

J. H. Crisdale  
Exp Farm June 15, 02

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXVI. LONDON, ONTARIO. NOVEMBER 1, 1901. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 537

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### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	PAGE.
NATURE STUDY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS	699
TRAVELLING LIBRARIES	699
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS DEPARTMENT	700
FEEDING BEEF CATTLE	700
A VALUABLE LIBRARY	700
THE EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE	701
STOCK.	
PRIZEWINNING HERDS AT BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, NEW WESTMINSTER, 1901 (ILLUSTRATION)	701
A CLEANLY CONDUCTED FAIR	701
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA	701
AN APPEAL TO THE READERS OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE"	702
THE USE OF INFERIOR Sires	702
SHORTHORN DAIRY COW, MAGDA (ILLUSTRATION)	703
PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES (ILLUSTRATION)	703
OUR SCOTCH LETTER	703
CARE OF FALP PIGS	703
BUY YOUR BULL NOW	703
HORSES.	
A SUGGESTION IN HORSE BREEDING	704
HORSES AT THE PAN-AMERICAN	704
A SERVICEABLE HORSE AT 30 YEARS (ILLUSTRATION)	705
A SERVICEABLE OLD HORSE	705
DAIRY.	
DEATH OF CAPT. ROLPH	705
PAN-AMERICAN PRIZE BUTTER	705
A GOOD AVERAGE SCORE	705
MISSOURI PRODUCT	705
HIGH TEMPERATURE STARTER	705
THE LATE CAPT. WILLIAM ROLPH (ILLUSTRATION)	705
A POINTER IN PACKING SHOW BUTTER	705
THE MAIN POINT IN BUTTERMaking	705
DOES NOT USE STARTER	706
CARE IN HANDLING MILK IMPROVES FLAVOR	706
PAN-AMERICAN MODEL DAIRY NOTES	706
TESTS AT THE LONDON DAIRY SHOW	706
BUTTER INSTEAD OF CHEESE	706
FARM.	
THE DEATH OF MR. W. E. H. MASSEY	707
THE LATE MR. W. E. H. MASSEY (ILLUSTRATION)	707
WEST OF SCOTLAND CLYDESDALES	707
CHATTY LETTER FROM AN OLD SUBSCRIBER	707
FIRST-PRIZE FARMHOUSE PLANS (ILLUSTRATED)	708
RESIDENCE OF R. J. WHITE, RED CHAPEL VIEW FARM, COLLINGVILLE, ONT. (ILLUSTRATION)	711
POULTRY.	
GUINEA FOWL	708
PREPARING POULTRY FOR THE WINTER	708
VETERINARY.	
"LUMPY JAW," ACTINOMYCOSIS	709
GARDEN AND ORCHARD.	
THE SAN JOSE SCALE ONCE MORE	709
THE CLEVELAND OUTBREAK AND SCALE REMEDIES	709
RABBITS AND MICE IN WINTER	710
A MANITOBA FRUIT DISPLAY	710
A HINT OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF APPLE-GROWING IN MANITOBA (ILLUSTRATION)	710
THE COMPASS CHERRY	710
B. C. FRUIT IN ALBERTA	711
APIARY.	
PREPARING BEES FOR WINTER	711
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
VETERINARY: SORE TREAT AND MAMMITS IN SOW; SPLINT AND HEAVES IN HORSES; RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS IN COLT; TUMOR ON CALF'S NECK; CHRONIC PARALYSIS IN SOW; CHRONIC SWELLING IN LEG; UNTHRIFTY CALF; SUPPOSED URINARY TROUBLE IN FOAL; COLT WITH ITCHINESS OF TAIL; CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS ABORTION IN COWS; COLT WITH TORN HOOF	711, 712, 713
MISCELLANEOUS: SCHOOL BUILDING EXTRAS; LIVE STOCK INSURANCE; BEST FEED FOR PIGS—SHREDDED CORN VS. SILAGE; BUYING FEEDING CATTLE; A WAGES CLAIM; REEF RING FOR 24 MEMBERS	713
MARKETS.	
FARM GOSSIP: OXFORD CO., ONT.; NORFOLK CO., ONT.; ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE; PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND; WESTERN CANADA'S PROGRESS; CROP CONDITIONS; A GREAT IRRIGATION EXPERIMENT; LANARK CO., ONT.; ALBERTA OATS FOR AFRICA; PROF. R. HARCOURT, CHEMIST AT THE O. A. C.; MORE HORSES FOR AFRICA; NORTH SIMCOE, ONT.; WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE; STOUFFVILLE'S NEW PACKING INDUSTRY	713-714
BRITISH STOCK MARKETS	714
MONTREAL MARKETS	714
BUFFALO MARKETS	714
CHICAGO MARKETS	714
TORONTO MARKETS	714
HOME MAGAZINE.	
THE FAMILY CIRCLE	715
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER	715
"TIRED TRAVELLERS" (ILLUSTRATION)	715
THE HIGHLAND FLING (ILLUSTRATION)	716
THE QUIET HOUR	717
"SCENE ON THE THAMES NEAR LONDON" (ILLUSTRATION)	717
GOSSIP	714, 718, 719, 720, 721, 723, 725, 726, 727
DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' MEETING	718
NOTICES	718, 720, 721
BOOK REVIEWS	719
ADVERTISEMENTS	697 and 698, 718 to 728

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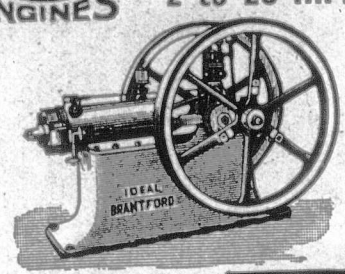
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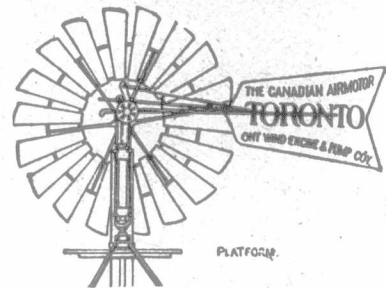
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# The Farmer's Advocate

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

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VOL. XXXVI.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

No. 5:7

## EDITORIAL.

### Nature Study in Public Schools.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is indebted to Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture for Canada, for a copy of the report of a conference of teachers held last summer at Bilton Grange, near Rugby, England, to consider the question of nature study in elementary schools, introduced by addresses by Messrs. T. G. Rooper, J. C. Medd, C. S. Roundell, and Prof. Robertson, describing what is being done in Germany, Holland, Cheshire, and Canada. An unimportant event, one might surmise in passing, but a perusal of the report leads to a very different conclusion. It has a bearing of decided moment both in relation to educational methods and to agriculture itself, and the subject presented deserves the careful consideration of leaders of thought in each of these departments.

Ten years ago the Inspector of Schools at Siegburg, Germany, began to interest the teachers of the hundred schools under his charge in the theory and practice of horticulture, and now has a school garden in connection with all his schools, save in two towns where the land is too expensive. Not having been taught science at their training colleges, his first difficulty was with the teachers; but this was in part overcome by an arrangement whereby they attended the horticultural schools at Cologne and Bonn. To the pupils the results have been most beneficial, and fruit-growing, once at a very low ebb, but now placed upon an intelligent basis, has become an important industry. In all rural schools in Prussia a garden and house are provided for the head masters. The boys do not spend less time over their books than formerly, but they make better use of their time. Purely memory work has been curtailed, and, finding that the boys take greater interest in the home garden through what is taught them at school, the parents are more friendly toward the school and co-operate with the teachers. The agricultural societies encourage the school gardens by offering prizes for the successful cultivation of fruit and flowers, but special care is taken that the school gardens do not go into competition with private fruit-growers, the production being limited to what is needed for instruction. School gardens were also carried on and special instruction in horticulture and agriculture given in connection with the Evening Continuation schools, at which the general educational course is connected with the practical requirements of students in their daily occupations. At Oppeln a specialist in agriculture visits each group of six villages, two hours' instruction one evening per week being given by him in the village school. In addition to the instruction of teachers at the training colleges, short courses are provided for them at the schools of agriculture and horticulture, expenses being paid out of funds provided by the Minister of Agriculture and Education. At Proskaw a Royal Pomological Institution exists to promote and improve gardening in all its branches, by (a) instruction courses, (b) cultivation of trees and plants, and (c) investigation and experiment. The courses of instruction are (1) a two-years course for students; (2) at least six months for guests; (3) for teachers in training colleges and elementary schools; (4) for foresters; (5) for apprentices in the Proskaw School of Forestry;

(6) for all interested in the diseases of plants and fruit trees; (7) for gentlemen's gardeners; and (8) for all interested in gardening and fruit-growing (land-owners, etc.). In the domain of higher education, chairs and professorships are established at the universities, and there the highest learning is devoted to research, the result of which is spread through secondary and intermediate schools, and through these to the continuation and elementary schools. The elementary instruction is provided either by agricultural societies or clubs (of which there are 1,600 or 1,700 in Prussia), by private enterprise or by provincial public funds.

In Cheshire, England, the county council is promoting the introduction of nature study combined with the literary courses. At the Burbury school, for example, a specialty is made of collecting insects, during the last half year 50,000 pests having been brought in, including 1,400 ox warble flies. The nature of these various insects is taught, with a view chiefly to develop the powers of observation—to train the hand and eye. Wild flowers and weeds are used in the same way. Now it has been found that the average attendance at these schools is greater and the children remain one year longer at school than where the old, purely bookish system is followed, and the children have a brighter, more intelligent look in place of what Mr. Roundell described as that "bovine expression" attending the bad system which he hoped was passing away. In order to the preparation of teachers for this class of work, the county council offer scholarships to boys and girls to take them to the secondary school, a place of higher education; scholarships to pupil teachers, enabling them to secure special courses in technical and higher subjects (science, art, and commercial); and a scholarship to head teachers to take them to the county agricultural and horticultural schools, of which large numbers are availing themselves. The scholarships cover fees and travelling expenses. The results of the system have already proved excellent.

The most interesting feature of the system of elementary education in Holland is the extent and perfection with which nature study is taught by means of object lessons in the urban primary schools. The objects such as plants and flowers are either brought to the school by the pupils or are secured out of the experimental or demonstration plot in the school yard. This teaching is not done with the idea of taking the child out of town and making a tiller of the soil out of him, but to arouse his interest and develop his faculties of observation. It shows how a practical people like the Dutch place a high value upon this feature of general education. In all their teacher-training schools there is excellent theoretical and practical instruction in subjects bearing on horticulture and agriculture. Mr. Medd said it was a wholly mistaken opinion to suppose that a different training was needed for urban and rural teachers. No greater mistake could be made than to differentiate and create two distinct classes. In protesting against the old idea, he thought it wise not to rush to the other extreme and convert the modern elementary teachers of general education into an expert in some particular branch of it.

Prof. Robertson described the introduction of manual training in elementary town schools in Canada through the generosity of Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, who provided enough money to bring

over 27 skilled manual-training instructors from England, and others from elsewhere, and to pay their salaries and the expense of maintenance and equipment of the schools for a term of three years. Over 6,000 boys from the public schools and about 600 teachers will receive training for three years, free of all expense to the public. He had observed that even in young, vigorous Canada the elementary education was becoming too bookish, and hoped for improvement in the rural schools by the use of garden plots and in other ways, not to train gardeners, but to impart and nourish ideas, to cultivate the mental faculties, and to develop inclination and ability and the capacity for getting the best out of life by following the innate desire of the youth to do something. The subject is a vital one, deserving the best thought of educationists in every Province of Canada.

### Travelling Libraries.

Farmers in different parts of the country are taking a greater interest in good books and periodicals than ever before. In the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," particulars were given of the establishment of a Farmers' Institute library in the County of Bruce, Ont., and now information is asked for regarding the subject of travelling libraries for settlers in the new districts of the Province of Ontario, a plan being developed by the Department of Education under Hon. Mr. Harcourt. The idea is not to pauperize people by the Government making them a present of books, but rather to create a desire for the best literature by placing a small library temporarily within reach of settlers in New or Northern Ontario at points remote from centers of population where libraries already exist. Upon receiving a requisition signed by four or five responsible residents of a given locality, asking for a library, the Department of Education sends a box of fifty books, to be retained say for six months, and then to be returned to the Department in good condition. The box contains histories, biographies, books of travel and exploration, the works of our best known poets and novelists, with standard works on agriculture, horticulture, and science, treated in a popular way. Libraries have been sent to Michipicoten Harbor, French River, Gertrude Mine, Victoria Mines, and, we believe, also to Cache Bay, and three or four other requisitions are now being attended to. It is likely the Legislature will be asked for a larger grant at next session simply for the purpose of stimulating a desire to read good books in this way. In the end it is hoped that people will be encouraged to purchase and possess good books of their own, which is the better plan. In developing the travelling-library idea, the Minister was in correspondence with leading clergymen, heads of colleges, teachers, librarians, etc., receiving a ready and hearty response on all sides. We believe that very great care has been taken in the choice of the books for these libraries, as indeed the success and usefulness of the whole scheme depends upon the selection, so that when the library leaves a district, those who have read it will have learned what good books are, and will be encouraged to purchase similar ones for the benefit of themselves and their families. In this way a great amount of good will be done directly in the localities in question, and in some measure a check will be put upon the craving for the "literary" trash now flooding the country.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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## Questions and Answers Department.

The "Farmer's Advocate," at considerable outlay and trouble, furnishes replies in each issue to a great variety and number of enquiries, mostly of a very practical nature. Some of these frequently involve days of careful research on the part of our editorial or contributing staff of specialists. Our aim is to afford real help in real difficulties, and that the department is appreciated is evident from the increasing calls for information and the thankful letters received from those who benefit thereby. Occasionally some reader is probably disappointed by not receiving a reply. The reason will be found in non-compliance with rule No. 3, at the head of that department, which requires that all enquiries "must be accompanied by the full name and post-office address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication." This condition of securing an answer stands out plainly in every issue so that he who runs may read and understand. It is a very simple condition, to which no well-intentioned person can object. If for some particular reason the enquirer does not desire his or her name published, such a request will be respected by us. We therefore trust that hereafter all concerned will strictly heed the rule in question, as well as the others which appear at the head of the "Q. and A." department.

J. R. Alexander, of Brant County, writes us: "I may say I take a number of papers of different kinds, but I would give up any of them before the 'Farmer's Advocate.'"

## Feeding Beef Cattle.

Whether there is any considerable profit in feeding beef cattle in stables during winter for the export or the home market is a question that can only be solved by actual experience, since its solution depends largely upon the price at which they are bought and the price at which they are sold. Much also depends upon the quality of the cattle, upon the judgment exercised in the selection, and upon the skill of the feeder in adopting and dispensing a combination of foods that shall prove at once economical and effective in preserving health and steadily increasing the weight of the animals, bringing them up to the necessary standard of condition to command the best price current for their class when it is decided to sell. We are presuming that the cattle have to be bought, because we know that comparatively few farmers in this country raise as many as they require if they go into the business of feeding as a specialty to any considerable extent. But if one has the cattle without buying, the question of profit or loss in feeding can only be determined, as in the other case, on the basis of the market value of the animals at the time of commencing to feed and at the time of disposal. While, as is the case in most things in connection with farming and stock-raising, if a strict account be kept of the market value of all the feed and labor involved in the production of the finished article and charged against it, it will be found to tax the skill of an expert mathematician to figure a favorable balance for the producer, yet the fact that many successful farmers have continued for many years to buy and feed beef cattle for the market would appear to be reasonably good evidence that when judiciously managed there is in the average of years profit in the business. But we judge that this profit will, upon investigation, be found mainly in the favorable disposal of the fodder, grain and roots raised on the farm, through the medium of the cattle instead of on the market as such, since for most of this there really is no demand, while for beef in these times there is a fairly reliable market at paying prices. If it can be shown that hay and grain is worth more fed to cattle than sold as hay and grain, it is surely wisdom and economy to feed it on the farm rather than haul it to the market. Even if no balance can be shown in favor of feeding it, if the accounts are about even without counting the difference in the labor involved, the value of the manure made will more than compensate in the maintenance of the fertility of the farm and its ability to produce paying crops of any kind.

The profit in feeding will depend very much on how the cattle are selected and bought; indeed, it may be said that a steer well selected is half fed. Only such as show evidence of the influence of the blood of one of the pure-bred beef breeds are likely to prove profitable feeders. They must be low-set, wide-chested, smoothly turned, and have a soft, plastic hide and fine hair, in order to make the best return for the feed they consume. The ill-bred, long-legged, narrow-chested, high-boned sort should be left severely alone, no matter how big or how low the price asked, as the chances are that they will prove unprofitable feeders, and one or two of such in a bunch of good ones will handicap the sale of the lot. Uniformity of size, type and quality counts for a good deal in the selling of a bunch of cattle, and this should be considered in the selection and buying. If one cannot get the number of the kind he wants in his own neighborhood or within a convenient distance, it may be well to communicate with a dealer and arrange to select from a bunch when they are gotten together. Some feeders, by watching their opportunity, have succeeded in getting satisfactory lots at the stock-yards at times when there is a large run of cattle in or the demand is not very brisk, and some have done well by leaving the selection to a reliable dealer at the yards, with instructions that only good and well-bred cattle shall be included. The weight of cattle bought in November for the export trade in the spring should not be less than 1,000 lbs., and had better be 1,100 lbs. to 1,200, at say two and a half years old.

On good old pasture, where they can get a full bite, cattle will do well without other feed through most of November, but if grass is short or of a soft and watery nature it will be economy to feed them some hay or corn fodder in ricks or

boxes when the weather gets cold, to keep up the internal heat and save them from losing flesh, as flesh lost at this time must be made up before any gain in weight can be made. When the animals are placed in the stalls or sheds for winter feeding, assuming that they are to be fed to a finish for sale in the early spring, the feeding at first should be moderately light and should consist largely of roughage or bulky food such as hay, straw and chaff, with a few roots or a light ration of silage for succulence to avoid the constipation which is apt to occur when a sudden change is made from green to dry feed. If any grain is fed in the first weeks it should be of a light nature, such as a mixture of bran and ground oats or barley, to be gradually increased in weight and strength until full feeding is entered upon. The results of tests at the experimental stations has shown and the experience of successful individual feeders confirms the theory that light grain rations are more economical and profitable than heavy, especially in the first months of the feeding period. In the finishing stage the grain ration may well be made richer, but at all times there is economy and safety, as well as science, in feeding a mixture of grains, rather than a single variety, and at all times it is well if the price of bran and oats is such as to justify their use that they should form a part of the ration, and at all times the grain ration should be fed mixed with cut hay or straw, silage or pulped roots, or, better, with a combination of these, in order that in the processes of mastication and digestion the elements of the food may be assimilated to the best advantage. It is perhaps needless to add that regularity in the times of feeding, watering, grooming and cleaning out of stables is an important factor in the steady gain in weight of the animals. Comfort and quietness will go far in the attainment of this end. It is a mistake to allow the cattle to be disturbed more than is really necessary between the times of feeding, and care should be observed from the first to see that they are free from lice or skin disease of any kind, and to this end, as well as to render grooming more effective, the hair should be clipped short the whole length of the back and about the root of the tail, and to secure cleanliness the switch should also be shortened and reduced in bulk. But the first thing to be done is to secure the cattle, and the main object in writing this article is to remind those who have not already made their selections, that November is the last month in which this can be done to good advantage in the average of years. In any case it is not well to be too hasty in buying if one is not fairly well satisfied with the quality of cattle in sight; better take time and be sure you are right in this respect than to buy cattle of inferior type or quality, for they are almost sure to prove unsatisfactory and unprofitable. We have given no opinion as to the price a feeder will be justified in paying for cattle at this time, in view of the probable market prices in the coming spring, preferring to leave that question to those of our readers who are more actively engaged in the work and whom we invite to give their views on the subject in brief letters in our next issue. The present scarcity of good cattle offering keeps the price higher than is usual at this time of the year, but the prospect is that this scarcity will continue for a year or two, and that prices will continue high. If one buys in the open market he must pay the market price for the class of cattle he wants, and it is unwise to buy an inferior class simply because the price is lower. In this as in many other transactions, the best is the cheapest, though the price may be high.

## A Valuable Library.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
Sir,—The "Advocate" dated October 15th came duly to hand, but I have not yet received the one due October 1st. Would you kindly send it to me, as I value it so highly that I do not wish to miss one single number. Having them on file for a number of years without a single break in their numbers, shows how we appreciate your paper. Although we take four other newspapers, and are very fond of reading the latest news, yet when the papers arrive, the "Advocate" is the first one examined. I do not believe there is any better farmer's paper in America, nor one more devoted to the farmers' interests. In the "Advocate" which we have on file we consider we have a vast amount of useful knowledge; in fact, they make a very good farmer's library in themselves. By sending the paper for October 1st you will confer a very great favor.  
J. W. FLEMING.  
Kent Co., Ont.

**The Embargo on Canadian Cattle.**

The effort of the Canadian authorities to secure the removal of the restriction which prohibits the landing in Great Britain of Canadian store cattle has not been successful. For the present, the majority of those especially concerned do not want them, and majorities rule. The official deliverance was the reply of Hon. Mr. Hanbury, President of the British Board of Agriculture, to an Edinburgh deputation. He pointed out that this regulation was an Act of Parliament in 1896, passed with the consent of both sides of the House of Commons. The Act did not relate to Canada only, but to animals from all over the world, and the effect was that they could not differentiate between Canada and other countries. He honestly thought Canada was at the present time free from disease among its herds, but once any other country showed a clean bill of health they could not stop at Canada. The United States also claimed to be free from disease, and he thought they were. He did not think Canada was the sufferer she was generally supposed to be under the regulations, and he would not assume that Canada was unanimous on the subject. He asked how it would be possible to bring in store cattle from Canada without bringing a large number from the United States? Again, any country might be free from disease to-day, but have disease break out tomorrow, and he looked upon the risks of importing disease as an almost insuperable diffi-

finished beeves there for slaughter, and it is a most valuable safety-valve that must be preserved. Its loss would leave the Canadian cattle-feeder at the cold mercy of the butcher and a dressed-meat octopus. Despite the perfection of their dressed-meat industry, Americans evidently still find it more profitable to ship their choicest beeves to Britain alive. The recent loud complaint of the Western cattle shippers, of inadequate facilities on the C. P. R. for getting out their stock, indicates that the other line of effort by the Canadian Government, of greatest service to the cattle trade, relates to transportation facilities and the maintenance of fair freight rates.

**STOCK.**

**A Cleanly Conducted Fair.**

As evidence that a fair can be successfully conducted without the extraneous accompaniments of a circus or other so-called "attractions" of a questionable character, we are pleased to publish the following statement by a valued contributor, regarding the success of the Caledonia Fair, in the County of Haldimand, Ontario: This fair has been run for 29 years without any Government grant until the present year. The management have relied chiefly on educational and agricultural features for patronage, and have been rewarded by wonderful success, as the con-

**Provincial Exhibition in British Columbia.**

Two exhibitions of a provincial character have recently been held at New Westminster (on the mainland) and at Victoria (the capital city, Vancouver Island); unfortunately for both, on even dates, running from the 1st to 5th October, inclusive.

By way of explanation, it must be stated that this clashing of dates—which it is hoped will in future be avoided—was brought about by the time of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Victoria coinciding with the date fixed for the Westminster exhibition, it having also been previously arranged that the Victoria exhibition should take place at the time of the Royal visit. There has naturally been some friction between the respective managements, and a division of exhibits detrimental to both exhibitions. Both, however, were financial successes, and the amount of stock and produce shown at the two combined could not have been accommodated at either one place. This serves to demonstrate forcibly the strides British Columbia is making in agricultural development.

The Westminster exhibition was the most representative in character from an agricultural standpoint, and this was to be expected, as it has been held continuously at New Westminster for a series of years, while the Society having its headquarters at Victoria has held no show for several seasons past.

**NEW WESTMINSTER.**

The annual Provincial Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B. C. was formally opened by its President, Mr. T. J. Trapp, who in a brief speech referred to it as the best "show," agriculturally, yet held in the Province, despite the difficulties which the directors had been obliged to face. Its success must largely be credited to the efforts of Mr. W. H. Keary, Secretary-Manager, who had been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the interests of the Society since his accession to office.

**DISTRICT EXHIBITS.**

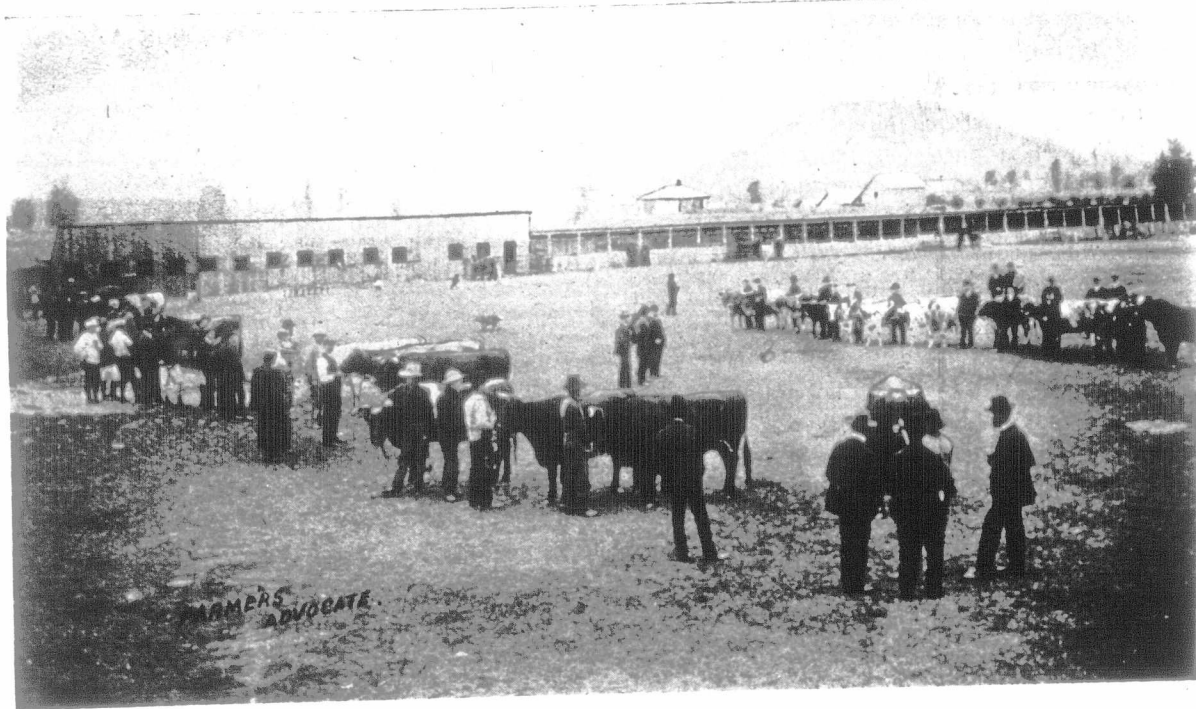
Amongst the exhibits on the floor of the main building, special notice is due to the collections of fruits, grains, grasses, field roots, vegetables, dairy and other farm products collected and shown as district exhibits. These formed most attractive and instructive object lessons. At a glance could be seen the products of the soil of the various districts represented, artistically arranged and displayed so that visitors carried away with them better ideas and a more complete knowledge of the soil wealth and capabilities of the Province than could be gained by much study of immigration pamphlets or literature of a similar character. Seven competing sections of the Province were represented: Chilliwack, Kelowna, Burnaby, Coquitlam, Kamloops, Kent, and Surrey.

Chilliwack secured first honors with a grand display of general farm produce and a complete representation of the various fruits grown during the past season, either preserved in exhibition bottles or shown fresh. Kelowna was a close second, and in some classes surpassed the Chilliwack products, notably in fruit and garden vegetables, and tobacco. All the exhibits were carefully scored and placed as follows: Chilliwack, 1,557 points; Kelowna, 1,257½; Kent, 1,122; Kamloops, 924; Burnaby, 898½; Surrey, 853½; Coquitlam, 827. The total possible scoring was 2,000 points.

**CATTLE.**

The showing of Shorthorns was inferior to that of last year, owing to the absence of the premium herds from Oregon and Washington, which then captured most of the prizes. The classes, however, were well filled, and the veteran breeder, W. H. Ladner, of Delta, was the largest exhibitor and prizewinner. He took firsts for 2- and 3-year-old bulls, bull calf, aged cow, heifer calf, the first herd prize, and sweepstakes for best bull and best female any age, besides minor honors. This stock was all in fine condition, although not specially fitted, and evidenced the quality of the famed Delta pastures. Mr. Alex. Ewen secured firsts for 1-year-old bull and 2-year-old heifer, with choice young blood, which will surely be heard from again. Other exhibitors of good stock in this class were J. Patterson, Paul Murray, Estate of W. B. Steele, and H. Wright, of Ontario.

In Herefords, as usual, the Kirklands, of Ladner's, were to the fore, and divided honors with J. Merryfield & Sons, all good stock, but the



PRIZEWINNING HERDS AT BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, NEW WESTMINSTER, 1901.

culty. If disease broke out in Ireland they would have to take the same precautions as they had done against the United States and Canada. It was in the interests of all to have a clear, definite and continuous policy, and so long as he was Minister of Agriculture he would not yield to the demand for a removal of the restriction which was the established policy of the country.

The visit of the Canadian authorities to Britain last summer has, therefore, this result, that we know "where we are at." Canadians must fatten their cattle here and return the manure to the land for its enrichment. The advantage of that course no one can question. And if the Scotch feeders could import the stockers and then import the coarse grains to fatten them with, and make a profit on the transaction, the question naturally arises, Cannot the Canadian feeder, on cheaper land, with both the animals and feed at hand, do still better? Our own view is that Canadian farmers who are inclined to beef production would do well to set about rearing a better class of beef animals by the use of pure-bred males of that type. The probabilities are that the announcement of the British Government's decision will revive talk of an export dressed-beef trade in Canada; but without a greater and more regular supply of beef cattle, it will grow slowly and have to face the tremendous competition of the Chicago and other American establishments. There has been no direct intimation of any move in Britain to meddle with the Canadian privilege of landing

tinued public patronage evidences. In fact, the policy laid down is on about the same lines as propounded in the editorial columns of the "Advocate" from time to time, and which is undoubtedly sound. After paying a heavy prize list and all expenses, as well as erecting accommodation for stockmen and visitors, with everything paid for, a balance of over \$1,600 will be carried over, and the entries this year were over 3,000. Some 15 herds of pure-bred cattle were represented, and a strong showing of grade cattle was made, as well as well-filled classes of horses, sheep, swine, poultry, and farm products, including fruit and flowers. Another class of exhibits that largely outnumbered that of former years was the school children's work—writing, map-drawing, etc.—reflecting great credit on the teaching staff of the district. Among new features introduced this year, a parade of the prize horses and cattle was a pleasing one. The fancy drill and singing of the school children of the village and adjacent sections pleased the crowd immensely. The riding competition for boys, driving contest for ladies, quick harnessing and hitch-up, best-groomed horse, best harness and buggy outfit, and the speeding events, were all enjoyed by the assemblage. Another feature of the show was a war dance by a veteran Indian chief, and still another novel feature was the presentation of a Royal Humane Society medal to a young man who had recently saved a little girl from drowning. Notwithstanding such counter attractions as the Pan-American and the Royal visit (which took 300 of Haldimand's young men to the Toronto review, besides many of their friends and others to witness that event), the attendance this year was between 6,000 and 7,000, and the financial outcome, as before stated, was eminently satisfactory.

classes were poorly filled. This should not be so, as on the interior stock ranges of the Province no cattle are more valued than the Herefords.

Red Polled cattle were exhibited by Messrs. Maynard & Bailey, a nice, level lot, the females showing good milking traits.

Holsteins were much better represented. Mr. H. F. Page, of Matsqui, had his herd in fine condition, considering that no special feeding or care had been observed. The honors for cows, 2-year-old bull, bull calf, bull any age, heifer calf, cow any age, and the herd prize, went to Mr. Page. Other exhibitors and prize-takers were W. P. Newlands, who took first for aged bull, bull any age, 1- and 2-year-old heifers, with good-quality stock, and J. W. Hollinshead, who took first for 1-year-old bull.

Jerseys, as usual, were in strong force. Mr. A. J. Street's herd was once more to the front, winning the first herd prize and the breeders' young herd prize. His cows were particularly good, but Messrs. A. C. Wells & Son showed up well in the classes for bulls and heifers, and Mr. Street's laurels are in danger for next year. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, had the first-prize aged bull, Messrs. Wells the sweepstakes bull, and Mr. E. Goudy the first-prize cow, sweepstakes female and second-prize herd.

Guernseys were but poorly represented, and apparently are not likely to become popular.

Ayrshires were good, but the premier prizes fell easily to Messrs. A. C. Wells & Son. Other exhibitors of note were W. R. Austin and J. W. McCulloch.

A number of special prizes were offered in the cattle division. Mr. W. H. Ladner took the silver cup for best exhibit. Mr. A. J. Street secured two firsts for cow giving most butter, under test at the exhibition. Messrs. A. C. Wells & Son got the special for best dairy bull, and J. W. McCulloch for milk test, conducted at the exhibition.

#### HORSES.

Here again, unfortunately, many classes were not well filled, especially in the draft sections, owing to the absence of exhibits from Victoria.

In Shires, Mr. J. W. Hollinshead showed a good, compact stallion, in splendid condition, and J. A. Morrison a nice rooey mare.

Percherons were better, Mr. H. F. Page showing some nice young blood, taking firsts for 1- and 2-year-old stallions and brood mare. Mr. J. A. Morrison was also an exhibitor of note, taking first for 3-year-old stallion and the championship prize for draft horse and five of his get, with the same animal and some of his progeny.

Clydes were also good. Mr. C. S. Pearson showed a capital stallion, which took first in his class and the championship prize offered for best draft animal at the show. In 2-year-olds, H. Wright was an easy winner, and Shannon Bros. showed good entries in mares and 1-year-old stallion sections, winning first in the latter and second in the former.

In Standard-bred trotters, J. T. Wilkinson was to the front with a fine string of horses, and took principal honors, also special for the best single driver.

Roadsters were a strong class, as usual, the principal exhibitors being J. W. Hollinshead and J. T. Wilkinson.

I. M. Steves won the prizes for Suffolk Punch horses. C. S. Pearson won the championship for draft stallion, and W. E. Butler for draft mare.

#### SHEEP.

Leicesters were shown by J. W. Beebe and W. E. Butler; good typical animals.

Messrs. A. C. Wells & Sons were the only exhibitors of Lincolns, but they were a particularly good lot, well developed, compact sheep, with excellent wool.

J. T. Maynard showed some fair Dorset Horns.

In Southdowns, although competition was easy, the quality of the sheep was all that could be desired. J. T. Wilkinson showed a splendid all-round lot, choice in quality and in fine order.

Oxford Downs and Shropshires were shown by Messrs. Shannon Bros. and E. A. Kipp, respectively, but the classes were not well filled.

Suffolks were shown by Joseph Thompson.

#### SWINE.

The swine were strong in quality, but short in quantity. In Berkshires, Shannon Bros. maintained their reputation, winning, deservedly, first and second for both boars and sows, the herd prize, also the championship for boar and for sow. Their stock would hold its own anywhere. A. C. Wells & Son had the first-prize boar under six months, second-prize sow and boar. In Poland-Chinas, Mr. F. E. Page was the largest prizewinner, and showed a nice lot of stock. In Yorkshires, also, Mr. Page placed a lot of good animals. Duroc-Jerseys were shown by E. A. Kipp; Chester Whites by Jos. Thompson and W. R. Austin; Suffolks by J. T. Maynard; and

Tamworths by G. W. Beebe. Bacon hogs—1st, E. A. Kipp; 2nd, Shelton Knight.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

Competition was light in the classes for creamery butter, but the scoring of the exhibits by J. A. Ruddick indicates a marked improvement in the quality of the butter product of the Province generally.

#### FRUITS.

The fruit exhibits were of a very varied and attractive character, and from all sections of the Province. A large percentage of the premiums was taken by fruit grown in the interior districts of the Province, notably Kamloops and the Okanagan Valley; as a rule, the coloring and quality being superior to coast-grown specimens of the same varieties.

Mrs. W. Fortune, of Kamloops, and I. D. Honsberger, of Vernon, were very successful exhibitors.

The Experimental Farm at Agassiz made a very large and varied exhibit of grain in bottles, fruits in endless variety, potatoes, etc., very tastefully arranged by the indefatigable Farm Superintendent, Mr. Thos. A. Sharpe.

### An Appeal to the Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate."

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

"There is lots of good information for every person in your valuable paper," writes Mr. Daniel Ballard, of Grey Co., Ont., who sends his renewal for 1902, though not engaged in farming.

### The Use of Inferior Sires.

Much has been written, and said on the above subject, but in spite of the many charges brought in against his scrubship, the bovine nondescript is still considerably in evidence; that worthless member of the equine itineracy is still making his rounds, with nothing to recommend him but the sorry plea that he can get colts; the scrub ram is still rampant; and the aforesaid trio, along with other male members of the scrub-generant horde, are still permitted to "multiply their uncouth forms and features" in the herds, studs and flocks of thousands of our farmers and stockmen. Nor is the so-called scrub guilty of all the mischief done. Inferior males in the ranks of our pure-bred stock are often misused, being unworthy of the place accorded them in the business of breeding.

The root of most of the evil, of course, lies in the unimportance often attached to the initial act of breeding. Some stockmen seem to think as there is not much difference at birth between any two animals of the same species, mere avoirdupois considered, that feeding, or subsequent management, or time itself or something else, is responsible for the make-up of the mature animal. Others may have some little respect for pedigree, but, frightened by long prices for stock-getters or high service fees, they chance a more modest alternative and hope it will turn out all right. They forget or do not know or are indifferent to the fact that "blood will tell," that the breeding is sure to assert itself, and there are few accidents in the stock-breeding business. One man we know breeds his inferior cows to good bulls, but it doesn't matter about his better cows, as they should give him good calves anyway. Others, again, are fully aware of probable results, but for no accountable reason their knowledge and practice do not correspond. "Knowledge comes, but Wisdom lingers."

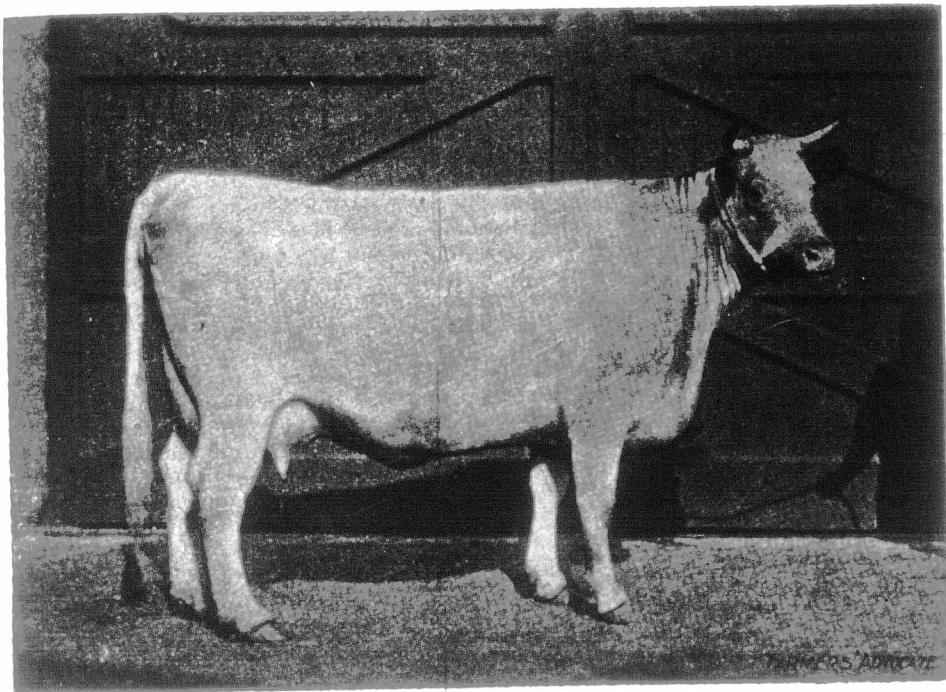
When we look at the proportion from which we may make our selection, the use of unworthy males does not really seem necessary. We may reasonably suppose that about one half of our live stock are males, and we may also assume that with proper management one male will be sufficient to mate with fifty females, taking the average of the different species of our domesticated stock. This means that only one male in fifty will be needed for breeding purposes, and surely that one may be a good one. Truly, this one fact presents grand possibilities for improvement in the stock-breeding business. Why do we not take full advantage of those possibilities? Verily, there is no excuse for a single retrogressive step by mating our females with inferior males. Nor can we afford, unless in exceptional cases, to use a male that is only the equal of our females. It is remarkable, however, what we can afford to do by exercising a little economy at the proper time. A \$2 service fee often frightens a man into the use of a 50-cent bull, and the economy of this transaction enables him a few years later to sell a certain steer for \$25 less than he could otherwise have afforded to do if he had paid the extra \$1.50. The breeders of pure-bred stock are also subjected to mistakes, and the proper relation of values of males and females is not always observed. A few figures for illustration, and in the comparison we are about to make we will suppose that the prices truly represent the relative value of the animals, and further assume that the value of an animal will usually represent about the average value of its sire and dam. Two men, A and B, each put \$2,000 into improved stock, and each buy ten animals. A pays \$200 each for nine cows and one bull. Total, \$2,000. The first season's breeding results in nine calves, at the proper age valued at \$200 each, or the average of sire and dam. Total value, \$1,800. B pays for his nine cows \$150 each and \$650 for his bull. Average of these prices \$400. Total value of first nine calves \$3,600, or just double the value of A's. The tendency of all improved stock to revert to the original stock from which they have been developed will pull down those averages and those totals a little in either case, but the comparison will remain practically the same. Nor will the question of judicious mating, apart from relative values, affect the case. This is not all guesswork, nor on the other hand are we dealing with absolute certainties, but simply reasonable possibilities. Wherein lies the remedy for all the mistakes that are obviously being made? Col. Woods calls for volunteers in the ranks of American stockmen to castrate one third of their pure-bred males. This action would be all right if practised with legislation prohibiting or restricting the use of scrubs, but without such legislation neither Americans nor Canadians can afford to do it. Why sacrifice our third-rate males that have something of pedigree and individuality to recommend them, to give a longer lease of life to a class vastly inferior and that possess no recommendation beyond a pronounced capability of begetting their like. This course, while it might tend to raise the standard of pure-breds, would certainly be detrimental to the rank

and file of our stockmen, for the farmer that thinks he can hardly afford to purchase a third-rate pure-bred is not likely to pay a longer price for a better animal, and a more extensive use of the scrub will result. Let us begin at the beginning, and personally we should like to see legislative measures enacted condemning to the knife or the block all male animals that our livestock associations will not recognize as pure-bred, and coupled with this the voluntary action of all those men who have at heart the welfare of our stock-breeding industry.

J. W. WIDDIFIELD,  
Ontario Co., Ont.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

The first fortnight in October has been a memorable one amongst stock-breeders on this



**SHORTHORN DAIRY COW, MAGDA.**

Winner of first prize and champion cup as best cow or heifer by inspection, London Dairy Show, 1901. THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. F. SPENCER, HORNSEY LANE FARM, HIGHGATE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

side the water. There has been a series of Shorthorn sales in the North, at which prices have been realized for Cruickshank bull calves probably without parallel in the history of this line of breeding, and at the same time the Minister of Agriculture has been in Edinburgh, and in answer to a deputation from the Glasgow authorities, has emphatically refused to alter the policy embodied in the Act of 1896 relative to the free importation of live cattle for feeding purposes.

The sales in Aberdeenshire were extraordinary events, and the first day's proceedings at Uppermill, where the bull calves from the herds of Messrs. Duthie, Collynie, and Marr, Uppermill, were sold, gave a fillip to the proceedings; 650 gs., or £682 10s., was the price paid by Sir W. H. Hills, Bristol, for the eight-months-old bull calf, Royal Scotsman, whose sire, Scottish Champion, cost Mr. Duthie 330 gs. at the same sale a few years ago. The dam of this extraordinary bull calf is called Rose of Sittyton, and has a great reputation as a breeding cow. She is a good milker, and has five crosses of Sittyton blood in her pedigree. Scottish Champion himself was by the fine old Uppermill sire, "Wanderer," and was only seven months old when Mr. Duthie paid the 330 gs. for him. He has proved a very cheap investment, as the five bull calves got by him and sold this week made an average of £237 1s. 9d. each. Mr. Hay, Little Ythsie, Tarves, bought one of the first of them, Village Champion, at £315. The second highest price at the sale was £472 10s., paid by Mr. P. L. Mills, Nottingham, for Merry Morning, the only one of the produce of the great champion bull, Pride of Morning, in the sale. Another of Mr. Duthie's sires, "Lovat Champion," was represented by six calves, and these made an average of £100 16s. each, one of them, named Sittyton Champion, going at £315, to Mr. John Wilson, Pirriessmill, Huntly, who himself owns one of the best herds in the North, and had an excellent sale two days later. Sittyton Champion is a very young calf, and deserves his high name. If he does as well for Mr. Wilson as one of his former purchases, Prince of Fashion, he will do well indeed. The average price of Mr. Duthie's 20 calves was £157 11s. 1d., being all but £7 more than was realized at the last sale, and the highest average ever made for bull calves in Scotland.

Mr Marr's calves also met a grand reception, and made splendid averages. He sold 19, for which he got an average of £119 17s. 3d. His highest price was 310 gs., or £325 10s., paid by Mr. George Campbell, Harthill, on behalf of Mr. Flatt, Canada, for Republican, a red calf, dropped 28th January, 1901, and got by Lavender Victor, and out of the Missie tribe. Mr. Marr got £315 for Golden Favorite, a roan March calf, got

by Bapton Favorite, and also from one of the Missie tribe. This youngster was bought by Bailie Taylor, Pitlivié, Dundee, and there was hardly a better calf in the sale. Mr. Marr is using several choicely-bred bulls from the herd of Mr. J. Deane-Willis, Bapton Manor, and these made grand averages for their produce. The largest number, 8, were by Bapton Glory 76081, and their price overhead was £90 8s. 7d. One of them, named Proud Prince, a roan March calf, went at £262 10s., to Mr. Leon, Bletchley Park. Lavender Victor 76994 and Bapton Favorite 76080 had three representatives each, and made good averages, the former closing with £161 and the latter with £210. The fine old sire, Wanderer 60138, had but two representatives, and their average price was £144 7s. 6d. Besides the purchases made by Mr. Campbell for Mr. Flatt,

several calves were purchased for exportation to Canada. Mr. Cargill got the fourth lot in the sale, Prince Lavender, out of the Uppermill group, at £126, and Crescent Knight, by Bapton Glory, at £39 18s. The Hon. Mr. Cochran secured Lord Mountstephen, a Collynie calf, at £194 5s., and Golden Mint, by Golden Sun, from the same herd, at £84. The calves were shown this year in splendid bloom, and the results far exceeded expectations. Anything that looked one half like making a good one went at fancy money, and the bidding for the good lots was fast and furious.

The second day's sale was held at Pirriessmill, Huntly, when Mr. Wilson sold a mixed lot of males and females, and Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, sold 10 bulls, seven of which were calves and three older. Mr. Wilson got an average of £46 11s. 8d. for 19 head, his 10 bull calves making an average of £40 10s. 7d., and his seven yearling heifers doing grandly, at an average of £58 19s. Mr. Gordon has one of the best of the North Country herds. He has bred more champion bulls in recent years than probably any other North Country breeder, and his ten at this sale averaged £53 8s. 10d. His seven bull calves met a cheery trade, making an average of £62 5s. The highest price was £136 10s., paid by a Northumberland breeder, for Claret Cup; and Mr. James McWilliam, Stonytown, Keith, paid £110 5s. for Bright Stone.

The most extensive sale, in respect of numbers, was held on the third day, at Cairnbrogie. Oldmeldrum, when over 80 head from the herds of Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie; Mr. J. B. Manson, Kiblean, who bred White Heather, the champion female at the Royal, Cardiff; Mr. A. Crombie, Woodend, Summerhill; Mr. Anderson, Saphock; and Mr. Anderson, Fingash, Oldmeldrum, were sold. On all three days the salesman was Mr. J. M. Fraser, of Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.), Perth, and he put the cattle through the ring to some purpose. The highest price at this sale was 155 gs., or £162 15s., paid by Mr. Wilkins, Preston, for a heifer calf out of the Saphock contingent. The stock in each case was of both sexes, and good trade was experienced. Mr. Marr had an average of £30 7d. for 25 head; Mr. Manson, £33 16s. 2d. for 10; Mr. Crombie, £26 2s. 9d. for 19; Mr. Anderson, Saphock, £43 1s. for 10; and Mr. Anderson, Fingash, £26 6s. 2d. for 17. The whole 81 head made an average of £30 8s. 2d. At another joint sale, held in the Huntly Auction Mart, on the afternoon of the Pirriessmill sale, a lot of 54 head from various herds in the neighborhood made an average price of £25 10s. 2d. The week's proceedings in the Shorthorn world closed with a sale of Booth cattle at Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge, the property of Mr. John J. Moubray, whose good lady is one of the Booth family. This sale was conducted by Mr. John Thornton, whose style of selling is quite different from that of Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Thornton gives heaps of information about the ancestry of the cattle, and so on, but Mr. Fraser gets them through the ring as rapidly as possible, and you have to bid sharp or lose your chance. There was a good attendance at Mr. Moubray's sale, but no prices were realized such as were ruling in the North. This was to some extent due to the fact that several of the heifers were in doubtful calving order.

The autumn horse sales for Clydesdales have been taking place, prices having been ruling somewhat lower, on the whole, than was generally expected, but for anything really good trade was brisk. "SCOTLAND YET."

October 12th, 1901.

**Care of Fall Pigs.**

It is possible to grow fall pigs and feed them during the winter with some profit, provided the feeding and treatment is judiciously managed. In the first place, the pigs should come early in September. Then the sow, while the pigs are sucking, should be fed plenty of good milk-producing food, and the pigs should be left with the sow until they are eight or ten weeks old. When the pigs are four weeks old, I give them milk in a low, flat trough, separate from the sow, and fix a box containing middlings, with a self-feeding arrangement at the sides, and place it in a yard near by, where they can creep through an opening in the fence or partition and get at it at all times. Middlings mixed with one-third cornmeal will be relished by the pigs, and as the weather begins to grow cold this corn diet is advantageous.

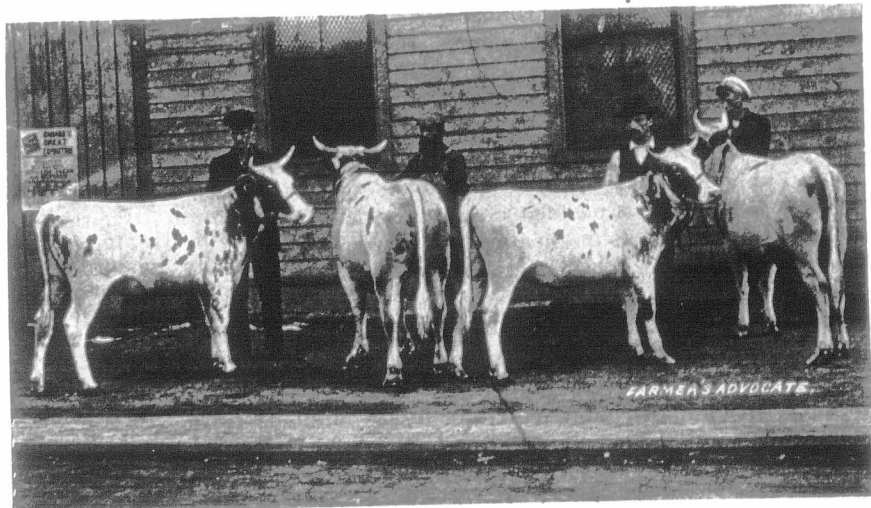
One of the most fatal things for the pigs is a damp nest to sleep in. The nest should never be damp either in warm or cold weather. There is nothing so good for bedding as dry wheat straw, and plenty of it, changed frequently.

With a good dry bed and a feeding room that is light and warm enough that water will not freeze hard in it, and kept clean, the pigs will provided they have had ample exercise the first two months, do well confined to these two compartments until they are six months old, when they should not weigh less than 150 lbs. each. After they get above this age they are apt to break down and not do well if kept too closely confined.

I have found the self-feeder a very satisfactory arrangement. I have a large, long box placed in the middle of the feeding places, made so that the pigs can eat from a shallow trough on either side, the feed falling down as it is eaten from the bottom, and the box is filled as often as necessary. This is, I find, an ideal way of feeding pigs.

At first I feed largely of middlings; as the pigs grow, barley meal or corn meal, or both, should be added and increased. I keep a trough of clean fresh water always before them.

I find by this way of feeding, the pigs will not



**PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES.**  
The first-prize young herd at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1901. PROPERTY OF R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

make hogs of themselves by fighting and pushing each other out of the trough. They are never all eating at the same time, but nearly always some of them are there. They will eat no more in the end than if fed at intervals. The feed is masticated better, mixed with saliva, and hence better digested, and the same quantity of food will do them more good than if mixed with water and the pigs allowed to drink and fight it down. Some will say that hogs will put on more fat with the same food if they can eat with the least exertion and then lie down. But how about digestion? They will drink it down and often be compelled to drink more water than they need in order to get the necessary solids, and, again, much of the food will pass through them undigested, proving quite a loss. Enough feed can

be put in the self-feeding box to last them a week, if you choose, and with water by them your pigs are always fed—always quiet and satisfied. If you are away from home for all day, you know that your pigs are just as well fed as if you were at home.

I know by experience that a farmer can fix things so that there will not be half the work doing chores. Some will argue that these new ways are not always the best, without trying them. They never did any other way than the old way, and are loath to break off. Some farmers even have to sour their swill before it is fit to feed to hogs, and think it is a great loss to feed it any other way. This idea once prevailed, but it has passed away with the rail fence, the grain cradle and many other primitive implements.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

### Buy Your Bull Now.

If it has been decided to purchase a new bull to head the herd, the sooner it is done the better. Most of the best cows of either Leef or dairy breeds are now bred to calve in the fall, and it is fair to assume that most of the best young bulls for sale at present are just about or just over a year old. These will be a good age for service in January, and should be secured now before the stock has been picked over, for it is reasonably certain that the best ones will be looked after very soon. Besides this, a young bull should be accustomed to his surroundings before he is put to service, else the change in feed and environment is liable to upset and unsettle him for a time, and this occurring concurrently with the excitement of the service season proves a heavy strain on his vitality and may well account for the fact that not infrequently a bull is found to be unsure as a calf-getter for two or three months after being removed from one place to another. A word to the wise in this regard should be sufficient.

## HORSES.

### A Suggestion in Horse Breeding.

Mr. John Dyke, in a letter to the Canadian Gazette, published in London, Eng., deplors the decline in Canadian horse-breeding during recent years, and points out that the profitable trade of 1876 to 1880 has ceased to exist. There is a present demand, he contends, but the supply fails.

The South African war has, we know, created an unusual and unprecedented demand and stimulated prices, which have been tending upward during the last year or two, during which we have had a decided revival of interest in horse-breeding, both heavy and light. To produce a marketable horse, however, requires four or five years, so that there is yet no appreciable increase in the supply, and the war has been taking away the remount sort in thousands. Now, the supply diminished for the simple reason that horses sold so low that they ceased to be profitable and farmers stopped raising them. The use of the better class of sires was neglected and the stock of good brood mares was allowed to run down. But during the past two seasons we can assure Mr. Dyke of a decided change for the better, and if prices are maintained at a point to allow the farmer a fair margin of profit, he will produce horses, but not otherwise. The Canadian farmer has a habit of trying to raise what will pay him best, and we have plenty of enterprising breeders and importers of pure-bred horses ever ready to meet improved conditions by extending their operations, just as we have witnessed in the revival of the cattle industry in Canada. But Mr. Dyke is not content to trust to private enterprise; he would have the Government spend \$50,000 to place 15 or 20 Thoroughbred stallions in Canadian centers. We have more faith in the intelligence and enterprise of Canadian horsemen and farmers. They do not require to be patronized or pauperized. The men and the sons of the men whose private enterprise has made Great Britain the greatest breeding country under the sun are here and equal to the emergencies of the times. Some years ago the Government tried its hand at this very business, wasting several thousand dollars in demonstrating its lack of horse sense, and making itself the laughing-stock of the country. The proposal savors of quackery and paves the way to political jobbery. It is bad in principle and worse in practice, and should be promptly turned down.

### Horses at the Pan-American.

While the horses on exhibition at the Pan-American were not numerous (the prize list including the breeding classes only), the quality was excellent. As will be seen by the following, in classes where there were Canadian entries our country has reason to feel proud of her success. Even in Standard-breds, where Canadian horses had to compete with the best in the world, a fair share of the awards came across the border. Again, in Hackneys, where the best in America were exhibited, Canada got her share. The entries in Thoroughbreds comprised seven aged stallions, all owned in Canada. In Clydesdales, again, Canadians had it all; and in Shires, while there was American competition, all the best awards were won by Canadian animals. With few exceptions, the awards were made by a single judge, and the majority of those judges were Canadians. Canadians must recognize the extreme courtesy extended to them in this respect by the managers of the Exposition. It demonstrates a friendly feeling, also the fact that they had confidence not only in the ability but likewise in the honesty of Canadians. It being in most cases an international competition, it gave the judges the opportunity to abuse the confidence placed in them. The writer is pleased to say that in no single instance has such a charge been made, and the only grumbling by exhibitors that he heard was in a case or two where the competition was solely Canadian. It goes without saying that at all exhibitions there are some exhibitors who think they have not been fairly treated, but we never heard less complaint than at Buffalo.

**STANDARD-BREDS.**—In stallions three years old and upwards, Messrs. C. J. & Harry Hamlin, Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., won first, with Daredevil, by Mambrino King, out of Mercedes, by Chimes. This is a magnificent black horse, with hind and off fore ankles white, a horse of good size and substance, with a mark of 2.09, almost perfect in conformation, a grand show horse, beautiful either standing or in motion. In action he has both style and speed. As a sire he is also a success, as is proven by many of his get that were shown in the younger sections. This horse certainly ranks as one of the very best race horses, show horses and sires in America. The second place went to Pavonia, owned by Dr. F. A. Hyslop, Appleby, Halton Co., Ontario. It is no disgrace to any horse to take second place to Daredevil. Pavonia is a magnificent golden chestnut, with one hind and one fore ankle white, and strip in face. He has never been raced, but has a trial of 2.20, which is said to be no measure of his speed. He is also a magnificent animal and perfectly trained on the halter. In conformation he is also nearly perfect, and his manners cannot be better. He is a fine mover, having speed, a nice way of going, and style. He is by Jersey Wilkes, out of Pansy, by Pancost. His present owner has had him only one season, but a horse with his breeding and individuality cannot fail to distinguish himself as a sire. The third prize went to the Viceroy, a three-year-old black stallion, by Daredevil, and owned by the Messrs. Hamlin, who also won fourth with a four-year-old chestnut. The fifth went to Dick Fyle, a four-year-old bay stallion, by Altoneer, out of Flute, by Phallas, and owned by Mr. Milton Stong, of Willowdale, Ont.

In two-year-old stallions, Messrs. Hamlin won first and second with Lorenzo Hamlin and The Marvel; third place went to a chestnut colt owned by Edward C. Roth, Buffalo, N. Y.; and fourth to Star Chimes, owned by A. M. Champlin, Hammondsport, N. Y.

In yearling colts, first place was won by a very nice colt, Sir Cashmere, by J. I. Case, owned by Geo. W. Kennedy, Ilderton, Ont.; second place went to The Trifler, of the Village Farm (Hamlin's).

In mares three years old and over, first and second places were won by Licinda Hamlin and Nonpareil, of the Village Farm. The first-prize filly, a three-year-old, by Mambrino King, out of Bell Hamlin, is one of the very best animals of her class it has ever been our pleasure to see. She is very stylish and very speedy, with perfect trotting action.

The Village Farm won first and second in two-year-old fillies, with Requisite and Paragon; the third place being won by Minnicada, by Altoneer, out of Flute, by Phallas, owned by Milton Stong, Willowdale, Ont. This is a very fine filly and a winner on different occasions at the Industrial, Toronto. Unfortunately, she met with an accident on her journey to Buffalo, and had not fully recovered, and, consequently, did not show to advantage, else she might have taken a better place.

In yearling fillies, the Village Farm won first and second with Sarah Hamlin and Queen Royal. First place in mare with foal at foot and one other of her produce three years or under went to Minola Chimes, of the Village Farm, and second place to Flute, owned by Milton Stong, Willowdale, Ont.

**THOROUGHBREDS.** In this class there were

only seven entries—all in stallions three years old or over. First place was given to Rotheroole, owned by the Telfer & Climie Co., of Montreal, a very fine horse, with considerable size and substance, with excellent action and choke-full of quality. Second place went to Dermod, owned by W. W. Fleming, of Exeter, Ont. This is a grand chestnut, and a winner in Toronto this fall. Third went to Terremont, by Dandie Dinmont, out of a daughter of old Terror. He is owned by A. Frank & Son, The Grange, Ont. Dracula, owned by the Telfer & Climie Co., got fourth place.

**HACKNEYS.**—In stallions three years or over, first was won by Derby Danegelt, a chestnut, with superb style and action, owned by F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y. Second place was won by Robin Adair 2nd, owned by Robt. Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont. This is a magnificent chocolate chestnut, 11 years old, hind ankles white, 16 hands, and weighs 1,300 pounds. He has size, substance and quality seldom seen in a Hackney. In fact, in conformation he is almost perfect, with any amount of style, but in the show-ring he showed evident want of training. He is by Rufus, out of Fantail by Denmark (the dam of Leader the Scotchman). We do not wonder at his lack of fitness for show purposes when we learn that he is now 11 years old and never been in a show-ring since his yearling form, when he won in England. He was imported to Alberta, N.-W.T., by the Rawlinson Bros. when a yearling, and kept on their ranch there until this summer, when he and twelve of his get, which we am told are very superior animals, were bought and brought to Ontario by Mr. Beith. After arriving at Bowmanville, he was rested for a time and then put into training, but was handled for only a few days when he was shipped to Buffalo. He is considered by good judges as one of the best if not the best Hackney Stallion in America. It is his owner's intention to have him handled and exhibit him at the coming horse show in New York, and if he meets the same company there that he did in Buffalo it will surprise us if he does not take a better place. The third prize was given to Mr. Stevens' veteran Langton Performer; fourth to Mr. Beith's Squire Rickell; and fifth to Rydale Fashion, owned by Glassy & Co., Truro, N. S. In two-year-old stallions, Mr. Stevens won first, second and third with Langton's Rufus, Clifton's Fashion and the Sirdar.

In yearling stallions, Mr. Stevens won first and second with Fandango 3rd and Fandango's Rufus.

In mares three years old or over, Mr. Stevens won first, second and fourth with Victoria 3rd, Victoria 2nd, and Flora B.; while the third place went to Mr. Beith's fine mare, Hermia. The first-prize winner in this class, Victoria 3rd, is, we think, the very best Hackney ever shown in America, of either sex. She is a beautiful mare, whether standing or in action, and her action is practically perfection both fore and rear, and her manners cannot be more perfect. It would require a very severe critic to find fault with this filly.

In two-year-old fillies, Mr. Stevens won first and third with Thelma and Sapphire; while Mr. Beith won second with Titania.

In yearling fillies, Mr. Stevens was given first and second for Her Royal Highness and Thalamarine.

In brood mares with foal at foot and one other of her produce three years and under, Mr. Stevens won first and second with Thelma and Pop.

In the class for stallion and four of his get not exceeding four years old, ten magnificent animals came before the judges. The champion stallions, Fandango and Clifton, each with four of his sons or daughters, all owned by Mr. Stevens, made an exhibition worth travelling many miles to see. Fandango won first and Clifton second.

**FRENCH TROTTERS OR FRENCH-CANADIANS.**—This is a class of horses that used to be highly thought of, but, unfortunately, the breed was allowed to a great extent to deteriorate. Of late years vigorous efforts have been made to fetch the breed again into prominence, and the exhibition in Buffalo proved that the efforts have not been in vain. The greater number of exhibits in this class were entered by inhabitants of Quebec. They are very hardy little horses, with small, intelligent heads; necks of medium length, nicely attached to the head, and head and neck gracefully carried; well marked and rather high withers; oblique shoulders, well muscled; long, strong, well-muscled forearms, knees straight and strong; canon short, broad, flat and clean, with an absence of beefiness or long hair; pasterns of medium length and obliquity, and feet of fair size and excellent quality; back short and straight, loins broad and well muscled, croup long and slightly sloping, ham and haunch broad and denoting great strength, gaskins well muscled and hamstrings prominent and well defined; hocks well developed, angular and clean. The hair of the mane and tail is plentiful and long, and the tail is well carried. The height of these animals is from 15 to 15½ hands, and weight from 950 to 1,100



pounds. They impress the observer with the idea that they are very serviceable; their action is generally good, and some of them can trot in three minutes or better. Many people are unaware of the existence of this type of horse, and their exhibition at Buffalo has gone a great way to advertise it.

**CLYDESDALES.**—As all winners in this class were Canadian horses, that have on different occasions been criticised through the press, it will not be necessary in this article to do anything more than simply mention them.

In stallions three years old or over, the prizes were given as follows: First to Burnbrae, owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; second to Lyon Stewart, exhibited by H. G. Boag, Churchill, Ont.; third to Copyright, shown by Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; fourth to Merchriston, by the same exhibitor; and fifth to General Bobs, shown by H. G. Boag.

Stallions two years: First to Premier Prince, owned by Graham Bros.; second to Bay Chief, shown by Thos. Skinner, Mitchell, Ont.; third to Laurentian, exhibited by Robt. Ness.

Stallion one year: First to Glen Morris, owned by Graham Bros.; 2nd and 4th to Slack & Whelihan, St. Mary's; 3rd to Graham Bros.

Mare three years or over: First to Cherry Startle, owned by Graham Bros.; second to Belladonna, shown by Hodgkinson & Tindale, Beaverton, Ont.; third to Kitty Tryall, owned by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.

Filly two years old: First to Royal Cloud, owned by Hodgkinson & Tindale; second to Look Me Over, owned by Robert Ness.

Filly one year old: First to Royal Queen, owned by Hodgkinson & Tindale; second to Look Again, owned by Robert Ness.

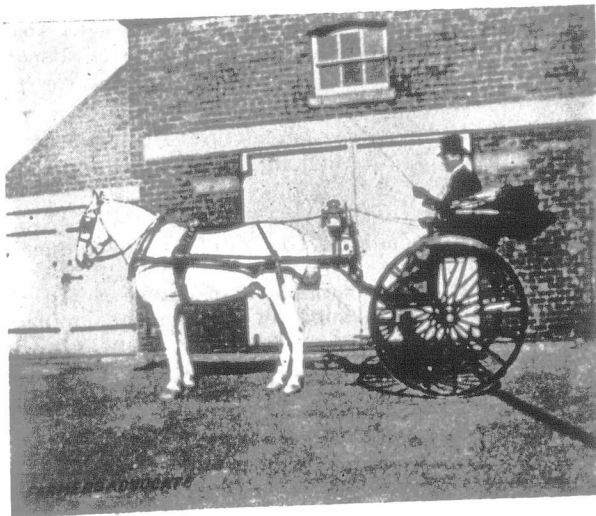
Mare with foal by registered sire at foot: 1st to Moss Rose, owned by Hodgkinson & Tindale.

**ENGLISH SHIRES.**—In this class, Messrs. Bawden & McDonell, of Exeter, Ont., won the principal prizes.

In stallions three years or over, they won first with Belshazzar, a magnificent type, that has never been beaten in the show-ring; second with Carthorpe Loyalty; and third with Willcott Thumper; while fourth place went to Saxon Bill, owned by Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio. Bawden & McDonell also won in the class for brood mare with foal by registered sire at foot, with Nellie.

In draft horses, the diploma for mare of any age or breed was won by Hodgkinson & Tindale's yearling Clydesdale filly, "Royal Queen."

Signs are already forthcoming, says the London Live Stock Journal, that the demand for high-class horses, and harness animals in particular, will next year be unusually great. The London season, moreover, promises to be a long one, as no doubt a considerable number of those who propose visiting this country in order to be in England at the time of His Majesty's coronation will arrive early. At all events, we learn that the inquiries for high-class harness horses are more numerous now than is usual at this time of the year, and no doubt the prices of superior animals will be high when Parliament meets.



A SERVICEABLE HORSE AT 30 YEARS.

**A Serviceable Old Horse.**

The age at which a horse's services cease to be useful to its owner depends almost entirely upon the care the animal has received and the amount of work it has had to perform. Some animals are out of the running at ten years of age, others are still giving valuable service at a later period of their career. The accompanying illustration represents a favorite white horse belonging to a doctor at Bridlington, Yorkshire, Eng., which is in its 30th year, and which was still going the rounds last May, when the photograph was taken. The correspondent who sent the photograph and furnished this information writes that he expects the old veteran will be good for more work yet. Do any of our readers know of any horses of a similar age who are still giving a good account of themselves?

**DAIRY.**

**Death of Capt. Rolph.**

The death, at his late home, "Glen Rouge" Farm, Markham, Ontario, on October 14th, after a lingering illness of several months, of Captain William Rolph, president of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, has removed from the list of Jersey breeders a prominent figure. Mr. Rolph was in the 57th year of his age at the time of his death, and had been an enthusiastic and an exceptionally successful breeder of high-class Jerseys for about twenty years, having bred and owned during that time many of the highest-testing butter cows on the continent of America. His good judgment and business sagacity led him to secure a considerable number of the famous St. Lambert family of Jerseys about the time they were coming into notice as extra butter producers, he having at one time owned the celebrated cow, Mary Anne of St. Lambert. The fame of this family during the height of its popularity brought wealth to Capt. Rolph, it being no unusual thing for him in those days to sell cows at from \$2,000 to \$4,000 each, and even through the years of business depression which followed, and up to the time when he was taken ill, he was still successful in making very remunerative sales. His well-kept farm and beautiful residence, "Glen Rouge," has for many years been a Mecca of American Jersey breeders. Mr. Rolph is survived by his widow and a family of sons and daughters.

**Pan-American Prize Butter.**

1. Was cream from separator, or if raised by gravity, what was the method?
2. How was cream ripened, what "starter" used, and how old was cream when churned?
3. What coloring matter was used, and if any, how much?
4. What was the churning temperature and how long in churning?
5. How was butter washed, worked, and packed, and what style of package?
6. What salt was used, and how much?
7. Temperature of your butter storage room?
8. How long before exhibition was butter made?
9. Mention any other points deemed important.

**A GOOD AVERAGE SCORE.**

Ours is a cream-gathering plant; mostly Coole system; a few hand separators; average per cent. butter-fat, 18; cream arrives at 2.30 p. m.; add 10 per cent. starter (to make starter use S. C. Keith's Boston Butter Culture). Warm to 62 degrees, hold at same until 5 o'clock the following morning. Churned at 60 degrees; time, 45 minutes, in a Simplex churn and worker; worked three minutes, then put in cool room, 50 degrees; held 24 hours; reworked, two minutes; Mason worker; put in pound prints. A very little Alderney color used. We use Worcester salt, 1/2 oz. to pound. We wash butter in two waters, temperature 50 degrees. This is our regular everyday way, except to vary temperature according to weather. Take no special pains for exhibition butter, as we take special pains every day to make the best we can, as our payments to the farmers show. For 1900 our average payment was 28 cents per pound butter-fat; for 1901 it will be 30 cents.

Our May exhibit was made April 26th; scored May 21 or 22; score 95.75. July was about 15 days old; score 96.25. Sept. about the same; score 95.25. A. W. Annis. Tolland Co., Conn.

**MISSOURI PRODUCT.**

Receipts of milk, 12,300 pounds. No milk selected or rejected. Condition good. Milk separated at 80 degrees; cream cooled to 68, and ripened for 12 hours. Used 20 gallons starter of Douglas Culture. Cooled to 52 degrees and held for nine hours, then churned. Salted with Worcester salt, 1 oz. to 1 pound butter. Colored with Alderney color, and churned in Disbrow combined churn and worked for seven or eight revolutions, then allowed to stand for two hours, and finished. Johnson Co., Mo. James Eldredge, Jr.

**HIGH TEMPERATURE STARTER.**

1. Separator; separated as soon after each milking as possible. Cream cooled to 45 degrees F., and about 12 hours after mixed with previously-separated cream; kept at same temperature, using ordinary 10-gallon milk cans for storage until four or five separatings are on hand.
2. Cream warmed to 70 degrees F., and cooled in refrigerator to 50 degrees, which, after standing, gives it the proper flavor and aroma in about 24 hours; no starter being used.

3. No coloring used.
4. Fifty-one degrees Fahr.; 30 minutes.
5. Victor combined churn and worker, using two waters for washing; salting 1 1/2 oz. to pound; working and draining until butter appears right to the eye; no special rule or time adopted.
6. Diamond Crystal salt.
7. Forty-two degrees Fahr.
8. About a week.
9. I missed statement as to packing. It was done with an old-fashioned packer, in half-gallon crocks—our usual way of packing—and taken from an ordinary churning, so as to get a fair sample of our product. Our way of ripening, you will see, is different from the most of butter-makers, and I shall attempt to give reasons for the method adopted. You will note that we keep



THE LATE CAPT. WILLIAM ROLPH. President of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

cream from two to three days, mixing as separated. My experience is that cream from milk that has not been cooled and warmed for the separator has not the proper bacteria, and in order to get it to work I choose 70 degrees as the best temperature to use as a starter. Age and other conditions taken into consideration, I vary some according to season of the year. Wayne Co., Mich. Jas. J. Savage.

**A POINTER IN PACKING SHOW BUTTER.**

1. From separator.
2. Skim-milk starter. Cream 18 hours old.
3. Alderney color, 1/2 oz. to 100 lbs.
4. Fifty-four degrees; 45 minutes.
5. One washing, 54 degrees; one working; packed at once; 30-lb. spruce tub, paper lined.
6. Genesee salt, 1/2 oz. to pound.
7. Fifty degrees.
8. Four days.
9. When shipping this butter to Buffalo, I placed the tub inside a 50-lb. tub, and later saw the tub at Buffalo, and the package was the cleanest and whitest one there; no finger marks nor express tags on it. D. G. Donohue. Chittenden Co., Vt.

**THE MAIN POINT IN BUTTERMILKING.**

1. The cream was from separator.
2. In a ripening vat. For part of the exhibit I used starter from dry lactic ferment, and the other from a starter received from Simeon C. Keith, Charlestown, Mass. Cream 24 hours old.
3. Wells & Richardson and Alderney coloring; enough to give it light straw color.
4. Churning at 47 degrees. Time, 1 hour and 30 minutes.
5. Washed and worked in Disbrow churn; washed twice, water at 45 degrees; packed in Elgin tubs, lined with paper; cloth cap, with little salt on top.
6. Worcester salt, 1/2 to 1 ounce to the pound; depends on the condition of the butter or the amount of moisture it contains.
7. About 42 degrees.
8. From four to 7 days. Come to look over my answers, I will add a little to No. 2, which is the main point in buttermilking. I separated the milk at 80 degrees, cooled the cream to 70, and held there till the cream contained 37 cc. of acid by Mann's acid test; then it was cooled immediately to 47, and held there till churning time—four or five hours.

Starter was added as soon as separation commenced. Wm. D. Griffiths. Cayuga Co., N. Y.

DOES NOT USE STARTER.

Cream was from separator. Cream was not ripened with a starter, and was three days old. Was ripened at a temperature of about 80 degrees, and then cooled down to about 55 degrees.

Wells, Richardson & Co.'s coloring was used in May exhibit; none in July; did not use any stated amount.

The churning temperature was 58 degrees; time in churning, from 30 to 40 minutes.

After the butter had formed in granules the size of wheat or a little larger, the buttermilk was drawn off, water at a temperature of 55 degrees was added. For every ten quarts of cream twenty quarts of water was used, and the churn turned for a few times and the butter removed to the worker, and the salt well worked in. Then it was set into the ice chest for half an hour, and then it was gone over with the worker twice. Was then printed in two-pound blocks and cut in two, making pound blocks, and done up in parchment paper.

Worcester salt was used, at the rate of 1 oz. to the pound.

The butter was made two days before it started for the Exposition. Could not say how long before it was judged.

In making my butter, I have never used a starter, for I believe it does not show the skill of the buttermaker; or, in other words, the buttermaker tries to cover up the bad odors in his cream.

To make good butter, you must practice cleanliness from the time the milk leaves the cow until it is placed on the market.

Merrimack Co., N. H. Frank O. Melvin.

CARE IN HANDLING MILK IMPROVES FLAVOR.

Have creamery or a separator plant.

Cream was skimmed at a temperature of 85 degrees, with an Alpha. Cooled to 76 degrees, and held at that temperature till it contained 32 per cent. acid (Mann's test).

I used Orin Douglas starter. Cream stood about 18 hours. When 32 degrees acid was reached, cream was cooled to 52 degrees, churning temperature, and churned in 40 minutes. Washed in one water; temperature, 52 degrees.

Worked and churned in a Disbrow No. 5; packed in 60-lb. tub. Used 1 oz. to 1 lb. of butter, Diamond Crystal salt.

Used no storage.

Milk was not in very good condition.

The creamery started up the 22nd of May, 1891, and I have had some trouble to get the people to take good enough care of the milk. If milk was in better shape, I could do better work on flavor.

Berrien Co., Mich. Robert J. Dowling.

Pan-American Model Dairy Notes.

The "Model Dairy" test at the Exposition is drawing to a close. The fifty cows weighed into the test on May 1st are being weighed out. There are no empty stalls, and every cow in the barn is ready to take her regular ration. In this point all breeds are to be congratulated and due credit given the herdsman who have faithfully carried their herds through the long, severe trial. There has been close competition for highest honors in point of profit on butter for the past few weeks, and some passing around of such honors among the breeds. The Guernseys, which have had such a lead in profit on butter from the start, have for about a month fallen short of the highest for the several weeks' work. This has been taken by the Jerseys, excepting for the week ending Oct. 1st, for which the Holsteins were ahead, and for the week following, on which Holsteins and Jerseys tied for profit.

The falling off of the Jerseys is due to the one poor cow of the herd, Medora Fern, which was selected for her good looks and bought by the Association at a fancy price, without much if any knowledge of previous performance or ability to "hold out." From about August 1st, she has fallen off rapidly and steadily, while in good health, and for some weeks has been putting on flesh. Following is a comparison of her yield and profit for the weeks ending August 6th and October 15th with the same weeks of the other Guernseys:

GUERNSEYS.	Milk.		Butter.		Profit.	
	Aug. 6 Oct. 15	Aug. 6 Oct. 15	Aug. 6 Oct. 15	Aug. 6 Oct. 15	Aug. 6 Oct. 15	Aug. 6 Oct. 15
Vega	188.6	152.8	10.31	8.98	\$1.77	\$1.18
Cassiopeia	223.3	209.9	11.55	10.71	1.90	1.79
Mary Marshall	196.3	166.9	12.58	12.07	2.17	1.91
Procris of P.	215.7	186.1	11.66	11.16	1.78	1.71
Medora Fern	175.9	78.8	9.93	1.63	1.66	.29

Up to October 15th, the Holsteins have made 13 lbs. more butter than the Guernseys, which stand second in quantity, but the Guernseys exceeded the Holsteins in profit on butter by over \$20.00, the cost of feeding the Holsteins having exceeded any other breed in the test.

In profit on butter, Guernseys stand first for the 1st of May to Oct. 15, with \$214.97; Jerseys second, with \$209.71; Ayrshires third, with \$202.27; Holsteins fourth, \$194.59; Red Polls fifth, Brown Swiss sixth.

In profit on total solids for the whole period to Oct. 15th, Holsteins lead by a difference of \$23.00, their profit on this test being \$243.62. Ayrshires come second, with \$220.36; Brown Swiss third, with \$205.16; Guernseys fourth, with \$191.00; Red Polled fifth, and Jerseys sixth.

The big drop in the yield of Hope of Minnesota, the Brown Swiss cow, is due to a severe case of impaction, which threw her off badly for more than a week. This is the first Brown Swiss cow that has been sick or off her feed since the test began. Some cow or cows in all of the other breeds have had at some time during the test little ailments and disorders that have thrown them off their usual yield temporarily.

For the next issue we hope to have the complete records of the fifty cows in the butter test and records of herds on total solids and churned butter.

Friday morning, Nov. 1st, is the last milking of the test, but a lot of figuring will be required before the records are complete in every detail.

TOTALS OF HERDS IN THE MODEL DAIRY TEST FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 15TH.

BREED.	Milk lbs.	Am't. of Butter lbs.	Value at 25c. per lb.	Cost of Feed.	Profit on Butter.	Profit on Total Solids.
Shorthorns	29801.7	1238.3	\$309.51	\$148.54	\$160.97	\$184.41
Holsteins	32689.1	1377.8	341.12	149.85	191.27	243.62
Ayrshires	30685.0	1321.1	331.02	128.73	202.27	220.36
Jerseys	25254.6	1345.8	336.44	126.73	209.71	189.21
Guernseys	25435.1	1361.5	341.12	126.15	214.97	191.00
Brown Swiss	28901.2	1214.6	306.11	135.77	170.34	205.16
Red Polls	20855.3	1216.9	311.70	126.81	184.86	189.74
Polled Jerseys	18946.9	1033.6	258.39	100.39	158.00	136.82
Dutch Belted	23288.8	916.5	229.11	120.58	108.53	134.29
French-Canadian	23016.5	1070.3	267.57	104.33	163.24	170.93

RECORD OF SIX HERDS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN DAIRY CATTLE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1901.

BREED AND COW.	Milk lbs.	Estimated Butter lbs.	Value Butter.	Value of Total Solids.	Cost of Feed.	Profit on Butter.	Profit on Total Solids.
<b>Shorthorns.</b>							
Princess of Thule	167.6	8.87	\$2.22	\$2.19	\$1.25	\$0.97	\$0.94
Daisy D.	193.9	9.01	2.25	2.38	1.28	.97	1.10
Miss Molly 24556	220.6	11.03	2.76	2.75	1.28	1.48	1.47
Queen Bess 21786	208.5	9.56	2.39	2.47	1.28	1.11	1.19
Rose 3rd 113205	187.5	8.38	2.09	2.30	1.24	.85	1.06
Total	978.1	46.85	11.71	12.09	6.33	5.38	5.76
<b>Holsteins.</b>							
Meg	235.6	9.12	2.35	2.65	1.42	.93	1.23
Tidy	261.7	10.89	2.72	2.99	1.32	1.40	1.67
Inka Mercedes	263.6	10.69	2.67	2.88	1.31	1.33	1.54
Hulda	282.3	11.95	2.99	3.31	1.32	1.67	1.99
Beauty	294.9	13.18	3.29	3.43	1.33	1.98	2.10
Total	1311.1	56.13	14.02	15.26	6.73	7.31	8.53
<b>Ayrshires.</b>							
Kirsty Wallace	231.8	11.18	2.79	2.75	1.10	1.69	1.65
Lady Flora	202.1	9.03	2.26	2.38	1.07	1.19	1.31
Alice 2nd	166.3	8.41	2.10	2.03	1.07	1.03	.96
Betsy 1st	236.3	10.42	2.60	2.78	1.10	1.50	1.68
Pearl of Woodside	219.7	10.85	2.71	2.81	1.10	1.61	1.71
Total	1056.2	49.89	12.46	12.75	5.44	7.02	7.31
<b>Jerseys.</b>							
Gipsy	188.3	11.07	2.77	2.46	1.26	1.51	1.19
Primrose	132.5	10.60	2.65	1.97	.95	1.70	1.02
Queen May	162.9	10.34	2.58	2.23	1.19	1.39	1.04
Rexina	194.9	10.77	2.69	2.49	.95	1.74	1.51
Mossy	186.5	10.20	2.55	2.42	1.20	1.35	1.22
Total	865.1	52.98	13.21	11.36	5.55	7.69	6.01
<b>Guernseys.</b>							
Vega	152.8	8.98	2.24	2.01	1.06	1.18	.95
Cassiopeia	209.9	10.74	2.68	2.60	.89	1.79	1.71
Mary Marshall	166.9	12.07	3.02	2.39	1.11	1.91	1.28
Madora Fern	78.8	4.63	1.16	.99	.87	.29	.12
Procris	186.1	11.16	2.79	2.42	1.08	1.71	1.34
Total	794.5	47.58	11.89	10.41	5.01	6.88	5.40
<b>French Canadians.</b>							
Liana Flory	151.1	8.80	2.20	1.98	.87	1.33	1.11
Rouen	136.6	8.51	2.13	1.82	.87	1.26	.95
Denise	169.4	9.56	2.39	2.18	.87	1.52	1.31
Luna	151.1	7.99	2.00	1.91	.87	1.13	1.04
La Bouchette	198.	9.46	2.36	1.33	.39	.77	.74
Total	706.3	49.32	10.08	9.22	4.07	6.01	5.15

Note: In fat percentage, the highest testing cow is Mary Marshall (Guernsey), 6.15; second, the Jersey Princess Park's Prude, 6.8.

Tests at the London Dairy Show.

In the class for Shorthorns the first prize for butter production and the silver medal were accorded to a six-year-old cow belonging to Lord Rayleigh, which was 142 days gone in milk and which produced during the day 46 lbs. 5 ozs. of milk and 2 lbs. 6 ozs. of butter. This cow, therefore, gave the very high ratio—for a Shorthorn—of 1 lb. of butter to every 19½ lbs. of milk. The second prize went to another six-year-old cow which was only 18 days gone in milk, and which produced 57½ lbs. of milk and 2 lbs. 11 ozs. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to every 21.24 lbs. of milk.

There were close on twenty entries in the class for Jerseys where the first prize went to an eight-year-old cow belonging to Viscount Enfield. This cow, which had calved about six months prior to the show, gave 30 lbs. 12 ozs. of milk and 2 lbs. 1½ ozs. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to 14.6 lbs. of milk. Second prize went to a 9½-year-old cow (belonging to Mr. J. R. Corbet), which gave 29 lbs. 7 ozs. of milk and 2 lbs. 1 oz. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to every 14.27 lbs. of milk.

There were only four entries in the class for Guernseys where the first prize went to a six-year-old cow which gave 33 lbs. of milk and 1 lb. 9 ozs. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to 21.12 lbs. of milk. The cow which got second in this class was also a six-year-old and gave 33 lbs. of milk and 1 lb. 12 ozs. of butter, so that her butter ratio worked out to 1 lb. for every 18½ lbs. of milk.

The best Ayrshire cow gave 40 lbs. 10 ozs. of milk, but only 1 lb. 7½ ozs. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to 27.65 lbs. of milk.

In the milking trials in the class for pedigree Shorthorns the first prize went to a cow of Lord Rothschild's which gave an average of 61 lbs. of milk over the two days, while her milk contained 11.62 per cent. of solids, and 3.01 per cent. of butter-fat. The class for non-pedigree Shorthorns was headed by a cow of Mr. J. F. Spencer's, which gave 66 lbs. of milk, containing 12.84 per cent. of solids and 3.76 per cent. of butter-fat. The best yield of milk given by any of the cows in the competition was the 70 lbs. 3 ozs. yielded by a cross-bred Shorthorn cow shown by Mr. Bonest.

The winner in the Jersey class gave 36 lbs. 4 ozs. of milk, 15.01 per cent. of solids, and 5.77 per cent. of butter-fat. To the cow which got third prize in this class fell the distinction of giving the richest milk of any of the cows entered for competition. This was Viscount Enfield's Gloaming, previously a winner in the butter test. The milk yielded by this cow had 16.29 per cent. of solids, and 6.66 per cent. of butter-fat.

Butter Instead of Cheese.

At a general meeting of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association, held on the 10th ult., it was resolved to issue a circular to the dairymen of Canada, strongly advising them to turn their attention to butter more generally, and to discontinue the manufacture of cheese entirely after 1st November, for the following reasons:

- 1st. That fodder cheese hurts the consumption, thus diminishing the demand for grass goods and lowering its price.
- 2nd. That the outlet for cheese is limited, and everything depends on the quality to induce a large consumption.
- 3rd. That the consumption of cheese is not increasing, but diminishing, while the consumption of finest creamery butter is rapidly growing.
- 4th. That the price of butter is higher on an average all the year round than cheese, for the finest qualities.
- 5th. That the manufacture of butter is more profitable than cheese, not only in the comparative price, but in that the farm stock and the land are better sustained.
- 6th. That in order to maintain high prices, there must be a continuous supply of finest butter, and as the flow of milk is lessening now, it is most urgent that the quantity should be kept up as much as possible, and to divert the milk from cheese to this article is the only way to keep up the supply.

Butter should be shipped fresh weekly to command the best price.

J. STANLEY COOK, Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is recommended that all factories should be fitted up so as to make either cheese or butter.

Cheese should be held three weeks at a temperature of 60 degrees to ensure proper curing. Serious complaints continue to come of cheese being shipped much too green.

Packages both of cheese and butter are still made of much too thin wood.

FARM.

The Death of Mr. W. E. H. Massey.

As the present issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" goes to press, comes the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Walter Edward Hart Massey, president of the Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, on the afternoon of October 28th, as the result of a severe attack of typhoid fever. He was the third son of the late Hart A. Massey, being born on April 4th, 1864, at Newcastle, Ont., where his father laid the foundations of a manufacturing enterprise now a household word all round the globe. As a youth, he spent some years with the family at Cleveland, Ohio, where he received a portion of his early education. Following the death of his eldest brother, Mr. C. A. Massey, then general manager of the Company, he was called home from a Boston university course to familiarize himself with the business in association with his father and his brother, Mr. C. D. Massey. On the death of the former, in 1896, Mr. W. E. H. Massey became president. He was also actively identified with several other large manufacturing, mercantile and banking in-

intensely and unselfishly concerned for all that tended to advance and ameliorate the condition of his fellows. His taking off in the very midst of young manhood, with all the possibilities of a great career before him, seems well-nigh inscrutable, and removes from the activities of the present a force for good beyond all human computation.

West of Scotland Clydesdales.

At the annual show of the West of Scotland Union Agricultural Society, held this year at Barrhead, on Oct. 17th, the display in the Clydesdale class was considered to be one of the finest seen at any show this year. Considerable interest was centered in the two-year-old colt class, owing to Mr. James Kilpatrick's Lord Dundonald and Mr. Wm. Park's Marmion being forward. The judges took a long while to make up their minds, and the decision at the finish, which placed Marmion first, was practically a toss-up, each horse having as many friends as the other. Both colts are so well known that it is unnecessary to refer to their show-yard career. The winner was got by Prince of Brunstane, and Lord Dundonald, which is a wonderfully improved

Champion; and Mr. David Riddell was fourth with the big bay colt which won at Dumbarton. In a big and good class of colt foals, Mr. Jas. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, won with a get of Royal Carrick, out of his good mare by Craig Nilder. This foal is in many respects like Lord Dundonald, and is a particularly good one. He was followed by a Prince Shapely foal, shown by Mr. Alex. Maxwell, Warrick; and the third-prize winner, belonging to Mr. Thomas Fleming, Easter and has capital bones. Mr. John Taylor, Langside, Galston, was fourth with a useful, straight foal; and the fifth was Mr. John Crawford's from Manrahead, one of the most promising in the class, got by Casabianca.

The championship for the best animal in any of the foregoing classes fell to Mr. William Park for his two-year-old colt, Marmion. He also secured the supreme championship of the show, beating Mr. Sinclair Scott's Scottish Baroness; and the special prize for the best foal, either colt or filly, fell to Mr. Kilpatrick's Royal Carrick colt. There was also a special class provided for matured stallions three years old and upwards, and here an outstanding winner was found in Mr. Kilpatrick's Royal Carrick, shown in splendid bloom, which now joins the Dunure Mains stud. Mr. Matthew Marshall came second with the noted horse, Mercutio, by Hiawatha, winner of the Glasgow premium as a three-year-old. He was shown in capital bloom, and has been selected by the Kirkmaiden district. The third was Mr. Alex. Scott's big, weighty horse, Prince of Cowal, own brother to Knight of Cowal, and shown in good form. Mr. John Crawford, Manrahead, was fourth with one of the most promising young horses in the list, and one that several people thought might have occupied a more forward position. He is got by King of Kyle. He is splendidly colored, with beautiful bones and extra good use of himself. He was followed by Mr. David Riddell's Dawdondean, a very thick, blocky, well colored son of Knight of Cowal, bred by Seaham.



THE LATE MR. W. E. H. MASSEY.

Chatty Letter from an Old Subscriber.

Dear Brother Farmers,—I cannot get 'round to see you individually, and the probabilities are that if I could the pleasure of meeting you all might be somewhat marred by differences of opinion which, when expressed by one who has long passed the meridian of life, might lead to discussions to which I am fain to confess my old lungs are no longer equal. And yet, how much I enjoy the society of those sturdy pioneers who laid the foundation for the substantial benefits we enjoy to-day. Hey! Sandy, Aleck, Jim, or Jack, do you remember the logging bees, and raisings, of fifty years ago? How deftly we could fell the trees, roll the logs and take up the corners. But alas! to whom am I addressing these lines? To an almost departed generation. In fancy I am addressing the comrades of my youth, and as I sit by the fire, of an evening, I can almost fancy that "Tom" has dropped in to discuss the "drop in wheat" since the termination of the Russian war, and that Mary—my Mary—is still busy plying her knitting-needles by the light of the old open fireplace. But a glance at the walls, covered with modern paper and hung with articles of more modern manufacture than the old flintlock musket and cooking utensils of the last century, speedily recalls me to a realization of the fact that while most of my old associates have gone over to join the great majority, I am left as a sort of relic of a bygone age. But while the recollection of past associations is somewhat saddening and causes me to sigh for the companionships which can only be renewed on the other side of the grave, there is comfort for an old man in the thought that through such an agency as the "Farmer's Advocate" he can reach so many of his fellow yeomen. And with such facilities as we now enjoy for an interchange of ideas, it seems to me that, great as has been the improvements of the past fifty years, they have not kept pace with the possibilities. There is still a lack of co-operation amongst us that renders it difficult or impossible for farmers to enjoy the full benefit from many of the valuable inventions of to-day. When there were only mud roads to travel on, and settlers were few and far apart, the toll road, built by the enterprise of a few individuals, was hailed by the farmers as a boon and a blessing, and rightly so. Without some of the pioneers of industry to show the way, our means of production, transportation and communication would be in a very unsatisfactory state to-day. I must admit that had anyone, fifty years ago, proposed to me to invest in a co-operative packing house or creamery, he would very likely have been discouraged from going any further. But I am older now, and, I trust, wiser. I sometimes think that the use of improved machinery operates against co-operation among farmers. Fewer hands are required to do the work, and there is not the exchange of work that there was when "bees" were the order of the day. Circumstances compelled us to co-operate in much of our work while clearing the land and erecting the buildings, and we were so fully occupied in the performance of this work that with our limited means of learn-

stitutions, and one of the administrators of the vast estate of his lamented father, so large a portion of which was bequeathed to Christian institutions and enterprises, benevolent and educational. Discerning the possibilities of advanced agriculture and live-stock breeding, and the opportunities presented for rendering the country good service through his efforts in that direction, one of his most beloved projects in recent years was the establishment of Dentonia Park Farm (so called after his wife—Miss Susie M. Denton, of Boston, whom he married in 1888, and who, with four children, three girls and a boy, survives), with its magnificent herds of Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire cattle, model dairy, and poultry yards. In his beautiful summer home at "Dentonia" he breathed his last. Similar motives inspired the munificent gift whereby is now being erected the new Massey Hall and Library Building at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. He took a large and generous share in promoting the concerns of the Methodist church of which he was a devoted member. A man of immense business capacities, he was, moreover, a scholar, public-spirited and liberal, able to discern the needs of the times in which he lived, and

horse since he won at Glasgow, is by Royal Carrick. The next meeting will be interesting. Messrs. T. & J. Purdie Somerville, Muirhouses, Carnwath, were given third for their Scotland's Pride, an exceptionally nice, big colt, sired by M'Raith, out of a Prince of Fashion mare; and the fourth was a very promising son of Lord Stewart, shown by Mr. Riddell, and Mr. Robert Dawson, Dovehill, was fifth with Sir Lawson, an exceptionally big colt by Sir Thomas. There were several other good colts shown which failed to get into the prize list. Yearling colts and geldings were shown together. The winner was Mr. W. S. Park's Gold Mine colt, which stood second at the Highland, and is well grown, and was considered by many to have made much improvement. Mr. William Park, Brunstane, came second with a sensational gray gelding, got by Prince of Brunstane. He is undoubtedly one of the best horses of his class seen for many a day, and sold during the afternoon to Messrs. David Hastie & Sons at £100, which is a record price for a yearling gelding. He is a wonderfully good mover, very big, and poor, but with beautiful legs, feet and ankles. Messrs. Hastie & Sons were themselves third with a promising thick gelding, by Royal

ing what was going on outside of our immediate neighborhood we were content to let others lead in the development of every industry but our own, which was then confined chiefly to the growing of grain. Thus everything not directly connected with farm work fell into the hands of speculators. Those people knew enough to co-operate, to form companies to build roads, to buy and market our produce—in fact, to do everything for us but what we were already doing. But although we have had to pay dearly in many instances for what has been done for us by those pioneers of improvement, they have taught us a lesson which will be of great benefit if we choose to profit by it. These people were just as powerless as individuals as we ourselves, but by combining their



\* FRONT ELEVATION \*

interests they were able to carry on undertakings which have proven highly profitable to them, and which have cost us a great deal. They met and formed plans for enriching themselves at our expense, and they have succeeded. Now let us follow their example to some extent. Let us not neglect to attend the Institute meetings and exchange ideas on all that relates to farming, both directly and indirectly. Never be afraid to criticize a paper read or an address delivered at a Farmers' Institute, or, for that matter, at any farmers' meeting. Then when you are convinced that the adoption of some new idea advanced by some of the speakers is for the benefit of the community, make it an issue in the next municipal election. Put some intelligent man in the field, with the new idea embodied in his platform, and have it discussed before the electors. Even if he is beaten once or twice, if the idea is a good one it will win in the long run. It is only a few years since the abolition of statute labor was advocated, and it was fiercely opposed by some who have since learned that a much smaller sum in taxation than was represented by the amount of time spent keeps the roads in better condition than before. Since the abolition of statute labor, the road scraper or grader has been installed by some municipalities, and furnishes an object lesson in co-operation when the amount and cost of the work done by it is compared with hand work. The steam roller is now used by all the cities and most of the large towns, and yet I can remember when its introduction was bitterly opposed by some aldermen. Every township should own one of these road "perfectors." Don't be afraid of a few mills of taxation for such purpose; you are paying a much higher rate for lack of it than will be necessary when it has been at work for a season or two. Well, the municipalities have to a great extent learned to build their own roads. It costs less to build and keep them in repair than to have a company do it, and pay toll. Now, the lesson this should teach us farmers is: to never allow a company to do for us what by co-operation we can do for ourselves. My letter is too long now to permit of me enumerating the many benefits we could secure by united action, but as I write, the thought occurs to me that a telephone in every farmhouse could easily be provided at a cost that would render it a profitable servant to the farmer if each were willing to assist in promoting the scheme. I want to know what my brother farmers think of such matters, and as I cannot call on you all, I would be pleased to exchange ideas with you, especially pioneers, through the medium of the "Advocate." If I am wrong, I am at least willing to be set right; and if I am too old to expect to see many of my ideas adopted, it pleases me to think that those who succeed us may sometimes say a PIONEER for—

Middlesex Co., Ont.

PIONEER.

### First-prize Farmhouse Plans.

The set of house plans on this and the succeeding page were drawn by Mr. John M. Watt, of London, Ont., and captured the first prize (Massey-Harris premium) at the Western Fair. They represent a \$2,000 house, brick and stone foundation, with shingle roof. The main part of the house is 30 x 43 feet; laundry and kitchen, 17 x 18 feet, with a frame wood-shed with incline to cellar, in rear. The ground-floor ceilings are 9 ft. 6 in., first floor 9 ft., and basement 7 ft. in the clear. The vestibule, hall and parlor are to be finished in hardwood, and the rest of the house in pine. The house is provided with an attic.

## POULTRY.

### Guinea Fowl.

Why is there so little said and written about this very useful branch of the poultry family?

It is true that we have not yet succeeded in getting them to lay in winter, when eggs are scarce and high-priced, but it is only comparatively few hens of Canada's millions that do lay at that season, and ten years ago there were fewer than there are at present.

If the guinea fowl received the attention, the care and the training that has been given to other poultry, I am not sure but it would make a better winter layer than any of the others. It is true the guinea's egg is small, yet by careful selection much also might be done to develop a strain that would lay large eggs. At present we have a small flock of these lively, cheerful little fowl, and some of them lay larger eggs than do the others; and they have been laying ever since the early days in May, and were still laying the first week in October. Unlike so many hens, they are not much given to sitting, and when they do show tendencies that way it is only necessary to take away the nest eggs, when they will leave the nests, and in a very short time they are busy laying in new nests.

Perhaps their tendency to lay in secluded places is one of their bad habits, but when one understands their nature and habits, it is no difficult task to find their nests, for, unlike the turkey, they go in groups, and are very noisy, and they usually lay about noon. If one hears a certain peculiar guinea call, one may always be certain there is a guinea laying, even though she be alone. But between eleven and one o'clock, if one hears a noisy chattering of guineas in some unaccustomed spot, then one may look there, when one will find a guinea on a nest and two or three others on guard, or perhaps there may be two laying under the same bush. They will continue laying in the same place until disturbed; that is, after they have begun making their own nests, for early in the season they lay in the hens' nests, seldom in one twice. Forty-five guinea eggs in one nest is the greatest number I have known to accumulate. Of course, this was before I began listening for the noon call. Although the egg is small, it is of extra good flavor always, and is usually enclosed by an extra firm shell, which should make it a favorite with shippers. The young guinea is usually hard to raise until one takes into consideration its wild nature. Its first instinct is to hide, and if it is allowed its freedom it will hide and be lost, but if they are placed in a tight, roomy pen until they become accustomed to the attendant, all they need is a reliable hen mother free from parasites, fresh water and ordinary food, with access to grit. In a very few days they will run for food, and they may become quite as tame as chickens. I have great faith in the succeeding generations becoming less wild than were their ancestors. After two or three weeks they will follow the hen. One hen mother succeeded in raising 19, in one season.

At present I have been unable to get a market for their flesh, but when the delicate, game-like flavor of a roasted guinea becomes known there will probably be a demand for it, especially when there is a scarcity of partridge and other wild fowl.

The guinea is not as small when on the table as one would expect, for it has an extra quantity of firm meat on the breast, besides being well supplied in other parts, having the usual number of wings and legs.

A great many people want at least one or two guineas on the farm, in order that the hawks may not so frequently serve broilers to their young families. Some claim that the guineas will scare away the hawks. I think their usefulness in this respect is found in the fact that they are very quick, and will utter their shrill warning cries, thus enabling other fowls to hide before Sir Hawk has time to seize his victim;

and their noise will serve to call the housewife in time to save her chickens from the hawks. But she may be called when there is no hawk, for the guinea will make just as much noise on the approach of any other unaccustomed visitor, be it a fox, a strange dog, a pig, or even a strange man or woman; while those to whom they are accustomed may pass among them day after day without attracting any notice from the guinea fowl.

M. E. GRAHAM.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

### Preparing Poultry for the Winter.

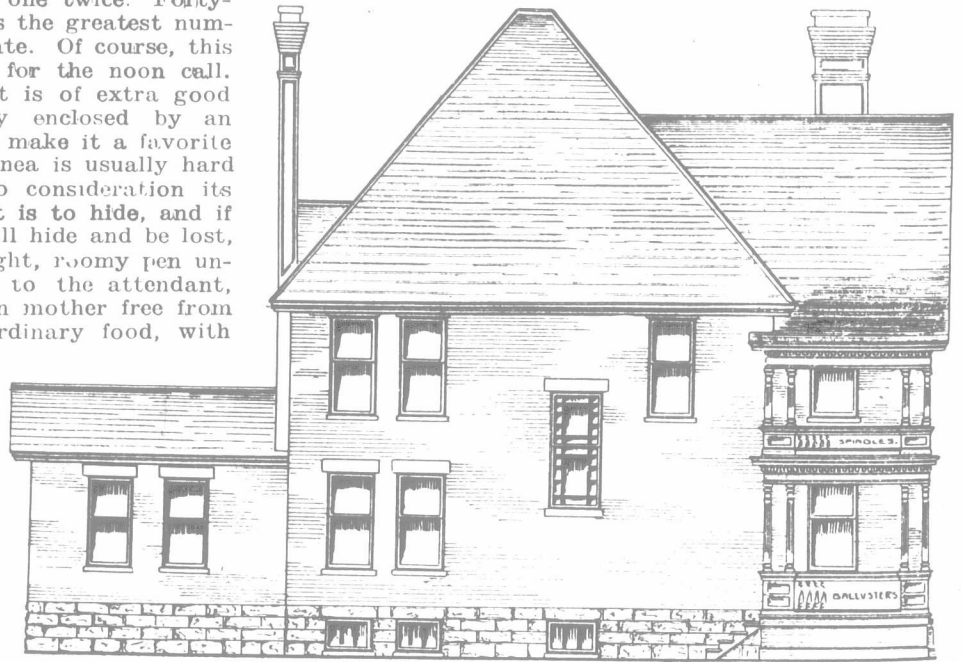
After all our warnings, none of the readers of the "Advocate" should have an unclean henhouse. If there are any who have, however, they should at once proceed to put it into a comfortable condition for the winter. A henhouse that is thoroughly clean and free from insects is ready for the hens; but a filthy house is never ready for them, nor they for it. Nothing but absolute necessity will induce a hen to live in the dirt; she will select the highest available perch for a roosting place; her instinct leads her to do so, and so avoid danger.

I cull out all those of poor quality and all surplus cockerels, and keep them separate from the others. I find it best to fatten and market them before cold weather, unless handling them for the winter market is thoroughly understood.

The hens that finish their moult first always prove to be the earliest winter layers. As fast as they complete their covering of new feathers they should be put into colonies of 25 or 30 each and then fed for eggs. I would not push them too hard at first, because they will then take on too much fat, which would retard their laying. Good judgment is required in caring for them.

To begin right it is necessary that the hens be made to hunt in the straw or sand or earth floor for all their grain. Plenty of exercise will make them lay, because it keeps them busy, thin and vigorous. The extra exertion keeps down the influence of fat-forming portions of the food, while the gained vigor is employed in composing the egg from the egg-forming portions of the food consumed; thus are utilized all the properties of their food to the best advantage.

I like the colony plan of henhouse for laying hens, and I mean to have one next year. The houses are placed in a good-sized yard, having a division fence from the rear end of the house, either way, to dividing fence. In this way the fowls can run in the front lot by passing in and out through the door under the window. By closing this door and opening one of the same size in the rear, they can have the run of the other yard. In this way they are removed from one yard, which permits the grass to grow in it while they are in the other.



\* SIDE ELEVATION \*

The size of the yard must be governed by the land that can be devoted to their use. If fifty fowls can have one-fourth of an acre, they should give the very best results, providing they are well cared for and properly provided with all that is needed for the work expected of them.

I think that a lot of hens so cared for will give better returns than if allowed full freedom of the farm. It is simply a question of proper attention to their wants, under such conditions, to gain the fullest success in a profitable egg yield. If their surroundings are kept in good condition, and they are well and properly supplied with food, water, green food, and grit, they will do the very best.

FARMER'S WIFE.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

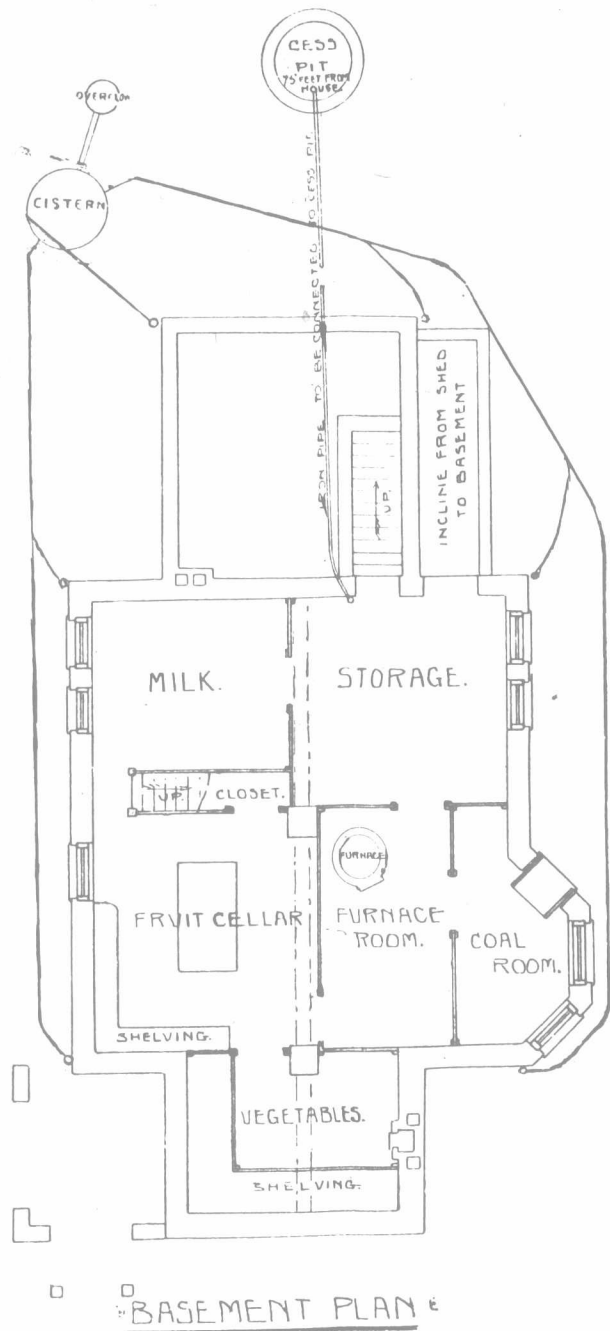
GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The San Jose Scale Once More.

The insidious character of the ravages of scale insects, of which the San Jose scale is the most serious example, constitutes their chief danger to the orchardist. The tent caterpillar, to cite a common example, hangs out its banner on the outer wall as a sort of challenge to the tree-owner that the enemy has encamped and begun operations, and he is at once aroused to take active measures against the foe. Not so the San Jose scale! Once introduced, it spreads silently from limb to limb, gradually encrusting the bark, absorbing the life-blood of the tree, and impairing its usefulness if it does not destroy it altogether. The Free Press, of London, Ont., recently called attention to a report from Cleveland, Ohio, that the ravages of the scale had extended in destructive form to soft maple, poplar and other shade trees in that city, contrary to the commonly understood idea that it confines itself to the fruit trees. It is hardly safe to predict what certain insect pests may or may not do in relation to habitat under varying conditions. Comstock's prognosis at the advent of the scale in California, if we are not mis-

made for the purpose good and nurserymen ready to co-operate heartily.

What further is to be done? Making all due allowances, as some will insist, for the anxiety and zeal of professional entomologists, we believe, from the experience of California and other States, there is reason for increasing vigilance. After all their costly experience, California is not yet fully satisfied as to the best method of dealing with the scale, and Ohio is probably in the same predicament. Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas is slow and expensive, but effective and safe to the trees. Whale-oil soap has been tried on an extensive scale by Prof. Webster, from whom, on this subject and in relation to the Cleveland outbreak, we publish a timely letter elsewhere. On this side the line, from what we can learn, crude petroleum applications, which can be made at a cost of one cent per tree, seems to be a promising means of destroying the scale and restoring infested orchards to a condition of usefulness, but from Prof. Webster's letter, and from some isolated cases in Ontario where it was injudiciously used, great care should be taken in its application. Reverting to another point, we shall not see a repetition of the drastic and impossible plan of trying to rid this country of scale by chopping and burning. That point is settled, and it cost something to learn it. Hereafter the campaign must be one of education and individual efforts; that is, apart from nursery regulation and importation.



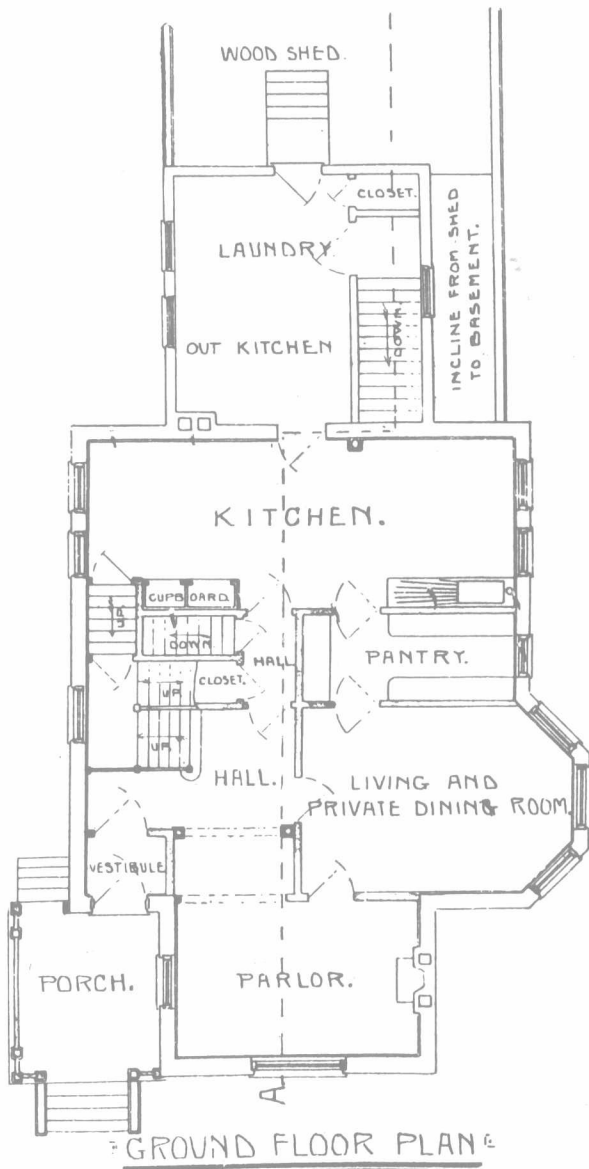
BASEMENT PLAN

VETERINARY.

"Lumpy Jaw," Actinomycosis.

What is the cause of lumpy jaw in cattle? Is it curable? Will it spread to other cattle? Is the milk fit for use, and is the beef marketable?  
A. W. HILLS.

Ans.—This subject has been frequently and very fully discussed in the "Farmer's Advocate," both in articles and answers to specific enquiries. See February 15th issue, 1900, page 96; March 1st, 1900, page 131; and June 15th, 1900, page 358. For the benefit of new subscribers, however, a few points may be repeated. Actinomycosis is due to the entrance into the tissues of the spores (actinomyces) of a parasitic vegetable fungus known as the ray fungus, common on grasses, especially on the awns of the barley family. By means of these stiff awns the spores enter the mouth, and effect an entrance in the tissues through a small wound in the mouth, a defective tooth, etc. Strictly speaking, according to late investigations, it is not contagious from animal to animal, though pathologists are not all agreed on this point. The disease is most prevalent on the Western ranges, where this fungus appears to thrive best on the wild grasses. It usually affects the jaw, the bone being involved as the disease advances. Sometimes the enlargements are found in the head, neck and pharynx, and in Europe in the tongue, where the ailment is commonly known as "woody tongue." Taken in time, it is amenable to treatment, but if allowed to go, hopelessly involves the bone. Iodide of potassium in one or two dram doses daily in bran mash is the specific internal medicine, and the success of this treatment we have personally observed. Where the enlargement is not too far gone, and in a favorable position, it may be removed with a knife in the hands of a skillful veterinary surgeon, subsequently using antiseptic washes on the wound made. We have received many favorable reports from persons who have used for an external application Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. With regard to the latter part of the enquiry we cannot do better than quote "Veterinary Elements," by Hopkins: "No satisfactory evidences of the transmission of the disease from animals to man are obtainable, hence the wholesale condemnation for food of animals affected with this disease is wasteful and irrational. Condemnation is only excusable when the disease is general throughout the system, or sufficiently so to have affected the general health of the animal."



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

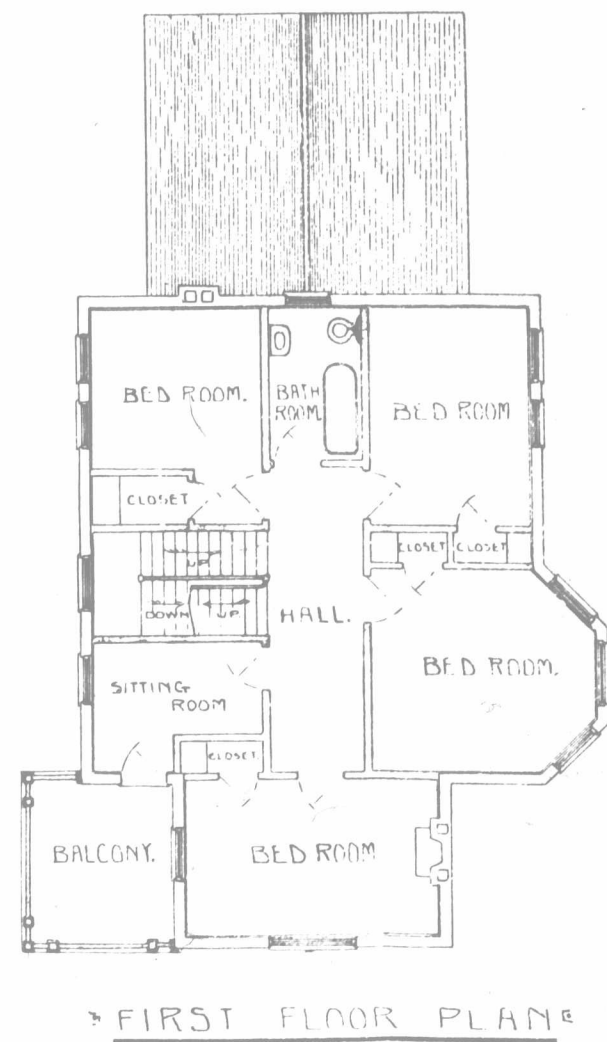
taken, was that the peach would be immune, or exempt; but it is now known that in the scale-infested sections of the Province of Ontario peach has been the chief sufferer. The "Farmer's Advocate" is aware that since a halt was called to the official axe and faggot crusade against San Jose scale infested orchards—mainly through the good offices of the Ontario Scale Commission—there has been a lull on this subject, but the scale is still in the land, and orchardists and nurserymen will do well not to shut their eyes to the fact. If any suspicious appearances are seen upon limbs or twigs, lose no time in submitting them to expert examination, and adopt the best known measures to stay its spread. It was thought by some that the last wet spring would hamper its progress, but we understand that it had little or no effect as a check, so that for his own protection the fruit-grower must continue to be alert, because trees in infested Ontario districts continue to be destroyed or rendered non-productive by the pest. Self-interest will prompt nurserymen to do all in their power to prevent the appearance or spread of the scale, as its ravages in any locality have a prejudicial effect upon the extension of fruit-growing. In Ontario no stock whatever is allowed to leave nurseries without fumigation, and Mr. Hutt has just been on a tour of inspection of the nurseries to see that all are equipped as required by law. He reports the provision

The Cleveland Outbreak and Scale Remedies.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The San Jose scale is certainly present in the City of Cleveland, but I do not think the people there fully understand the difference between this and the oyster-shell bark-louse. The oyster-shell bark-louse is very abundant on poplars, and the cottony-cushion scale is probably abundant on maples, but I know that in some cases these have been confused, by the people, with the San Jose scale; but, notwithstanding this, we have gone over quite a section within the city limits, and have found a considerable area affected by the San Jose scale. It has been absolutely impossible for me to make anything like a careful survey of the City of Cleveland, as I have not had the means at my disposal to do so, but from the fact that we ran across a couple of small nurseries in the infested area, the owners of which premises have been for several years scattering the stock over the city, I infer that the infestation may be very widely spread; indeed it may well merit all of the suspicions of the people. I am in hopes that another year we shall be able to go into the matter more fully.

Now you ask me what I consider the best remedy and how applied? Within two or three weeks, in company with the State Entomologist of Illinois, Dr. Fletcher, and Mr. Fisher, of Canada, I hope to go over the extensive area that we treated last winter and spring, and find out precisely the results obtained. At the present time I



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

can say this, that whale-oil soap is the most expensive remedy we have found, but as effectual as anything in overcoming the San Jose scale, and it has this advantage, that you can put it into the hands of the most inexperienced people, knowing that they may use it on the tenderest plants in any way they choose without injuring the plants. I think we shall be able to use crude petroleum on apple and other more hardy trees, but I question whether we shall ever dare to place it in the hands of the inexperienced or careless men to use in the peach orchards.

Summarizing: Whale-oil soap is the most expensive, the safest, and as efficient a remedy as we have. Crude petroleum is very much cheaper, but must be used with extreme caution except on the most hardy trees, and it is still a question as to whether we dare advise its general use even on these, for, as you know, many people are too ignorant as to what is hardy and what is not to use anything of that sort without danger of injury. Yours truly,

F. M. WEBSTER, Chief Inspector.  
Ohio Experiment Station.

### A Manitoba Fruit Display.

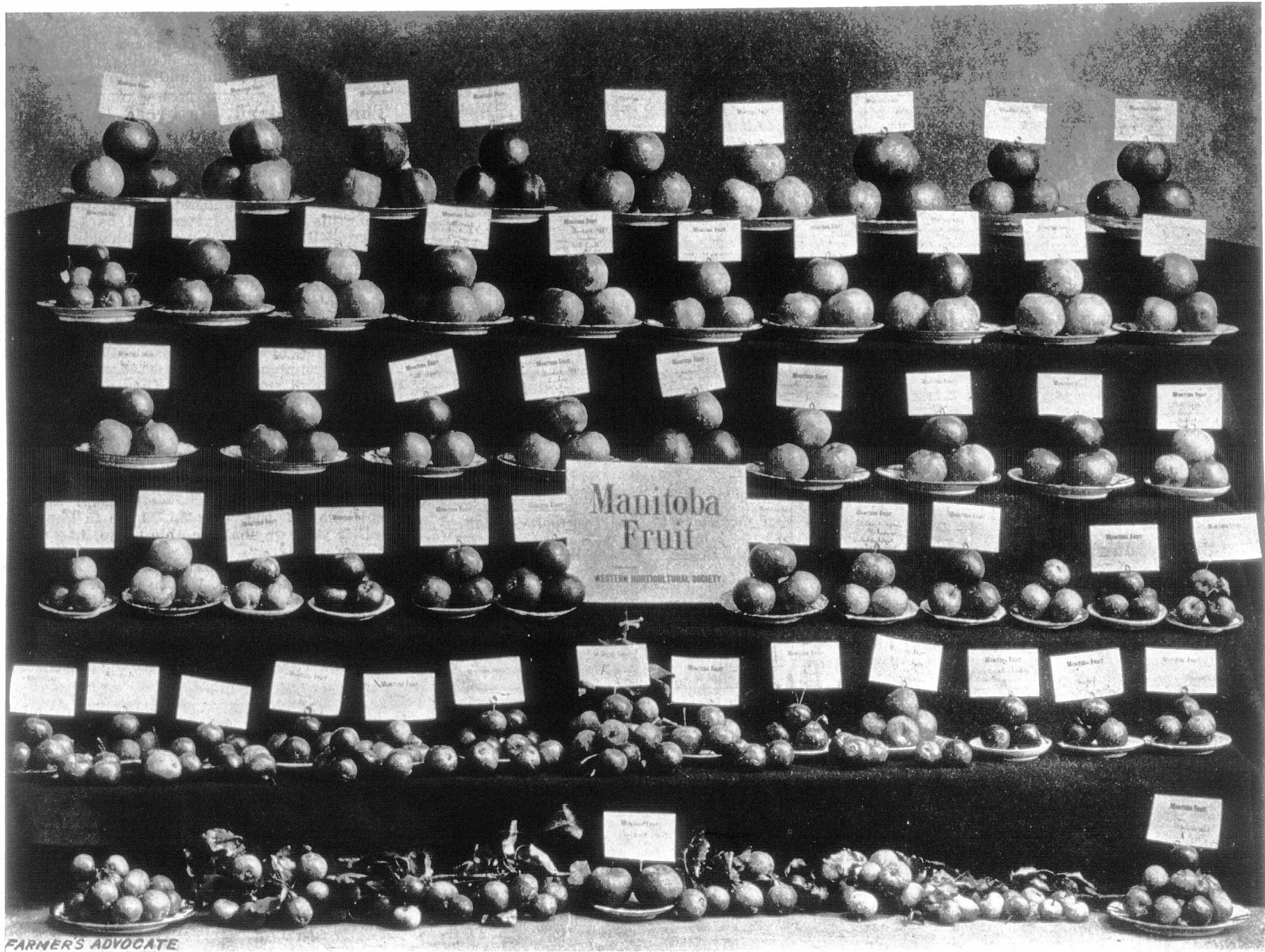
A highly interesting and suggestive exhibit of Manitoba-grown fruit was made a short time ago in the windows of one of the large Winnipeg dry goods houses by the Western Horticultural Society, of which Mr. Bartlett, of Winnipeg, is secretary.

The principal contributor of large fruits was A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, who showed 22 varieties of standard apples, several hybrids, and half a dozen crabs, among the varieties of standards being specimens of the Wealthy and Patron's Green, both of which are American seedlings, and the following Russian varieties: Hibernal, Anisette, Blushed Calville, Repka Kislaga, Russian Gravenstein, White Rubits, Silken Leaf, Ostrekoff, Cinnamon Pine, Little Hat, Sacharrine, Red Cheek, and a number of others. In crabs, he

### The Compass Cherry.

In the orchard of Mr. A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Manitoba, the writer saw in the month of August specimen trees of this new fruit in bearing. The trees had made vigorous growth and looked clean and healthy. The fruit very closely resembles a cherry. Mr. Stevenson thinks highly of it, as it is perfectly hardy and a good yielder, and the fruit is a good substitute for the cherry. In the Minnesota Horticulturist, Mr. O. W. Moore has the following to say regarding this new introduction:

"I find that the Compass cherry is comparatively a new fruit, and is but little known in the southern part of the State. It is a hybrid of the sand cherry and the Miner plum. Its habit of growth is of the medium, between the upright and spreading form, and it is perfectly hardy in every respect. Those that I have have had no root protection whatever, and have withstood the winters of 1897-8 and 1898-9 without injury. They bore fruit the past season, being the second year after planting, and the quantity of fruit was



A HINT OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF APPLE-GROWING IN MANITOBA.  
For complete list of fruits in this exhibit see article on this page.

### Rabbits and Mice in Winter.

It will soon be time to take precautions against damage caused by rabbits and mice to young fruit trees. The injury done by mice can be prevented by throwing up a small mound of dirt around all young trees and shrubs. In addition to protecting from mice, this mound of earth is valuable in that it acts as a brace to the tree and prevents it from being swayed back and forth so much by the winds of fall and winter. About as practical a method as any of preventing the trees from being injured by rabbits is to wash the stems along about the last of October or first of November with a solution of fresh lime to which has been added enough sulphur to color it yellow and half an ounce of carbolic acid to each gallon of the lime solution. As long as this solution stays on the tree it will act as a preventive. It may be necessary, however, to renew it once or twice during the winter.

showed Transcendent, Hyslop, Virginia, General Grant, Philip's 1000, Whitney and Minnesota. The Archbishop of Rupert's Land also showed several nice specimens of apples and three varieties of crabs, which were grown at St. John's, Winnipeg. From Portage la Prairie quite a number of standard apples and crabs were exhibited, Messrs. Lyall showing a very good sample of Duchess apple and Transcendent crab; Cadham, Duchess apple and Hyslop and Transcendent crabs; Alton, Evans, Garnier, Rowe, Logan, Canniff, each with good specimens of crabs. W. G. Fonseca, Chas. Wellband and John Green, of Winnipeg, showed Transcendent crabs. Thomas Franklin, Stonewall, exhibited a great variety of crabs and seedling plums and several apples. In crabs, he showed Hyslop, Orange, Tonka, Martha, Virginia, Sweet Russett, Briar's Sweet, and a number of others. This fruit was grown on trees which had the protection of shelter belts or trees.

surprising for trees of their age. For home use and canning purposes they fill a long-felt want in the cherry line. It is true that they are not the real cherry, but, in my estimation, they are the next best fruit pertaining to the cherry yet found. In my opinion they are not a fruit that will bear shipping, as the skin is very thin and easily broken, and the fruit perishable. The tree has a habit of making wood very rapidly after the fruit is gathered, and in time also for it to get well ripened before cold weather. It is the only fruit with me thus far that some bug or insect is not lying in wait to get in its work on as soon as opportunity offers. It is not troubled by the curculio or the birds or anything else, unless it might be that ever-prevailing danger, the boys. As to its drought-resisting qualifications, there is no doubt as to their effectiveness. During the severe drought of about three months in the fore part of the past summer my Compass cherry trees stood the ordeal in a remarkable manner. Their staunch, sprightly vigor in leaf, wood and fruit, told a tale of drought-resisting power that must be seen to be appreciated."

### B. C. Fruit in Alberta.

The Edmonton Bulletin, in a lengthy article dealing with the lack of fruit in Northern Alberta, and the long railway haul from the orchards of Ontario, with the consequent high freight charges, says: "To make matters worse, Ontario shippers in the past have gone on the principle that anything was good enough for the West. And season after season Edmonton dealers and consumers purchased Ontario apples, at high prices, that were not worth half the freight. Apparently the eastern men thought they had a corner on the Western apple market, and that here we were restricted to Hobson's choice—that or nothing."

The article then refers to the possibility of securing a supply of fruit from the interior valleys of British Columbia, and quotes the freight rates as follows: On apples, from Vernon, B.C., 75c. per hundred, and from Toronto, all rail, \$1.25 per hundred. An interesting description of Lord Aberdeen's fruit ranch at Vernon follows:

The cherries, plums, crabs and apples used in North Alberta this season practically all came from the Okanagan and most of them from the Coldstream ranch, of which W. S. Robertson is agent. Three cars of fall fruit from this ranch have been distributed already at Edmonton, Strathcona and points down the line. Another car is in prospect, and contracts have been made for the supply of 2,000 boxes of winter apples from the same ranch.

This ranch in its present condition is the result of the investment and enterprise of the present owner, Lord Aberdeen, recently Governor-General of Canada. It is situated about three miles from the town and railway station of Vernon, and comprises some 13,000 acres of bottom and bench land. The greater part of the ranch is devoted to grazing and grain-growing, but some 300 acres is planted in fruit trees. These include the best varieties of apples, pears, crabs, plums, and cherries. There is also considerable area devoted to strawberries, raspberries, black currants and watermelons, the product of which is placed on the market in season. The idea of the management is to place their own fruit as directly on the market as possible, without the intervention of middlemen. To that end they have adopted a system of packing and shipping to their own agents. In this way and by using the greatest care and the latest methods in growing and packing the fruit, they expect to establish a reputation for fruit of their growth that will sell it wherever it is known. Every box of fruit sent out is marked plainly "Grown by Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B. C." The care with which the fruit is put up, to show its good qualities and preserve it from damage, is as noticeable as the uniformly excellent quality of the fruit itself. Only sound, fully-developed fruit is packed. So that when a dealer or consumer purchases a box of Coldstream Ranch fruit he knows just what is inside.

The apple boxes are 18 inches long, 12 inches wide and 11 inches deep, inside measure. The end pieces are inch and the sides, top and bottom half-inch boards. The top and bottom boards do not fit close along the edges of the sides, so that the fruit can be seen without the box being opened, and the air is allowed to circulate. Each box contains 50 lbs. of apples. The apples are of even size and quality and are packed in rows, so that when the box is opened the apples present a very attractive appearance. An unsound or defective apple is never packed. The apples are very juicy and the flavor good.

Summer apples are shipped from July 25th to August 15th. The principal varieties are Yellow Transparent, Astrakan, and Duchess.

Fall apples are shipped during the latter part of August and early September. The Wealthy is the only variety.

Winter apples are shipped from September 18th to October 25th. The principal varieties are Spy, King, Mann, Greening, Russett, and Ben Davis. Fully 10 per cent. of the winter apples are Spy.

Summer apples have as yet only been brought in by express, for retail by the pound. Fall apples retail this season at \$2.25 for 50-pound box. Winter apples will likely retail at \$2.50 to \$2.75. These prices are somewhat higher than last year.

Pears are put up in 40-pound boxes of the same make and material as the apple boxes, but only 8½ inches deep. They are shipped from Sept. 14th to Oct. 15th. The varieties are Hansell and Anjou. They retail at Edmonton at \$2.50 a box.

Crab apples are put up in 50-pound boxes, the same as apples. They are shipped during August and September, and retail in Edmonton at \$2.50 to \$2.75. The varieties grown are the Transcendent and Hyslop.

Plums are grown of many colors and varieties.

They include in purple the Lornhard, Italian, French and German prunes, and the Dawson. The yellow varieties are Washington, Green Gage and Yellow Egg. The red plums are Paired's seedling. The plums are put up in square chip baskets holding five pounds each. Four of these baskets are enclosed in a box 16 inches square, inside, by 4½ inches deep; each box thus containing 20 lbs. of fruit. Plums are shipped from Aug. 24th to Sept. 27th. They are retailed at Edmonton this season at \$1.25 a box for prunes and \$1.35 for plums.

Cherries are put up in the same style as plums, and are shipped from July 6th forward. In size, quality and flavor they leave nothing to be desired.

Strawberries and raspberries are put up in small chip baskets and enclosed in crates, 24 baskets in a crate. Strawberries are shipped about June 13th, and raspberries about July 24th. Gooseberries and black currants are put up in 20-pound boxes, like cherries and plums, and are shipped in July. Watermelons are put up in crates and are shipped in September and October.

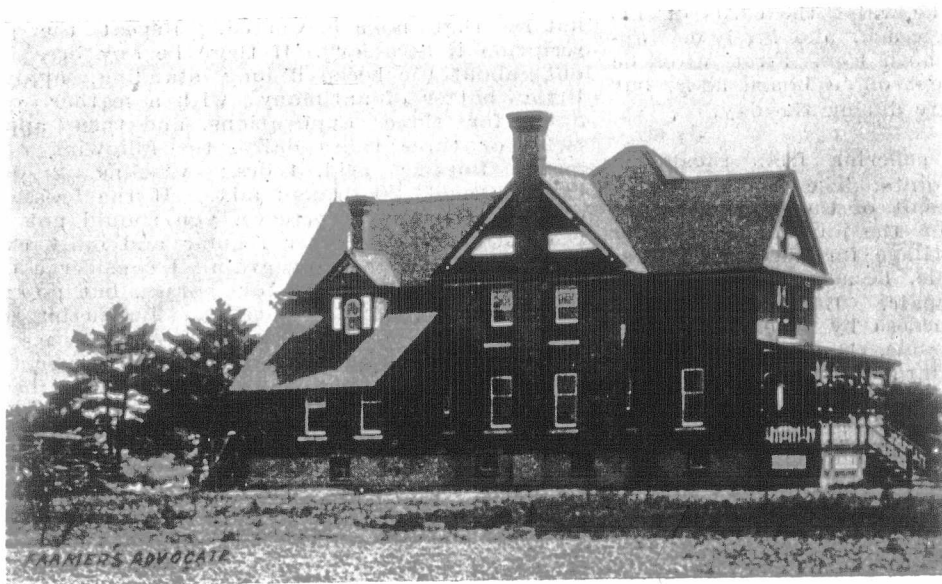
It is intended to add forty acres of the ranch, which hitherto has been under grain, to orchard next year. There is also a hop-yard of considerable dimensions, and a trial is being made of grape-growing. So far it has been quite successful, but is not far enough advanced to allow of the grapes being put on the market.

## APIARY.

### Preparing Bees for Winter.

"Having all fixed as to stores, etc., what next is to be done? I wish to learn."

"The next thing to do is to put on the quilt."



RESIDENCE OF R. J. WHITE, RED CHAPEL VIEW FARM, COLINVILLE, ONT.

where such is used, and over this the sawdust cushion, or whatever packing material is used, thus tucking them nice, snug and warm for winter."

"Do you use common enameled cloth for quilts?"

"I do not during winter. Some so use, but the most of our practical beekeepers prefer some porous substance, like woolen blankets, pieces of old carpet, or something of that kind. For colonies to be left on summer stands, I use chaff hives, which chaff is left on in the hives both winter and summer. Over the tops of the frames I prefer a quilt, as just spoken of, and on top of the quilt a cushion two or three inches thick, made of common factory cotton cloth, filled with cork dust if possible; if not, then filled with dry basswood sawdust. Such cushions seem to keep the bees in better condition than anything else I am acquainted with. The cork dust allows the moisture to pass up through it and out at the top of the hive, while the basswood sawdust will absorb nearly its bulk in water, so that either keeps all dry, warm and nice."

"Do you do anything else by way of preparation?"

"When winter sets in, a board about 8 or 10 inches wide should be set up slanting from the alighting-board to the hive, in front of the entrance, so as to keep out snow and cold winds, as well as to shade the front of the hive, where the hives face south, as they should during winter, so the bright rays of the sun shall not entice the bees out when it is too cold for them to fly."

"Do you winter all your bees outdoors?"

"No. I prefer to winter a part of the bees in the cellar, for I like the idea of 'mixed wintering,' as by this plan no extreme loss is likely to

occur; for a winter which is severe on the bees out of doors is generally good for cellar wintering."

"At what time do you set the bees in the cellar?"

"Somewhere about the middle of November. At any time between the 10th of November and the 1st of December, when the hives are dry, and free from frost, I set them in. If they have a flight along about this time I set them in the next day, if it does not rain so the hives are wet; and I find that this can be done, even if the weather is quite warm, much better than it can on a cold morning when the hives come up from their stands with a jar from having been frozen down."

"Do you give each hive a separate stand when in the cellar, or set them on a plank which will hold several hives?"

"Neither. A cellar stand is made by nailing four pieces of six-inch boards together so they shall be of the right size for a hive to rest on. This raises the first hive six inches off the cellar bottom, and away from the damp air which is generally found right at the cellar bottom. The first hive is set on this stand, when hives are piled on top of the first till the floor is reached, so that each stand holds from three to five hives, according to the depth of the cellar. In this way the cellar is filled (if I have colonies enough), except a passageway through the center to the back end, through which I pass every two or three weeks to see if all is right so far as temperature, mice, etc., are concerned. Otherwise they are left undisturbed during the winter."

"At what temperature should the cellar be kept?"

"Here practical beekeepers differ; but I have had the best success with a temperature of from 43 to 45 degrees, or as near that as can be had. With a cellar in a bank, separate from any build-

ing, the keeping of the temperature at this point is quite easy; but with a cellar under a room or building it is not so easily done, for changes from the outside have more effect on the interior of the cellar than they do where the cellar is wholly under ground in a bank or sidehill. There are other things which might be said on this wintering subject; but with your consent we will leave them till December, when I am not so busy, when, if you will come over, we will talk them over more at length."—(Conversation with Doolittle, Gleanings in Bee Culture.)

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.

3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.

4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

### Veterinary.

#### SORE TEAT AND MAMMITS IN SOW.

My sow had 15 pigs and lost them all but one. I attributed it to milk fever at the time. Her udder was caked and swollen, with scarcely any milk; could not get up without assistance. A small pig ran with her last winter and brought one of her teats to milk. During pregnancy, this teat was covered with sores, slightly matured and swollen. I have another sow in pig affected in the same way by the same cause. How can I reduce the swelling or cake? Would it be advisable to put in a rowell and slough it out?  
Oxford Co., Ont. W. F. R.

Ans.—The inflammation of the mammary glands which sometimes appears before parturition can be allayed by feeding the sow lightly on easily-digested food, bathing the swollen parts frequently with warm water, and applying camphorated oil, made by putting say ½ pint sweet oil into a glass jar, adding ½ oz. gum camphor, and placing the jar in a hot-water bath until the camphor dissolves. Rub the parts well with this after each bathing. Apply to the sore teat twenty times daily one part carbolic acid to three parts sweet oil.  
J. H. REED, V. S.

## SPLINT AND HEAVES IN HORSES.

Would you kindly let me know if a splint can be removed from off a blood horse? And also give the outline of the life of the splint.

A young mare, eight years of age, is in foal for the first time. Has to work in fall and spring. What would be the best feed for her? Lately, she seems to breathe heavy, like heaves. If this is heaves, what would be the best remedy? Does a mare naturally breathe heavy when pregnant, say three months? W. W. Russell Co., Ont.

Ans.—A splint is a bony growth, the result of inflammation being set up in the covering of the bone, either by direct injury or concussion. The covering of bone (periosteum) is made up of two layers, the inner layer being composed of bone-producing cells. Therefore, whenever an inflammatory action is set up in that covering, no matter from what cause, the irritation causes a throwing off of these cells, one layer on top of another, which ossifies or hardens, and the enlargement is the result. There is no safe method for reducing that enlargement. If left to nature, splints will disappear, as they are never seen on old horses. A splint may be reduced by rubbing it daily, for 15 minutes, with a smooth bone or an oiled leather-covered piece of wood.

The short time your mare has gone in pregnancy should not affect her breathing. From your meager description of her symptoms, we are unable to say whether there is any heaves about her or not. More probably the trouble is caused by indigestion. Give her boiled oats every evening, with very little hay at any time, and give her in the feed morning and evening, for two weeks, of the following powder, one teaspoonful at a time: Gentian, 4 ozs.; sodium bicarbonate, 6 ozs.; powdered fenugreek, 4 ozs.

## RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS IN COLT.

A suckling colt, six months old, was weaned (in August), and soon after halter-broken, but nothing was noticed to be wrong with it then. Now, however, when he walks the cords of his hind legs move with a crack, and lately he appears a little lame in both legs. First after he was weaned he was kept on a board floor, but he is now out to pasture during the day. J. M. Durham Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your colt is suffering from rheumatic arthritis of the stifle joints. The cracking noise you speak of is the result of the unevenness of the articular surface of the joints, due to the destruction of the cartilage forming the joints. This disease is incurable, because cartilage once destroyed will never repair. But relief may be obtained from the lameness by repeated blistering with hydrarg biniodide, 1 dram; powdered cantharides, 1 dram; lard, 1 ounce.

## TUMOR ON CALF'S NECK.

A spring calf, when born, had a smooth brown spot about 1½ inches in diameter on her neck, about three inches behind the ear. It has gradually raised until now a growth about the size of an apple, slightly flattened, hangs by a neck the size of the spot. There seems to be scarcely anything in the neck or connecting part, but the growth itself is quite firm. I have delayed doing anything during the hot weather, but would be pleased now if you could tell me how it may be most easily and permanently removed? GORDON L. LAMB.

Ans.—The growth must be removed by a surgical operation. The skin should be carefully dissected from the growth, then the tumor dissected from the underlying tissues; the superfluous skin cut away, then the wound carefully sutured with carbolized silk and treated as an ordinary wound by keeping clean and applying three times daily a solution of 1 part carbolic acid to 40 parts water. The stitches should be removed in ten or twelve days. J. H. REED, V. S.

## CHRONIC PARALYSIS IN SOW.

I have a sow, two years old, lame in the hind legs, or weak across the back. Probably her trouble started by staying in a cold, wet pen, winter before last. I had three of them together, and when turned out in the pasture in spring, did nicely through the summer. About October 1st I put them up to fatten. Two of them fattened well, but this one went lame, and would not eat enough to fatten. I put her in a good dry place, thinking she would come all right and fatten toward spring, but she did not, and now it is fall again, and she is still about the same. She does not appear to be sick; digestion seems all right; hungry, but when I feed her will not eat much. She will sit around on her haunches a great deal, and when she walks it hurts her. Neck and shoulders have grown to be a good size, while her hind quarters are very small. B. R. BLEAKNEY.

Ans.—Your sow evidently is suffering from chronic paralysis, and treatment is not likely to be followed by success. I would advise her destruction. But if you want to treat her, give her sufficient raw linseed oil or Epsom salts to cause free purgation, and follow up with 20 grains powdered nux vomica three times daily. Also apply a blister along the spine from tail to shoulders. J. H. REED, V. S.

## CHRONIC SWELLING IN LEG.

Last year, bought a valuable roadster mare seven years old, which had scratches, and was stocked in hind legs; was told she had been swollen, but free from scratches. I started with physic, doctoring her ever since; tried a V. S., but did no good. On grass day and night all summer, and when I took her in this fall it was the same old thing; bad swelling in hind legs, slightly in one front leg. I fancied it was worse when she was in season; somewhat tender in joints; eats well, but I do not feed her oats except boiled; feed lots of bran (dry and wet); clean hay. I might add that her bowels seem constipated all the time. Are carrots injurious? Your valuable paper has been in the family thirty years, regular. This is the first time I have applied for information through your columns, having always found what I needed exactly as I wanted it. I am confident of a good sound, compact answer. C. F. K. Elgin Co.

Ans.—Your mare is certainly predisposed to swelling in the legs, or stocking, and in most cases of this kind we usually get breaking-out at the heels sooner or later. Where congenital predisposition to this condition exists, it is very hard to prevent, and when it becomes chronic, as in your mare, it is equally hard to cure. My advice is, feed nothing but a little bran for 12 to 18 hours and then give a brisk purgative of say 8 drs. Barbadoes aloes and 2 drs. ginger—feed nothing but bran and give water in small quantities until purgation commences, after which feed a little hay. After the bowels regain their normal condition, give the following: Take nitrate of potash, 3 ozs.; tartar emetic, 3 ozs.; bicarbonate of soda, 3 ozs.; sulphate of iron, 3 ozs.; arsenic, 4 drs.; mix and make into 24 powders, and give one every night and morning in damp food. If she will not eat them this way, shake one up with a little water and drench her, but see that none is wasted. Repeat the prescription if necessary. If there be any breaking-out about the heels, if long standing, apply a little butter of antimony with a feather once daily for three applications, and then apply, twice or three times daily, the following ointment: Boracic acid, 4 drs.; vaseline, 2 ozs.; carbolic acid, 20 drops; mix. If the breaking-out be of recent occurrence, you should not use the antimony. Give her regular and daily exercise, and feed lightly on grain. I consider a carrot or two daily good for horses, but do not favor feeding large quantities. Bandaging the legs from pastern to hock is good practice. It stimulates the circulation and favors absorption of the exudate. Do not wash the cracked heels. If they get muddy, allow them to dry spontaneously and then clean with a brush or cloth. Hand rubbing the legs is also good practice. J. H. REED, V. S.

## UNTHRIFTY CALF.

A valuable pure-bred heifer calf was dropped on Feb. 15th; was fed on new milk until she was six months old, with a grain ration of about 2½ or 3 pounds of bran, oats and barley (equal parts), all finely ground; had all the clover hay, grass and green oats and peas she would eat; water ahead of her all the time; was inside in a dark box-stall, and had frequent runs outside for exercise. When I stopped giving milk, she did not drink much water, and gradually refused grain food altogether. I stopped offering grain, and substituted green corn and turnips. She ate those all right for a time, then refused them altogether. She seems very fond of old dry straw; will chew up her bedding if we are not careful. Lately I gave her seven ounces of Epsom salts and put her back on milk again; am giving her now about 20 pounds new milk fresh from the cow (ten pounds night and morning), with a teaspoonful of salt in each feed. She eats a little hay and a very small quantity of sheaf oats. The milk is taken ravenously. (1) Am I doing right in feeding the milk? (2) What is the matter with her stomach? (3) What must I give her to improve her appetite and digestion? She has never scoured. P. E. Island. J. G. H.

Ans.—Your calf was fed too highly, and did not get sufficient exercise. The functions of the digestive organs were overtaxed, and as a result the appetite became capricious. By careful feeding for a few months the organs may regain their normal condition. New milk is certainly the best article of diet you can give. Allow a limited amount of well-saved hay and roots in small quantities. Get the following prescription, put up: Powdered gentian, 1½ ozs.; powdered ginger, 1½ ozs.; powdered sulphate of iron, 1 oz.; powdered nux vomica, 1 oz.; bicarbonate of soda, 3 ozs.; mix, and make into 24 powders, and give one every night and morning, mixed with a little water in a bottle and given as a drench. Repeat the prescription if necessary. See that she gets regular exercise. As the appetite improves, increase the amount given, but be careful to not allow her at any time more than she will eat heartily. If you feed any grain, let it be ground oats and bran. J. H. REED, V. S.

## SUPPOSED URINARY TROUBLE IN FOAL.

I have a fine colt, four months and a half old; some few minutes after urinating, which he seems to pass all right, he begins to strain and passes a few drops with much difficulty. He acts somewhat like a horse with gravel. He is growing well, and seems healthy. What is the matter, or is it anything that may hurt him? Antigonishe Co., N. S. W. M. I.

Ans.—The symptoms described indicate cystic calculi (stones in the bladder), but it is not probable this condition exists in so young an animal. The symptoms will probably pass off. If not, have him examined by a veterinarian, and if calculi be present, an operation will have to be performed. This is a difficult operation, even in a grown horse, and would be more so in a foal. In some cases, where the stones are small, they pass out of the urethra; in others they pass a greater or less distance down the organ and lodge there, and have to be cut down on and removed. Any operation for this trouble can be successfully performed only by a veterinarian. The administration of medicine does little good. J. H. REED, V. S.

## COLT WITH ITCHINESS OF TAIL.

A two-year-old colt is troubled with an itching at the root of its tail; have looked for lice, but failed to find any. Has had the trouble for about a year. She is thriving well, and is very lively, but while in the stable is continually rubbing at her stall. ALEX. PRENTICE. Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—Wash the tail thoroughly with warm soft-soap suds, and every second day rub the following lotion well into the parts: Corrosive sublimate 1 part, water 500 parts. A few applications should suffice. If you notice that the application blisters, weaken it to half the strength by adding water. J. H. REED, V. S.

## CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS ABORTION IN COWS.

Will you confer a favor by describing, in the next issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," contagious abortion in cows—what it is and what is the cause, and if there is any remedy, etc.? Is the bull likely to take infection from cows diseased and communicate to healthy cows, and so on through the whole neighborhood, so that there will be no calves, and cows coming in heat at all times from three weeks to seven and eight weeks? This is our case in this place this season. Can the bull be cleansed, and how? ARTHUR E. SIMPSON. Westmoreland, N. B.

Ans.—Contagious abortion, as the term indicates, is a contagious affection. It is due to a germ, which gains entrance into the genital organs of the female and has the effect of causing abortion at any period of gestation. The accident usually occurs at about the fourth or fifth month of gestation, but may occur very early or as late as the seventh or eighth month or even later. The virus is transmissible from the female to the male or from the male to the female by copulation, or from female to female when they come in close contact. Hence, if a male be contaminated, in all probability all the cows to whom he is bred, or at least a great percentage of them, will become affected. It is possible some may escape. This disease is a veritable scourge, and the cause of great loss to breeders, and it is very hard to eradicate. Cure is slow and troublesome. If the male be affected, he must not be bred for at least six months, and every second or third day during that time his sheath should be injected with a solution of the bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) 1 part, water 2,000 parts. The solution should be heated to about 100 degrees F. before injection. All aborted cows should be isolated from the healthy, and their vulvas washed daily with the same solution and a little of it injected into the vagina. In all cases where the solution is injected it should be heated to 100 degrees. When a cow is known to abort, the fetus and all discharges should be gathered and burned; the afterbirth, if not spontaneously expelled, should be removed by hand and also destroyed, and the womb be injected once daily, until it has firmly contracted, with the solution. The stable or other premises in which abortion has occurred must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with a strong solution, say 1 to 20, of crude carbolic, and then given a good coat of hot lime wash. All clothing or utensils that have come in contact with diseased animals must either be burned or thoroughly disinfected. The man who attends to the diseased animals must not come in contact with the healthy, but if it be impossible to have enough help to allow of this, he, the attendant, must have two suits of clothes and change them and wash his hands thoroughly with the solution before going to the healthy animals after attending to the affected. Cows that abort should not be bred again for six or eight months. By strictly observing the above precautions and all others in order to avoid the conveyance of the virus from animal to animal, the trouble can be stamped out. J. H. REED, V. S.



**COLT WITH TORN HOOF.**

1. A colt two years old last spring, a few weeks ago tore the straight fibered part of hoof out of one hind foot from heel about two inches round side of foot, leaving the quick bare. We washed it off with warm water, and put on some tar. Lameness left in four or five days. Did you ever hear of such a thing? Is there anything that will assist the growth of hoof, or is the best treatment to let it alone?

2. What is the best treatment for water farcy? How long does a horse usually last after being diseased with water farcy? F. W. SHIELDS. Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. We have seen almost all imaginable results from accidents to the foot. Keep the hoof well pared all round the exposed surface, in order to prevent the dried edges from turning inwards and pressing upon the sensitive parts, thereby causing pain and lameness. This will have to be seen to until the foot grows fully down. Do not apply tar. Apply, twice or three times daily, an oil composed of 1 part carbolic acid and 20 parts raw linseed oil. Apply during the daytime a warm poultice of boiled turnips. It will be better to leave the foot without a poultice at nights, as if kept on constantly it might do harm.

2. I presume by water farcy you mean a disease of the lymphatics usually affecting a hind leg and usually called lymphangitis or weed, sometimes called Monday-morning disease, a shot of grease, etc., etc. Treatment consists in giving a purgative followed by diuretics, bathing the affected limb long and often with warm water, applying a stimulant liniment, and excluding drafts. As soon as the extreme soreness ceases, exercise. In order to prevent attacks, exercise animal every day, and when not doing much work reduce the feed.

3. Lymphangitis, or its sequel, called elephantiasis, seldom kills. I own a mare now that is 25 years old, and she suffered from an attack of lymphangitis when 7 years, and she apparently has no notion of dying yet.

J. H. REED, V. S.

**Miscellaneous.**

**SCHOOL BUILDING EXTRAS.**

Grey Co. Reader: My late husband, Mr. C., did stonework for \_\_\_\_\_ school, taking the contract from J. & S., who were doing the whole job, and when he started he came to a soft spot in the ground, not fit to build on, so he sent for the trustees to see what was to be done. They said to dig to solid footing and fill in with what was wanted by them and they would see him paid. He did so. They had an architect to see after the thing, but he wasn't there at the time. My son was there and says that was how it was. And the trustee, Mr. S., that spoke, says he meant to see Mr. C. paid. Also, I have a letter from another trustee to the same effect. And Mr. C. told me and others the same before he died, and that Mr. S., the secretary, told him three times he would see him paid. And I heard him tell him that once myself. I was there last week, and got the trustees together. The most of them were in my favor to pay me the money, \$64, but the chairman, Mr. M., would not hear to it; claimed Mr. J. was the one to pay me, and he (Mr. J.) says or told Mr. C. they never paid him for Mr. C.'s work; and I said to him, "Well, Mr. M., why did you promise to see him paid?" He says, "I advised him to put in his claim." "Well," I said to him, "what need he put in his claim for? Did he think you weren't good for it?" He died just two weeks from the time they paid J., from cold he got going for his money.

Ans.—We presume that you are the administratrix of your late husband's estate, and we consider that, under the circumstances you state, you are entitled, as such administratrix, to look to the trustees for payment for the work done, notwithstanding the absence of a formal contract on the part of the Board. We would advise you to inform the trustees that unless you receive payment of the amount stated, without further delay, you will place the account in suit. In the event of failure on their part to settle the matter with you promptly upon receipt of such notice, your proper course would be to place the matter in the hands of a solicitor.

**LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.**

I have a very valuable Thoroughbred stallion, and I would like to get his life insured against accidents and death. Would you please let me know if there is an insurance company in Canada that takes risks on horses, and if so, what per cent. do they charge? I am sending his pedigree, so that you can see he is bred in the purple. He is leaving some fine colts here. He was bred by the Duke of Portland.

Pictou Co., N. S. J. H. MACKENZIE.

Ans.—We are not aware of any company taking risks of that kind in this country at the present time, and from information to hand the results in the past have not been encouraging. If any reader has knowledge to the contrary, we would like to be advised of the fact.

**BEST FEED FOR PIGS—SHREDDED CORN VS. SILAGE.**

1. Would you kindly answer, through your columns, which is the best feed for pigs, and to what extent skim milk from the separator or whey from the cheese factory can be profitably used?

2. Does corn shredded instead of putting it into the silo make as good feed and at a less cost? Is it true that a good many ensilage feeders quit the silo, and for what reason? Perth Co., Ont.

S. NAFZIGER.

Ans.—Skim milk from the separator may be profitably used as the principal part of the feed for young pigs, and they may safely be given all they will take if it is fed sweet and not cold, but it is better to feed a moderate allowance of milk and add wheat middlings to the ration to a moderate extent while the pigs are young and growing. Finely-ground oats may profitably be mixed with the shorts if the price is not too high, and as the pigs grow older and approach the finishing period ground barley and corn or peas should be substituted for the oats and to some extent for the shorts. Whey while not so suitable for young pigs as milk, may be used to good advantage for older ones in conjunction with the other feeds mentioned, and produces a fine quality of bacon. We have had no experience with shredded corn. It is largely practiced in the Western States and to some extent in Western Ontario, and is well spoken of as a cheap substitute for silage, but is not equal to good silage made from well-matured corn, and is liable to heat and spoil to some extent from moulding.

We have heard of but very few giving up ensilage after once giving it a fair trial. The cause of discouragement in almost every case we believe has been badly-constructed silos and immature corn. With a good circular silo and varieties of corn that mature before or by the middle of September, silage is almost certain to be satisfactory; and where one becomes tired of it, probably a hundred are fully satisfied with it.

**BUYING FEEDING CATTLE.**

Providing fat cattle are sold for May 1st delivery at five cents per pound, live weight, at what price should they be bought in November to make the transaction fairly profitable to the feeder, it being understood that cattle of a good beef type are purchased and fed according to approved methods? BEGINNER.

Ans.—It depends on the weight when bought. If they weigh 1,200 lbs., four cents can be given; if only 1,000 lbs., 3½ cents is about as much as can be safely paid. The heavier the animal the more per pound can be given, assuming that feed, gain and selling price are equal. A 1,200-lb. steer bought at 4 cts. and sold at 5 cts., gaining 200 lbs. in weight, would net to the feeder \$22; a 1,000-lb. one, same price and gain, only \$20. Middlesex Co., Ont. THOMAS BATY.

If the cattle average 1,100 lbs., and are in good condition, it would be safe to pay three and three-quarter cents per pound. Taking the risk and interest of the money, it would not be wise to pay more. W. W. SHEPHERD. "The Institute," West Middlesex, Ont.

Note.—We would be glad to publish the replies of other feeders to the above enquiry. An important point for consideration also is this: That the better feeding animal the farmer buys, the better use it will make of its food, and, consequently, the better price he will receive for his grain and fodder which he sells in the form of beef.—Editor.

**A WAGES CLAIM.**

I hired a girl for the summer; made the bargain with the girl's mother, who agreed to let the girl remain for the summer. Soon after the girl came, she said her mother forgot to mention that she would come one month on trial. I told her I wanted her to make up her mind, as I did not want to be without help in the harvest time. Nothing more was said, and she went on and worked up to the 1st of July. She was going home every Saturday night. She was asked to stay every second Sunday and help do necessary chores in the morning. She left. Can she collect a month's wages which was due her?

Ans.—Probably not all. The court would consider the circumstances, and while the girl would doubtless be adjudged entitled to some amount, there would be an allowance made in favor of the employer on account of the girl having quit work as she did. The employer ought to make legal tender of such sum as might be considered fair under the circumstances, and if refused and suit entered, then the amount of such tender should be paid into court along with a notice pleading tender and payment in and disputing the claim as to the balance thereof.

**BEEF RING FOR 24 MEMBERS.**

Please inform me, through the columns of your paper, if there is a chart for a twenty-four share beef ring? JAMES A. GARLAND. Bruce Co., Ont.

Ans.—We have not seen nor read of a chart for a beef ring of 24 members. If any of our readers know of such having been organized, will they please inform us, giving address of secretary or other officer.—Ed.

**MARKETS.**

**FARM GOSSIP.**

**Oxford County, Ont.**

We have had an extraordinary amount of rain this fall, and the ground has been plowing up nice. The apples in this neighborhood are not much of a crop, and there will be very few to sell. I understand that they are worth \$2 per barrel. Potatoes are a rather variable crop, but, generally speaking, I think they will be considerably under the average, and many small ones. We planted a small piece in the garden very late, I think about the first of July, and they were certainly the best as to size, smoothness and quality. Potatoes were bringing 75 cents per bag, but now that they are going in in loads, about 60 cents. Oats are a good price, 34c. to 36c. With grain so high, and young pigs selling at from \$2 to \$3 each, it is not going to be an easy matter to feed hogs at a profit this winter, unless fat hogs keep up to 7 cents. The price has been coming down, and is now only about 6 cents. We had intended buying in some, but from the present outlook it is not easy to see how it is going to pay. There is a great amount of hay in the country, and the presses are already at work putting it up, at from \$5 to \$6. We think that it would likely pay better for the farmers generally to buy in stock and feed it out. If stock could be bought right, surely that much could be made of the hay, and then the manure would pay well for the extra labor. The most successful farmers do not sell hay, except in very exceptional instances. It was thought that when so many of our horses were bought up for South Africa, that there would be a general scarcity of equines, and prices would go up with a bound. But a large number of Western horses have been shipped in, and there seems to be plenty of horses to sell, and prices have not risen much. Some of those farmers who bought ranch horses have had an exciting time training the animals, and a few instances have occurred where the animals died in the operation or through accident. Great patience and gentleness must be exercised in training an animal that has always run wild without seeing many human beings. The cheese market has been very uncertain, and a very little over 9 cents is all that can now be obtained. Our cows are milking very well for this season of the year; and, I think, mainly on account of the showers and the consequent greenness of the pasture, the flow of milk generally is much better than usual at this late date. Some of the factories are making small "stiltons," expecting to get an increased price; and they would require to get more, as it costs more to make them and will take an increased amount of milk to make a pound of cheese. Our corn was very good; better than we expected. We have been husking. We found great benefit from a husking stool that we made from an elm board 1 x 12 and 8 feet long, with four legs about 17 inches high. We take the stool up to the shock and pull the shock over on to it, and then one husker can sit on each end very comfortably and do more work than he could in any other way. We liked the stool so well that when it rained we took it to the barn and used it there on the corn we had drawn in unhusked to work at when the weather was unfavorable for outdoor operations. We were quite proud of the fine display that our Province made at Buffalo in grains and fruits. D. L.

**Norfolk County, Ont.**

The farmers have been favored with very good weather for doing their fall work, and are quite as far advanced with it as usual at this date. Very little wheat was sown until after September 20th— from that to the 25th was the favored time—and what was put in then has grown rapidly and is now looking well. Some delayed until early in October, for fear of the Hessian fly. We think this is later than is really necessary, and in an average season it will not get sufficient top to stand the winter. No signs of the fly in the fall wheat in this section yet. The chief danger now is from early-sown rye, and from uncut wheat fields where the crop was a failure, but left on account of the seeding of timothy and clover. In these a growth of wheat sprang up in August, and in some instances—perhaps in all—it is now full of the insects. As these fields will be left for the hay crop, I fear they will be the cause of much damage.

It is doubtful if we ever had so good a yield of clover seed as this year. Those who threshed early made a good thing out of their crop, as the price was high, \$6.50 per bushel. With a yield of from four to six bushels per acre, this was the most profitable crop of the year. It seems that a dry season is just what red clover wants to fill well.

In some parts of this county feed for stock will be very scarce, owing to the drought, but generally there will be sufficient, as we had a good crop of hay, and a large acreage of corn was put in—larger than usual, owing to the failure of wheat. Many silos have been filled, and great care is being taken in saving the fodder crops. Some have good crops of corn and roots, while with a good many the reverse is true, the difference being largely due to proper tillage at the right time. The ill effects of drought can be overcome to a great extent by persistent cultivation. In this county there is great diversity of soil, and it is a bad season that does not suit someone. Hence we found at the fairs a display of roots and vegetables that could scarcely be excelled in any season, while the exhibit of grain was large and of excellent quality. In the exhibit of sugar beets grown in the Government fests, and shown at the Norfolk Union Fair, there were many samples that prove, so far as appearances go, that the soil of Norfolk is all right for the growth of this valuable crop.

Apple-picking is a very light matter this year, only a few orchards bearing any more than required for home use. Still, there are exceptions, and sales are reported at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel. The fruit is badly infested with the codling moth, and it will be necessary for orchardists to begin an aggressive warfare against this pest if we are to have any really good fruit. What is the best remedy? Spraying doesn't seem to be satisfactory. I note that in Wentworth they are placing bands around the trunks of the trees to catch and destroy the insect in the pupa state. It appears that eternal vigilance is to be the price of good fruit as well as of other good things.

Live stock of all kinds will go into winter quarters in fair condition. Every year sees great improvement in the buildings for their accommodation. In almost every neighborhood farms have been rebuilt with basement stabling of brick, stone or concrete. Stock-raising is more and more becoming an important matter to the farmers here, and the dairy business is increasing. E. B.

October 21st, 1901.

**Ontario Agricultural College.**

As I am spending a few weeks at the College, and consequently not very well able to report on farm matters for South Perth, I thought perhaps I could give some information about the farm here that might be of interest to your readers. I am at present assisting in the analysis of the sugar beets which Dr. Shuttleworth is gathering in from the trial plots scattered over the Province. At this writing, the results are too meagre to admit of any comparisons or deductions. Samples have only been received from the Counties of Grey, Waterloo, and Ontario, comprising about seventy samples. The highest percentage of sugar found in any one sample was 18.7, but there are very few below 14; 12 being the minimum usually allowed by the factories. There is great variation in their habit of growth, due almost entirely to the method of cultivation. They are all of the same variety, the seed having been imported from Germany. The process of analysis is very exact, and may be interesting to your readers. The sample is first thoroughly cleaned, topped, the weight recorded; then the crown and fibrous roots are cut off and sample again weighed. Each beet in the sample is then divided alike, and one piece of each taken, pulped, pressed thoroughly, and the juice treated with lead acetate and the soluble filtrate examined carefully with the polariscope, a very exact and delicate instrument which records very accurately the percentage of sugar. Those sown on the farm here were taken up about a week ago, which was the proper time, the leaves having lost their green color. Root-digging is now the order of the day, and the crop is a bumper one. Guelph is making a bid for the sugar-beet factory, and there is also a movement on foot to establish a dressed-meat and provision warehouse containing cold-storage facilities, and power to buy and sell all kinds of meat, with a special view to establishing a regular trade with Great Britain. Preparations are also well in hand for holding the annual Winter Fair and Fat Stock and Poultry Show, and many fears are entertained that the present commodious building will be insufficient to accommodate the crowds who annually flock to this "Smithfield" of Canada. The new library and class-room buildings bequeathed to the College by the late Mr. Massey are nearing completion. They are very substantially built, of red pressed brick, and when completed will eclipse anything hitherto erected on the College farm. Several of the special live-stock students are practising for the international judging contest, and the fact that the first prize has formerly been captured by O. A. C. boys shows that they are not carried away by mere "vaulting ambition."

J. H. B.

**Prince Edward Island.**

Quite a change in the weather since the middle of the month. Up to the 17th it was like summer. The flowers which had been withered up by the drought in September were blooming afresh, and the wild strawberries had ripened a second crop in some localities. Grass was looking green again. Since we are having some frost in the mornings. The crop is all housed except turnips, and we will begin on them in a few days. Potatoes turned out fairly well, though some fields that were neglected fell a prey to the diligent bug. Fall plowing is pretty well done. Cattle are not coming to the stables in such good condition as usual. The drought and horn-fly are the cause. A great many cattle are going to the canneries from western Prince County, feed being so scarce there. The price is only 34 cents dressed. It simply means the sacrificing of much of the milking stock as well as young cattle.

Farmers' Institutes are being organized this month all over the Island for active work during the winter. We expect some Ontario Institute workers to visit us and help us along. Sales of pure-bred Shorthorn and Ayrshire calves, the surplus from the Government stock farm, were held in each of the three counties last week. Ten Shorthorn bull calves sold for \$345, or an average of \$34.50. Six Shorthorn heifer calves brought \$157. Six Ayrshire bull calves brought \$122, and three Ayrshire heifer calves sold for \$68. These prices will seem small to Ontario stockmen, and so they are. The calves were a good lot, but some of them were young—not more than five months old—and this partly accounts for the small price. Among the Shorthorns the highest realized for a single animal was \$53, and the lowest \$13. The highest price paid for an Ayrshire was \$26, and the lowest \$12. The Government cannot make much out of stock-raising at these prices, but the country gets the good of it.

Oats sell for 36c.; potatoes, 20c. to 23c.; good fair beef, \$5 to \$6, dead weight; 75-lb. lambs and up to 89 lbs., 3c.; over 89 lbs., 3c., live weight. Best bacon hogs, alive, 6c.; under and over weight, 5c. No cheese selling. Last board day, 8c. was best offer, and no sales. Butter is selling at 20c. to 22c. The milk supply has fallen off very much at the factories. There has been two small shipments of apples from here to the British market. Senator Ferguson and D. A. Sharp are the shippers. Very little produce moving yet. What is going forward goes to Maritime ports. W. S. October 23rd.

**Northwest Canada's Progress.**

FALL-WHEAT GROWING IN ALBERTA. Mr. Wm. Sharman, for years a successful farmer and breeder, at Souris, Man., called on the "Farmer's Advocate" a few days ago and reports the Manitoba and Territorial crops turning out well, with fine threshing weather during the last few weeks. Immense quantities of grain are being delivered at the elevators. At one section in the Territories which he recently visited he found the farmers very successful growing timothy hay for the British Columbia markets, for which they received \$12 per ton pressed. Throughout various sections in Alberta fall wheat is becoming extensively grown. Large quantities of Dawson's Golden Chaff and Turkey Red wheat were brought in for seed this season. To succeed best it is sown early—in August—and an average yield of about 35 bushels per acre has been obtained. It has done particularly well in Northern Alberta, but its cultivation is extending northward and it is destined to become a staple crop. Mr. Sharman speaks highly of the Galicians settlers, being thrifty, industrious, and law-abiding. Thousands of American farmers are leaving the Western States and moving into the Territories this season. As a rule, they are well-to-do and progressive. Stock-rearing, both on farms and on the ranches, is making great strides throughout the Canadian West. Mr. Sharman is able to speak accurately on these points, as he has traveled over the whole country during the past two seasons.

**Crop Conditions.**

In spite of the long-continued wet weather, the grain in the western portion of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories has turned out much better than could possibly have been expected. In the eastern portion of the Province of Manitoba the straw was of a softer nature and much of it was more or less lodged, consequently the sheaves were in bad shape and the stocks not as well able to turn water, and damage to grain on this account has been greater than in the west where the straw was clean, strong and straight, the sheaves were more uniform and the stocks stood straighter and were better able to withstand the bad weather. Not only was the straw in the west superior, but the yield and quality of grain has also been better. In the district around Indian Head the yields have been phenomenal, ranging all the way from 40 to 60 bushels per acre—50-bushel crops being not uncommon. On the Experimental Farm, out of 71 varieties of wheat in the test plots, the lowest yield was 13 bushels; thirteen ran 60 bushels and over; forty-eight, 50 bushels and over. On the same farm, out of 63 varieties of oats, 45 yielded over 100 bushels to the acre, the highest being 147 and the lowest 72. Barley also yielded high, running from 35 to 68 bushels per acre; and other crops, including corn and roots, have been away up over the average.

**A Great Irrigation Experiment.**

For the C. P. R., Geo. A. Anderson, of Denver, has made the surveys, and estimates that 3,000,000 acres of land between Medicine Hat and Alberta may be irrigated at reasonable cost and every foot of it made compensatorily productive. The road has decided to irrigate 300,000 acres, and if this proves satisfactory the canals will be extended.

**Lanark Co., Ont.**

Perhaps along with my subscription a few remarks how business is in this part of Ontario will not be out of place. We have had fine weather this fall. A good share of rain, with mostly warm weather, has kept the grass growing nicely, and consequently the milk has kept up well. The corn, which was a good crop here this year, was disposed of in good time, and we have had time enough to get in the roots and do a fair share of plowing. Most of the farmers have silos, so, with a good crop of corn and a good crop of hay, there will be abundance of feed for the winter. The grain crop was not so good as the hay and corn, owing to the very wet spring. A lot of the low land was not sown until very late, and didn't yield well, and some that was intended for crop wasn't sown at all. The price of rough grain is keeping high, and the millers are getting very little to buy. Potatoes and turnips are a fair crop, although some complain of the potatoes rotting. ROBT. K. JACKSON. Lanark Co.

**Alberta Oats for Africa.**

In addition to vast quantities of Canadian hay (15,000 tons in November alone), the Dominion Minister of Agriculture has effected arrangements whereby a large proportion of this season's big oat crop in Alberta will be delivered in South Africa on account of the British War Office. Hitherto British Columbia has taken the Alberta oats. But this year there will probably be 1,000,000 bushels more than required there. An Ottawa despatch states that the Alberta farmers will get 25 per cent. higher prices than they have been receiving. Prof. Robertson, Agricultural Commissioner, left Ottawa for the West to arrange for a preliminary shipment of half a million bushels. The Department of Agriculture has chartered the services of eight more steamships to load hay and oats at St. John, N. B.

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

Prof. A. E. Shuttleworth, Chemist at the Ontario Agricultural College, has resigned to accept the important position of superintendent and chemist with the Ontario Sugar Beet Co., who expect to establish a factory probably at Berlin. Prof. R. Harcourt, B. S. A., assistant chemist, has been appointed to the vacancy at the College. He has been twelve years at the College, doing excellent work both as teacher and chemical expert, so that his promotion was felt to be well deserved. His appointment dates from November 1st.

**More Horses for Africa.**

A Tacoma (Washington, U. S.) despatch says: "British purchasing agents are buying horses by wholesale in Whitman, Walla Walla and other stock-raising counties of Eastern Washington. During the last few months, thousands of horses have been shipped from points in this State and Eastern Oregon to points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thence carried to Montreal for transhipment. The best horses are becoming scarce, and very thorough search is being made for strong mounts of good size. The purchasing agents are paying \$50 to \$75 each for good horses, as against \$360 a head which the British army has to pay at Cape Town. Up to date, over 100,000 animals have been purchased in the United States, and a still larger number in Argentine. The average life of a horse in South Africa is but six weeks, which explains the necessity of buying remnants by thousands."

**North Simcoe, Ont.**

The threshing is about all done, and the grain crop is not large this year—about a third less than last year. Turnips and mangels are an abundant crop, but the acreage is not as large as last year. Corn was a heavy crop, and the cars natural well. Many farmers picked them for the hogs before putting the corn in the silo. Early potatoes were a failure, but those planted later are a good crop. Fall wheat looks well, but has not much top yet. It was sown later than in former years. Farm hands are still scarce, but wages are not high; a dollar a day is the usual figure. As feed is rather scarce, stockers are selling cheap, but milk cows and calves are scarce and high. Many farmers are offering their farms for sale, others are trying to rent, but not many changes have been made yet. R. N. P.

**Worth Double the Price.**

"The 'Farmer's Advocate' is the best farm paper that comes to our locality, and I am sure that the more it is read the more intelligent we become. I would not do without the 'Advocate' for twice its price." Greenville Co., Ont. MATTHEW McGUIRE.

**Stouffville's New Packing Industry.**

In about a year from the time the first steps were taken, a large and splendidly-equipped pork-packing establishment has been fully equipped at Stouffville, Ontario Co., with Mr. James Pakenham, of London, Eng., a thoroughly experienced man, in charge as manager. For years he was managing director of a large and successful pork-packing concern in Dublin, Ireland.

**British Stock Markets.**

London, Oct. 28.—U. S. cattle, 6½d.; Canadian, 5d. to 5½d.; sheep, 5½d. to 5½d. Liverpool—Canadian cattle, 5d. to 5½d.; sheep, 5½d.

**Montreal Markets.**

Montreal, Oct. 28.—One thousand butchers' cattle, 40 calves and 4,000 sheep and lambs on offer. Prime Manitoba cattle sold at 4c. to 4c.; fairly good cattle, 3c. to 4c.; calves, \$8 to \$12; sheep, 2½c. to 3c.; lambs 3c. to 3½c.; hogs, 5½c. to 6½c.

**Buffalo Markets.**

Buffalo, Oct. 28.—Steers, \$5.40 to \$6.25; cows, \$3.40 to \$4.40; bulls, \$3.80 to \$3.95; veals, \$5.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$5.85 to \$6.20; lambs, \$3 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.65.

**Chicago Markets.**

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Steers, \$3.80 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$5; hogs, \$5.60 to \$6.42; sheep, \$3 to \$3.90; native lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Western lambs, \$3.25 to \$4.60.

**Toronto Markets.**

Best-quality butchers' and export cattle scarce; prices firm on all offered; common and inferior grades easier in price. Hogs declined, with prospects lower should supplies rush. Prices for sheep about steady. Lambs a shade lower. Trading at the cattle market was a little brisker than the last two weeks; on offer 71 loads, comprising 1,052 cattle, 1,129 sheep, 2,216 hogs, 36 calves, and 12 milk cows. Montreal drovers and outside buyers report trade very good.

Export Cattle.—Quality poor; those brought in to-day were taken as short-keep feeders. Best export cattle sold at \$4.60 to \$4.75; no cattle reached \$5 per cwt. to-day. Choice export cows are worth \$3.25.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked loads of butchers' cattle sold readily at from \$4.25 to \$4.40. Best butchers' cattle must weigh 1,075 lbs. to 1,150 lbs., of good breeding and choice, smooth quality; that is, they must handle well, loose skin and well-fined ribs. Good butchers' cattle are worth \$3.70 to \$4.15; cows, heifers and steers range from \$3.25 to \$3.65 per cwt. Common butchers' cows and all inferior grades sold from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Bulls.—Heavy export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. Light export bulls sold at \$3.60 to \$3.75 per cwt. Light stock bulls, scrubs, 500 to 800 lbs., sold at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per cwt. Messrs. Dunn Bros. bought eight export bulls, 1,800 lbs. each, at \$1.25 per cwt. Mr. Jos. Clancy sold a very fine export bull from the farm of Messrs. Cargill & Sons, of Cargill, Ont., weighing about 1,800 lbs., price about \$4.25 per cwt.

Feeders.—Heavy steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, of good breeding, sold at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per cwt. Rough feeders sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Heavy steers suitable for feeding purposes in demand and wanted. Grade Shorthorns are in good request. Light steers, weighing from 900 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., are worth \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt. Messrs. Lunness & Halligan bought 11 loads of feeding steers for the distillery byres, paying \$3.25 for choice bulls and from \$3.25 to \$3.75 for choice steers.

Stockers.—Buffalo stockers quiet; yearling steers, 500 to 800 lbs. average, wanted, and sold at from \$2.75 to \$3.00. Off-color Holsteins and those of inferior quality at \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt. Messrs. Zwagman and Maybee bought 100 stockers, 600 to 900 lbs. each, at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt. Mr. Wm. Murby bought 50 stockers at \$3.15 per cwt., average 800 lbs. Mr. John Atkins sold 25 stockers at \$3 per cwt.

Sheep.—Deliveries large; about 1,100 on offer, at from \$3 to \$3.15 for ewes and \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. for bucks. The Harris Abattoir Co. bought 400 lambs at \$3.55 to \$3.65 per cwt., and 100 sheep at \$3.15 per cwt.

Lambs.—Prices a trifle firmer, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$8 per head. The Harris Abattoir Co. purchased 50 calves at from \$5 to \$8 per head.

Hogs.—Deliveries heavy; about 2,500 on this market. About 1,500 went to Messrs. Parke, Blackwell & Co., at Bathurst street. From G. T. R. reports, about 2,000 were delivered at Messrs. Wm. Davies & Co.'s, at the Don, so that altogether there were somewhere about 6,000 hogs delivered on today's market in Toronto. Best select bacon hogs, 160 lbs., not above 200 lbs., off cars, not red or watered, sold at \$6 per cwt. Unculled car lots sold at \$5.90 per cwt.

Prospects are for steady prices in the next two weeks. Hogs are being rushed on this market in too large quantities, so that packing houses are working to their utmost limit. The season's export trade is nearly completed. This will have a tendency to lower prices should there be an excessive supply. This year, instead of increasing the supply for an increased demand, farmers have only kept at normal quantities, and thus our exports of hog products have not expanded in the same ratio as the last two years. Moral: Grow more hogs.

Milk Cows.—Twelve cows and springers on offer, at from \$25 to \$45 per head. Mr. Lou Jones purchased one cow at \$45—a grade Ayrshire.

	Extreme comparative prices to-day, Oct. 25, 1901.	2 weeks ago.	Same date last year.
Export cattle.....	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.50
Butchers' cattle.....	4.50	4.50	4.40
Bulls.....	4.25	4.25	4.25
Feeders.....	4.00	4.10	3.80
Stockers.....	3.25	3.25	3.00
Sheep.....	3.25	3.40	3.44
Lambs.....	3.40	3.15	3.75
Hogs.....	6.00	6.50	5.50
Milk cows, per head.	45.00	45.00	45.00

Grain Market.—Receipts of grain on the St. Lawrence Market were about 7,000 bushels.

Wheat.—One thousand two hundred bushels sold as follows: White, 62c. to 73c. per bushel; red, 64c. to 70c. per bushel; 800 bushels of goose wheat sold at 65c. per bushel.

Hay.—The market oversupplied; 35 loads on offer, sold at from \$10 to \$12.50 per ton for timothy, and at \$7.50 to \$9.00 per ton for clover.

Straw.—Four loads of shreal straw sold at from \$11.50 to \$12 per ton.

Buckwheat.—One load sold at 56c. per bushel.

Hides and Wool.—No. 1 green, 5c. per lb.; No. 1 green steers, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 cured, 8c. per lb.; calfskins, 9c. per lb.; sheepskins, 50c. each. Wool, fleece, 13c.; wool, unwashed, 8c.

Dressed Hogs.—About 200 on offer; prices easier, at from \$7.75 to \$8 per cwt.

Export Items.—Cheese exports from the port of Montreal during the past week were 70,498 boxes. Total shipments from May 1st, 1,451,043 boxes, or 340,568 less than for the corresponding period last year.

Butter shipments show an increased amount during the past week, 10,090 packages, or 4,833 more than those for the same week last year. Total shipments since May 1st were 341,620 packages, or 103,578 boxes more than for the corresponding period of last year.

**GOSSIP.**

Prof. William Shaw, son of Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, has been elected Professor of Entomology and Biology of the Oregon State Agricultural School, at Corvallis, Ore. He has gone west, accompanied by his wife. He was previously connected with the State University of Iowa.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the Animal Husbandry Department at the Minnesota Experiment Station, was recently tendered the chair of Animal Husbandry and Director of the Experiment Station at Brookings, South Dakota. A very flattering offer of a similar character was recently tendered him from another prominent State.



**Concerning Our Royal Visitors.**  
(No. 2.)

The last few months have been a history-making epoch, not only for our Dominion, but for all the world over. Such events as the death of the Dowager Empress of Germany, and the appalling catastrophe of the taking away, by the hand of the assassin, of the honored President of the United States, have somewhat overshadowed the gladness of the welcome which we Canadians had prepared for our Royal guests. Somewhat, but not altogether, for whilst we did feel the deepest sympathy for our sorrowing neighbors, and testified the same in most unmistakable terms, yet nothing could dampen the enthusiasm with which the people of the Dominion, everywhere, greeted the young couple who may become our future King and Queen, and who, it is delightful to know, manifested the very keenest interest in the growth and progress of our country. In our wonderful Northwest Territories they were especially quick to mark the contrasts between the old world and the new, the possibilities of the latter, and the way in which they had been adapted to the growing needs of an increasing population, and they noted everywhere the marvellous energy, perseverance, skill and endurance shown by the pioneer farmers, who had conquered a wilderness and made it to blossom as a rose. The Royal pair needed no prompting. They were keen observers, and they will—for they have said so over and over again—carry back with them not only many pleasant memories of the love and loyalty shown them, but also a fund of information which will be of inestimable value to them hereafter. They will have gained a sense of proportion which never could have come of mere hearsay only. They will be able to say, "We have seen, and therefore we have believed"; whilst of our Royal guests we too shall have learnt much that will endear them to us and to our children's children for all time to come. The first year of the new century will cease to be to us a mere date. It will be the year when our King's son and daughter, the grandchildren of Victoria the Good, came amongst us and showed us the tender human side of their natures. We shall have many delightful little stories to tell and many pleasing little episodes to hand down to future generations. There have been many amusing as well as many touching incidents recorded from time to time by the local press of the places visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. To some, especially among the children, there was a feeling somewhat akin to that of the little girl of whom the following story has been told:

"An English lord who visited America was at a dinner given in his honor. A little daughter of his host, who was too well bred to stare, but who eyed him covertly as the occasion presented itself, finally ventured to remark: 'And are you really and truly an English lord?' 'Yes,' he answered, pleasantly: 'really and truly.' 'I have often thought I would like to see an English lord,' she went on, 'and—and—' 'And now you are satisfied at last?' he put in laughingly. 'N—o,' replied the truthful little girl; 'I'm not satisfied; I'm a good deal disappointed.'"

Some of our youngsters really expected the gentle Princess May and her husband to travel in robes of purple and with crowns of gold upon their heads, and, of course, they were disappointed too.

It was easy to see how gladly our Royal guests broke away from the restraints and decorum which environed them whenever an opportunity offered; how they would grasp the horny hand of toil on the merest pretext of an old-time recognition, or smile with especial benignity on the little child who would dart through the crowd and give an unconventional greeting of its own. Each place they visited will have some such little incident to relate. Montreal tells of the little two-year-old girl coquettishly offering, then playfully or shyly withdrawing, the bunch of violets the Prince held out his hand to grasp, to the great amusement of himself and his laughing wife, and Vancouver owes to the womanly intuition of those to whom were entrusted the preparations for the more especial comfort of Her Royal Highness herself, the opportunity of warming that young mother's heart as it yearned for a sight of her little ones across the broad Atlantic. This is the way the story is told to us:

"There was one touch of nature which made them kin to everyone in Vancouver. In the private dressing-room, at the Drill Hall, of Her

Royal Highness, every need in the way of toilet accessories was daintily filled with such taste as did more than credit to those in whose charge the apartment was, but there was one additional feature. On the dressing-table were placed four little silver, heart-shaped frames, enclosing each a pretty portrait of one of the four little children of the Royal House of Cornwall and York. It is said that the Duchess did not speak for a moment, and then went straight to the room of the Duke and carried him away with her to see this little glimpse of the home life which they have left behind, and which, amid all the public plaudits of the great colonial Empire, they so sorely miss. All honor to those who knew how nearest to speak to a mother's heart, be she royal or simple. That little bit of sympathy and thought for a mother's heart will keep Vancouver green in the memory of May, Duchess of Cornwall and York, when the shouts of peoples, the blaze of color and light, given in her honor, are dimmed with the passing years."

Well, they have come to us, and gone from us, and their visit has been a veritable benediction to us.

Henceforth, when we bear their names upon our lips, from Sabbath to Sabbath, asking God's blessing upon them, as honored members of the Royal family upon whose prosperity and well-being so largely depends the welfare of the whole British Empire, we shall also pray for them as we pray for those bound to our hearts by the closer ties of relationship, because they have now become a living reality to us. They are "no longer strangers, but friends."

H. A. B.

**THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.**

**"Tired Travellers."**



I am not going to give you any description of this picture. Will you describe it yourselves, and send in your description before the end of November? Prizes will be given for the best and most interesting descriptions. Competitors will, if possible, be divided into classes according to age. Anyone under sixteen may compete. Write your name, age and address on the back of your paper, and send to Cousin Dorothy, Box 92, Newcastle, Ont.

**November Party.**

November gave a party;  
The leaves by hundreds came—  
The Ashes, Oaks, and Maples,  
And those of every name;  
The sunshine spread a carpet,  
And everything was grand;  
Miss Weather led the dancing,  
Professor Wind the band.

The Chestnuts came in yellow,  
The Oaks in crimson dressed;  
The lovely Misses Maple  
In scarlet looked their best.  
And balanced all their partners  
And gaily fluttered by—  
The sight was like a rainbow  
New fallen from the sky.

Then in the rustic hollows  
At "hide and seek" they played;  
The party closed at sundown,  
And everybody stayed;  
Professor Wind played louder,  
They flew along the ground,  
And then the party ended  
In jolly "hands around."

**Between Ourselves.**

It is quite a long time since we had a chat, isn't it? The other day I was reading some interesting facts about birds, and thought perhaps you might like to hear about them too. One thing was that birds sometimes act as surgeons,

and dress their own wounds with wonderful skill. A French sportsman, M. Fatio, has often killed woodcocks and found that they had been wounded some time before. The old wounds were dressed with down picked from the stems of feathers and skilfully arranged like a plaster over the sore. The birds use their long beaks for this work, instead of hands and surgical instruments. In some cases where limbs had been broken, they were found carefully tied up with a sort of ligature. One bird was found with an old wound protected by a shield or plaster made of feathers. These feathers were woven and netted together in a wonderful manner by the clever little surgeon.

One day M. Fatio hit a woodcock, but failed to find it until the next day. When it was discovered, the wounded legs were tied up, a neat bandage having been placed around each wounded limb. The poor bird, however, had got his beak tangled in some long feathers. As his feet were helpless, he could not free himself. If he had not been discovered in time, he would probably have died of starvation. Let us hope that M. Fatio was not unkind enough to kill such a clever little creature.

How would you like to hear of a curious method of curing a Chinese baby? Possibly it never happened, but then it may have been true, you know:

"A mother lived in Ho-Cho-Le.  
She had a son so pale and wee,  
His life she did despair of.  
The doctor came and took his fee—  
'He must have change of air,' said he;  
'Close streets you must beware of.'  
The mother hushed her baby's cries,  
While tears dropped slowly from her eyes.—  
Alas! she had no money.  
Her sad gaze wandered to the skies—  
She cried aloud with glad surprise—  
'You're saved, my dearest sonny!'  
She fetched her husband's strongest kite.  
She tied her baby to it tight,  
And up she sent him flying;  
And there the air was pure and bright;  
So happy looked the little mite,  
The mother ceased her sighing.  
O wondrous, wondrous change of air!  
That baby grew so plump and fair  
That people scarcely knew him.  
Li-Ti could sit without a care—  
Above her cowered her son and heir—  
And that's just how I drew him."

I wish you could see the picture of the smiling baby, strapped to a big kite the shape of a butterfly. The happy mother sits on the ground, keeping tight hold of the string, and a crowd of astonished Chinamen are starting up into the sky.

While we are on the subject of cures, perhaps you would like to know the best way of curing small boys:

"When they ring the breakfast-bell  
He announces he's not well,  
And he sighs and says he's tired, and is simply just worn out.  
And his mother says, 'I think'—  
As his weary eyelids blink—  
'You'd best not go to school to-day, there isn't any doubt.'  
But by ten o'clock he feels  
Quite prepared to eat his meals,  
And as lightly as a squirrel he jumps merrily around.  
All the pain deserts his head,  
So he takes the old bob-sled,  
And is shortly whizzing with it o'er the snow-incrusted ground.  
Whence I think it's very plain  
That to cure a small boy's pain,  
And to get him back to health without an ache within his head,  
There is not a dose or pill  
That so fully fills the bill  
As a good old well-packed snowfall, and a chance to use a sled."

It's rather early to talk about bobsleighs, isn't it? But winter will be here before long, and it is well to be prepared in time. I hope you will enjoy "Our Lady of the Snows" as Canadian children should.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

**Two Chicken Recipes.**

**CREAMED CHICKEN.**

This is usually a made dish, and, like many others, is often superior to the original. Cut the remnants of cold boiled or roasted chicken in small pieces; make a sauce of one pint of cream or milk, a teaspoonful of butter, the well-beaten yolk of one egg, and a tablespoonful of flour; season with salt, pepper, and a sprig of parsley. Let the chicken simmer in this for an hour. Boil half a teacupful of rice, season with salt. Serve the chicken surrounded with the rice.

**CHICKEN CROQUETTES.**

Chop fine the meat of a roasted or boiled chicken. Season with salt and pepper, and moisten with its own gravy. Shape into small oval cakes. Dip first into well-beaten egg, then roll in cracker or bread crumbs, and fry in hot butter.

**Humorous.**

Little Bobby—"I wish we had a great big dictionary in the house." Father (proud of his son's thirst for knowledge, hands down a pocket dictionary)—"Do you want to look for something?" Little Bobby—"Yes, but that one's too small. There's some jam on the shelf that I can't reach standing on the chair."

### Travelling Notes.

My notes shall, as I promised, still date from Bonnie Scotland—a land one loves to linger in, and from which both Fan and I will carry many a sunny memory. Shall we ever forget the hearty, whole-souled welcomes in homes where we ate the real Scotch "parritch," the oat cakes, the bannocks and the scones, where we looked at the haggis, where we heard the bagpipes and saw the kilted dancers as their stalwart figures leapt to the tunes they played? (See illustration.) Apropos of the kilt, let me tell you of a young American we met at Edinburgh Castle as we watched the Highland regiment at its drill. He had never seen a man so garbed before, let alone a few hundreds of them, and he seemed to have his doubts of the sufficiency of the kilt as a costume. "I looked at my cousin," he said, "to see if she blushed, and I looked at the men to see if they blushed; then as no one blushed, I concluded that I need not, and, upon my word, they are grand-looking fellows."

I wonder if I mentioned our magnificent run to Edinburgh, 460 miles in eight hours, flying by Sheffield, Manchester, Carlisle, etc. It was exhilarating, yet often made a blur of the landscape and prevented our getting as clear a conception as we would have desired of the places we passed through. Later on we were able to see Scotland's beauties more leisurely, and in the delightful local fashion arranged for the convenience of tourists. To-day I must tell you of the visit we paid to Edinburgh Castle, which is

it, of the Royal Castle of Craigmillar, and Arthur's Seat. Who does not know the story of the interesting discovery made by workmen some 70 years ago near this spot, of the small oak coffin, long hidden in the recess of the wall in which had lain a little babe wrapped in a richly-embroidered silken shroud, with the initial and another letter wrought in gold—too defaced to be deciphered? What a field for the romance writer! It is a riddle which now may never be truthfully unravelled.

Old Edinburgh teems with interesting records of bygone days, even although its old houses, old gateways, old landmarks, are fast passing away. That of John Knox, the great Scottish Reformer, still stands. Upon it remain some carvings and the motto in ancient characters: "Loft . God . above . al . and . yi . nichtbour . as . yi . self."

Fountain Well stands near the John Knox house. "Wha's next?" was the water caddie's shout to the wives as they came in turn to the well. In the Moray House Cromwell resided in 1648, and near it are the Canongate Tolbooth and White Horse Close, where Prince Charlie and his officers met as described by Sir Walter Scott in "Waverley."

I fear I must not make my "notes of travel" too long, but in another issue I must tell you of our visit to Holyrood, and of some of our pleasant outings in the land o' cakes. When one has seen so much it is a most heart-breaking thing to have to compress the story into half a column, when two columns of space would seem none too much. It is like trying to pour a quart of jelly into a pint mould. Try it, dear readers, and then you will be able to sympathize with—

MOLLIE.

the Ingle Nook and wished that we might enjoy together the beauty of the scene.

The way lay along a river whose banks were decked with trees in all stages of their autumn glory. Maples, erect and regal, flaunted alternately in gold and crimson; graceful elms, less brilliant, swayed gently to and fro; the beech in sombre russet strove to hide its treasure-trove of nuts; while the evergreen pines and cedars crooned softly in response to the song of the stream. Here a broad field with brown up-turned sod; there a deep canon with blazing creepers encircling the trees on either side; now a rustic bridge spanning a shallow brooklet that chattered gaily over its rocky bed; then a silent city, whose residents lie peacefully awaiting the dawning of everlasting day; and ever and anon came sudden glimpses of the calm, silver river, slowly yet perseveringly wending its way to its desired destination, the sea. Afar in the western sky an ever-changing canvas presented itself: now golden-hued, now rose, till at length the sun sank softly to rest, leaving a faint pink flush as a memento of his presence.

What wonder that half-unwittingly a song should rise from heart to lips! What marvel that one should, in spirit at least, remove one's shoes in silent adoration, not of this created beauty, but of the all-powerful Creator!

The memory of such a scene can scarcely ever die; to have a store of such laid by is to be rich indeed.

The competition last announced is so easy that I hope a great many, especially of the little ones, will try it. There is plenty of time to start yet, so, "Come one, come all!"

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.



THE HIGHLAND FLING.

literally perched upon a rock almost precipitous on three sides, 300 feet above the surrounding valley and 445 above the level of the sea. To reach it we passed the sites of the house built by Allan Ramsay, author of "The Gentle Shepherd," and of many other old historic spots, at present occupied for very different purposes.

The Esplanade, now a parade ground, was once upon a time used for public executions; Lord John Forbes, Lady Glammis, some of the Reformers, and several persons accused of witchcraft, suffering there the full penalty of the then law of the land. The remains of the old hinges of the portcullis gate are still fixed in the walls of the Argyle Tower, used as a State prison until nearly the close of the last century. St. Margaret's Chapel dates from the 11th century, and interested us greatly. It was restored in 1853, one of the windows being the gift of Queen Victoria. In front of the Chapel stands Mons Meg, a piece of ordnance which has a history of its own. Mons Meg was burst in 1682, from being overloaded when saluting the Duke of York. It was removed to the Tower of London, but by the influence of Sir Walter Scott was returned to the Castle in 1829. On Half-Moon Battery, date 1574, stands the electrically-controlled clock which fires the "one o'clock gun," and here, too, is the grate used for the beacon fires, and also the ancient draw-well. The Crown room, with its regalia and the apartments once Queen Mary's, were pointed out to us, and the room in which James VI. was born, the Royal initials being wrought in the panels. Most picturesque is the view from its little window, of the Grass market, with its tall houses and busy life, lying far below, and beyond

### Ingle Nook Chats.

My dear Guests,—

What a privilege it is to take a walk or drive through the autumn woods when all the landscape is one huge picture fresh from the hand of the Master-painter; when the gold and crimson carpet rustles gently underfoot, exhaling a perfume sweet as nectar, and a calm blue haze rests lovingly just above the horizon. At such a time we have little sympathy with good William Cullen Bryant when he wrote,

"The melancholy days are come,  
The saddest of the year,"

but rather agree with Mrs. Browning, who so truthfully asserts that

"Earth's crammed with heaven,  
And every common bush affire with God,  
But only he who sees takes off his shoes."

It is a pitiful fact that a great many people go through life with senses only half-awake; with eyes that rest upon but never drink in the myriad beauties of sky, field and forest; with ears unhearing all save the humdrum murmur of everyday labor, with no room for such sweet sounds as the purling of brooks, the music of birds, or that most eloquent music, the heart-whole laughter of children at play. It is not necessary to degenerate into a mere dreamer to enjoy any or all of these delights; but it is necessary that we do not allow petty strifes and sordid love of worldly gain so to occupy our thoughts that there is not room for those bright guests, those harbingers of happiness. Such were the thoughts that flashed through my mind one bright October day, as I drove along a quiet country road; and as I gazed on the loveliness all about me, I thought of my good friends of

### PRIZE ESSAY — CLASS II.

#### Country versus City Life.

(By "J. M.," St. Mary's, Ont.)

Before entering upon a discussion of the merits and demerits of town and country life, I should like to quote for you a short selection from the writings of one Dorothy Deane. It is what might be called a short and simple prose pastoral, but it is something sweet, and strong, and true withal: "I can never be thankful enough that I grew up in the country, among the birds and flowers and sunshine; I shall never be sorry for the good, wholesome atmosphere of work, and common-sense and good-will, and shall be glad always that I learned to see the violets that blossom in life's meadows and the rainbows in life's skies."

Herein we may discern the sentiment of the majority of those whose youthful years have been moulded by the gentle, educative influences of the country. Rarely, if ever, do we meet with one who sincerely regrets an early life spent amidst "Nature's attitude of loveliness," for through this very companionship of our best and simplest teacher his life has been enriched, his heart expanded, and his whole nature sweetened. A tender and diffusive power has entered into and become a part of him, as he felt the freshness of field and wood and saw the unfolded splendor as

"Danced into light and died into the shade."

The subtle and subduing charm of the woods and meadows, so full of healing and refreshment for the spent mind or the restless spirit, bring to the untutored mind of the child something more potent and educative in its influence than anything else can be. Into the child's heart and soul, to whom is given an opportunity "to hold converse with Nature's charms and view her stores unrolled," is instilled a love for the fair, pure earth, with its flowers and trees, one of the richest blessings which anyone can possibly possess.

There is another side to the question, and one of vital importance. We must recognize the fact that strong and healthful men and women can only be raised in pure and wholesome air. A child needs a great deal of play-room and breathing-space, and in our large cities it is almost impossible to obtain

these. The purest air, more distasteful. The strong, but agreeable, but development sound mind, which comes and goes.

Also, see that if, indeed, breathe the women shall see. Not of sympathy flowers w scent and ing mists contemplation of the study world a sweeter a panded a better for the eye t

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these. The air there is certainly not always of the purest type, and unquestionably the city offers many more disadvantages to a young child than advantages. The closer our children are kept to the soil the stronger they essentially become, not only physically, but mentally and morally as well. We all agree that the highest end of our children is the development of the "mens sana in corpore sano"—a sound mind in a sound body—and surely to the attainment of this goal we can point to the advantages which country life affords as the most potent, uplifting and beneficial factors.

Also, for our young men and women, we cannot see that city life possesses any marked advantages, if, indeed, there be any at all. The more our girls breathe in the pure air of rural spots, the better women we shall have, the fewer worried women we shall see. Let them try to win for themselves one taste of a deeper, truer sort. Let them open their sympathies and learn to love the woods and wild flowers with all their unnumbered changes of sound, scent and color, "the rippling streams and the rolling mists." Let them form the habit of sometimes contemplating "the lovely rose and dreamy blue" of the sunset cloud. Instinctively, then, they begin to study humanity. Their sympathies with life and the world are quickened, their natures are rendered sweeter and simpler, their hearts and minds are expanded and enriched. Their life becomes inestimably better for being spent in the country, if they but train the eye to see and the ear to hear.

Again, with every branch of industry in our cities crowded to overflowing and professions of all kinds sustaining each year an influx far beyond their present capacity for developing, we rejoice at the fact that in our farms lies unrecognized wealth for the educated, persevering young men of to-day. Long ago, we learned that it takes something more than a stupid dolt to make money, or even to get a good living, though there is no calling surer to furnish a living than farming. Every profession is crowded. In business circles the same is true. If any one doubts this statement, let him go into the large retail dry-goods stores and ask the elderly men he will see behind the counters, working year after year on a salary only just sufficient to keep them above want.

Now, there is no such condition of things in agricultural affairs. The farmer is the most independent person that can be found. His employment is among the most healthful, because it is chiefly in the open air, with abundant exercise. He is almost sure of a crop that will yield a fair return for his labor. He least of all is affected by the ups and downs of business. He is in man's natural sphere, where he can see Nature permeated with beauty, if only he have the intelligence to discover it. Her fountains are ever open to him as they are not to those who dwell in the town.

"But," someone will answer, "we do not think there is sufficient scope on a farm for a bright, intelligent young man, and, at any rate, are not insurmountable objects very often presented to him before he can obtain an education or training to fit him for an active, useful rural life, if he has always lived in the country?"

With this we do not agree. Our educational institutions are now managed in such a way that it is possible for every one to obtain a good, sound and practical education, if he only make the effort. Again, there is scarcely any limit to the range or scope he may have if he so desire. He may improve not only his own business, but that of his neighbors, by the introduction of new schemes and ideas. He may show his confreres, both by precept and example, better methods of farming. In short, he will find a broad field of usefulness and activity open before him, upon which he can enter and become an important factor in the world about him.

Not all can be equally successful in farming, any more than in other kinds of business. Thus it is in every department of life: some must lead and others follow. But we venture to say that no other calling offers such equal advantages to all as does that of farming. He who enters upon it is always sure of a certain amount of success at least, if only he have intelligence, patience and enterprise. We all know that farming successfully demands hard work, but what should we have against that which Mrs. Ward so aptly terms "the best medicine of the soul?" The work is certainly more healthful and strengthening than that which many of the other professions involve, and as a rule it is not so severe.

We recognize the truth "that in the field of destiny we reap as we have sown," and if we shut our eyes to the beauty of things before us, who is to blame if we find life one dreary, monotonous round? The great trouble with us is not lack of opportunity; it is "the need of a disposition to improve the opportunities we have." The farmer, more than all other men, can live, as we have said, the closest to Nature and enjoy all her simple and pure delights. His life is most removed from the ordinary cares of the workaday world, if he does not, of his own will, engage in them. Only let him clear his eye to the beauty before him and study his environment and he will realize that

"More servants wait on man  
Than he'll take notice of."

All nature works for him. He may see the nobility of his work if he only will:

"Wings have we,—and as far as we can go  
We may find pleasure; wilderness and wood,  
Blank ocean and mere sky support that mood,  
Which, in the lofty, sanctifies the low."

A farmer should be proud of his vocation and find joy and happiness in it, and the happier and brighter life he lives, the better man and farmer he becomes, and hence more prosperous and successful.

Of course, we do not advise everyone to stay in the country. If one thinks that amid the surging numbers that throng our great centers of activity, that in the friction and contact of mind with mind he can find a life in which he can utilize and develop the eminent powers which he feels to be within him, that there he has a larger scope and a more ample field upon which to work, then by no means would we advise him to continue in farming.

But to him who finds in the simple, sweet and wholesome joys of living and helping those to live with whom he comes in contact, the highest and best of what life holds for him, who finds that, removed from

"The heart of the city begotten  
Of the labor of men and their manifold hands,"

he can best attain to that which constitutes the rich and ripe and rounded life, let us recommend the larger, fuller, and much richer life which can be lived quietly and nobly amidst those scenes

"Where the hollows are backed with the violets  
Flowering,  
And the long-limbed, pendulous elms are towering—  
Where the robins are loud with their voluble whistle,  
And the ground sparrow scurries away through the grass."

## THE QUIET HOUR.

### Keeping in Tune.

"It is not so much what you say  
As the manner in which you say it;  
It is not so much the language you use  
As the tone in which you convey it."

"Come here!" I sharply said,  
And the baby covered and wept;  
'Come here,' I cooed, and he looked and smiled,  
And straight to my lap he crept.

"The words may be mild and fair,  
And the tones may pierce like a dart;  
The words may be soft as the summer air,  
And the tones may break the heart."

"For words but come from the mind,  
And grow by study and art;  
But the tones leap forth from the inner self,  
And reveal the state of the heart."

"Whether you know it or not—  
Whether you mean or care—  
Gentleness, kindness, love, and hate,  
Envy and anger are there."

"Then would you quarrels avoid,  
And in peace and love rejoice,  
Keep anger not only out of your words,  
But keep it out of your voice."

I don't think we often pay much attention to the sound of our own voice, although we are quite alive to the advantage of a pleasant voice in others, and very ready to object to a fretful and complaining tone. It doesn't do any harm to sometimes try and see or hear ourselves as others see and hear us. The voice is a wonderful instrument, able to give out very sweet music, but any instrument needs to be kept in tune. Even the greatest musician finds it impos-

that when man's will is laid across God's, it makes a cross. Certainly it makes one's road much harder to be constantly resisting and complaining, grumbling and finding fault with everything. In a great orchestra there are many players who have very uninteresting parts to learn. The player may think it very monotonous, nearly all on one note; he may fancy there is no music in it, while he is laboriously practising his part all alone. But let him work on patiently, and when the grand chorus of praise goes up, he will find that his part blends in with others, and is really necessary for the perfection of the whole. The important thing for each one is to keep his instrument in tune, and learn his part thoroughly. Practising is generally tedious and monotonous, but it is very necessary.

We all know some people who are always sunny and good tempered, and perhaps we think it is easy for them. Well, whether it is easy or not, we can all cultivate the same disposition—and it is well worth cultivating. "A man is little the better for liking himself, if nobody else likes him," and, although the love of popularity is dangerous, there is certainly something wrong with a person who wins no friends. Our great Example increased in favor with God and man, and almost the same words are used about the child Samuel. Joseph found favor in Egypt, Daniel and his three friends in Babylon. David too, although he had bitter enemies—as every great man must have—was an intensely popular man. One who is always in tune will not be apt to jar on other people. Some unfortunate persons have a habit of expecting to be happy in the future, but they always find the present unattractive. Such people are never in tune, they



"SCENE ON THE THAMES NEAR LONDON."

FIRST-PRIZE PICTURE IN THE "ADVOCATE" CAMERA COMPETITION. WON BY MISS ADA JOHNSTON, SOUTH LONDON.

sible to produce anything but discord if his instrument is badly out of tune.

A complaining, fretful tone, a sharp, shrill voice, is sure to spoil the home harmony. Just because we have a touch of the grip, or feel a trifle headachy, we have no real excuse for whining and grumbling. Anyone who really can't control his temper, and is likely to be unpleasant to everybody, might copy a certain eccentric author who was accustomed to stick a red wafer on his forehead when he was in a mood bordering on the snappish. This was a danger-signal, warning his family not to bother him. But it is a confession of weakness to put up a "not-under-control" signal. There is no need to give way to a habit of complaining. Although a fretful spirit soon shows itself in the tones of the voice, it does not begin there, and ought to be attacked at the root. It has been beautifully said: "A child of God should be a visible beatitude, for joy and happiness, and a living Doxology for gratitude and adoration." But if he would be that, he must learn to endure cheerfully every day.

"The world will never adjust itself  
To suit your whim to the letter;  
Some things must go wrong your whole life long,  
And the sooner you know it the better."

"It is folly to fight with the infinite,  
And go under at last in the wrestle;  
The wiser man shapes into God's great plan,  
As the water shapes into the vessel."

Isn't that the great secret of keeping in tune? Fitting our plans and wills to God's, instead of trying to fit His to ours. Someone has said

are always a note or two behind, and sure to make a discord wherever they go. In order to keep in tune it is necessary to cultivate the grand virtue of patience.

"Patience on a monument  
Does very well indeed;  
But that's not where I'd have her  
In times of greatest need."

"For Patience hath a cheery smile,  
No matter what betide,  
And I'd have her on no monument,  
But me, her slave, beside."

"Patience on a monument  
Might better show her grace,  
But she needs no stately pedestal,  
To beautify the place."

"For her smile's like God's own sunshine  
In times of greatest need;  
And Patience off her monument  
Does very well indeed."

HOPE.

### Chicken Patties.

Stew a chicken gently in as little water as possible for half an hour. Cut the meat from the bones, into small dice. Simmer a slice of ham in the broth. Melt together a tablespoonful flour and one of butter; pour the broth over it, with an equal quantity of sweet cream; stir until the sauce is thick and smooth. Add the chicken, seasoning with salt and pepper; let it simmer gently for a few minutes, and fill patty cases, made in the usual way. A few mushrooms cooked with the chicken will change the color of the sauce, but will greatly improve the flavor.

GOSSIP.

J. E. Ellerty, Jr., York Co., Ont., writes: "One new idea in the 'Farmer's Advocate,' viz. the open door right down the wooden silo, is well worth \$5."

Poultry-raisers and others interested in the trade are directed to the advertisement elsewhere of Scott, Ashton & Co., who have opened a warehouse for export packing in London, Ont.

At the Aberdeen joint sale at Kittybrewster, Oct. 17th, a new record for these sales was made by the disposal of three Shorthorn bull calves from the herd of Mr. Watson, Auchronie, for an average of \$154 7s., the pretty roan calf, Pride of the Clans, being knocked out to Mr. Smith, Canada, at 360 guineas.

F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., offer for sale, in our advertising columns, six Shorthorn bulls. Their Plaster Hill herd now numbers twenty-two head, headed by Mariner (imp.) = 36064 =, got by Prince of Archers (71240), by Scottish Archer (59853), the sire of Marengo, also Mr. Kelly's Brave Archer (for which he paid \$6,000), dam Miriam (imp.), of the Mayflower family. Their herd won first prize at the County Fair, Cayuga. One of the bull calves offered by them won first prize at two local fairs. One is from Nonpareil of York = 32724 =, which won first prize at both shows. The two yearlings are smooth, straight and of good quality. The dam of one is Julietta = 29614 =, whose grandam was Julia's Baroness (imp.) = 5143 =. The other is by Lord Kilpont = 21449 =, dam Red Ruby = 39150 =, tracing to Lady Jane (imp.) = 281 =.

At the West of Scotland Show at Barrhead, October 17th, Ayrshire cattle made an uncommonly good showing. In bulls two years and over, Mr. Jas. Howie, Hillhouse, was first with the well-known Not Likely, who was also champion in the male section. Mr. R. M. Reid, Bonshaw, was second with a get of Royal Kyle. Yearling bulls were led by a flash-colored bull of Mr. James Robb's (Hindward). Mr. Howie was second with a big, substantial-looking bull, and it was difficult to see on what grounds the two were so placed. In a good class of aged cows in milk, Mr. Jas. Howie was first with Evergreen, probably the best cow out this year. In a strong class of cows in calf, Mr. James Clark, Burnside, was first with a typical Ayrshire cow. Mr. A. Fauld's second-price cow was a favorite with many. In two-year-old heifers in milk, Messrs. Miller, Berfer, were first, and in two-year-olds in calf, Mr. Howie was first, with a get of Duncan Gray.

At a meeting of breeders held at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10, to plan for the live-stock exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903, N. P. Clark, President of the National Live Stock Association, was made President; Col. Charles F. Mills, Secretary; A. P. Grant, President of the Illinois Breeders' Association, Treasurer. An executive committee was constituted thus: Beef cattle, Charles E. Leonard; dairy cattle, Geo. F. Weston; draft horses, R. B. Ogilvie; light horses, N. J. Colman; swine, N. H. Gentry; sheep, Frank Harding; poultry, J. A. Leland; agricultural colleges, W. M. Leggett. A motion was adopted, asking the managers of the Fair to provide a fund for cash prizes for the live-stock exhibit of not less than \$500,000, and the executive committee was instructed to take steps to secure an additional \$500,000. A committee, consisting of N. P. Clark, A. P. Grant, Charles E. Leonard and Charles F. Mills, was appointed to prepare a preliminary classification of prizes for consideration at a meeting to be held Dec. 2.

MAPLEWOOD HERD OF YORKSHIRES.

Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" will note the new advertisement in this issue, of the herd of registered Yorkshire swine established under very favorable auspices by Mr. Ira Johnson, Balmoral P. O., Ont., about two miles from Nett's Corners station, on the branch of the G. T. R. running from Fort Erie to Glencoe, and eight miles from Jarvis. With full faith in the Yorkshire as par excellence the bacon hog, and with the ambition to own a strictly first-class herd, and to breed and sell only that sort, Mr. Johnson, early in the season, and before the fairs opened, secured an option on some of the best hogs in the most prominent herds in the Province, and later negotiated the purchase of five high-class prize-winning boars and about twenty breeding sows of superior type, which, in addition to a well-selected foundation stock of similar stamp and breeding, gives him a herd of up-to-date standard and of the very highest character in breeding and individual merit, and one from which the very best class of bacon-type hogs is reasonably sure to be produced. Among the boars now in service in the herd is Oak Lodge Commissioner 6300, winner of first prize as over six and under twelve months at the Pan-American Exhibition, where he was the reserve number for the championship, and first at the Western Fair at London. He is a hog of splendid type and quality, lengthy, smooth, well-proportioned, and bred in the purple, being sired by Imp. Ruddington Lad (bred by Philo L. Mills), and out of Imp. Constance (bred by Mr. Denston Gibson). Another of the stock boars is Summerhill Ruler 355, first-prize yearling boar at the Pan-American and Western Exhibitions, sired by the champion Look Me Over, sire of the Pan-American champion, and out of Imp. Holywell Lilly. This is a grand hog, of the best of quality and type, and from the best of breeding strains. Another is Imp. Royal King 3044 (bred by Mr. D. R. Daybell), sired by Bottesford Rufford, dam Bottesford Queen. A first-prize winner at the Royal Show, and first at Toronto and London, this hog is claimed to have been the best sire ever used in the Oak Lodge herd. Two other young imported boars recently arrived from England (and bred by the Earl of Roseberry) are also in the herd, and are right good ones, of very fine type and quality, and bred from Royal prize-winning stock. The sows are of equal character with the boars, being either imported or bred from imported stock, and including a number of prominent prizewinners, the herd comprising at present twenty-one prize-winning animals at prominent fairs. With such a collection of sows to mate with the high-class boars named, the Maplewood herd is in a position to produce the very highest type of bacon pigs, and as a number of the sows have litters at foot and others are due to farrow soon, parties requiring young stock will do well to write Mr. Johnson for particulars and prices.

Mr. H. Smith, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Hay P. O., Ont., writes: "The young bulls offered from the Springhurst Herd, in this issue of the 'Advocate,' are to my mind an exceptionally good lot. Although last year's offering contained the champion bull of the States and Canada, in Valiant; the Maritime Provinces champion, Pirate Chief, and a number of other winners, this year's offering is of decidedly better quality. While there has not been an exhibit made at the fairs this fall from the herd, Springhurst-bred stock has been shown more extensively than ever before. Amongst others, the herds of W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; Hon. Thos. Greenway, Manitoba; Geo. Harding & Son, Wisconsin, and Col. Casey, of Shawnee Mound, Mo., have been strengthened by animals bred here.

Tranquillity Farms, Allamuchy, N. J., call our attention to a mistake in our report of the awards on Dorset sheep at the Pan-American. It was stated that they showed principally imported sheep. In this they state we have been mistaken or misinformed, as there were but two imported sheep in their entire exhibit, the rest being bred by them. The two imported were an aged ewe and yearling ewe. The only firsts they did not win were with these very two, the former being beaten in the class and the latter for sweepstakes. Every winning animal in their exhibit was bred on the farms, excepting the yearling ewe. We regret this error, and cheerfully make the necessary correction.

Spruce Grove stock farm is well known as the model farm of Haldimand County, Ont., having won the Agriculture and Arts Association medal for the best appointed and conditioned farm in the county. This farm of some 215 acres of as fine land as this country produces, on which stands magnificent farm buildings, has a beautiful frontage on the gravel road running to Hagersville, which is the post office, only about one mile distant. The owner, Mr. H. E. Hind, whose advertisement appears in this paper, is the happy possessor of a large herd of big, well-balanced Shorthorn cattle, noted for their heavy milking qualities. They are all of the old, well and favorably known Bates family, topped with Scotch bulls. One of the earlier dams was Lady Victoria, sired by King Alfred 7218, dam Lady Yarborough 9962, by Lord Yarborough 798. Another was Hagersville Lilly 16582, sired by Orpheus 20th 5580, dam Lady Yarborough. Still another is Monarchess 3rd, sired by Norfolk Duke 7445, dam Monarchess 2nd 10156, by Monarch 5509. Among the early sires was Marquis of Clareville 17373. Following him was the bull, Baron Bates 3rd 22124, sired by Baron Evenlode 16705, dam Woodbine 7th 13173, by Duke of Kirkcubright. The present stock bull is Leta's Lad 27583, sired by Britannia's Duke 16th 21274, dam Leta 23338, by Duke of Windham. He is a deep, lengthy bull, of even proportions. His calves are an especially even lot, showing that desirable growthy appearance that generally makes the good ones. They are exceptionally good in the loin and hind quarters. Among them are eight young bulls from three to eight months old, that are for sale and should make desirable sires. Among the heifers are about a dozen from eight months to two years old, that show nice conformation and quality.

THE CHICAGO SHEEP SALE.

The combination sale of pure-bred sheep held at Chicago, October 15-16, was decidedly more favorable to the buyers than the sellers. It was a new venture to hold auction sales of sheep at that center, and only time will prove whether they can be made a success. A fairly good class of animals were offered, the contributions being largely Canadian. Shropshires being entered by Robert Miller, Stouffville; R. Gibson, Delaware; M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst; Hamner & Son, Mt. Vernon; and Leicester's by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, and J. B. Armstrong. Prices ranged from \$40 per head down to \$8, the bulk of them going at from \$10 to \$20.

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

whose works are at Bellows Falls, Vermont, manufacture the popular U. S. Cream Separator and other dairy and creamery apparatus. From a small beginning 30 years ago, their business has grown until to-day they claim to be the largest manufacturers of dairy goods in America and probably the largest in the world, and have an enviable reputation for the superior quality of their goods and their upright dealings. The main building of their establishment is 355 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, and three stories and basement in height. The machine shop occupies nearly one half of the first floor, and this department is devoted almost wholly to the manufacture of the parts of the U. S. Improved Separator, and is fitted with the best up-to-date machinery. No expense is spared to make the U. S. Separator as near perfect as possible, and judging from the flattering reports they are receiving, it would seem that success has well rewarded their efforts, and that they are justified in claiming that the Improved U. S. Separator is not excelled by any other make. The reports from State experiment stations show the same satisfactory results, and its users everywhere testify to its superiority in everyday work in dairies and creameries. At the Paris Exposition of 1900 it is said to have received the highest award of any separator manufactured in America, and at the National Buttermakers' Convention, held at St. Paul, Feb. 18-23, 1901, we are informed its products scored the highest (98 points) out of 829 entries. At the Pan-American Exposition, 1901, the U. S. Separator received first medal, the highest award. This company first handled the U. S. Separators as sole licensees, but later bought the patents and are now and have been for some years the sole manufacturers. Since buying the patents they have made many improvements in both the bowl and running parts, until it appears on the market to-day a marvel of mechanical simplicity and efficiency. To the superior construction of these machines is due their great efficiency and durability. The bowl, the most important part of any separator, is unique in its construction. There are only two pieces inside the main bowl, consequently it is very simple and easy to clean, yet these two pieces are so arranged as to divide the bowl into three compartments and virtually make of it three separators in one, a feature possessed by no other make, which accounts for its superior skimming qualities. Ball bearings are used wherever by so doing the machine can be operated with greater ease and efficiency.

**Free Samples**

Dr. Slocum's theory is that consumption must be attacked in four ways:—

**Dr. Slocum's Consumption Cure**

Clear the blood of Tubercle poison with Psychine (Sikeen).  
Build up the strength with Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.  
Help the lungs to throw off dead matter with Slocum's Coltsfoot.  
Sooth sympathetic membranes of the throat and nose with Oxo-jell.

This treatment has cured thousands of cases, many hopelessly given up by doctors.  
Dr. Slocum is curing consumption in Canada to-day—write him to

**The T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited,**  
179 KING STREET WEST,  
TORONTO, CANADA.

All Canadian applicants must address the Toronto office, not the American office.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED to the advertisement in this issue of the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston, Ontario, maintained by the Ontario Government. The eighth annual session begins Dec. 2nd and ends April 5th. There is also a special six-weeks course, leading to certificate, Jan. 16th to Feb. 26th. The School has received very liberal patronage, as is indicated by the fact that over 100 students registered last year, and the instructors are thoroughly competent, practical men. Those who contemplate taking the course should send for circular of this School.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Meeting.

Pursuant to notice of the Executive Committee, a special meeting of the Directors of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on October 18th, to consider the questions of quarantine, the tuberculin test, and other matters.

A committee, consisting of Hon. John Dryden, Arthur Johnston, T. E. Robson (M. P. P.), W. D. Flatt, Robert Miller and H. Cargill, was appointed to meet committees from the various other Associations and draw up a petition in connection with the quarantine regulations and tuberculin test, to be presented to the Dominion Government.

It was moved by G. M. Simmons, seconded by H. Smith, that President Robert Miller, Hon. John Dryden, W. D. Flatt, Arthur Johnston, C. T. E. Robson (M. P. P.) and H. Wade be a committee from this Association to confer with the Directors of the American Shorthorn Association, at their annual meeting in Chicago, in regard to having the standard of both associations changed so as to admit pedigrees of animals recorded in the English Herdbook up to and including Vol. 32 Carried.

Mr. H. B. Elderkin, Canadian Live Stock Commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition, on being introduced to the meeting, said his object in being present was to ask the Directors to give some prize or some remuneration to the gentlemen who had exhibited their cows in the dairy test at Buffalo for so long and would only receive a medal. He said they would come about fifty in the test, and they had been a great credit to the Shorthorn breed in Canada, as they had advertised Shorthorns as a milking breed very extensively, and he had received a great many enquiries as to where Shorthorn dairy cattle could be procured in Canada.

On motion of W. D. Flatt, seconded by C. M. Simmons, it was resolved,— That this Association grant the sum of \$50 to each of the three gentlemen who had exhibited in the Shorthorn dairy test at the Pan-American Exposition.

The question as to where the annual meeting should be held was brought before the Directors, and it was resolved that the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association be held in Toronto.

President Miller and Secretary Wade were appointed delegates to the National Live Stock Convention in Chicago in December.

A letter was read from Mr. G. de Warren Green, special representative from the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association to confer with breeders of Great Britain and Ireland, relative to suggestions of the Dominion Association as to the standard of the British Herdbook in the future, which were favorably received, as were also the suggestions that all females hereafter be recorded as well as the males, and that the index give the sire of each animal, and the names arranged in alphabetical order.

FARMERS!

KEMP'S INSTANTANEOUS Sheep Dip

Contains more value for the money than any other Dip on the market. We will send a tin prepaid to any part of Ontario for ONE DOLLAR. Half gallon, Imperial measure, in each tin. It is the cheapest disinfectant for outbuildings, drains, etc.

W. W. Stephen, MEAFORD, ONTARIO.



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

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

**A QUICK, SHARP CUT**  
cuts much less than a bone, crush or tear  
Done with the  
**DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE**  
is the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circular before buying.  
Owned and Manufactured by R. H. McKenna, V. S., Pictou, Ont.

WESTERN DAIRY SCHOOL.—The Western Dairy School, at Strathroy, Ont., under the direction of the Ontario Government, announces in our advertising columns a special creamery course from Dec. 2nd to 23rd, and the regular course from January 3rd to March 27th. The training at this school is thorough and practical, and it is being well patronized. The equipment has been improved for the work of the coming year in several important particulars, and the institution is now in a first-class position for doing the best work. See the announcement, and send for the circular giving particulars.

AN EFFECTUAL SHEEP DIP.—The manufacturers, W. Kemp & Son, Riverside Works, Horncastle, Eng., have had an experience, father and son, of nearly fifty years, not only in the manufacture of sheep dips, but also in practical sheep-dipping operations.

Now, there are certain qualities absolutely necessary to constitute a really good dip:

Firstly—It must be strong and thoroughly effectual in killing, on contact, each and every insect to be found at any time on the sheep.

Secondly—A good dip must not only be uninjurious to the wool, but a good one should improve it.

Thirdly—A dip must be thoroughly safe to the sheep and to the men who dip, and be simple and easy to use.

These three heads may be considered the essentials of a good sheep dip, and are claimed for Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep Dipping Fluid. See advertisement of W. W. Stephen.

NOVEMBER

Mr. F. ... to make ... Readers ... and care ... municate ... N. Y. ... The Am ... sation ... A. W. Sh ... J. M. G ... dent; A. ... John Kel ... James S ... Messrs. ... advertise ... chasers ... Herd of ... stock of ... J. & W. ... used four ... the past ... =2030=, ... May Duk ... bulls. T ... are good ... herd is h ... there are ... Messrs. ... under rec ... of hogs ... Iwa ... reports t ... the best l ... object in ... the f ... Wiltshir ... John M ... establish ... Toronto ... hundred ... Summer ... TH ... Judgin ... been sell ... the inde ... slated fo ... anything ... superior ... ought to ... America ... it will r ... buy, for ... that is j ... It is in ... cattle of ... charact ... people's ... are now ... Scotch-b ... exception ... a herd o ... certain ... are mar ... heavily ... owing t ... which w ... duction ... acter as ... no good ... a fair sh ... most of ... no gra ... States, i ... one or a ... load the ... and no c ... of the ... former ... breeder ... to show ... see the ... Space ... those sp ... but the ... in the r ... nearly e ... may be ... No. 7, ... is a ... and gra ... was Mr ... old heif ... mendat ... she wa ... Willis-b ... is thick ... value is ... 2nd is a ... shank l ... by a pri ... of a Dr ... in calf t ... est of t ... beautiful ... Sittytou ... by the P ... William ... heifer o ... Lady C ... bred Cl ... Bapton ... highest ... year. ... good en ... year-ol ... Upper ... and hav ... as big ... safe in ... that far ... year-ol ... in the ... Chain i ... is well ... favorite ... Phate, a ... Quality ... Sittytou ... Carey ... and the ... bred R ... man, an ... Society ... a Bap ... year-ol ... Crucks ... Orange ... finished ... Blythes ... calf by ... Duster ... specimen ... which p ... to su ... charact

GOSSIP.

Mr. F. S. Peer is shortly to sail for Europe, to make his 16th importation of live stock. Readers wishing anything selected with skill and care on the other side will do well to communicate with him immediately at Ithaca, N. Y.

The American Leicester Sheep Breeders' Association has elected the following officers: A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., President; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., Vice-president; A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill., Secretary; John Kelly, J. W. Murphy, Geo. B. Armstrong, James Snell and Wm. S. Dunnet, directors.

Messrs. D. Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont., who advertise Shorthorns, write: "Intending purchasers should inspect our Maitland Bank Herd of Scotch Shorthorns if they want to buy stock of similar breeding to that of Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., as we have used four of the best bulls of their breeding in the past seventeen years, namely, Lord Lovell = 2030 =, Perfection = 9100 =, Viscount = 23706 =, May Duke = 21048 =, also three imported Scotch bulls. The young bulls we are offering for sale are good ones and are in good condition. The herd is headed by Imp. Red Duke (77585), and there are fifty-six head to select from."

Messrs. D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, Ont., write under recent date: "We have just shipped a car of hogs to the John Morrell Co., Ottumwa, Iowa. Their representative, Mr. Spillman, reports their safe arrival, and says they were the best lot of hogs they ever received. The object in importing these Yorkshire hogs is to get the farmers in their country interested in breeding the kind of hog that makes good Wilshire sides for the English markets. The John Morrell Co. has the largest pork-packing establishment in the State of Iowa. Since Toronto Show we have shipped out one hundred and sixty hogs. The demand for Summerhill Yorkshires is increasing every day."

THE FLATT SALE AT CHICAGO. Judging from the way that Shorthorns have been selling at recent auctions in the West, the indications are that Mr. W. D. Flatt's sale slated for November 7th, at Chicago, will be anything but a flat one. Considering the superior quality and breeding of the cattle, it ought to prove the best all-round sale in America in many years, and that does not say it will not be a good place or opportunity to buy, for the best is generally the cheapest, and that is just the sort that Mr. Flatt is offering. It is indeed very rarely that a collection of cattle of such excellent breeding and individual character combined is offered for sale at the people's own prices, and as most of the females are now in calf to high-class Scotch or imported Scotch-bred bulls of the choicest families, an exceptional opportunity is afforded for founding a herd on a family in a herd which is reasonably certain to prove a profitable investment. There are many herds in Canada which have been heavily drawn upon in the last few years, owing to the great demand for Shorthorns, which would be greatly benefited by the introduction of new blood of such high-class character as is represented in this sale, and there is no good reason why Canada should not secure a fair share of these cattle. The distance from most of our Western Provinces to Chicago is no greater than from many of the Western States, and if enough animals are purchased by one or a number of breeders to make up a carload the freight per head will be but moderate, and no doubt Mr. Flatt's men will take charge of the shipment returning as they have on former occasions. At all events, Canadian breeders should be well represented at the sale to show their interest in the enterprise and to see that no unnecessary sacrifices are made.

Space will not admit of extended references to individual animals in the sale in addition to those specifically described in our last issue, but the catalogue shows a veritable gold mine in the rich, warm blood flowing in the veins of nearly every animal in the list. Brief reference may be made to a few more, and among these No. 7, an Uppermill Claret, by the grand old sire, Wanderer, dam by Captain of the Guard and granddam by the famous William of Orange, was Mr. Flatt's choice of Mr. Marr's two-year-old heifers, which is a strong enough recommendation for her, and when it is added that she was bred, before shipment, to the grand Willis-bred bull, Bapton Favorite, and that she is thick, smooth and full of character, her value is greatly enhanced. Lavender Rose 2nd is a richly-bred roan two-year-old Cruickshank Lavender, from the Pirriemill herd, sired by Prince of Sanquhar, a Sittyton Clipper out of a daughter of Star of Morning, and she is in calf to Bapton Diamond, another of the greatest of British bulls. Princess Royal 6th is a beautiful red four-year-old cow of that favorite Sittyton family, but bred at Uppermill and sired by the great Scottish Archer and her dam by William of Orange, and she has a lovely roan heifer calf at foot sired by Lavender Victor. Lady Clara 6th is a roan two-year-old Duthie-bred Clara, by Silver Plate, now in service at Bapton Manor, and whose calves made the highest record at the Duthie-Marr sale last year. She is as good as her breeding, which is good enough. Blythesome 16th, a roan five-year-old daughter of old Wanderer, bred at Uppermill, from the Sittyton Butterfly tribe, and having William of Orange for grandsire, is as big as a mountain, wealthily fleshed, and safe in calf to Bapton Glory. Missie 16th, of that favorite Uppermill family, is a roan three-year-old by Spicy Robin, used for several years in the Collynie herd. Her dam is considered about the best cow in Mr. Marr's herd, and she is well on in calf to Bapton Diamond. Golden Chain is a roan yearling Brawwith Bud, one of the favorite Cruickshank families, sired by Silver Plate, and a beauty she is in type, and full of quality. Two beautiful roan two-year-old Sittyton Victorias are Victoria Adelaide and Carey Victoria, the former by Count Lavender and the latter by Eclipse, an Inverquherry-bred Rosebud, by the Miss Ramsden bull, Topsman, and in calf to Choice Goods, the Highland Society champion of this year. Crescent 8th is a roan three-year-old Cruickshank Cicely, in calf to Bapton Favorite, and No. 23 is a red seven-year-old Orange Blossom, of that fine old Cruickshank family that produced William of Orange of immortal memory. She is a finely-finished cow and a deep milker. She is by the Blythesome bull, British Flag, and her heifer calf by Carolus, a son of the well-known Knuckle Buster, will be sold with her. These are but specimen numbers of the new importation which goes in the sale, and should be sufficient to satisfy any connoisseur in breeding as to the character of the offering.

THE EMPIRE

ACCIDENT AND SURETY CO.  
(To be incorporated under "The Ontario Insurance Act.")

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, CANADA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000.00  
IN 10,000 SHARES OF \$100.00 EACH.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

- Thos. E. Robson, Esq., M. P. P. - President  
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(Manufacturer, Mayor City of London.)
- B. N. Campbell, Esq., - 2nd Vice-Pres. and Man'g Director  
(Insurance Broker, London.)
- John D. Wilson, M. D., - Medical Director  
(Ex-Mayor City of London.)
- Alex. Stuart, Esq., E. C. - Counsel  
(Messrs. Stuart & Bucke, Barristers, London.)

- Thomas Bolos, Esq., - Secretary
- D. Campbell, Esq., - Superintendent of Agencies

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This Company has been formed for the purpose of transacting Accident and Surety Insurance, a class of business which is becoming very popular, as well as remarkably profitable to the companies writing such business.

Sufficient of the stock of "The Empire" to comply with the requirements of the Ontario Insurance Act is now offered to investors in small blocks. It is expected this will be the only opportunity offered of securing a portion of this stock, and as insurance stock is generally conceded by leading bankers and capitalists to be the safest and most profitable investment on the market to-day, and after its first issue can scarcely be obtained at any price, it is safe to say the stock of this Company will not prove an exception.

Farmers and others having funds on hand should avail themselves of this opportunity of securing what must eventually become to themselves during their lifetime, and at their decease to their families, a never-ending dividend-producing investment. Banks may fail, property may depreciate in value, but the future on the experiences of the past, such stock has steadily increased in value and profit the stock of many of our oldest insurance companies cannot be procured except at premiums of from 150 to 300 per cent. and over, and at the same time are paying in dividends from 7 to 20 per cent. on the money invested.

Why be satisfied with 4 and 5 per cent. when an opportunity is now offered of earning double that or more on your investment?—and with such safeguards as are thrown around it by the Government.

It is to your interest to look into this matter and communicate at once for further information to the Managing Director or Secretary of the Company, Temple Building, London, Can.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

Prof. Thos. Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, is well known to many of our readers as an able writer and live-stock judge. The latest work from his prolific pen is "Animal Breeding," an illustrated book of over 400 pages. This book will be a veritable mine of knowledge to the farmer and stockman who studies its teachings during the coming winter. An advantage it possesses is that it is up-to-date, and though the subject of animal breeding is well worn, Prof. Shaw's fertile pen invests it with fresh interest and presents it in a way that will encourage much needed study. The continuous referring of the reader forward and backward to other chapters, pages and books seems to us a distracting weakness in the volume. Again, friend Shaw dedicates this volume: "To my brethren the teachers of animal husbandry, to the students of the agricultural colleges, and to all interested in the growing of live stock in the United States." Why omit Canada? Are we already forgotten? The subjects discussed take up some 30 chapters, which are as follows: Breeding live stock, a standard of excellence, the law that like produces like, the law of principle of variation, the law of atavism, heredity of normal, abnormal and acquired characters, heredity of disease, the law of correlation, prepotency, in-and-in-breeding, line breeding, fecundity, the relative influence of parents, the influence of a previous impregnation, intra-uterine influences, influences that affect the determination of sex, nutrition, quality in live stock, the coat and influences which affect it, the influence of artificial conditions, early maturity, pedigree, animal form as an index of qualities selection, cross breeding, improvement through grading, forming new breeds, the influence of environment, castration and spaying, mating animals. The price of the book is \$1.50, for which it will be sent, post-paid, from this office.

GOSSIP.

The two important dispersion sales of famous English herds of Herefords this autumn have passed off very successfully. Mr. Tudge's average for the Leinthall herd of eighty-five head was £53 3s. 4d., highest price £346 10s., the total being £4,519 4s. Mr. Price's average for the Court House herd, numbering 203 head, was £45 1s., highest price £120, with a total of £9,152 17s.

SUCCESSFUL SCOTCH SALES.

The October sales of Shorthorns in Aberdeenshire have proved exceedingly successful. The Duthie-Marr sale of bull calves held this year at Uppermill was the great attraction, and the bidding for the best ones was very spirited. Mr. Duthie's contribution of 20 calves made a record for him, averaging £157 11s., as against £150 8s. his last year's average. The extraordinary price of £382 10s. (\$3,580) for one and £472 10s. for another had, of course, much to do with making the high average, though 100 guineas was exceeded in the case of 9 out of the 20, and 200 guineas five times. The buyer of the highest-priced bull, Royal Scotsman, by Scottish Champion, was Sir W. H. Wills, of a large tobacco firm at Bristol, England, the representative of Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, of Cargill, Canada, being the runner-up to the last. The second highest price, 150 guineas, was paid by Mr. P. L. Mils, of Nottingham, for Mery Morning, by Pride of Morning. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., at 185 guineas, got Lord Mount Stephen, out of a Missie dam and by Rosicrucian (bred by the late Queen, sired by Robin Nonpamul, dam by Count Lavender, grandam by Field Marshal, and of the same tribe as the Royal champion, Royal Duke). Mr. Cochrane also got Golden Mist, a roan March calf, by Golden Sun, out of Missie 136th, by William of Orange. Mr. Marr's average for 19 calves was £119 17s., and the highest price made by one of his was 310 guineas (\$1,625), for Republican, a red calf, born Jan. 28th, 1901, bought for Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont. He was sired by Lavender Victor, of the Sittyton Lavender tribe; dam Missie 153rd, by Wanderer. The second highest was 300 guineas, for Golden Favorite, by the Willis-bred Bapton Favorite, the Sittyton Crocus, the buyer being Mr. Taylor, Phillips, Prince Lavender, a roan, calved in Jan., 1901, sired by Lavender Victor, and out of Princess Royal 39th, was secured for Messrs. Cargill at 120 guineas, and Crescent Knight, of the Sittyton Crocus sort, by Bapton Glory, fell to the same firm.

On the following day, 29 head from the herds of Mr. John Wilson, Pirriemill, and Mr. A. M. Gordon, of New-ton, were sold. Mr. Wilson's 19 head (bulls and females) making an average of £46 11s., and Mr. Gordon's 10 bulls an average of £53 8s. Two of his bulls—Charet Cup and Bright Stee—brought 130 guineas and 105 guineas, respectively. On the third day, 31 head, contributed by five breeders, were sold at Cairnbrogie, Old Meldrum, when the following averages were made: Mr. John Marr's (Cairnbrogie) 25 at £30, Mr. Manson's (Kilblean) 10 at £33 16s., Mr. Crombie's (Woodend) 19 at £26, Mr. Anderson's (Saphoch) at £43, and Mr. A. Anderson's (Fringsack) 17 at £26, making an average on the whole 81 of £30 8s. At a joint sale at Huntly, the same week, 54 head were sold for an average of £25 10s., the highest price being 70 guineas.

For Sale or to Rent.

200-Acre Farm.—Parts of Lots 6 and 7, concession 6, Tp. of Blenheim, 2½ miles from Drumbo, 2 miles from Wolverson, 1½ miles from Richwood, Church, school and post office; good brick house, large bank barn, well fenced, well watered, good orchard. Apply to DALZIEL & BARRIE, Solicitors, GALT.

Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks

FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.

Active buyers wanted, to buy well-fattened poultry in every locality in Western Ontario. For further particulars, write to

Scott, Ashton & Company  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Rams! Rams!!

We are offering a choice lot of registered Shropshire and Suffolk Down rams and ewes, at \$10 to \$15 each. Yorkshire boars and sows (bacon type), ready to breed, at \$15. Three Aberdeen Angus bulls and ten cows and heifers at reasonable prices. - W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ont.

FIVE SHORTHORN BULLS

from 8 to 12 months, good colors and choice breeding. Write, or come and see them.

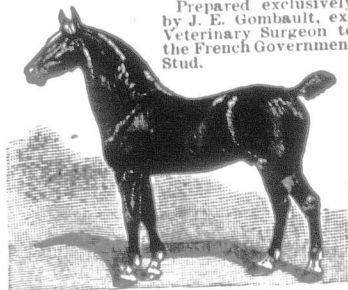
Colin Campbell, Crosshill P. O., Ontario.

Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used, viz.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.



SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

Rearing Calves.

Dairymen and others who cannot afford to give whole milk to their calves will find a valuable substitute in Bibby's Cream Equivalent. This preparation is useful alike where milk is scarce or where only skim or separated milk is available, and good calves can be raised by a skillful feeder even without any milk whatever after the calf is a few weeks old. These are facts which will be guaranteed by numbers of farmers who use it.

It is unequalled in popularity, and its sale is increasing year by year, which are proofs in themselves of excellent quality. It is free from chemicals or anything that would be objectionable to the delicate stomach of a young calf, and is very palatable and agreeable to the taste.

We only claim for it what we know to be correct, and all we ask is that you will give it a fair trial against anything else you may be using and act as results dictate.

The price is: 50-lb. bag, \$2.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50; freight prepaid to nearest railroad station. To be obtained from local dealers or direct from J. BIBBY & SONS, 10 BAY ST., TORONTO, ONT.

12 Thoroughbred Toulouse Geese for Sale

FROM IMPORTED STOCK.

One pair two years old, the rest young. Some of them prizetakers. The old geese has taken first prize several times. As I have given up farming, they must be sold. Prices: \$3 and \$4 a pair; the old birds, \$5 pair.

JAS. ANDERSON,  
BOX 95, GUELPH, ONT.

New Ontario.

DO YOU WANT A FARM ?

WRITE for information concerning Government lands for homesteading in the various districts of New Ontario.

Hon. E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE: Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

Young stallions and fillies bred from imported sires and dams. Also a choice bunch of Shorthorns, of both sexes and all ages, including a few extra choice young red and roan heifers and bulls.

ONTARIO COUNTY, JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ontario.

FOR SALE:

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

**L. BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT.**

BREEDER OF  
Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, and  
Shropshire sheep. om  
Four bulls from 12 to 14 mos. old, bred from imp.  
Cruickshank blood, for immediate sale. o

**4 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions**

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

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

**Clydesdales and Ayrshires**

Imported and home-bred. Also Dorset Horned  
sheep, and the leading varieties of poultry. om  
**ROBERT NESS & SONS, Howick, Que.**

**WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.,**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF om  
**Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle**

**CLYDE & SHIRE HORSES**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, LEICESTER SHEEP.  
Stock of different ages and sexes for sale. Two stallions, colts, and a few young bulls now ready. Also choice rams and ewes. Our flock won 1st prize at Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago in 1900. Write for what you want. My motto: The best is none too good.  
**J. M. GARDHOUSE, Rosedale Stock Farm, Malton, G.T.R.; Weston, C.P.R. Highfield, Ont.**

**FOR SALE.**

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

**THOS. GOOD,**

Richmond P. O., Ont. om  
R. R. Station, Stittsville, C.P.R.

**Wm. Brash, Ashburn, Ont.,**

BREEDER OF om  
CLYDESDALE HORSES and SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**Shires, Shorthorns, and Leicesters.**

Young stock of both sexes for sale. Imported  
Prince Louis = 32082 = heads the herd. Write for prices or come and see them. om  
**John Gardhouse, Highfield P. O. Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

**FOR SALE:**

DURHAM BULL, 10 months old, by Grand  
Sweep (imp.); also heifer calves. o  
**JAMES LENTON, Park Farm, Oshawa, Ont.**

**FOR SALE:**

Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 15  
mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Auchin-  
brain (imp.), whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. of  
milk per day. A few choice young Berkshire and  
Yorkshire sows could be served before shipping.  
Collie pups, from Perfection Queen. Address—  
**T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.**  
Nether Lea. om

**FOR**

**Aberdeen - Angus Cattle  
or Dorset Rams**

Write—  
**JAS. BOWMAN, ELM PARK, GUELPH.**



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

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

**H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.**

**W. G. PETTIT & SON,  
FREEMAN P. O., ONT.,**

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF  
**Scotch Shorthorns and  
Shropshire Sheep,**

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

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

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**NOTICES.**

The season of the year is with us once more  
when many young men are looking for pleasant  
occupation for the winter season, by which  
they can make a little ready money. We  
would recommend all such, and any good men  
wishing to secure profitable employment, to  
communicate with that well-known, long-  
established nursery firm, Chase Brothers Com-  
pany, Colborne, Ont. This firm has been doing  
business in Canada for nearly half a century,  
and have a well-established reputation for fair  
dealing with their representatives and thou-  
sands of patrons. We understand they have  
men in their employ who have worked on the  
same territory for twenty years. This speaks  
well for any firm in any line of business. The  
nursery-stock salesman representing a respon-  
sible firm, furnishing reliable stock, is indeed a  
missionary in the truest sense of the word.  
Chase Brothers Company also handle a very  
fine line of new seed potatoes.—Adv't. om

**ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.**  
—The opening lecture of this well-known  
institution was delivered in the lecture  
room of the college by Prof. Andrew  
Smith, F. R. C. V. S., the principal, at  
2 p. m. on Wednesday, Oct. 16. A large  
number of students, consisting of under-  
graduates and freshmen, were present,  
thus testifying to the well-sustained  
popularity that the teachings of this  
college have obtained.

**GOSSIP.**

The Maple Bank Stock Farm herd of  
100 head of imported and home-bred  
Shorthorn cattle, owned by T. Douglass  
& Sons, Strathroy, Ont., are just now  
looking in fine condition for going into  
winter quarters. The majestic stock  
bull, Imp. Diamond Jubilee, is in grand  
form, and despite his great weight  
(about 2,600 lbs.) is as lively as a year-  
ling, and retains to a wonderful degree  
his youthful appearance and symmetry,  
as his great achievement as a sire, of  
capturing first prize at London this fall  
with four of his get (the first-prize  
yearling heifer and first in female  
championship competition being also his  
get), demonstrates. As a sire his name  
will live for years to come in the annals  
of Shorthorn history, as his sons and  
daughters are possessed of the evenness  
and smoothness of form, coupled with  
the fine quality that makes winners  
in the show-ring. He was sired by Sig-  
mund 2nd, dam Jenny Lind, by Patient,  
and is closely related to the great  
William of Orange. The large number  
of cows in this herd, representing in  
their breeding the most fashionable  
blood of Britain, are an exceptionally  
fine lot, being as a rule large milkers  
and possessed of great depth and  
breadth of body, with that straight,  
level back that gives the finishing  
touch to the ideal Shorthorn. There  
are some 16 young bulls at present in  
the herd, sired by Imp. Diamond  
Jubilee, that are a rare good lot, and  
among them are some exceptionally  
nice ones. One that deserves special  
mention is the roan Jubilee Chief, out  
of Maple Bank Blossom 2nd, a very  
even, nicely-turned youngster, that no  
doubt will make a prizewinner. Another  
extra good one is Maple Bank Judge,  
a red in color and also a very even,  
smooth fellow. A number of the cows  
in this herd are sired by Young Abbots-  
burn's Heir, who was sired by the great  
show bull, Abbotsburn, American cham-  
pion for four years, and capping his  
most remarkable show career by win-  
ning first and championship at the  
World's Fair at Chicago. A number of  
the younger cows are sired by Valkyrie  
21806, sired by the noted bull, Abbots-  
ford, dam Vanity, by Village Hero, and  
hence a full brother to Valiant, the  
champion of America in this year of  
grace. Representatives of this herd won  
at London this fall, besides the first on  
bull and four of his get, second on  
young herd under two years, second on  
herd of calves, second on bull calf,  
Diamond Chief, and third on the 2-  
year-old heifer, Hattie's Gem. Messrs.  
Douglass report among recent sales: To  
Mr. S. J. Wheeler, Kennedy, N. Y., the  
2-year-old heifer, Maple Bank Beauty,  
and the junior yearling heifer, Maple  
Bank Bud; to E. C. Atrill, Goderich,  
the grand breeding cow, Mary Wilkes,  
with her handsome heifer calf by Dia-  
mond Jubilee; also two good in-calf  
heifers by Valkyrie, and a few good  
bulls to different parties in the Prov-  
ince, Diamond Chief, second-prize  
winner at London, being one. He goes to  
head the herd of E. Briand & Sons,  
Ridgetown.

**HEREFORDS FOR SALE.**

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

**A. S. HUNTER,  
DURHAM, ONT.**

**SHORTHORNS**

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

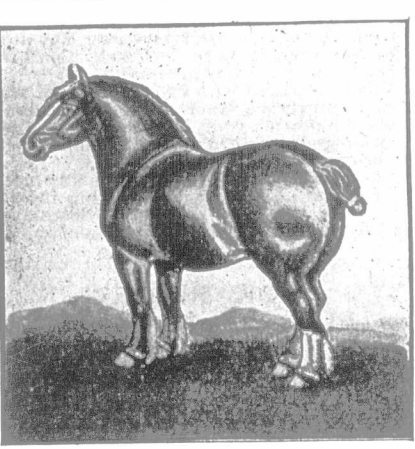
**Live Stock Labels**  
in large or small lots.  
Also odd numbers sup-  
plied. Send for circular  
and price list.  
**R. W. James, Bowmanville, Ont.**

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Gulline  
collars  
wear like  
Iron.  
Leather bodies,  
plated steel rims.  
Open or closed throats.  
Straw-stuffed  
or pneumatic in all styles  
and all sizes.  
Progressive dealers sell them,  
if yours doesn't, we'll ship to  
you direct and prepay the railroad  
freight to any part of Canada.  
**Best Farm Collars ever made.**  
Our 40 page illustrated Catalogue gives prices  
and tells all about them; we mail it free.  
**WANT ONE?**  
**THE GULLINE HORSE COLLAR CO.**  
GRANBY, P. Q.  
CANADA.



We beg to call your attention to a new and indispensable  
article in  
**Barclay's Patent Attachment**  
FOR THE CURB OF  
**BALKING AND KICKING HORSES.**  
Will control any vice known to a horse. Invaluable for breaking-  
in colts. Can be adjusted in two minutes, and used with any  
harness, vehicle or implement. Sent, charges paid, to any part  
of Canada, with full directions for use, on receipt of price, \$5.  
Reliable representatives wanted. For further information, address  
**THE BARCLAY MFG. CO., Brougham, Ont.**



LATELY IMPORTED A FRESH LOT OF  
**Clydesdale  
Stallions,**  
Comprising sons and grandsons of many of the most  
noted Scotch showyard winners and sires, all in the  
pink of condition without surplus flesh, and per-  
sonally selected to meet the best Canadian markets,  
having, without exception, the best of bone, hair,  
feet and action, coupled with true Clyde character.  
I will make further importations as the times  
demand. Inspection invited.  
Prices consistent with quality. om  
**ROBERT GRAHAM,  
Ringwood P. O., Ont.**  
Stouffville Station, G. T. R., and telegraph office.

DISPERSION SALE OF  
**Shorthorn Cattle**  
24 FEMALES 6 BULLS  
**OXFORD SHEEP**  
**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901.**  
The herd, of Scotch breeding throughout, consists of imported and home-bred animals, the latter sired  
by such bulls as Lavender Victor = 12329 =, Warfare = 6452 = (imp.), Royal George = 17104 =, Scotland  
Yet = 2375 = and Blue Ribbon = 17095 = (imp.). Young stock sired by Blue Ribbon and cows forward in  
calf to him. Twenty head of choice pure-bred Oxford sheep.  
Farm near Iona on M. C. R. and L. E. & D. R. Ry., 12 miles west of St. Thomas, Ont., and 4 miles  
from Lawrence station on Wabash line. Rigs will meet morning trains. Lunch at 11 o'clock. Sale at  
1. Send for catalogue. See "Gossip" in this issue.  
**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, M. P. P.,  
Auctioneer.**  
**A. & D. BROWN,  
IONA, ONT.**

**Shorthorns**  
For Sale: Choice young cows and heifers in calf  
calves. Bulls of various ages. Shropshire ram  
lambs, out of Imp. Mansell-bred ewes. Prices  
moderate. om  
**G. A. BRODIE, - BETHESDA, ONT.**  
Stouffville Station, G. T. R.

**Newcastle Herd Shorthorns and Tamworths**  
Two bull calves and two heifer calves, 6 to 9 mos.  
old. Twenty Tamworth boars and sows, soon fit to  
wean. Sows safe in pig and bears fit for service. All  
from Toronto prize stock. Prices right, quality con-  
sidered. om **Colwill Bros, Newcastle, Ont.**

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

**Agents Wanted**  
for the New Pictorial Stock Doctor and  
Live Stock Cyclopaedia, revised to 1901 with the  
assistance of the Professors of the Ontario  
Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest il-  
lustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind  
ever published. Large wages to agents. A  
full-page announcement of this book appeared  
in the ADVOCATE of the issue of June 1st.  
Particulars mailed free. Address **WORLD  
PUBLISHING CO., Guelph, Ont.**

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

**SHORTHORN CATTLE  
AND LINCOLN SHEEP.**  
Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Seven young  
bulls for sale—good ones. Also a few females. Stud  
rams all imported from H. Dudding, Esq.; the same  
blood as the 1000-guinea ram.  
**J. T. GIBSON,  
DENFIELD, ONT.**



**SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.**

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT.

Herd headed by the great sire and sweepstakes bull, Abbotsford. Grand crop of calves from imported and home-bred cows. Bulls one year and under for sale—reds and dark roans. Ram and ewe lambs for sale at reasonable prices.

**SHORTHORNS (IMPORTED).**

Five choice young bulls, from 6 to 10 months old, by Imp. Capt. Mayfly, out of Indian Chief dams.

JAMES A. CRRER, om  
Shakespeare P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

**LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages. As good as the best.

Meaford Station, om  
G. T. R. North om Strathairn P. O.

**Shorthorns and Leicesters.**

Herd Established 1855.

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

JAMES DOUGLAS,  
om CALEDONIA, ONT.

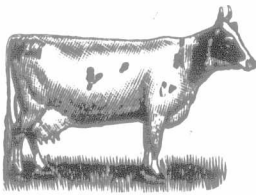
**SPRINGBANK FARM.**

Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys. Young bulls for sale.

JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

**FOR SALE:**

Three Guernsey bulls, 5, 9, 13 mos. old, sired by Masher (imp.). Six Ayrshire bulls, 1 year and under, sired by Matchless. Shropshire lambs, sired by Canadian Flagstaff (imported direct). Address—



**ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM,**  
J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Prop. om Danville, Que.

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

**CENTRE WELLINGTON SHORTHORNS**

Herd consists of Scotch and Scotch-topped females, with Lord Stanley 4th = 22678 = at the head. Stock all ages for sale. Farm adjoins the town.

Box 66. H. B. WEBSTER, Fergus, Ont.

**LAIDLAW'S CONCENTRATED TOBACCO POWDER**



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

**ROBERT MARR,**  
WALKERTON, ONT.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON**

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

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

**OFFERS FOR SALE**

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

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

**SPRINGFIELD FARM**

HERD OF  
Shorthorns, Oxfords,  
and Berkshires.  
Young bulls and Heifers on hand. Also a few choice Berkshires.  
CHAS. RANKIN,  
Wyebridge, Ont.  
SINCOE Co. om



**GOSSIP.**

About half a mile from Burlington Junction Station, on the G. T. R., and quite near to the City of Hamilton, lies the magnificent and well-appointed stock farms of Mr. W. G. Pettit & Son, the well-known importers and breeders of high-class Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, whose P. O. address is Freeman, Ont. The Messrs. Pettit are well known all over the continent, and the large measure of confidence which they enjoy from the buying public is well merited, for they describe an animal exactly as it is, and no buyer is disappointed. The farms comprise some 400 acres of as fine land as this country contains, on which stands commodious barns and stables—built on the latest and most up-to-date designs, with an eye to facility and ease of feeding, economy of space, sanitation, including plenty of sunlight, thorough drainage, rows of splendidly-arranged box stalls filled with ideal Shorthorns. Such is a short description of these model stock farms. The herd at present numbers about 100 head, the major part of which are imported and represent the most fashionable blood to be procured in Scotland. At the head of the herd is Imp. Prince Cruickshank 32081, bred by John Marr, Cairnbrogie. He is sired by Emperor 67008, dam Golden Princess, by Master of the Mint. He is a Cruickshank Clipper-bred bull, of extra quality from the ground up. There are also nine other imported bulls on the farms, namely: County Duke, by Count Amaranth; Fitz Robert, by Fire King; Prince George, by Director; Scotland's Pride, by Star of Morning; Scottish Hero, by Count Amaranth; Scottish Knight, by Scottish Prince; Scottish Pride, by Scottish Prince; Scottish Rex, by Count Amaranth; Spicy Count, by Spicy King. The grand individuality of these bulls, coupled with their rich, fashionable breeding, make them very desirable animals to head herds, no matter how high their standard of excellence may be. The large number of cows and heifers on the farms, almost without exception, show those desirable qualities of conformation and smoothness that are always in evidence wherever ideal Shorthorns are found. Among the imported ones are representatives of the following families: Matchless, Ruffys, Urys, Fragrants, Beautys, Queen Besses, Orange Blossoms, Claras, Circes, Countesses, Clarets, Duchesses, Fancys, Victorias, Fair Maids, Roses, Jealousys, Lauras, and Maras. There are also a number of young bulls out of these imported cows and sired by imported bulls, that are showing fine form, a number of them being sired by Imp. Pure Gold, a grandson of the great William of Orange. In Shropshires, the Messrs. Pettit are also to be found, showing a large flock of nicely-turned, well-covered animals, bred direct from first-class importations, on which high-class imported rams have been used.

**NOTICE.**

**INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.**

Now that the entry list has closed for the second International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, in Chicago, Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th, inclusive, General Manager Skinner and his entire staff are engaged in the work of preparing the actual details of the greatest live-stock exposition that has ever been held in the world. This latter claim of the promoters of the big show is substantiated in the actual records of the live-stock exhibitions that have been given in this and other countries, and the preparations are being made with that fact in view. The great, handsome new building constructed during the summer has been completed and provides luxurious and splendid accommodations for hundreds of head of fine cattle. It is a brick and steel structure, 600 feet in length and 250 feet in width, with immense skylights and complete ventilating equipment, and beneath the brick floor is a complete system of modern drainage. Between the rows of stalls which are being provided for fine cattle will be promenades 18 feet wide, giving the visitors ample opportunity to view each exhibit. This gives the entire space to the cattle branch of the exposition, with the large new building of last year for the hogs and sheep, and the handsome Dexter pavilion will be used exclusively for the display of horses.

One of the most important features of the Exposition and its popularity is the concession of rates made by the railroads. The round-trip rate of one fare plus \$2.00 from all parts of the country is more liberal than given for the Pan-American Exposition or the World's Fair, and denotes the tremendous scope and influence of the International Live Stock Exposition. The railroad agents on every line are being supplied with full information concerning the dates and arrangements for this rate, and in turn are giving the information to all who are interested.

**High-Class Shorthorns and YORKSHIRE PIGS.**

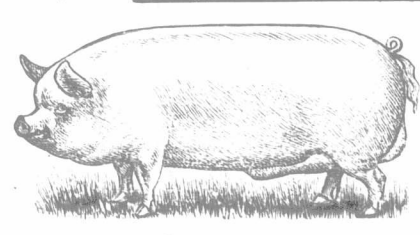
GRAND show bulls, 16 months old, by Imp. Sirius; 8 bulls from 8 months old up; low-down, thick, fleshy fellows; all bulls of great substance. A few cows and heifers in calf. Yorkshires—A lot of young pigs 3 months old and down.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ontario.

**Large English Berkshires.**

My herd consists of sows imported from England; three of them (including a show sow) were selected from the herd of Geo. Green and were bred to his show boars. Young stock for sale (not akin). JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.

**Maplewood Herd**



**7 IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES**  
PRIZEWINNERS AT  
Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo.

**21 HEAD PRIZEWINNERS**  
AND PRIZEWINNING BLOOD.  
IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED.

EASY FEEDERS. BEACON TYPE. STOCK FOR SALE. WRITE US WHAT YOU ARE WANTING.

**IRA JOHNSON, BALMORAL, ONTARIO.**

Nelles' Corners Station and Telegraph. om

**Farmers!**

Now is the time to build your stable floors, hoggens, etc. You will find **QUEENSTON CEMENT** the cheapest and best. I warrant all structures when my instructions are carried out. Investigate my patented system of **VENTILATION.**

When properly arranged, it will give you perfect sanitary stables. It is free to all of our patrons.

For pamphlet, prices, and other particulars, write to  
**ISAAC USHER,**  
**QUEENSTON, - ONTARIO.**

**J. & W. B. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO,**

BREEDERS OF (POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE)  
Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Leicester and Oxford Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs.

OUR herd contains such families as Matchless, English Ladies, Mildreds, Village Buds, Missies, Stamfords, Clarets, and Marthas. Royal Wonder = 34682 =, junior champion of 1901, now heads the herd. A choice lot of young bulls and a few females for sale. We offer our whole flock of Leicesters for sale—thirty-five ewes and ewe lambs and fifteen rams.

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

**HILLHURST SHORTHORNS**

THREE COLLYNIE-BRED BULLS IN SERVICE:

Scottish Hero, Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau,  
By Scottish Archer. By Pride of Morning. By Silver Plate.

The herd comprises straight Scotch, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, and Canadian strains; bred to produce the best and most economical MEAT and MILK MAKERS.

**Shropshire and Hampshire Down Sheep.**

M. H. COCHRANE, COMPTON CO., P. Q.,  
G.T.R., 117 MILES EAST OF MONTREAL. om HILLHURST STATION.

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

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**  
The undersigned offer for sale four young bulls from 8 to 13 months old; also a few cows and heifers. Herd built on Lavinia and Barrington foundations. Prices reasonable. Bulls used on herd during last 10 years: Earl of Bruce = 15867 =, Janitor = 21385 =, Scarlet Velvet = 21446 =, and Chief of Clan = 31123 =.  
James Smith & Son, Ingls Falls, Ontario

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

**SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM**

**SHORTHORNS (imported)**  
3 BULLS: 1 two-year-old, 2 one-year-olds. A few cows and heifers.  
THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER P. O.

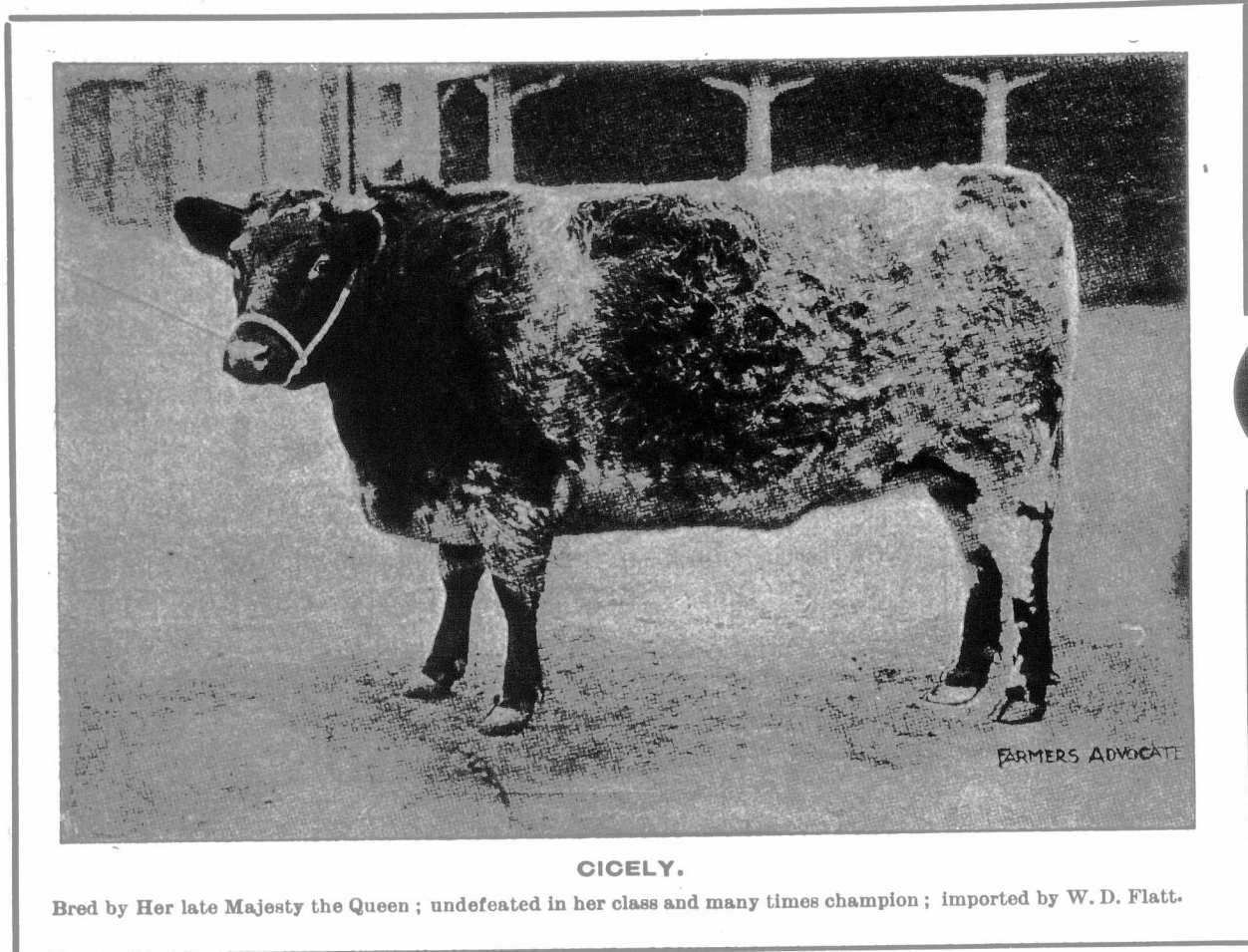
Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. Herd prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply  
T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.



**Hawthorn Herd of Deep-Milking Shorthorns**  
Stock for sale of both sexes. Herd headed by the Isabella bull, Golden Eagle 39943 =, by Golden Measure.  
Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

# 40 HEAD OF CHOICE SHORTHORN CATTLE



**CICELY.**

Bred by Her late Majesty the Queen; undefeated in her class and many times champion; imported by W. D. Flatt.

WILL  
BE  
SOLD  
AT

## CHICAGO

THURSDAY,

### November 7th

PENDING THIS SALE,  
NOTHING  
WILL BE  
OFFERED PRIVATELY.

BY

W. D. FLATT, OF TROUT CREEK FARM, HAMILTON, ONT.  
JAS. SMITH, MANAGER, MILLGROVE, ONT.

# SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH IMPORTED.

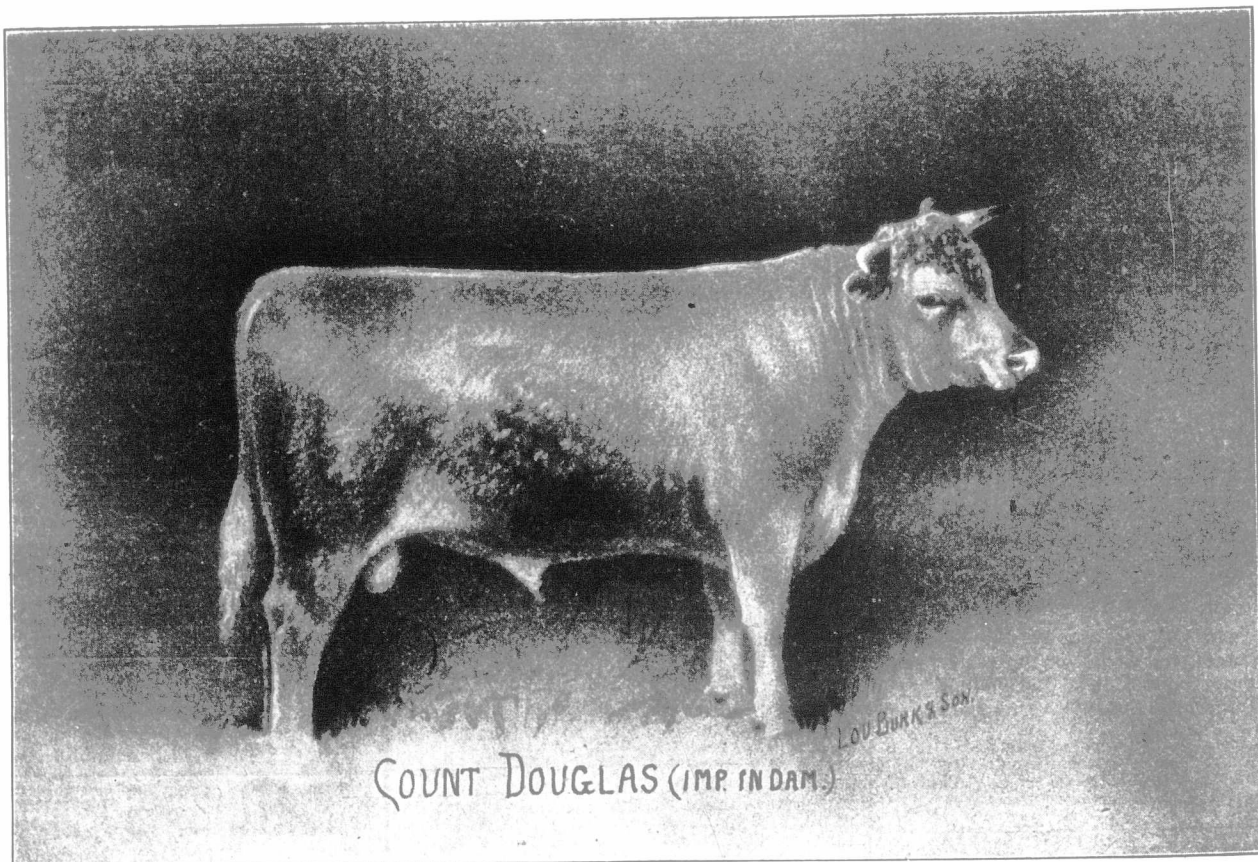
## 160 HEAD.

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

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

- AUGUSTAS
- CLARAS
- NECTARS
- GOLDIES
- JENNY LINDS
- VICTORIAS
- MATILDAS
- BESSIES
- CROCUSES
- ROSEBUDS
- BRAWWITH BUDS
- LANCASTERS
- MAYFLOWERS
- AMARANTHS
- BUTTERFLYS
- CLIPPERS
- EMMAS
- BROADHOOKS
- MEDORAS
- MINAS
- VILLAGE MAIDS
- BEAUTYS
- MISS RAMSDENS
- FLORES
- RAGLANS
- LUSTRES
- GEMS OF THE VALE

Herd headed by the imported bulls, GOLDEN DROP VICTOR and PRINCE BOSQUET.



COUNT DOUGLAS (IMP. IN DAM)

IF INTERESTED, COME AND SEE US, OR WRITE

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

CATALOGUE FREE.

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**Suffered 20 Years.  
Cared of Piles.**

A. L. Husung, Alma, W. Va., writes: "I suffered frightfully for 20 years from itching, blind and bleeding piles. I tried many remedies without relief, the first application gave blessed relief and part of a 50-cent box cured me completely." For sale by all druggists. Little book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.—Advt.

**"ORCHARD HILL" STOCK FARM.**

Our breeding cows comprise: Missies, Lustras, Clarets, Crimsons, Buttercups, Canadian Beauty and Imported Beauty, with Lord Lavendar at head of herd. Young animals of both sexes for sale; also one bull 2 years old, sired by Aberdale and from an Indian Chief cow.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Vandeleur, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS.**

One bull, 1 year old; two bulls, 7 months old; a few heifers of choice breeding and superior quality.

AMOS SMITH,  
Trowbridge P. O., Ont.

**SHORTHORNS.**

We are offering three choicely-bred young bulls, 1 yr. old, two 8 months old—heavy-milking strain.

JAMES BROWN, NORVAL STN. and P.O.

W. J. WALKER, EADY P. O., ONTARIO,

BREEDER OF

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns,  
Barred Plymouth Rock fowls, and  
Bronze turkeys.

R. R. station: Coldwater, G.T.R. Write for prices.

GEO. RAIKES, BARRIE, ONT.,

BREEDER OF

SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE:**

**SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS**

from such sires as Mariner (imp.), Royal Judd 17499, Sultan Selam (imp.), Grenadier 26251, and Roseville Abot 30874, on a Victoria foundation. Also one extra Kinellar Stamp 10-mos. red bull. Come or write.

HURON COUNTY. THOS. CUDMORE & SON,  
ExETER STATION Huronsdale,  
and Telegraph Office. Ontario.

**SHORTHORNS**

For Sale: Choice calves

of both sexes,

a grand lot of young pigs,

and a number of Barred

Rock cockerels of E. B.

Thompson strain.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

Bulls and heifers from such families as Stamford, Matchless, Fashions, Lovelies, etc. Dams and sires all prizewinners. In 1900 we took all the prizes in this northern county, some of the dams being prizewinners in Toronto and other large shows, and others have produced Toronto prizewinners. Female foundation came from such noted breeders as Watt, Birrell, Johnston, Garhouse, Burns, etc. Sires from Miller, Watt, Cargill, H. W. Smith (Hay), Brigow, etc. Now at the head is Village Squire 2493, he by the noted Abbottsford. Five young bulls, some nice heifer calves, cows in calf, and heifers. Write for prices or come and see them before buying.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

Farm 1 mile from Markdale P. O. and C.P.R. station.

**GREENGROVE HERD OF SHORTHORNS.**

This herd was founded over 18 years ago, by John Fletcher, and contains such Scotch-bred tribes as the Missies and Mysies, Languishes and Butterflies, and is now headed by the famous stock bull, Spicy Robin—28259—(bred by J. & W. B. Watt), a worthy grandson of Imp. Royal Sailor—18359—, and is of the noted English Lady family. Some good young stock for sale. For prices and particulars, address GEORGE D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, ONT. C. P. R. Station, Erin.

**SHORTHORNS—**

Scotch and Scotch-topped. War Eagle = 27609 = at head of herd. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Railway station: Coldwater, Midland branch, G. T. R. Write for prices. S. Dunlap, Eady P.O., Ont.

**HIGH PARK STOCK FARM.**

GALLOWAYS of the choicest breeding and most fashionable strains. Inspection or correspondence invited. A. M. & ROBERT SHAW.

P. O. Box 294, Brantford, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

At a combination sale of Hereford cattle at Chicago, the second week of October, 79 head were sold for an average of \$288, the highest price being \$900, which was reached for two different cows, namely, Peerless Queen and Peerless of Maplewood; \$750 was made in two instances for bulls.

On Oct. 9th, 39 head of Shorthorns from the herds of Messrs. Alexander and Robb & Son, of Morning Sun, Iowa, were sold at auction for an average of \$388, the highest price, \$1,315, being paid by C. C. Bigler & Sons for the six-year-old cow, Village Beauty. Three other cows sold for \$1,035, \$1,130, and \$1,310. The highest price for a bull was \$1,205, for the yearling, Lord Darnley. In the same week at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, 50 head from the herds of Messrs. Burge and Clark sold for an average of \$201, the highest price being \$585, for the yearling heifer, Mysie Bloom of Wayside, bought by Messrs. Bigler & Sons.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued an order in regard to "The International Live Stock Exposition," to be held at Chicago, Ill., from November 30th to December 7th, 1901, announcing to the exhibitors that they will be allowed to take stock to the Chicago Show from Canada and return it to Canada without its being held for quarantining purposes, provided it goes to no other place in the United States except the grounds of the above-mentioned Exhibition, and is returned immediately to Canada at the close of the same; and also provided that during the Exhibition no outbreak of contagious disease occur on the grounds of the said Exhibition. In order to insure the admission of cattle for exhibition without being subjected to the tuberculin test, such cattle must, however, be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that they are free from contagious diseases.

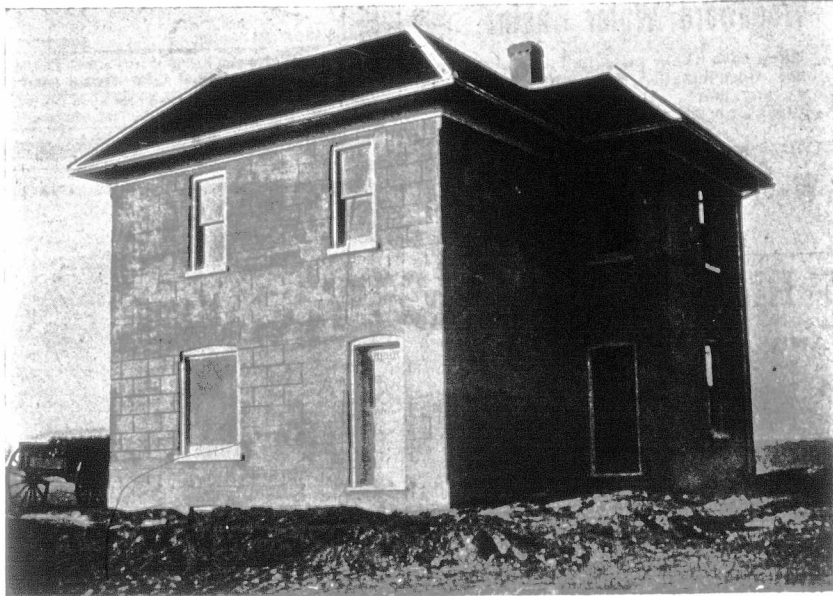
The Brookbank Farm herd of Holstein cattle owned by Mr. Geo. Rice, of Currie's Crossing, Ont., is still advancing both in point of numbers and records as well. This great herd, which now enjoys a fame that extends over the American continent, is made up of animals that for breeding, size, perfect dairy conformation and enormous milk and butter records is scarcely equalled in America, the butter record of the whole herd ranging from 16 to 25 lbs. a week; and when it is known that out of the entire herd there are only two animals that are not in the Advanced Registry, it will be seen at once that this herd stands second to none. A cursory glance at their honors in the show-ring, as well as in the official tests, shows that they more than hold their own there. Probably the first that deserves mention is Eunice Clay, the cow that holds the unique honor of being the first Holstein cow to win in a public test in Canada, having won the Ohio milk test in 1893, and the Toronto milk test in 1894, thereby netting her owner the snug little sum of \$150. Daisy Texal, another of the herd, won second place in the test at Toronto. This cow has proven herself a dam of sterling worth, being a producer of prizewinners. One of her daughters, Daisy Texal 2nd, won at Montreal, Brantford, and Toronto. Another daughter, Jewel M. Artis Queen, won at all the leading shows as a 1-year-old, 2-year-old, and as a 3-year-old. But perhaps the greatest cow ever owned in this herd is Calamity Jane, the cow that won the Provincial dairy test for three years, with a record of 85 lbs. of milk in one day and a butter record of 24 lbs. 4 ozs. in seven days. Another great cow is Edgley Frena, who won first in the dairy test at Brantford, also won first in the Provincial test. Frena Iolina Fairmount 3rd won first prize in Provincial test as a 2-year-old. Her dam, Iolina Fairmount, also won the Ohio butter test. Lady Pietertje won first prize at London as best cow any age. She also won second as a 3-year-old in the Provincial dairy test at Gananoque. This year's winnings of the herd in the prize-ring are: At Buffalo, 1 sweepstake (for best female any age, with the great cow, Josco Pride), 1 first, 2 seconds, 1 third, 2 fourths, 2 fifths, and second on herd. At Toronto they won 1 sweepstake, 3 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, and third on herd. At the head of the herd is that grand old stock and prizewinning bull, Homestead Albino De Kol 23589, sired by Pietertje Hengerveld's Paul De Kol, the first prize and sweepstake winner at New York State Fair in 1899; 17½ lbs. of butter in seven days. This bull as a yearling won 1st at Toronto, London, and Ottawa. Last year he won 1st at Kingston, 1st at Woodstock, 2nd at Toronto, 1st at Ottawa and diploma as best bull any age. His lieutenant is Count Calamity Clay 26157, sired by Eunice Clay's Sir Henry, dam Yu-No. As a yearling he won 1st at Kingston, also won 2nd at Toronto this fall as a 2-year-old. There are also a number of choice young bulls, sired by the old stock bull and out of producing dams, for sale. Brookbank Farm is situated in the County of Oxford, about five miles south of the City of Woodstock. Currie's Crossing is the nearest station, and is only about one mile from the farm.

**THE UP-TO-DATE  
Concrete Farm Dwelling House**

W. D. COLE, NAPINKA, MANITOBA,

ERECTED IN 1899, ENTIRELY WITH

**Battle's Thorold Cement**



Foundation 30 x 32 feet. Basement walls 7 feet high and 1 foot thick. First storey 9 feet high, walls 10 inches thick. Second storey 8 feet high, walls 8 inches thick.

**MATERIAL USED:**

- Gravel . . . . . 91 yards.
- Cement . . . . . 96 bbls.
- Labor of six men . . . . . 13 days.
- Equal to one man . . . . . 78 days.

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

**ASHTON FRONT VIEW STOCK FARM.**

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

**CHOICE SHORTHORNS.**

4 bulls, from 5 to 17 months old, sired by Ashburn Duke; also a few heifers, sired by Indian Duke; for sale.

J. E. HARVIE, Orillia P. O. and Station.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

We are now offering a few young bulls, from 6 to 11 months; also a few heifers, from 6 months to 2 years; all showing No. 1 quality.

W. G. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS P. O.

**JOHN DRYDEN,**

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO,

BREEDER OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Choice Young Bulls and Ram Lambs for sale. Write for prices.

**SHORTHORNS.**

6 choice young heifers, 4 imported cows. Also 16-months-old home-bred bull.

A. P. ALTON & SON,  
Burlington Junction Station. Appleby P. O.

**SHORTHORNS:**

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

THOS. ALLIN & BROS.,  
Oshawa, Ont.

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.**

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, and best Scotch breeding. Imp. Knuckle Duster and Imp. Sir Wilfred in service. LEICESTERS.—Thirty choice shearing rams and 100 ewes and ram lambs for sale.

ALEX. W. SMITH,  
MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.

**SHORTHORNS.**

High-class (imp.) bulls, heifers and young cows of highest merit and belonging to superior Scotch families, personally selected from the leading herds of Great Britain; also a number of home-bred heifers bred to our imp. bulls. Write for catalogue and full particulars.

R. MITCHELL & SON,  
Burlington Jct. Station. Nelson P. O., Ont.

**For Sale: 10 Choicely-bred Scotch Short-horn Bulls,**

from 4 to 22 months; also cows and heifers in calf to imported Red Duke = 30084 = (77585). Farm ¼ mile from Ethel station, G.T.R. —om D. MILNE & SON, Ethel, Ont.

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.**

Having disposed of my farm, I now offer for sale my herd of registered Holstein cattle, comprising three cows, one two-year-old bull, two yearling heifers, and two bull calves, all from excellent milking strains. These cattle will be sold cheap, considering the breeding. For further particulars write to:

THOS. DEMPSTER, Gananoque Junct. P. O. Farm ¼ mile from station, G.T.R. —om Ont.

**Riverside Holsteins**

Victor DeKol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 4th Lad head the herd.

Matt. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont.

**Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.**

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

**SUCCESS WITH HOLSTEINS**

depends on starting right. Brookside has furnished foundation stock for some of the best herds in the country. We have 250 head, and if you want to establish or strengthen a herd, can supply you with animals of the right sort. We have 50 young bulls on hand, and females bred to the best sires living. Let us know just what you want. Catalogue of bulls now ready. We also have six fine thoroughbred Jersey Red boys, 6 months old, for sale, \$9 to \$10 each.

HENRY STEVENS & SONS,  
LACONA, OSWEGO CO., N. Y. —om

**4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4**

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

**Brookbank Holsteins**

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

GEO. RICE, CURRIE'S CROSSING, ONT. OXFORD COUNTY.

# Water Basins.



**EIGHT REASONS FOR ADOPTING THE Woodward Water Basin.**

2nd. They save their price in labor alone in a short time. Once installed, you, or hired man, need not worry any more. No letting out of cattle to water—in winter positively dangerous.

(For 3rd reason see our ad. next issue.) -om

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., TORONTO.

**To Rid Stock of Lice**

AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Also to Keep Poultry Healthy

## WEST'S FLUID

Which is also a SURE CURE OF CONTAGIOUS ABORTION. STANDARD SHEEP DIP IS CHEAP AND GOOD. Pedigree forms free to customers. Manufacturers:

The West Chemical Co'y, om TORONTO, ONT.

### Maple Glen Stock Farm.

EXHIBITION OFFERING: Two bull calves under 1 year. Also a Sylva and an Abbekirk bull calf, with spring and fall heifer calves of Sylva breeding, bred from winners and ones that will make winners. Prices according to quality. om

C. J. GILROY & SON, Brockville, on C.P.R. and G.T.R. Glen Buell, Ont.

### CHOICE JERSEYS.

Am offering 1 cow, 4 yrs. old (very choice); 1 bull 17 mos. old; 2 bull and 1 heifer calves. om

W. N. HASKETT, "Avon Manor," Markdale, Ont.

### Jersey Calves

From large, deep-milking cows, who have given 7,000 lbs. each of 4 1/2 per cent. milk during the past year; good colors, and from two to six months old.

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My Jerseys are bred for business. Both sexes for sale. I offer an extra choice bull, dropped Feb. 27th, 1901, for sale, a son of Queen May of Greenwood, who made 18 lbs. butter in 7 days, and is at Pan-American now. A lot of very choice Yorkshires on hand. Also Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Bronze turkeys. Prices right. om

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Two bull calves and two heifer calves that will equal anything I know of; age, 1 to 3 months; price, \$30 to \$60. One yearling heifer, blood of old Massena, 900 pounds butter in one year, \$100. One yearling bull, extra breeding, \$80. All registered. Crated and put on express car.

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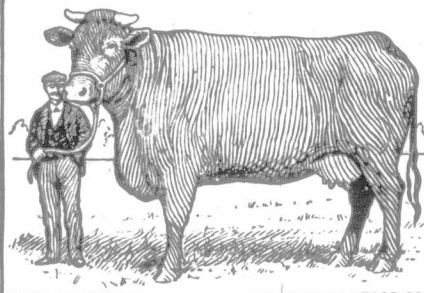
For sale: 2 yearling bulls; 8 bull calves, sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.), and out of first-class cows. A number of cows and heifers in calf. Also some unregistered cows and heifers, fresh-calved and springers—grand family cows. om

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We have now on hand young females sired by Nero of Glen Rouge 50241, and cows and heifers bred to him.

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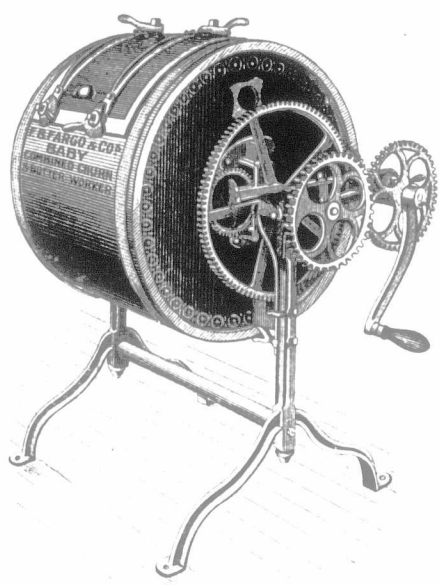
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REINFORCED BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS of 2 bulls and 20 cows, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows last year. Imported Douglasdale of Dam of Aber, champion at the Pan-American, heads the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

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

## Robert Hunter, Manager

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### AYRSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

We breed for milk and quality, and employ only the best sires. Are now offering young Ayrshires of both sexes. DONALD CUMMING & SONS, Lancaster, Ont.

Ayrshires for Sale: 4 yearling bulls and a number of spring calves of deep-milking strains. Prices reasonable. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

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Royal Star of St. Anne's, 1st prize at Toronto, 1st and sweepstakes at London as a two-year-old; also bull and heifer calves sired by Royal Star and from choice show and dairy cows. Price for calves, from \$20 to \$40 each. Also females, all ages, at slaughtering prices. B. P. Rocks, Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Game, W. Leghorns (No. 1 quality), at \$1.50 each; 10 pair choice Toulouse geese, \$1 per pair.

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Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchinbrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Farm close to St. Anne Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal. om

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BRKDRS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE, IMPROVED BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

FOR SALE: 5 bull calves, a few heifers; young pigs, pairs not akin; 2 boars, 4 months old; young pigs. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

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including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write. WM. WYLIE, - HOWICK, QUEBEC.

### AYRSHIRES.

Five bulls ranging from 11 to 23 mos., from such noted cows as Jean Armour, Lady Ottawa, Sprightly and Primrose (imp.), and from the best sires procurable. Also heifers and cows all ages, and poultry. WM. STEWART & SON, MENIE, ONT.

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Breeder of high-class **KELSO, P. Q.**  
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Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable. -o

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**Spring Bura Stock Farm, H. J. Whitteker,**  
North Williamsburg, Ont., breeders of **Ayrshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, and Black Java Fowls.** For sale: One bull 2 years old, Lord Minto No. 10133; four bulls 3 months old; females any age; one shearing ram, several fine ram lambs; also young pigs and fowls.  
**Winchester, C. P. R. Morrisburg, G. T. R.** -o

**Ayrshires.**

One bull fit for service, and a very fine April calf; also 4 August (1901) calves. Good colors, good individuals, and from good milking stock. -om

**W. W. BALLANTYNE, STRATFORD, ONTARIO.**  
"Neidpath Farm" adjoins city, on main line G. T. R.

**SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.**

Imported and home-bred prizewinning aged sheep. After the Pan-American a number of particularly good ram and ewe lambs. Collie puppies by imported Hylodred Leek and champion Alton Monty, out of noted prizewinning dams. -o

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Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruickshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herd-book. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on £400 won in prizes last year and this. -om

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**Ayrshire** HERD OF 150 cows and heifers, bred from deep milkers, with large teats, of a commercial stamp. Established over half a century. **J. & A. Wilson, Boghall Farm, Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland.** -om

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Cows and heifers, all bred from prizewinning stock at the leading shows. -om  
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BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to **ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,** Shrewsbury, England, or to our American representative, **Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Canada.**

**HENRY DUDDING, RIBY GROVE, STALLINGBOROUGH, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.** Breeder of Lincoln Longwool Sheep and Shorthorn cattle. The Riby Flock of upwards of 1,400 Ewes holds an unequalled record for true type, merit, and quality. Its produce and their descendants have won the highest honors at all the principal exhibitions and shows throughout the world; its wool exhibits being unbeaten. Established upwards of 140 years. Its produce leads the way from the fact that satisfaction is given. The Riby Shorthorn Herd of upwards of 300 selected specimens of Booth, Bates, Cruickshank, and Scotch strains, is one of the largest Herds in Great Britain. Its principal Stud Bulls are: "Pride of Fortune" 73240, s. "Pride of Morning" 145694, d. "Flora 2nd" by "William of Orange" 54694; "Golden Robin" 68718 (rich roan), s. "Roan Robin" 57992, d. "Golden Sunshine" by "Royal James" 54972; "Prompter" (Vol. XLV.), by "Prefect" 69255, d. "Rissington Lass" by Empire 13th, 1st and champion at Omberley, 1898; "Rosario" s. "Wiltshire Count" 69824, out of "Rose Blossom" (G. Harrison). This bull, his sire and dam, won 84 prizes, including first and champions. Telegrams: "Dudding, Keelby." Rail Stations: Stallingborough, miles; Great Grimsby, 7 miles. -o

**W. W. Chapman,**

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.  
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,  
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**Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper.** All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

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**REGISTERED**  
**Southdown Sheep, Suffolk Sheep**  
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THE Cheveley flocks and herds, the property of Col. H. L. B. MacAlmont, M.P., are unique for the purity of their blood, typical character, and individual merit. In their foundation, etc., no expense has been spared in securing the best and most perfect specimens of the different breeds. In each case full records are kept of individual pedigrees, so that any selections made from these flocks will, in addition to being of the highest merit and typical character, have also the great advantage of individual pedigrees.

The Southdowns have secured the highest show-yard honors during 1900, including first prizes at the leading summer and winter shows. The Suffolks are equally well bred, and numerous prizes have also been won. In fact, for individual merit, pedigree, and purity of breeding, it would be difficult to find better and more suitable flocks of either of these breeds from which to perpetuate their high individual merits. Apply to—

**H. J. GARROD,**  
Cheveley, Newmarket, England.

**WALTON HERD**  
**OF**  
**PEDIGREE PIGS,**

The property of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., Walton Hall, Warrington, England.

This herd is unrivalled for its true type, large size and strong constitutional vigor. It is the premier herd in England at the present day. Its show-yard career is unique, the champion prize for the best Large White pig at the K. A. S. E. having been won by pigs bred in the herd in 1896, '97, '99 and 1901, besides leading prizes too numerous to mention at all the principal agricultural shows in England.

A choice selection of boars and sows for sale. Inspection invited. All purchases carefully shipped. For particulars, apply to the Manager, **M. J. HALLAS, Higher Walton, Warrington, England.** Railway stations: Warrington (Bank Quay) per L. & N. W. Ry.; (Central) per Midland; G. N. or G. C. Rys. Telegrams: "HALLAS Higher-Walton." -om

**J. E. CASSWELL'S**  
**LINCOLNS.**  
Laughton, Folkingham, Lincolnshire, England.

Breeder of Lincoln Long-wooled sheep. Flock No. 46. At the Palermo Show, 1900, 25 rams bred by J. E. Casswell averaged £51 each; 14 of the best averaged £63 each, this being the highest sale of the season in the Argentine. Ram and ewe hoggs and shearings for sale; also Shire horses, Shorthorns, and fowls. Telegrams: "Casswell, Folkingham, Eng." Station: Billingsboro, G. N. R. -o

**HAMPSHIRE DOWN**  
**SHEEP.**

**SPLENDID MUTTON, GOOD WOOL,**  
**GREAT WEIGHT.**

THIS HIGHLY VALUABLE

**English Breed of Sheep**

Is unrivalled in its rapid and wonderfully early maturity, possessing, too, a hardness of constitution adapted to all climates, whilst in quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed. Full information of

**JAMES E. RAWLENCE,**  
SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,  
**SALISBURY, ENGLAND.**

**Lincolns, Shorthorns, Berkshires.**

Am offering a few choice bulls from 3 to 18 months old, from imp. stock of Miss Ramsden and Varuna families; also some extra nice Berkshire pigs. -o

**ALEX. LOVE, - EAGLE P. O.**  
BISMARCK STATION ON M. C. R.

**All Prizewinning Strains: 60 Oxford Tamworth swine, Collie dogs, 100 Bronze and Narragansett Turkeys.**  
**A. ELLIOT, POND MILLS P. O., ONT.**  
ENTRYPRESS OFFICE: LONDON.

**LEICESTERS.**

Our present offering are all ages and both sexes. Choice animals. -o  
**C. & E. WOOD, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.**

**Linden Oxfords**—A few choice yearling rams and ewes. Also ram lambs sired by 1st-prize winners at the Royal, Toronto and London. Also a nice 9-months rean bull. -o  
**R. J. HINE, DUTTON P. O.**  
STATIONS: Dutton and Glencoe.

**LEICESTER RAMS.**

Ram lambs and ewes sired by the first-prize ram at Toronto, '99. Also Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire pigs. -om  
**MAC. CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.**

**SUMMERHILL OXFORDS.**

Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs. Also 50 extra nice yearling ewes.  
**PETER ARKELL & SONS,**  
om Teeswater P. O. and Station.

**GOSSIP.**

S. Maclean, Franklin, works his stallions, and thus renders them more docile and none the less sure foal-getters.

The illustration of Bob Kirk and some of his get, which appeared in the "Advocate" some time ago, will be remembered by our readers. This noted sire is also a race horse, winning good races on the Pacific racing circuit in fast time, and on one occasion lowering his record to 2.23½. The Stewart mare, Marjory, won several heats at Whatcom, Wash., winning the .25 pace in three straight heats.

It is with regret that we learn that owing to poor health, Mr. J. E. Marples, of Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man., announces a dispersion sale of his entire herd of Hereford cattle. The herd now consists of over 100 head. The foundation of this herd were selected with care from the best stock in the country, and high-priced bulls of the choicest breeding have been in service. The farm is in many respects an ideal one for the raising of pure-bred stock. The herd has been maintained under natural conditions—no forcing or pampering even for the show-ring—and yet the many high honors won by representatives of this herd at the big fairs attest the high character of the stock. As Mr. Marples is determined to dispose of the entire herd by private sale, the opportunity offered buyers is an unprecedented one. Herefords, owing to their superior ranching qualities, are in strong demand, and intending buyers should lose no time in securing the first choice. Deleau is on the Pipestone branch, easily reached from all parts of the Province or Territories.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, Ont., in a note referring to her fine herd of Jersey cattle, writes us, under recent date: "Last winter you drew attention to my having sold to Mr. Matthews, of Scranton, Pa., two magnificent Jersey cows; cows which, as I remarked at the time, should never have left Canada. They were Bella and Louise, half-sisters. I have lately heard from Mr. Matthews, as follows: 'Louise and Bella both have heifer calves, and Louise gave twenty-six quarts of milk per day when she was fresh. I think they are two of the best cows in my herd.' This is all the more gratifying because, although I did not breed these cows, they were descendants of some of the best stock I ever brought into this country, and I bought quite a number of them back and they have more than justified my expectations. Several Canadian breeders wanted Bella and Louise, but would not pay my price, but Mr. Matthews cheerfully paid it, and bought the cows without seeing them, and I am very proud of his success with them."

Aberfeldy Stock Farm, whose owner is Mr. John Gardhouse, of Highfield P. O., Ont., is situated about 3½ miles from Weston station on the G. T. R. For twenty years Mr. Gardhouse has made a specialty of breeding Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, and Shire horses. The splendid herd of Shorthorns is made up of both imported and home-bred animals, representing such noted families as Clarets, Mayflowers, Favorites, Fairys, Miss Symes, and Wallflowers, and from such royally-bred sires as Imp. Premier Earl, Imp. Albert, Imp. Guardsman, Imp. Prime Minister, and the present stock bull, Imp. Prince Louis, bred by Col. Charles Munro, Mains of Murthly, Aberfeldy, Scotland. He is sired by Prince Charlie 75269, dam Lancaster Girl, by Bendigo 56935; is a lengthy, well-balanced, rich roan bull, and judging from the excellent type of calves he is leaving, will prove a sire of more than ordinary merit. The cow, Clarissa's Fancy (imp.), sired by Grawsden 46461, dam Clarissa, by Luminary, is a big, even, well-formed animal, and as a dam is proving a real bonanza. A daughter of hers, Clarissa's Fancy 2nd, sired by Imp. Golden Crown 17098, is an extra well formed model. Both these cows are now suckling youngsters sired by Prince Louis, which give promise of being something extra. Another fine dam is Circe 2nd 18174, sired by Madrina's Duke 11489, dam Circe, by Prince Monrath 3714. Another, equally as good, is Clementine, sired by Imp. Albert 2668, dam Blooming Rose, by Imp. Premier Earl. Two splendidly-formed heifers, Clementine 2nd and Fairy Girl, are each suckling calves from Prince Louis. There are also some extra well built young bulls. One particularly nice youngster is a roan out of the cow, Miss Lilly, who is sired by Prince Earl. All these young bulls are sired by the stock bull, Prince Louis. In heifers, there are something over a dozen (some in calf, some not yet bred), that are well worth looking after by parties wishing a few heifers to increase or improve their herd. In Leicesters, there are about 50 in the flock. They are a large, squarely-built lot, and show plenty of quality all through. The crop of lambs are a nice even lot, and should they fall into the right hands, there should be a number of prizewinners among them. The Shires on the farm are of the sort that win in the ring or fetch the price when sold. The pair, Laura and Violet, that won first at Toronto this fall are owned here. Laura also won the silver medal as best mare of any age. Also, the two-year-old stallion that won third at Toronto has his home in these stables. He is Pride of Morning 304, sired by Imp. Pride of Hatfield 13103, dam Queen, by Imp. Chieftain 5723, grandam Imp. Elsie Morin.

**What Shall We Eat**

**To Keep Healthy and Strong?**

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains,



fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best, in spite of the claims made by vegetarians and food cranks generally. As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form, and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables or grains.

Dr. Julius Remuson on this subject says: "Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat plenty of meat. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily strengthened by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three or four hours, while the malt diastase also contained in Stuart's Tablets cause the perfect digestion of starchy foods, like potatoes, bread, etc., and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply the pepsin and diastase so necessary to perfect digestion, and any form of indigestion and stomach trouble, except cancer of the stomach, will be overcome by their daily use.

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat, and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, peptones and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for relief or cure of indigestion, because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain sell them at the uniform price of fifty cents for full treatment.—Adv't. -om

**BROAD LEA OXFORDS.**

We have a choice lot of lambs this year, bred from our imported rams, Royal Warwick 3rd and May King 1st, some weighing 17 lbs. at birth. Also some good shearing ewes and rams. Also a few shearing ewes and rams fitted for show purposes. All of which we are offering for sale at reasonable prices. -om

**HENRY ARKELL & SON,**  
Phone and telegraph, Teeswater, Ont.

**"Farnham Farm" Oxford Downs.**

FLOCK ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.  
Forty superior yearling and two-year rams. Two extra fine imported rams. Sixty yearling ranch rams. Forty yearling ewes. One hundred ram lambs. Stock good and prices reasonable. -om

**HENRY ARKELL,**  
Guelph, Ont., G. T. R. Arkell, Ont., C. P. R.

**WE HAVE FOR SALE**  
**20 EXTRA GOOD YEARLING RAMS**

of our own breeding; also ram lambs and yearling ewes.

**JOHN MILLER & SONS,**  
om BROUGHAM, ONT.

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**

This season's lambs, both sexes; yearlings, both sexes; breeding ewes, imp. and from imported stock. Young Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

**JOHN McFARLANE,**  
Dutton P.O. and Stn.

**DORSET SHEEP**

Stock of either sex for sale at reasonable prices. Also Chester White pigs.

**R. H. HARDING,**  
THORNDALE P. O. AND STATION.

**Dorset Horn Sheep**

The largest flock in America. The most celebrated prizewinners at the Columbian Exhibition and Canadian exhibitions. Contains more Royal winners than any other. Awarded 5 out of 8 first prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900. Flock of 300. Stock for sale always on hand.

**John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ontario.**

**FOR SALE:**

Ram, two-shear (winner); yearlings, both sexes; ram and ewe lambs. N. W. SWITZER, Streetsville, Ont.; C.P.R.

**COTSWOLD HILL STOCK FARM**

Offers imp. and home-bred Cotswolds of both sexes and all ages, from the champion flock of Canada for the last six years.

**JOHN PARK & SONS,**  
Burgessville P.O., and Stn.

**IMPORTED COTSWOLDS**

We are now offering some choice shearlings of both sexes; also this season's crop of lambs, sired by Imp. Swanwick.

**BROOKS & LANGMAID,**  
COURT HOUSE, O. T. R.

SIX MILES FROM OSHAWA STATION, G. T. R.

**JOSEPH FERGUSON, UXBRIDGE, ONT.**

BREKDER OF  
**Pure-bred Cotswolds**—choice quality

om UXBRIDGE P. O. AND STATION.

**CHAS. GROAT,**  
BROOKLIN, ONT.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

**Cotswold Ram Lambs**

for service this fall, of good quality and breeding. Also yearling Shorthorn bull and Tamworth brood sows. Write for particulars.

**50 CHOICE RAM LAMBS**

10 shearing rams by imported sires. Write for prices.

Thos. Lloyd-Jones & Sons, Burford, Ont.

**Shropshires...**

At present I offer for sale: Shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs. Also a few aged ewes. Prices reasonable.

**GEORGE HINDMARSH,**  
AILSA CRAIG, ONT.

**SHROPSHIRE**

AT HOLWELL MANOR FARM.

Extra choice ram and ewe lambs from imported Mansell rams. Single or in large lots. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Also Barred Rock Cockerels at \$1.50 a pair.

**D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONTARIO.**

**Bonnie Burn Stock Farm.**

30 Shropshire rams and ewes from Imp. and Canadian-bred sires; also Shorthorn bulls and heifers with calf; and Berkshire pigs from Imp. and Canadian-bred sires. All cheap for quick sale.

**D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

**W. H. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, Ontario,**

IMPORTER AND BREKDER OF  
Shropshire sheep, collie dogs, White Holland and Mammoth Bronze turkeys, and Barred Rocks.

**SHROPSHIRE**

LAMBS FOR SALE.

**WM. PIERCE,** om  
**BRINSLEY P. O., ONT.**

**1901 Importation**

of Shropshire rams and ewes of finest quality, from the best breeders, now being offered at reasonable prices.

**ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.**

**50 REG. SHROPS. 50**

FOR SALE:

Shearing and two-shear lambs; also stock ram, bred by John Miller & Sons, and this season's crop of lambs ready for the fall trade. Foundation stock bred by Mansell, England. Prices moderate. A card will bring them.

**ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.**

**HIGH-CLASS SHROPSHIRE**

A flock of 75, of good type. Two-shear rams, shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, fine lusty fellows. Flock headed by a fine imported ram. Write for prices.

**Abram Rudell, Hespeler P.O., Ont.**

C. P. R. and G. T. R.

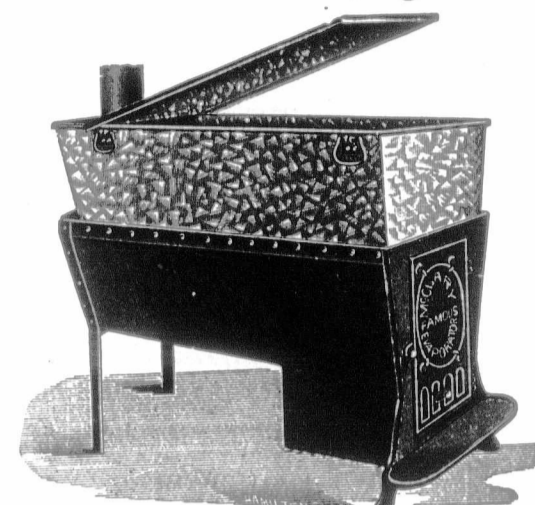
**GOSSIP.**

The Toronto Poultry Association has elected the following officers: Hon. President, W. E. H. Massey; President, J. M. Wilson; First Vice-President, J. N. O'Neil; Second Vice-President, J. H. Shales; Sec.-Treasurer, E. J. Devey; Executive Committee, Messrs. James Henderson, W. H. Bessey and D. W. Sutherland.

It is reasonably certain that no better up-to-date bacon type of Tamworth hogs can be found in the country than those owned by Mr. Peter Hord, whose farm lies about one and a half miles from Parkhill station on the G. T. R. Mr. Hord is an enthusiastic admirer of Tamworths, and has centered his energies on this breed. By careful and judicious mating, and a common-sense method of feeding and care to develop their best possible form and qualities, the happy result is that this herd of Tamworths are all that could be desired. The large and continually-growing order-sheet testifies to their quality and the satisfaction they have given purchasers. The herd at present is headed by that grand old stock hog, imported by Starlight, whose record as a sire of prizewinners is a notable one. His lieutenant is the first-prize winner at the Pan-American, an honor that needs no comment. Among the dams is the world-famous sow, O. A. C. 110, a sow that for form and quality could scarcely be improved on. Another is Imp. English Lady, bred by John Norman, Cliff House, Tamworth, England. There are also two sows out of the imported sow, Middleton Mimulus. Another is the young sow, Nilus, that won her spurs at the Pan-American. There is also a number on hand out of these sows and sired by the above sires.

Manor Stock Farm, the home of Mr. J. T. Gibson, Denham, Ont., the well-known importer and breeder of Lincoln sheep, is situated in the County of Middlesex, about 2 1/2 miles east of Denfield station on the G. T. R. Branch running between London and Wingham. Mr. Gibson, being a Lincolnshire man by birth, has from boyhood been intimately associated with this popular breed of sheep, and having as a natural heritage a great love for this particular breed, has made them a life study till to-day there is probably no living man who better understands the peculiarities or is a better judge or caretaker of Lincoln sheep than he. His large flock contains an exceptionally large number of prizewinners both in the Old Country and in America as well. This is the flock that produced the representatives that won the silver cup offered by the manufacturers of Cooper's Sheep Dip in 1895 and 1896, for best sheep any age; they also won every first prize offered at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, and every first but one offered at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. Last year at the International Show, Chicago, they won more than half the money offered, taking the flock prize, besides showing the champion ewe and champion wether, showing against Royal winners. This year they swept the board at both the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions, and at Buffalo they won 1st and 3rd on aged rams, 3rd on ram lamb, 1st and 2nd on aged ewes, 1st and 2nd on yearling ewes, the flock prize for ram and four ewes any age, and the Association's special flock prize for one ram, two ewes, two yearling ewes and two ewe lambs, showing against this year's Royal winners, which is surely honors enough to last a lifetime, but which also goes to prove that what Mr. Gibson does not know about fitting sheep for the prize-ring is hardly worth knowing. Besides Mr. Gibson's large flock of sheep, he finds time to pay considerable attention to his rapidly-increasing herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns. Among his earlier sires was Imp. Baron 28865, sired by Lord Granville, dam Vinella 9th, by Hercules, whose services resulted in the improvement of the herd to a considerable degree. Another sire in use on the herd was Aristocrat 24803, sired by Imp. Royal Sailor, dam Isabella, by Master Ingram. Following him was that noted stock bull, Jocelyn 17438, sired by Imp. Vice Consul, dam Imp. Julia. This bull has also left some splendid representatives. The present stock bull is Imp. Prime Minister 15280, by Chesterfield, dam Princess Lovely, by Field Marshal. This grand old Duthie-bred bull is known all over the continent wherever Shorthorn cattle are favorites, as a sire of more than ordinary merit. As a show bull he won as a yearling at Toronto 3rd, as a 2-year-old 2nd, as a 3-year-old 1st, being perhaps slower in developing than some others. In dams, the cow, Imp. Clipper 2nd, stands well up to the front. She was sired by Christmas Cup, dam Clipper, by Free Trade. She is a rich roan, of admirable build, and is suckling a beautiful heifer calf sired by Imp. Golden Deer Victor. There is also a yearling heifer out of her, by the same sire, that is a good one. Another extra good cow is Imp. Duchess, sired by Matadore, dam Mabel 2nd, by Duke of Fife. A yearling bull out of her (Imp. in dam) and sired by Prince Charlie is a rare good one and should be heard from in the future. He is for sale, and should prove a profitable investment to head a herd. The young ones of the herd are a splendid lot, showing the true type and conformation. The principal families represented in the herd are the Isabella, Duchess, Kneller, Miras and Crickshank Clippings.

**Less Work, Quicker Results**



Results are the important end of any business.

This is perhaps truer of fattening cattle than any other business.

For, if lean stock cannot be turned into prime beef in a hurry, it often means lost money.

By means of a "Famous" Evaporator or Feed Boiler cattle can be fattened with half the work and in half the time of the old way.

Made in four different styles, and ten sizes.

Large feed-doors will admit rough chunks of wood.

Up to date in every particular.

Free pamphlet sent to any address.

MADE ONLY BY

**The McClary Manuf'g Co'y.**

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

**Shropshires for sale.**

One- and two-shear ewes. Ram and ewe lambs.

**C. H. ROWE,**  
P. O. BOX 192, ORILLIA, ONT., CAN.

**PAN-AMERICAN WINNERS**

Fairview Shropshires' Story.

We still lead. At Buffalo we met English and States winners. And we won the lion's share of first premiums. In American bred contests we won 8 of 11 firsts offered. Our rams have double the credit of all competitors combined.

Our pen of 5 home-bred rams beat all comers, including all breeds.

We still have first-class home-bred and imported Rams, fit to lead the best of flocks, on hand.

Do you need one at a moderate price? If so, write now.

**JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont., Can.**

**SHROPSHIRE TO HEAD FLOCKS.**

ESTABLISHED 1881.

20 Yearling Rams, 30 Ram Lambs, 20 Ewe Lambs, of superior quality, form and covering, the get of an extra good imported ram and choice dams, a number of which have been imported from Thomas, Farmer, Tanner, Minton, and Barber flocks. Also a few choice English Collie pups ready for shipment.

**GEO. B. PHOIN, HESPELER, ONT.**

**WATERLOO COUNTY. -O- G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

**SHROPSHIRE**

Shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs. Well covered. Good colors. Good individuals. CHESTERS: Bacon type. Litters ready to ship.

**W. E. WRIGHT, Gleanworth, Ont.**

**Shropshires for Sale.**

Eight good shearing rams; 1 two-shear stock ram, bred by John Miller—also a prize-winner. Fifty lambs. Also a choice young Shorthorn bull, 7 mos. old.

**PUGH BROS., WHITEVALE, ONTARIO.**

**SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM**

Three choice Tamworth boars ready for service, by Imported British King. Two 4 months old. One sow in farrow. A select lot of young pigs ready to wean.

**A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Waterloo Co.**

**Large English**

FOR SALE.

YOUNG boars and sows carrying the blood of Baron Lee 4th, Bright Star (Imp.), Enterprise and Highclere, on Bow Park, Teasdale and Snell females, with Allendale Boy 6875 and Royal Lad 3rd 4307 heading the herd.

**S. DYMENT, BARRIE, ONT.**

**NORTH BRUCE HERD OF YORKSHIRES**

Boars fit for service, and young stock of both sexes on hand and for sale.

**WILLIAM HOWE,**  
BRUCE CO. NORTH BRUCE, ONT.

**Improved Yorkshires**

FOR SALE.

of the most popular families. All ages and both sexes now ready for immediate shipment. Write for what you want. Prices reasonable—consistent with quality.

**E. DOOL,**  
HARTINGTON, ONT.

**FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins**

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right.

**R. HONEY,**  
Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

**Tams. for Sale.**

Stock boar, Defiance, 2nd prize, Toronto. First-prize boar, six months; boars, sows, 5 months.

Prices right.

**JOHN HORD & SON,**  
Parkhill, Ont.

**NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS.**

We are now offering our exhibition stock, consisting of several choice young boars and sows, from six months to a year old.

Prices reasonable, quality considered.

**COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.**

**IMP. TAMWORTHS.**

A few sows 6 months old, out of Imp. English Lady and O. A. C., sired by Imp. Starlight, also the first-prize boar at Pan-American, for sale, and young stock from 5 to 7 weeks old.

**PETER HORD, Parkhill P. O., and Station.**

**Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.**

A large number of strong, vigorous birds, with good bone and plumage. Also Barred Rock and White Wyandotte cockerels. Write for particulars.

**D. J. GIBSON,**  
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Hazel Dell Stock Farm.

**WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE**

Young boars and sows for sale, from 8 weeks to 6 mos. old; sired by Long-fellow 10th of Hood Farm No. 8633 and Gallant Prince No. 7891. Pairs supplied not akin.

**WM. WILSON, SNEGROVE, ONTARIO.**

**FOR SALE: Berkshires (both sexes), Shorthorn**

stock bull, cows, heifers and young bulls. Prices reasonable. Write or come and see us.

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

**Fresh Berkshire Blood,**

from the most noted the U. S., including among others the famous sow, Elphick's Matchless—never beaten, and imported at a cost of nearly \$400. We can offer some especially good young pigs, in pairs and trios not akin, of splendid length and type. Also young sows, bred to good boars. All at very reasonable prices. We are making no reserve for show this season, so our best are for sale. Take Kingston Road electric cars to the door from the city.

**DURHAM & CAVAN,**  
East Toronto, Ont.

**LARGE ENGLISH**

FOR SALE.

YOUNG boars and sows carrying the blood of Baron Lee 4th, Bright Star (Imp.), Enterprise and Highclere, on Bow Park, Teasdale and Snell females, with Allendale Boy 6875 and Royal Lad 3rd 4307 heading the herd.

**S. DYMENT, BARRIE, ONT.**

**NORTH BRUCE HERD OF YORKSHIRES**

Boars fit for service, and young stock of both sexes on hand and for sale.

**WILLIAM HOWE,**  
BRUCE CO. NORTH BRUCE, ONT.

**Improved Yorkshires**

FOR SALE.

of the most popular families. All ages and both sexes now ready for immediate shipment. Write for what you want. Prices reasonable—consistent with quality.

**E. DOOL,**  
HARTINGTON, ONT.

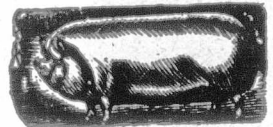
**FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins**

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right.

**R. HONEY,**  
Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

**PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRE**



Boars ready for service, sows ready to breed, and younger pigs of all ages. Also show pigs can be had by writing.

**H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**  
 Importer and breeder of choice Large White Yorkshires and Shorthorn cattle.

**YORKSHIRES**

Headed by Oak Lodge Prince 5071. Litters 15 weeks, either sex; 2 sows to farrow.

**WM. TEASDALE, Dollar, Ont.**  
 Northern branch G.T.R., 15 miles from Toronto.

**YORKSHIRES A SPECIALTY.**

Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. Boars and sows from two to three months. September pigs a choice lot, ready to ship when eight weeks old. All stock of the large, lengthy, smooth, deep-sided type. Write

**JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.**

**PINE GROVE FARM**

**Large Yorkshire and Essex Swine.**

We have two young York. boars from imported sow and the celebrated boar, Whistler Star, for sale, and six sows, five months old, of the same breeding, also one imported boar. Our motto is to ship nothing but first-class stock, and guarantee safe delivery.

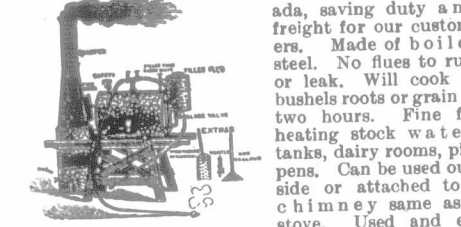
**JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON,**  
 STREETSVILLE P. O., ONT.

**YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY**

30 young pigs now ready to ship. Our Yorkshires are bred direct from imported stock. They are prizewinners and are producing prizewinning young stock. Choice cockerels in E. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas, and W. Leghorns.

**A. B. ARMSTRONG, Codrington, Ontario.**

**RIPPLEY'S COOKERS**



Are now made in Canada, saving duty and freight for our customers. Made of boiler steel. No flues to rust or leak. Will cook 25 bushels roots or grain in two hours. Fine for heating stock water-tanks, dairy rooms, pigpens. Can be used outside or attached to a chimney same as a stove. Used and endorsed by the following Canadian breeders and many others: Brethour & Saunders, Burford; W. D. Platt, Hamilton; D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; also James Boden, Graham Bros., Newton & Gosh, J. A. McDonald, J. P. Connley, Prices, \$10 & \$45. Took first premium at Toronto and London fairs. Catalogue and prices mailed free. Address:

**RIPPLEY HARDWARE COMPANY,**  
 BOX 215, LONDON, ONT.  
 U. S. Factory: Grafton, Ill.

**McGregor, Banwell & Co.,**

BOX 23, WINDSOR, ONT.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

**PARKHILL POULTRY YARD**

IS OFFERING bargains in the following varieties: L. Brahmas, G., S. L. and W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Buff and W. Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, M. E. turkeys, Embden and Toulouse geese.

**D. A. GRAHAM, Thedford, Ont., Prop.**

**BARRED ROCKS (EXCLUSIVELY).**

We have a large number of large, strong, vigorous cockerels, bred for utility, from \$1 to \$5 each. Also a number of pullets and good breeding hens. **A. E. SHERRINGTON, Walkerton, Ont.**

**"VIGILANT" NEST**

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE (Patented Can. & U.S.) The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs. Simple—Effective—Durable. No springs—Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to **L. P. Morin, Inventor, Mfr., 12 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.** Price 45c. each. **AGENTS WANTED.**



**Chickens FOR EXPORT.**  
 We want every chicken in Western Ontario, and want good active agents to buy them. Get your territory, and secure poultry for the fall any spare time you have. Write for particulars.

**H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.**

**GOSSIP.**

**L. Williams, "Sunnyla Farm," Brome Co., P. Q.** "I consider the 'Farmer's Advocate' the best agricultural journal in Canada or in America."

Two valuable rams belonging to Mr. Neal Monroe and Mr. W. Weatherston, of Hubrey post office, near London, Ont., were instantly killed the other day. The sheep got into a field together and butted each other with such force that both were killed. The counter of the rams was not witnessed by anyone, but it is supposed that one contact caused death. The neck of one and the back of the other were broken.

A very successful sale of Shorthorns, the property of Mr. Alexander Henderson, M. P. Buscot Park, Farrington, England, was held Oct. 1st. The average for sixty head was £42 17s.; forty-six, including cows and calves, averaged £56. The top price was 275 gs., given by Captain Harrison for the bull, Prince Bates. Mr. Dennis took Buscot Wonder at 110 gs., and Mr. Hankens, 105 gs., for Red Prince. For cows the top price was 110 gs., for Baroness.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has received summaries of the winnings of Canadian live stock at the Pan-American. A general summary of the winnings is as follows:

	United States.	Canada.
Cattle .....	\$3,813.40	\$3,111.60
Sheep .....	1,390.62	2,152.50
Swine .....	165.00	377.50
Total .....	\$5,369.02	\$5,641.60

Sunnyside Stock Farm is situated in the County of Oxford, about nine miles north of Embro station, on the C.P.R. running between Woodstock and London. The owner, Mr. James Gibb, whose P. O. is Brookside, has been breeding Shorthorn cattle for twenty years. The herd, which now numbers 45 head, of both imported and home-bred animals, was originally founded on White Rose, sired by imp. Alerteen, and belonging to the well-known Scotch-bred Miss Sime family. The families represented in the herd at present, besides the Miss Simes, are Nerissas, Rosebuds, Diamonds, and Beautys. Among the sires that have been used on this herd were: imp. Baron, sweepstakes medal winner for two years; Chivalry 14339, by Prince Albert; Lord Lossie 6th 19947, by Conqueror; Maxon 24864, by British Flag; Trout Creek Barmpton, by Vice Regent, sold to go to the Argentine Republic last spring, as one of the highest-priced lots of bulls that ever left Canada's shores. The present stock bull is imp. Spicy Marquis 36118, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and imported by W. D. Platt. He is sired by Spicy Robin 69638, dam Maude 37th, by High Commissioner 69085. This bull is essentially an up-to-date animal, and when we say that he won first prize at London this fall, we feel that is all the recommendation he requires. There are in the herd a number of splendid heifers, in calf to him, for sale. Prominent among the many dams is the cow, imp. Diamond 18th, 18363, by Standard Bearer 55096. She is a slashing big, well-modeled cow. An extra good yearling heifer out of her, imported in dam and sired by Prince Cruickshank 32081, is Diamond 21st. This heifer will make a prizewinner, sure. Another cow of more than ordinary merit is imp. Rustic Beauty, sired by Clan Alpine 60495, dam Ruffy 2nd, by Queen's Guard, 57953. There is also an excellent yearling heifer out of her, imported in dam, sired by Clifton 74241. She is Rustic Belle, the bull, Bismarck 28313, now at the head of Mr. Jno. S. Robson's herd, at Manitow, Man., was bred on this farm. There are a number of heifers and bulls, sired by Trout Creek Barmpton, for sale. These young ones are a splendid lot, possessing both individuality and breeding of a high order, that should command ready sale. The cows are an exceptionally big, even lot, many of them showing grand form and symmetry of make-up.

**LAST CALL FOR THE BROWN SHORTHORN SALE.**

Those of our readers who are interested in Shorthorn cattle, or who contemplate the founding of a herd of pure-breds, should not forget the date of the dispersion sale, to take place on Nov. 12th, of the excellent herd belonging to Messrs. A. & D. Brown, of Iona. Those who have seen the cattle speak in high terms of their quality, and any one who knows anything about breeding will see at a glance through the pedigrees of the animals that they are exceptionally well bred. There are, among others of the females, two that have been imported from Scotland within the last two years, besides a number bred from one of the best Cruickshank families, and others tracing to the favorite Scotch family known as the Simes, which has produced probably more prizewinners at leading shows in Canada in the last 20 years than any other. First-class Scotch-bred bulls have been continuously in use for many years, and the young stock is said to be of very fine character. There are also included in the sale a number of pure-bred Oxford Down sheep, which will be sold at the people's own prices. The farm is quite convenient to Iona station on the Michigan Central R. R., 12 miles from St. Thomas. Conveyances will meet the morning trains at Iona. Capt. T. E. Robson will conduct the sale, and he hopes to see a good gathering of farmers and breeders present on the occasion.

**HIGHEST AWARD**  
**Cream Separators**  
**BUFFALO EXPOSITION.**

Just as in the case of every representative exhibition or other contest since the invention of the Cream Separator twenty years ago, the De Laval machines have maintained their supremacy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, having received the Gold Medal on Cream Separators.

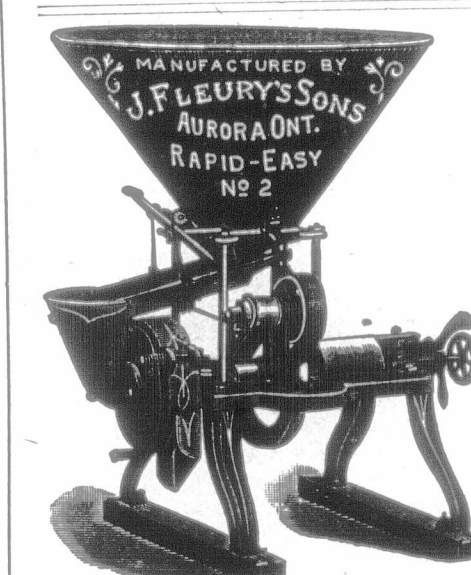
This is the highest and only award of its kind on Cream Separators. One other make of machine has received a Silver Medal, and another concern a Gold Medal for its combined exhibit of Cream Separators, Babcock testers, churns and other apparatus. With characteristic advertising honesty, the latter concern is now claiming this Gold Medal to be an award to its Separators.

**OTHER GREAT EXPOSITIONS.**

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

**The De Laval Separator Co.,**  
 77 YORK STREET,  
**TORONTO.**

Montreal  
 Winnipeg  
 New York  
 Chicago  
 San Francisco  
 Philadelphia  
 Poughkeepsie



**DO not buy RAPID-EASY GRINDER unless you want the best, unless you want the machine that does more work with the same power than any other, and that is adapted to any power you may have—ENGINE, WINDMILL, Sweep or Tread HORSE-POWER. But if you look for economy—saving—money in your pocket—buy a RAPID-EASY GRINDER, and buy now. Do not wait, and lose a year's profit.**

Your Rapid-Easy Grinder is run chiefly by a threshing engine, and grinds all kinds of grain at the rate of 60 to 90 bushels per hour. It does good work, and the threshing men say it is the best of all grinders. Your grinder cannot be surpassed.

GEO. W. BADBORROW, Meaford.

There is a great number of grinders around here, but it is acknowledged by all that the Rapid-Easy takes the cake. D. HOLDSWORTH, Thornton.

Your Rapid-Easy Grinder No. 2 is a fine machine. I am doing an immense amount of custom work with it, and giving the greatest satisfaction in quality of work, also in quantity in a given time. On one of my grinding days we counted the bags, and found we ground of all sorts of grain (barley, oats, peas and wheat) 180 bags, doing fine work, and all in less than a ten-hour day. The machine ground 1,700 bushels of mixed grain with one side of the first pair of plates. J. D. McCALLUM, Strange.

Buy your machine and prepare now to do your grinding.

Further particulars on application. **J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, ONT.** MEDALS: World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; Paris, 1900.

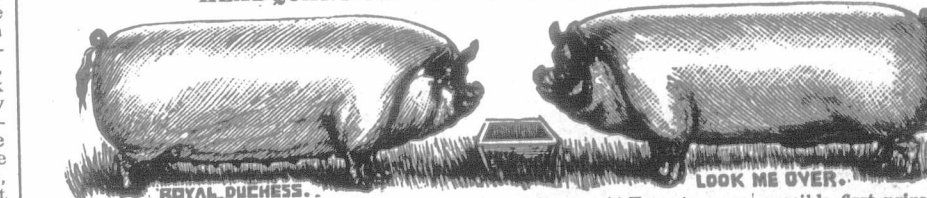
**FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS.**

Rams and ewes (all ages), consisting of those bred at Fairfield and importations from the flocks of Dudding, Dean, Wildsmith and Wright. A new importation of 103 head will arrive at Fairfield, Sept. 1st, including first-prize yearling ram, yearling ewe, ewe lambs and ram lambs, also first-prize and champion 2-year-old ram and third-prize 2-year-old ram at the Royal Show, and 70 yearling rams and 30 yearling ewes. I can supply show flocks that will win.

**J. H. PATRICK, ILBERTON, ONT., CAN.**  
 One mile from Ilberton. Post office. Telegraph office. 10 miles from London. Railway station.

**SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.**

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure-bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but one, while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of the seven possible firsts, also sweepstakes on boar any age. At the Pan-American (Buffalo), Toronto and London there were thirty-six first premiums and medals given: all the medals and every first prize but six won by the Summer Hill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write **D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.** Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

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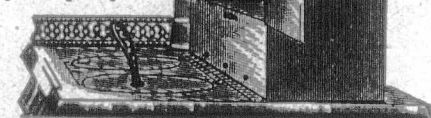
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