike. It involved taxing the journals of greatest merit, circulation and influence, for the benefit of the little organ of the country M. P.; and further, while a protective system was continued by the administration for large numbers of enterprises, United States sheets, big and little, good, bad and indifferent. and the free run of the country. To the FARMER's ADVOCATE the 20 mile zone exemption is a mere flea bite, and no relief from the unjust imposition of the bill. Edited for the improvement of all branches of agriculture, being practical in its teach ing and of superior merit, its circulation extends, naturally, not only into every part of the Province of Ontario, but throughout Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, the Northwest, and British Columbia: also very generally through Michigan, Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, New York, Maine and many other States: and Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and India, as well as several European countries; in fact, hardly a country can be named where farming is successfully carried on by people who understand the English language, that the FARMER'S ADVO CATE is not received and highly prized for its helpfulness. So far as Canada is concerned, for 31 years the paper has steadily associated itself with the advancement of this great industry, and if the whole truth were told there is no doubt that its work and the knowledge and stimulus imparted to the public have done more for the real progress of the farmer than all the Government institutions and projects that have ever been set affoat; and this can be said usefulness of much that scientific research, experimenta, work and demonstration has a complished, To the outside would the pages of the FARMER's Abxon x. F have been a constant reminder of the splendid achievements of agriculture in Canada. while troi. Ottaw giest quantities of political literature is "franked" at the public expense, doubtless on the ground that it contains information for

the public. The 1 cent per pound rate having been protested against as onerous, the Postmaster General at the session of Parliament just over introduced an amendment to reduce the postage on newspapers within the provinces in which they are published to \ of a cent per pound, while still charging half a cent per pound on those going from one province to another or out of the Dominion, and as we understand it, leaving the 20-mile zone still free, so that the ADVOCATE would have had the small free area, the provincial & of a cent per pound rate, and beyond that the & cent rate-variety enough, in all conscience. The House of Commons passed the bill, but it was thrown out by the Senate bodily, for they could not modify it, it being held that an amendment would be one affecting revenue. If they have not the power to amend, they should have roused themselves a year earlier and thrown out the original measure. As a result the old injustice is still perpetuated.

It is lamentable that the postal administration that has shown such commendable energy in many directions, and has to its credit the introduction of the two-cent letter rate boon and Imperial penny postage, should be marred by a retrograde and petty newspaper postage policy.

Summer Institute Meetings.

Our first meeting was held at Russell at 8 p. m. Between 7 and 8 o'clock it began to rain heavily, and continued more or less for over three hours. This, we were given to understand, was the first rain of the season. The crops in this locality are rather late on that account. Our meeting was poorly attended, about 12 being present. Mr. Luttley Butler, instructor in the Dairy School, in the course of his remarks, urged the farmers to give more attention to dairying, and predicted that it would eventually supersede wheat-growing. He favored winter dairying as affording the best market. The process of buttermaking was followed and a number of pointers given as to each step. The use of the separator was urged, the speaker maintaining that the cream secured was one-third nore than by the deep-setting system. This cream. however, would have to be cooled to 40 or 50 degrees or it would ripen too fast. The deep-setting can with tap in the bottom was denounced. If deepsetting cans are used at all, the cream should always be skimmed from the top. The advantages of a course at the Government Dairy School were urged. The course which occurs in the winter is entirely free and is of great benefit to anyone wish ing to become acquainted with the best methods of dairying. Mr. A. P. Stevenson then addressed the meeting on the subject of fruit growing. He laid down some general principles to be observed, and then dealt with the culture of each kind of fruit individually. He recognized as a primary essential to success in any kind of fruit-growing in Manitoba the absolute necessity of having some kind of windbreak. The more convenient method of cultivation is always to have everything set in rows so as to cultivate largely with the horse. Novelties in fruit well-tested being worth trying. Considerable success had been had with strawberries, and the Wilson, Crescent and Gandy had been found to be the planted about I feet apart. Some persons failed to urged that male and female varieties be planted in in winter. Two crops of fruit is all that can profit ably be taken from a strawberry patch before plowing down. Success in the culture of gooseberries Manure, prune, cultivate. These fruits will stand a which is the oldest. All the vigorous new shoots

pruned out, except two or three. Never try to grow these fruits on one stem, tree fashion. If the borer got into that stem the bush would be killed outright. Currants and gooseberries should be planted 4 feet apart each way. In planting out red raspberries always cut the top off the plants. These should be set in rows 8 feet apart. The raspberries might be allowed to thicken out to form a row of stalks, 18 inches wide, properly pruned, but the suckers should be kept down between the rows. In the way of plums, there is not a single variety now grown in Ontario that is any good at all in Manitoba. The same may be said of cherries. It was advised to select a tree of the native plum which bears superior fruit; mark it during the fruiting season, and in the late fall take out cuttings of the surface roots for setting out the following spring. The planting of pits gives no satisfaction, as the seedlings nearly always turn out to be other and poorer sorts. The growing of crab apples has assed the experimental stage in some parts of Manitoba. The Transcendent and Hyslop are the best. The speaker found it necessary to wrap the trunk of the trees during winter with gummy sack-

A vote of thanks was tendered the speakers at the close of the meeting.

BIRTLE.

This was a lively meeting, with some good discussions on creamery matters. About thirty were present.

After waiting till long past the hour, we started with ten, but before the finish over fifteen were present. Complaint was made of the brief notice received regarding meetings. The usual subjects were dealt with by the speakers, and good interest was manifested.

STRATHCLAIR.

We had also an attendance here of fifteen, but it was claimed that double that would have been present had more extended notice been given.

MINNEDOSA.

After waiting an hour and a half, we counted an attendance of one, so audience and speaker adjourned to the creamery, where some good object lessons were learned. The failure of a meeting at this point can only be attributed to indifference on the part of the farmers.

A fine meeting was had here, over thirty-five being present. The question of fruit growing and buttermaking were thoroughly gone into, no end of questions being asked and answered. The meeting closed after 6 o'clock, and all expressing themselves as having had a profitable and interesting time. Crops are well advanced in this locality; too much so to greatly benefit by the fine rain that fell the day after the meeting.

GLADSTONE.

On account of it being a holiday (Dominion Day) nearly everybody was attending a picnic at a grove some miles distant, so no meeting was held, but a fair sized audience gathered in the evening at the street corner, and for an hour or more the speakers improved the opportunity.

DAUPHIN.

Only fifteen present. The old complaint again heard here of lack/of notice, but all present appeared to be much interested in what the speakers had to say, and promised a larger meeting next The crops in this locality are a little better than those further south. Some of the leading farmers estimate the crop at from 10 to 15 bushels per acre. Some fields seen will go more than that

GLENLYON.

We had an enthusiastic meeting at this place. over thirty-five being present, and we were assured had the meeting been at 2 p. m. instead of the evening the schoolhouse would have been full to over flowing. The usual subjects were dealt with by the speakers and a great many questions answered. One of the last to be put was by the chairman, who rose, and with a twinkle in his eye asked if it was true if the rings found so much in butter at the present time could be attributed to the dehorning system now so much in use. Cows having no horns to have rings on, did they put them in the butter? All of which was answered to everyone's satisfaction, and one of the best meetings of the series was brought to a close with votes of thanks to the A. P. STEVENSON

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN

THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY

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LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICE : W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Fitzalan House, Strand London, W. C., England.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month.
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Address - THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Benefits of Humus and Clover.

From an interesting and valuable address on Soils and the maintenance of their fertility through the growth of legumes, before the Natural History Society, of Montreal, by Prof. F. T. Shutt, Chemist of the Dom. Exp. Farm, we clip the following ex tracts as being of special interest to our readers throughout the West, as indeed to farmers every

Before proceeding to speak of the amounts of plant food in soils, it is desirable that I should call your attention to the importance of humus as a soil constituent, since the method of employing clover as a fertilizer is dependent in a very large degree for its value upon the fact that it adds vast quantities of this material to the soil.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF HUMUS, 1st. It is the natural storehouse and conservator of nitrogen, which element is the most expen-

sive of all plant foods when it becomes necessary to purchase it in commercial fertilizers. 2nd. It furnishes the food upon which the soil

micro-organisms live, and which, by their life func tions, convert its organic nitrogen into nitrates, 3rd. It possesses considerable amounts of the mineral food constituents. These, in the further decomposition of the humus a process continually going out in summer—are liberated in forms available to growing enops—We have reason to believe from recent research that the mineral humates furnish

been noticed that the amount of humus present gives an excellent, though not an infallible, indication of the amount of organic nitrogen the soil possesses Further, it has been observed that as the humus disappears the nitrogen goes with it. Cultivationthat is, exposing the substance of the soil to the air, as by our ordinary farm methods with the plow, harrow, etc.—tends to dissipate the humus, and, as a natural consequence, to decrease the nitrogen. Soils growing grain exclusively year after year, lose, it is stated, more nitrogen by this humus oxidation than is removed in the crop, and this loss is greatest in those soils which are richest in nitrogen. At the Minnesota Experiment Station it was determined that for every 25 pounds of nitrogen absorbed by the crop (grain following grain for a number of years) 140 pounds of nitrogen were lost due to oxidation of organic matter.

GRAIN AFTER CLOVER

In 1897, eight plots were sown with grain, four with the addition of clover seed at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre, four without the addition of clover. In October of the same year the crop of clover was turned under, the adjoining "no clover" plots being plowed at the same time. The grain sown on these plots were: Preston wheat, Banner oats, Bolton barley and Odessa Barley. This land, without any application of manure, was sown in 1898 with Banner oats. Regarding the appearance of the growing crops on these plots, Dr. Saunders speaks as follows: "The difference in the growth of the grain on these plots was soon very noticeable, and as the season advanced, especially just before the heads appeared, the difference in height and vigor of growth in favor of the plots where the clover had been grown was very remarkable. So clearly was this manifest, that the difference would be distinctly seen at a considerable distance, and the outline of those plots on which no clover had been sown could be readily traced by the manifestly shorter and less vigorous growth. After the grain was fully headed, the difference in appearnce was not so clearly seen at a distance, but by careful examination it could be easily traced. The plots were cut and threshed separately, and weighings made of the grain and straw from each plot obtained. The results show an average increase in the yield of grain from the four clover plots of more than 11 bushels per acre over that on the plots on which there had been no clover sown.

To ascertain what natural value there might be from the clover the second year after plowing under, these same plot, without the addition of any manure or fertilizer, were sown in 1899 with Mensury barley. Again a great difference on the plots that had grown clover in 1897 was noticed, and the harvested result showed the average yield on the four clover plots over that of the four "no clover" plots amounted to almost nine bushels per

Another experiment in which equally striking and important results were obtained may be decribed as follows:-In 1897 two plots adjoining each other and uniform as regards size and character of soil were selected: No. 1 was sown with barley and a grass mixture containing clover seed; No. 2 was similarly sown, with the exception that there was no clover seed in the grass mixture. In 1898 two crops of hay were taken off each plot. In the spring of 1899 they were plowed and sown with Bavarian oats. The yield per acre on No. I was 46 bushels 4 lbs.; that on No. 2, 36 bushels 6 lbs.; an increase of 9 bushels 22 lbs. of grain to the acre on the plot which had grown clover over that on the plot sown with grass seed only. This increase was ractically due to the fertilizing constituents set free by the decay of the clover roots only, for in 1898 two crops of hay had been taken off.

To Encourage Good Breeding.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Sir, - Lately there has been much discussion in the columns of the Farmer's Advocate re the free distribution of pure-bred sires by the C.P.R. Co. Now, as this is an old matter, and practically out of date, there is hardly any use of my reopening the question. At the same time, I would like to pass an opinion, not as to the feasibleness of their plan to improve the stock of the country, but as to the practicability of their plan for getting rid of the scrub stock and the breeder of them. I am rather of the opinion that the C. P. R. would

have been doing a great deal more in the interest of the stock farmers and cattlemen had they instituted a tariff discriminating against the exportation of scrub-bred cattle. The district in which I live is one of the noted stock-raising districts of Manitoba. Several of the farmers here have gone to some expense in importing pure-bred sires from Ontario, and by culling out inferior stock and breeding only the best of their herds, have hoped to raise such a class of cattle as would, when put on the market as beef, fetch more remunerative prices than that paid or poorly bred cattle. But so far buyers have not discriminated, and to-day farmers who have not ered to improve their herds systematically andly the same price for their inferior hose who have gone to the trouble

the buyer pays the same price for any class of cattle that comes along, there is certainly no inducement for the farmer who is interested in good cattle to invest his money in pure-bred sires.

The scrub-raiser must be forced to improve his stock, and the only way to get at him is to discriminate against him in price, so that he has either to improve his cattle or have them left on his hands. James Mitchell.

Shell River Municipality, Man.

The Best Bacon Hog.

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in giving evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons during the late session, in referring to the best breed of hogs for bacon purposes, stated that while experiments had not been conducted at the Experimental Farm to satisfactorily settle the question as to which were the best breeds and crosses to produce long-side bacon, his personal opinion was that the Yorkshires and Tamworths and their crosses, and the new Improved Berkshires (not the short Berkshires, of which there are too many in the country), are the best for this purpose

The Berkshire, he considered, must be carefully fed, on account of the tendency which this breed has to rise on the shoulder, which spoils the long side. He had had good results with Berkshire and Yorkshire crosses, Berkshire and Tamworth crosses had not given good results. He considered the Tamworth and Yorkshire as the best cross

Does the Bare Fallow Impoverish the Soil.

Frequently one sees statements to the effect that the soil loses largely of plant food as a result of the bare fallow, and the system of summer-fallowing condemned on that account. Mr. Wm. Vicar, secretary of the Farmers Institute, Portage la Prairie, recently sent an article by a Mr. Gould, of Ohio, along these lines, to Prof. Shutt, asking for his opinion. Following is his reply, which will be read with general interest:

The facts contained in the article you refer to Mr. Gould, of Ohio, are in the main correct, though their interpretation for any soil or locality must not be undertaken without due consideration

of climatic and other conditions The losses spoken of refer chiefly to nitrogen and humus; the mineral elements of plant food potash, phosphoric acid and lime would remain the same practically, as regards quantity, whether the soil were bare or not, excepting those amounts, of course, which would be withdrawn by the crop were there one growing.

Soil nitrogen must be converted into nitrates before it is assimilated by farm crops in general. The process of nitrification proceeds during the summer nonths, and the amount of nitrogen so converted into nitrates would to a considerable extent depend upon the conditions of moisture, temperature and character of soil. Now, the nitrates are exceedingsoluble compounds, and consequently may be largely washed below the reach of the roots of the succeeding crops or entirely leached away-if there is no growing crop to appropriate them, and heavy fall and winter rains prevail. It is for this reason that "catch crops" are sown in the autumn in England, and might also be employed in many parts of the eastern provinces of Canada. Although it has been stated by a prominent agriculturist in England that the soils of our Northwest lose their nitrates considerably from this cause, I very much doubt the correctness of the statement, owing to the dryness of your winters. On this point we are now conducting a series of experiments, but it will probably be a year or two before we are in a position to speak definitely.

Of course, like any other operation, fallowing has its disadvantages as well as its advantages, and it is quite questionable whether under a good system of rotation and better manuring it will be as necessary for eastern farmers in the future as it has been in the past. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, however, one of the chief objects of fallowing appears to be the storing-up of moisture for the crop of the following year. In districts where the rainfall is sparse the question of the conservation of soil moisture becomes one of the greatest importance. I am also of the opinion that fallowing does a good work in promoting nitrification. the resulting nitrates, as I have pointed out, not being lost to any extent during the ensuing winter.

Besides loss of nitrates by leaching, there may be loss of humus and nitrogen by a process akin to that of slow combustion when land is kept bare and continually cultivated. By a system which comprises cropping with grain and fallowing alternately, undoubtedly much of our rich Northwest soil is gradually losing a portion of its humas the great water-holding constituent of soils and with it its associated nitrogen. It is most probably due to this fact that decrease in productiveness is now being noticed on these prairie soils where they have been long in cultivation. The above consider crions. therefore, point not to the discontinuance of fallowing, but rather to the adoption of the practice of occasionally seeding down, so that the soils so recot plenished and preserved

France, T. South, Chemist.

Exp. Farm, Ottawa.

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Carberry Fair.

The fourth summer fair under the auspices of the Norfolk Agricultural Society was held on July 19th and 20th at Woodbine Park. The weather was fine, with the exception of rather high winds on the afternoon of the second day, which made it some what dusty and disagreeable. The attendance from the surrounding country, as well as from the towns, was very satisfactory. The exhibits in the livestock classes were fully up to the average, as were also most of the departments in the main building; so that, upon the whole, the fair was most satisfactory to exhibitors and managers alike. As usual, the horses formed the most attractive feature (the Carberry Plains are well known as one of the best horse districts in the West), both light and heavy horses being well represented. The light classes were judged by Thomas Kelly, of Brandon, and the heavy horses by Alfred Chambers, of Wawanesa. No complaints regarding the awards were heard; in fact, there did not appear to be room for any. The single-judge system is strongly to be commended, and should be adopted at all fairs, care being taken to get competent men from outside districts. In Thoroughbreds, Mr. R. S. Fulton, of Moose Jaw, showed his well-known stallion, Rumpus, and was awarded first prize. Dr. Shaw had a few entries in this class, and R. I. M. Power was first in brood mare and foal.

In the Roadster class, Dr. Henderson's pacing stallion was awarded first. Duncan Pierson was first with a very good style of mare and foal, and Dan McCaig showed a very nice yearling. In single drivers in harness, Dr. Henderson was first, and Mr. Dunsmore, of Franklin, second. Four Roadster teams competed, Gregg-Barret's winning first, with Wm. Henderson, of Wawanesa, second. A very handsome little saddle beast belonging to Gregg Barret won in a fairly good class of seven, with

Alfred Yandle, of Birtle, second, In the Coach class, D. McCaig was awarded red ticket on Ryshawk, with McKenzie, of Brookdale, second. Three carriage teams competed, Arthur Mack, Carberry, winning first, and R. S. Fulton, of Moose Jaw, second. No fewer than 8 teams, not

under 16 hands, came out in the carriage class, Alex. May winning first and C. Trumper second. In the Clydesdale class, two aged stallions were shown. Win. Bailey's Burnbrae 8378— was an outstanding first, with Woodbine Prince, owned by Hugh Stewart, of Arden, second. Dr. Swenerton had a very promising entry in the two-year-old Rosemont, a son of Young McQueen, shown in fine fettle, but without competition. W. Bailey showed a number of good fillies, also showed in the brood mare and foal classes. There were but few entries in the agricultural classes, A. Lyons having the only brood mare, and winning second on foal, with R. Smith first, both foals by the Clydesdale Prince The principal interest centered in the teams, in which the competition was strong, and many of the entries of special merit. Three agricultural teams entered, and were placed in the following order: Alex Kitchie, Arch'd Campbell, and M. Craig. Two magnificent heavy draft teams belonging to Robert Dodds and J. Humiston were placed in the order named. Eight general purpose teams competed, first going to a pair of handsome blacks shown by Wm. Currie, of Petrel, second to a pair of greys belonging to John Gibson, of Wellwood. As there were only two prizes, a number of good teams were left out of the reckoning in this section.

The cattle were judged by Jabez Elliott, of Brandon, and Mr. Hall, of Carberry. The entries were of Roadsters John Rossfirst. In the special offered best what was lacking in anantity was made up in quality by the presence of a strong draft from the herd of John G. Barron. In the Shorthorn class, Messrs. Black & Wells, of Wellwood, showed a four-year old son of Topsman, a thick, smooth bull of extra merit. He won first over Lord Stanley, who was shown by Allan Grant. J. G. Barron was without competition throughout the rest of the class, the entries all being in fine fit, but as they will come under review in the Winnipeg Industrial report, nothing further need be said regarding them here. William Ranson, of Carberry, showed a Holstein bull of extra merit, and William Atkin a few females of this breed. The grade cattle were good, what was of them; George Hope winning first in the grade beef and grade dairy classes with cows of very special merit.

The sheep exhibit was small, and in swine there was no competition in any of the classes represented, Robert Hope's Berkshires being the largest exhibit of any one breed.

The exhibit of grain was most creditable, there being a good number of competitors in most of the sections, and the quality extra. The Union Bank offered special prizes for the best 10 bushels of Red Fyfe wheat, the fortunate winners being John Lyons, John Duncan, and D. Hammel. H. Bates and R. Ferguson were first and second on two-bushel lots of white Fyfe. Prizes for white oats bushel lots of white Fyfe. Prizes for white oats were won; first by J. Rainet, of Arizona; second by H. Bates. Black outs. W. Ross first and W. J. Stinson second. Two-rowed barley first, H. Bates, and second, J. Thompson. John Thompson was awarded first on collection of grosses including wheat, oats, barley two and six rowed, and peasularge and small. W. J. Stinset won first on bushel of timothy and Mr. Capa first on bushel of timothy and the first of the first on the first on the first of the first on the fir

The butter exhance a coordingly good W. A. Mungay, Province Province Substitute indent, who acted as judge expressed belowed as highly pleased

with the exhibit as a whole, the average scores running very high. Among the principal winners were John Gorrell, Mrs. T. Goggins, Miss C. Turner, Mrs. D. A. Reynolds, and Mrs. Wm. Ross.

A good programme of races and special attractions were provided, and doubtless helped to draw a number of people from the town.

Portage la Prairie Summer Fair.

The twenty-sixth annual exhibition of the Portage la Prairie and Lakeside Agricultural Society was held on July 17th, 18th and 19th, at Island Park. The weather was perfect, and the stock exhibit the best that has been turned out at Portage la Prairie for a number of years. Every thing, in fact, went off successfully, except that the attendance was not as large as it should have been. In horses, the exhibit was large and of particularly high quality throughout.

In the draft horse class the competition was not very large. W. G. Lytle won the sweepstakes on heavy draft stallion, James Bell second. James Bell won the diploma with Clydesdale stallion and three of his get. David Lytle won the sweepstakes for the best mare, any age or breed.

In Clydesdales, John Wishart was the principal winner, showing a number of good entries. David Lytle won with a very handsome, well-matched team, 3,200 lbs. and over.

In the agricultural classes the competition was keen. E. H. Muir won first on brood mare, Thomas Gibson second. For three-year-old filly, John Bry don first and James Gibb second. Two year-olds, James Lytle first and James Gibb second. Yearlings, John Ross first and James McKenzie second. James McKenzie won first on foal, with E. H. Muir second. On agricultural teams, 2,800 or over, Thos. Wallace won first, Robert McCowan second, and Brown & Carruth third. These teams would do credit to any showring, and were shown in splendid condition, and were well handled. In general purpose teams, no less than Scompeted; J. W. Beattie winning out, with W. A. Caskey second, and M. Howie third. Of course, a general purpose class is an almost impossible one, for horses of many types are entered, and it is just a matter of opinion which type the judge considers the general purpose type. The principal winners in the single entries of this class were John Brydon, R. Craig and Robert Gibb for brood mare in the order named. For threeyear-old filly or gelding, Yuill Bros. and A. L. Insley were first and second. T. L. Bell was first on twoyear-old; John Wishart in the yearling section, and John Galbraith on foals. The draft classes were judged by Wm. Charlton and Wm. Edwards and A. E. Anderson.

The light horse judges were T. J. Charlton and John Simpson, Poplar Point. In the light horse classes there were tew entries in the Thoroughbred and Standard classes. E. V. Kilmister won first on aged stallion, M. Shannon on three-year-old stallion, and also on three-year old filly. Charles Cuthbert and W. Richardson won first and second on Standard-bred and mare or gelding to harness.

In the Roadster class the competition was pretty well sustained throughout the section. Brood mare First, Yuill Bros.; second, Wm. Gray; third, Jas. Dalzell. Three-year-old James Dalzell first and third, and A. L. Insley second. Two-year-old James Dalzell first, H. Kirkwood second, and W. Robinson third. Yearlings James Dalzell first Foal-Wm. Gray and Yuill Bros. Single Roadsters was a strong class, E. E. Snider winning, with W. Metcalf and A. E. Mellon second and third. Pair was first, F. A. Brydon second, and John Galbraith third

In the carriage class, Muir Bros, showed their magnificent stallion. Knight of the Vale. As usual, this grand horse was the center of attraction, and was shown in good form. James McBean was first on brood mare. R. Craig on three year-olds and two year olds, and J. R. Snider on two year old. J. T. Thomas, Robert Gibb, and W. G. Lytle stood in the order named on yearlings. R. Craig was first on foal. Single driver in harmess. W. J. Cooper first and C. Cuthbert second. John Balmer won on

pair in harness In cattle, the entries were above the average in number, the competition being keen in the Short horn class. The herds of Messrs, Walter Lynch, F. W. Brown, and Thomas Wallace were represented, besides a number of individual entries. The beef cattle classes were all judged by Mr. W. S. Lister. of Middlechurch, with satisfaction to all. Brown's Lyndhurst was an easy first in the aged class, with A. L. Insley's entry second. In two-year-old bulls there were three entries, placed in the following order: Wallace's Charger by Judge first, Brown's Spicy Robin second, and T. L. Bell's Golden Duke third. In yearlings, Lynch won with Johnnie Cope, aroan son of Village Hero: Luke Beatty second, Alex, Fraser third. Under a year old, James Bray won with a very promising calf by Knuckle Duster: J. Thomas second: Wm. Dickson, of Grenfell, third. Bull calf of 1900, Yuill Bros, won with a very tidy calf by Village Hero. In cows. Brown's entries were first and third. Lynch's second. In three year olds, Lynch won with Imogene 2nd, Wallace second and third. Two-year olds. Lynch's Separts 8th won, An yearlings, Lynch's Griecite won first. Faith second, and Brown - Windermere teem third.

and plumpest calves we have seen out this year. David Little was second with a real good red. third prize went to Brown. F. W. Brown won the herd prize and also the sweepstakes for the best

A very good herd of Polled Angus were shown by Simpson, of Poplar Point. Ayrshires were shown by Thomas McCartney, Longburn, without competition, except in bull over three years, in which section I. R. Snider won first and swee J. Webster showed a few Jerseys, and |W|Edwards a Guernsey bull. James Glennie was alone in the Holstein classes, showing several particularly good things, all of which will be reviewed at the Winnipeg Industrial, his imported bull calf, Chief Mercedes De Kol, being worthy of very special mention.

In grades, the entries were not very numerous, except for milk cows, when eleven good animals lined up, the first going to Charles Braithwaite, the second to Luke Beatty.

The dairy cattle were judged by Wm. Champion, of Reaburn.

Sheep were judged by George Tidsbury and James Glennie, there being, however, no competition in the various breeds represented. Duncan Sinclair, of Oakville, showed some very good Leicesters; F. W. Brown, Cotswolds, and H. S. Garrioch, Shropshires.

Berkshires were the only breed in which there was any competition. Wm. McBride showed Chester Whites; James Bray, Yorkshires. John Jones showed first prize aged Yorkshire boar. the Berkshire classes there were Lexhibitors, J. W. Brown being first and second on boar over a year old, first and diploma on aged sow. William Kitson, of Burnside, was first on pair under a year, and boar under six months, and sweepstakes on boar any age, and a number of seconds. F. W. Brown was first on sow and litter, and on sow under six months. J. A. Fraser was first on sow under two years, and under one year. These classes were judged by D. McKenzie.

In poultry there was, as usual, a very good ex hibit; the prizes were pretty evenly distributed among a number of exhibitors. The show of grain was very small, but what there was of it was of good quality. H. S. Garrioch and John Jones were first and second respectively for the special offered by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. for 5 bushels of Red Fyfe wheat. Yuill Bros, were first on sixrowed barley, and William Dickson, of Grenfell, on two-rowed barley. Cuthbert was first on white oats, and A. E. Mellon on black oats. fine sample of timothy was shown by H. Ogiltree, winning first; Mrs. C. M. Cuthbert winning first on Brome grass seed. Garrioch won first on flax with an extra choice sample, A. E. Mellon was first and Robert McCowan second for collection of

Dairy products were judged by Dairy Superintendent Murray, and while there was not a very large exhibit, the quality was good throughout, the scores running high. This is the first time that the score card has been introduced at the Portage la Prairie Fair, and it gave entire satisfaction, every exhibitor being pleased to have the score card to guide them. The principal winners in the dairy lasses were John Brydon, Henry Kirkwood, Mac donald; Mrs. Wm. Cuthbert, Austin; H. Ogiltree, Yuill Bros., and Glennie & Sons, Longburn: W. Robinson, Oakville: and T. L. Lee. In the 201b. crock section there were Hentries, and only a few of these scored lower than 90 points. There was a very large and excellent exhibit of homemade pread, special prizes having been offered Lake of the Woods and Ogilvie Milling Companies The horticultural, dairy, and grains, also the fine arts and ladies' department, were accommodated in tents, which was not very satisfactory; and it is to be hoped that before another year this society the oldest in the Province will be provided with a suitable exhibition building in its beautiful location in Island Park.

Dates of Summer Fairs.

Moosomin.			. Aug. 7th and 8th.
Souri-			. Aug. 7th and 8th.
Seepawa			Aug. 7th and 8th.
Regina			Aug, 8th and 9th.
Manitou			Aug. 16th and 17th.
Strathelair			Aug. 21-1.
Calgary			Sept. 12th to 15th.
Crystal City			Sept. 28th.

Stray Specimens.

Some little time ago a small wooden box containing several little pieces of dry twigs, upon which evidently some insect had been working, reached this office by mail without name of sender or any particulars. We have patiently awaited some explanation from the sender in order that some information might be obtained regarding the specimens.

Subsoil Packer.

I believe the packer is a first-rate implement, specially on manured land. It packs the bottom of the furrow firmly, and the ground seems much firmer to walk on. I used four horses on an 8-foot packer. It was heavily loaded, and the ground was plowed 6 to 7 inches deep. It was not hard work for four horses. I should like to use it another seaan before I say much about the results.

CHARLES F. IVEN Wallace Municipality, Man.

How to Raise a Skim Milk Calf.

Nature's way of raising a calf by allowing it to run with the cow produces a good one the kind feeders want; and the dairyman must provide, as nearly as possible, the same conditions for the calf as it has when with its mother, and he, too, will produce the calf demanded by the feeder.

The cow feeds the calf often, and milk that is blood warm, sweet, and free from germs. Leave the calf with the cow until her udder gets in good condition and her milk all right. This gives the calf the same treatment at the start that he gets if he is to stay with the cow all the time until weaning. If the cow's udder is hard and feverish, rubbing it by the calf's baby head in his attempt to get food reduces the swelling and softens the udder. For about two weeks after the calf is taken from the cow, the best results are obtained by feeding warm whole milk three times a day two quarts in the morning, one quart at noon, and two quarts at night. After this the calf will do well if fed only twice a day, morning and night, at regular hours, At the end of three weeks, begin to get the calf on skim milk, but do this gradually. The first time take out half a pint of whole milk and put in its place half a pint of skim milk; the second feed use a pint of skim milk and take out a pint of whole milk. This method takes ten days to change from whole milk to skim milk. Increase the amount of skim milk fed slowly as the calf can take it, remembering that ten quarts of skim milk is a full feed for a calf five to six months old.

The cow supplies the milk to the calf blood warm. Feed both whole milk and skim milk at this temperature. We feed all skim milk warm, even when the calf is five or six months old.

The cow's milk contains all the materials needed for the health and growth of the calf in just the right proportions. Skim milk is without the cream or fat, and must be balanced up. Feeding trials have shown that starch in food takes the place of fat, and serves the same purpose when eaten. It is the dairyman's business then, to take high-priced butter-fat from the milk, sell it, and supply in its place to the calf a cheap food, rich in starch. Corn is good for this purpose Kaflir corn grain is better. Calves fed skim milk have a strong tendency to scour: Kaffir corn is rich in starch, and is our most constipating grain. It seems to be adapted by nature to be fed with skim milk, the two together producing the natural condition of the bowels. We feed Kaffir corn finely ground to calves, and always feed it dry, sepa rately from the milk. More skim milk calves are probably stunted or outright in Kansas by mix ing the grain with the milk than by any other means

Calves need starchy ains to take the place o the butter-fat taken out of the milk. Starch cannot be used to support life until it has been changed

to sugar. The saliva of the mouth has the power to change starch to sugar, and the more slowly and thoroughly the grain is masticated the better it will be mixed with the saliva and the greater the proportion of starch that will be changed to sugar. Feed dry Kaffir-corn meal or other grain to the baby calf and it will chew and chew for a long time on a small quantity of the grain, getting the starch thoroughly mixed with the saliva. Mix the grain with the milk and it is quickly eaten and swallowed, little saliva is mixed with it, and but little starch is changed so that it can be used by the body. The rest not only does the calf no good, but irritates the system, bringing on indigestion and seems and stunting the calf. Feed grain dry. keep the calves separated after feeding milk un-the country become dry, so that they will not chathers are Where a number are fed.

the becomede out of fence boards and had word or pristure, or other con-

At first indications, immediately cut down the feed.' Milk pails and cans should be washed and scalded, the same as if the milk was intended for the table. For scouring, give one to two ounces of castor oil, or, if the case is bad, ten to fifteen drops of laudanum a day, until the trouble is checked. Change feeds very slowly, as a sudden change often scours.

Finally, remember that the calf is a baby, and give it the kindness and care due every baby. The better a calf likes you the more it will gain. Pet it. Keep its pen and yard dry and comfortable; keep it warm in cold weather and give it cool shade in summer. We like a shed open on all sides for summer shade, as this will protect from the sun and allow the air to blow through freely. The College has a large stone barn with basement, but we found that the calves thrived better in a common board shed than they did in this barn. The basement was not as well lighted and ventilated as the shed.

Flies often annoy calves so that they do not gain well. The department of horticulture and entomology of this Station furnished us a formula that we used on the calves in this experiment at a cost of one-fourth to one-half cent a day and kept the flies off. It is as follows: Pulverized resin, 2 parts, by measure: soap shavings, 1 part: water, ½ part: fish oil, I part ; oil of tar, I part ; kerosene, I part ; water, 3 parts. Place the resin, soap shavings, ½ part of water and fish oil together in a receptacle and boil till the resin is dissolved; then add the 3 parts of water, following with the oil of tar mixed with the kerosene. Stir the mixture well and allow it to boil for fifteen minutes. When cool, the mixture is ready for use, and should be stirred frequently while being applied.

From one-eighth to one-half pint is sufficient for one application. To apply the mixture a brush is

Summer Treatment of Young and Breeding Hørses.

A DAY ON A NOTED HORSE FARM.

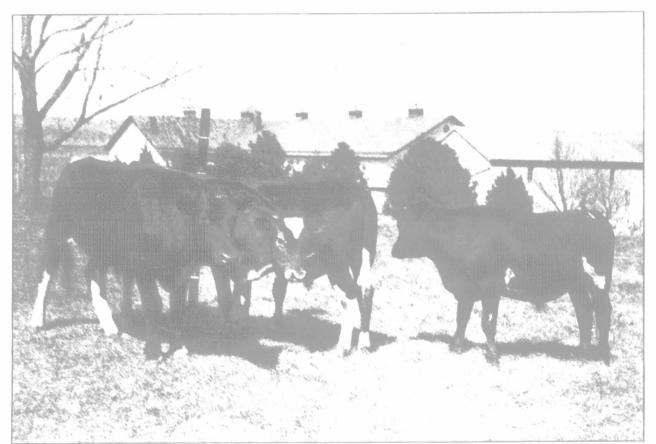
To know how young horses are cared for at such noted studs as that of Messrs, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., where an indifferent animal is the very great exception, and the finest class of stock the rule, is valuable information to anyone attempting to rear horse stock. During a recent visit to the home of this firm, we observed many points that are worthy at least of consideration, if not emulation. First of all, we observed that all the horses, whether mares and foals, yearlings or horses of other classes, were housed during the daytime away from the sun and flies. This is commenced as early in the summer as the flies begin to torment the animals. They are all brought in before the heat of the day commences and again turned out into roomy and rich pastures about six o'clock in the evening. They are not tied in single stalls, as is done on many farms, but each animal has an airy, light, well-bedded brick box stall about 15 feet square or larger. The fact is, there is not a single horse stall on the farm, the three substantial roomy ranges each consisting of two rows of box stalls with a wide passage (10 or 12 feet) between. Each stall has a water box supplied from a spring well by a windmill, besides necessary mangers for feed. Whatever the season of year, these are the quarters in which the stock is housed, and seldom a day passes at any season when the animals, young or old, are not given their liberty in a field or roomy fenced plot. At this season, two of the stallions have access to these plots during the nights, and the third stallion takes his exercise a few hours during the mornings and evenings. As all well-informed stockmen understand, plenty of

regular exercise is one of the chief factors in keeping especially well-fed animals in perfect health both in body and limbs, and not only that, but it keeps their digestive sys tems in such vigorous condition that they can be heavily fed if desired, which, with the constant exercise, will produce firm muscle instead of flabby fat. To this end, however, plain food is an important accompaniment.

Whether for mares and foals, growing stock or breeding stallions, the food given is alike in kind to all, and consists of crushed oats and bran mixed, two parts oats to one of bran, and these mixed with about twice their bulk of cut hay, timothy and clover of good quality, fed dry. The mares and foals run loose, so that what the foal eats is from its dam's manger. Mr. Sorby considers it might be well under some circumstances to tie the mare, so that the foal could have a separate box to eat from. but he seldom, if ever, practices this because of the danger of the foal becoming entangled in the mare's halter shank. As a rule. a mare that is well fed and not working gives

sufficient milk to keep her foal in as high flesh as it should be for its future welfare. The mares get three feeds a day of the above mixture, which includes about two quarts of oat chop. The yearling stock receive similar feeding, a little less in bulk, and the stallions get four feeds each per day during the breeding season. They each get a fair allowance of such green feed as is in season, which was, at the time of our visit, green corn about five feet high. We noticed that each manger had a good supply of salt in the corner in separate compartment, and the horses could drink from the basins in the stalls whenever they felt disposed. The stalls are cleaned out every few days, so that the air is kept pure and wholesome, aided by the very efficient ventilation provided.

All the team work done on the 300 acre farm is accomplished by the brood mares and 3-year-old fillies. They are worked up till near the foaling and again after the foals are weaned. On the day of our visit the in foal mares, Diana McKay and Venice, were hauling up hay with the horse-fork, with which they took off large loads in four forkfuls. As is the experience of all extensive horse breeders, the mares of this stud are not always easy to get in foal. The most certain time seems to be on the ninth day after foaling. A mare in good health served by a sure horse on that day is very likely to become pregnant, whereas if she is allowed to go till a later cestrum, the chances of "catching" are less favorable. Mr. Sorby also considers a heavy grain diet as liable to militate against a dry mare that is inclined to take service repeatedly. When horses have nightly runs on pasture and



SKIM-MILK SCRUB-BRED STEERS, AVERAGE WEIGHT, 721 POUNDS, AT ONE YEAR OLD Fed according to the system recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College in Bulletin No. 97.

used. We find nothing more satisfactory than a large painter's brush. At first it is well to make an application for two or three days in succession. Afterwards an application every other day will suffice. It is often more economical not to attempt to protect the entire animal, but only those parts not reached by the head or tail. It is perfectly safe and in no case has it appeared detrimental to the health of the calf.

Farmers often object to the expense of handling calves in the way we have indicated. It does not take much time. Two hours a day was all the time needed to feed the calves in this experiment, and part of this time was used for taking weights and making records. At the time of writing this bulletin we are feeding forty five young calves, divided into five lots, and each lot fed a different way. It takes five hours a day, while if they were all fed alike, and each feed did not have to be weighed. much less time would be needed. It does not take much more time to feed a skim milk calf so that he will gain two pounds a day than it does to feed him so that he will become a runt, but it does take hinking, patience and careful attention to the little

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clean roomy stalls during the day, their skins require but little attention, and their feet go far towards taking care of themselves, but during the seasons of more constant housing the horses are groomed frequently, if not daily, and their hoofs are dressed in natural, level form, as their condition requires. The object from beginning to end, as it should be with all breeders of live stock, but perhaps more especially with pure-bred, stock, is to treat every animal every day in such a way as to develop the very best that is in it, which is accomplished only by a close observation of the laws of breeding and feeding, systematically followed with intelligent earnestness.

As to Conserving Moisture.

The conservation of moisture is a problem which in my opinion is not easily solved. A system which might be of advantage on one variety of soil may be the reverse on another. The present accepted theory is to plow summer-fallow as early as possible after seeding, and then keep harrowing all summer. On soil not liable to drift, this system undoubtedly prepares the soil for an effort the following season, by keeping the soil moist, thereby enabling it to draw on its own resources more than soil plowed later, when the moisture was evaporated.

But we have thousands of acres now on which the above system would be sheer folly, as from the effects of it the fiber is all used up and consequent ly it drifts with the least breeze, of which fact l think quite a few of us have abundant evidence this summer. The conserving of moisture in the summer-fallow sometimes is of very little use the following season, so far as moisture is concerned. Take, for instance, the spring of '99, when mostly all soil had too much moisture, so that the only advantage obtained from the extra cultivation of the previous season was the preparation of an extra supply of plant food. Again, take the present year. I have in view two fields of wheat lying alongside each other; both were summer fallowed last year, same sort of soil; one was gang-plowed two or three inches deepimmediately afterseeding, and harrowed to kill the germinated weeds during the summer, and then plowed six or seven inches deep before harvest; harrowed again several times before fall; was carefully drilled in the spring, resulting in a very fine stand of grain at first: now there is only an odd head of wheat to be seen in a mat of weeds. The other field was plowed once (about midsummer) and harrowed once or twice after, resulting in at least twice the wheat and less than one-half the weeds. I do not give this example to show that one system is better than another, but merely to show that conserving moisture in the summer fallow is not always a remedy against drought and weeds the following season. I think it will be generally conceded that land is at its best for resist ing drought when it is sufficiently pulverized to lie close together after breaking that is, before too much of the vegetable matter is used up, and before the subsoil gets too hard, which should clearly show that the more vegetable matter in the soil the bet ter it absorbs and retains moisture; consequently, if we kept the soil supplied with vegetable matter we would be conserving moisture without impov-K. MCIVER. Wallace Municipality, Man.

A Handy Wire Gate

A Handy Wire Gate.
To the Editor Farmer's Advocate:

I enclose a sketch of the form of gate used on nearly all barbed wire fences in the West. As commonly constructed, when opened it tangles, wriggles, and gets under the horses feet. It can never be closed in a hurry, and is therefore often left open. It has only two redeeming features: it is quickly made and cheap.



By driving a short post into the ground and putting a brace from it to the loose end of the wires, as shown by the dotted lines in the sketch, a good serviceable gate is the result. Any strong hinge will do at the foot of the brace, but the one shown possesses the rare attributes of the original gate—it is strong and inexpensive. The weight of the brace keeps the wires tight, and if they sink a little at the out-end may be raised again by slipping the brace down the end-piece. Any kind of gate latch may take the place of the wire loop and lever, but the gate should always be opened this way to prevent the wires breaking at the staples.

Langford Municipality, Man. WM. J. LLOYD

The closer a journal or newspaper gets down to its constituency the more valuable is that paper to advertisers as well as to readers. The paper that merely attracts a glance at headlines or at pletures, or artistic effects, without winning personal interest and attention, followed by reading and careful reference of examination time after time, is of very little propion advertisers, though these iron lation may remain to handreds of their sands

Some Suggestions on the Harvesting of Cultivated Fodder Crops.

To the Editor Farmer's Advocate

The quality of fodder of all kinds depends very largely on the manner in which it is cured. The best of grass can be completely spoilt by improper curing. As the different kinds of fodder plants, including grasses, require special treatment, no fixed rule can be given for all plants. The aim should be to thoroughly cure the crop and at the same time leave it as nutritious as possible. This will be very easily accomplished with such grasses as Western rye and timothy, but such succulent plants as fodder oats and Brome grass will in ordinary years require very careful treatment for the best results. As grasses are generally fit for harvesting first, we will begin with them

will begin with them. Timothy.-The yield of this plant, owing to the drought, will be small throughout all parts of the Province. For that reason, if for no other, it should be preserved in the very best possible manner. notice that the prevailing error committed by the average farmer is to cut timothy too late in the season. This plan produces a dry and woody substance not at all equal to the early cut, bright green article. Timothy should be cut just as soon as the head is formed, allowed to wilt slightly in the sun and before night be bunched up. The bunches can be opened again the following morning after the dew is off if necessary. If the crop is a light one, the portion cut in the early part of the day will be sufficiently cured without this second spreading. and can be left in the cock to cure, when it will come

out a bright green color.

Western Rye Grass (A. tenerum) will be the next fodder plant to mature and is as easily cured as timothy, and the same system will suit it equally well. As this grass is generally cut for two years, it is specially important that it be cut early, otherwise the second year's cutting will be very light indeed.

Awnless Brome Grass (B, inermis) is one of the most difficult grasses we have to cure properly. Its large sappy leaves and abundant undergrowth retain the moisture so long that it is often stacked in an uncured condition and comes out during the winter a bad color and very dusty. This plant gives a very heavy crop in an average season, and it will be found necessary to turn the swaths, or, at least, pen them up so that the sun may penetrate them have no doubt that tedders would prove exceed ingly useful where large areas of this grass are grown. Generally speaking, Brome grass requires two or three days' exposure before it is thoroughly ured. If exposed for two days it should, if possible, be bunched the second evening and opened again We have found it for the third day's exposure. impossible to cure this hay in the cock. It lies too ompactly and does not permit of the air penetrating, differing very much from the timothy and western rye grass in this respect. Owing to the difficulty in curing Brome grass, we have found a mixture of Brome and western rye an improvement. Tests for the purpose of ascertaining the proper portion of each are now being undertaken on this farm.

Millets. Owing to millets being very susceptible to frosts they require cutting during the middle of August, and besides, millets are often injurious to animals when fed after the seed is formed. This plant deteriorates very much if not cured quickly and at once placed under cover. Although a small quantity of grit is usually found in millet crop, if cut with a mower, this plan permits of much quicker curing, and for that reason is preferable to cutting with a binder. Millet lies very compactly in the sheaf, and it is almost impossible to cure it properly in that shape. Millets can remain in the cock for a day or so to advantage, although they will not cure so rapidly in this shape as will some of the grasses.

Corn. We now come to the fodder plant destined to be our principal dependence. If it were not that wheat were so extensively grown in the Province, I would recommend that fodder corn be allowed to form roasting ears before cutting. the average farmer's time is fully occupied when the wheat harvest commences, I would advise that the corn be cut before that date. If the corn is not over six feet high it can be harvested readily with any grain binder fitted with a kicker. Without this attachment the butts are likely to strike the divider and the corn is elevated endways and very unsatisfactory work is done. If cut with a binder the sheaves can be stocked up in teper shaped shocks, to remain until required for feeding purposes, or what is much more satisfactory, they can be, after a few days wilting, cut up for the silo, With corn over six feet high the most satisfactory work can be done with the corn knife or sickle. A good man will cut an acre a day. This represents from 15 to 20 tons of green fodder. It will be found, convent to handle for stooking or to feed into the cutting box for ensilage. Very satisfactory results have been obtained on this farm with stacking cured ing is completed and the ground trozer. A stack is then started hear a straw pile; two test of straw is placed on the ground, then a thin layer of corn ed the straw, and the eattle will greedily eat both corn and straw. If run through a cutting box, even the coarse butts will be eaten up, otherwise these are wasted.

Out Sheaves. - An increased area of this excellent fodder is being grown each year. The seed is easily obtained, the yield is large and the fodder, if properly cured, is much appreciated by both cattle and horses. To obtain the maximum amount of nutriment it should be cut just as the top kernel o the head is turning brown. The sheaves should be made as small as the binder will admit and as loose as possible, otherwise the heart of the sheaf will become mouldy and of little use for feeding purposes. The sheaves should be stooked immedi ately after cutting and allowed to remain until thoroughly cured. This in some seasons will take considerable time. There is very little danger of overcuring, as only the outside of the sheaf become bleached, but if stacked too soon the result will be disastrous. We have found that mice are very troublesome to sheaf oats in the barn, but seldom do much injury in the stack. For that reason only sufficient for a cutting should be drawn into the barn at one time. While referring to the harvest ing of oat sheaves I would like to call attention to the great advantage in using a cutting box. We have found on this farm that the waste from cut ting oat sheaves is practically nil, while if fed whole there is always more or less thrown out into the bedding. Then, again, the cut sheaves lend themselves readily to mixing with chopped grain, roots, ensilage, etc. The plan followed here is to place a layer of cut sheaves in a long, shallow box, sprinkle on these the required quantity of chopped grain, roots or ensilage. This is then mixed and shovelled into a corner, where it remains for about twenty four hours before being fed. This makes a sayory mess which is relished by all classes of stock.

Exp. Farm, Brandon. S. A. Bedford, Supt.

Preparing for Drought.

The necessity, on the part of dairymen especially, of regularly making provision for a supply of green fodder to supplement the pasture in the periods of drought which almost certainly come in some sections of the country each year is well set forth by a correspondent of the Jersey Bulletin in the following sentences:

To-day the owner of dairy cows who has not provided food to meet from sixty to ninety days of drought is almost as unwise as was the man who provided only the strawstack and shuck pile for winter maintenance of his dry cattle. The drought is every bit as sure to come as the winter. Like winter, it is variable in its severity. In some particulars its effects are more disastrous than the effects of winter, because cattle can withstand cold better than heat and hunger.

The shrinkage of milk consequent on the drought entails a direct loss of daily income, which is apt to be regarded as the prime injury, but it is not. The effect of a shrinkage of milk from the drought is gradual, but permanent. It continues not only during the current period of lactation, but the milking capacity of the cow is never afterward what it would have been. This effect is especially injurious upon heifers in the first period of lactation. It tends to shorten their milking time, and the practice thus begun under necessity tends to become a confirmed habit, lasting through life.

The effect of the annually recurring drought in retarding the development of whole herds of cows is far greater than their owners usually understand. Every year there is more or less of drought throughout the country, and even in the few favored regions where the dry spell does not reach into a drought, the pastures get so dry that cows can with difficulty satisfy themselves. The regions are so limited, and the years so few that are not drought-affected, that it is the part of wisdom to prepare for it with the same regularity that we prepare for winter.

It is not too late in some regions to make the preparation if it has not already been done. What to do is easy to tell, and how to do it not difficult. Set apart a liberal allowance of land, regulated by the number of cattle, old and young, to be fed. Prepare the seed-bed as thoroughly as you know how and sow as best you can large sweet corn, field corn, oats and peas, sorghum, cow peas, millet, Hungarian grass or any other crop that will mature in time and furnish a large supply of palatable and nutritious succulence to take the place of the drought-stricken grass. Calculate for ninety days of drought. If it does not last so long, nothing will be lost. The hay mow or the silo will take care of all the extra food left over. Remember that every day brings the drought twenty four hours nearer, and lessens by twenty four hours your time for meeting the relentless enemy.

Mr. Ruddick at Montreal.

contring box for ensilage. Very satisfactory results have been obtained on this farm with stacking cured coin fodder by tween one tool layers of straw. The corn is allowed to remain in the field until threshing is completed and the ground frozen. A stack is then started near a straw pile; two test of straw is placed on the ground then a thin layer of corn thourt one stalk deep followed by a layer of straw are foot thick. It this is repeated and the stack it will be found but the solor of the corn has the ground by peretrat.

Our Scottish Letter.

The transition stage in Scottish agriculture through which we are at present passing is trying many usuages and methods which had become hoary and venerable. The keenness of competition is driving the poetry out of agricultural life, and amongst the time-honored institutions about to pass away is the milkmaid. In the south the milkmaid is unknown, and the milkman has taken her place, but in not a few districts both milkman and milkmaid are awanting. In this stress, men's eyes are naturally being turned to mechanical milkers. and several of these are on the market. Two were on trial at the recent show of the Royal at York, but the jurors declared that neither had sufficiency of merit to warrant an award being made. This is much to be regretted, as both are ingenious, and one patented by Mr. Wm. Murchland, Kilmarnock, is in constant use on farms in the west and southwest of Scotland. It extracts the milk from the teat by steady suction, and is thus devoid of the pulsating movement which accompanies the operations of the calf. This machine was awarded first prize a few years ago after an exhaustive trial by the Highland and Agricultural Society, and there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who reads the reports of the jurors that relatively the decision was sound. Whether the absence of an award at the Royal, York, contradicts this is not known, but I should think it does not, for this reason: Avowedly, the Highland award was a decision on the relative merits of the competing machines, whereas the award at the Royal appears to have proceeded on the assumption that the judges were to make an award based, not on relative, but on absolute merit. The competing machines both in the Highland and the Royal trials had an extremely ingenious pulsating motion in the teat-cup which gives very much the same result as the intermittent suckling of the calf. Unfortunately, to obtain this motion somewhat intricate machinery is necessary, and while this is ingeniously contrived, it also makes it difficult to thoroughly clean the milking apparatus and tubes, and consequently the milk drawn by this pulsating machine was found to be of indifferent keeping quality. What really condemns these machines is the difficulty of keeping the mechanism clean, and although they embody an idea, until this difficulty be overcome they are not likely to prove an unqualified success

Sheep-shearing by machinery has been fairly well established as a feasible idea, and there were two trials of such machinery at York. Both awards went to one house, the classification being for machines wrought by hand or foot and machines wrought by mechanical power. Such mechanism is likely to be pretty well known in Canada, and need not be written about in detail. So far no one has succeeded in applying the new electric-motive power to purposes of agriculture. Judging by what was seen at York, this is largely due to the fact that too many things are being attempted at first, and consequently the machines are frightfully clumsy. One such was on show at York, but it was so ungainly and unwieldy that it is far removed from the arena of commercial success. After all, there is no pressing need for undue haste in the application of electric-motive power to purposes of agriculture. The motor-car is very far from being a commercial success, and while no doubt the day is coming when the quick-acting economical motive the slower going men who wait until they are able to see such power spelling success in a commercial sense will be the first to give it undivided support. A fatal blunder has been made by several agricultural engineers in placing new machines on the market embodying excellent ideas, but by no means matured, and so they have greatly retarded the genuine triumph of such inventions. There is luck in leisure here, as well as elsewhere, and the wise man hastens slowly.

Sheep breeders from all quarters held an intersational conference in York during the show. They consulted regarding many points of interest to their calling, their great idea being to do something to prevent fraud in connection with the sale and exportation of sheep. Some foreign and colonial speakers indicated a fear that a buyer did not always get the animal he purchased, and the problem was te discover some way in which fraud of this kind neight be prevented. This is equivalent to the oldescard of an housest man, and the goal may be is day, by a milital manta as in the other to the oldescard of an housest man, and the goal may be is day, by a milital master they cannot be descard to see the milital masters they cannot be descard to see the following the results of the master of the second following the first of the f

Economical Horse Raising for Farmers.

The economic farmer who has sufficient work to do to justify him in keeping horses for that purpose is the man who can raise horses most economically. and with him the colt is a by-product, a net profit in the transaction. If a farmer has work for four horses, he can afford to keep five mares; or for two, he can keep three. Let them be good useful animals, of whatever breed, free from inheritable blemises. and of good disposition. He should mate these with the best sires of the same breed in the vicinity. and should go to the trouble in connection with his neighbors of securing, either by forming a horse company or some other way, the services of a suitable horse in that neighborhood. He can use his mares right up to the time of foaling, provided they are put at ordinary farm work. They are then entitled to a couple of weeks' rest and can then be used during the summer at ordinary farm work. and with proper care he can grow the kind of a horse that farmers require. If any one fails to produce a colt in the spring, he can breed her for a fall colt. and in this way soon stock and overstock his farm, with the kind of horses which the markets require. A good colt, well bred and well cared for, is salable at any time.

There are other farmers who are willing to buy these colts and growthem, for the very good reason that they can buy them cheaper than they can produce them. These are farmers that have a large amount of pasture, especially blue grass pasture, and are better prepared for grazing colts than

growing them.

When the colt is coming three years old it should be sold, underordinary circumstances, to the farmer who is mainly engaged in growing grain or for any reason wants young horses to work. These men keep them until they are ready to go to the city market, and can sell them at considerable advance on their cost.

The economical breeding and growing of horses is, therefore, the work of three or four different men. One man raises them as a by-product of his mares, another grows them for the consumption of his waste pasture, and the work is finished by the man who has light work for them to do and thus gets a profit on his work horses by reason of the advance in the price. This is the way horses are grown in France, to a great extent in Great Britain, and, in fact, in every other country. It is the way the business naturally develops—a sort of division of labor.

If any of our more wealthy readers see great profits in keeping brood mares for the sole profit of raising a colt, we ask them to do a little figuring. They can make their own figures, only they must not allow their imagination to run away with them. Make their figures honestly and they will soon convince themselves that we have in the above pointed out the only economic way of breeding and growing horses.—Drovers Journal.

Swinelets.

The time to think about protecting pigs from a cannibalistic mother is a couple of months before they are born.

The pig is not half so filthy in its habits as man thinks it is, and to that fact the filthiness so often seen is largely due.

The too handy corn crib, with its abundant and cheap contents, often makes the sow so fond of her pigs that she devours them.

The properly fed sow is nearly always healthy.

barring contagion or epidemic disease, and the healthy sow has no appetite for her own pigs. If pigs were lost through any mistake or neglect last spring, recall the circumstance with a view to

avoiding the mistake next spring.

The pig is a slow, sluggish, quiet fellow, and should not be hurried; not even in his eating, by reason of the very uncomfortable quarters he has

What to feed, and how to feed, are important questions, but when to feed is equally important, and the when should be at the very same hour

every day.

Foul, stagmant water, the leakings from stable or hog yards are sources of worms in hogs. The purer the water given them the less worms in hogs. Mildly laxative, cooling, soothing, non-fattening foods given to the brood sow before the arrival

of her little ones will make her love them enough so that she will not desire to eat them. The man who thinks the hog the nastiest is generally the one who changes its bed the most

generally the one who changes its bed the most seldom. The clean horse must have a fresh bed every day; the dirty hog often has to be thankful if it gets a clean bed once a month.

If will pay to save all the pigs possible in the spring, and to do that care well for the mothers a month or two before the little fellows arrive. Give the mothers milk-producing, not fattening, food; shorts made into a thick mush with clover-hay tea, or adonally ground outs prepared the same way, and that sent up and a little oil meal scattered on it is also good.

restion with some Canadian farmers to raise a bushel of wheat cheaper with the points of butter. The writer with the points of butter, and the raising but the raising of butter; and the raise worth more at the raise worth more at the raise worth was a second to the raise worth more at the raise worth was a second to the raise worth more at the raise worth more at

A Good Quality in a Boar, Size Without Coarseness.

One of the most important points to be arrived at in the selection of a boar is that he shall have as much size as it is possible to obtain without any tendency to coarseness. It is not always easy to secure an ideal sire in this respect, because as hogs increase in size they are much disposed to the development of a certain amount of coarseness, es pecially in the head and shoulders. The special aim of the breeder should be to correct this, because the most valuable parts of the pig lie to the back of its shoulders, and the better proportioned a pig is "behind the saddle" the more fully will he comply with the present day requirements of bacon curers, and the better price he and his progeny will fetch when sent to market. While it is essential to have a comparatively small head in the case of a boar, care must be taken to avoid effeminacy in this direction, as there is nothing more indicative of inbreeding or lack of constitution than a thin, narrow head with a weak snout. Farmers' Ga

The Government Whitewash.

The enduring whitewash used in all departments of the United States Government where such a preparation is needed is thus made:

Take a half bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water: three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot; half a pound Spanish whiting and one pound of glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a portable

The east end of the President's house in Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash, and it is used by the Government to whitewash lighthouses. A pint of this mixture, if properly applied, will cover a square yard, and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Buckwheat --- Quantity of Seed and Time to Sow.

To the Editor Farmer's Advocate:

Sir, Some time ago I noticed an enquiry regarding the growing and management of buckwheat, and your answer quite differs with our experience in this section. We find that we have better success on the average sowing the last week in June, and one very successful grower says he would not sow his buckwheat before the 4th July if his ground was ready ever so long before. Another difference, we sow only two pecks to the acre if our ground is in good condition. We find that ground plowed in the fall, in the spring harrowed and disked, plowed harrowed and again disked, again well plowed to kill all quack and thistles, thoroughly and fine harrowed, gives the proper tilth for a successful crop. The straw we throw loosely on the barnyard to be tramped into manure during the early winter, quite a quantity of forage being taken out of it by the cattle. We sold ours two seasons ago at 42c., and the past season it was worth 50c. We get usually 20 to 30 bushels to of 50 bushels per acre from 2 pecks sowing.

Addington Co., Ont. W. J. SHANNON, Jerseys as Butter Producers.

In the annual report of the English Jersey Cattle Society for last year, just published, an interesting summary is given of the results of the butter tests made at the leading shows under the auspices of the Society during the season. The returns given show that the average yield of milk per cow of the 136 animals publicly tested during the year worked out to 31 lbs. 25 ozs., at an average of 106 days in milk, or a fraction over 3 gallons per day. average daily yield of butter per cow was 1 lb. 11 ozs., so that the butter ratio for the 136 cows tested worked out to 1 lb. of butter for every 18,22 lbs. of milk. The best daily yield of butter given by any of the cows tested during the year was 3 lbs, 6^3_4 ozs. which was produced by the cow Sundew 4th, the property of Lord Braybrooke, at the great annual outter tests held in conjunction with the Tring Agricultural Society's Show. Another cow at the same show gave a yield of 31bs. 4, ozs. of butter in the 24 hours over which the test extended.

Dr. Saunders, Director of the Canadian Experimental Farms, has gone to Paris to examine the horticultural exhibits as to their fitness for the Glasgow Exhibition next year. He will also, by invitation, represent Canada at the British Association meeting at Bradford in September, and take the opportunity to visit experimental stations in Great Britain and France, with which he has long been in correspondence since his appointment, but has not visital for fourteen years.

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August 6, 1900

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The very discouraging reports coming from the country only a few weeks ago made a successful exhibition appear next to impossible, but ever since the breaking of the drought early in July the prospects have daily improved, until it was realized - liberally patronized by would-be students of ideal on the closing dates that the most successful show animal forms. That there is a demand for such in the history of the Association had concluded. There were more and better animals shown than during the judging of cattle and horses, when the ever before, and a greatly reduced percentage of crowds surrounded the animals so closely that inferior, thin stock. Considerable extra accommoneither the judge nor anyone else could obtain a dation had to be provided after the stock com- clear view of the competitors. The condition of the



ROSEMOUNT.

First-prize 2-year-old Clydesdale stallion at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1900.

OWNED BY W. SWENERTON, V. S., CARBERRY, MAN,

menced to arrive, and when all were placed under noons, and the wonderfully grand spectacular cover, there were sheep, horses and cattle in the events winding up each evening's programme, the same sheds, but they were made comfortable and well looked after, so that no complaints were heard from exhibitors, who evidently accepted the incon---- the best of humor by the clever feats of performers, venient, but best obtainable, accommodation in the which seemed to rest and please the immense conspirit it was given.

For a country so young, it is truly remarkable that such a collection of live stock can be brought together, and it serves well to indicate the possibilities of Western Canada as a stock-producing country. Much credit is due Manager Heubech and his able board for the provision made for the exhibitors and the attention given them during their stay, all of whom seem to fully appreciate the efforts made on their behalf. In fact, the stockmen feel at home to such an extent that it would seem quite safe to direct some of the energy of the live-stock committee in the interest of visitors, with a view to increase the educational value of the exhibition. The "In was the record-breaker in the history dustrial" may now be considered established quite of the Association. The classes, too, as much as the larger shows of the East, and the that came in from the farms of the time has come for a more systematic effort in the Canadian or American West or from direction just mentioned. To this end we would centers of population were of sorts suggest a closing of the entry books at a somewhat worth encouraging as visitors or earlier date, and then keeping them closed. If this residents to a country or city that were done there would be no excuse for an incom- needs development. Whether Angloplete and imperfect live stock catalogue, which was Saxon or those speaking in foreign this year a help, but not an authority. Imperfect tongues, practically all were well as it was, it might have been of some value had the dressed and intelligent; so that if this cards corresponding with the catalogue numbers. been attached to the stalls while the animals were in, and attached to the attendant or animal while in the ring or on parade. The intention in getting out the catalogues was no doubt good, but the effort in fertile prairies surrounding the mecarrying out the system seemed to end too soon. apparently, as though visitors did not care much after all, and came to the Exhibition to be enter tained rather than enlightened. The educational value of such shows as the Winnipeg Industrial must not be lost sight of or it will degenerate at a much more rapid rate than it grew to its present

prosperous position. While the delays in judging had of necessity to be made as short as possible on account of the enormous amount of work sle adered unto single allowing the speciators to see upon which animals

trotted out as the occasion demanded, so that all who wished could see and learn the desirable points of the best animals. In this connection, too, much more seating accommodation for spectators could be provided at the ring-side, which would be very provision was amply demonstrated many times

horse ring also needs attention, especially where the action of the animals is required to be shown. If the ground cannot be all made level. at least a track a few yards wide could be provided surrounding the ring inside the fence. If sufficient cinders, gravel or crushed stone cannot be gotten to cover such a track, the ground could at least be levelled and re-sodded so that a horse could trust himself to show his action without fear of receiving a sprain. These are a few of the needed improvements to send this Exhibition forward in a substantial, helpful manner, and will, if carried out along with other features of a like nature, do more to help the show in public favor and financial support than all the Midway performances, even though of a much more elevated character than most of those on display this year beneath the canvas.

Speaking of the entertainment feature as provided before the grand stand, it is a pleasure to note that the board deserve praise for providing such a liberal programme of worthy performances. In addition to the succession of meritorious and keenly contested horse races during the after-

immense crowds that thronged the capacious and comfortable new grand stand were maintained in courses of people who had come in for these features alone or had trudged the

rounds of the stock ranges and other

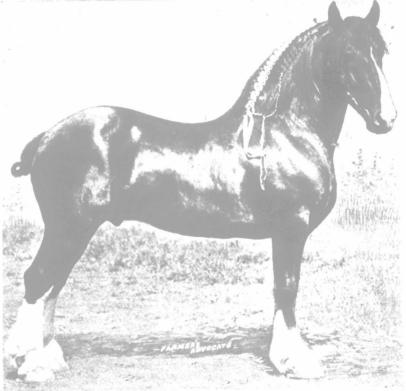
buildings earlier in the day. From Monday morning till Satur day night, when nearly all of the exhibits had been removed, the weather was as nearly ideal as the board could have wished. At no time was it excessively warm, disagreeably windy, or at all wet, so that it was not surprising that the attendance Exhibition does nothing more than attract outsiders and then show them our resources, it has done a work that will bear fruit in keeping with the tropolis where the "Industrial" finds

HORSES.

in the horse barns was taxed beyond

CLYDESDALES.

Clydesdales put up a showing that would do credit to any showring, as many of the best breeders in the western country presented animals which were produced from the leading study of Great Britain, Ontario, and the United States of America. The mature stallions, seven in number, were a massive, typical lot and generally presented in flesh and fitted form regardless of having concluded heavy studseasons at very recent dates. Among these were the following: Burnbrae, owned by Wm. Bailey, Car berry the champion of two years, and a favorite when shown as a two-year-old in Chicago: Geo. Cart wright's Golden Hero, a thick-bodied, good-legged sort that grows in popularity as his stock become known. Benaven, owned by P. B. McLaren; and Erskine Lad, owned by C. Colquhoun. these, however, were privileged to participate in the spoils, although in the opinion of many good horsemen one or more from among them could have justly doneso. The decision was not hurriedly given, nor was it a light task. The first award was fairly popular, going as it did to J. A. S. Macmil lan's Pilgrim, a really good sort, sired by MacLure. He is an upstanding, massive brown, with a grand set of timber, perhaps a bit wide in front. He is thick and deep before and behind, and carries a proud head. His action is fine, perhaps a trifle wide to suit a Scotchman, but he flexes his hocks well and goes forcefully in front. The second award fell to a big young, well-topped horse brought up from Ontario at the commencement of the present stud season. He is Jubilee Prince, bred by Neil Smith, Brampton, and is owned by Messrs. D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, and sired by Kintore Hero (imp). The third prize fell to the tried and true Balgreggan Hero, an eleven-year-old horse that has done thousands of dollars of valuable service on R.G Robinson's Elbow Park ranch, and previously on J A. Turner's ranch, Calgary. He is a grand specimen of the breed, one of the wearing sort, good in all his parts and at all gaits. The judge admitted his superiority and would have placed him higher had he been a few years younger. Three-year-olds included only three entries of good type. It was here that the sweepstakes male was looked for, and when the final contest came the interest was keen, as two good horses had met. We refer to John E. Smith's Prince Charles that came against Pilgrim, but the older horse by his maturity carried the day. Prince Charles is indeed a hard colt to fault, as he has abundance of substance for his years, while he is of the real Scotch type and goes true and level at all He was bred in Scotland and sired by Sir Morrell McKenzie. His class rivals were G. & W. Bennie's Aberdeen and D. Stephenson's Jubilee Prince. The former, by Macquaker, in the hands of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., won good premiums in eastern competitions. He appeared on this occasion in only moderate condition, but defeated by a narrow majority the more rangy, finer Jubilee Prince, sired by Prince Patrick. The two year-old section presented five really beautiful colts,



PILGRIM 7030.

and sweepstakes thyde-dale stallion at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1900.

its capacity, a number of animals having to accept including one of the best things in the show in Prince Stanley, bred by D. &. O. Sorby, and sired by Grandeur, and out of Miss Stanley. He was shown by Messrs, A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa., who of the exhibits was, as a rule, good, and unfitted purchased him from John A. Turner, Millarville, Assa Unfortunately, however, he was not placed. before at this exhibition. The judging in all the The 1st award went to Rosemont, by Young Mc classes was done by Prof. J. A. Ciaig, of Iowa Queen, a low set, good sort, shown by W. Swener Agricultural College, which institution is the only ton, V. S., Carberry, The 2nd went to John A. Tur ner's Grand Prize, by Grandeur and out of Lady Fleming; and the 3rd to his stable mate, Prince Grandeur, by Grandeur and out of Lady Boydston. These latter two were bred by Messrs, D. & O. Sorby. Two yearlings were shown: Lord Roseburn, by Burnbrae, owned by J. B. Thompson, Hamiota, and General Duke, by Friar, and owned by Purvis Thompson, Pilot Mound. They won as named, and, although they were each really good, the winner was claimed by the judge to be the best Canadian-bred vearling he had yet seen.

The mare sections were strong throughout, the brood mares with foals at foot being the best lot we have yet seen presented in a Canadian showring. There were eleven entries, and nearly all present. Mr. J. E. Smith alone had in five grand ones, all bred by himself from imported dams and sires. It was from these that the 1st and 3rd winners were drawn, in Lady Overlaw, by Carnvail, and Flora Beresford, by Lord Randy. The 2nd award fell to Victoria Macneilage, shown by E. A. August, Bates, Man. She is a thick, useful mare, with good bone and pasterns, and was well fitted. The foal awards went, 1st to J. E. Smith's son of McBain and Maggie of Beresford; 2nd to John Wishart's produce of Wonderful Boy and Lady Coleridge; and 3rd to Smith's Baden-Powell, from McBain and Queen of Beresford. A lot of beautiful foals were left unplaced. There were three entries for mare and two of her progeny. The best was found in J. B. Thompson's Lady Almondale, a thick, round-ribbed matron, with her three-year-old daughter and yearling son. Mr. D. Stevenson won 2nd on Clato Burns' Rosebud, with offspring, and 3rd to Lady Granite.

The filly sections contained many really highclass individuals. The lstprizethree-year-old, agrand one bred by N. P. Clark, Minnesota, and shown by W. Black, Hayfield, Man, is a mare that would shine in any company. She was from the famous Prince Patrick, and out of Lady Superior. Purvis Thompson won 2nd on the produce of Sir Patrick and Lady McArthur, a roomy, rangy mare with good legs and feet, while the 3rd award was given to J. B. Thompson's daughter of Lady Almondale and Auld-This filly won sweepstakes over all ages as a foal in Brandon. Half a dozen two-year-olds competed, the winner being found in Wm. Bailey's Patricia Macgregor, bred by N. P. Clark, a wide, smooth filly; J. A. S. Macmillan's promising daughter of Pilgrim and Melba coming 2nd. A. & G. Mutch's well-furnished roan, Lady Charming, by Lord Charming, came next in order. Messrs. Mutch led the way in yearlings with Charming Eva, a beautiful type, bred by Messrs. Sorby. She was sired by Lord Charming, and out of Eva. The best mare any age was not easily chosen from among the ten grand entries, including all the 1st-prize winners and several dry mares. She was ultimately found in Hon. Thos, Greenway's Kate Hill 2nd, by Westfield Stamp. The best stallion, one year and over, foaled in Manitoba, was found in J. B. Thompson's yearling Lord Roseburn, and 2nd best in D. Stephenson's three-year-old Jubilee Prince. best and 2nd best mares, one year or over, foaled in Manitoba, were found in the entries of J. E. Clark. In the open class for Clydesdales and Shires, the award for male was won by Pilgrim, and for female by Lady Overlaw.

SHIRES.

There were only two Shires shown, the four year-old black, Indiana, owned by H. Byres, Mc-Gregor, Man., and the yearling, Activity, owned by J. M. Boyles, Plympton. The former is a low-set, useful, active horse of medium size, and the latter a showy fellow of good promise. In this class, however, a two-year-old Percheron was allowed to claim the award. This is a black blocky fellow of smooth pattern.

DRAFT HORSES.

entry of exceedingly useful horses, most of them possessing a good percentage of Clydesdale blood, if not themselves already registered. The brood mare with foal section was light, there being in all four entries. George Cartwright won on a heavy, useful matron, whose foal came 2nd. D. T. Wilson, Asessippi, won 2nd and 3rd on mares and 1st and 2nd on foals. Mr. Wilson's mares are a grand pair, very active and showy; in fact, hard to surpass as useful farm horses. Wilson also won for mare with two of her progeny. In three-year-old gelding or filly, Wilson again scored on a beautiful brown daughter of the same family as above, the 2nd and 3rd falling to W. A. Stuart's daughters of Prince of Eastfield. In two-year-olds, Wilson's stud was again victorious on a characteristic member- a very active, wellfitted filly. Stephenson won 2nd on a get of Ellersley Chief, and A. Cummings 3rd on a plain specimen. The yearlings were a somewhat plain lot. Temas had two sections, one fit for dray purposes, at the agraculture. The former had four in duffing the sweepstakes Clydes-theorem Boydston Lass 7th. This James I. Davidson, Balsam, Thos. Greenway, won

best mare any age was one of John Stott's 2nd-prize team, and 2nd best, D. T. Wilson's 1st-prize threeyear-old. For stallion and three of his get, George Cartwright won 1st on Golden Hero, with a fine family: Allan Struthers 2nd on Young Glenburn; and P. B. McLaren 3rd on Benaven, with a good following.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

This class had a good entry of mixed breeding, but chiefly of Clydesdale paternal descent. Among the chief exhibitors were Geo. Cartwright, D. T. Wilson, Allan Struthers, and D. Fraser & Sons, the last-named showing beautiful gets of the late Thoroughbred Disturbance. Four useful teams contested, the 1st and 2nd awards falling to well-mated, useful grays shown by A. B. Magee and J. B. Kel-The best mare was D. T. Wilson's threeyear-old daughter of Golden Hero.

STANDARD-BREDS

Apart from stallions, there was a light showing of this breed, there being eight mature and five young stallions. The well-known chestnut Sharper, that has sired so many good ones, appeared in his usual vigorous form after a heavy season. As also on former occasions, he captured the 1st award. his nearest rival being the bay twelve-year-old Complete, by Autocrat, and owned by T. L. Hill, Winnipeg. He is a good-looking horse, of considerable substance and first-rate action. McLaren Bros., Winnipeg, won 3rd on a racy fellow of considerable speed. Robt. Park, of Wawanesa, showed the three-year-old College Chum, winning over H. Benard's Dr. Davis. The former was by Wildbrino, and the latter by Oliver Bunker. Sharper won for best male in his class, and also for stallion and three of his get.

ROADSTERS

There was a good showing of young things as well as harnessed entries in this class. year old geldings and fillies were a creditable, wellgrown lot, as were also the two-year-olds. best brood mare was found to be the handsome Birdie Mont, by Paragon, owned by W. Hardy, Pomeroy, R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound, won 2nd on Maud, whose foal by Golden Bobby won 1st, while S. R. Henderson's brood mare won 3rd, and her foal by Sharper, 2nd. Pairs in harness were a rapidgoing, well-bred, useful lot. The 1st prize pair, which are owned by D. McLauchlin, Chatham, Ont., are by Wildbrino, and inclined to pace in action. The 2nd pair, also bays, were shown by Thos. Scott, Atwell, Man., and the 3rd prize went to Dr. Taylor, V. S., Portage la Prairie. The single section included ten entries, most of which were A1 road horses, evidently well bred and of good size. Dr. Henderson, Carberry, won 1st on the Standardbred mare, Delicious, a rapid, open-gaited daughter of King Sothern. Geo. Moffatt. Souris, won 2nd on his chestnut May, by Stanton Chief, a prompt, good mare of compact conformation; while W. Metcalf won 3rd on his chestnut Minnie.

HACKNEYS.

There is very little to say about the Hackney ex hibit, as there were only three horses in the class, all of which competed in the mature stallion section. They were rather uneven in form, and none of them sensational actors. The big horse, Prince Danegelt, owned by J. Mooney, Wawanesa, is a very strong specimen of the breed and should be a success in siring big carriage stock from mares at all suitable. He has considerable style about him. and flexes his hocks well in action. He won 1st premium. The 2nd prize horse is Jonas, owned by John Little, Carman. He is of considerably finer type, but possessing a good amount of substance. Stuntley Comet, owned by T. W. Brown, Headingly, is a chestnut of eleven years and is more nearly the Thoroughbred type than either of the others

CARRIAGE HORSES.

This class was not remarkable, as the entry was not large nor the quality startling. The mature stallion section contained several strong coach horses of various breeding. The frequent visitor, Knight of the Vale, was shown by his new owners, Muir Bros. & Mathews, Highbluff. He showed in his usual form, but he seemed to go with less vim and dash than belongs to him, which circumstance probably allowed two rivals to rise above him. These were the German Coach Pasha, owned by A. Colquhoun, Brandon, and Ryshawk, owned by Alex. McCaig, Carberry. The former is an upstanding, rather coarse horse in his parts, but his action is high, forceful and rapid. Ryshawk, as his name implies, possesses trotting blood, but his pedigree also shows English Coach breeding. He is hand some, fine in form, and travels rapid rather than The next choice in the collection was probably the Cleveland Ingmanthrope, owned by Frank Walker, Boissevain. He is one of the big ones, showing his breeding in his make-up and action. The mares with foals were thin and plain, but the gelding and filly sections contained several good things. In three year olds, Fraser & Sons get of the Thoroughbred Disturbance won 1st, and the of the Thoroughbred Dr. Hurd won 3rd for F. Shaw the 2nd award being won by Thos Mixed In yearlings, we were somewhat power win 1st over the get of Dis-

enough, but for carriage purposes they would hardly fill the bill where fancy turnouts were called for THOROUGHBREDS.

This breed was not strongly represented. There were, however, several notable stallions in the mature class. The former winner, Dermot, owned by F. Thompson, McGregor, is a superior horse in many respects. He is very handsome, has enough substance and really fine action fore and aft; in fact, he should get either carriage or saddle stock of a salable sort. The horse Jase Phillips, by Great Tom, was the next choice of the judge, and he was followed by Hudson Bay, by Ecuador. These latter two are more of the racing type, and strong enough to produce good saddle stock. F. W. Shaw, Carberry, showed one in each of the following sections: Two-year-old stallion, yearling stallion, brood mare with foal at feet, brood mare with two of her progeny, one-year-old filly, and stallion (Dr. Hurd) with three of his get. They were all of the racy type. Alf. Yeandle, Birtle, showed a racy pair of three-year-old fillies.

SADDLE HORSES.

There were a number of creditable gets of Thoroughbred sires in the gelding and filly sections, of various ages. D. Fraser & Sons' gets of Disturbance figured conspicuously here, and a useful lot they are. Alf. Yeandle, Birtle, and W. S. Swan, Austin, also won 1st awards. Just two stallions competed, Stripling and Summer Rustro. They won as named

The entries shown under the saddle were rather few, especially those over 154 hands, but the four entries were strong, breedy horses of the Thoroughbred type. The section for horses under 154 hands contained some very pretty saddle stock of smart

CATTLE.

It was an overflow meeting at the cattle barns; every available stall was full and a number of the grades were tied in adjoining sheds. Not only was there a large increase in numbers over previous years, but there was a decided improvement in the average quality and finish of the exhibits. The beef breeds, Shorthorn's, Herefords, Galloways and Angus, also the beef grades, were judged by John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont. His task was a long and tiresome one, many sections containing long strings of individuals of wonderful excellence that would puzzle any but an expert veteran. That there were no protests and but few adverse opinions expressed s evidence of the general satisfaction given by Mr. Davidson's decisions. In the Shorthorn class there were 130 entries, constituting the strongest array of the red, white and roans that ever faced a judge in a Western showring, and it is doubtful if the display could be much surpassed on the American continent. The prize list in this class totalled \$1,331 in cash prizes, of which the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association contributed \$500 and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. \$268. The classification tended to a distribution of money prizes to the majority of exhibitors

Five aged bulls lined up when the class was called, including the dark red Lyndhurst 3rd, shown by F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie: Robbie O'Day, by imp. Prime Minister, shown by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy: Judge, the sweepstakes bull of 1898, from the Hon. Thomas Greenway's herd; a big red son of Topsman, entered by Benalick & Lafrance, Winnieg: and Sir Walter 3rd, shown by R. H. Shore, Maniton. The three prizes were placed in the order given above, the Lyndhurst bull being the levelest and smoothest, although evidently carrying all that he was able for: Graham's entry, a big, massive fellow, not quite so thick in the thighs and somewhat are over the loins: while Judge did r old form, carrying his back arched and showing a bit slack in the girth. He still possesses, however, all his old-time quality.

In three-year-olds, the four entries were headed by the roan George Bruce, shown by W. B. Cockburn, Souris. This bull was first two-year-old at Toronto last year, in Capt. Robson's herd. He was brought out loaded with meat, a bull of wonderful fullness and smoothness forward from the hooks, but hardly what he should be behind. Second went to Bennie Bros. (Castleavery) Knight of Lancaster, by Edward's imported bull of that name, out of imp. Missie 142nd. This is a good straight bull, shown in working condition, as were also the 3rd- and 4thprize entries Chief Ulva, shown by Jas, Gardener, 'ypress River, and Lakeview Chief, by George Allison, Elkhorn. The two-year-old class was made up of seven entries, three of which were imported bulls. J. G. Barron, Carberry, topped the lot with a thick-fleshed roan son of Topsman, followed by his imp. bull. Nobleman, in thin condition: Green way's imp. Jubilee, 3rd, with his Grand Quality 4th. leaving Thomas Wallace's (Portage la Prairie) Charger and W. S. Lister's Prince Alpine unplaced.

The yearling class contained what afterwards proved the sweepstakes bull in the roan Duchess of Gloucester bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, bred by Jas. I Davidson, Balsam, Ont., and shown from Mr. Greenway's string, a bull of wonderful conformation, not easy to fault, smoothly and thickly fleshed, straight and level, with fine handling qualities. Andrew Graham had a strong entry in Pomerov Favorite, a smooth, handsome red, of his own breeding, sired by Robbie O'Day. To him was lengthy, mellow roan shown by Frank Mandock Cypress River. A half dozen really good bull calves

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Cargill-bred Veracity, a thick, smooth roan son of imp. Knuckle Duster, out of imp. Beauty 16th, and shown by A. Graham. Greenway's red Grandeur of Prairie Home, by Judge, made a close second; with Barron's big, lusty, dark red Lord Kitchener third; and Purves Thompson's Field Marshal, by Caithness, following,

Graham again had the winning number in the class for bull calves of calendar year in a son of his stock bull. Bobs is a smooth, handsome, neat red, full of promise. H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch, came into second place on a Crimson Duke, and A. & J. Chadburne, Ralphton, third. For the sweepstakes, Brown's Lyndhurst 3rd, Cockburn's George Bruce. Barron's Topman's Duke, Greenway's Sittyton Hero 7th and Graham's Veracity made up the group of toppers, the yearling Sittyton Hero and George Bruce being favorites round the ring, which

gave general assent when the coveted award was sent to the youngster. When the aged cows were called, no less than 16 noble matrons marched into the ring, not a bad one in the bunch; in fact, many had figured in sweep-stake rings at this and other leading Canadian fairs. tine entries came from the stalls of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, a show in itself, and one that could scarcely be equalled by any other breeder in Canada, or the United States, for that matter. Mr. Davidson was careful and painstaking in his scrutiny, and after long deliberation, drew out of Greenway's string the roan Mildred 6th, for first place, sending the blue to the red Matchless 18th, from the same exhibitor. These were both bred by L&W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., and sired by imp. Royal Sailor. They had stood in reverse order at the head of the three-year-old class at the Toronto Industrial last year, the big handsome red being also female sweepstakes. Her successful stall mate now surpasses her in levelness and thickness of flesh over the hind quarters, and is also more smoothly filled out in chest and neck veins. They have been sold to W. D. Flatt for \$1,000 each, and are being sent under the hammer at his great international sale at Chicago on the 7th. Barron's imported roan, Jennie Lind 1th, made a very good third. She is lengthy, deep and level, and was presented in nice W. S. Lister's red Rosabella. sweepstakes female in '99, now 8 years old, low-set. thick and level, was given fourth place, leaving unplaced such grand cows as Greenway's Isabella Stanley, Begonia, Roan Mary, Miss Earl, Clara 33rd, Bracelet 8th, and Matchless 11th, Lister's Medora 12th, and Rose Montrath 5th, Walter Lynch's Rosette 10th, and Barron's Laurette 4th. The threeyear-old class was also strong, Greenway again winning 1st and 2nd on Watt-bred cows, by Royal Sailor, the great, thick-fleshed, massive Dora Stamford 1st, with Matchless 19th 2nd. Barron got into 3rd place with the Topsman cow, Lily Lorne, a square.tidy beast, well brought out; Graham's Crimson Rose, by Manitoba Chief, getting 4th, The Prairie Home herd had an invincible entry in the two-year-old class in Matchless 24th, by Judge, 2ndprize yearling at Toronto last year, a wonderfully thick-fleshed, smooth red, with good head and fascinating style. She was afterwards awarded the female sweepstakes of the breed. For 2nd place the judge selected Graham's Golden Belle, by Golden Royal, a dark red, wonderfully good from the hooks forward, but a trifle slack behind the hooks on top; Greenway's imp. Marina, a tidy roan, 3rd; leaving the last year's 1st-prize yearling. Crimson Cloud, and Barron's Red Baroness unplaced For real beauty and sweetness commend us to a well fitted string of yearling heifers. A dozen lined Manager Yule sent out five from the Greenway herd, and every one a plum; Graham contributed three Manitoba Chief heifers of his own breeding, all good ones; and one each were sent out by Lynch, Barron, Cockburn, and Chadburne. After a careful investigation, Greenway's Village Princess, a smooth, well-bulanced, stylish roan daughter of H. Smith's Abbotsford; Roan Girl, bred by T. Douglas. by Valkyrie: Graham's Princess, by Manitoba Chief; and Greenway's big, strong roan of R. Duff's breeding, by Bonnie Lad, were drawn out, and it looked for awhile as if the judge could not make up his mind which end to begin at. However, the tickets were placed in the order named. The heifer calf class also brought out a strong string, to be headed by another roan daughter of Abbotsford, this time in Regalia, a sweet, well-proportioned call from the Prairie Home stalls. A good second was Graham's Ury Girl 5th, by imported Knuckle Dus ter, and out of an imported Ury. Third went to an extra well fronted calf, sent in without much fit ting, Marigold 3rd, by Knight of Lancaster, shown and bred by Bennie Bros. Castleavery: Barron Ith. on a nicely-topped red by imp. Nobleman; and Bray 5th, on a wonderfully nice-fronted red Knuckle Duster calf. Calves of calendar year were a nice lot of seven. Manager Yule being justly proud of his winning entry. Beauty of Prairie Home, by Judge, a sweet, finely finished red, with be autiful head and

neck, full bosom and neck veins. Burron's daughters of imp. Nobleman, won 2nd and 4th; Cock burn's entry 3rd. In section for three calves, bred

calves. Cow and progeny was won by Greenway, with Barron and Ayearst following. Herd bull and three females, females home-bred, Barron won 1st, also won by Mr. Martin. Greenway 2nd, and Graham 3rd.

One of the grandest rings ever seen here was that comprising the open herds. The Prairie Home nerd was represented by two herds, one consisting of roansweepstakes yearling bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, and the red cows. Matchless 18th, Begonia, Matchless 24th, and Dora Stamford; the other roans throughout, Judge, Mildred 6th, Matchless 19th, Village Princess, and Roan Girl. They were given 1st and 2nd in the order named. Barron won 3rd on Topsman's Duke, Jenny Lind, Loretto 4th, Lady Lorne, and Louisa; with Graham's entry 4th. The herd prize on four animals, any age, bred by exhibitor, was won in the following order: Barron, Graham, Greenway. Barron won the home-bree herd, Greenway the young herd, with Graham and

Barron following. The Canadian Pacific offered a special classification for animals bred in Manitoba or N.-W.T., not previously winning any prizes. In yearling bulls, Ayearst won on a good level, growthy white, by Gravesend Heir II.; Preston, of Pilot Mound, getting 2nd. Ayearst won with another white in the calf class, with Bray 2nd, and Bennie Bros. 3rd and 4th. In three-year-olds, Lynch's handsome roan, Imogene, won the red; Purvis Thompson (Pilot Mound) won 2nd on a nice smooth red; and Ayreast 3rd. Four extra good heifers lined up in the two year-old class, Greenway winning with Ninga Jubilee Queen, bred by J. G. Washington; Walter Lynch 2nd on Faith; and Chadburne's entry following. In the vearling class, Yulesentin the roan, Minnie Bud, bred by Purvis Thompson, a winner in most any company, and won on her 1st-prize and sweepstakes female. The calf class was also a good strong one, Graham's Lily O'Day defeating Lynch's handsome nique 2nd, with a good strong calf of Bennie Bros. following. Lynch won the herd prize, and Ave arst's white yearling, Crimson Sirdar, the male sweepstakes.



SITTYTON HERO 7th 3089?

First-prize yearling and sweepstakes Shorthorn bull over all ages at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1900. NOW OWNED BY J. G. WASHINGTON, NINGA, MAN.

POLLED ANGL'S

Two herds were represented, A. Cummings, of Lone Tree, being an old exhibitor, and C. M. Speers of Griswold, an exhibitor for the first time. Both herds were shown off grass, in good condition. The Cummings herd showed rather the better care, some of his entries coming out in very nice bloom, and to him went most of the red tickets. He won 1st on aged bull with Victoria's Montrose, bred by John Traquair, who, by the way, was absent for the first time in a number of years. This is a bull of good breed type, shown in good condition, with a fine skin. To this bull also went the diploma for the best male any age. First on yearling bull and bull calf, 1st and 2nd on aged cow, 1st on three-year old cow, with a particularly choice, smooth entry; 1st on two year old and heifer calf also went to Mr. Cummings. He also won in the open as well as in the young herd, and in three females any age, and two

GALLOWAY.

J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point, has for several years been showing a few head in this class. Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, after stay ing out for the last two years, came forward with a strong herd brought out in excellent condition, and was the winner of nearly all the 1st prizes. The newly-imported bull, Waterloo, bred by Rev. Rain, is one of the best Galloways ever shown here winning 1st in his class and sweepstakes. He is the thighs, a particularly good top, with a hand some head and magnificent coat of long silky hair. burn's entry 3rd. In section for three calves bred and owned by exhibitor, Greenway won 1st and Barron 2nd. In the less horget of bulk, there were five competitive to date, winning 1st. Greenway 2nd. Barron 2nd. If there are the large 1st of large 1st o

lined up before the judge, who sent the red to the with Judge calves; and Barron 4th on Nobleman's class, 1st went to Hannah of Hope, a particularly nice quality heifer; the 2nd to Jean Stanley; both

HEREFORDS.

Year by year the competition in "white faces has been steadily increasing, until this year there were brought out the strongest exhibit ever made in the West. Not only were the different sections well filled, but in many of them the entries were exceedingly good, making the competition for honors keen throughout. The herds represented were those of J. E. Marples, Deleau; J. D. Chapman, Beresford; F. B. Millar & Son, Solsgirth; John Baird, Winnipeg, and Alfred McMurray, Solsgirth, Marple's Spotless of Ingleside was brought out this vear in fine form, and was an easy 1st in aged class; McMurray's entry, Barrister, being 2nd. In two year olds, John Wallace showed a yearling, Rock Lake Duke, a big, strong, smooth bull, well brought out, winning 1st over Millar & Son's Strathcona, shown in rather thin condition. The yearling class called out five of the best Hereford entries that had ever been seen in Winnipeg, three of them bred by H. D. Smith, Compton, P. Q., two being by the Corrector bull, Sir Horace. After a careful examination, the judge drew out Chapman's Lord Ingles ford, of H. D. Smith's breeding, sired by Mark Hanna, for the red ticket. He is a low-down, thick set bull, particularly well covered over the loin and back good head and neck, well filled between the shoulders, with well-packed thighs. He was afterwards declared sweepstakes over all ages in a strong Second place went to a very even, smooth bull, Maple Duke, shown by John Wallace; 3rd to Marples' Rex of Ingleside, by Sir Horace. This is a bull of fine quality, straight and smooth, but not in high condition. The bull calves were a very nice, even lot, Wallace's Buller getting the red, Chapman's entry the blue, and Marples' Rex of Poplar Grove 3rd place. Eight cows in the four-year-old class were brought out in very creditable condition. Wallace won out on Lady Belle, a deep, thick fleshed cow, a trifle gaudy at the tailhead; Chap man coming 2nd on Fairy 5th, a cow wonderfully good over the shoulder, and brought out in fine fit, but a trifle bare on the back. In the three-year-olds Marples got 1st on Isabel, a cow of good size and depth; Baird's entry 2nd. In two year old heifers. Marples again won 1st and 2nd on Lady Marjerie, a good quality beast with a nice face, well marked, but a trifle off on horn; and Countess of Poplar Grove 2nd, with Wallace's Mary recommended for 3rd place. In young heifers, Marples was again successful on a nice pair by Spotless of Ingleside. Wallace won on heifer calf, with Marples 2nd. Marples won 1st and 2nd on open herd, 1st on young herd, 1st on three females by one bull, bred in Manitoba; and 2nd on two calves bred by exhibitor; Wallace winning 2nd on young herd, 2nd on three females by one bull, and 1st on two calves.

DEVONS.

For the first time since the inception of the Industrial, this class was represented, or, rather, there were entries made by A. E. Luxton, of Georgetown, Ont., who had evidently come West knowing there would be no competition, and anxious rather to pick up a few dollars in prize money than to benefit the breed. Some of his entries would have been a disgrace to a grade class of any county fair. As there are no Devons in Manitoba, it would seem advisable for the exhibition association to cut this class out rather than have money wasted on such an exhibit.

The Holsteins, Jerseys, and Ayrshires, particularly the last class, were well represented, although as a rule these breeds are not given the preparation and fitting that is generally done for eastern show rings; consequently the animals, particularly in the female sections, are apt to be harsh in the hair and show the effect of sun and weather. These classes were judged by A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Ont., who went about his work in a businesslike manner, getting through it expeditiously, and giving very general satisfaction.

HOLSTEINS

The exhibitors in this class were: Jas. Glennie, Longburn; J. Oughton, Middlechurch; A. B. Potter, Montgomery; Wm. Baldwin & Son, Manitou: with a few entries from William Ranson, Carberry: James Herriott, Souris, and the Munroe Creamery Co., Winnipeg. Four aged bulls lined up when this class was called. The judge awarded the red ticket to Glennie's Tempest 3rd's Clothilde, a three-year-old, of good dairy form, with welldeveloped rudimentaries, fine quality of skin, showing rich yellow color. William Ranson's Hayfield Prince Clothilde was placed 2nd, the showiest animal in the group, possessing, perhaps, the most breed character, but short in the hind quarters. Third went to Oughton's Royal Duke, a son of Daisy Teake's Queen, that was 1st and sweepstakes in 1899; a big, strong animal, but considered by the judge as inclining too much to the beef type. All these bulls were well brought out. Baldwin's Prince of the North, a rather short-quartered, plain entry, was unplaced. The two-year-olds shown by Munroe Creamery and A. B. Potter were arather plain pair. The yearling class contained four entries, Glennie's Cornelius Teake being 1st a characteristic dairy bull. Oughton's King Tempest, which came 2nd, is a promising yearling with fine shoulders, but rather effeminate head. Herriot's

Sir Pieter Burk De Kol is of fine type, but young for the class. In the bull calves, Glennie won over Potter with a calf imported from M. H. Gardiner. of Wisconsin. This youngster, Chief Mercedes De Kol, is by Paul De Kol 2nd, out of Daisy Mercedes. who has a record of 15,540 lbs. of milk in a year, giving an average test of 36, and traces closely to the famous Pauline Paul. He is a typical dairy calf of open form, wide, strong hind quarters, but a trifle harsh in hair and skin. The class for calves of a calendar year was made up of three entries; Glennie's 1st, Buldwin & Sons 2nd, Oughton 3rd, Glennie's three-year-old Tempest 3rd's Clothilde The aged cow class was awarded sweepstakes. contained a number of excellent entries. Glennie's famous Daisy Teake's Queen (now nearly 10 years old) again won 1st and female sweepstakes; the

boro; W. Hardy, Pomeroy, and Edward T. Petar, Souris. In the class for aged bulls there were three entries. Ist going to the Prairie Home entry, Sur prise of Burnside, a bull of good size and of typical Ayrshire form, a winner for the past several years at this show. Second went to Cock o' Walk, shown by R. A. Lister & Co., bred by Steel Bros., and sired by What-Care-I, a bull of the real Scotch type. The 3rd went to Hardy's Craigielea of Auchenbrain. imported by W. W. Ballantyne, and recently purchased from him. In two-year-old bulls, Steel Bros. Royal Chief, of Dyment's breeding, was placed 1st. He is a bit strong in the shoulders, but with good skin and dairy indications. W. M. & J. C. Smith. Fairfield Plains, Ont., who have for years been coming up from Ontario to capture some of the prize money offered at the Industrial, got a 2nd same exhibitor's Sadie Teake's Beauty, a typical place on Commodore, a son of Surprise of Burnside.

out of Gerta. In the yearling class, Steel Bros, had two entries, winning 1st on Surprise of Fairfield, by Surprise of Burnside, with a beautiful, rich, mellow skin, good, open dairy form and smooth shoulders. Greenway's entry, a son of Surprise of Burnside, was shown in high fit, is of good dairy type, and was placed 2nd. Hardy's St. Lawrence, an animal of good type, handling a bit thick and harsh in the skin for this breed. was 3rd. Petar showed the winning bull calf, that was bred by W. W. Bal lantyne, and sired by

In calves of calendar year, Greenway showed the winning number in Hugh John Mac, a son of Surprise of Burn side, very big and growthy for his age. Second Teake, headed the three year-old class; with Oughton's entries, May of Echo Valley and Catrina Aggie, 2nd and 3rd. The Manitou herd came to the by his yearling son. Surprise of Fairfield, from went to Steel Bros.' Rob Roy, 3rd to Petar's Stately given the sweepstakes over all ages, closely followed top on two-year-old heifers with a very typical by his yearling son, Surprise of Fairfield, from entry in Prairie Queen of Manitou, Glennie 2nd and Steel Bros. herd. The cow class contained three Oughton 3rd. Another daughter of Daisy Teake's good entries. First went to Silver Maid, a deep. smooth, handsome cow, with nice udder, prominent milk veins, and well-placed teats. She is from Greenway's string: the 2nd going to Hardy's Jessie. a useful cow, with deep, smooth quarters, and a large, nicely-shaped vessel, but not possessing the quality of her successful rival. The 3rd went to Greenway's Queen of Elm Shade 6th. Three-year old cows made up one of the strongest strings of the class. Four of them were from the Prairie Home stalls, and from these the winners were selected. Ayrshire Maggie 2nd being placed 1st, a big, hand some cow with beautiful neck, and swinging a large, well-placed vessel; 2nd going to Mattie Meadowside, a cow of extra fine quality and particularly characteristic hind quarters. In two-yearolds, Greenway again won out with Beauty of St. Anne, with beautiful head and neck, deep, open quarters and nicely-shaped udder. Second went to Steel Bros, Spunky, with nice head and neck, straight, strong back, deep body and good dairy form; 3rd to Clara Belle, from Greenway's exhibit. Hardy had a big, well-developed heifer in this string, showing a very handsome udder. She was a bit strong in the head and neck, and thus got turned down. In yearling heifers, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes went to Greenway: 1st to Stately Queen, by Surprise, a heifer of extra quality, perhaps a Flower, also by Surprise, with a beautiful skin and - which he was able to land 2nd on a justy ram and

> heifer calf class brought out one of the most perfect Ayrshire types, in Greenway's Queen of Prairie Home, bred by J. Ynill & Sens, Carleton Place, Ont. This heifer possesses in a marked degree the perfection of dairy form. with beautiful head and neck. Second went to the same exhibitor's Heather Honey, an extra nice thing; and third to Princess of Prairie Home. Hardy had a nice calf in Daisy of Fairview. In heifer 1st went to Greenway Bonnie Doon of Prairie Home, 2nd to Hardy's

land Greenway won 1st and Steel Bros.

and 2nd on cows; D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, 3rd. H. L. McDermott, of Headingly, won 1st and 2nd in two-year-old heifers. Allison won on the female herd, D. Fraser & Sons 2nd.

The class for fat cattle is becoming less and less patronized. The day for massive, fat careasses seems to have passed away, and with it the tonweight steers and old cows. D. Fraser & Sons, Benallack & Lafrance, Winnipeg, were the principal exhibitors, honors being about even. Greenway and R. H. Shore, of Manitou, also had entries in this class. SHEEP.

The number and quality of entries in this class indicate a decided revival in the sheep industry, there being a larger company, with a greater percentage of fitted animals, than in recent former years. As we have repeatedly pointed out, exhibitors do not all realize the importance of presenting their animals in a becoming and reasonable length of wool. On this, as on former occasions, flocks appeared carrying the fleeces of the former season, which, needless to say, detracts from their appearance, and also mitigates against favor from the judge. Some men, too, bring in animals of inferior type right off the prairie, but these latter are learning by experience that such stock cannot win, so that a few more seasons will correct this objectionable feature as well as that of excessive fleeces. Manitoba is undoubtedly a suitable sheep country, as many of the exhibits indicate, and as more mixed farming is introduced, sheep will take their places as they have done in the older provinces of the Dominion. As in the other classes of live stock, the single judge system was adopted, the work being done by Mr. Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont., who did his work with dispatch and satisfaction.

The exhibitors of this breed were the following: Messrs, F. W. & J. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; M. Ougliton, Middlechurch: A. B. Smith, Moosomin, and Ernest F. W. Hysop, Killarney. The breed was well represented by sheep of good type, but motley in appearance because of a lack of uniformity in fleece in fitting. In rams, Messrs, Brown presented a strong lot, winning 1st on aged ram and 1st and 2nd on shearlings. These were all strong sheep, nicely covered and in fine vigor. A. B. Smith presented a useful aged ram, on which he won 2nd, Oughton coming third in the aged section, and Hysop on his shearling. Mr. Oughton came to the top with a well-developed ram, followed by Messrs. Brown for 2nd and 3rd. Honors were well divided in females, as Messrs, Brown won 1st and 2nd in the aged section, and 1st and 3rd on ewe lambs, while Hysop won 1st and 2nd in shearling ewes, 1st for best female and 3rd on aged ewes, Smith coming 2nd on ewe lambs and Oughton 3rd on shearlings. Messrs. Brown captured 1st on pen and on pair any age, Hysop coming 2nd on pen.

LEICESTERS Three flocks contested in this breed, shown by Messrs, Duncan Sinclair, Oakville; Alex. D. Gamley, Brandon, and D. F. Preston, Glen Ewen. The former two were well fitted, and shown in scason able, well-trimmed fleeces, while the third flock had apparently been given no special preparation. Four aged and six shearlings made a strong showing of rams. Mr. Sinclair's champion male is a very fine animal, having a smooth, firm, grandly fleshed back, and bold, vigorous carriage. He won over Gamley's two good specimens, also in prime. lusty form. In shearlings the tables turned, giving 1st and 2nd to Gamley, Sinclair winning 3rd These animals all had nice pink skins, and presentd depth of middle, and showing a nice udder; Prairie evidently succeeded in getting early lambs, on good dairy form; and Spotty of St. Anne. The 2nd on a pair of ewes, the 1st and 3rd in rams going



First-prize 2-year-old ram and pair of ewes, and diploma ram and ewe. Bred by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont,

Holstein, 2nd; and Oughton's Nymph Lively 3rd. Hardy's new stock bull. Daisy Teake's Queen seems to be a better producer of females than males, judging from the showyard records. Her three-year-old daughter, Flosseta Queen won in the yearling class, with Potter's Lady Aberkirk 2nd and Oughton's Primrose 3rd. Potter won with May Akrum in heifer calves, Oughton following with Modest May. Glennie won both the open and the young herd awards, with Oughton following, and Potter in 3rd place. Glennie also won in three animals the get of one bull, and two calves under a year, with Oughton 2nd in either

LEICESTERS.

OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY DUNCAN SINCLAIR, OAKAILLE, MAN.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

The entries in this class were not very numerous, but many of the individuals were of great excellence, and the general character of the entries seems to steadily improve year by year. W. V. Edwards, Souris, the most extensive and successful exhibitor, won the following premiums: 1st on bull calf, with Artisan of Brampton, bred by B. H. Bull & Sons Brampton, sired by Monarch (imported from the Island), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto in 1898. and is out of Jetsam's Molina, a first-prize winner at Toronto. This bull has beautiful skin and quality and lots of style and breed character throughout, fine shoulders, thick through the heart, deep in the rib and flanks, wide and long in the hind quarters, with good rudimentaries and veins. He afterwards won the sweepstakes award as the best bull, any age. To this herd also went 1st prize for bull calf on a promising son of the 1st prize cow, Yankee Rosebud, a cow of deep-milking qualities, rich skin and typical breed form. This cow won female sweepstakes. Baby Malone, with large, well-formed udder, prominent milk veins and deep body, headed the three-year-olds, and her daughter, Elsie Malone, by Dean of Highfield, was 1st prize yearling. Edwards' 1st-prize herd was made up of the sweepstakes bull and sweepstakes female, 1st prize three-year-old, and Brampton Rose and Duchess Malone. H. Byres, McGregor, exhibited some good entries in this class, winning as follows: 2nd on aged bull (Rover Pogis), 1st on young bull, 2nd on aged cow with Phillipa Hugo, 2nd on a typical three-year-old, Pet of Portage Beauty; 2nd on Lillian in the yearling class, 1st on Gladys Abbott, one of his best entries, with well-developed the making of something extra; 2nd on the open held with Rover Pogis, Celeste, Phillipa Hugo, Fawn Hugo, and Pet of Portage Benuty. C. H. Wilson of Wiampeg, exhibited in this class for the first time warring that on vegeting bull with Royal Kuldanara, 2nd on malberth with Joe Brock, and on



THE PRIZEWINNING OXFORD DOWNS

Pride of Fairview, 3rd to Nancy Belle. For to Gamley, as well as 1st in ewes, Sinelair coming encale my age in milk. Greenway won 1st on 3rd on a rather late but very meritorious pair of version. Maggie and 2nd on Silver Maid. In females. The aged and shearling ewe sections presented five lots, Sinclair winning on a magnifitemale championship award. Gamley won 2nd much wool. Sinclair wen 1st en pens and diploma

3rd. 2nd male less

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exhibited in this class, the competition lay between the flocks of Messrs. Greenway and Corbett, the lion's share of the victories falling to the creditable entries of Mr. Corbett, who has A 1 sheep, which were well brought out as by an attentive and capable shepherd. Hon, Mr. Greenway's exhibit contained many typical animals, but in only nice field condition. The remainder of this breed shown were in small lots and some of them indifferent in quality and form. In aged rams, Mr. Corbett won st and 3rd, Greenway's entry coming between. The 1st-prize sheep was a strong and useful son of the famed Newton Lord that did valued service in the flock of Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont. Mr. Corbett's shearling winner was also bred by Mr. Campbell. Messrs, Fraser won 2nd on a useful shearling. In ram lambs, Corbett won 1st and 2nd on sons of the Newton Lord ram, Greenway winning 3rd on a nicely topped, plump youngster, and Preston 4th in a section of five. The aged, also the shearling, ewe sections contained really high-class, well-covered, nicely colored and strong sheep. In either case, Corbett won 1st and 3rd, with Greenway between. In ewe lambs, Corbett won 1st and 2nd, the third going to Oughton. No mistake would have been made by setting the third pair farther up, although they were not well mated. One of them, however, was perhaps the best female shown in the breed. Mr. Corbett won 1st and 2nd on pens,

& Walker, Denfield, Ont., and his shearling was

imported from the noted English flock of Mr.

Dudding. These rams, as well as the shearling

ewes, one of which was a Royal winner in '99, were

in nice show form, while the others were in fine breeding condition. The Royal winning shearling

ewe was bred in the English flock of Mr. Wright,

of Nocton, and came latterly from the flock of

SHROPSHIRES.

Crystal City; D. T. Corbett, Swan Lake; Hon.

Thos. Greenway, Crystal City: John Oughton,

Middlechurch, and R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound,

While D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson; W. L. Trann,

Capt. T. E. Robson, M. P. P., Ilderton, Ont.

1st on pair any age, and first on best female in the

ONFORDS were shown by Messrs, J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon, Ont.; Jos. B. Jickling, Carman; P. B. McLaren, Clearwater; and W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. The chief competition lay between the entries of Messrs. Jull and Jickling, each having entries in almost every section. The only native ram was a rangy, lean sheep, owned by McLaren, who also showed a lean pair of aged ewes, on which he stood 4th. Mr. Smith's only entry was a rather creditable ram, that won 2nd premium. Messrs Jull and Jickling furnished the remainder of the class, that would have done credit to almost any showring. The Manitoba flock was too much for the strangers in every case where they met in competition, winning not only first, but also second, leaving the 3rd awards for Mr. Jull.

SOUTHDOWNS

were exhibited by Messrs. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; A. B. Smith, Mossomin; and D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson. The Ontario flock contained a number of rather typical specimens of the breed, being of good color and covering, and trim and neat in appearance, but too small to do the breed credit. The Manitoba lots were a bit the breed credit. plain and many of them too bare of head, and also lacked flesh, except, perhaps, Fraser's aged ram that won 1st and Λ , B. Smith's 1st- and 2nd-prize native ewes. A. B. Smith's 2nd prize pair of shearling ewes were also a creditable pair. The male sweepstakes was won by W. M. Smith's shearling, and the female sweepstakes by A. B. Smith's native ewe, the pen and pair prizes going to the Ontario

DORSETS.

This breed was represented by one sheep in each section, exhibited by R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Ont. They were not a highly fitted lot. but seemed to indicate the natural appearance of the breed when in vigorous field condition.

SWINE

The exhibit of swine was fully up to the average in numbers and quality; in fact, taken all through, it might fairly be said that the hogs were rather better fitted than usual. Thomas Teasdale, the well-known Berkshire breeder, of Concord. Ont., acted as judge throughout all classes, and his decisions gave very general satisfaction, no com plaints as to the placing of the awards being heard. BERKSHIRES.

In the number of entries, the Berkshires were this time in the lead by a small majority over the Yorkshires, and these two breeds made up over half of the total entries in the swine class. From the Berkshire pens were missed the large exhibit usually made by R. McKenzie, of High Bluff. The exhibitors this year were: J. A. McGill, Neepawa; Thos, Greenway Crystal City: Wm. Kits m. Burnside: and F. W. & J. W. Brown, Portagela Prairie; with a single entry in the yearling sow class from H. L. McDermott, Headingly, Manager Yule sent in the Prairie Home Stock Farm entries in high fit. and succeeded in capturing many of the best prizes In the Teasel de breed Victor boar one year and under two, a bog with great depth of side, strong, level back, carrying his width evenly throughout and standing well on good feet and legs with a clean, strong look Mr. tereenway wor. let prize in a strong the and diploma tor host boar any age.

Swine Breeders' Associa' on. In the aged sow class a remarkably strong one. Mr. Greenway won 2nd and 3rd on Daisy and Harmony. In sow one year and under two, Mr. Greenway led with a magnifi cent sow, Exhibition Beauty, bred by T. A. Cox. This sow is almost faultless; well developed, deep. smooth and level, with a fine head. She was afterwards given the sweepstakes for the best sow any age, and also the Dominion Swine Breeders' special for best sow. Greenway also won 2nd in this class on Brant Maid, and 3rd on Brant Queen, full sisters, bred by T. A. Cox. In sows over six months and under one year, the Prairie Home entries, Crystal Jewel and Crystal Jean, won 1st and 2nd, and the diploma for herd of four sows any age was also captured by Mr. Greenway with Exhibition Beauty. Brant Maid, and the 1st and 2nd prize sows under a year, making up a very handsome quartette.

A. McGill came forward with a good strong showing, all his entries in the younger class being bred by himself. He won 2nd on aged boar with General Booth, bred by himself; 2nd on boar under two with Honest Tom, a Fitz Lee boar bred by J. Snell; 1st on boar under a year with Duke of Clifford, sired by his own General Booth; 1st on boar under six months with Comet; 1st on twoyear old sow with Charmer, bred by J. G. Snell, sired by Baron Lee; and also Ith in this class with Norah, by J. G. Snell's Star One. For sow under two, McGill again won with Nacomis, by Fitz-Lee. In the class for sows under six months, he won 1st with Cupid, of his own breeding, sired by General Booth. To his entry, Daisy, also went the 1st prize

for sow and litter of pigs. F. W. & J. W. Brown won 1st on aged boar with Highelere King, bred by George Green; 3rd on boar under one year with Manor Hero, by Western Boy; 3rd with Gallant King in the class for boars under one year: 2nd on boars under six months with Highelere Tom; 3rd on sow under one year with Jenny Lind, sired by their aged boar; and 3rd in the same class with Jenny Lass. In sows under six months, 2nd prize went to Brown's Fanny 2nd, and for the home bred herd (boar and three females

any age), 1st prize went to Brown's entries. William Kitson had not given his hogs the fitting that some of his rivals had. His Teasdale boar, Western Boy, was placed 3rd in two-year-olds. In boars under one year, he won 2nd and 4th on pigs of his own breeding. On boar under six months, he won 3rd and 4th, and also 3rd and 4th for sows under six months, and a 3rd prize on sow and litter with a Cox-bred sow, Burnside Lass. Third prize for the home-bred boar and three females also went to Mr. Kitson's entry

YORKSHIRES.

In this class, competition was very keen in nearly all the sections, and some animals of great merit were shown. In the aged boar class, W. B. Cockburn, Souris, won with a Flatt sow, Potter winning 2nd on a boar also bred by Flatt. In the class for boars six months and under a year, Brethour & Saunders, of Burford, Ontario, had the winning entry in Oak Lodge Don, 2nd going to Bray's Oak Lodge General Bobs, of his own breeding; 3rd to John Oughton, Middlechurch; and Ith to A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., on Mike, bred by him-In boars under six months, Potter won 1st and 2nd with a pair of very typical youngsters of his own breeding; 3rd and 4th going to Bray on pigs bred by himself. In aged sows, Brethour & Saunders again topped the list with a very hand some entry in Oak Lodge Minnie, Bray winning 2nd and 4th, and Greenway 3rd. This was a strong class, a number of real good entries being left unplaced. In sow under two, Brethour & Saunders again won the red ticket, Greenway winning 2nd, 3rd and 4th. In sows under a year, Greenway had an outstand ing 1st in Oak Lodge Julia 9th, bred by Brethour. This sow was afterwards made female champion of the breed. She has great length, depth and even ness, standing well on her feet, and with a beauti ful head. To the Crystal City pens went 2nd prize on Eva of Prairie Home. Third and 4th went to Bray on good entries of his own breeding. In sows under six months, Greenway was 1st and 2nd on pigs of his own breeding, Bray 3rd, and Potter 1th. 'ockburn's 1st prize aged boar was awarded the diploma. The class for sow and litter was headed by Mr. Greenway's Oak Lodge Mighty with nine very even sow pigs, she having had eleven in the litter. The 2nd prize went to Potter, and 3rd to Greenway. In the herd (boar and three females), Bray won with entries of his own breeding, Greenway 2nd, and Potter 3rd. Bray also won in the herd four sows any age with entries of his own breed

CHIPSTER WHITES.

There were about twenty five entries in this class, nearly all of which were made by Win Me Bride, Portage la Prairie, who brought out his pigs in very good shape, and a very typical, useful lot they were. To his entries went nearly all the prizes; W. L. Trann, Crystal City, winning a few prizes in This 1.1.155.

Four breeders competed in this class, but in no section was the number of entries very large. The exhibitors were: L. V. Bradley, Portage la Prairie: W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plairs, Onto W. Baldwin & Son, Manitour and W. I. Buldwin, Manitour with riew entries from I. B. Juckfirg, Carman, and R S Preston, Pilot Mound. Brudley had the only

and also the boar special given by the Dominion entry of aged boars. In class for boar under two years, W. M. Smith was 1st. W. Baldwin & Son, with British Champion, last year's sweepstakes hog, was 2nd. He is a boar of excellent breed type, smooth and level, but he had gone a trifle off on his hind ankles. Third went to Bradley. Boar under a year, W. E. Baldwin won 1st on British Prince, a very smooth, even hog that was considered good enough to win the diploma and special by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association for the best boar any age. Second in this class went to J. B. Jickling, and 3rd to L. A. Bradley. Boars under six months were a fairly good class, the Ontario entries winning 1st and 2nd; W. E. Baldwin, 3rd and 4th, In sows over two years old, Bradley's six-year-old Maggie again won the red ticket, the same exhibitor's Grace Darling winning 2nd, Wm. Baldwin & Son 3rd, and W. E. Baldwin 4th. In sows under two years, Smith was 1st, W. E. Baldwin 2nd, and Bradley 3rd. Sow under a year, W. E. Baldwin won on Lady Elgin, a choice entry, long, deep-sided, smooth and level, and extra good in the hams; with Bradley 2nd and 3rd. Sows under six months, the prizes went to the Ontario exhibitor. Bradley's aged sow, Maggie, won the female sweepstakes and the Dominion Swine Breeders' special. Baldwin's young boar, British Prince, won the male championship. In the class for sow and litter, Bradley won 1st with Grace Darling, W. E. Baldwin 2nd with Pearl of Springbank, and Wm. Bald win & Son 3rd with Rosebank Belle. The herd prizes, for boar and three females any age, were placed in the same order, and in the section for herd of four sows, L. A. Bradley won 1st,

POLAND-CHINAS.

In this class, W. L. Trann, Crystal City; M. Oughton, Middlechurch, and W. M. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, Ont., were the only exhibitors; Trann winning in the boar sections, and the sweepstakes boar, with Manitoba Chip. The female champion ship went to the Ontario entry, as did also the 1stprize sow and litter and herd of four sows.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., was the principal exhibitor throughout the various sections of this class, the only Manitoban exhibiting being John Oughton, Middlechurch, who won 1st on boar under 1 year, 2nd on sow over a year, and 2nd on sow and litter.

BACON HOGS.

Sections were added to the prize list this year for bacon hogs, in place of the old-fashioned class for fat hogs. In the pen of three pure-breds, A. B. Potter, of Montgomery, Assa., won with three well-matched, typical Yorkshires, a trifle lean, maybe, but not very many points out. L. A. Bradley won 2nd with a trio of Tamworths. In the grade pen, J. A. McGill won with a very even, well-fitted trio of pure white hogs, crosses between Berkshires and Chester Whites.

POULTRY.

Perhaps no judge in the poultry class of any previous exhibition at Winnipeg had such a difficult task to perform as Mr. Geo. D. Holden this year. In spite of this, general satisfaction seems to have been given by his work. The number of entries and the quality of the birds were an improvement over the shows of the last few years,

J. Welding, Norwood Bridge Poultry Yards, Winnipeg, was a successful exhibitor of Minoreas. White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, and guineas.

E. R. Collier had some good things in Light

Brahmas.

S. Ling & Co., Winnipeg, won a large number of prizes on their Indian Games, Golden Wyandottes, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, guineas and pigeons, M. Maw,of Winnipeg, succeeded in upholding his reputation, especially for breeding Bronze turkeys, winning the majority of the prizes in that section,

Midwinter, Louise Bridge, while not showing as large a number of birds as usual, had out some very good ones in Toulouse and White and Brown Chinese geese, Pekin ducks, and turkeys.

Other successful exhibitors were: H. A. Chad wick, C. H. Wise, Geo. Wood, Munroe Bros., R. Dolbear, J. J. Kennedy & Co., John Kitson, W. Baldwin & Son, Manitou, and Thos, Reid. GRAIN.

This exhibit was located in the new British Columbia building, and was a decided improvement over the grain exhibit of previous years. In addition to the threshed grain, very handsome exhibits of grain and grasses in the sheaf were made from Alberta and sections of north-western

Manitoba. A large and carefully selected mineral exhibit from British Columbia occupied the center of the building, and proved a great attraction. In one corner of the building the local Department of Agriculture had an elaborate display of noxious weeds, and with the Provincial Weed Inspector in charge to give all the information possible regarding the different varieties and the best methods of eradication, this feature was, as usual, very popular. Adjoining the noxious weed stand, the Dominion Government Immigration Department had located an Information Bureau, This British Columbia building is the most artistic on the grounds. The lumber for its construction was contributed by the lumber firms of the Pacific Province, for which the P. R. gave free transportation, and the Immigration Department of the Dominion Govern ment granted \$1,000 for its construction.

As might have been expected, as a result of the magnificent sample of grain harvested in '99, more than usual interest was taken in the grain depart ment of this fair. The special prize of \$100, given by the Union Bank, and with a \$50 silver cup for 2nd prize, given by F. W. Thompson, Manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company, for Red Fyfe wheat, in 25 bushel lots, attracted no less than thirteen entries, nearly all of it being choice and the different sections of the Province and Territories being represented. Judging was done by Chief Grain Inspector Horne and Mr. S. Spink, of the Grain Exchange. The first prize was captured by Alex, Donaldson, of Fort Qu'Appelle, on a big bright sample: 2nd by J. H. Lyons, Carberry. Some of the next best samples were those sent in by James McCullough, Stonewall; D. H. Hardy, Pomeroy, and J. B. Shepherd, Hartney. In the C. P. R. special for five bushel lots of Red Fyfe wheat, J. H. Lyons won 1st, Wm. Laughland, Hartney, 2nd: Harvey Coates, 3rd, and James McCullough, Stonewall. 4th. The winners throughout the balance of this class will be given in our next issue, in which the full prize list will be published.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. The dairy exhibits attracted greater interest than has been the case in previous years. The prizes in the various butter sections were keenly contested for, and although the average score was not particu-

larly high, still the quality of the prizewinning exhibits was in every instance excellent.

In the dairy section, Mr. Robert Buchanan, of Devil's Lake, Assa., carried off the sweepstakes, on a sample which scored 961 points. Other successful exhibitors were: John Ralston, Rapid City: Mrs. R. W. Wilcox, Winnipeg: John Gorrell, Carberry: and Mrs. N. Scott, Meadow Lea. Alex. Scott, Morris, was awarded the sweepstakes in the creamery division, his exhibit scoring 96%. Some of his strongest competitors were: James Stonehouse, Yorkton; F. W. Ferguson, Regina; W. B. Gilroy, Austin; E. A. Struthers, Barnardo Home; and H. Neelson, Minnedosa, In all, upwards of 200 samples of butter were shown,

The cheese exhibit was much weaker than might have been expected, only some 45 entries being made, and the quality in some cases was far from good. Miss Lokier, a 1900 graduate of the Provincial Dairy School, won the sweepstakes on a sample, scoring 96. Other prizes were won by E. Dubois, St. Anne's: Benj. Dutton, Birtle; Chas. Mignault, St. Pierre; L. Tholmer, Ste. Rose du Lac, and others

Very general satisfaction was felt with regard to the work of the judge, Prof. McKay, of Ames,

Milk Yields of Dairy Cows.

Though most people hold that a dairy cow, in order to be worth being given a place in a herd, should be capable of yielding 600 gallons of milk in $the {\it year}, or rather in {\it ten} \, months, over \, which the period$ of lactation usually extends, it is very much to be feared that if reliable statistics regarding the quantity of milk produced by cows throughout the country were forthcoming, the average yield would work to a figure far short of that stated. There are some districts and some farms which are specially noted for their fine strains of dairy cows, and on which yields of 600 gallons per cow would not be at all out of the question; but taking one part of the country with another, we are very much afraid that the average yield per cow would work out to a figure much nearer 400 than 600 gallons of milk in the year. As a standard of not only 600, but even over 700 gallons of milk in the year is well within range of possibility in the case of well-kept dairy cows, these figures show how great a margin there is for the improvement of the dairy cattle of the country. As with the milk, so with the butter. It is usually held that a good dairy cow should produce 250 lbs. of butter in the year. It is very much to be feared that the average for the whole country falls very far short indeed of this figure. Farmers' Gazette.

Kansas Seed Wheat for Ontario.

For years, Ontario millers have been using Manitoba No. I hard wheat for the purpose of mixing with the soft winter wheats of that Province in order to keep up the strength of their flour. The newer and more popular wheats, such as Dawson's Golden Chaff, appear to be deficient both in color and strength, and in order to effect an improvement, the millers have tested to some extent in Waterloo Co., Out, and we this season importing fifteen or twenty carboads of Takey Red, a hard Kansas white whom, which is to be distributed and sold at a real time as the sold this fall.

Separation of Sexes in Chicken Rearing.

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How Wheat is Grown in Kansas.

The State of Kansas has a big fall wheat crop this ear, averaging from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and selling at from 65 to 70 cents per bushel, C. B. Hoffman, who for nearly thirty years has been in Dickinson County, east-central Kansas, an extensive grower of wheat, besides interested largely in making flour for domestic and foreign markets, writes to Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, some very valuable and timely facts about wheats and wheat culture, particularly from the Kansas standpoint. He says in part

Neglecting to plow early, so that the soil will get thoroughly settled and compact, is perhaps the cause of more complete failures than almost any other. Sometimes it is impossible, on account of lack of moisture, to plow the ground soon after harvest. Where this is the case, I would rather drill the wheat into unplowed stubble, if fairly free from weeds and insects, than plow late. Plowing can usually be finished by the 1st of August, giving one and a half to two and a half months before

"As to time of sowing, no definite rule can be given. All depends upon the condition of the soil and the presence of insects. If the field has been plowed in July, sow the last week in September or the first two weeks in October. If sown earlier, there is danger from insects or from wheat getting too rank (if enough moisture) or sickly (if not enough moisture). The wheat plant should not be stunted too long by standing in the hot, dry autumn sun and wind. There should be a continuous growth from the time the seed drops into the ground until it goes into winter quarters; and then again from the time the sun's warm rays and the spring showers awaken it to life and growth until the heavy heads of well-filled grain nod towards a rich and blessed harvest

In western Kansas frequently the grain drops into dry soil and remains in that condition until the spring rains cause it to sprout. Sometimes large crops are raised under these conditions, for the plant has more vitality than if it had sprouted in the fall but had not had sufficient moisture to root and stool. I have been unable to detect any material effect upon the grade and quality of the wheat which did not start to grow until spring, although continued spring sowing would no doubt

deteriorate the quality, and call for a change of seed more frequently.

The next great factors in wheat culture are the kinds of wheat and the quality and purity of seed to be sown. There are four great divisions of wheat in the United States—the spring wheats, the There are four great divisions of hard winter wheats, the soft winter wheats, and the California white wheat. Each of these divides and subdivides into many kinds and varieties. Among the spring wheats is the northern hard, chiefly grown in the Dakotas. The softer varieties grow in Wisconsin, Michigan. Nebraska, and to a limited extent in Kansas. The soft or red winter varieties are numerous, and are grown in every winter-wheat growing State. Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio grow a superior quality. Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois winter wheats are not The California white wheat is a spring wheat, and is grown almost exclusively in all the mountain States of the West, extending down to the tropics on the cool mountain plateaus of Mexico. It is a white wheat, makes a light flour deficient in strength, but excellent for Graham.

Kansas grows both hard and soft winter wheat and a very limited quantity of a few varieties of spring wheat. Kansas is the only State that grows hard winter wheat in quantities worth mentioning. This is unique, and deserves consideration. In fact, upon this, I think, depends the supremacy which Kansas holds over all other States, and will con-

tinue to hold in the production of wheat. Russian wheat, as it is commonly called, although it has several other names in different localities, as Turkey, Hard Wheat, Hungarian, etc., was first brought to Kansas by the Russian Mennonites, who came to the State in large numbers 20 or 25 years ago. For years after its introduction it was disparaged by millers and grain buyers, but its hardiness and almost unfailing yield caused it to be grown in ever increasing areas in spite of the lower price it commanded. Finally, about 16 years ago some of the progressive millers discovered the superior qualities of this much despised wheat, and adapted their machinery, which required a general remodeling of their entire plants, and began the manufacture of Kansas hard-wheat flours, since become noted in the world's markets as superior to other grades manufactured in the United States, and equal to the world-famous Hungarian flours, made from the choicest wheats grown in Hungary and Bohemia. The best variety of hard winter wheat

Many varieties of soft or red winter wheat are cultivated in the central and eastern portions of the State. Among these, the Fultz, Early May, Large May, Golden Cross and Fulcaster are probably the best known and most valuable varieties. Western white wheats brought from Colorado, Oregon a California do not thrive. It is even Nor do the soft white varieties of Michi-Il gram Nor do the soft white varieties.
Strend Sar wheats grown in Kansas have a

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as a so her in gluten, while the hard

and free from smut or other parasitic or fungoid growths. It should also be free from weed seeds, pecially chess ("cheat"), which, being exceedingly hardy and prolific, will take the field if it has half a chance, and is exceedingly difficult to cradicate when once it has infested a neighborhood. Poor, shrivelled wheat, if sufficiently matured to sprout, will, under favorable conditions, produce a good crop, but will surely cause the variety to "run out in a very few years, if continued sowing of inferior stuff is indulged in. A farmer should have a seed patch on which he grows wheat for seed. This he should give the best care, should plow deep and early, keep it free from weeds, use the best varieties and the purest seed, and from the products of this sow his larger fields. He might, with much advantage, plant different varieties and sow his general fields only with such as have proven themselves suited to that locality. He could, at a comparatively small cost, exchange seed with other farmers from time to time, and in that manner grow the very best quality and largest quantity.

"Changing seed from one locality to another is desirable, even from one neighborhood to another; still better from distant parts. Usually from northern localities to southern is better than from

Carman Summer Fair.

southern to more northern.

The 21st annual exhibition of the Dufferin Electoral Division Agricultural Society was held at Carman on July 18th and 19th, and passed off very successfully. It was the first summer show ever held by the Society, and was, with the exception of roots and vegetables, quite up to former years. The exhibit of grain was certainly a good one. There were eight entries in Red Fyfe wheat, and of good sample. Both the 1st and 2nd prizes went to tarmers from the Pomeroy district. Harvey Coates won 1st on a very uniform, bright, large sample. D. Hardy, of Pomeroy, won 2nd. W. H. Elford showed a good sample of white Russian wheat, which was awarded a 1st prize. There was a good showing in white outs. The samples were all good. Alex. Morrison won 1st, with a fine sample, the 2nd going to Thomas Hurton, of Pomeroy. Elford won 1st on two rowed barley, and Andrew Graham 1st on six-rowed. These two exhibitors also showed collections of grain, and won in the order named above, J. J. Morrison and D. McIntyre showed black oats. Good samples of timothy and flax were also shown. There was a large showing of homemade bread, being no less than twelve competitors. Mrs. Wm. Begg was the successful 1st-prize winner, and Usher Bros. 2nd. There was a large display of butter. In the firkin of 40 lbs. there were nine competitors. The 1st went to Mrs. M. McGregor, 2nd to Mrs. Wm. Begg. In the 20lb. crocked butter there were also nine competitors, M. McGregor being successful in winning 1st in this also, 2nd going to R. Garnett. In the 5 lbs. there were eleven competitors, 1st going to Mrs. M. McGregor, 2nd to Miss Sarah Morrison. The Canadian Dairy Supply Company, Winnipeg, had a large exhibit of De Laval cream separators and dairy supplies.

The exhibit of cattle was good, particularly in Shorthorns. A. Graham, of Pomeroy, was out with some 13 head of good ones. His lot was headed by his four-year-old stock bull. Robbie O'Day, from imported Prime Minister: Princess, Golden Bell, Necklace of Pomeroy, and Eveline, the four heifers which made up the herd that won 1st prize in class under two years old at Winnipeg last year. Besides this, some good cows were shown by Mr. Graham. Alex. Morrison also showed some good ones, the competition in the two year old class being very keen between him and Mr. Graham, each of them showing heifers that would be a credit to any prize-ring. Mr. Graham's heifer was placed 1st, and Mr. Morrison's 2nd. W. H. Efford exhibited a nice grade cow and heifer, the cow being from Manitoba Chief, and the heifer from Golden Royal. A few other grades and Jerseys were shown. A number of nice Ayrshires were exhibited by Wellington Hardy, of Pomeroy. Two bulls were shown by him: Craigielea of Auchenbrain 1661 (imp.) (330), bred by Robert Wallace, Auchenbrain, Ayishire, Scotland, and imported to Canada by W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, from whom he was purchased by the present owner. St. Lawrence H883, a nice young bull, sired by St. Patrick, a cow and two vear-old heifers, and two heifer calves, make up Mr. Hardy's exhibit.

A nice lot of horses were shown, and the sections were fairly well filled, especially in the brood mare section of both roadster and heavy classes, most of them having foals at side. Wellington Hardy showed a splendid mare and foal in the roadster class, and Alex. Morrison an excellent brood mare and foal in the heavy draft class, the foal the get of the Clydesdale stallion. The General, purchased from John Vipond, Brooklin, Ont., and bred from imported stock. A good strong heavy draft, nice

ly-matched team were shown by Usher Bros. The exhibit of pigs was not large. Andrew Graham showed a few good Yorkshires, among them being a specially good sow under two years old, purchased from W. D. Flatt, and bred by J. E. Brethour; also a young boar simp, bred by Sanders Spencer. A number of Oxford Down sheep were shown by J. B. Jickling, and Lincolns by M Huston, Carman.

The exhibition was brought to a close by some horse races and baseball and other sports. A large number from the town and surrounding country visited the show, and spent a very pleasant day

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Testimonials.

James Hanslip, Carman: "Tam enclosing my subscription for your valuable journal, with which Lam well pleased. I think it is the best paper I have ever read. It is a grand farmer's journal, and your Christmas number was splendid."

June, 1900.

WH. IAM WALLER, Whitewood: "This is the first year I have taken your most valuable paper, and I am very much pleased with it."

June 5th, 1906

R. Smith, Meadowvale, Man.: "I like your paper very much. The Christmas number was excellent." May 28th, 1900.

James S. Begg, Oak River;—"I highly appreciate your paper, and consider that it must be of great value to all interested in farming and stock-raising. I wish your paper continued success."

John Hillman, Salteoats, Assa.: "If my testimony is of any value, I wish to express, with your numerous other subscribers, my appreciation of the importance of your publication."

June 11th, 1900.

GEORGE RANKIN, Melrose Stock Farm, Hamiota:—"I thank you very much for the picture, 'Canada's Ideal,' which you have forwarded me, and which I consider one of the finest engravings of stock I have ever seen. I think it a credit to the William Weld Co, to have produced it, and a credit to our country to possess such stock. I have now two of your pictures, 'Canada's Pride' and 'Canada's Ideal,' which represent my two favorite breeds of stock. Have shown them to a great many people, who think them simply great,"

Seasonable Poultry Hints.

Now that hot weather is again upon us, and the hatching season, with its many cares and duties, about over, we have time and it is well to look about us and see if everything has been done that we can do to make our fowls-both young and old as comfortable as possible during the heated term which is likely to continue for some time. And, while there is danger that I may be accused of harping too constantly on one subject, I must suggest that, if not already done, one of the first things to be considered is that of a thorough cleaning up and disinfecting of the poultry quarters. The season is now at hand when lice and vermin of all kinds will multiply by the million and surely get in their work on the flock to great disadvantage thereof, unless preventive measures are adopted and a continual warfare waged against them in all possible ways. Fowls, to be profitable, must be made comfortable; and how can they be so, when the houses, nests, perches and everything is infested with these parasites. It is not a question of comfort only, but of health and vigor as well. Everyone wants his or her fowls to show all the signs of health, but this is impossible where the fowls and premises are not kept clear of these pests. They are not only a continual annoyance to the fowls, depriving them of their needed rest, but they sap the very life of the fowl by continually sucking the life blood of the victims.

Much has been said and written about the diseases of poultry, their cause and remedy; but let me go on record right here by stating that I firmly believe that fully three-fourths of all the diseases commonly known among poultry originate in and are caused by filth and vermin. While there is undoubtedly such a disease as cholera, for instance, I firmly believe that nine out of every ten cases of so-called cholera is nothing but a case of simple yes, I will say it—lice: just common everyday lice. Go to work and get rid of them, and the cholera

will suddenly disappear. Another thing to look after at this time of year is to see that the fowls, both young and old, have plenty of good, clean, fresh water. The drinking vessels ought, by all means, to be thoroughly during hot weather, and pure, fresh water should be given two or three times each day, or oftener if convenient. Fowls should not be compelled nor allowed to drink warm, stagnant water. point to be specially looked after in the case of young chicks. A third item of great importance during hot weather is to provide some kind of shade. An orchard is an ideal place for the poultry in summer, and if things can be so arranged, there will be a double advantage, as the poultry will destroy many insects that prey upon the trees and greatly injure either them or their fruit. In any case, provide some kind of shade, if it is only some boards or a strip of burlap stretched on stakes

driven in the ground.

Now is a good time also to begin to cull out all the flocks and to dispose of all not intended to be kept for breeding next year. Hens will now soon stop laying and begin to moult, becoming unproductive and hence unprofitable. Kill them off or send them to market and make room for the young stock coming on. A good many of the early-hatched chicks ought to be getting large enough to market now too. Pick out what is needed for next year and send the rest to market as fast as ready. Better prices can be obtained now than later on. C. B. Tattle, in St. Louis Journal of

The following from the last issue of the weekly edition of a pretentions Canadian city newspaper is a fair sample of the valuable information dished up by a class of sheets that make a fad of imparting agricultural instruction: Since the habits of the Hessian fly are better understood farmers have learned how to make it in a horse destructive than it was when first into a read. It would be interesting to know which have been trying to make the Hossian ty more Mestive than it was

Virden Fair.

The Virden Agricultural Exhibition was held on July 19th and 20th, was largely attended, and quite up to former years. The exhibit of grain of last year's growing and grass seed, also grain and grasses in the sheaf, was good. James Dalgleish won first on two bushels of Red Fyfe wheat, the second going to Wm. Stephen. There were seven competitors in this class, all showing good, clean, bright samples. The exhibit of White Fyfe wheat was not so large; the sample, however, was good. William Stephen won 1st and J. D. Johnston 2nd. Elder Bros, won 1st on a splendid sample of white oats. Two-rowed and six-rowed barley of grand quality was also shown. The Brome grass, rye grass, timothy and clover in sheaf were of good length for the time of year. There was a splendid exhibit of ladies' work in the main building, which attracted the attention of visitors. The two great essentials in the maintenance of life bread and butter-were largely exhibited. The butter, in color, grain and flavor, was of high quality. In the 20-pound tubs there were fourteen competitors, 1st prize going to Mrs. R. Bellamy, 2nd to F. W. Chapple, and 3rd to Mrs. McCloymont. In the 10pound tubs, Mrs. Dodds won 1st and Mrs. William Sprout 2nd. In the 5-pound tubs, Mrs. E. Naylen won 1st, Mrs. F. W. Chapple 2nd, and Mrs. Dodds 3rd. There was also a nice display of butter in granular form and in 3-pound lots for table use.

The poultry show was most creditable. In Plymouth Rocks, Mr. Grundy had out a good pen, also a pair of aged birds and some splendid chickens. James Rothnie showed good birds of this breed. J. W. Higginbotham was out with a breeding pen, pair and young chicks, in Light Brahams, and always exhibits good birds. Partridge Cochins were exhibited by W. Anderson and R. Adamson, and White Plymouth Rocks by R. Byrnes. Geese and turkeys were shown by H. Walker and W. Leland, the latter also showing Pekin ducks.

All the horse sections were fairly represented in both the heavy and light classes, and the competition in most cases keen. In heavy draft, Peter Leask won with a strong bay and brown team, closely followed by J. D. McHattie with a nicely matched team of bays with white faces. In the agricultural teams, six competed, Peter Leask having a very serviceable-looking team, which was considered by the judge 1st, 2nd going to R. Tapp, and 3rd to J. Leland. There was quite a number of promising-looking animals among the younger sections. Mr. Thomas Jasper, of Bradwardine, judged the heavy draft, agricultural and general purpose horses. There were not so many horses out in the light breeds. There was quite a turnout of single drivers. The saddle horses were also good, and for the best matched driving team out there were some very handsome turnouts. Only one heavy stallion and two light ones were shown.

There was not as large a show in Shorthorns and grades as formerly, some of the exhibitors not being able to get their stock through from the West in time for exhibition. Some very good cattle were shown by Kenneth McIvor and H. & E. McIvor, and some of the prizes were taken up by them. Thomas Tapp and Charles Milburn also exhibited in the Shorthorn class, C. Milburn winning diploma on Shorthorn bull. C. J. Thompson exhibited an aged Shorthorn bull and was awarded the prize, no other competitors appearing. The grade classes all the way through were well filled, and in some cases excellent animals were shown. H. & E. McIvor won 1st and 2nd on herd of four females. Robert Mullins won 1st and 2nd on steers 1 and 2 years old. Elder Bros. won 1st on calf raised by hand. For at dairy cow James Huston won 1st. W. S. Mundie 2nd, and R. Bellamy 3rd. The balance of the prizes in the grade class were divided between McIvor Bros. There was a good exhibit of Holstein cattle made by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, who stayed over at this exhibition on his way to Win-

Berkshire pigs were represented by Peter Mc Donald, showing an aged sow and a nice lot of young ones. Potter also exhibited in this class. There was a splendid exhibit of Yorkshires, the largest ever seen at Virden. A. B. Potter showed some nicely-fitted ones. Mr. Bray and Mr. Chapple also exhibited in this class. A few Poland Chinas were shown. Oxford Down sheep were exhibited by Thomas Jasper, of Bradwardine, and T. R. Todd. Shropshires by Thomas Frame, James Wells and Wm. Stephen, and Leicesters by W. Leland.

There was a large attendance, and no doubt the Society will come out in good shape financially.

Poultry Raising.

Here in our pleasant country home, we are awakened in the early morning by the cheerful singing of the birds, chirping of the chickens, and the crowing of the roosters.

Our feathered family is increasing, though not so fast as we expected, for the eggs did not hatch as well as usual this spring. However, we have sixty-tour now and more on the way, just how many we don't know, for one should never count their chickens before they are hatched. Two hens, set on thir teen eggs each, brought out twenty chicks cone set on eleven eggs, into rand a small hen, so ton teneggs, seven all smart, standy little youngsters. That was very good, but the others did not turn out so

We set a hen on ten duck eggs and she only brought out five. But they don't care about their bester mother at all. They don't understand he

language that is why they don't come when she calls them, I suppose. But they are strong and smart, and look as though they could make a living all right without following an old hen around. I admire their independence. Our first brood of chickens was hatched early in April. They are ready for market now. I intend to sell the roosters, and keep the pullets, for they lay better in the winter than old hens. We have only lost three or four chickens since the first of May; but, of course, we looked after them well.

We feed the hens and chickens regularly and always keep plenty of clean water before them. Sometimes we give them a dish of milk. The hens are fed twice a day, the chickens four times while they are young. Hard-boiled eggs, oatmeal and bread crumbs are good for the little chicks at first.

We give the hens wheat, bran, potatoes, and sometimes corn meal or oats, for they need a variety. Ours laid well all winter; they are not laying quite so well now, but we can't expect them to lay well all the time. Now is the best time for them to take a vacation, when eggs are cheap.

It is a good plan to kill off some of the old hens in the fall. Pullets lay much better. One should keep a few old hens for setting. It is best to select tame, gentle hens, for they bring out more chickens and make better mothers than the fidgety, fussy, bad-tempered ones, for these often break the eggs before they are hatched, or else tramp on the little chicks when they are coming out of the shell. It is better to set a small-sized hen than a large one.

I usually set two or three hens about the same time and when they are hatched give them all to one hen, and let the others go about their business, which is to get ready to lay again as soon as possible. But I hate to do this. After the mother has sat patiently for three weeks, scarcely leaving the nest long enough to obtain food, after she has listened so eagerly for the first sound of the little one breaking the shell and talking so lovingly as if to encourage the tender chick after all this, to rob the devoted mother of her beloved children and give them to another seems to me a very cruel thing to do. We put the hens and chickens in coops until the youngsters are three weeks old, then we give them their liberty. They have a good range and are growing well. We dust them with insect powder sometimes and keep their sleeping rooms clean. There is a pile of shore sand under the willow trees near the henhouse, and nearly every day last winter the hens went down to get a sand bath. How they do enjoy it! I like to stand and watch them make the sand fly. We have only a few Plymouth Rocks, the rest are White Leghorns and Wyandottes. It is getting rather late in the season to set any more hens, although late chickens generally turn out to be pullets. I think about eighty young hens well looked after pay very well. Of course, in winter they must have some meat, warm food, grain and ground bone or oyster shells, or they will not lay. But when the eggs are twenty to twenty-five cents a dozen it pays to be good to our egg producers.

MRS, ANNIE RODD. P. E. Island.

The New Cure for Milk Fever.

It may interest you to hear of the good results with which I have just made use of the new iodide of potash treatment for milk fever which you lately recommended in the *Gazette* and for which information I feel deeply thankful.

The cow in this case is one of our best milkers; she is about 10 years of age, and she belongs to the Ayrshire breed. She calved on the 17th inst., and seemed quite well up to the morning of the 19th, when the herdsman found her suffering from milk fever and at once reported the case to me. I saw her about 8 a.m. and then found her exhibiting the worst symptoms of the disease—lying down in her stall, kicking vigorously about, frothing from the mouth, grinding the teeth and knocking her head against the wall.

On seeing her condition, I at once decided on putting to test the remedy which you reported as having been tried with such success at Glasnevin, and towards this end I first injected into the udder about a wineglass of diluted Condy's fluid and followed this up with the nitrate of potassium prepared as recommended i.e., 2 drams diluted in a quart of boiling water. After cooling this to blood heat, one fourth of the quart was injected into each test, and a man was kept continually

I may add that when I first saw the cow her milk was quite gone. Soon after giving the injection there were signs of improvement, and in about an hour and a half the milk came back and the attendant took about a gallon from her. At one o'clock she seemed not so well and the milk had again disappeared, although all had not been taken at the time of last milking. I then gave another injection of the Condy's fluid and potassium as before, the only difference being that I used half the quantity of potassium in the quart of water.

In addition to this, I gave a purgative composed of 11 ozs. Burbadoes aloes, a glass of sweet spirits of nitre, and a pint of treacle in hot water. At this time there was no milk in the udder, but at 5 o'clock she was again on her legs, and an hour afterwards her milk came back and I had about 1 a gallon taken from her. She got no food during the day, with the exception of small drinks of chilled water with a little treacle added. I am very pleased to be in a position to report that she is now going of splendidly. J. H. Smith, Finnston in House, we Furnives Gazette.

Northwest Territories Farmers' Institute Meetings.

A series of eleven successful meetings was held in the Prince Albert District in the beginning of July. These meetings were arranged by the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories, under the auspices of the Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Institutes. The speakers were the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist to the Experimental Farms, and Mr. Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental

Leaving Regina on Thursday, the 5th July. the party proceeded by rail to Prince Albert, where they were met by the officers of the local Agricultural Society, and the first meeting was held in the town hall at 2 o'clock the following day, when many leading farmers of the district were

The Commissioner of Agriculture congratulated the farmers on the much better condition of their crops than those further to the south, where the exceptional drought of the season had reduced materially the possible yield of all grain and fodder crops. In the Prince Albert District crops of all kinds were in excellent condition, a state of affairs which prevailed almost as far north as Saskatoon. It was explained that owing to the great success which had attended a series of meetings held last vear in South-eastern Assiniboia, at which addresses had been delivered by Dr. Fletcher, on "Weeds and Their Eradication," he had been induced to request the Hon. Sydney Fisher to send that gentleman again this season to deliver a similar course of lectures in this fertile district, so that the settlers might be put on their guard against some of their weed enemies which might be introduced from without before these had increased to a troublesome extent. It was a much easier matter to prevent the abundant establishment of these

than to control and eradicate them afterwards.

He had also succeeded in obtaining the assistance of Mr. Angus Mackay, whose name was a household word in the West as a practical farmer and a safe adviser in all matters relating to farming. The Commissioner then explained the provisions of the Northwest Weed Ordinance. One of the first steps he had taken when he became a member of the Assembly was to try and point out the importance of fighting against noxious weeds, which injured farmers in so many ways. The present Ordinance was an outcome of these efforts. It was thought by some that the powers given to Weed Inspectors were too extensive, but he believed that many would find that the Ordinance was a good measure which would protect the good and careful farmer from much loss. There was no intention on the part of the Government to bear hardly on anyone who was doing his best, but it was purely a measure of protection to guard against negligence, and to help those who were prudent and wise from being injured by their careess and foolish neighbors. Vacant lands and the lands of large corporations had not been neglected, and measures had been taken to prevent these lands being a source of danger. The Canadian Pacific Railway had set a good example, and were taking active steps to prevent weeds on their lands and on their right-of-way from spreading on-to farms adjacent. The danger of distributing weed seeds from elevators had been recognized and steps taken to prevent this, as well as the carrying of seeds from dirty farms to clean ones by means of threshing outfits. Weed Inspectors had been appointed wherever it was thought their services would be found useful, and at the present time the Territorial Weed Inspector, Mr. T. N. Willing, was travelling from place to place instructing these officers in their duties.

Mr. Bulyea averred that he appreciated highly the honor which had been done him when he was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, and that he recognized the great responsibility of the office. His only concern was to advance the interests of the farmers of the Territories, and he could think of nothing that would do this better at the present time than holding the meetings, of which this was the first. He believed that if they would attend to the advice given by the speakers they would reap

Mr. Vieus Markay was much pleased to be nescale the speke of the various experiments which make to be trained on at the Indian Head Farm in all end and the to the Territories, and ex-

started far too late in the season to secure the full benefits to be derived from it. As soon as seeding is finished summer-fallowing should be begun. If this could be in the month of May so much the better; then by plowing deeply, 6 or 7 inches, and running the harrows over the plowing quickly, all the moisture would be retained in the land. After this, three or four harrowings during the season would be all that the land would require. ing should be done when a good growth of weed seedlings had appeared, but before they had time either to ripen seeds or make such growth as would draw off too much moisture from the land. Where land was exposed, and there was danger of the surface blowing, this could be prevented by sowing periodically Awnless Brome grass or Western Rye grass, the roots of which would put back into the soil the fiber necessary to hold it. They had suffer ed severely on the Experimental Farm this year from wind, except in those fields where grass had previously been plowed down. Awnless Broms grass was highly recommended as a crop for cultivation in the Prince Albert District. There would be a good demand for seed for several years to come, and this grass made excellent hay and pas-The yield per acre for some years at Indian Head had been about two or three tons of hay, and from 400 to 800 lbs, of seed, which, if well cleaned, would always meet a ready sale at remunerative prices. He spoke at length on fall plowing, spring plowing, and sowing on stubble. With regard to the last method, he recommended as the best planto first burn off the stubble, sow the seed about half an inch deep, then to plow it in three inches deep and harrow just before the grain appeared. and again after it was up.

Speaking on the subject of fruits for the West, he spoke of efforts which had been made to produce hardy apples and plums, and exhibited some speci mens of these fruits grown this year at Indian Head. The apples had been produced by Dr. Saunders, at Ottawa, by hybridizing a very hardy but small fruited crab from Russia, with some of the best hardy varieties of cultivated apples. The native plums had been made the basis of experiments for the improvement of this fruit, and by selection some excellent varieties had been secured, which with a little protection by wind-breaks had given very promising results. Mr. Mackay gave ready answers to many practical questions on various farming matters, and was loudly applauded by his

hearer:

Dr. Fletcher confined his remarks to weeds their nature and the best way to fight them. He has investigated this subject carefully for many years, and has had exceptional opportunities of studying them, together with the prevailing methods of farming in all parts of Canada

The study of noxious weeds, with a view to controlling them, he claimed was a simple matter if properly understood, and the eradication of all of hese enemies could be accomplished with the or dinary implements of the farm, if the principles of good farming which were known to most Western farmers were practised. The two most important points in connection with noxious weeds were how to know them and how to destroy them. Farmers must never allow themselves to think that any plant which is sufficiently abundant in their crop to attract notice "does not matter," as some say. All weeds are enemies. They rob the crop of food, for all plants eat and drink. They crowd and prevent proper development, they cause unnecessary expense in every operation both before harvest and afterwards, until the golden grain is turned into the golden dollars which every more straw to cut and to carry, more labor in cleaning, more difficulty in selling, and much more trouble in future, if dirty seed is sown, together with great depreciation in the value of land if weeds are seen growing upon it. The nature of each aggressive weed must be studied before efforts are made to fight it. The classification is simple, All plants eat with their leaves and drink with their roots, and both of these organs are necessary to them or they will starve. All plants may be divided into three large classes: one-year plants, or annuals, which complete their development and ripen their seed in one year from the time the seed germinates; two-year plants, or biennials, which require two years; and many year plants, or perennials. Every plant that grows comes under one of these heads. The last named class, the manyyear plants, are again divided into two sub-classes, viz., those that root deeply, like the Canada this tle, sweet grass, blue lettuce and skeleton weed. and those which have their roots near the surface as in the case of yarrow, the pasture sages and the true quack or twitch grass (this must not be confounded with sweet grass, which in the West is frequently miscalled twitch grass, but which roots deeply). For deep-rooting perennials, the plowing must be deep, and they must be starved out by preventing them from forming leaves, with which they could feed and lay up a store of nourishment t tuture use. For shallow rooting perennials the wing should be shallow and done in hot weather, Indicateds, with which they drink, may be

come into existence except from a seed ripened upon a plant similar to itself. Many people speak of certain weeds being "native to the soil," as if they thought that a kind of malignant, special creation was possible, by which soil turned into weeds to their great disadvantage; but it was no more possible for weeds to spring up, unless there were seeds present, than it was for a field to bear a crop of wheat or oats unless the seed were sown. There were, however, very many ways by which seeds could be taken onto clear land unless much care were taken to prevent it, and many of these were mentioned, with examples of the different kinds of weeds which should be guarded against. All were urged to procure from the Territorial Department of Agriculture a copy of the excellent Noxious Weed Bulletin lately issued by Mr. Bulyea, which gave much valuable information, not only about every weed they were likely to find upon their farms, but as to the best way to fight against each of them. In cases of doubt they should write without delay, and send specimens either to Regina or Dr. Fletcher himself at Ottawa, when all available information would be sent to them at once. Farmers must learn to recognize their enemies in all stages of development, because many weeds presented quite a different appearance when young and at full growth. As a general thing, it was far easier to fight them when young than when they were larger and had deep and wide spreading roots. Special attention was directed to the value of harrowing or using a weeder on crops of growing grain. This operation not only destroyed seedlings of all kinds of weeds, without injury to the grain crops, but gave the latter the great advantage incident upon the cultivation of the surface, which would let in air and prevent the evaporation of moisture. For this purpose a light harrow with sloping teeth was

Reverting to summer-fallowing, so well treated by Mr. Mackay, who, by his persistent advocacy of this method, had made the subject peculiarly his own, and had enhanced the value of thousands of miles of as fertile wheat land as could be found anywhere in the world, Dr. Fletcher confirmed what had been said as to the value of doing this early in the season, and pointed out, by means of several samples of common weeds which he had with him. that the seeds were already ripe, and if plowed down now, without first mowing and burning them, that instead of summer-fallowing as a means of reducing weeds the farmer would in reality be

sowing his land to weeds.

Samples of many of the weeds prevalent in crops were exhibited, and the nature of each was ex plained, together with practical advice as to their lestruction. The only introduced weed which had been noticed as dangerously abundant was the ball mustard. This was seen abundantly in two or three fields, and a few plants in small patches in most fields. The owners of the latter were advised to hand-pull every plant without delay. False flax was also seen in many crops, but not so abundantly is the last. Stinkweed, although rare in the district, was found in a few places, and farmers were warned to use every effort to prevent the spread. Peppergrass, evening primrose, false tansy, and other two-year plants, spring up in the fall and pass the year as young plants with tolerably deep roots For this class of weeds, disk harrowing in the autumn or spring was advised. Sweet grass was found to be prevalent and troublesome in all the localities visited. For this weed Mr. Mackay recommends plowing in August, in hot weather, and cross plowing again a week later, each plowing to be followed by the harrow.

These meetings on the whole were decidedly cessful. Leaving Prince Albert in the morning of July 7th, a route of nearly 300 miles was covered before the railway was again reached at Willoughby (or Macdowall) on July 12th. The places and dates

of the meetings were as follows:

Prince Albert Collector (Macdowall schools Melfort.... Melfort Kinistino Harperyiew St. Louis Lindsey Willoughby Fosthern Duck Lake

The finest crops of wheat were seen at St. Louis, Harperview, and Rosthern. Hay was excellent and abundant everywhere, Western Brome grass and Western rye being conspicuous and remarkably developed everywhere along the trail, and stock of all kinds in the very best condition proved the value of this country as most suitable for this important branch of firming.

The last meeting, and perhaps the most successfine last meeting, and permaps the most successful of the whole series, was held at Lamsden, 20 miles north of Regina, on the evening of July 14. This meeting had been so well worked up by the energetic Secretary of the Regina Agricultural Society, Mr. Wm. Trant, that the large hall was crowded by an interested and once, consisting of some of the very best tarmers of the Northwest Territories, who appreciated highly the addresses

Elevator Commissioner.

C. C. Castle has been appointed by the Domission oust by de Government to the position of Elevan's Commis-sioner in connection with the act respecting the grain trade of Manitoba.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary. LAME HORSE.

J.C.T., Welland Co., Ont.: - "Have a young horse 5 years old, which goes lame in left fore foot. He has, as far as appearance goes, splendid feet, but last autumn was lame in the right fore foot or leg. think it is in his foot, as he holds it out in front of him; there is no swelling. I keep his feet nice; runs in box stall, plenty of straw, and keep his feet moist. He is a carriage horse; have a full brother to him, and this one went lame just at fair time last season and was lame for about three months; he gets all over it if you let him stand a day or so in stable, but if I drive him 10 miles he will be quite sore in it next day. Can you tell me what to do for it?

from symptoms given, especially the horse holding the foot out or pointing, I should say that he is lame in the foot. The best treatment is to give him a long rest, and blister the coronet every three weeks. Use the following blister: Powdered cantharides and biniodide of mercury, of each 2 drs. well mixed with 2 ozs, vaseline. Clip the hair off for about 2 inches high all around the hoof, put a little of the blister on and rub it well in, put a little more on and rub it, etc. It will take about 20 minutes good hard rubbing. Tie his head so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply some sweet oil or lard. Let his head down now and allow him to run in the box stall, oil the parts daily until the scale comes off. Blister him this way about every three weeks, and give as long a rest as possible. It would be better if he did no work until next spring. Of course that is a long time, but if he be a valuable horse it will probably pay. It would be as well to blister both coronets. J. H. Reed.

LAME COLT - HORSE WITH THICKENED LEG. J. M., Stormont Co., Ont.: "I have a colt. two breast is very badly fallen in, and its hoofs have grown scarcely any since I put it in pasture this spring, and are very hard and dry and uneven. It stood on a plank floor all winter, but had exercise every day; was never broken in, and it is in a lowland pasture now.

I have another horse, seven years old, that strained his leg between the knee and the fetlock joints last spring. I bandaged it at the time and washed it twice a day with hot vinegar and saltpetre: lameness all left, but leg is slightly swollen yet. Would you kindly prescribe for these horses in next issue of Farmer's Advocate, and by so doing you will greatly oblige a reader of your HORSE THAT WILL NOT FATTEN CHOPPED valuable paper."

[1. The symptoms given are so indefinite it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of lameness in colt. Probably the animal has ringbone. If so, there will likely be an enlargement noticed just above the hoof, or it may be the feet have become diseased from inflammation, resulting from too much standing on dry planks. In either case (we take it for granted that the trouble is in the foot or pastern), treatment such as is advised in this issue for J. C. T.'s lame carriage horse (that is, repeated blistering and keeping the feet in as nearly a natural shape as possible) is the best you can adopt. Details for blister and its

application same as for "Lame Horse . For the horse with the thickened leg below knee, use the following liniment: 11 drams each of biniodide of mercury and iodide of potassium, S ozs. soft water. Fill an 8-oz, bottle with water, add the mercury and shake. This will make a red fluid. Then gradually add the potassium iodide and shake well; as soon as the liquid becomes clear add no more. Rub the parts, with smart friction. twice daily. When it blisters cease applying, but apply a little sweet oil daily until the parts become smooth again, when you will apply the liniment again until it blisters, then oil, etc., etc. Keep this up until the parts regain their normal size

INFECTIOUS OPHTHALMIA IN CATTLE. E. M., Wellington Co., Ont.: "Having received some excellent advice on different occasions from the Questions and Answers columns of your paper, I submit a few questions in relation to a disease that is affecting the cattle in this locality. The only visible symptoms seems to be on the eyes; first they run water very freely for a few days, some swelling a little, and some a great deal; also a scum come on them, which in most cases ends in temporary blindness. If you can draw any conclusions from these symptoms, will you kindly answer the following: I. What is the name of the disease, and is it contagious? 2. Is it a constitutional disease, or is it merely an affection of the eye? known? 4. Treatment, if any?

The disease described is a malady that has been epizootic in different sections of the Proxince for I or 5 years. To the questions I give the following:

Infectious ophthalmia some call it epizootic

conditions. It is infectious and contagious.

2.—It is a local disease affecting the organ of vision, but in severe cases constattional occurring

Bathe the eyes well with warm water three times daily; and after each bathing drop a few drops of the following lotion into each eye: Sulphate of

zine, 12 grk.; fluid extract belladonna. 15 drops, dis tilled water, 2 ozs. Get an assistant to catch the animal by the Nostril and horn and turn his head side ways; then with the thumb and forefinger of left hand part the eyelids and let a few drops fall into the eye out of a dropper or even a small bottle. If a bulging and alceration of the eyeball take place, it will be necessary to touch the part once daily with a stick of lunar caustic. Should the eyeball rupture, have patience and continue treatment and in most cases you will succeed in effecting a cure Should a portion of the eye remain of a whitish color (resembling a seum), after the inflammation ceases you can either carefully touch with lunar caustic daily or use a lotion composed of 5 grs. nitrate of silver to I oz. water.

J. H. REED, V. S. RINGBONES.

A. J. M., Glengarry Co., Ont.: -" I have a valuable mare, eight years old. About four years ago small lumps began to make their appearance on her hind fetlock joints. These lumps grew to resemble small ringbones. On the right foot it grows on both sides of the joint, but on the left foot it is on the inside only. The lumps are hard, and do not seem to be sore when touched or rubbed. She was never lame. Would tramping on herself cause the blemish? Kindly state probable cause, and give advice as to treatment, in next issue of your useful paper.

Your mare has ringbones. In some cases, as in yours, the enlargements show only on one or both sides and not in front: they are called ringbones just the same as though the enlargement extended ill around. Also, in some cases, the enlargements appear in the center, or near the center, of the bone, not involving a joint and not causing lame-The enlargements consist in an increase of bone, caused by ossification (turning into bone) of years old, that is very lame in its front feet. Its an exudate that was thrown out during the inflammatory stage of the disease. This enlargement becomes as hard as bone in fact, is bone (the true bone becoming diseased before the exudate is thrown out). When the inflammatory stage is passed, pain ceases, and unless a joint be involved here is seldom lameness even during this stage. The enlargement cannot be removed. When lameness exists, we consider we have effected a cure if we cure the lameness, and do not expect to remove the enlargement. When no lameness is present we do not treat. You had better let your mare alone. There is no lameness to cure and you cannot remove the lumps. J. H. Reed, V. S.]

> A Reader, Wellington Co., Ont.: "I have a horse, ten years old, which I cannot get up in condition. He is a good driver and a splendid worker on the farm. I feed him pretty heavily all the year round, and he seems to digest his food well. I generally feed chopped oats mixed with cut hay. He is always thin and a great eater. Can you or some of your readers tell me what is likely

the matter with him and what to do for him? 2. Will a few peas chopped mixed with the oats hurt a horse?

Your horse is evidently one of the lean kind. Some horses are congenitally lean; others, while they consume sufficient food, do not thoroughly masticate it, and hence do not lay on flesh; while others eat too much. From your letter I infer that your horse has good health. I would advise you to have your veterinarian examine his teeth they may probably do require attention. If necessary have them dressed, then feed only moderate quantities of hay. A horse should never be given more hay than he will eat in, at longest, It hours; feed grain liberally, and it would be better if you fed four times daily. Give, in addition to his grain, two or three feeds of bran, with a cupful of linseed meal each week. It may be he has worms; if so, his coat will be dry, and while he shows no symptoms, he will be generally unthrifty and lack tone, and it is probable he will be noticed to pass worms occasion ally. If you suspect worms, give one of the following powders night and morning in boiled oats: Pow dered sulphate of iron, I ozs. powdered sulphate of copper, L. ozs.; powdered tartar emetic, L. ozs.; powdered calomel, L. ozs. Mix and make into 12 powders. After the last powder has been taken, give nothing to eat for about 8 hours and then adminster a purgative of, say, 8 drams Barbadoes aloes and 3 drams ginger, given either as a ball or drench shaken up with a pint of cold water; then feed bran only until purgation commences. If he be troubled with worms this will remove them, and it will act

J. H. Reed. A horse may safely get I parts oats and I part

well and probably do him good anyway. Do not

give drugs that have a tendency to cause him to lay

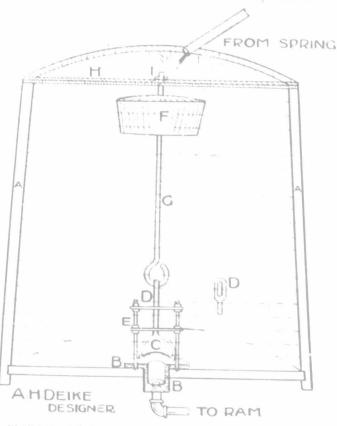
Miscellaneous.

BLOWERS FILL SILO Sins him is. Herein Co., "I had intended getting a blower attached to my cutting box to fill my sile, but I am told that the attached blowers will not clevite corn. It you would allow the space to be used, would some of those who have tried and time attached which allowed to be used. tons per hour let me know through the ADVOCATE if they will work well

We have used the blowers with entire satisfaction in filling a silo 26 feet high, the cutting box standing on the ground, and a portable threshing steam engine being used, but hardly at the rate of ten tons an hour If the short cut is used (half-inch cut), we should say there is no doubt of the success of the blowers, and we are not sure that they would not do the work well with an inch cut; but our experience is that if pays to use the shorter cut, as the ensilage packs closer and keeps better, and is more easily and closely eaten by the stock.]

HYDRAULIC RAM WITH SMALL WATER SUPPLY

W. T., Wellington Co., Ont.: . " Could you give me any information how to utilize a small spring where there is lots of fall to work a ram, but hardly enough of water. Could a tank be placed, say, half way down the slope to collect the water for, say, an hour, and then be released automatically and work the ram while the supply lasted, then shut itself off and collect as before. I have seen a description of such device, but cannot say where.



PLAN FOR STORING WATER FROM A SMALL SPRING, THE FLOW FROM WHICH IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO WORK THE RAM CONTINUOUSLA. THE SCHEME IS AUTOMATIC.

A tank or eistern for the water to collect in, A thimble put through bottom of A, having its upper face turned true.

A hollow cup made of aluminum, turned to fit down close

into B.

A shank fitted into C, with a slot in upper end
A frame to guide and keep in place C.
A hollow vessel to act as a float.
A pull rod from F to D.
A guide bar across top of A through which G passes.
A pin through G to prevent G from lowering too much.

The mode of operation is this wise: When there is no water in the cistern, the cup C will rest on the thimble B and prevent the incoming water from passing out to the ram. When the cistern is nearly full, the float will puil up cup C, allowing water to rush to ram. The cup C being hollow and light. will remain up until water is nearly all out; it will then settle down and be held firm in place by the pressure of water and of air above it.

Top of cistern should be closed to prevent frogs or other things from getting in, as these might get under the cup C and prevent it from closing tight. Re dimensions of hydraulic ram attachments, I beg to report as follows: *Cistern *5 feet diameter and 5; feet deep. Float * Made of sheet brass 2; inch

thickness, the float to be I foot diameter and 1) feet deep, cylindrical. Pull rod A brass rod or tube about a inch diameter. extending up through the float to the guide-bar, and below the float about 2 feet 9 inches. This pull rod should be fitted with a sicircl to adjust the height in the tank at which the float comes into action. Shank A brass tube or sheet brass rolled into a tube 9 inches long, linch diameter, Linch thickness. The *slot* at the upper end of the shank should be about 3 inches long, so as to give play to the float and the cup. Cnp Made of very thin sheet brass, ?. inch, hemispherical, the bottom 2 mehes diameter. (Aluminum may not be easily obtainable in this form, and brass of this size and thickness will float. Thimble brass tube I inch diameter, fitted to a brass plate 2! Inches, ground true. The tube of the thimble connects with the non-pipe tun ning to the ram.

Out trio Agricultural College

STERILE BULL

SUBSCRIBER, Glengarry to., Oat.: "I bought an Ayrshire bull, 3 years old to April last, and commenced to breed my cows on the 12th of May. The bull served two or three cows a week, as they came in heat. I have twelve cows, and all came in heat the second time and were bred again. The first two came in heat again last week for the third time. The bull seems to serve right. Do you think any thing can be done for him so that he will be surer, or is it better to send him to the block. The bull is kept in a good roomy stall, and is fed four pounds of ground oats a day.

We have known cases where bulls that have been removed to a distance from their former home have been unsure for two or three months. and quite sure afterwards, but do not know how to account for it. It may have been owing to being overheated by travelling and the system being disarranged, or it may be the result of excitement or of home sickness on account of the change of surroundings. We can offer no suggestion as to treat ment likely to improve matters, but would say that if the bull is in good condition he will bring a good price now from the butcher, and it might be wisdom to sell him and buy a young one, as it would seem to be unwise to wait for improvement which is so uncertain, if it is an object to have the cows bred to calve in the spring next year.

PEDIGREE - BITTING AND SHOEING.

Subscriber, V. S., Lanark Co., Ont.: - "1. What is the difference in the breeding of a mustang and a broncho?

Can you give me description of all the latest appliances how to bit, shoe, and any other thing that is required to teach a horse to have good knee and hock action?

Ham not aware that it requires any particular line of breeding to produce a broncho or a mustang. Both are essentially the native horse of the Western prairies, and lay no claim to beauty or family tree, having a pedigree of doubtful origin and a tenacity of life that is astonishing. are undersized horses, usually rough coated, sleepy eyed, square headed, and hard to handle; when subdued, or broken (this is a case where it may be correct to use the term broken instead of educated). are usually very sure-footed and make serviceable saddlers, or even harness horses for light work

but lay no claim to either style or speed. It is claimed by some that the whole race of the undersized horse on the Western prairies originated from the small Spanish horse used by De Soto and other of his countrymen on their early expeditions in the New World. Whether this be a fact, or whether they are as much a native of this continent as the now almost extinct buffalo, is not essential. Ranchers are and have been endeavoring, with greater or less success, to improve the horses by introducing into the herds thoroughbred sires, and either destroying or castrating the native stallions. This manner of breeding produces an animal that can, strictly speaking, not be called either a broncho or mustang, but a half-breed.

In your second question you ask a great deal more, I think, than any man can answer; at least, I acknowledge my inability to enumerate all the appliances, etc., that are being used for the purposes you mention. Some would be horsemen think they can make an actor out of almost any horse if they get sufficient iron in his mouth and on his feet and use the whip and curb sufficiently. Such ideas are false. In order that any horse may become an actor, he must have natural predisposi tion and conformation, and the man who undertakes to educate him must simply aim at perfecting the style of going for which his breeding and predisposition especially fitted him. While the desirable knee and hock action at present demanded in the carriage horse cannot be forced or drilled into an animal to whom such action is foreign, at the same time, where such action is in accordance with the animal's predisposition, careful and intelligent handling will perfect and intensify it. Take the Hackney, for instance, the type of the carriage horse, and the animal to whom excessive action may be said to be natural, yet an uneducated Hackney, while showing more action than an uneducated animal of other breeds, has not, by any means, the finished and excessive action of the educated Hackney The education of the Hackney for some purposes on the leading rein is, we might see that the second of the Hackney for some and the second of the Hackney for in a line of education, I do not feel ber its. I presume what you be a seed commer to teach a pull ha hold his head so hold his nose out. se of the dumb p

ing, it will be to

laid down as to the weight of slac, some going higher with very heavy shoes, and some better with lighter ones; but, as a rule, a horse will act better with rather heavy shoes. The trainer will have to determine this by actual experience—that is, by having him shod with shoes of different weight, until he ascertain what weight acts best. but he must be given a fair chance with each weight, as a horse that has been driven with light shoes, and they are exchanged for those much heavier, will in all probability not act well at once. The change is so violent it takes some time for him to become accustomed to them. I have known horses that acted well in shoes of two pounds or over, but as a rule such weight is not desirable, as the excessive weight is apt to give clumsy action. Usually the hind shoes are considerably lighter than the fore. Whatever weight is used, the shoes should be flat, rounded at the too and thicker at the heels both fore and aft. The want of the calkins and the fact that the toe is rounded on the ground surface, giving a rolling motion, enables him to pick up his feet more quick ly, hence going higher and more sprightly, and the weight of shoe has a tendency to give greater length of stride; the same behind gives higher hock action and greater stride. If in slippery weather, when he cannot go without calkins, have short calkins on heels, but none on toe, and have the toe rounded as in warm weather. Having him properly shod and harnessed, with bit as mentioned, his education as an actor may be said to commence. He should, for considerable time, be driven slowly, but always up to attention. spring topped whip with a good lash should be If he be inclined to loaf, he should be sharp ly touched on the shoulder with the whip, and at the same time held so as to prevent him going fast. A carriage horse must go high at all gaits. Some horses will go high when going fast, but when jog ging go quite low. This is 'not tolerated in a carriage horse. He must go high at all trotting gaits. Care must be taken to not teach him to pull a puller is a very undesirable horse, either in a carriage horse, roadster or saddler. When he has been taught to go properly at a slow gait, he may be allowed to go faster, but this must be done gradually. Under no circumstances should be be allowed to go so fast as to hitch and shuffle; of course, the faster he can go and at the same time maintain the quality, squareness and apparent ease and style of action, the better; but the carriage horse is not necessarily a fast mover. It is recommended by some to force him to travel through deep straw or over sticks of various heights. This, of course, must be done on the lunging rein. I do not approve of this method. because, as a rule, he will go high only when under those conditions. It takes considerable patience and skill to get the very best out of a horse that is naturally an actor, while it may be said to be next to impossible to make an actor out of a horse that is not bred that way. There are, of course, exceptions to this, but they are rare. J. H. REED, V.S.

LIGHTNING ROD CONNECTIONS.

SUBSCRIBER, Perth Co., Ont.: "Is there a com" pany in London known as the Ontario Lightning A man came here last fall, claiming to represent that Co., and put rods on one of my barns and made only one ground connection. Now an other man comes along and says there is no such Co. in existence, and that rods should have two ground connections. He wants to rod another barn. What is your opinion on the ground connections should there be one or two

After considerable inquiry, we cannot learn of any such firm doing business in London as the Ontario Lightning Rod Co. In our volume for 1897, we made several references to a cheap form of home made lightning rod that has been proved to do effective work in conducting electric currents from the clouds to the earth. It was referred to in the issues of August 5th, September 6th, and September 20th. The rod is made of nine strands of No. 8 galvanized wire, twisted together. The ground connection is made by inserting the end of the twisted cable eight feet into the ground. The hole is made by a two-inch well auger. It is attached to the building by three-cornered cedar blocks about three inches across, nailed to the building. These are notched and the cable is stapled into the notches. Sufficient blocks are used to keep the cables from touching the building, and each rod is brought in as straight a course to the ground as possible.

The points are on the ridge of the barn about twenty feet apart, and ten feet high. They are stayed with light cedar poles. Each point except one which was spliced to the red leading from another point) has separate ground connection. This wire rod was constructed and attached to a barn by Mr. Thos. Baty, Middlesex Co., Ont. He and his man took a little less than a day and a half to make and put up 210 feet of rod. About ten connecs of wire were used per foot of cable, which cost less than two cents per foot. This are a lightnang rod is pronounced by experts to cherply and well with No >

QUESTIONS REGARDING POULTRY FARMING.

W. J. COCHRANE, Alta.: "I am thinking of rais ing chickens and ducks for market. I understand that to get the highest prices one must have the birds fit to kill about May. Now, sir, as the winter does not break up before April here, it would be necessary to keep the birds in warmed houses. am a novice in poultry-raising and haven't a lot of money to spend on brooders, brood houses, etc., but I am close to the bush and can get any amount of logs, firewood, etc. What would be the most inexpensive way of heating a house for chickens, and size of house for 400 chickens and 400 ducks (ducklings to kill at 10 weeks? Would it be necessary to have brooders if one had a nicely-warmed house for them to run in, and would it be bad for them to be in a house all the time? Now, sir, this is rather a large order, but I want to know what is best in everything before I begin putting my little stock of cash hard-carned, too into expensive things I can do without; so if you would kindly answer these questions and offer any hints that you would think beneficial to me, I shall be more than grateful to you. Can I get a book which will tell me how to dress poultry in the correct way for market?

Theoretically, or on paper, chicken-raising is about the easiest and quickest imaginable way of making money, but in actual practice to successfully raise chickens requires about as much experience as well as eternal care and vigilance in every detail as any other occupation you can name. Very handsome profits can be made from a small flock of chickens and ducks, and to multiply this by hundreds seems very simple, but on a large scale fowls are subject to innumerable diseases, and all sorts of difficulties

We would advise, unless you have had very considerable experience, that it would be well to start on a small scale and learn by actual practice and experience the many little things that can only be learned by actual experience, before venturing to put much capital into the business.

Send to Prof. J. W. Robertson, Ottawa, for pamphlet giving full descriptions of fattening and dressing poultry for market.

We should be pleased to publish the experience of practical poultry-raisers on the questions in-Ep. F. A.1 volved in the above letter.

Dominion Census Commissioner.

Mr. Arch. Blue, of Toronto, Chief of the Ontario Bureau of Mr. Arch. Rule, of forbild, the officer of the Offiario Bureau of Mines, and the organizer and for some years Secretary of the Offiario Bureau of Industries estatistical) has just been appointed Dominion Census Commissioner to direct the work of taking the next Canadian census, which will begin in 1901 and occupy three years in completion. The Minister of Agriculture has made an excellent choice of a man to direct this important

At the Kamloops, B. C., Exhibition, Sept. 26-28, \$10,000 are offered in prizes. A vigorous youngster, this,

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Following table shows current and comparative live stock -Top Prices prices:

	Extreme	Two wee	ks	
Beef cattle.	prices now.	ago.	1899	1898
1500 lbs, up,	\$5 15 to 5 70	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.3
1350 to 1500 lbs	6, 6,0100 6.	5 65	5.85	5 40
1200 to 1350 lbs		5 65	5 85	5 40
1050 to 1200 lbs		5 65	5 65	5.4
900 to 1050 lbs	. 4 40 10 5 40	5 35	5 35	5.3
Fed Westerns	. 4 8510 573	5 60	5.75	5 3
Stillers	2 00 10 230	5.50	5 45	.i 0.
, Hogs.				
Mixed	. 1 95 10 5 45	5.55	1.65	1.1
Heavy		5.50	1 (51)	1 1
Light		5 52	4 65	1 1
Pigs		5 35	1.50	4 0
Sheep.				
Natives	2 00 to 4 50	1 (ii)	5 25	4.1
Western .	3 00 to 4 25	1 (30)	1.70	4.5
Yearling-	3.50 to 5.50	5.75	5.40	5.8
Lambs	1 00 10 6 90	7 (10)	7 (10)	6 7
Western lambs		6 25	6.50	6.5
Feeders .	3 00 to 3 50	4 25	3 85	3.5

The condition of the fat cattle market is very satisfactory passent. The demand is good from all sources, especially on too a count, and sales during the past week have been as glass any time within six weeks. Cattle are coming good in all ty whath adds considerably to their salability. Exporters a being at \$2.20 to \$5.40.

The Decrease London special cablegram from London acts market slow. Sales 12;c. to 13;c. st week and the to hips a year ago, dressed weight.

It is be not that the dry weather out West will force in a old marky earth and sheep before they are ready for market. We show sheep are pouring in quite freely, and are selling we \$2.00 \$1.10 compared with cattle and hogs.

The test Western range earthe of the season arrived could. Their selling was watched with much interest, being they were to be used as a sort of an index to what were follow. They were hardly up to the standard in quality, and ding selling slowly and at low prices. The lack of the meaning selling slowly and at low prices. The lack of the meaning selling is to spensible for some dullness in the arket.

They are realized as a sort of an index to what were follow. They were hardly up to the standard in quality, and a result of the selling slowly and at low prices. The lack of the meaning selling is to spensible for some dullness in the arket.

mbetrach declined 51 per hundred, being the biggest of week since the demoralized days of 1894. Lambs the low point of the year remise selective received tall in provisions. Packers are not good if a fair slarge in declarate prevails, which is really in tactor in the logarities.

tollowing order has east been issued by the Department authors. This has been send by the Department authors. This has been send that Canadian outfle inspected into the United States for exhibition pure the Iris marional laive Stock Exposition to be held nearlier by the Stock in the Armonian without being according by the Stock in the diagon, without being according to the order that the Armonian official veterinarian states in a stream of the front confuguous diseases, and it appears to they are returned immediately to Canadia and the Fyloss front and the starped directly and they are returned immediately to Canadia and the Fyloss front Mil Canadian eattle, shorp and and the Fyloss Exposition must be starped directly to the Armonian cattle, shorp and

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Four Feet on the Fender.

(A Workingman's Rhyme.) (A Workingman's Rhyme.)
I work 'mid grime and steam and noise,
Ten hours, hard and steady;
I hold my end with any man.
They count me rough and ready.
It gives me heart all day to think
Of Mary sweet and slender.
And how we'll sit and talk at night
With four feet on the fender.

My home's a flat, and none too good, I wish it were more sunny; I fret and plan and conjure up How I can earn more money. But Mary says it's like sunshine To watch the grate's red splendor; And so I think when we two sit With four feet on the fender.

I love my children, prouder walks
No father in the city;
And every night I have a romp
With boy and girl so pretty.
But when within their cribs they're tucked,
I hold more dearly tender
The hour I and their mother sit
With four feet on the fender.

And Mary's day is hard as mine There's washing, sweeping, cooking;
She takes the babies out for air
To keep them rosy looking;
She's maid and mistress, laundress, nurse,
Dressmaker, stocking-mender
She says the tiredness drops off With four feet on the fender.

Some days with threatening of strikes The air seems full of thunder;
With labor unions and combines
What's best to do I wonder;
Somehow the business sky clears up
When Mary help can render;
I'm always sure there's some way out
With four feet on the fender.

So many fellows float around, And never cast an anchor;
I pity them, for soon or late
For Satan's haunts they hanker;
And every night in the saloon,
Their manhood they surrender;
No wife to counsel as they sit
With four feet on the fonder With four feet on the fender.

Though for my birds I'd like to build God bless them! gilded cages. I won't complain of work that grinds I won't complain of wages.
While hand in hand I fond can sit
With Mary sweet and slender.
And live my courting days again
With four feet on the fender.

THE BIRD ON ITS JOURNEY.

BY BEATRICE HARRADEN.

(Continued from page 1901)

"Ah, but you shall see the other room," the old peasant woman said; and she led them into a small apartment which was exidently intended for a study. It bore exidences of unusual taste and care, and one could see that some loving hand had been trying to make it a real sanctum of refinement. There was even a small piano. A carved book rack was fastened to the wall.

was even a sman pane. A carven book race was rastened to the wall.

The old dame did not speak at first; she gave her guest-time to recover from the astoni-hment which she felt they must be experiencing; then she pointed proudly to the piano.

"I bought that for my daughters," she said, with a strange mixture of sadness and triumph. "I wanted to keep them at home with me, and I saved and saved, and got enough money to buy the piano. They had always wanted to have one, and I thought they would then stay with me. They liked music and books, and I knew they would be glad to have a room of their own where they might read and play and study; and so I gave them this corner.

"Well, mother," asked the little girl, "and where are they this afternoon."

this afternoon?

"Ah," she answered, sadly, "they did not care to stay; but it was natural enough, and I was foolish to grieve. Besides.

they come to see me."

"And then they play to you? asked the little girl, gently,

"They say the plano is out of tune," the old dame said. "I
don't know. Perhaps you can tell."

The little girl sat down to the piano, and struck a few

The fittle gar acceptor of the chords, "Yes, she said: "it is badly out of time. Give me the tuning hammer. I am sorry, she added, smiling at Oswald Everard, "but I came in 2lect my duty. Don't wait for me "I will wait for you, he said, sullenly; and he went into the balcony and smoked his pipe, and tried to possess his soul

the factory and the fact had by done her work she played a few when she had faithfully done her work she played a few simple melodies, she has she knew the old woman would love and understand; and she threed tway when she saw that the

think that the next time those daughter some to so her f will play to her and make her very happy.' Poor old dea "You puzzle me greatly," he said. "I cannot for the life of me think what made you choose your calling. You must have many gifts; anyone who talks with you must see that at once. And you play quite nicely, too."

"I am sorry that my profession sticks in your throat," she answered. "Do be thankful that I am nothing worse than a tuner. For I might be something worse -a snob, for instance."

And, so speaking, she dashed after a butterfly, and left him to recover from her words. He was conscious of having deserved a reproof; and when at last he overtook her he said as much, and asked for her kind judulgence.

"I forgive you," she said, laughing. "You and I are not looking at things from the same point of view; but we have had a splendid morning together, and I have enjoyed every minute of it. And to-morrow I go on my way." "And to-morrow you go," he repeated. "Can it not be the day after to-morrow:"

"I am a bird of passage," she said, shaking her head, "You must not seek to detain me. I have taken my rest, and off I go to other climes."

They had arrived at the hotel, and Oswald Everard saw no more of his companion until the evening, when she came down rather late for table d'hote. She hurried over her dinner and went into the salon. She closed the door, and sat down to the piano, and lingered there without touching the keys; once or twice she raised her hands, and then she let them rest on the notes, and, half unconsciously, they began to move and make sweet music; and then they drifted into Schumann's." Abendlied, and then the littlegirl played some of his." Kinderscenen, and some of his." Fantasic Stucke, and some of his songs.

Her touch and feeling were exquisite, and her phrasing

Her touch and feeling were exquisite, and her phrasing betrayed the true musician. The strains of music reached the dining-room, and, one by one, the guests came creeping in, moved by the music and anxious to see the musician.

moved by the music and anxious to see the musician.

The little girl did not look up; she was in a Schumann mood that evening, and only the players of Schumann know what enthralling possession he takes of their very spirit. All the passion and pathos and wildness and longing had found an inspired interpreter; and those who listened to her were held by the magic which was her own secret, and which had won for her such honor as comes only to the few. She understood Schumann's music, and was at her best with him.

Had she, perhaps, chosen to play his music this evening because she wished to be at her best? Or was she merely being impelled by an overwhelming force within her? Perhaps it was something of both.

Was she wishing to humiliate these people who had received her so coldly? This little girl was only human; perhaps there was something of that feeling too. Who can tell? But she played as she had never played in London, or Paris, or Berlin, or New York, or Philadelphia.

At last she arrived at the "Carnival," and those who heard her declared afterward that they had never listened to a more magnificent rendering. The tenderness was so restrained; the vigor was so refined. When the last notes of that spirited "Marche des Davidsbundler contre les Philistins" had died away, she glanced at Oswald Everard, who was standing near her, almost dazed.

"And now my favorite piece of all," she said; and she at once began the "Second Novelette," the finest of the eight, but seldom played in public.

What can one say of the wild rush of the leading theme and the pathetic longing of the intermezzo?

That fall as soft as snow on the sea;

The passionate strain that, deeply going Refines the bosom it trembles through.

What can one say of those vague aspirations and finest thoughts which possess the very dullest among us when such music as that which the little girl had chosen catches us and keeps us, if only for a passing moment, but that moment of the rarest worth and loveliness in our unlovely lives?

What can am see of the highest music except that like

What can one say of the highest music except that, like death, it is the great leveller: it gathers us all to its tender keeping and we rest.

The little girl ceased playing. There was not a sound to be heard; the magic was still holding her listeners. When at last they had freed themselves with a sigh, they pressed forward to great her.

"There is only one person who can play like that," cried the major, with sudden inspiration "she is Miss Thyra Flowerdew."

The little girl smiled. That is my name," she said, simply; and she slipped out

The next morning, at an early hour, the bird of passage took her flight onward, but she was not destined to go off unobserved. Oswald Everard saw the little figure swinging along the road, and he overtook her.

"You little wild bird?" he said. "And so this was your great idea to have your fun out of us all, and then play to us and make us fee! I don't know how, and then to go."

"You said the company wanted stirring up, she answered, and I rather fancy I have stirred them up."

"And what do you suppose you have done for me?" he asked.

"And what no you suppose you have a sked.
"I hope I have proved to you that the bellows blower and the organist are sometimes identical, she answered.
But he shook his head.
"Little wild bird," he said, "you have given me a great idea, and I will tell you what it is to tame you. So good by exactly proved.

Then she waved her hand over her head, and went on her

A Little Mistake.

Well, no one can say I have not made good use of my time, said a large, white mushroom to a daisy that grew in the turt close by.

You certainly have grown surprisingly fast, "Yes, and I've done it all since you folded your

petals and went to sleep. I daresay, now, you are wondering where I was last night." No," said the daisy, "I wasn't. To tell the



Address all letters to Cousin Dorothy, Box 92, Newcastle, Ont.

The Lookout Regiment.

Our Regiment covers quite a lot of ground now. We have soldiers in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory.

Names of new recruits are: E. A. Todd, Monie owan, Mary Beman, Albert E. Wood, Florence M. Craig, George Bowen, Laura Chilton, Nelson D. Huddlestone, Bruce Johnstone.

I want to thank you all for your nice letters. I am not a letter-box, you know, but a real person, who takes a deep interest in you all. One of the soldiers writes: "I will try to keep the two rules mentioned. I hope the army will increase and help to strengthen God's cause." Another says she has "read with pleasure of the Lookout Regiment, and hopes that it may be a great success." Another I will do my best to follow the two rules. think this is a good thing, and will help it on all

I have no room to quote from all the letters, but wish to thank Florence Craig especially for hers, which she has asked me not to publish.

Don't forget that all letters for the first Prize Competition must be posted before the end of August. Good-bye, friends and comrades. COUSIN DOROTHY.

The Vain Chipmunk.

A gay young chipmunk sat on a rail, Eating a nut and switching his tail, With a saucy, impudent air. With keen, bright eye and perked up ear, He said to a fox who then drew near, "Come and catch me now if you dare!"

Now, the fox was old and passing sly:
He knew the chipmunk was quick and spry.
And could whisk away if he chose.
So he said, with a bow and a smile polite.
"How well you look this beautiful night,
And how sleek and bright are your clothes! Your brown striped coat and your curly tail. Are sure to make other chipmunks pale. And hide them afar from sight. No doubt your beauties I don't see clear-Alas! alas, if you'll only come near. For my eyes are near sighted quite!"

Whereupon the poor chipmunk, vain with praise, Jumped quickly down to let the fox gaze U pon his beautiful tail.

A grab and a squeal? The fox on the ground Seized the chipmunk with one great bound And this is the end of the tale.

Making Sunshine.

I was sitting in my room looking out upon the dreary landscape. The day was a dark, cloudy one, and the sun was entirely hidden from sight. If that had only been shining, it would not have seemed so dreary. I really felt downhearted and wished that the clouds would pass away and the sun shine out again.

I was startled a little by a quick rap at the door, and as I opened it a little girl stepped in with some thing wrapped up carefully in her hands.

Why, Kitty, where did you come from this dark, stormy day?" Lasked as I caught a glimpse of the child's face

Right from home, and I brought you a blossom from the geranium that you thought was so pretty, she answered. She gave me the bright, sweet flower, and as I stooped to kiss the fair face before me Lasked:

" How could you bear to pluck the flower, when it would have remained fresh and sweet so much longer upon the green stem?

There are more flowers upon my geranium, and they made the room so bright and cheerful that I thought I could spare one at least she suddenly stopped while I added:
"To make my room bright also."

Yes. And then my little visitor turned away. leaving behind something brighter than sunlight. I did not feel lonely after she went away.

The place seemed full of sunlight all the day. although the clouds became thicker and darker and the storm more severe. It was not the little flower so much that made the sunlight, as the kindly deed of the sweet child. Surely a little deed of thoughtfulness will often carry sunlight to the soul.

Sir Edwin Landseer's dog, as the story was told by the artist to Mrs. Ritchie, was so used to being taken for a walk at four o'clock in the afternoon, when Sir Edwin was in the habit of ceasing work for the day, that he knew when the hour was approaching and would crouch as near his master as possible, suggesting by thumps of his tail on the floor that it One day Sir Edwin was so abcalled out: "Any one for Donn: a mange for Doun! Any one for Deans. No one moved, and in a few minutes the trans was speeding along, not to stop again for nearly an hour. Then an old Scotswoman turned to a lady sitting near her and the land at his feet as a strong him that it was high said: "I m for Donn, but I dino teli that man so." time they went for their usual exercise,

THE QUIET HOUR.

Ruling the Tongue.

"Thou must be true thyself.

If thou the truth wouldst leach.
Thy soul must overflow, if thou
Another's soul wouldst reach.
It needs the overflow of heart
To give the hips true speech.
Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed.
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed.
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble deed."

We all know that the tongue is an unruly mem ber, very hard to control. We have found that out by sad experience only too often. Perhaps that was one reason why people who were trying to lead holy lives used to run away from society altogether, fancying they were safe from temptation if they never had anyone to speak to. Living a hermit life in a cave may be one way of keeping the tongue out of mischief, but it is rather an unsatisfactory way. Besides, it is not open to most of us, even if

we cared to adopt it. St. James says that every kind of beast, bird, serpent and fish can be tamed, "but the tongue can no man tame." This is certainly discouraging, especially as he has already stated that any man who seems to be religious is only deceiving himself unless he succeeds in bridling his tongue. He seems to think that if any person is able to perform this almost impossible task, he will be able to control all the rest of his body: "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body." If this is a proof of perfection, then we are very far indeed from being perfect. How seldom does a day pass without our saying something which would

have been better left unsaid. Of ten and often we would gladly re call the words as soon as they are spoken, but that is impossible.

"Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds: You can't do that way when you're flying

words. 'Careful with fire' is good advice, we

know: 'Careful with words' is ten times doubly

Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead.
But God Himself can't kill them when they're said."

Think of all the quarrels you have heard of, or have been mixed up with. Have not nine tenths of them, at least, been caused by words? One person has all foolish, spiteful or unkind things about another, behind his back, and some kind friend has taken the trouble to repeat these words to the injured party. And, just here, I should like to remark that if tale-bearers were only sat upon as decidedly by grown-up people as they are by school-boys, the world would get on much more comfort.

ably than it does. "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" Fires of anger and hatred, which rage for many years, are generally started by words, and fresh fuel is constantly being heaped on the conflagration by more words. What

about ourselves? Are we always perfectly blameless in such cases? If we don't start the blaze, do we never add a few sticks when we are discussing the matter? We know well enough that such discussion seldom does anything but harm, and we don't want to do harm. - Why. then, are we always so eager to discuss irritating

Do you know, I believe when we try to control our tongues we generally make the great mistake of beginning at the wrong end. The tongue is a sort of indicator of disease within. When a doctor looks at a man's tongue, and finds it foul and unclean, he doesn't go to work with cleansing washes to purify it. If he could cleanse it in that superficial fashion, the patient would not be helped very much. The hidden trouble would be as bad as ever, and presently the tongue would again reveal it. You might keep constant watch over the tongue, so that it could rever get coated or furred, and that would be as sensible as binding and gaggung the array at the door of your eastle so that he market in the others disturb you by giving warn-ing of days. I stake the reason St. James lays the accessity of keeping the The Principal of the Authority of North solition of the a in a thought.

1111111 words dition. 1: ful, malica the fountain .

others, we should not wish to speak evil of them. What is the use of cleansing the tongue, if the darkness and corruption within are allowed to grow worse and worse? So, I say, we are apt to begin at the wrong end, when we try to control our words rather than our thoughts. Watch must be kept over the door of our lips, of course, but if all our thoughts were brought into subjection to Christ, words would fall into line naturally and easily. God's great gift of iove should be earnestly prayed for, and striven for, every day. Watching our words alone will never cure the evil. You can't grow grapes on thorns, or figs on thistles, although you might be able to lie them on so cleverly that the world would be deceived for a time. But God can never be deceived. He looks at the heart, and will not be satisfied with disciples who say unto Him, "Lord, Lord," but bring forth no fruit of love. joy and peace. We have need, then, to be careful with words, for they are sharp-edged tools, and may do terrible mischief if they are carelessly handled. But we have more need to be watchful over thoughts, for they are the material from which words are made. "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life." within is sure to come to the surface sometimes therefore one whose words are always perfect must be holy in thought as well as in act. Only one Man was ever perfectly sinless, and even his enemies saw the outward sign of this holiness, saying, "Never man spake like this Man." lyzed man was lowered to the feet of the Good Physician, He was not satisfied with healing the bodily disease only, which was an effect rather than a cause, but went to the root of the matter. He first healed the soul, saying, "Thy sins be forgiven thee"; then, that all might see the outward and visible proof of that invisible healing. He said,



SKETCHING FROM NATURE.

"Arise, and take up thy bed." So it is with this disease of evil-speaking, it is an effect rather than a cause. When the soul is healed and cleansed, the tongue will soon bear witness of the fact. Very truly has the wise man said, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." We may try to conceal our real character, but it cannot be hidden long. As Emerson says, "Use what language you will, you can never say anything but what you are HOPE.

"Sketching from Nature."

The clever painter, A. Weisz, has here given us a charming picture. The easy attitude of the youthful artist as she carefully measures with eye and pencil the scene to be copied, is very natural and graceful, and the earnest face and simple dress are in perfect harmony with the whole surroundings. That faithful dog. too, keeping guard over his dear young mistress, is a striking figure, and we can notice the mingling of patience and watchfulness in his face and posture. The broad expanse of sea, with just a tiny vessel in sight; the beach and cliffs, and the shadowy back ground, all speak of vastness and loneliness, yet of a restful calm that sort of majestic calm which nature alone can portray.

Spread of the English Language.

or the decline of the French language, and that at the end of the last he language spoken by the d resolution where is now it To be to by Higherman.

Travelling Notes.

THE VOYAGE HOME.

that it is only polite to the Pacific Ocean and its conduct was so admirable on our voyage that we could scarcely believe My was the same turbulent and utterly demoralizing element we traversed last December, so we take our abuse back, and we won't do it again. After the first few days, during which one generally feels a little little rocky (may we say? We don't mean slang, of course - but everyone must see that the term is eminently appropriate) and also you have to get acquainted with your fellow passengers, and, as it were, shake down into your places. There is usually enough shaking! Well, after these preliminaries, we certainly had a delightful few weeks. All sorts of fun went on games, prizes, etc. An imaginary birthday was instituted, with congratulations and everything in order, the ship presenting the honored lady with a magnificent cake, grandly iced, and filled with silver bits, nutmegs, thimble, buttons, etc. Then we had a mock trial. The prisoner at the dock (the only unmarried lady amongst the passengers) was accused of "riotous behavior, with intent to seize the ship!" Out of this an inexhaustible fund of amusement was obtained. The men worked all day over the case, and the examination of the witnesses was killingly funny, the counsel for the defense being especially clever. Also we had a judge in wig and gown, which made the whole thing most realistic. With these diversions, accompanied by the loveliest weather, the weeks slipped by, and then we had a day at Honolulu, which seemed even more perfect in beauty and climate than when we were there before. Certainly Honolulu is aptly termed "the Paradise of the

Pacific." Again we walked and drove and shopped, and again we were astonished at the state of entire up-to-dateness to which this comparatively small and new city has arrived and all this civilization amidst such a glory of tropical luxuriance! The three chief hotels the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. the Eagle House, and the Arlington are run on the American plan, and have every convenience, and, if the traveller prefers, cottages can be hired on the grounds of the first mentioned, and one has still the privilege of enjoying the hotel verandas and listening to the nightly band concerts. A traveller remarks, "One difference between these hotels and those of New York and other cities is, that the lovely palms, plants and flowers grow in the yard instead of in the corridors and office." Well, one might linger and linger (with tropical tardiness) over this most fascinating island, but we must remember that we have written a little about it before and so beware of possible repetition. We were fortunate to be able to land at all this time, for there has had to be such strict quarantine in consequence of the Bubonic plague, which is, however, now stamped out. We had to be examined four different times (tongues and pulses) during our return voyage. Tourists have been going world have been terribly disap-

pointed at not landing in so important and lovely spot, but the law of quarantine was strict ly adhered to. Upon returning to our ship, which was now covered with garlands, we found our passenger list had been considerably augmented, and chiefly with a Minstrel Troupe of about twenty-five members, which was a most exhilirating diversion. They had a brass band and a stringed orchestra. and were good enough to give us an evening's entertainment of songs, dances (including a genuine cake walk, and, in fact, all the amusing features of a good variety show. A collection was taken up for a poor widow with eight children in the steer age, and amounted to over \$50.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that anyone. especially ladies, taking a tour of this kind, has to be provided not only with an almost unlimited stock of clothing, but of various grades. For instance, we left Australia in the short day, chilly season, glad to put on some warm underclothing. In a few days the heat was so intense that the very lightest clothes were all one could stand, and white dresses pervaded the decks, cabins and saloons gentlemen and ship's officers also in white; and everyone was groaning with the heat. Then it got quite cold as we neared Cape Flattery, soon becoming warm agam. Personalle, we would rather groan with the heat than the cold, although we mean no disrespect to our own dear "Lady of the Snows, as hipling, so wickedly called us!

After Honolalu, the voyage seemed very near its end. All things go by comparison, so the voy age of ten days, which used to sound rather long, seems quite short when it simply winds up a month of sea sea so the only change, or, rather, addition, to the view being an occasional whale, theing tish, leady allertross or other bird. The break of the landing at Honolulu becomes doubly

delightful under these cirumstances. Another few hours a shore was allowed us at Victoria, and what a rush did we make for the fresh fruit, strawberries, cherries, etc. Some of the men said they just longed to lie down on the grass and have a regular good roll, so delightful did it look after the long voyage. This was, of course, our first footing on home soil, although only for a few hours. Soon now would most of us separate and be whirled away to the four winds. Our genial fellow-travellers were from all parts-England, Ireland, Scot land, Spain, etc. some going round the world. others simply bound for certain points. All were looking forward to a pleasant few days in Vancouver, but, alas! it rained all the time. We had the opportunity, though, of entertaining them, and sorry indeed were we all when the inevitable "good-byes" had to be said. To meet with clever, travelled and genial companions is truly an education which, added to the travel itself, makes one's mind feel of a very different size. It is a mystery how anyone who has travelled, and thus seen Nature's glories and met with cultivated, intelligent people, can be vain. However, we are not going to moralize now, for again are we on our own shores far away yet, but still CANADA!

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead. Who never to himself bath said, This is my own, my native land! Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned, As home his footsteps ne hath turned From wandering on a foreign strand!

Whew! But the Wind Blew.

A writer of thrilling sea stories, who spends his leisure hours on Long Island, has contributed this tale of the dangers of the deep to the New York

James W. Eaton and a party of friends had a thrilling thirty six hours' experience on the ice-cold waters of Long Island coast. The party left the wharf at Babylon at 7 a.m., in the new launch Clip, en route for New York. The boat worked well until after the little craft was well out on the ocean and headed due west for New York. Then the valves of one of the engines began to show signs of

Every effort was made at once to repair the delicate mechanism, but to no avail.

It was impossible to drive the craft faster than a

Born of a determination not to turn back, the brave crew refused to believe that they were in imminent. danger, and remarked to each other that they would be in the harbor before night.

The tiny craft with her crippled engines continued to make slower and slower progress against the rapidly increasing wind, which was beginning to

Darkness soon came on and the boat had long ere this drifted out of sight of land.

By this time the gravity of the situation dawned at once upon the entire company, and instead of joking with each other, each one began to condole with the other.

The wind by this time was blowing almost a hurricane and the seas were running very high. The thermometer was falling rapidly and the

ice-cold blasts well-nigh froze the lost mariners The cabin windows were buttoned down and the company began to wait and watch for what they feared was the end.

The wind continued to blow and the Clip began

dangerous pastime.

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to pitch and rock like a cork.

As the hours began to grow shorter the spirits of the company sank lower and lower.

Finally day dawned and an observation was taken. It was found that they had spent the night on Romer Shoal, between Coney Island and Sandy

As soon as it was light the anchor was again hoisted and an effort made to start the craft on its journey into the port. The wind was seemingly blowing harder each moment and the seas continued

running mountains high. The engine for a time refused to work at all, but finally the break was temporarily repaired and the Clip once more began to make real, but slow, prog-

The trip into the harbor was very slow, but the point of destination was finally reached.

Tug men and heavy weather sailors to whom the incidents of the trip were related could scarcely believe the story, and when confronted with the facts regarded the escape of the party as nothing less than a miracle.

Birdies' Lullaby.

Rock a by robins, the dew dions are "dives.

The field more is "ucking her balos, a lood,
I win the tracture, the karvelids, alling,
Chale warland cardies. The vest short size in the

Sales of the second of the sec

Recipes.

PEACH.

Use one part very sour apple juice to two parts peach juice, and make like other jellies. The skins of blood peaches makes a delicious jelly.

WILD BLACKBERRIES

These make a nice jelly if taken when quite a proportion of the seeds are red. Heat, crush and strain, and use a pound of sugar to a pint of juice. CURRANTS.

A very nice jelly is made by using half red and half white current juice. Remove the defective fruit and leaves; heat slowly, crush and strain. If a small quantity is strained, the bag may be sqeezed without detriment to the product, but should be washed often. Heat the sugar; use pint for pint, and treat as directed for rhubarb jelly, boiling twenty minutes before the sugar is added. Currant jelly should be made on a sunny day.

TUTTI-FRUTTI JELLY Mix together equal quantities of ripe fruit currants, cherries, white, black and red raspberries: heat, squeeze well; add two pounds of sugar to each pint of juice, and finish like other jelly, but with a little less boiling.

CHERRY DAINTIES.

Stone a quart of ripe cherries. Wash a cupful of pearl tapioca, cover it with cold water, and let it stand over night in the top of a double boiler. In the morning add a pint of boiling water, and simmer until the tapioca is clear. Sweeten to taste, and add the quart of stoned cherries; turn into a mould to set, and when perfectly cold, remove and serve with whipped cream. Strawberries or other fruit may be used instead of cherries.

STEAMED CHERRY PUDDING.

To one pound of stoned cherries add a tablespoonful of sugar and two of water. Cover with a crust as for a steamed pudding, pat into shape, and steam an hour. Serve on a deep platter with rich sauce. Whipped-egg sauce may be used.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR. To 1 qts. red raspberries, put enough vinegar to cover, and let stand 24 hours. Scald and strain it. Add a pound of sugar to one pint of juice, boil it 20

minutes and bottle.

SPICED CURRANT ROLLS, Dissolve a yeast cake in a pint of scalded and cooled milk, add flour for a sponge; when light, add 3 eggs, the cup each of sugar and butter a teaspoonful of salt, and flour to knead; when light, roll into a thin sheet, brush with butter, dredge with sugar and cinnamon, sprinkle with currants, roll, cut into rounds, and bake about 20 minutes

CURRANT WINE

Have the currants quite ripe, weigh and to each pound of fruit use half a pound of sugar. Mash and strain the juice, adding half a pint of water to one quart of currants. Put into a clean keg, and let ferment for six weeks (filling daily), then seal up.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

My DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,

March, May and June, and even dull November, all win from the poets a passing song, but August rarely gains a word of praise. Yet she is fair as any The seas broke over her constantly. Sleep was of her sisters, and crowned by Mother Nature with impossible, even had the cold not made dozing a many gifts truly an august month. Then we may see the bounteous fields of golden waving grain joyously unconscious of the approach of the keenbladed reaper; or the "shocks" already garnered, and again the bright green aftermath where so lately the mowers made merry. A blaze of goldenrod lights up every neglected corner of the old rail fence: the orchards already tempt us with Pomona's first fair gifts, and all about us rests a balmy haze. The calm river moves indolently along, as if unwilling to leave the peaceful scene; or perchance it but lingers to make love to the snowy lilies that nestle so confidingly on its placid bosom. The boy of the house, free from the cares of school, leaves footprints, unmarred by shoc leather, along the dusty road as, armed with fishing rod, he wends his way, for he knows (as all boys do) the place the finny beauties love to hide. If unsuccessful in the angler's agt, he finds ample recompense by having a delightful plunge in the cool water.

He is somewhat of a philosopher, this tow headed country urchin, a living sermon on the benefits of contentment, fittingly exemplifying Spensers

There are no blessings that can be compared to ontentment and cheerfulness. We may have health, wealth and tilents, and he king those blessings, be miserable; while it we passess them, we in the result dispense with more helicage with the world considerate asset that to happenses. Some was written to its ustiful to be without a heart the sales between Lupland without without asset, and exhauts as two managers to result spirit to you has any fig. "I me makes a green saw the more makes a h lead's on the first to dregar. I'm a nawn out than it is no bodden report. We should

constructed largely on the looking-glass principle, and reflects to each individual much of his own personality; if that be pleasant, the world greets pleasantly; if morose and solemn, it wears a similar aspect. Smiles are as cheap as frowns, and much lighter to carry, so we should keep a large stock on hand to brighten our own lots and be a blessing to those about us.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;

Weep, and you weep alone.
For this grand old earth must borrow its mirth.
It has sorrow enough of its own."

Your loving UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

Puzzles.

[The following prizes are offered every quarter, beginning with months of April, July and October: For answers to puzzles during each quarter 1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 55c. For original puzzles 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 75c.; 3rd, 50c.

This column is open to all who comply with the following rules: Puzzles must be original—that is, must not be copied from other papers; they must be written on one side only of paper, and sender's name signed to each puzzle; answers must accompany all original puzzles (preferably on separate paper). It is not necessary to write out puzzles to which you send answers—the number of puzzle and date of issue is sufficient. Partial answers will receive credit. Work intended for first issue of any month should reach Pakenham not later than the 15th of the month previous; that for second issue not later than the 5th of that month. Leave envelope open, mark "Printer's Copy' in one corner, and letter will come for one cent. Address all work to Miss Ada Armand, Pakenham, Ont.]

1 CONUNDRUM.

How does an engaged lady resemble a violin? TRE ICICLE.

2 ANIGRAM 2 ANGRAM.
A marshy level, spreading wide,
Where plashy pools and sluices hide.
By rushes fringed on every side,
And cat tails velvet brown.
There is no hill or forest nigh.
No need to lift an upward eye.
Unless you lift it to the sky;
The landserm is streamy. The landscape is ALL DOWN.

To yonder pond—perhaps a rood The wild duck leads her fluffy—brood, As if in suicidal mood, —They all intend to drown: But every palmiped will float As lightly as a fairy boat, And like the scenery, you may note, Those ducklings are ALL DOWN,

3 CONUNDRUM

With what malady may a girl who is deeply in love with a fellow named William be said to be afflicted?

TKE Terene. 1 DIAMOND

1, a letter; 2, a color; 3, belonging to ships; 4, to eatch; 5,

5 CENTRAL DELETION. When the central letter is dropped.

From a hard substance it becomes a repast.

rom an animal it becomes stockings From royal it becomes actual. From punishable it becomes a chime. From a giver it becomes an entrance.

From pertaining to a duke it becomes double From bend it becomes stay. From an mal it becomes first rate.

From animal it becomes first rate.

From lament it becomes early day.

From delay it becomes an animal.

From reefs it becomes a mineral.

From necessary to life it becomes a small bottle.

6 Deletion.

My whole is found on the wide blue se Where a rock or shoal may chance to be lis value never can be told, For it has oft saved many a soul, For it has oft saved many a soul, Guiding the captain on the deep While the twinkling stars are fast asleep. The total is a simple word That, if deleted, is ofttimes heard When parents speak of a happy home Eer their noble son to the war did roam.

SQUARE.

 a novelist and poet; 2, a peningular country of Asia; 3, a non-real instrument: Leffect and emblem of sorrow (5, a plant, F. L. S.

Answers to July 5th Puzzles.

 Apple, wild cherry, maple, pine, oak, elm, sycamore, ash, beeth, birch. Dear-talking deer stalking.

2 Dears taiking over staiking.
3 Paardeberg.
4 Dominicide, anthobian, view, Irene, dross, hornet, astatic, radro, undergrott, mat David Harum, E. N. Westcott. foe

/ it !! !! ctaters 6 Atheist theist $\mathbf{O} = \{1,\ldots,1,\ldots,1,\ldots,1,\ldots,\mathbf{O}\}$ μ μ ϵ ϵ ϵ ϵ ϵ 7 River. t r n d or r

Beal deal, heal, meal, peal, real, seal, veal, weal, zeal,

Solvers to July Juli Puzzies.

"Salto: Dring" Mrs. Annie Rodd, Edna McKinnon,
Grace Moses E. Martin, Minnie E. Sears.

Abditional Solvers to June 20th Puzzles. ~ const. Lelna McKinnon.

COUSINIA CHAT.

Though Than a wishes to know if you use Collins' Globe see are. You do not come to see us so often of late.

The weak to the first the race?

We welcome you as a clever solver. Why did to see a state after in the race?

We want out of the race?

We welcome you as all right, but we do not give solver solve who answers, but only to those who send must did not a stated time.

M. F. S. You are very welcome. American cousin. I have the access his iny mg in your State. I hope you will come

Let be the Do not send large form puzzles to est the temples, etc. take upless from and are not be exp

GRATEFUL JOE.

EY CHANT SOUND

It was very close quarters for Joe in the larder. He had to bend himself up halt double under the shelf, behind the big brown bread-jar, and sit still as a mouse from eight o'clock, when he first crept in till the conity retired altogether for the evening. However, there was plenty to cat that was one comfort and he was used to crouching. He had helped himself to a couple of sardines from an open tin, and a she e of cold mutton, and some apricot jam, and bread at discretion. He had dipped one dirty finger into the Russtan caviare, and licked it experimentally, with the result that he didn't put much stock in that; them nobs do go in for sich nasty messes. He had also investigated the jellied remains of the pigeon pie, and formed a low opinion of Gorgona anchovies. But now, he was doubled up just as close as he could squat, arms cleinched round knees, and head bent into the gloom of the shadow at the corner. the corner.

He erouched with a beating heart, for danger threatened. Twice the cook had come in during the course of the creening without ever perceiving him; but now it was locking up time. Joe heard strange voices just outside in the kitchen. They were not the voices of the cook and the parlor-maid, with which two hours acquaintance had made him quite familiar. These people talked like nobs or as we others would say, they had the accent of gentlefolk. If once they mouched off, the coast would be clear, and Joe might explore the whereabouts of the plate-basket.

He was not a burglar by trade - not a trained, deliberate, scientific burglar. He was the merest amateur - a common street arab, a simple waif and stray, who, finding the back door left open by chance, peered cautiously in, and, seeing nobody, made by pure cat-like instinct for the larder. But once ensconced there, it would surely go ill with him if he couldn't

It was always Dick Agnew's way to "lock up" in person, and on this particular night, Clarissa went with him. As he paused to turn the key in the larder door—a manogure which Joe had never anticipated—mere anxiety made the crouching little wretch within give a nervous push to the big brown bread

jar, and so betray himself.

Clarissa seized her husband's arm convulsively. "Why, Dick!" she cried, aghast, "there's somebody in the larder!"

Joe listened and trembled. Three years in a reformatory!

But Dick only laughed. "Rats, rats, dear," he answered Clarissa drew herself up, "If you mean to insinuate, Dick, you think I'd allow a rat in my establishment, why all I can say is—oh Dich, listen there again! It's a burglar! He's moving!"

Dick ompand the deep are

Dick opened the door, and, candle in hand, stepped into

Dick opened the door, and, candle in hand, stepped into the larder. Joe crouched closer than ever. Dick glanced around the place with the casual glance of masculine scepticism. "Not a burglar in sight," he said. "Hi! Stop! What's this! Well, I do declare! By Jove! there is somebody."

It was not in Joe's nature to reason, but to act. Swift as lightning, he had made up his mind what was the only thing to do in so dire an emergency. It was neck or nothing. Blow out the caudle at once, rise straightway to his feet, give the nob a good 'un well below the belt, and thy straight for the back door before the enemy'd recovered his breath and his senses.

No sooner thought than done! Before Clarissa had time to give one good loud scream, Joe had started from his hiding place, made short work of the candle, and left them in darkness. Dick found himself face to face with an unseen antagonist.

Dick found himself face to face with an unseen antagonist. Joe lunged forward savagely for that good un below the belt. He would disable his man, and then dart past the haly. With all his force, he planted his little fist straight in the middle of all his force, he planted his little fist straight in the middle of Dick Agnew's waistcoat. To his immense surprise, instead of seriously injuring his foe, he came suddenly in contact with something hard and metallic, which hurt his own knuckles and sent him recling backward. He fell heavily, with his head against the shelf. It stunned him for a moment. He waxaguely conscious of a terrible blow and the certainty of capture. No chance for it now. "Reformatory, by jingo!" "Bring a light," Dick Agnew said. "The burglar has knocked clumsily against my galvanic belt, and I'm afraid he's hurt himself."

hurt himself. Clarissa brought a lamp from the passage, white-faced. There lay poor Joe, dirt, rags, and tatters, worldly bleeding from the back of his head, the unhappiest young ruftian in all

Dick looked at him rue fully, "He's a wicked little beggar," he said, "He did mean to hurt me. We must take him upstairs, and sponge this ugly wound for him."

Joe let himself be taken. He was too weak to resist. He gave all up for lost. He was resigned to the reformatory.

Dick carried him in his arms with no little loathing. Such

filth! such tatters! But humanity is humanity. They spot the wound with warm water, and gave him some brandy. further examination. Dick thought it would not be necessary to call in a doctor, at least that evening. Clarissa, more practical, suggested a policeman. But Dick wouldn't hear of it, Burglar or no burglar, the boy was badly hurt; they mist keep him till morning, and then see what could be done with him.

Joe listened and wonder, d. What! leave him in bed alone!

Why, he could creep out in the night and get back to his pals.

My eye, wot larks! Such a fool as that there nob he had never
yet come across.

But, oh, the marvels that ensued! A warm bath, a nightdress! a comfortable bed, dry lint, cosy bandages! Jog's con-tempt for "that there nob" grew deeper and deeper each mo-ment. With a very good grace he tumbled off to sleep, deter mined when he waked to resume his rags, and make away to

his old haunts again.

He didn't wake, however, till broad daylight. And even He didn't wake, however, till broad daylight. And even then he couldn't stir; he was weak and ill. He lay for three days in the room at the nob's before he could get up again. In the course of those three days he learnt very soon that Dick and Clarissa had two different policies. Clarissa's idea was that Dick owed it as a duty to society to give Joe in charge for attempted burglarly. Dick's idea was that a boy of twelve who crept into a house and helped himself to food to keep him from starving should be given another chance, and made into a respectable member of society.

At the end of the three days, Joe was certain of two things:

first, that the nob was the biggest fool in England; and second that he binself would lay down his life for him.

Kindliness, gentleness, human treatment were novelties to

Joe. He had never yet met with them. He could see the nob-was such a "pertickler" food that, having caught a burglar red handed in the act, he get red to prosecute him. But he could see the nob-way all rendertness as well such tenderness as the first system of the prosecute.

like a sparse and rever-stole, he was

himself w

when Dick told him of his sins, and solemnly declared he would never, never, as long as he lived, behave so. And straightway he went and did the same thing over again. In short, he was

he went and did the same thing over again. In short, he was incorrigible. He loved and adored Dick, and utterly ignored the Ten Commandments.

Clarissa led a life of it. She was urging Dick forever to send Joe to "The Colonies." The Colonies, it is well known, can put up with the profoundest moral delinquencies. She would come in three times a week with a very long face, and exclaim, "Oh, Dick, what do you think that boy of yours has been up to now? He's eaten the sponge-cake," or "he's drunk up the whole of the claret that was left from dinner," or "he's walked right across my beautiful bed of lilium aurotums." But Dick was imperturbable. He maintained that in time the lad would come all right; he had lots of good feeling; all that he needed was a vigorous course of kindly treatment. And he he needed was a vigorous course of kindly treatment. And he certainly got it.

certainly got it.

One evening, about three months after Joe's first appear acce in the family, an old gentleman dropped in for an hour's conversation. Joe had seen him before in fact, knew him familiarly. He was the rummy old cove wot come round to talk with Dick about shabby, battered bits of rusty money they were both so crazy over. Dick had a whole lot of them locked up in drawers, to which he somehow attached a most ridiculous importance. On this particular evening, Joe was hidden behind the curtains, in pursuance of a design to "give the parlor-maid a turn" when she brought in the lamp and shut the windows. The rummy old cove was intensely excited over his last new find; and so was Dick Agnew. "Look at that!" the rummy old cove remarked with joy, drawing someover his last new find; and so was Dick Agnew. "Look at that!" the runniny old cove remarked with joy, drawing something invisible from his waistcoat pocket, and slowly unfolding two layers of tissue paper. "There's a beautiful Cunobelin for you! A finer Cunobelin than anything they've got in the British Museum! Not a doubt about its genuineness! I bought it direct from the navyy who found it. Don't it make your mouth water!"

your mouth water: Dick looked at it longingly, lingeringly, lovingly. That was a Cunobelin! The finest gold coin of the pre-Roman period ever found in Britain. All the rest of that evening they talked ever found in Britain. All the rest of that evening they talked of nothing but Cunobelins. Joe hadn't the remotest conception what their talk was about, and he cordially despised these shabby moneys of Dick's, which a fellow wouldn't have taken at a stall in the street for a couple of oranges. The nob was such a cool! but there— Joe would die for him! And it was perfectly clear the nob wanted that old coin. Well, if so, Joe thought he know the way to oratify him. thought he knew the way to gratify him.

He was a grateful boy, was Joe, and he loved his bene

By and bye, the rummy old cove got up to go. At the selfsame moment, Joe, noiseless and stealthy, rose up from his ambush behind the half-closed curtain, and slipped out of the He knew which road the rummy old cove went home window. He knew which road the runniny old cove well home by; he had watched through the chink exactly where he placed what they called the Cunobelin in his waistcoat pocket. He chuckled in anticipation. Three minutes later, the runniny old cove came putting round a corner. He was suddenly aware of a human head rammed violently against the most vulnerable portion of his ample waistcoat. He drew himself in and caught his breath. But before he could recover himself, the owner of the head had plunged one felonious hand into his pocket, and was off at full speed with his ill-gotten booty.

Purse and watch were all safe; but where, oh where, was the Cunobelin?

the Cunobelin!

Hot and panting with excitement, Jee burst back into Dick's room. He extended one open palm towards his startled employer. "Ere it is!" he exclaimed in a lond voice of triumph. "You take it, and keep it, nob! "Ere it is—the Kew Nobbling!"

Dick gazed at it in horror, "Why, Joe," he cried, "how Joe's face beamed with pride. "Seed the old cove comin

Joe's face beatined with pride, "Seed the old cove comin round the nex' corner," he answered, all breathless. "Run my head agin "is belt, and cleared off with the swag afore he knowed me. I was listenin behind the curtings, and I saw as you wanted it. So I went for "in, and grabbed it. "Ere it is! you keep it!" His smile was radiant.

Dick clapped his hands to his head, and sank in his easy chair. "Clarissa," he cried, "this is awful! What a terrible position! Suppose Parker comes back! Hell think I sent the boy to steal it. I must go round with it at once, and explain

boy to steal it. I must go round with it at once, and explain and apologize.

and apologize."

Joe dropped in turn into a chair with his hands on his knees. "Well, I never!" he said slowly. "Wy, talk about ongratitude! You're just about the ongratefullest, meanest-sperrited covey I ever did came across. A chap can't manage

to do you a good turn nohow."

Tregret to say that Joe is now on his way to swell the population of our Australian empire. And Clarissa sleeps once more unterrified.

A Little Girl's Lament.

Oh, Jack and Willie have a tent set up on grandpa's lawn; They get up every morning just as soon as it is dawn; And there they have the nicest times, these long, bright sum

mer days.

Pretending they are soldiers—just the loveliest of plays.
But when I want to run with them.
To join them, and have fun with them,
Aunt Mary says Twill never do. I must not make a noise
A kely would not shout and sing.

Or romp and climb, or anything, And little girls should play with dolls, and not with little boys,

And so Jemima curls my hair and puts a ribbon on it. And then she gets my clean white dress, and little white sun

And down the garden path I walk, most primly and sedately For "little girls should never run," Aunt Mary told me lately

For "little girls should never run," Aunt Mary told me lately.
But oh, I want to rush about,
To climb a tree, to laugh and shout.
There's not much fun in sitting still with only books and toys;
There's not much fun in playing ball
All by myself against the wal!
Oh, how this wretched little girl does envy little boys!

And Jack and Willie have a drum, and when they make a

comming.

With lots of other little boys, all marching stiff and solemn. Then Willie is the drummer boy, and makes a sound delight

At least I think it so, although Aunt Mary says it's frightful.

And oh, I want to run with them. Fo join them, and have fun with them.

d dearly love to blow a horn, and march—and make a noise. It's very hard to be a girl. And have to keep my hair in curl.

When just across the road there are such happy little boys.

NOTICE.

Canadian Forestry Association. From E. Stewart, Secre ery. Ottawa, we have received a copy of the report of the first annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, held at towawa on the 8th March last. The forests of Canada are of cal extent and of so much importance to the country exception of their preservation and proper administrachernels and eful attention, while the present freeless tich large areas, especially on our West was the recessity for some scientific and the promoters ar and such as has now driver. The ob-

GOSSIP.

Last Call for the Flatt Sale of Shorthorns at Chicago.

Shorthorn breeders in the Dominion need hardly be reminded of the event or the date of the great sale of imported and Canadian-bred cattle to be held at Chicago on the 7th of August. Every one interested in Shorthorns, and thousands not yet interested as owners, but who hope to be "some sweet day," are thinking and talking about the kin. and Canadian-bred cattle to be held at Chicago on the 7th of August. Every one interested in Shorthorns, and thousands not yet interested as owners, but who hope to be "some sweet day "are thinking and talking about the big sale, and we are glad to know that the indications are that there will probably be a representation of breeders there from every. Province in the Dominion, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, while Ontario breeders especially will be largely in evidence. Mr. Flatt we know is particularly solicitous that the Canadian contingent shall be a representative one, because it will show their interest in the enterprise, which is one affecting personally every breeder in the Dominion, as it will be an advertisement for Canada such as she never had before, one which will draw attention to the excellence of our stock, and a successful sale at this juncture will add materially to the selling value of every Shorthorn in this country. There are many men of means now making a start in stock breeding in the United States and Canada, and if the Shorthorn average is to remain at the tail end of the beef breeds, they naturally cannot hope to get many of the new beginners to take up this breed. All Mr. Flatt hopes for is to see these cattle sell at their value. We venture to say that few breeders realize the amount of money risked at this sale, neither money nor labor having been spared, and so far as Mr. Flatt is personally concerned, we have reason to believe he does not expect to get much money out of it, but if the cattle sell for what they cost it is certain that the average will be a credit to the breed. But it is hoped that breeders generally will take a liberal and comprehensive view of the matter, and will stand by the man who has shown such commendable courage in championing the cause of the breed at a period whon his action is calculated to be helpful to the whole interest. There are scores of breeders in these Provinces who have made such satisfactory sales during the past year or two that

who are contemplating going into breeding Shorthorns because of their intrinsic worth as beef-producing and general-purpose cattle, sure to be always in demand, and no better opportunity is likely to be afforded than this sale presents to secure foundation stock of the very best class and character. The expense of a trip to Chicago is not great, and the time need not be more than two days from most parts of Ontario, as one may take tea in Toronto and breakfast next morning in Chicago, but we would advise all to be there a day ahead, if possible, so as to have ample time to examine the stock. One thing that may be relied upon is that those who buy will buy at their own price, and there is, in this case, no room for debate as to "who may be relied upon is that those who buy will buy at their own price, and there is, in this case, no room for debate as to "who pays the duty," since there is none to pay, and Mr. Flatt, in order to make it as easy as possible for Canadians to secure some of the animals, has announced that cattle bought for Canada may come back in charge of his men, so that buyers may return by passenger train with the least loss of time, and will have only the freight to pay, which, especially if enough are bought by different buyers to make a carload, will be very little.

The Union Stock Yards in Chicago and the great daily live? The Union Stock Yards in Chicago and the great daily five, stock transactions there are in themselves a sigh, worth going to see, and this great sale will be an education to young farmers and breeders which they cannot afford to miss, even if they have no thought of buying or bidding. There is inspiration and incitement to enthusiasm in numbers, and this will be the greatest gathering of stockmen seen in America for the last quarter of a century. It will be a history-making event, and the ambition to be associated with it in some way, if only as a spectator will doubtless beautign to the very leave the second control of the cont bition to be associated with it in some way, if only as a spectator, will doubtless be an incentive to a very large attendance of breeders. Indeed, to any breeder such an opportunity of making the acquaintance of men in the business who are likely to be buyers in the future, and the chances for making business connections, will, in all probability, many times repay the expense of the trip, which may be easily recomped five fold in the very next sale made to Uncle Sam's sons, who will find in this offering additional evidence that Canada counts for considerable in the production of high-class stock, and will want more of it.

WM. SHIER'S SHORTHORNS.

At Sunderland, Ont., Mr. Wm. Shier has for many year-maintained a useful herd of Shorthorns, the foundation stock having been selected with much sound judgment from the noted Scotch-bred Stamford and Crimson Flower tribes, from which Mr. Shier has produced such noted animals as Crimson Knight 26077, winner of 1st and head of 1st-prize young herd at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 198. Canada 19336, the sire of Crimson Knight, was also bred here, and was a 2nd-prize winner at Toronto. Imported Hopeful 15278, bred at Kinellar winner at Toronto. Imported Hopeful 15278, bred at Kinellar winner at Toronto. Emported Hopeful 15278, bred at Kinellar winner at Toronto. Imported Hopeful 15278, and her some splendid stock. With such sires in service, any herd must improve, and Mr. Shier has great reason to feel proud of the results. The stres employed to produce such results have been bred from the choicest of females in the breed, and we have only to mention the names of Red Knight. Hopeful, Crown Prince, Canada, and Riverside Stamp to recognize that a considerable amount of intelligence has been combined with indicious management in the breeding of this herd. The last named sire, now in service, may reasonably be looked to to maintain, if not to strengthen, the herd. He is a typical Shorthorn sire, full of character, evenly made, carrying great wealth of natural flesh needling to his amoraters. to strengthen, the herd. He is a typical Shorthorn sire, full of character, evenly made, carrying great wealth of natural flesh peculiar to his ancesters, coming as he does from the thick-fleshed tribe of Bracelets, a family rich in showyard honors, while his sire, Sultan of Riverside, is an offshoot of the famous Kinellar-bred Matilda tribe. Mr. Shier has decided to disposof his entire herd, with the exception of his old cow, and in his advertisement on another page he states that he is prepared as offer in breeding shape a few useful and choice females at approaching their prime. The bulls will also be sold.

NOTICE.

Legume Growing and Fertility. Prof. Frank I - out. Chemist at the Central Experimental Farm, Or experimental states a sissued in near pamphlet form an admirable paper a stitled "Soils and the maintenance of their fertility through the growth of legumes," which was read before the Natural History Society of Montreal, in Mech of the present par.

Chicken Fattening in Western Ontario.

Mr. F. C. Harry a chicle chosen by the Dominion Me-chicken fattering station, so where he will probably us-take charge of the way. of Agricusty, has been to locate a d Agricuit, to locate a mare to dham, Ont., we entered sing farmer to them it is for a year or march, kens by special rung d kens by special d market, where they antersled acountedness being an played for two been making a food and shaper 2 were sold at signs the methods 2000 this purpose. He need to be

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Soiling a Dairy Herd.

CUTTING AND GATHERING THE CROP. [By Frank Sherman Peer, in his new book on Soiling.]

Necessary Tools, Etc. My own experience in soiling twelve to fourteen head of cattle and four horses may be briefly stated as follows: The cutting was done with a D. M. Osborne self rake reaper, No. 3. I began with a scythe, then the mowing machine, but the reaper was the thing, throwing it off in gavels in the best possible way to facilitate handling, and where it will wilt without drying out. Monday morning, for instance, the farm team is attached to the reaper, and cuts in twenty or thirty minutes enough feed to supply the stock for two days. This reaper was used for three seasons for this purpose, also for cutting the ensilage corn. Nowadays the self-raking reaper has generally been supplanted by the self-binders. I have letters from several binder companies, saying that they will guarantee their machines to cut the green crops for soiling, and no doubt they can. It need not and should not be bound. The improved corn cutters leave little to be wished for in the gathering of the corn forage for soiling or ensilage, and the work and expense of harvesting are with these machines reduced to a minimum.

Delivering to Barn.—A one-horse lumber wagon. truck or half truck with wheels two and one-half to three inches wide will be found to be of great service, and will answer the purpose until the number of head soiled reaches twenty-five or more, when a two-horse wagon with wide low trucks (which is also most useful in harvesting ensilage fodder) will be found advisable.

The box for the wagon I had in use for this purpose was a double one; the upper box was put on in four separate pieces (two end and two side boards) which projected over the sides of the main

Feeding. There is but one satisfactory way of feeding soiling crops, and that is to the cattle fastened in their stalls. Each cow gets her share, with no running or chasing about. She eats what is put before her, and is satisfied. She is in the best possible position to be milked, and her greater comfort is assured.

Caution in Feeding.—There is more danger of feeding too much at a time than not enough. There mistakes a beginner is apt to make 1. r., teeding soiling crops in open racks, sowing too much at a time, and feeding too much at a time-the latter is probably the greatest mistake of the three.

A cow with more fodder (especially green forage) in her manger than she can eat up clean at the time, will go hungry sooner than eat it after she has breathed upon it for a time. This, of course, causes a shrinkage of milk, and is, I am sure, the reason why the soiling system has, in some cases, been condemned by some who suppose their cows abundantly provided for when their manger stands full of feed. They cannot understand how it is that their cows do not do as well at soiling as at pasture, and they jump to the natural conclusion that the cow or cows are pining for open pasture, and if they turn them out they would undoubtedly gain in milk for a day or so; then they would say that their cattle do better at pasture than at soiling. The trouble has been that their cattle have been hungry in the midst of plenty. After a cow breathes on forage left in a manger for a time, it becomes very distasteful to her, while to the feeder it looks bright and fresh, and she gets no more, perhaps, until hunger compels her to eat

Whatever you do, always remove from before the cows all that is left in the mangers before giving them a fresh feed. You will be surprised some time to see a cow go greedily at a fresh feeding at noon when you have taken from her manger what she failed to eat in the morning.

If there is anything left in the manger, pass it over to the hogs. They will be very pleased to have

Manner of Feeding. Experience has taught me that, to produce the best results from milch cows, they should be fed four or five times a day. Five feedings, in my experience, have given better results than four, and just as good as six.

To think of feeding cows five times a day, when the usual custom is to feed but twice, may seem like a great task, but by systematizing the work it will found not nearly as difficult as one may imagine.

Let us follow a day's work in feeding fourteen head of cattle five times a day $-\iota$, e., at 5 and 8 a. m., noon, and at t and 7 p. m. Enough feed has been delivered to the barn the evening before for the first morning feed, which the cows find in their mangers when they are let into the barn from the yard or paddock or orchard where they have spent the night. After breakfast the farm team is attached to the reaper, and in twenty minutes or half an hour has cut enough forage to last two days, and has gone on to its regular farm work. I found is no doubt but that here lies the reason of nears othe extra work of drawing, feeding, cleaning discouraging results in soiling. Of the three great stables, etc., and have about six or eight hours a

day to devote to the regular farm work. After breakfast the boy feeds calves, pigs, etc., and at 7.30 with the one horse wagon goes to the field and lraws to the barn the 8 o'clock feeding, which he delivers into the mangers from the wagon, and leaves upon the wagon enough forage for the noon feeding. The boy is now at liberty to work elsewhere on the farm or in the dairy. At noon the forage that was left on the wagon is given to the cows, a work of ten or fifteen minutes. Other employment is found for the boy until 3.30, when he goes to the barn, puts the horse to the wagon, and delivers to the cattle their 4 o'clock feeding. He then draws in enough forage for the 7 o'clock feeding, and the first (5 o'clock) feeding for the following morning. He then cleans the stables, assists in milking, and at 7 o'clock gives the final or fifth feeding to the cattle, which is quickly done. This ends the day, with the exception of turning the cattle out at 8 o'clock for the night. They have free access to water in the yard when let out for the night. They require no more water during the day.

In thus relating my own method and practice in providing for fourteen head of dairy cows, I am well aware that it might not be suited in every respect to every other man's case. It is hoped, however, that it will give my readers a correct knowledge of the general principles of the system, so that those who may wish to adopt it will have a guide, if not an absolute rule. The things insisted upon as absolutely essential to success may be summed up as follows

First.-Feeding the cattle in their stalls day-

times, turning them out at night. Second. -Sow every week during April, May, and June enough ground to supply a week's feeding

Third. Remove all forage left in the mangers before each fresh feeding. Fourth. Feed five times a day all the cattle will

Fifth. Supply perfect ventilation. Open stable doors at night. Keep doors and windows closed day-times, the latter darkened to exclude the flies. (But this can only be done when the barn is properly ventilated.)

These five rules are laid down, as the cardinal principles. As to all the rest, use my experience as a guide, and better it wherever you can. Anyway, adopt any method that will best serve the five

The letters and articles on wheat-growing and silo building in this issue will be of special interest to many readers, being especially practical and timely, and are worthy of more than passing

MUSIC.

Britons Remember, best patriotic song. 40 ets. We keep the largest and best assorted stock of sheet music and music teachers supplies in Western Canada. Our prices are the lowest, and our Musical Instruments are thoroughly reliable. Send for one of our \$7.00 talking not chines, the Columbia Graphophone.

BARROWCLOUGH & CO., 470 Main Street. Winnipeg, Man. Mention this paper.

NOTICES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Without making any comparisons between lines of railway, we can say to Manitobans go-ing south or to Ontario, and to Ontario people travelling to Winnipeg and the West, that a very excellent service is provided between Chicago and St. Paul by the above Company. Several times we have ridden over their line, and on each occasion we feel that their efforts to proeach occasion we feel that their efforts to provide comfort and speed should be widely known. Their sleepers are easy, clegant, and well ventilated, and cover the distance while the traveller rests as in his own home bed. Every attention is given tourists by attendants, who make it their effort to extend hospitality to patrons of the road. Time tables and other information can be secured from their head offices at St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

GOSSIP.

D. H. RUSNELL'S SHORTHORNS AND SHROP SHIRES.

SHIRES.

When we called upon Mr. D. H. Rusnell, at Stouffville, Ont., a short time ago, we found that gentleman making preparations for the winter maintenance of his herds and flocks, and although Mr. Rusnell had a very prosperorsyear in 1899, by the addition of a few select females, he still retains a very nice working herd of 9 breeding cows, at the head of which stands the choicely bred young size. Itoval Stamp 29873, by Sittyton Hero, a first price Toronto winner, and out of 8 of tish Lass 2nd tracing to the famous Isabella tribe, a conditionation of breeding to which he is largely as a keep for the evenness in which the mellow desired the herd is distributed. Hoyal Stamp hesproven no disappointment to his owns lifewas infloduced into the herd with high constitutions as a sire, and has come talk up as a smooth young bull, a waght in his lines are well-fleshed loin and controls, and a local stream well-fleshed loin and controls, and a received horn indicative of the character has essay to be successful sire. The form designed has tream as horn indicative of the of the Mendow Lass and other tribes, trees velops some specials, annually. Mr. Brees, been highly specials, considerer, the considerar the decimend has the deciment of the No. No. face in hi larger he

Watchla

At the Portage In Prairie Summer Fair, a contest was held between the Melotte and the Alpha De Laval) ream separators, the judges being Thomas Sissons, Peter Cameron, and Charles Grobb. The test resulted as follows:

l	. mirror errorm. The les	tre-ulled	as follors
		MELOTTE.	DE LAVAL
	Simplicity, durability	1.5	1.5
	Clean -kinning	21,	2.5
	Cleaning	Là:	1.5
	Ease of running Capacity	201	16
	e apacity .	-3-3	25

SHEEP FOR CANADA AND THE STATES. As was intimated in the report of the Royal Show, written for the Advocate, there were some important purchases made on the show ground, of leading sheep, for both Canada and the States. These purchases have since been largely increased by selections made from the flocks at home. There is of course, no means of ascertaining definitely what sheen have been the States. These purchases have since been largely increased by selections made from the flocks at home. There is of course, no means of ascertaining definitely what sheep have been purchased, so a complete list cannot be given. We know, however, that Mr. G. McKerrow, who represented the Shropshire, Southdown and Oxfordshire Sheep Societies of America, at the international conterence, has made some very large purchases from many of the leading flocks, and has left ingland with a grand selection of sheepoof very high ment and character. Among this selection are some five or six very grand Oxford Downs from Mr. J. T. Hobbst flock at Makey Hampton, melading the first prize two year old ram at the Royal Show from Mr. A. Brassey's flock, whose repute is well known to your Oxford men. He has secured at a long figure the pick of his yearling rams, one that is what may be termed a Tiptop ram, and a selection of some eight or nine other grand facture. From Mr. J. C. Eady - flock one of his grated had of yearling ewes has been taken, not out of the birst prize tene, but a far better ewe than any of that thin Miss Aheede Pothschilds had, from Wandesdon Manor, sundies a selection of the birst prize tene, but a far better ewe than any of that the Miss Aheede Pothschilds had, from Wandesdon Manor, sundies a selection of the birst prize tene, but a far better ewe than any of that the Miss Aheede Pothschilds had, from Wandesdon Manor, sundies a selection of the birst prize tene, but a far better ewe than any of that the miss also been visited, we know that each of the transition of the birst prize tene, but a far better ewe than any of that the miss also been visited, we have a continue to the first prize tene but while a selection of heating the first prize tene but a far better ewe than any of the transition of the birst prize to the selection of the birst selection

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M. M. K.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

FROM THE TROUT CREEK HERD OF W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON. ONT.,

DEXTER PARK, UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO,

Tuesday, August 7th, 1900.

60 IMPORTED AND HOME - BRED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Including 20 imported young cows in calf or with calves at foot; 20 imported heifers, served by noted bulls in Britain, or by high class imported bulls in Canada; 6 choice imported bulls, one to three years old; 5 imported bull calves; 2 home-bred bull calves; 2 first-prize Canadian-bred two year old bulls, of first-class Scotch families: 10 choice prizewinning Canadian-bred cows and heifers. This is admittedly the best consignment of highclass Shorthorns ever offered at public sale in America, and

Show Bulls and Show Cows

that will be sure winners, and are regular breeders. Also heifers and bull calves FIT TO WIN in first-class company. Cattle purchased at this sale will return to Canada on the tuberculin test which has been made to admit them into the U.S. Mr. FlatUs herdsmen will take charge of cattle purchased for Canada, if required, on the return trip. Catalogues will be sent on appli-

Col. F. M. Woods,

AUCTIONEER.

HAMILTON, ONT.

COMPLETE REORGANIZATION.

* - The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

A MUTUAL Hail Insurance Co. of the farmers, for the farmers.

GROP ACREAGE ONLY INSURED. REMUNERATION \$5.00 PER ACRE

Limit of assessment reduced to Four per cent. (equals 20 cents per acre). \$2,000,000 Insurance in force. Good reliable local agents wanted. Correspondence solicited.

W. C. GRAHAM, MANAGER, BOX 672, WINNIPEG.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns.



Young stallions, bulls, and heifers. Herd headed by Best Vet -11371 and Mint horn -24084 -, bulls bred by Hon, John Dry den and H. Cargilla Son. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of twelve Shorthorn bulls, which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II. = 22260., and supposed to be in ealf to Golden Measure (imp.) (72615) = 26057 =.



For sale, a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered; will be served by Prince Charles (imp.). All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II. 22200—and Golden Measure (imp.) (72615)—25057—, and the Clydesdale stallion. Prince Charles (imp.). These, being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms. Come and see the stock, or write tor what you want, to

J. B. SMITH, P. O. Box 274. Smithfield Ave., BRANDON.

"Prairie Home Stock Farm."

Bulls at head of herd: Judge 23419 and Imp.Jubilee 28858



Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. Glydesdale Stallions and Shropshire Sheep. Shorthorn Ayrshire Cattle.

Buls!



PLEASE MENT



thirty years, and 60,000 Canalian organ that is above "DOMINION."

Dominion "Grgan and Piano Co., Limited, Bowman ville, Ont

Poultry

BREEDS BEST STRAINS OF UTILITY BREEDS. BREEDS BEST STRAINS OF UTILITY BREEDS.

Thoroughly acclimatized and best adapted to our climate. Have for sale stock and eggs of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Toulouse Goese, Imparial Deep keeled Pekin Ducks, English Rouen Ducks, White Wyan dottes, White Leghours, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Hero Strain Plymouth Rocks. Homing Pigeons from best imported Belgian stock, same as used by the army for carrying messages from beleaguered cities. Large illustrated catalogue, giving list of prizes and medials won at all leading exhibitions, with prizes, description and pedigree of stock mailed free on receipt of address. I am Northwest agent for the celebrated CYPHERS INCUBATOR AND BROODER. Mr. Cyphers is the discoverer and patentee of the diffusive principle in artificial incubation, thus saving the lives of thou sands of chicks that die in the shell in ordinary incubators. It is a sheetes ceated and perfectly fireproof. Supplies and regulates its own moisture, and so simple a child can operate it with success. Write for particulars.

David Maxwell & Sons,

ST. MARY'S, ONT.

PATENTED

And combined Foot and Lever Drive, improvements you will not find on other churns. Do you want the best. Then don't purchase until you see it. Sold by the lead-





Agents Manitoba and the Territories.

THE STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO'Y,

Manufacturers of . . .

GENERAL AGENTS

Grand Sweep, out of an Indian Chief dam, at head of herd. Imp. Large Yorkshires for sale.

JAMES BRAY,

A. & J. CHADBOURN, Ralphton, Man.

D. FRASER & SONS,

EMERSON, MAN.,

Breeders and importers of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Pure-bred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young

Shorthorns 4 Heifers and 2 Young Bulls. Choice ones of Royal Sailor breeding, also Admiral, their stock bull. Also imported CLYDESDALE STALLION.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS. Stock of all ages and both sexes, at prices according to quality. Auction sales # farm stock undertaken. Improved farm and wild lands for sale in the Winnipeg district. Correspondence solicited.

W. G. STYLES. Sec. 12-13-1. West, Rosser P. O., C. P. R.

LONGBURN, MAN.

The Rock Island

Plow Company

PLOWS

HAY LOADERS

Stevens Portable and Traction Engines and Separators

ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESSES, STEVENS WAGONS, CHALLENGE SLEIGHS.

STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO.

124 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Farmer's Advocate

D 1866

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

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dinnedosa,
Portage la Prairie
Winnipeg,
Newdale,
Belmont,
Stonewall,
Miami,
Brandon,
Shoal Lake,
Melita,
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Brandon, Man,
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F. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR,

THREE BULLS

Fit for service, the best I ever offered, for sale. Also some fine two-year-old and year-old heiters GEORGE RANKIN, Hamiota Man.

Berkshires



Write or call for prices 3 nice young bulls for sale now.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank OAK LAKE, MAN.



POPLAR GROVE

STOCK OF ALL AGES FOR SALE. I. E. MARPLES.

DELEAU, MAN.

Galloways

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

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba,

Ayrshire Cattle. Choice young stock for sale. 24.2 year

JERSEY

Rare Chance

priors. S. HYSOF & SONS, Killarney, Man. EICESTERS!

BOX 1907 BRANDON, MANITOBA. AND SALORO PRINCIPLE OF FIRST WAYARD

De Laval Gream Separators



In the handbills now circulated by the R. A. Lister Co., who appear not to be beneath resorting to all manner of trickery and low methods to bolster up their separators, they are accusing us of willfully perverting the truth, claiming that we deliberately put in that testimonial .02 instead of .2.

Now, we think it is evident the mistake, if there is any, must be laid at the door of no one but their "travelling representative," or ex-Dairy Commissioner C. C. Macdonald.

We are quite sure there is no man endowed with common intelligence, and who has had any experience whatever with Cream Separators, who will not concede that there never was a Cream Separator put on the market which could not at any time skim down to .1, except, perhaps, the "Alexandra," owing to its heavy gearing and the difficulty of keeping up the speed while skimming, or such frauds as the so-called "Hydro Lactic Separator" which has ever done as poor skimming as would be indicated by .2.

If, therefore, in the testimonial referred to, the ex-Dairy Commissioner has written .2 instead of .02, anyone understanding the difference of those two readings will easily conceive that it is obviously caused by a blunder on the part of said Commissioner, and which cannot be rectified by merely accusing us of falsehood, and would, in the eyes of anyone possessing the least knowledge of Cream Separators, stamp its author as a man entirely incompetent and lacking the fundamental knowledge of mechanical separation. We have never looked upon Mr. Macdonald in that light.

It is, however, well known that at the time the said testimonial was written, and up to the time the Government saw fit to dispense with Mr. C. C. Macdonald's services, he considered the De Laval by far the best Separator and said so, and we can well understand the inconvenience it now causes the ex-Dairy Commissioner and his employers to be confronted with this fact.

We suggest, however, it would have been more gracious of the Manager, Mr. Scott, toward their "travelling representative" if he had taken the medicine as it came, instead of trying to sweeten it by digging up a blunder, which certainly for the sake of Mr. Macdonald had better been left buried.

"People who live in glass houses should handle stones carefully."

In the contest at Portage la Prairie, the manner their "travelling representative" insisted, and for good reason of ours, was allowed to read the test, ought to have given Mr. Scott, the Manager, a warning; and more, he knows, if he knows anything, that, notwithstanding all the jugglery employed at that test, the Melotte was thoroughly and fairly beaten. We went into the contest at Portage la Prairie expecting fair play. We beat them by actual figures, notwithstanding the reading .01 instead of .05, and it is evident that they are keeping out of another contest, to which we have repeatedly challenged them, fully aware that no more funny work or reading will be tolerated.

CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO..

236 King Street,

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MAPLE GROVE FARM. Norwood Bridge Poultry Yards, High-class Shropshires, Rams and Ewe-Lambs for Sale.

My sneep are stock bred by John Compact and Harmer a Sons, the noted Out are trockers. World lifet prizes with his Sprope of Winnip a this year D. E. CORBETT, SWAN LAKE, MAN

BLACK MINORCAS.

A. M. ROBERTSON, KEEWATIN, ONT S. LING & CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Under New Management. D. W. BEAUBIER, PROPRIETOR. Newly furnished throughout. All modern conven-ences. Most centrally located hotel to the business

PALACE HOTEL.

IT'S A WINNER.

Ideal Flax note-

One door north of P. O. PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE. P. O. Box 1273. 407 Main St., Winnipeg.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A GOOD DEAL, PROVIDED IT IS THE RIGHT NAME

THE FAIRCHILD COMPANY, LIMI

Have a pretty good name, for instance, and goods bought from them mean the very best in their line that money can buy. No to DEALER can afford to overlook the following lines if he would have the best sellers in the market, and no GOOD FARMER can afford to overlook them if he wants to use the best on his farm:

The John Deere Plow The Moline Wagon The lightest-running and best-constructed wagon on the market

represents 60 years' experience in plowmaking. It has no equal.

The Wikinson Pow is a good seller, and has established an enviable reputation for itself. The Milner Wagon

The best wagon made in Canada.

BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, SURREYS, CARTS, ETC.,

Manufactured by the Canada Carriage Co., cannot be equalled for finish, durability and general excellence. Our general line of

HARROWS. SCUFFLERS, LAND ROLLERS.

WHEEELBARROWS, HARNESS. GRAIN CRUSHERS. STRAW CUTTERS. HORSE POWERS, DISC GRAIN DRILLS, ETC., ETC.,

will be found very complete and of a standard of excellence not to be found elsewhere.

When visiting the city call at our showrooms, 156 PRINCESS STREET, and let us show you the goods.

Company, Limited,



Alexandra and Melotte SEPARATORS

THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO, challenged all makers of Cream Separators to a trial of excellence at the Portage Show last month on following points: Simplicity and Durability of Construction, Ease of Turning, Capacity, Facility of Cleaning, Thorough Separation. The judges were Messrs. P. Cameron, Thos. Sissons and C. E. Grobb (mutually selected), and their decision gave the victory to our Melotte machine. We have also to call your readers' attention to the statement below, relative to a misleading "testimonial" published by the said Company in your last issue:

To Those Whom It Concerns

In the last issue of the Advocacie, July 20th, the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. published a testimonial from Mr. C. C. M.o. founds, our travelling representative, written when he was Dairy Commissioner for this Province, 16th April, 1896, in which this statement occurs

"When 837 ibs, was put through in the one hr. 2 min, above mentioned, the skim milk tested 02 per cent, of fat.

"The statement was correct if would go to prove that the Alpha Laval is a pretty good a trace exclusion of 14 means only 3.1 h.oz. of butter left in 100 gallons milk. In order to verify a Manager Str. Wim Scott, called at the Department of Agriculture and requested the work and administration in to inspect their copy of the letter in question. He was told with the free function of the public, that they had no facts to conceal, and that the first of the public, that they had no facts to conceal, and that the first of the public is the public function of the public function and farmer of a like nature proof the letter in the possession of the Department, the above

"When $S^{3/4}_{1/2}$ is a copic through in the 1 hr ? min, above mentioned, the skim null rested. The result of rest,"

232 KING S

H. CARGILL & SON,

CARGILL, ONTARIO, CANADA.

WE have the largest herd of Cruickshank and Scotchbred imported cattle in Canada, Herd headed by the Duthie-bred Golden Drop bull, imp. "Golden Drop Victor," assisted by the Marr-bred Princess Royal bull, Imp. "Prince Bosquet." The herd will be augmented about 4th August by a fresh importation of fitty-two head, personally selected by Svivester Campbell, or Kinellar, an expert judge both as to individuality and pedigree. The eartle in this lot will compare very favorably with any lot yet imported. All females of suitable age are bred to the very best bulls obtainable, torrespondence or personal inspection invited. Catalogue and service list upon application.

Cargill Station is on the Farm, Half a Mile from Barns, and 70 Miles North-west of Guelph. See Catalogue for Map.

FREEMAN, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

OFFER FOR SALE: 1 imported bulk, extra good, 3 imported cows, with calves at their side and in calf again; 6 home bred bulks, from 5 to 15 months; 10 home bred cows and heiters. All of breeding age have been bred to imported bulks, our shootshors have wintered well, and our lambs this season are a strong, thritty bunch. Frame carried over from last season are in good shape. Correspondence or a personal visit solicited. Catalogues on application.

Burlington Junction Station and Telegraph Office, G. T. R., within half a mile

Ayrshires, Guernseys, Yorkshires and Shropshires are our leaders.



ALL high-class, penigreed stock. Those desirous of berchasing thoroughbred animals stands write for particulars at times, orners booked now in rotation, to present



ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, Danville, Quebec. J. N. GREENSHIELDS, PROP. T. D. MCCALLUM, MGR.

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.

1866

2 V E O E

"POST" FOUNTAIN PEN

SOMETHING THAT EVERY MAN, WOMAN,

BOY AND GIRL NEEDS.

It is a wonderful tribute

THE PRICE OF \$3.00. IT CANNOT BE FIRGHASED IN THE POST IS

The patentee has a hard and fast agreement with the trade and agents that \$3 shall be the lowest retail price. By a special agreement we are in a position to make

Great Offer: We will send one of these pens to anyone who sends us three new subscribers, accompanied by \$3.00 in cash.



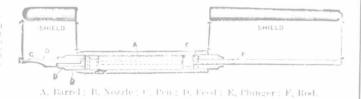
General Lew Wallace, the author of the greatest book of the age, "Ben Hur," also "Prince of India," "Commodus," etc., says in a letter in his own handwriting:

"The fountain pen, Post, was received, and I have taken the liberty of trying it thoroughly. Please accept the excuse for failure to acknowledge sooner,

"I have tried every pen of the kind on the market, and now unhesitatingly give the preference to the Post. It not only feeds itself with less care, but has the unmeasurable advantage of re-supply without inking the fingers. I do all my work with it."

Lew. Wallaco.

1 O show our confidence in this pen, we will send you one on trial for a week upon receipt of \$1.00, which, if not entirely satisfactory, you can return to us and we will refund you the \$1.00 paid us. If satisfactory, you must send us the names and addresses of the three new subscribers and \$2.00 additional cash.





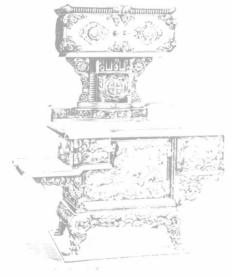
The world's greatest singing evangelist, who has thrilled thousands and tens of thousands, now raises his voice in praise of the Post Fountain Pen.

Mr. Sankey sends the following characteristic letter:



The William Weld Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SAVE FUEL BY USING A



ODEL 11()()[)

THERMOMETER is of an ideal shows exact ments a destit of piece, takes, lighted, etc. VENTILATED OVEN allows of a constant

STIEL OVEN BOTTOM that a must rock.

ASBESTOS OVEN FRONT par in

EXTRA HEAVY FIRE EXPOSED PARTS. SECTIONAL FIRE-BOX LININGS AND STOVE TOP THAT CASSOT WARP.

THE MCCLARY MFG. CO ...

LONDON. TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

Northern Pacific Ry.

To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and points East and South,

To Butte, Helena, Spokane, Seattle, Ta-coma, Portland, California, Japan, China, Alaska, Klondike,

Great Britain, Europe, Africa.

Condensed Time Table from Winnipeg.

MAIN LINE.

Montreal,	Spo	kane.	T	COL	na.	1.	ict	or	ia	S	an		
Francisco													
	1,1.	1 1:4117										1.45	p.m.
	Ar.	Daily										1.30	p.m.

1	FORTAGE BRANCH.
I	Portage la Prairie and intermediate points.
ı	Ly Daily, ex. Sunday
ı	Ar. Tues., Thur., 8at 10,35 a, m.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Morris, Roland, Miami, Baldur, Belmont

Local passenger rates in Manitoba, 3 cents per mile. 1000-Mile Ticket Books at 2½, per mile. On

4.30 p.m.

The new Transcontinental Train, "North Coast Limited," the finest train in America, has been in augurated, making two daily trains east and west.

J. T. McKENNEY, City Passenger Agent, Winnipeg. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agent. Winnipeg CHAS, S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul,



The Good Enough Sulky Plow



CAN NOT BE BEAT. The Price will please you and its work will surprise you!

Write for illustrated circular. It will pay MINNESOTA MOLINE PLOW CO.

Winnipeg, Man.



PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE USE IT.

Cheese and butter makers who want the last cent out of their product use

Windsor Salt

Produces better article; brings bigher price. Pure, economical to

The Windsor Salt Co., Limited,

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS

BERKSHIRES

ALEXANDER LOVE. EAGLE, ELGIN CO., ONT.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. J. Hosken. Loggan's Mill. Hayle, Cornwall, has recently sold from his Shorthorn herd the following animals, viz.: Eight heifers and the bull, Royal Sovereign, winner of 3rd prize at Bath and West, to Mr. A. F. Basset, Tehidy. Camborne. Lord Gwynne 2nd has been purchased by Messrs. Thornton & Co. for shipment to South America. The two-year-old bull, Land's End, goes to Mr. Edmond Potter's herd at Lowfields, Westmoreland, and the prize yearling bull, New Year's Gift, by Brave Archer, first and reserve for champion at the Bath and West, first and Shorthorn Society champion at the Royal at York, has been sold to Mr. J. T. Hobbs, of Maisey Hampton, Hampton, Fairford.

MORE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPS FOR THE STATES.

Mr. S. C. James, of New Sharon, Iowa, recently made a visit to Ontario, and selected from several herds seventeen Shorthorns, with Scottish pedigrees, containing some of the oldest and most reliable blood in the country. From the herd of Hon, John Dryden, Brooklin, a yearling bull of the Victoria tribe, grandam being the imp, cow. Victoria 67th, by Lord of the Isles 4021s. This bull would please the most fastidious. Also from the same herd 2 choice heifers: a Cruickshank Lavender, sired by Mr. Dryden's imported bull, Collynic Archer, and a Victoria heifer in calf to the same bull. These are all superior animals, full of quality.

are all superior animals, full of quality.

From the herd of James I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, he purchased Village Beauty 9th, by Sittyton Hero. 23313., a prizewinner in every competition, and recently sold to W. Randall & Son, Brick Chapel, Indiana, for \$700; Rose-flower 2nd, by Revenue, dam Roseflower by Sussey (imp.), grandam Rowan Berry (imp.), by Prince Rufus, tracing to Fancy by Billy, of the Orange Blossom tribe; Necklace 27th, sire Sittyton Hero, dam Bracelet alias Necklace 17th, by Councillor of State, bred by A. Cruickshank.

shank.

From John Davidson, Ashburn, Miss Mysie, by Royal Exchange, dam Mysie 16th by Baron Camperdown (imp.); bred by A. Cruickshank. (This cow is a descendant of the Mysie tribe, so well known at Sittyton.) Minaof Forest Lawn, by General George (imp. in dam), dam Mina Maid, by War Cloud; Scottish Lass 8th, got by Sittyton Hero, dam Scottish Lass 2nd; a yearling heifer got by Village Boy 9th, dam Lady Sonya; Sittyton Sort, a superior bull calf by Sittyton Hero, dam Flora 2nd, by Duke of Albany 2nd.

From John Miller χ Sons, Brougham, an imported yearling heifer.

From Allin Bros., Oshawa, three of the Duchess of Gloster tribe, viz., 32nd, 34th and 36th Duchesses of Gloster, all by the imported bull, Grand Sweep, and one in calf to imp. Collynic Australia.

Archer.

Mr. James also purchased from Mr. Dryden 9 yearling Shropshire sheep, 5 rams and Lewes.

In addition to the above sales, Mr. John Davidson, Ashburn, also recently sold to Mr. Green, of Griffin, Texas, the 7 months bull calf, Sittyton Hero 16th, sired by the prize bull, Sittyton Hero 2333, dam Scottish Lass 6th, and tracing to imp. Isabella; bred by Mr. Campbell, Kinellar, Mr. Davidson has a grand lot of calves in stock, and an extra young bull 13 months old, which are for sale.

THORNCLIFFE

The largest stud of Clydesdales in Canada, headed by the Champion Stal-

"LYON MACGREGOR."



Stallions and Colts

From the best blood in Scotland and Canada. Ayrshire bulls and heifers from imported stock, Jersey heifers and bull calves, sired by the prize-winning bull. Distinction's Golden. Best milking strains, with good teats. Terms reasonable.
A visit to Thorneliffe will well repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES.

om Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

ROBT. NESS & SONS, HOWICK, QUE, REFERENCE AND IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale Horses & Ayrshire Cattle

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, & Berkshires



thur Shorthorn herd was founded

F. BONNYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford Ont.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to



Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1: six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal.

West Lome, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898.

Dear Sirs:—A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surzeon who pronounced it Occult Spavin and gave me little hope, although he applied a sharp blister. This made matters only worse and the horse became so lame that it could not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. He gave me one of your books and I sudied it carefully and being resolved to do the utmost in favor of my beast, went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of your Spavin Cure and applied it strictly according to directions. Refore the first bottle was used I noticed an improvement, and when the seventh bottle was about half used, my horse was completely cured and without leaving a blemish on him. After ceasing treatment I gave the horse good care and did some light work with him, wishing to see if it had effected a cure! I then started to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction he never showed any more lameness through the whore summer. I can recommend Kendall's spavin Cure not only as an excellent, but as a sure remedy, to any one that it may concern. Your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also 448 Teastles on the Marse. The hank free or address. West Lome, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898, DR, B. J. KENDALL CO. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT. Bonnie Burn Stock Farm

Forty rods north of Stouffville station, Ont., of-fers for sale Shorthorn bull calves and yearling sexes), om D. H. RUSNELL, Stouffville, Ont.

H. SMITH, - Hay, Ont.

Two good roan bulls and a fine bunch of heifers FOR SALE.

Exeter Station on G. T R., half a mile from farm.

> Hillhurst Farm. ESTABLISHED 1864.

Scotch Shorthorns.

Scottish Hero and Joy of Morning.

BRED BY W. DUTHIE, COLLYNIE.

Oldest Stud of Hackneys in America. Shropshire, Dorset Horn and Hampshire Down Sheep.

M. H. COCHRANE. Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Herd prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898.
Herd headed by Topsman
=17847=, champion at
Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa, 1899.
High-class Shorthorns of
all ages for sale. Also
rejrewinning Lincolns hibition, 1897 and 1898. prizewinning Lincolns.

Apply om



T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

WEST'S FLUID

In several of the finest herds of prize stock in the country; but as it would injure the reputation of the breeders, they will not

Mambet et Tag West Chemiest Compray.

SHORTHOWN DATES Imp. The B. bulls for sale rams all imported blood as the 1000 gu

J. T. G.

GOSSIP.

The 8th volume of the American Southdown Record, containing the pedigrees of 2,000 sheep, consisting of 1,377 ewes, 607 rams and 16 wethers, has just been issued from the office of the Association by the secretary, Mr. John G. Springer, Springfield, Ill. It is an exceedingly ereditable volume of over 400 pages, well printed on good paper, substantially and elegantly bound, and equtaining a number of excellent illustrations of representative Southdowns, besides the list of officers and members, and the Constitution of the Association. The volume is sent free to members on application, with enclosure of 16c, for postage, and the price to non-members is \$2.50 per volume.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

The Directorate of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., May Ito Nov. I, 1901, announces that they have resources for the purposes of the Exposition to the amount of \$5,800,000, a site of 330 acres, including 133 acres of beautiful park lands and lakelets, an exhibition arena with seating capacity for 25,000 people, and a grand esplanade capable of accommodating 250,000 people. The live-stock buildings will cover 10 acres, and a liberal list of prizes is provided for all classes of stock. Hon, W. I. Buchanan, who was Chief Superintendent of Live Stock at the Columbian in 1893, is Director-General of the Pan-American.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

In the month of June 31 official records have been reported to me. The phenomenal record of the month is that of a three-year-old heifer at 590.7 pounds of milk testing 20.822 pounds butter-fat, equivalent to slightly more than 26 pounds of butter at 80 per cent. fat to the pound. A re-test was not ordered, for the very good reason that during her test, a portion of the time, she was under the eyes of Professor H. H. Wing, of Cornell University station, who assures me that the test is beyond any possible suspicion of incorrectness. Summarized, these tests show the following results: Nine cows averaging 7 years 27 days old; 40 days after calving: Milk, 446.7 pounds; butter-fat, 15.222 pounds; equivalent in butter, 80 per cent. fat. Two cows averaging 4 years 1 month 44 days old; 215 days after calving: Milk, 402.2 pounds; butter-fat, 13.300 pounds; equivalent to 16 lbs. 10 ozs. butter 80 per cent fat, or 15 lbs. 8.3 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Six cows averaging 3 years 3 months 9 days old; 63 days after calving: Milk, 404.1 pounds; butter-fat, 13.164 pounds; equivalent to 16 lbs. 7.3 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat. Fourteen cows averaging 2 years 1 month 5 days old; 77 days from calving: Milk, 279.2 pounds; butter-fat, 9.334 pounds; equivalent to 11 lbs. 10.7 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 10 lbs. 14.2 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. COWS FOR JUNE, 1900. In the month of June 31 official records have 14.2 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Some of the best records of cows and heifers

Some of the best records of cows and neiters were as follows:
Grace Greenwood 25316, 9 years 9 months 28 days; 100 days from calving: Milk, 476.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 17.798 lbs.; butter-80 per cent. fat, 22

lbs. 4 ozs.

Duchess Clothilde 24893, 9 years 6 months 21 days; 11 days from calving; Milk, 528.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 18.124 lbs.; butter-80 per cent. fat, 23 lbs. 0.5 ozs. Net profit, \$3.775.

Katie Electa 32456, 8 years 1 month 2 days; 12 days from calving; Milk, 457.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 15.897 lbs.; butter-80 per cent. fat, 19 lbs. 13.9 ozs. Geneseo Belle 38306, 5 years 11 months 13 days; 45 days from calving; Milk, 506,3 lbs.; butter-fat, 15.357 lbs.; butter-80 per cent. fat, 19 lbs. 3.1 ozs.

ozs. Inka De Kol 37062, 5 years 9 months 22 days; 59 days from calving: Milk, 439,6 lbs.; butter-fat, 15,600 lbs.; butter 80 per cent. fat, 19 lbs. 8

ozs. Calamity Jane's Pauline 42945, 3 years 4 months; 27 days from calving; Milk, 434,4 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.885 lbs.; butter 80 per cent. fat, 17

bs, 5.7 ozs,
Katy Spofford Corona 50663, 3 years 1 month 6 lays; 20 days from calving; Milk, 590.7 lbs.; butter fat, 20.822 lbs.; butter 80 per cent fat, 26 lbs, 0.4 ozs. Net profit, \$4.672.
Nutula Inka 4465, 3 years 6 months 24 days; 135 days from calving; Milk, 350.3 lbs.; butterfat, 10.041 lbs; butter 80 per cent, fat, 12 lbs, 8.8

Pietertje May Netherland 42601, 3 years 1 month 1 day: 47 days from calving: Milk, 340.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.901 lbs.; butter-80 per cent, fat, 13 lbs. 10 ozs.

Bat, 13 lbs, 10 028.

Shadeland Mechthilde 50187, 3 years 1 month 15 days; 56 days from calving; Milk, 26.6 lbs.; butter fat, 43.791 lbs.; butter 89 per cent. fat, 17

butter-fat, 13.791 lbs.; butter 80 per cent. fat, 17 lbs. 3.8 ozs.
Johanna De Kol 3rd 45167, 2 years 4 months 9 days; 51 days from calving; Milk, 330,3 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.339 lbs.; butter-80 per cent. fat, 14 lbs. 3.4 ozs. Net profit, \$2.095,
Johanna Aaggie 2nd 45165, 1 year 11 months 15 days; 33 days from calving; Milk, 286.1 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.297 lbs.; butter-80 per cent. fat, 12 lbs. 13.9 ozs. Net profit, \$2.048,
Clothilde Grace De Kol 48252.1 year 11 months 7 days; 54 days from calving; Milk, 290.2 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.491 lbs.; butter-80 per cent. fat, 12 lbs. 1.8 ozs.

blutter fat, 2.740 lbs.; butter 80 per cent, fat, 12 butter fat, 9.740 lbs.; butter 80 per cent, fat, 12

bs. 2.8 ozs. Creamelle 2nd's Princess E3830,2 years 4 month, 22 days; 245 days from calving: Milk, 321,1 lbs.; outter-fai, 10.740 lbs.; butter 80 per cent. fat, 13

Wayne Pauline De Kol 17430, 2 years 23 days; days from calving: Milk, 263,3 lbs.; butter b 80 2 bos; butter 80 per cent, fat, 11 lbs, 3,4

estre Hetie De Kol (730), 2 years 11 years main adving: Milk, 3(1.1 lbs.), t. Cales teatler super cent. fat. 12

<u>Hursemen!</u> The only <u>genuine</u> is

The Saurence, Williams Co

Sole Apporture & Proprietors for the U.S.& CANADAS. | CLEVELAND.O. The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price 81.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

During a visit to the noted horse-breeding farm of Messrs. D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., we found the horse stock rather more reduced in numbers than for a considerable period. During the last few months the following animals have been sold: To John A. Turner, Calgary, the 2-year-old Prince Grandeur, sire imp. Grandeur, dam Lady Boydston; the 2-year-old Lady Charming, sire Lord Charming, dam Sunbeam; the yearling Charming Eva, sire Lord Charming, dam Starlight. To D. McKinnon, Coningsby, Ont., the 3-year-old Lady Patricia, sire Stanley Prince, dam Princess Patricia; to David Larter, Ponsonby, Ont., the yearling Lord Grandeur, sire imp. Grandeur, dam Lady Boydston; to Robert Harris, Gateneau Point, Que, the 2-year-old Prince Patrician, sire Grandeur, dam Princess Patricia; to Alex, McCaig, Aberfoyle, Ont., the imported 3-year-old Lady Flemington, sire Duke of Flemington.

Of Hackneys, the 3-year-old Woodlands Performer, by Barthorpe Performer, and dam Miss Baker, was sold to Andrew Little, Georgetown, Ont., and the aged mare, Lady Mabel, was sold to Mr. Thacker, Bethany, Ont. Every individual in the above list is a first-class animal, and bred in the purple. Many of them have won prizes in the keenest of competition. Their present owners are to be congratulated on securing such animals, that cannot (barring accidents) fail to place them in the front rank of horse breeders, with proper horsemanship. We understand the prices received were in keeping with the advanced values of horseflesh and the high character of the animals.

flesh and the high character of the animals.

THE MAPLE LODGE SHORTHORNS AND LEICES

THE MAPLE LODGE SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

A member of the ADVOCATE staff recently inspected the excellent herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, and the equally excellent flock of Leicester sheep, maintained by Mr. A. W. Smith on his fine farm at Maple Lodge, Ont., four miles from Ailsa Craig, on G. T. R. The herd of between 40 and 30 head is composed of representatives of several highly meritorious families, among which is the Cruickshank Lovelys, of which there are a number of very good ones descended from the grand imported cow, Lovely 19th, bred at Sittyton. The 4-year-old imported cow, Lady Mary 15th, bred by Mr. Still, Nether Auguston, Aberdeenshire, is a substantial cow of excellent quality and character, a daughter of Denmark, of Mr. Bruce's favorite Augusta family, and by the Cruickshank bull, Clear-the-Way, sire of several Smithfield winners. The dam of Lady Mary was by Gravesend, and traces to Jealousy by Scarlet Velvet. This young cow is giving good promise as a breeder, and is nearly, if not quite, a show cow as well. A family that has proved exceedingly satisfactory in the herd is the Constance tribe, one of the best of the Bates sorts, having good size and fine breed character, standing on short legs, and being deep milkers. The Scotch bulls used have nicked well with this tribe, and produced many very fine cattle, the cows winning first prizes at the Provincial Dairy Shows, and the bulls taking prominent places among the winners at Toronto. Another deep-milking family traces to Lavinia, and by a succession of Scotch-bred crosses has grown into an excellent feeding prominent places among the winners at Toronto. Another deep-milking family traces to Lavinia, and by a succession of Scotch-bred crosses has grown into an excellent feeding sort as well. Still another capital tribe traces to imp. Jane, of the grand old Syme family, bred in Aberdeenshire, noted for thick flesh, and which has produced many prizewinners. Among the noted bulls that have been employed in the herd may be mentioned Lavender Prince, by the Cruickshank-bred imp. Sussex: Conqueror, a Cruickshank-British Flag, a son of Barmpton Hero, whose dam, Mimulus, was by the great Champion of England, and Abbotsford, a straight Cruickshank bull of fine character, a Toronto first-prize winner on his own account and as a sire, and bred from the same family as the World's Fair champion, Young Abbotsburn.

The bull now in service is imported Knuckle Duster, owned jointly by Mr. A. W. Smith and Mr. Harry Smith, of Hay; bred by Mr. Bruce, of the Smithfield winner of 1898, and his dam by the Cruickshank Capa-Pie, a championship winner at Udney, and a prizewinner at the Royal Northern Show. Knuckle Duster is a bull of fine type and character, and won 1st prize at the Western Fair at London, in 1899, over the 1st-prize bull in the same class at Toronto the same year.

The Maple Lodge Leicester flock, of some-

Ist-prize bull in the same class at Toronto the same year.

The Maple Lodge Leicester flock, of something like a hundred, takes a prominent place in the front rank by its representatives at the leading shows in Canada, having won at Toronto in 1899 first prize for Canadian bred flock, and in 1898 first for both open flock and Canadian-bred, besides a large share of the other first prizes in the class. Last year a choice importation of 2 rams and lo in lamb ewes was made, selected from leading flocks in Scotland, and the yearlings and older sheep in preparation for the shows this year will be even better than any he has ever shown, while a few may be spatial to make up show lots in the States or the credit of the close of the states flock of uniformly good quality of the states.

ESSAUVOCATE PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SPRINGBANK FARM.

Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys. Young bulls for sale. JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS—An excellent lot of young bulls, and a special value in young cows and heifers in calf to our imported Knuckle Duster.

LEICESTERS—Imported and home bred—the best.

ALEX. W. SMITH,

MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns for Sale. Two bulls thirteen and fifteen months old, and three two-year-old and two one-year-old heifers. All right, Good ones. Meadowvale station, C. P. R. S. J. PEARSON & SON, Meadowvale.

Shorthorns for Sale.

FEMALES, from 1 to 7 years old, descended from Red Knight (33512). Hopeful (55903), Crown Prince 10637, Canada 19536, and Riverside Stamp 23689, on a Crimson Flower and Stamford foundation. All in good breeding

WM. SHIER,

SUNDERLAND, ONT.

SYLVAN P. O., PARKHILL STATION.

Scotch Shorthorns, imp. and home-bred. The Imp.Clipper bull, Chief of Stars, heads the herd. Nine bull calves for sale, 8 to 10 mos old textra-good ones), sired by Royal Standard. Inspection invited.

Scotch Shorthorns.

100 h€ad to select from. Imp, Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = , at the head of the herd. Eight grand yearling bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages of the most ap-proved breeding.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy Station and P. O. Farm 1 mile north of the town.

HAWTHORN HERD

OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS. We are offering 5 young bulls for sale, of first-class quality, and AI breeding. -om Wm. Grainger & Son, - Londesboro, Ont.

OWING TO DROUTH

will sell five Holstein-Friesian heifers, two or three with self-live Hoistein-Friesian neiters, two of three years old, for \$350. Fine animals, of rich breeding, and bred to the great butter-bred bull, Johanna Rue 2nd's Paul De Kol (21721), at head of our herd. Also bull calves at reduced prices. Fine chance to start head of purchased SOUTH SIDE FARM CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

TWO JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Write William Murray, Dugald, Man. Herefords for Sale.

Three or four one-year-old bulls. Cows and heifers.

O.A.C. College; containing 200 to 250 acres each,

The F. W. Stone Stock Co.



Prizewinners, Producers of Money

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

JOHN THORNTON & CO. a Isolity at

JOHN THORNTON & CO .. 7 Princes St. Himmer Square, London, W. NT.

m



AND ANIMAL WASH,

A NON-POISONOUS LIQUID "DIP.

Kills Ticks. Kills Red Lice. Heals Wounds.

Greatly Improves quality of WOOL,

For Horses, Cattle, and Pigs. Removes all insects. Thoroughly cleanses the skin.

Leading "STOCKMEN" endorse it as the CHEAPEST and most EFFECTIVE "Dip" on the market

BOLD BY ALL 50 Cents PER QT CAN

Special rates in larger quantities. MADE ONLY BY

PICKHARDT RENFREW CO.,

LIMITED, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN.

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO, Scotch Shorthorns

Choice Shropshire Sheep.

Cows and heifers, also a few young bulls. I have imployed sons of Lord Lovel, Royal Member, Per-ection, Indian Chief, and Clan Campbell, on Lord

WM. HAY, TARA, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

HERD ESTABLISHED IN 1872. Such sires as imported Royal George and imported Warfare have put us where we are. Imported Blue Ribbon now heads herd

A. & D. BROWN, ELGIN COUNTY. -om IONA, ONTARIO.

JERSEY CATTLE

That will put

Money in your pocket. MRS. E. M. JONES,

Brockville, Ontario, Can.

Maple City Jerseys.

One Jersey bull two years old. Some very choice bull calves from 2 to 5 months old, and a few high-grade heifers and heifer calves. All of the choicest breeding. Write for prices.

Box 552. W. W. EVERITT, Chatham. Ont.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right.

FOR SALE:

Jersey bulls from tested and prizewinning dans, and sired by our champion bull. They are fit to head any show and dairy head. Also a number of young A. J. C. C. cows, and a few inregistered cows and heifers grand family cows. Write now for prices, stating what you want.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. G. T. R. & C. P. R. Stations, 20 miles from Toronto

3 Holstein-Friesian Yearling Bulls FOR SALE. Prices right. Apply to
WILLIAM SUHRING, Sebring ville, Ont.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

G. W. CLEMONS,

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

GOSSIP.

At a draft sale of Shorthorns, from the herd of Miss Alice de Rothschild, at Waddesdon Manor, England, July 5th, the 44 head sold averaged £39 7s. 6d. The highest price was 455 guineas for the young bull, Bashful Youth, by Brave Archer, bought for South America. Jessie Elmhurst brought 120 guineas, the highest price for a female, being bought by Mr. Maclennan for South America. Sixty-two guineas was the next highest price.

We learn from the London Eng. Furmer and

guineas was the next highest price.

We learn from the London, Eng., Farmer and Stock-breeder that Mr. Robert Miller, of Stoutfville, Ont., has purchased from Mr. Robert Taylor, of Pitlivie, Scotland, five Shorthorn cows and heifers for Mr. Kelly, of Ohio. The particulars are as under: Cows: Lady Mary 2nd, roan, calved February 14th, 1897, of Lord Lovat's Broadhooks tribe: Countess of Pitlivie, roan, of the same family, calved March 4th, 1898; Fairplay 4th, roan, calved February 25th, 1898, bred by Mr. Duthie: also her bull calf, Pitlivie Commander, roan, calved, April 3rd, 1900, sire Scotland Crown 75592, the bull sold to Professor Curtis, Iowa Agricultural College last year. Heifers: Dora Pitlive, red, calved March 5th, 1898, of Lord Lovat's Julia tribe: Nellie of Carlogie 1th, roan, calved March 2nd, 1899, sire Sir Wilfred Laurier 73658, of the well-known Uppermill Missie tribe. All these cows and heifers are served by Bapton Ensign, first pick of Mr. Deane Willis' 1899 calves.

AYRSHIRES FOR CANADA.

Arecentis-we of the North British Agriculturist, published in Edinburgh, contains the following: "A good few transactions in Ayrshire cattle have recently been effected. At the Ayr show, Mr. Hunter, from Montreal, purchased from Messrs, Kerr the beautiful three-year-old quey, Senorita, which not only won the Derby, but was first also amongst the three-year-old in milk, besides getting the Herd Book prize as the best cow or quey. She is one of the best queys that has yet won at Ayr, and will be a substantial addition to the Ayrshire interest in Canada. Mr. Hunter also bought from Messrs, McAlister, Mid-Ascog, the excellent quey which was first in the Kalmarnock Derby and seventh at Ayr. This is also a very superior quey, showing both quality and breeding. At the Glasgow show the same gentleman also bought from Mr. McKean, Dam of Aber, the splendid bull, Douglasdale, which won the male championship, and the prime two-year-old heifer, Lady Montrose, which was first in perhaps the strongest class of the age that has ever been seen in Glasgow. These are also a pair of very superior animals, as the positions they took in such company will abundantly testify. Douglasdale and Lady Montrose will be accompanied from Dam of Aber by the excellent cow, Lady Flora 1st of Orchardton, bought at the Orchardton sale. The dam of this cow, Lady Flora, was in her day first at the Highland Society, and the kind of them have always done well. The whole of these cattle, besides several others which Mr. Hunter has bought, are for W. W. Ogilvie Company, of Lachine, Montreal, who imported an important draft of Ayrshires two years ago, but their group of this year when completed will be one of the best that has ever left the country, and will probably be unique in that it includes two champion winners at the leading shows, one of them actually the winner of the Ayrshire blue ribbon of the year—the Ayr Derby."

6. W. CLEMONS & SON'S HOLSTEINS.

G. W. CLEMONS & SON'S HOLSTEINS.

G. W. CLEMONS & SON'S HOLSTEINS.

The Maple Hill Holstein-Friesian herd of Messrs, Clemons, at St. George, Ont., is well holding its place in the front rank of the breed in America, being bred and selected for the combined virtues of handsome conformation, mellow handling, well shaped udders, and deep-milking records. The blood of the noted De Kol 2nd now predominates in the herd, there being about 20 females of that blood on the farm. The first importation of the family comprised the two grand cows, Queen De Kol and Inka Rose Pietertje De Kol, and their descendants figure largely in the herd at the present time. The last-named cow was the winner of first prize at Toronto as a 2-year-old, and first at Ottawa in 1897, and made a record of 64 pounds of milk at 4 years old, while her dam, also in the herd, at maturity gave 75 pounds at Ottawa in 1897, and made a record of 64 pounds of milk at 4 years old, while her dam, also in the herd, at maturity gave 75 pounds daily. Queen De Kol 2nd, daughter of Queen De Kol, won arst prize at the Brantford Provincial Dairy Show, and the Prince of Walessweepstakes prize as the best cow in the test under 36 months. Mondamin's Daisy Barrington, who made a record of 62 pounds milk daily at 2 years old, and an average of 50 pounds for 6 months as a 2-year-old, and won 11 first prizes and 3 sweepstakes, was also imported in ealf to De Kol 2nd, with the result that she added a heifer to the herd in Daisy Barrington De Kol, one of the most desirable sort, and worthy of the family name. Three heifers born on the farm to Empress Josephine 3rd's Sir Mechthilde, came under the official test at the London Dairy Show in 1899. Daisy Barrington De Kol gave at 25 months at the rate of 11 lbs. Sozs, in a week: Queen De Kol 2nd, 10 lbs. 5 months after ealving. At the Provincial Dairy Show at Brantford in 1897, the three cows winning the first prize for herd of dairy cows, open to all breeds by test, were from the Maple Hill herd, the cows having been milking for several months previously. The last crop of calves from the cows named was by De Kol 2nd, Paul De Kol Duke, now in service, with the result that 8 young females of this blood are added to the herd. Among the many useful cows doing high class dairy work is cornelia Artis, by Cornelia Tenson's Mink Mercedes, a first-prize Toronto winner, with a 4 year old record of 64 pounds milk daily, after an attack of milk fexer. She is a grandbaughter of the fine old cow, Cornelia Tenson's Mink Mercedes, a first-prize Toronto winner, with a 4 year old record of 64 pounds milk daily, after an attack of milk fexer. She is a grandbaughter of the fine old cow, Cornelia Tenson's Mink Mercedes, a first-prize for here of first prize and the shampen ship at Toronto last year, is still in service and is regarded by his owners as the toest sure of females in the breed in this country

ST. GEORGE P.O., ONT. | PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

This is

Mr. Pardo's Barn

As it appears completed.



WHAT MR. T. L. PARDO SAYS:

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONT.:

CEDAR SURINGS, KENT COUNTY, ONT., Nov. 21, 1899.

DEAR SIRS, I write to say that we have now fully completed the stabling in my new barn, and I am well pleased with the work done throughout the whole building, which is 54 x 100 feet, with basement walls 9 feet high, and a silo 14 x 14 feet, same height as walls, built in a corner of the basement wall, there being a concrete floor throughout the whole building. We used in all 200 bbls, of your Thorold Cement in this work, with the result that our walls and floors are as bard as rock itself. The work was all done under the supervision of your travelling agent, Mr. Marcus A. Ware, a man who appears to be completely master of his trade, and who is always in a hurry, but never slights his work. I send you photo of building under separate cover.

Estate of John Battle, Thorold, Ontario.



"NATIONAL" NO. 1 HAND POWER. Capacity, 337 to 350 He per hour.

THE NATIONAL FARM **Cream Separator**

Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of inelph. Limited, manufacturers celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.

I THE National is an up-to-date machine, leading all others in separating cream by centrifugal force. It is the farmers' choice, because it runs easy, skims fast and clean, and makes a perfect cream, containing any per cent, of butter-fat desired. It is also easier to clean than any other. The National is built of the very best material suitable for the construction of a high-speed machine, and with proper care should last a lifetime. The bearings are interchangeable and easily adjusted. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the "National" is solicited before purchasing any other. The already large sale of the "National," and the growing demand for it, shows how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the "National"; try it and buy it.

THE CREAMERY SUPPLY CO.,

GUELPH, ONT .. General agents for Ontario.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & GLENN, 381 TALBOT ST.,

LONDON, ONT .. Agents for the Counties of Middlesex and

The Raymond Mfg. Co'y of Guelph, Ltd. GUELPH, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Mr. F. S. Peer, Mt. Morris, N. Y., recently returned from the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey and Great Britain with H head of pure-bred stock, consisting of Jersey and Guernsey cattle. Cotswold and Hampshire sheep, and a few Berkshires. The stock is in quarantine at

George Green, Fairview, Ont., has recently imported a choice pair of Berkshires, boar and sow, from the Hood farm herd, at Lowell, Mass., which are said to be extra good ones. George knows a good one when he sees it, and that is the kind he breeds, shows and sells.

From the London Live Stock Journal we From the London Lire Stock Journal we learn that on June 23rd a fine collection of Shropshires, purchased through Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., of Shrewsbury, left Millwall docks per steamship Arnage, of the Elder-Dempster line, for Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville, Ont. For ten years past most of Mr. Campbell's selections in Shropshires have been made from the Newton-on-the-Hill flock, the exhibits from which have been singularly successful, both in the Canadian and American made from the Newton-on-the-Hill flock, the exhibits from which have been singularly successful, both in the Canadian and American showyards. Mr. Campbell's shipment this season included one of the winners in the pen of three lambs at the recent Shropshire and West Midland Show, sired by the 60-guinea Manchester Guardian, third R.A.S.E. Two of Mr. Williams' field ewes, also winners at the same show, and sired by Manchester Guardian, are included in Mr. Campbell's selections. Mr. Williams also supplies a splendid ram lamb by Sam's Best, which, however, has not been exhibited, but which his late owner thinks will render an excellent account of himself in the Canadian showrings. Five field ewes and one ram were purchased from the flock of Mr. A. E. Mansell, and two ram lambs from Mr. R. C. Pryce, the whole forming a really good lot of animals, suitable for breeding and showing purposes. The shipment comprised forty-five head, and included some Cotswolds and Oxfords from Mr. Russell-Swanwick, Mr. Garne, and Mr. Stilgoe.

fords from Mr. Russell-Swanwick, Mr. Garne, and Mr. Stilgoe.

R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., write: "The Shorthorn heifers advertised in Farmer's Apvocate recently are all sold, along with some young cows. Thos. Boak & Son, Gerry, N. Y., takes three cows, one a Lovely, only three descents from that grand Cruickshank cow, imp. Lovely 19th. She is safe in calf to Royal Standard, first-prize winner at Toronto as a calf, and first at Ottawa as a yearling last year, beating the bull that took first at Toronto. 2nd Mina of Sylvan, only two removes from the Highland Society winner, imp. Minerva. She is a Mina of the richest breeding, sired by the first-prize Toronto and Columbian Norsman, She is three years old, and carrying her third calf to Royal Standard. Also 24th Maid of Sylvan, the four top sires in whose pedigree were all first-prize Toronto winners. Her dam was also a Toronto and Columbian winner, which accounts for her too being a Toronto winner. She is in calf to our imp. Chief of Stars, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the famous sire, Star of Morning. These three would be a prominent trio in any herd, and Messrs. Boak are to be congratulated on such an acquisition to their herd. Have also sold to Eli Perkins, of Petrolia, three beautiful yearling heifers, all sired by Indian Brave, and bred to Chief of Stars. If he had another to match them he would have a show herd. Mr. Perkins is interested in oil, in addition to which he farms some four hundred-acres, having been feeding steers for some years, and made a success of it. We believe he will be equally successful with Shorthorns. He has acted wisely in laying so good a foundation. Would report the sale of several others did space permit. Our Chief of Stars has done well since his arrival here. We never fed a beast that made better use of its feed. He is out with the cows every day, fed very little grain, and is in fine working form. He isalmost a full brother in blood to Mr. Duthie's Chief of Stars has the advantage of the great Mario cross, As an individual he truth grandly let down in the ham, and full in twist; his flanks well down, making his lower line run parallel with his upper line, beautifully line run parallel with his upper line, beautifully covered shoulders, and nicely turned rib, and his whole body covered thickly with a fine quality of flesh and hair. He has fine Shorthorn character throughout. He is large, masculine in appearance, with a noble bearing, without the least suspicion of coarseness in any part. We are expecting great things of him."

IMPORTANT ENGLISH HEREFORD SALE. As announced in our advertising columns in this issue, Messrs, John Thornton & Co, will on Sept, 11th sell by auction the noted herd of Hereford cattle belonging to Mr. R. S. Oliver, at Trescome, Cornwall, England, numbering over 100 head. The herd was established in 1814, and by judicious purchase from eminent breeders, and the constant and consistent use of high-class sires, has been maintained at a very high level of quality. Clarence 15944, a son of Merlin, is one of the stock bulls how in service. He is the sire of Sorcerer, winner of first at the Royal this year. A grand crop of calves by Clarence will be in the sale list.

BIG PRICES FOR BLOOD STOCK. Some extraordinary sales of Thoroughbred horses have been made at Newmarket during the past month. Four figures were commonly and cheerfully paid for anything that was good, but tiptop stuff made up to 10,000 gs. The late Duke of Westminster's yearlings, twelve in mucher, had a remarkable sale, realizing 44,300 g. and averaging 3,608 gs. Those making Summer Hill Herd HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



The largest herd of pedigreed Yorkshires of the large English type in Canada. Purity of breed, size, and general excellence is my motto. One hundred awards with one hundred and five exhibits at 7 shows in 1899. A choice selection of young boars and sows of all ages for sale; also boars fit for service, and pregnant sows. Fifty breeding sows, of which 25 (twenty-five) are imported; also three imported stock boars bred by such noted breeders as Sanders Spencer and Philo L. Mills. Am also using two Canadian-bred stock boars, first prize at Toronto in 1898-99. Express charges prepaid. All stock carefully shipped and guaranteed as described. Telephone, Millgrove, Ont. Telegraph 254 Bay St. S., Hamilton, Ont. D. C. FLATT, MILLGROVE, ONT.

W. W. Chapman,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association,
Secretary of the Kent or Romney
Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries

Address: FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W. Cables - Sheepcote, London.

YOUR

COOPER:

Used and endorsed by Hon. John Dryden, Minister

Superior to all liquid Dips.

25-gal. pkt., 50 cts.; 100-gal., \$2.00. If druggist cannot supply, send \$1.75 for 100-gal, pkt. to

EVANS & SONS, Montreal or Toronto.

COOPER & NEPHEWS.

142 Illinois St., Chicago.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon, John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address

correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secre-

Huntlywood Southdowns & Dexter Kerry Cattle Flock of 300 head, imported and home-bred. Selected from the flocks of H. R. H. the Prince of Wides,

ed from the flocks of H. R. H. the Frince of Wales, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the late Mr. Coleman. We are now offering tor sale rains, ewes and lambs; also a Dexter Kerry bull calt, by imp. Bantam 257, champion R. A. S., Manchester, Apply to W. H. OIBSON, Manager.

Hon. G. A. Drummoni. Beaconsfield, Point Claire P. C., P. Q., Proprietor. Canada.

CHROPSHIRE SHEEP AND

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

WM. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONT.

Newly imported from the greatest English breeders. Home-bred rams and ewes of best quality. Scotch Shorthorns and Clydesdale

horses for sale at moderate prices, and in large numbers, by ROBERT MILLER.

IMPORTATION

We breed them and import them.

istomers first and last.

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Premiums on application to-

Write for pamphlet.

tary, Lafayette, Indiana.

BENEFIT

Clocks

"hool MORE

Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs

From Tanner, Minton and Bradburn foundation. Uniform and first-class in quality, size and covering.

Estate James Cooper,

KIPPEN. ONTARIO.

The Ontario Agricultural College will re-open September 14th. Full courses of lectures with practical instruction suited to young men who intend to be farmers. Send for circular giving information as to course of study, terms of admission, cost, etc. Guelph, July, 1900. James Mills, M.A., President.

Snelgrove Berkshires.

When others fail to please you with a good pig, come to us. Our herd is bred from the best strains of the Large English Berkshires.

We now have a very promising lot of young pigs,
April farrow, sired by Colonel Brant 5950 (first prize under 12 months, Toronto, 1900) and Dictator 5944.

SNELGROVE, ONT.

SNELL & LYONS,

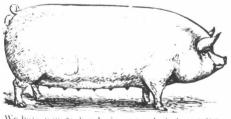


Large, lengthy, English type Berkshires Prix filles

Five first prize boars in service, pring pigs ready for shipment. Boars fit for service ows ready to breed.

GEORGE GREEN, Fairview .

ODGE Type of Yorkshires



We have now on hand a large herd of pigs of differ ent ages, and they are as good as we have ever offered. The vinnings of this hard have been greater than all other hards nombined at the largest Cana-

all stock ship of to order, fully guaranteed. Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont., Can.

Shropshire Rams and Ewes Large White Yorkshires.



Ill_sters termished. Shropshires for Fairview Farm in July. Our D. Dress Lis, 3rd Videos Campbell will select and import. Only choice and twee will be brought out. This the good BOX 290

H. J. DAVIS. BOX 290. WOODSTOCK, ONT.

booked for imported stock, and you at Fairview, om IN WRITING JOHN CAMPBULL, Woodville, Ont., Canada, PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



BROOKBANK

Is headquarters for Holstein bulls. They are going fast; be quick if you want one. In writing, state age, etc., preferred.

GEO, RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ont,

Maple Glen Stock Farm. The home of officially tested, Advanced Registry, dairy test and showring-win-HOLSTEINS. A grandson ning herd of Sylvia HOLSTEINS of Carman Sylvia now for sale. Price is in keeping with breeding and performances.

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Holstein Heifers, coming 2 years old

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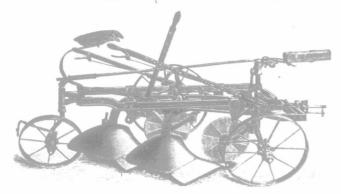
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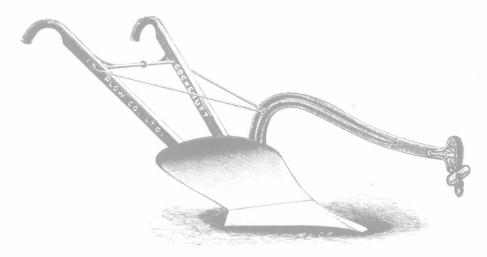
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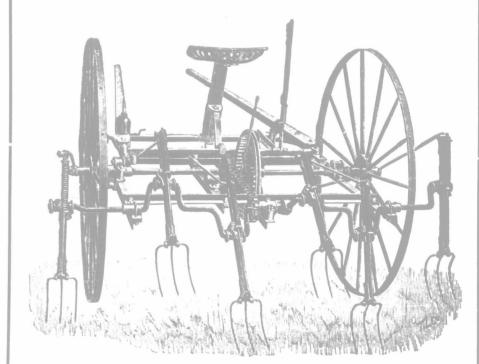
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