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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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No. 551.

## Substitutes for Wheat.

Owing to the backward spring this year, the area sown to wheat in some sections will be greatly reduced, and already many enquiries have been made for suitable substitutes for this, our main cash crop. By the time that this is printed, it will be too late to sow oats, but early-ripening varieties of barley may still be sown with fair prospects of success. Although the demand here for malting barley is limited, this is one of our most useful feed grains and generally brings a fair price for this purpose.

The Mensury variety is a very vigorous, stiff-strawed and productive kind, averaging on the Experimental Farm 54 bushels per acre for the past six years, while common barley averaged 51 bushels during the same years. Two bushels of seed is none too much on rich soil.

As rapid germination is very important with barley, it should not be sown on fall plowing, but the drill should follow the plow and harrows very closely. Germination will then be rapid and the grain will get an even start with the weeds and soon smother them.

Flax has been a paying crop in this province for some years, is always in demand, and can be sown later than any other grain. In 1896, flax sown on the Experimental Farm on June 6th, yielded over 17 bushels per acre, and in 1897, the sowing of June 16th gave nearly 12 bushels per acre. Opinions differ widely regarding the proper quantity of seed required for the best results. On the Experimental Farm, the average for four years was as follows:

40 pounds of seed per acre, 14 bushels.  
80 pounds of seed per acre, 15 bushels.

This is a much heavier seeding than generally recommended. In 1901, 20 pounds of seed yielded 11 bushels and 14 pounds per acre, while 40 pounds of seed gave a return of 15 bushels per acre. The land should be made fine and free of weeds. It can be sown either broadcast or in drills. From 2 to 2½ inches is deep enough for this small seed.

One of the greatest objections to flax is the almost universal foulness of the seed offered for sale. The small size of flaxseed makes it difficult to separate from the many kinds of mustard seed found mixed with it. The only way to overcome this difficulty is for the farmer to sow a small plot with the cleanest sample obtainable, then hand weed the plot during the growing season, and use the product as the foundation of his future supply of flaxseed. S. A. BEDFORD,  
Supt. Brandon Exp. Farm.

## Summer-fallowing.

As suggested by Experimental Farm Superintendent Bedford, elsewhere in this issue, it is not yet too late to sow barley or even flax. Barley is an excellent feed grain and yields abundantly in nearly all sections of the West. Either barley or oats can be sown very late and cut green for fodder, and under ordinary conditions we consider these crops preferable to the millets for late sowing, as they are less liable to introduce noxious weed seeds and are more easily harvested in good condition.

At this writing the prospects seem most favorable for grass seeding, and the importance of establishing a grass rotation should be recognized by everyone. Those who have not yet discovered which variety of grass best suits their land and conditions should not let another summer go by without testing the several varieties that are generally recommended.

On account of the impossibility of getting land ready for crop last fall, and the wet, backward spring, there will be a much larger area than usual devoted to summer-fallowing this season. Doubtless, many will undertake a good deal more fallow than they can properly attend to. A neglected fallow is worse for the land than though it were seeded to some late crop for fodder.

There are no absolute rules applicable to all the West as to how a fallow should be worked. The objects to be attained must, however, be understood, and then the work done in a way best calculated to accomplish the desired objects. The treatment of a fallow will, of course, depend largely upon the nature of the weeds to be eradicated. In any event, the plowing should be done before any weeds have matured seeds far enough even to ripen after being turned under. It is a mistake to imagine that a heavy crop of weeds plowed under is of much manurial benefit to the soil. The risk of their producing seeds and the moisture taken up by them in an ordinary season is more injurious than any possible good that might otherwise result. If it is simply annual weeds—such as mustard, lamb's-quarters, wild buckwheat, ragweed, etc.—that one wants to free the land of, then one good plowing, followed by frequent surface cultivation, will do much to germinate the seeds that lie near the surface, and each succeeding cultivation should destroy all germinated seeds and bring others into favorable position for germination, and towards the end of the season, when harvest is on, simple annuals may be left to be killed by the first frosts. But if the weeds are winter annuals—such as stinkweed, shepherd's-purse, peppergrass, blue bur, etc., then the frost will not do the killing and they must have attention right up to the end of the growing season, or neglect may mean that a whole season's work has been in vain. If the weeds are perennials, it is important to know something of their habit of growth. Shallow-rooted perennials, such as couch grass, should either be plowed deeply to smother, or shallow to expose the roots to the sun, according to the season and other conditions; while deep-rooted perennials, such as Canada thistle, must be prevented from storing up nourishment in their roots by keeping leaves from forming, which can only be done by constant cultivation. Weed-killing is, however, only one object in summer-fallowing. A very important one is the conserving of soil moisture by the formation of a soil mulch. The fact that this spring has been wet is no guarantee that there will be sufficient moisture next year.

There is land that will not stand much surface cultivation. It may become so finely pulverized as to be liable to drift or become too compact and hard. There is no land, however, that will not be benefited by a grass rotation, and when a regular system of grass rotation is adopted there will be less need of bare fallows, and where necessary or desirable the root fiber, humus, supplied by the grass roots will prevent the soil from drifting or becoming too compact.

The grasses most generally found applicable to our conditions are timothy, native rye grass and bromus. Native rye grass (*Agropyrum tenerum*) gives good satisfaction in nearly all localities where it has been tried. The seed is reasonable in price, can be sown without much difficulty, is reasonably sure of making a catch sown with a grain crop, and makes excellent hay when cut early, which is easily cured, and it is also readily eradicated when desired. Bromus inermis is also very highly thought of by many. Its strongest point lies in its excellence as a pasture grass

and in its pertinacity when once established. It will yield large crops of hay of very high quality, but on account of its leafiness is difficult to cure if the weather is catchy. In some soils, however, it may be hard to get rid of, especially in moist seasons, and on that account is a little feared by some. Timothy is a good hay grass wherever it suits, but in many localities makes a very poor showing.

## Farm Siftings.

Fly time.

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Don't expect the cows to give a large milk yield if they have to fight flies night and day. Stable the milkers at nights and try some of the preparations offered to keep off flies.

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Don't expect the calves to keep healthy and thrive on sour milk.

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The wife will appreciate a little help in the garden this month, and the vegetables will taste sweeter just because you helped to grow them.

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Not very much use, after all, in bothering with a garden unless it is well fenced and protected from the winds by shelter belts of trees.

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Speaking of trees, this has been a very favorable spring for setting out trees, but if it comes dry don't neglect them. Cultivate about them frequently to retain the soil moisture and keep down grass and weeds.

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If the soil is liable to blow, so you are afraid, cultivate frequently, then mulch about your trees with rotten straw 10 or 12 inches deep.

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No use trying to grow apples or Ontario maples until you have learned to grow the hardy native maple, Russian poplars, willows, etc.

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After you have grown good wind-breaks of the hardy sorts of trees, then you can safely try the more ornamental varieties and some hardy fruits.

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There will be a lot of road work required this year and little time to give to it. Hope your municipality has done away with statute labor and adopted a thorough system of computation.

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An honest, capable road commissioner would be a profitable investment for many municipalities.

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Grass seed, native rye grass or bromus, sown on the road allowances and cut every year is a great improvement over weeds.

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By the way, weeds are growing luxuriantly this year.

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It's time to be at the summer-fallow.

## British Breeding Stock.

Those who predicted a brisk export trade in pedigree stock for the present year have so far found their forecasts verified. April stands a long way in front of the corresponding month last year in both number and value of stock exported. The aggregate declared value of live stock exported in April, 1902, was £60,811, an increase of upwards of 20 per cent. on April, 1901. There were 2,022 horses sent abroad, value £41,720; cattle, 223 head, value £13,773. The value of sheep exported in April was £773, and pigs, £674.—London Meat Trades Journal.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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### Eastern Experience with Hedge Fencing.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has repeatedly put its readers upon their guard in respect to the attempt to introduce hedge fencing in this country. We have also cautioned them to consider very carefully and post themselves in regard to the utility or otherwise of hedges for western fence purposes, and any projects based thereon, in how-ever glowing terms they might be represented. We understand that hedge fences have had a very thorough trial in some parts of the Province of Ontario, and in order to learn what had been the experience of farmers with them, we recently wrote the editors of the Ontario and Eastern edition of the "Farmer's Advocate" to make enquiries as to what the results had been. Their statement of what they have been able to see and learn is given below:

"Several hedge-fence companies began operations in this Province (Ontario) within the past 8 or 10 years. At the outset, we understand, the little plants were brought in for setting out from the United States, but extensive plantations were soon started on Canadian soil. In some places, we understand, osage orange was tried, but throughout Western Ontario the plant generally boomed for hedge purposes was the honey locust. When the agents began canvassing farmers to sign agreements covering a term of several years, they were fortified with newspaper clippings from distant points, pamphlets, and beautiful photographs showing finished hedges in a great state of perfection. In some cases, where companies were being organized or where large orders were in prospect, we are informed that individuals had the offer of transportation to see for themselves some of these perfect-growing hedges. They had been planted on specially favorable locations, and being particularly well cared for, naturally presented an attractive appearance at a season when the foliage was at its best, and would predispose

the observer in their favor. In our own observations through the country recently, however, we have only been able to see a couple of these hedges that could fairly be called a success. One was around the lawn and grounds of one of our best farmers. The plants were put out in rich, well-prepared soil and cared for like a row of early vegetable, being manured, mulched and hoed to keep down grass and weeds and promote growth of the hedge. When about three years old they were 'plashed' on four horizontal wires and trimmed carefully in subsequent seasons. Notwithstanding all this, the hedge could not be said to be out in full leaf as late as May 31st, and, as is well known, the first autumn frost strips off the honey-locust foliage. The season when the hedge really presents an ornamental appearance, therefore, is very short. As a farm fence, the owner would not consider it for one moment, on account of its excessive cost, if for no other reason. As soon as the leaves fall it presents a rather scrawny, brambly appearance, and not to be compared with evergreen cedar or spruce, either of which constitutes a grand wind-break in winter, which the honey locust does not. 'I call that a mere money-suckle,' said the hired man, who was passing when the subject was being discussed. Another difficulty which many farmers find with the hedge plantation is that the row must be protected on each side for several years with other fences, otherwise the little plants would be destroyed by passing animals. Most of the hedges we saw presented a wretched appearance. Plants had died and the blanks were sometimes not replaced, or if they were, the new plant, being younger, did not keep pace with the older ones, and the result was unevenness in the row. During the past two or three winters hundreds of plants have been girdled by mice and rabbits, sometimes after attaining nearly their full growth. If the hedge happens to run underneath or near by trees, the effect is soon seen in a very puny hedge and sometimes no growth at all. We saw several hedges which the owners had never 'plashed,' and, consequently, they grew up straight with sprawling limbs, neither useful nor ornamental. One or two of the latter class had been taken in hand and cut down to about four feet in height, after which they threw out a more lushy top, but without four or five strands of wire the best of them would not turn live stock, as there was nearly always more or less blank spaces. Very often they were grown up with grass and weeds, presenting a very unsightly appearance, the owners evidently not having the time or the disposition to give them the necessary attention. In no case did we see an instance of a man who had tried the hedge fence setting out any more of it, which would hardly be the case if it were a good thing. We may have hit upon an unfortunate district for hedge fences, but the agents could certainly do no business a second time in that territory, and we very much fear that the experience has been all too general. With the numerous small fields in this part of Canada, fencing is a serious problem. The old 'snake' rail fences are a thing of the past; board and picket fences are too expensive and drift the roads too badly in winter; barbed wire is a stock destroyer and is being rapidly abandoned. The fences which are giving by far the best satisfaction are those of woven wire or smooth wires on which cross-stays are woven by machines of various kinds or on which wooden slats are stapled. Hard and soft maples are being freely planted, but around the homesteads of Eastern Canada, for hedge and ornamental purposes or for wind-breaks, spruce and cedar are the trees in general use. The honey locust, thorn and other trees of that sort as a farm fence can be set down as a costly failure, and no intelligent farmer where they have been tried could be induced to repeat the folly of setting them out for that purpose. As wind-breaks and for ornament, such varieties of trees will be grown in the West as have proved themselves suited to Western conditions; but so far as fence material is concerned, as Kipling says, 'that is another matter,' presenting a problem that the hedge is not likely to solve unless your experience turns out very different from what has been the case in the East."

### The Territorial Live Stock Show and Sale.

The verdict of the stockmen present at the second annual spring stock show and sale, held at Calgary, May 14th to 16th, under the auspices of the Territorial Pure-bred Cattle and Horse Breeders' Associations, was that the meetings were a decided success. Conditions in the Territories differ very materially from those in any of the Provinces, in that most of the breeders of pure-bred stock are, comparatively speaking, beginners in the Territories whose locations or stock are not very widely known as yet. Distances are great and transportation rates high. All these things and the favorable opportunities offered by the management of the sale contributed in no small degree to its success.

The cattle sale, being conducted by the Territorial Cattle Breeders' Association, was open only to animals owned by members of the Association, bona-fide residents of the N.-W. T. One dollar entrance fee was charged, and a further \$2 fee was deducted from the seller to enable the Association to deliver all stock free to the buyer at his nearest railroad station. This free delivery of stock and the half-fare transportation to visitors to the meeting greatly aided in securing the large attendance and in the general success of the sale.

### SPRING STALLION AND CATTLE SHOW.

The opening day of the meeting, Wednesday, May 14th, was occupied with the stallion and cattle show. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., President of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, acted as judge of all classes of horses, and Geo. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, judged all classes of cattle. John A. Turner, President of the Territorial Cattle Breeders' Association, took charge of the horse department, and W. R. Stewart, President of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, of the cattle. In both departments everything moved along very satisfactorily, and the superintendents deserve great credit for the manner in which they looked after every detail.

Very handsome prizes were offered for competition in the several classes, principally by the banks and business men of Calgary, while the Associations provided very handsome prize ribbons and rosettes.

### HORSES.

The Clydesdale class contributed the strongest contingent to the horse show, there being eight stallions out in the four-year-old and over class, and great interest was manifested about the crowded ringside in the placing of the awards. The judge, after a careful survey, placed the entries in the following order, and with his decision there was no particular fault-finding. Balgreggan Hero (8446), that grand old show and stock horse, the hero of many hard-fought battles, and now in his 13th year, once again proved himself invincible. He is certainly a wonderful old horse and should now be allowed to rest on his many splendid victories. He is owned by Mr. R. G. Robinson, of the Chipman ranch, Calgary. The young horse, McClinker's Heir 2nd, was a popular favorite; a light bay with white marks, shown in fine fit by his owner, Harold Banister, Davisburg. He was placed second, with Prince Lyndock, a big, flashy horse, owned by John Clark, Crowfoot, in third place. He is by that great show horse, Prince of Quality, by Cedric. Fourth prize went to Prince Grandeur, from R. G. Robinson's Chipman ranch stud. He was a second-prize winner at Winnipeg as a two-year-old. Another Grandeur colt, Gold, shown by Robert Turner, Calgary, was fifth, while Enterprise, by Grandeur, out of Venus, by Queen's Own, shown by R. G. Robinson, was sixth, with the old horse, Culzean, by Lord Erskine, also from the Chipman ranch, seventh. T. A. Linton, of Moose Jaw, had the remaining entry in Prince Charlie.

In three-year-olds there were but two entries, both from the stud of J. A. Turner, Calgary. First prize went to the beautifully-brought-out colt, Royal Britain, by Two-in-One, out of Lady McPherson (imp.); and second went to Donald McQueen, by Young McQueen, the latter a big, strong colt with grand timber, that will make surely a great stock horse. J. A. Turner also had out the only two-year-old in Matchless, by McQueen, a beautiful colt and a great goer. Wm. Moodie, Millarville, showed a good yearling.

In the Shire class, A. J. McArthur, De Winton, showed Bahadur.

The sweetstakes for the best heavy-draft stallion, any breed, was captured by Activity, shown by J. A. Turner, Calgary. He is a brown horse, of great quality, good bone and feet, and brought out in excellent fit. He was not shown in the aged Clydesdale class, as five of the horses out of the eight entered in that class were imported into Alberta by Mr. Turner, namely, Balgreggan Hero, Prince Lyndock, Price Grandeur, Gold, and Enterprise.

In the plain-horse classes, Coach, Standard-breds and Hackneys only were represented. In



the Coach class, two aged stallions were out. The French Coacher, Palladino, won first, owned by G. E. Goddard, of the Bow River horse ranch; the Cleveland bay, Cazique, owned by R. G. Robinson, of the Chipman ranch, second.

But three entries were made in the aged Standard-bred class, W. R. Stewart, McLeod, winning easily the red on his old horse, Bob Kirk, with a record of 2.16. Second went to the big gray Eustice, shown by T. Douglas, De Winton, and third to Starline, shown by J. A. Simpson, Innisfail. W. R. Stewart, McLeod, showed the only entry in the two-year-old class in Jack Stewart, a speedy-looking colt.

In the aged Hackney class three entries were made, the prizes being awarded in the order named: Black Foot -77-, owned by J. R. Thompson, Calgary. He is a big, strong horse, perhaps a little light in middle, with fair action. He was bred by Rawlinson Bros., sired by their famous imported stallion, Robin Adair 2nd, out of Timber Pride. The second prize went to another of Rawlinson's breeding, Pioneer, sired by False Heir, and owned by John Clark, of Crowfoot. Third prize went to Woodland Agility, a horse of smaller, lighter type and evidently lacking in training, as he seems to possess great action if properly developed. He belongs to the Chipman ranch stud of R. G. Robinson, was bred by the Sorbys, sired by Woodland's Performer, he out of Miss Baker, and his dam is Mable (imported).

CATTLE.

Every animal entered for the sale was entitled to compete in the prize-ring for the very handsome prizes offered. The interest centered naturally in the Shorthorn class, as the entries of the red, white and roans far exceeded all other breeds.

Shorthorns.—In the class for bulls there were ten and over there were an even dozen of aspirants for honors. Prof. Day was not long in cutting this list down to 7, and then proceeded to sort them out in order of merit. The "ring-side" was for some little time in doubt which end he was making the top, as from a range standpoint his rating might have been rearranged without injustice to anyone. The bull selected for highest honors, the red-roan four-year-old, Statesman Chief, bred in Ontario, and shown by C. Shattuck, of Davisburg, was light in girth and steady about the head, and afterwards in the sale ring fetched \$80 less money than the second-prize animal. Second went to Captain Blucher, shown by Geo. Geary, Innisfail, a strong, level, smooth roan. Baron of Birchwood, bred in Alberta by A. W. Laidman, exhibited by John McFarlane, of Lacombe, won third place, with Cecil's Hero, bred by J. & E. Bolton, Okotoks, in fourth place. He is a strong, useful-looking bull, with well-laid, level hind quarters, while Earl Minto, a strong, useful, dark roan, stood fifth, shown by H. F. Fhwelling, Lacombe.

There were ten two-year-olds out, and the judge found an outstanding winner in Baron Bruce, a son of George Bruce, that was imported into Manitoba by Hon. Thos. Greenway from the herd of Capt. Robson. This bull was bred by the Talbots, of Everton, Ont., and shown by the Talbots, of Lacombe, Alta. He is a light roan, low-set, thick, smooth and level, of good handling quality and brought out in capital fit. He was later on found worthy for the sweepstakes over all ages. This class proved almost a Talbot class, as four out of the six animals placed belonged to this well-known family of Lacombe Shorthorn breeders. Henry Talbot won second and fifth on Red Ranger and North Star, both by Hillcrest Prince Peter, while Talbot & Son won third on Sir Donald, a good son of their show bull, Goldsmith. John Beggs, of Arcola, won fourth on Minto, a very lengthy, level, red son of his herd bull, Dalesboro Prince; and Mead Bros., Pincher Creek, got the command on the Ontario-bred bull, Livingstone. The yearling class brought out a string of sixteen good youngsters, nearly all of which were bred in the Territories. Prof. Day invited Mr. Robt. Miller into the ring to help him out, and together they soon sorted out the winners. An outstanding first was found in the roan 14-month-old Gladstone's Choice -10280-, bred by Mead Bros., Pincher Creek, Alta. This bull is lengthy, smooth and level, and, although not highly fitted, was well brought out. He afterwards pushed up pretty close to the two-year-old Baron Bruce for the sweepstakes. Mead Bros. had also another winner in this class in Mayflower's Choice, by same sire (Gladstone) as the first-prize yearling; also a good straight bull, played fifth. These winners served to show that Southern Alberta could produce show cattle and then honors went to Northern Alberta, second going to Lacombe, on Golden Drop -10281-, bred and shown by Thos. Talbot, sired by Goldsmith. Another Goldsmith calf, Belted -10282-, won the third prize for P. Talbot & Son, of Lacombe. Fourth and sixth went to entries shown by Ed Wainess, Springbank, on bulls bred by R. D. Paley & Sons, Manitow, fourth to Northern Alberta, sixth to Silas, both sired by Leopold -102712-

Championships were offered for the best bulls bred in each of the Territorial divisions, and also a grand sweepstakes. The Mead first-prize yearling, Gladstone's Choice, was declared champion of Alberta. John Biggs, Arcola, won the Assiniboia sweepstakes on Minto, the fourth-prize two-year-old; and J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon, the Saskatchewan championship on British Sovereign 2nd; the grand sweepstakes going to the first-prize two-year-old, Baron Bruce, shown by P. Talbot & Sons, Lacombe.

It was a decided mistake to have any classes for females. Those present, having evidently wintered out, were not in shape for a show. For the most part they were in low flesh and sent forward with no preparation. The Canadian Land & Ranch Co., of which Mr. D. H. Andrews is manager, contributed some good, useful-looking stock in fair condition, and their nine-year-old cow, Antelope -25041-, by Apollo -12269-, was first in the aged class and sweepstakes female. Robt. Page, Pine Lake, also contributed a few good cows, winning second and third in the aged class. Samson & Macnaghten, Calgary, won prizes in the younger classes with some good straight, well-bred heifers, but shown thin and unbroken to halter.

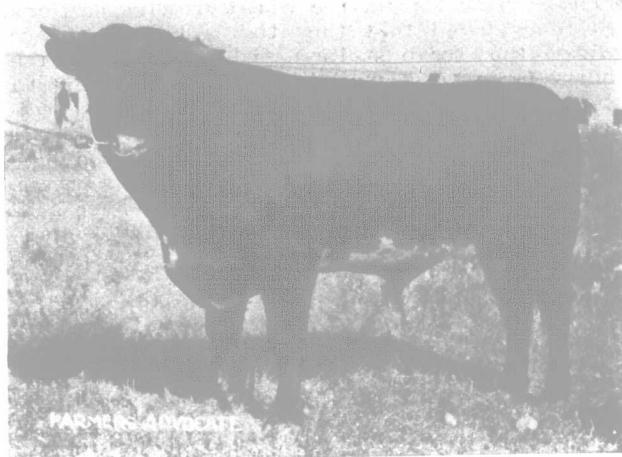
Aberdeen-Angus.—Twelve head of doddies were sent into the sale by H. A. Day, Lacombe; of these, ten were females. Selections from this herd captured all the prizes in the respective classes.

Herefords.—The only Herefords shown were contributed by the Mossom Boyd Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont., whose fifteen entries were bred at Prince Albert.

Ayrshires.—Three Ayrshires were forward, two contributed by C. W. Peterson, and one bull by J. C. Pope, Regina.

STOCKMEN'S BANQUET.

In the evening of the first day of the meeting, the Board of Trade and citizens of Calgary entertained the visiting stockmen to a sumptuous banquet. There was a very large attendance and capital speeches were made by some of the prominent citizens and visitors in proposing and responding to the various toasts.



TROUT CREEK HERO -28132-

THE STOCK SALE.

A covered sale barn having been provided by the Calgary Agricultural Society, with seating accommodation for about 300 people, the sale of stock was proceeded with, in spite of the fact that during both days of the sale heavy showers fell at intervals. Dominion Live Stock Commissioner Hodson took charge of the sale and was assisted by several of the eastern professors who were in attendance at the meetings, and Messrs. W. R. Stewart and J. A. Turner and Association Secretary C. W. Peterson. Auctioneers S. W. Paisley, Lacombe, and R. A. Johnston, of Calgary, officiated in turn at the hammer. The sale proceeded with dispatch from first to last, and the 220 head were disposed of very rapidly. A noticeable feature of the sale was the readiness to buy the bulls that were well fitted. While the general tenor of conversation about the ring-side would lead one to conclude that staid and pampered stock would be strictly boycotted by the buyers, as a matter of fact, whenever a well-fitted stable-fed beast entered the ring bids rolled in from all sides, and the prices for such stock easily doubled that obtained for lean, unprepared bulls. The highest prices paid were mostly by breeders who could give special care to the animals, while the ranchers who bought bulls to turn out on the range had to content themselves with the best they could get at lower prices, but some of these men paid up to about \$150 for some of their bulls. Taken altogether, the prices obtained were very satisfactory, even the poorer stuff fetching all it was worth and in some cases more. There were a good few of the bulls sold that should have been steered. The females sold low, but, as above stated, they were in no shape to offer at public auction.

The highest price of the sale was paid by Robt. Page, of Pine Lake, for the four-year-old red-roan Shorthorn bull, Trout Creek Hero, which has been at the head of John Ramsay's herd at Priddis, Alta. This was certainly one of the best individuals offered, of good size, depth and thickness, smooth and level of flesh. His sire was Duncan Stanley, and he won first and sweepstakes at the Calgary fair last July. The next highest price, \$265, was paid by David Dunn, Lacombe, for the Orange Blossom bull, Knight of Orange, a smooth, typical Scotch bull, not quite three years old, bred by Samson & Macnaghten, Calgary. The sweepstakes bull, Baron Bruce (the above two bulls were not entered in the show) brought \$260, the purchasers being Messrs. J. & E. Bolton, Okotoks, Alta. The first-prize yearling, Gladstone's Choice, went to John McPherson, Spruce Grove, near Edmonton, at \$255. The highest-priced females were the four-year-old Hodson, bred by the Canadian Land & Ranch Co., Crane Lake, Assa., sold for \$140 to W. D. Kerfoot, Cochrane, and the eight-year-old first-prize and sweepstakes female, Antelope, sold to Ed. Wainess, Springbank, for \$135. The highest averages made by sellers were: P. Talbot & Sons, on six bulls, \$178, and Aead Bros., on six bulls, \$164. Following is a list of the animals that brought \$150 and over:

SELLER.	ANIMAL AND PRICE.	BUYER.
John Ramsey, Priddis, Alta.	Trout Creek Hero, \$250.	Robt. Page, Lacombe.
Samson & Macnaghten, Calgary.	Knight of Orange, \$265.	David Dunn, Lacombe.
P. Talbot & Sons, Lacombe.	Baron Bruce, \$260.	J. & E. Bolton, Okotoks.
Mead Bros., Pincher Creek.	Gladstone's Choice, \$255.	J. McPherson, Spruce Grove.
Geo. Geary, Innisfail.	Capt. Blucher, \$215.	Chas. B. Phillips, Asker, Alta.
John Beggs, Arcola, Assa.	Minto, \$210.	T. Hamilton, Innisfail, Alta.
P. Talbot & Son.	Despot, \$195.	H. Raikes, Pine Lake.
P. Talbot & Son.	Sir Donald, \$185.	Jas. McAndrews, Davisburg.
Henry Talbot, Lacombe.	Red Ranger, \$180.	W. G. Douglas, Maple Creek.
Mead Bros.	Duke of York, \$165.	T. Daly, Clover Bar.
Mead Bros.	Roan Kelso, \$160.	A. S. Rossenrol, Wetaskiwin.
Mead Bros.	Mayflower's Choice, \$155.	H. Raikes.
J. & W. Sharp, Lacombe.	Absconder, \$155.	A. H. Eehford, High River.
P. Talbot & Son.	Secret, \$155.	W. J. Hyde, Gleichen.
Mead Bros.	Livingstone, \$150.	J. B. Bright, McLeod.

	Totals.	Averages.
2 Aberdeen-Angus bulls.....	\$ 145 00	\$ 72 50
10 Aberdeen-Angus females.....	685 00	68 50
2 Ayrshire bulls.....	114 00	57 00
1 Ayrshire female.....	40 00	40 00
11 Hereford bulls.....	1,280 00	92 22
150 Shorthorn bulls.....	15,588 00	103 92
41 Shorthorn female.....	3,215 63	78 43
168 bulls.....	17,127 00	102 00
52 females.....	3,940 63	75 78
220 head.....	21,067 63	95 76

Territorial Live Stock Association Meetings.

After the sale of stock, on May 15th, a public meeting of stockmen was held in Alexander Hall, Calgary, at which about 500 were present. In opening the meeting, the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Bulvea, Commissioner of Agriculture, spoke briefly, congratulating the members of the Associations upon the success of the stock show and sale. The satisfactory prices realized at the sale would, he said, greatly encourage local breeders, and he had no doubt that prices would be even better at the 1903 sale.

F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, referred at some length to the advantages of auction sales to the small breeder, and stated that all the sales conducted under the auspices of his department in Ontario and the Territories had been very successful and much appreciated by small breeders. He said that breeders of pure-bred stock did not, as a rule, make fortunes out of the business. They benefited the country to a much greater extent than they benefited themselves. Those who made a success of breeding live stock engaged in the business for the love of it rather than for the money that was in it. If any class in the community deserved aid from the Government it was the breeders of pure-bred stock. He stated that if the Territorial Government and the City of Calgary continued to do well by the stock sale, that his department would furnish what speakers were wanted, and perhaps help with the prizes for the show.

Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, spoke on selection of breeding stock, referring first to the importance of the pedigree, and in this connection it is of first importance that the name of the breeder of the parent stock should be above reproach. Next, the stock should be recorded in a herdbook of highest standing, as a guarantee that there was no blotch in the pedigree. To enable one to make judicious selections of breeding stock, it was necessary to make

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Standard- esented. In



a study of pedigrees, and one breed was as much as most men could master. A knowledge of pedigrees of the families of a breed was necessary to make sure that the ancestors of an animal were good. The next point in importance was the individuality of the animal. He said he would prefer a somewhat inferior animal with a good pedigree to a better animal with a poor pedigree. He then spoke on the conformation of the beef animal, referring to the different parts that go to make up a perfect beast, and pointed out the great necessity of knowing what perfection is and of having an ideal.

The next speaker, Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., spoke on horse-breeding. Canada, he said, was the largest exporter of pure-bred live stock of any country in the world. He showed the relation in which Ontario stood to the States of the central West, and considered that the Northwest Territories should occupy a similar relation to Montana and the Northwest States. In breeding horses, he first referred to location. The breeding of heavy horses could be carried on most successfully on heavy, strong land, as they required plenty of rich food to develop them, while the light breeds could be brought to highest perfection on lighter lands. He advised the selection of the best possible stock for foundation purposes, and with the best to start with, the aim should always be to improve, as even with the utmost care and skill there will be plenty of failures. Profits could only be made out of the best.

Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, spoke briefly, the hour being late, on the history of selection, showing how generations of breeding and feeding had fixed certain habits in the various breeds. He said that while much was said of the importance of breeding, breeding was of little use without feeding, and in this connection he pointed out the importance of feeding breeding stock so as to keep them in the best possible condition for the purposes of reproduction. Reference was also made to the importance of feeding young, growing stock, and some of the advantages of seeding down pastures with cultivated grass were pointed out.

Prof. Creelman, Director of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, spoke on organization. He pointed out some of the mistakes made in Ontario, especially in connection with their system of agricultural societies, which had been degenerating for years, as they had gone along without any direction or guidance, many of the county fairs had become nothing but race meetings, where a few old skates captured all the money. Now, however, they were trying to reorganize these societies on a new basis, and eliminate the horse-race and side-show business and introduce features of an educational nature. It was proposed to have the judging done by experts, who would give reasons for their decisions, etc. He also referred to the work being done in Ontario by the Farmers' Institutes, 800 meetings being held this year throughout the Province; the fruit-growers' meetings, dairy meetings, etc. Reference was also made to the work of the Ontario Experimental Union. Mr. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for B. C., spoke briefly, testifying to the great good that was now being done in that Province through the Farmers' Institutes, etc.

#### TERRITORIAL HORSE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the above Association was held in Calgary on May 16th. The President, W. R. Stewart, congratulated the members upon the successful work done by the Association. The sales of horses for the army had, he said, been very satisfactory, and the prices obtained good, considering the condition of the horses offered. Ontario, he said, had contributed 7,000 head, while the Territories only supplied 1,000. Horses could be raised 50 per cent. cheaper in the Territories than in Ontario, and the breeders must, if they wish to secure a paying market, exercise more judgment in breeding and handling their horses. All horses should be carefully handled and thoroughly broken before being offered for sale. Horse breeders should remember that in fitting their horses for sale they not only would help themselves, but would build up the horse industry of the Territories. Geo. Hoadley, Okotoks, considered it ridiculous to caution horsemen to be so careful of their treatment of the army horse buyers, who were supposed to be experts, and who brought with them experienced veterinarians. They should be competent to select what they wanted. He also thought the prices were low in comparison with what was paid in Ontario.

The constitution was amended by reducing the number of directors, cutting out the five general directors and retaining only directors representing the distinct breeds. A further amendment was made in providing that the secretary, president, or vice-president, in the order named, of any Territorial agricultural society be eligible to attend the annual meeting of the Association as a delegate. This latter motion brought out some discussion from delegates of agricultural societies,

who felt that it should be left to the society to elect as delegate any member they thought best suited for the position, it being pointed out that in the grain-growing sections of Eastern Assiniboia the officers specified were frequently not stockmen, and would, therefore, take little interest in the proceedings of live-stock associations. In answer to this argument it was pointed out that the desire was to assist the live-stock interests through the agricultural societies, and in order to do that it was desirable to get the executive officers of the societies together to see what was being done at the annual shows and sales of the breeders' associations, and to attend meetings for discussion of plans calculated to improve the agricultural societies.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. R. Stewart, McLeod; 1st Vice-President, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; 2nd Vice-President, J. A. Turner, Calgary; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Peterson, Regina. Directors: Representing Clydesdales—George Mutch, Lumsden; Shires—David Thorburn, Davisburg; Hackneys—J. R. Thompson, Calgary; Thoroughbreds—Mr. Swan, Sheep Creek; Standard-breds—J. T. Creamer, V. S., Qu'Appelle; Coach—R. G. Robinson, Calgary; Percherons—Geo. Lane, Calgary. The Secretary of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association and the Secretary of the Ontario Live Stock Association were elected honorary members.

A lengthy discussion then took place as to the best way of effectually stopping the injury done to horse-breeders on the range by the running at large of scrub stallions. On motion of W. A. Douglas, Maple Creek, it was finally resolved to ask the Territorial Government to pass an ordinance providing that any stallion a full year old previous to 1st of October of any year found running at large be liable to a fine of \$25. This, it was thought, would compel ranchers to castrate their colts before they could do any damage.

The injury to the horse-breeding interests of the range country done by the running at large of Indian pony stallions was a matter that elicited further discussion, and was finally disposed of by the passing of a resolution moved by Mr. McHugh, of McHugh Bros., Calgary, seconded by David Thorburn, Davisburg, to the effect that the entire-animal ordinance be amended to provide that Indian pony stallions found running at large off the reserves could be castrated or destroyed by anyone.

Those present from the wheat-growing sections then remembered that they too had a grievance against the scrub stallion, who travelled the country for a very small fee, and made it next to impossible for the owner of a high-priced pedigreed stallion to get sufficient mares at the higher service fees necessary to pay the interest on his investment. The following resolution was therefore carried: On motion of Dr. Creamer, seconded by D. Thorburn, that the Territorial Commissioner of Agriculture be urged to amend the Horse-breeders' Lien Act, making it compulsory for the owner of a stallion travelling for public service, that is not registered in any recognized studbook, to take out a license, for which the fee shall be \$100.

#### TERRITORIAL PURE-BRED CATTLE BREEDERS' MEETING.

On the evening of May 16th, after the conclusion of the stock sale, the annual meeting of the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders was held. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. J. A. Turner. The Secretary, Mr. C. W. Peterson, laid before the meeting the report and financial statement of the previous year in printed form, and these were taken as read and adopted. The President delivered a short address, congratulating the members upon the growth of the Association. Frequent meetings of the executive committees had been necessitated, and he trusted that the results of the season's work would be found satisfactory by the members. The business of the Association had reached something over \$25,000 through the inauguration of the live-stock sales.

The constitution was amended by reducing the number of directors from 10 to 5, striking out the general directors and retaining only the five directors representing breeds. A further amendment was made in adding a clause to provide that the secretary, president or vice-president, in the order named, of any agricultural society in the Territories be constituted a delegate to attend the annual meetings of the Association.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. A. Turner, Calgary; 1st Vice-President, Peter Talbot, Lacombe; 2nd Vice-President, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Peterson, Regina. Director representing Shorthorns, F. A. Mead, Pincher Creek; director representing Herefords, A. B. McDonald, New Oxy; director representing Polled Angus, R. S. Lake, Grenfell; director representing Galloways, E. D. Adams, Millarville; director representing dairy breeds, J. C. Pope, Regina. The secretaries of the Manitoba and British Columbia Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Associations were made honorary members.

Mr. Rosseroll, M. L. A., Wetaskiwin, introduced, seconded by C. B. Phillips, Asker, a reso-

lution urging that the Dominion Government arrange to undertake the handling of export cattle. The resolution pointed out that the Government now handled the dairy products of the Territorial creameries, and urged that as the middlemen were getting too large a share of the profits in handling export cattle, that the Government could handle the stock with benefit to the producers. Considerable discussion ensued, in which the general opinion seemed to be that this trade could only be handled by large dealers, as at present, or through a large association of stock-growers. Some speakers thought that an effort should be made to reach the Chicago market. The duty was at present the difficulty in the way. The resolution was finally tabled, and a resolution requesting the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner to look into the question of rates to the seaboard was, on motion of Hon. Mr. Bulyea, carried.

#### TERRITORIAL SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

On May 17th there assembled in Calgary, upon the call of C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, a fair representation of Territorial sheep-breeders, for the purpose of organization. After a general discussion of the rapidly-growing interests of the sheep-breeders and the benefits of organization, it was resolved to organize an association, under the name of the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association. The annual membership fee was fixed at \$1. A constitution very similar to that of the Cattle and Horse Breeders' Associations was adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; 1st Vice-President, J. W. Quick, Maple Creek; 2nd Vice-President, J. A. Turner, Calgary. Directors—J. McCaig, Lethbridge; J. A. Grant, Medicine Hat; D. McKercher, Medicine Hat; T. J. Carscaden, Fort Saskatchewan; J. R. Thompson, Calgary. Honorary member, the Secretary of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association.

At a directors' meeting, held after the adjournment of the general meeting, C. W. Peterson was elected secretary and managing director, at a salary of \$75. It was decided to hold a meeting of directors early in June at Medicine Hat, when the feasibility of holding a ram show and sale will be discussed, and the wool, transportation and other questions of vital interest to sheep-breeders will be investigated.

#### TERRITORIAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In response to an invitation from the Commissioner of Agriculture, a very representative body of delegates from the agricultural societies throughout the Territories assembled at Calgary to witness the Spring Stallion and Bull Show, the pure-bred cattle sale, and also to attend the various meetings of the live-stock associations. The last meeting of the series was a meeting of the delegates themselves to discuss matters pertaining to the improvement of the agricultural fairs. Among others, the following delegates were present: H. D. Buchanan, Cottonwood, Assa.; A. M. Kay, Olds, Alta.; T. J. Carscaden, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.; W. C. McKay, Prince Albert, Sask.; F. B. Watson, Lacombe, Alta.; F. Kirkham, Saltcoats, Assa.; R. Williams, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.; R. H. Hall, Pheasant Forks, Assa.; C. R. Boltby, Broadview, Assa.; W. O. Hutton, Lethbridge, Alta.; H. Coy, Grenfell, Assa.; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, Assa.; J. J. Caswell, Saskatchewan, Sask.; W. A. Douglas, Maple Creek, Assa.; P. M. Gilles, Whitewood, Assa.; Dr. Dreamer, V. S., Qu'Appelle, Assa.; Jas. McCaig, Indian Head, Assa.; John Begg, Arcola, Assa.; John Kidd, Fairmede, Assa.; W. M. Ireton, Moosomin, Assa.; Geo. Geary, Innisfail, Alta.; David Thorburn, Sheep Creek, Alta.; W. R. Stewart, McLeod, Alta.

The chair was occupied by the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture, who explained the objects of the meeting. Many—in fact, most—of the agricultural fairs are a failure as far as accomplishing any good to the interests of the agriculturists is concerned, and it seemed like waste of money to carry on such work. Something must be done to raise the standard of the fairs and make them of greater educational value. They had amalgamated the agricultural societies and the Farmers' Institutes in order to save duplicating machinery. Several of the delegates took part in the discussion that followed, offering suggestions for improving the fairs and the Institute work.

Dom. Live Stock Commissioner Hodson was called upon and briefly reviewed the work of Farmers' Institutes and agricultural societies in the Province of Ontario, and Prof. Creelman spoke on the improvements that were now being introduced into the fair system of Ontario. He said the Ontario county fairs had degenerated into a mere horse-race. There was nothing in harmony between a horse-race and an agricultural fair, and the two must be divorced. The horse-race should be kept by itself. The fairs must be developed along educational lines, and to this end they were undertaking to arrange fair dates in circuits and supply expert judges, who could give addresses on



the grounds, explaining the reasons why certain points were more desirable than others in the animals or articles throughout the various departments of the fair. They encouraged amateur stock-judging, giving prizes to the successful contestants; buttermaking competitions on the fair grounds; poultry feeding and dressing demonstrations, etc., giving special attention to the features of most interest in each locality. A lively discussion ensued as to the advisability of having horse-racing at the local fairs, the majority of opinion being decidedly against it.

Mr. Hadwen, of British Columbia, introduced a motion requesting the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to arrange a conference of agricultural delegates from the various Provinces. This was seconded by W. R. Stewart and carried. After votes of thanks to the speakers, the meeting adjourned.

**Monopoly in Hail Insurance Still Maintained.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—My attention has been directed to a paragraph, printed on the first column of page 321 of the issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" dated May 5, dealing with the Hail Insurance Ordinance of the Territories. The statement made having already given rise to some misconception, I beg to advise you that your information that the clause precluding companies from doing hail insurance business in the Territories was repealed in the last session of the Assembly is erroneous. A bill to amend the Ordinance along the lines indicated was introduced, but was withdrawn by the mover when the bill came up for second reading. Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. REID.  
Assistant Treasurer.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.

Perhaps it may be well that I should devote much of this communication to what concerns Clydesdales. The Scottish horse still holds his own, and horse-breeding is very active in Scotland. A proof of this is seen in that Mr. A. B. Matthews' fine horse, Labori 10791, has already been hired for the season of 1903. Some may perhaps be disposed to ask whether this is madness or business. The hirers are a new association formed of breeders in the central district of Scotland and known as the Scottish Central Horse Breeding Society. The horse will be transferred from station to station by rail, and in this way he will be mated with the best mares owned by the members of the society. Labori is a four-year-old horse now, and last year the junior premium horse for the Glasgow district. His sire was the great champion horse, Hiawatha 10067, and at the stallion show in February he created quite a sensation. He travels the Girvan and Ayr district this season. The Seaham Harbour spring sale, held recently, resulted in an average of £53 16s. for 38 lots of breeding stock, and of £62 11s. 7d. for 12 geldings.

Two of the best Clydesdale shows of the season are held at Kilmarnock and Ayr, and these are now things of the past for this season. So far as young stock are concerned, the issue has been an extraordinary series of victories for the produce of Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's Baron's Pride 9122. The champion male Clydesdale at both events was his son, Royal Edward, a grandly-coupled big horse, owned by Messrs. Montgomery and bred by Mr. William Hood, Chapleton of Borgue. In the three-year-old class at Ayr the winners were, in order, the three sons of Baron's Pride: Royal Baron, bred by Mr. Geo. Bean; the Seaham Harbour stud horse, Silver Cup, bred by the late Mr. Lumsden, of Balmedie; and Dunure Castle, bred by Mr. George Graham, Faraway, Port of Monteith. The first is owned by Messrs. Montgomery, and is a thick, well-coupled, dark brown horse, a good stamp of Clydesdale. The second is a horse of superb quality, with beautiful quality of bone and good feet and pasterns. He was first at the Royal and the Highland last year, and at the Highland as a yearling. The third is owned by Mr. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, and greatly resembles his sire. The two-year-old class was headed by Royal Edward, and two other sons of Baron's Pride

were third and fifth. A promising dark-colored colt, owned by Mr. James Kilpatrick and got by Cawdor Cup, was second. A fine class of yearlings was led by the Montgomery colt by Mac-Raith which won at Castle-Douglas. He was bred by Lord Polwarth, and is a good hard-boned horse, up to plenty of size. In this and the class of yearling fillies were several young Clydesdales of more than ordinary merit, got by Mr. Dewar's horse, Royal Favorite 10630. This horse promises to make his mark as a breeding sire. One of his gets was second yearling colt, and he is quite like making a strong horse. The female classes were a veritable triumph for Baron's Pride. The only horse which in this section succeeded in wresting a first prize from him was his own sire, Sir Everard 5353, whose daughter, Lady Margaret, the reserve champion at the Highland last year, was first yeld mare. The first brood mare, Beauty's Queen; the first three-year-old, White Heather; the first two-year-old, Royal Ruby, which eventually secured the female championship, with the first and second yearling fillies, were all got by Baron's Pride, and many other prizewinners also. Mr. Thomas Smith, Blaen Point, Chester, owns Beauty's Queen and Royal Ruby, and Mr. St. Clair Cunningham, Hedderwickhill, Dunbar, the president of the Clydesdale Horse Society, owns White Heather and the yearling fillies. Beauty's Queen is from the same mare as the champion horse, Royal Gartly 9844, and was bred by Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie. She is a very typical Clydesdale brood mare, not very big, but evenly-balanced, level and thick. The phenomenal success of the produce of Baron's Pride is clearly the feature of this year's show-rings.

Ayrshire cattle divide the honors with Clydesdales at this season. The Ayr Derby, as it is called, is the great event in the Ayrshire breeders' calendar. This year the turn-out of three-

in particular showed size and substance which was somewhat unusual. Altogether, so far as Clydesdales and Ayrshires and Blackface sheep are concerned, this show at Ayr warrants us in singing—  
"SCOTLAND YET."

**Judging Horses by Points.**

Regarding the views of the editor of the "Scottish Farmer" re judging horses by points, I think the subject worthy of a little more discussion, hence the following remarks. I quite agree with the said editor that this system of judging is, or was, a fad, and has not given satisfaction. Still, I do not agree with him when he states that a score card of the Shetland pony might be mistaken for one for the Clydesdale or Shire. There are such great differences between the points of perfection in the Shetland and the others, not only as regards size, but in general conformation, that, provided the card were the work of an expert, it would not be possible for any horseman to mistake it for a description of an animal of the heavier breeds. As regards the similarity between the score card for the Clydesdale and Shire, I thoroughly agree with the remarks made, for, as I have before stated in these columns, the desirable characteristics of the breeds are identical. I claim that any horseman should, by reading a score card for any particular class of horses, be able to tell, without any possibility of mistake, the class to which it referred, except in distinguishing between the two classes mentioned. The reason that the use of these cards has not been satisfactory has not been the trouble in distinguishing between the points of the different breeds or classes, but in placing the proper value upon the different points of animals of the same class. As stated in the article referred to, judging by points has been satisfactory in butter, cheese, and other inanimate articles (cheese is not always inanimate, but is usually judged as such). To a certain extent, the score card has been satisfactory in judging poultry, but has not been looked on with favor in cattle, sheep or swine, and has been particularly unsatisfactory in horses. This can be readily understood when we consider that with other stock conformation in most cases alone counts, while with horses, there must be conformation, soundness, style and action. Other classes of stock are judged standing. We notice in some cases the judge will ask to see cattle walk, but never a faster gait, while the horse, in all classes, must walk and trot, and in some cases canter and gallop. Notwithstanding all this, the question might be asked, "Why will the score card not answer?" One trouble is to place a proper value on each point. I do not think this can be done to cover all cases. For instance, we may have a class of carriage horses. We all admit that in this class extreme action, as well as conformation and style, is demanded. One animal may be as near perfection in conformation and style while standing as can be produced. He will score very nearly a possible, but is very deficient in action and does not show the style when in motion that he does while standing. Another horse may be rather plain in many points and will score low; he is a pretty good one, but not as perfect as the first in many particulars, but he has extreme, true, straight and attractive action both fore and rear, and when moving surpasses the first in style. The first is allowed very few points for action, and the second is given full points, still No. 1 totals more than No. 2, and according to the score card should win. Now, we can imagine the comments a judge would be subjected to by all horsemen if he awarded the prize according to the card and gave first place to a carriage horse without action above a fairly good animal whose action was typical. Many other possible cases of this nature might be cited were it necessary. My experience in the use of score cards in the horse ring, whether used by myself or others, has been that the judge decides in his mind, from general observation and comparison of merits in the animals competing, which should win. He then scores them, and if the cards do not total in accordance with his ideas, he doctors them until they do. In doing this, he must of necessity dock some animals in points where he should not, and give full points to others where he should dock. The cards, after the decisions are made, are usually handed to the owners of the horses, and each owner will look his card over carefully, and if opportunity presents itself, the judge is liable to be asked some questions that are awkward to answer, as to why a certain horse was docked in a certain point, etc. While I contend that the score card as a means of determining the merits of horses in the show-ring has been a failure, at the same time I consider that it has its value. It is valuable as an educative factor. To the man who is already an expert, it is probably worthless, but to the student who wishes to become an expert it is invaluable. A careful study of a well-worded score card teaches the student what to expect or look for as perfection in the different points; it also teaches him system in looking over a horse, and if he takes the card and scores a few horses under the supervision of an expert, he will gain more knowledge than can be gained



**SUMMERHILL VICTOR 6TH 3661.**

Yorkshire boar, winner of championship at Pan-American and Chicago International Exhibitions, 1901, and sold for \$700.  
BRED AND EXHIBITED BY D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 439.)

year-old queys in this class was very fine. There were fewer small-teated ones than has sometimes been seen, and the general impression was that if the Derby of 1902 was not sensational, it was certainly very creditable. The most successful exhibitor of milk stock was Mr. John Drennan, Hillhouse, Galston, who won the Derby with a capital quey, but showed a much better animal in the five-year-old cow, Queen of Hillhouse, which last year secured the female championship and this year repeated her victory. This is a dairy cow having size, scale and frame, at well as capital vessel and the teats dairymaids want to work with. She takes a deal of beating. Mr. Drennan has a fine stock of cows and cannot be beaten this year. A noticeable feature of the Derby was the prominence of red heifers. Near the top were several rightly-colored specimens, very different from the white ones, that are so much disliked by some foreigners. Quite a big trade is being done in Ayrshires this season. Large numbers have been exported to Sweden, Germany, and other parts of the continent, and the Cape of Good Hope and far-off Japan have also bought largely. One agent has this season passed nearly £2,000 worth of young Ayrshires through his hands for export, which, at an average of £15 apiece, means 133 head. Mr. Thomas Barr, Monkland, Kilmarnock, has sold eight bull stirks this spring, and all round there has been good business doing. The male championship at Ayr went to Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, for his bull, Not Likely, a capital specimen, very hard to beat. He had no unworthy opponent in General White, a really good bull owned by the Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, and generally the male classes at Kilmarnock were admirably filled, giving first-rate results, and the stirks



in any other way. It teaches him to take in all points. We, unfortunately, notice that many so-called judges of horses do not consider the entire animal, but practically consider only a few points. Some want a certain conformation of head and neck, some are particular about the middle, some about the bone and feet, etc., etc., overlooking in many cases other important points, while the judge that has been taught to criticize a horse according to a score card will not follow this narrow, one-sided method of judging, but consider all points. Therefore, I say to the student or the man who aspires to proficiency in this line, use the card in gaining knowledge, but depend upon your eye when in actual practice. The score card will not satisfy you in the ring. You will do much better work and in much less time by comparing the merits of the animals before you. I have already given in these columns, score cards for two or three classes, and with the permission of the editor, I intend to deal with the other classes in the near future. It is stated in the article that caused the writing of this article that "it is doubtful whether any scale of points that could be devised would in all details meet with the approval of any two experts." I agree with this statement and invite discussion on mine. I have never seen cards that agreed with my ideas of perfection and the value to be placed on the different points, and those that appear in these columns are essentially my own; hence, if my ideas do not agree with those of other horsemen, we might all derive benefit from discussion. "WHIP."

### Beef Cattle in Manitoba.

#### THE HEREFORDS.

In your issue of April 21st, I promised to give a few notes on Hereford and Polled-Angus cattle in Manitoba. In order to give a fair summary up to date, I find that notes on Herefords will suffice for one article.

One of the earliest and most noted importers and breeders of Herefords was Joseph Sharman, Toddburn P. O., Manitoba. He came to the Province and brought with him a herd of Herefords 16 years ago. This herd consisted of two bulls and twelve females, all imported direct from England, having been selected personally by Mr. Sharman's oldest son. The cost of this first investment was over \$6,000.00. This herd was located about twenty-five miles east of the Binscarth stock farm of Shorthorns, near the line of the M. & N. W. Ry. At first farmers in the district looked with distrust on the whitefaces, but when the progeny—the first cross with common cows—matured, the feeling changed wonderfully in favor of them, until honors were divided almost evenly between them and the Binscarth Shorthorns. Farmers in that district to-day speak very highly of the benefits derived from this herd. The steers from common cows mature early, and are noted for their feeding qualities, being great rustlers and easy to fatten.

This herd was dispersed six years ago, although Mr. Sharman still retains a few of the best, which he has placed with farmers in that district on shares until some of his younger sons, who are now being educated in Winnipeg, are old enough to take charge of the farm. No more enthusiastic advocate of the whitefaces can be found than Mrs. Sharman, who kept the records of the herd for her husband.

William Sharman, of Souris, bought his herd principally from his brother, Joseph, adding thereto some from Sir Donald A. Smith's herd, at Silver Heights. He sold out recently to J. E. Marples, of Deleau.

In the early '80's, Sir Donald A. Smith imported a nice herd of Herefords. In 1889 they numbered 20. This herd was maintained at Silver Heights until 1896, when a dispersion sale was made, a few head going to individual farmers in the Province.

In February, 1890, J. E. Smith, of Brandon, started with Herefords, by purchasing ten head from J. Walter M. Vernon, of Waterville, Quebec. Remarkable success attended this first adventure. A second lot was purchased in the east in May, 1890, but "they were not as represented," and, in Mr. Smith's own words, "they proved a miserable failure." Nothing daunted, in November, 1895, he purchased about fifty from Joseph Sharman, after personal inspection, and reports "a profitable investment," giving credit to the merit of the parent herd, which had all been imported stock, direct from England. Mr. Smith sold a number of bulls from time to time, principally to ranchers in the Territories, where they gave general satisfaction. He, however, dropped the Herefords, and now devoted his attention altogether to Shorthorns. At his dispersion sale in 1899, some of the buyers were: J. P. D. Van Veen, Fort Qu'Appelle, who took 30; Philip & McKellar, Brandon, took 10; J. A. Chapman, Beresford, 6; the balance in small bunches to different breeders.

Mr. Smith says: "My main reason for preferring Shorthorns is that the Hereford is good for the first cross, but ranchers generally affirm that the second cross is not so good, and consequently they only buy Herefords occasionally.

It is different with the Shorthorns; they continue improving, every cross seems better with the infusion of new blood." Mr. Smith has also tried Galloways, but places Herefords next to Shorthorns.

J. A. Chapman, of Beresford, started with a pure-bred Hereford bull in 1892, purchasing from J. E. Smith, of Brandon. The foundation females of his herd were purchased later from J. E. Smith, and Mr. Irwin, of Quebec. He has added some new blood from time to time, purchasing from H. D. Smith, Compton, Quebec. His herd at present numbers fourteen.

J. E. Marples, of Deleau, has the largest herd of Herefords in the Province to-day. In 1893 he purchased seven females from Joseph Sharman and one bull from the Sandford Ranch, near Westbourne. Later, he added several females from the F. W. Stone Estate, Guelph, and some from the Ingleside herd of H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; also purchased stock bulls at three different times from the latter place. In 1899 he purchased the prize herd of Mr. William Sharman, numbering twenty-six head. He now keeps his herd up to an average of 100. His present stock bull is Duxmoor Ingleside, sired by Mark Hanna (American-bred sweepstakes bull at Pan-American); dam the great prize English-bred cow, Duxmoor Brenda, bred by John Tudge, Esq., Duxmoor, England. Mr. Marples' herd has won many first honors at our provincial fairs since he commenced to exhibit in 1898.

The Sandford Ranch near Westbourne.—As early as 1887 this ranch company imported five Hereford bulls from the F. W. Stone Estate, Guelph, Ont. They also imported seven Shorthorn and one Polled Angus bulls. These bulls were used to cross on from 500 to 600 common cows, as good as could be secured, many of them large, roomy cows. They did not breed for registration, although they had some pure-bred cows. They only wished to raise steers for beef. Mr. R. T. Riley, manager of this ranch, reports that the Hereford cross was considered the most profitable, as the steers of this cross could be made as fat on grass as the Shorthorn cross is generally made by stall-feeding.

Another fine herd of Herefords is located at Cartwright, in Southern Manitoba, owned by John Wallace. He purchased his original stock eight years ago from W. H. Hunter, of Orangeville, Ont., and has added new blood from time to time. He now has forty-five pure-bred Herefords. He finds a ready market, at good prices, for all the pure-bred stock he can raise. He finds these cattle very healthy and suitable in every way for the climate and conditions of Manitoba, and that the first cross from grade cows is excellent for beef, being of good size and very easily put in condition for the block. He has at present about 150 head of these grades, and is an authority on feeding. He has exhibited at Winnipeg, Brandon, and Chicago, with good results. His exhibits have always been a credit to himself as well as to his experienced foreman, John Waldie. At the present time his stock is in excellent condition.

Messrs. McCulloch & Herriot, of Souris, have recently invested in Herefords. They purchased Mr. Petar's bunch last fall and the Dundurn bunch this spring, having in all now 33 head. They have also placed an order in the east for 20 head and expect them to arrive in a few days. As these gentlemen are satisfied that the Herefords are the class of cattle required for the West, and as they make a success of their ventures, we may expect to hear from this herd in the future.

There are a few other owners of Herefords in the Province, but the above are the principal herds.

From the above notes it can be seen that Herefords are gaining ground as well as favor in Manitoba, and that they are a most desirable breed for beef purposes. The exhibits of this breed at the Winnipeg Industrial and other fairs in the Province have done credit to the breed and to the individual exhibitors.

Winnipeg. HUGH McKELLAR.

### 500 Horses Per Year Wanted.

The Daily Mail, London, Eng., says: "The idea of breeding their own horses has been practically abandoned by the War Office, who now consider that the registration system is the most practicable, as well as the least expensive. As far as possible, the colonies are to be invited to supply a certain number of horses annually. Canada has agreed to furnish 500 Canadian horses per annum, which will be full-grown and trained by the Canadian local troops, at a cost of £20,000 annually. Australia will also supply a proportion of India's needs."

### C. P. R. Dressed Meat Enterprise.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has secured control of the stock of the Union Abattoir Company of Montreal, and is now establishing at Beresford an abattoir and dressing buildings modeled on the plan of the large establishments at Chicago, with improved date methods for the object of carrying the eastern and foreign market in dead and live stock.

### The Buffalo Berry.

Horticulturist S. B. Green, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, has a high opinion of the buffalo berry. He says: "This is one of the hardiest of the plants native to this section. It makes a large shrub or small tree, frequently attaining a height of fourteen feet. The plants are staminate and pistillate, so that there are many plants that produce no fruit.

It is doubtful if the fruit would be highly esteemed in sections where the red currant does well, but where it is uncertain the buffalo berry will be found a very desirable substitute for it. It is generally liked for jelly where it has been tried, and resembles the currant jelly in quality, but is not so clear. The fruit is ripe in August and September, but hangs on the bushes into early winter, and the quality for eating out of hand is much improved after the first frost. The birds, however, are fond of it and eat it greedily in late autumn. The plant is well adapted for low wind-breaks and hedges, and will bear pruning as well as any of our hedge plants. Its value for these purposes has been very much overlooked. It is easily grown from seed, which should be sown early in the spring. It also sprouts from the roots, by which means it may be propagated. It is quite an easy matter to distinguish the fruitful from the barren plants by the form of the buds, after a little experience, and in taking up the sprouts care should be taken to know from what form of plants they come. The first lot of plants received at this station were twenty-six in number, and when they became old enough to fruit, it was found that they were all of the barren sort. It is probable that the parties sending them to us had taken them up from around a plant of this sort. Of the seedlings about one-half will be fruitful. Of course, for the purpose of a hedge it does not matter, although the fruit, which is a bright red in color, rather adds to the appearance of the plants in autumn. It will not endure shade, and consequently is not adapted to planting among trees or other shrubs. It does well, however, when planted in large groups by itself.

The sand cherry, grown from Minnesota seed, is very productive on dry soil. On moist soil, or where somewhat shaded, the fruit is very likely to rot. Perfectly hardy even in dry situations and well worth growing in dry and severe locations.

### Growing Fuel and Shelter Belts.

Prof. S. B. Green, Horticulturist at the Minnesota State Agricultural College, in a recently-issued bulletin on Prairie Forestry, dealing with a semi-arid locality in south-western Minnesota, strongly emphasizes the importance of frequent surface cultivation in order to retain moisture and keep down grass and weeds until such time as the trees sufficiently shade the ground themselves. On the growing of fuel he says: "A fuel supply and shelter belt can often be combined in the same planting. For this purpose we should use some tree that sprouts readily from the roots, but other trees may be used, providing they are planted so thick that the thinnings can be taken out for a number of years. In the latter case, however, there will come a time when the grove should be renewed by under-planting. Where such a practice is desired, however, there is probably no tree that lends itself to the purpose as well as the common white willow of this section. This tree is not only hardy, but is easily grown from cuttings, which are readily obtained in every section of this State, and also renews itself quickly and vigorously from sprouts for many generations without any diminution of vitality. The wood from it is well adapted to the purposes of summer fuel; when dried, makes good fence posts and yields straight light poles that are well adapted to many farm purposes. From a number of careful observations I am convinced that on average land, one acre planted in white willow and well cared for will produce an annual yield of about three cords, and in very favorable conditions as much as five cords per acre will often be produced.

### Freed from All Restrictions!

"Hurrah! for the new grain bill. There will be absolute free trade in wheat after this, loading platforms wherever wanted, flat warehouses wherever desired, and impartial distribution of cars. The Grain Commissioner is given fuller power, and penalties are to be imposed on the railway companies when they fail to do their part in enabling the farmers to dispose of their grain products. The Government has responded to the demands of the people according to promise, and if trouble arise next season on our wheat markets, it will be on account of difficulties which neither the people nor the Government have foreseen. The provisions of the Grain Act should be hung in every farmer's home, and the Grain Growers' Association should be prepared to see that the amendments thereto, in force."—Mousoon Spectator.



**GOOD MORNING.**

Yearling Shorthorn bull included in the Canadian contingent contributed to the Chicago combination sale, June 13th and 14th. A sample of goods "made in Canada."

BRED AND OWNED BY HON. M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST, QUEBEC.

**Growth of Mutton Industry in the West.**

BY J. M'CAIG.

Generally speaking, the initial stages of any phase of agricultural activity are connected with domestic or local necessity. If a pioneer begins with wheat, it is because this is the most representative kind of sustenance product, and subsistence is the first problem to him. So his beef and pork and eggs are subjects of consumption rather than of commerce. His wool, too, answers the fundamental need for covering and his mutton the same use as other meats. In all cases the wool side of sheep husbandry is the important one at the beginning. This is not its position at present. Owing to the improvement in mutton, and to the universal tendency for quick-grown tender meats, mutton has reached a strong position as a table meat, a position that is stable and assured.

In eastern Canada the sheep business has two main phases: the breeding of stock animals and the running of small flocks of butcher sheep for either a limited home market or for domestic consumption. Though the total surplus of this butchers' stuff amounts to a considerable export item, the sheep business in such cases is only a small part of the total of farm interests. It fills a convenient niche and yields a fair profit with small trouble. That is, it does not fill a very dignified place among the several industries that are producing for commerce and exchange.

In the West, resources are so vast, so free and easy to begin on, that the characteristic products from the beginning are in overwhelming excess of local consumption. As much black mould as he can properly work is his for the asking, and he can produce on it the best wheat in the world. In the grazing areas the problem is not to get food, but to get stock to gather up the food. These opportunities must, of course, narrow with the rapid settlement that is taking place in the West, but the country from the beginning is prominently contrasted with the more slowly-developed east in that it has right from the start ranked as a large producer of indispensable food products for export to the world market for food—namely, to England. These export products are wheat and beef. These are staples the supply and demand for which to a larger degree determine the position in the market of most other cereal and meat foods, respectively. But not entirely. The oversupply of any of the subordinate meats, like pork or mutton, may force down the price of that commodity until its substitution for a higher-priced meat may widen the demand, with the result that the price runs up again by reason of a slight change or shading wrought in the relative demands for different classes of meat.

The economic truth that tendencies in demand and supply assume or reach a balance or just equilibrium only by swinging between one extreme and another is not less true of the sheep business than of other producing enterprises. To illustrate the law simply: The demand for an article stimulates supply. The demand for eastern dogies led to feverish anxiety to breed every female in the east to raise stockers. This meant larger supply. It also meant reduction of the average excellence of beef stuff. As high as eighteen and twenty dollars was paid for yearlings in the eastern barnyard four years ago, which was artificially high, if we can call any demand artificial. This is working its own cure by overproduction. The game is not worked out yet. Beef is good just now, but more is coming.

Sheep-raising is pretty much subject to fluctuations. The first reason is that sheep multiply so rapidly, and a rapid glut of the market in the face of sharp demand is possible. In the second place, shepherding operations are simple,

and, in the West at least, the outlay can be put almost entirely into stock. In the third place, returns begin to come in at once, as in the case of wool, and this is a temptation to capital, either large or small.

It will soon be time for someone to do a little quiet thinking in connection with the sheep business in the West. Things have been going well so far. Plenty of good range and water, no bad storms and no winter feeding, little or no disease, and good markets. Of course, we mean of mutton. We must try and get over the wool heresy a bit, for it amounts to that now, and keep our eye open for the rotund mutton sires, not the slab-sided Merino. Our mutton market bids us do this; our wool markets bid us do this; our climate and luxurious grasses and the general tendency of sheep husbandry bid us do the same thing.

But about markets. So far our market has been local in a sense, though running sheep on the range implies the absence of very close consumers. The shepherd is not looking for neighbors except to avoid them. The sale of mutton from the ranges has been largely limited to our own borders. Practically, our mutton is all consumed in British Columbia, at least all that represents surplus over the proportion of the whole that is consumed in the towns of the Territories. Some goes to Winnipeg, too, but the direction our output takes is to the Kootenay country.

The increase in sheep stock in sight from rapid natural increase and from large importations from across the line bids fair to outstrip the demand for mutton within our own borders, and the question arises as to what position our stuff would take in the food markets of the world. Some parts of the Territories are better fitted than others for the making of export mutton. The mixed feeding of a weedy range is more conducive to the production of full, heavy carcasses than a straight grass range. There is a property called "finish" in an export animal that is indispensable, and that depends on abundance and variety together. This property seems to come to cattle on grass range alone easier than to sheep, and the difference is manifest on the table. Compared with western beef and compared with the mutton of the east, western mutton is somewhat dry and almost tough, and likewise lacks the marbled appearance going with good finish and perhaps fatness. Not only is fat necessary of itself, but the presence of it in any meat means superior properties in the lean meat going with it. The English market is a large market, but it is a discriminating one, particularly with respect to meats. The amount of mutton that has gone to the Old Country from the ranges is not sufficiently great to warrant one in saying either that a market for it is or is not assured there. There are, however, circumstances connected with the range business itself which certainly justify the assertion that ordinary range sheep will not in future be export sheep. This results from the eating down of the ranges. The amount of grass available in the total is a fixed quantity, much as there may still be unused; in fact, with its being eaten down it is a decreasing quantity, and the lessening of the average food per head must in the end mean lessening of the average weight and excellence of range sheep. The prospect of rapid increase in the range flocks, more particularly from importation, is more than certain. Montana now carries 6,000,000 sheep, and it is the source of most of our stuff. It is overstocked, the range is eaten down, and the past winter has been a hard one on grass and on sheep on account of drought. Last year we had increases of sheep stock from over the line that amounted to fifty or sixty thousand, and the chances are we shall have more this year on account of the rapid limitation of the range lands of United States.

Our practice, likewise, is likely soon to follow theirs, and this is the important part of the discussion. The two things we want to say is that supply will soon outstrip local demand, and that the character of the surplus must likewise appreciably deteriorate. This deterioration

must be met. Foreign demand raises the standard of any commodity. For local demand we use what is most convenient. The prospect is this, that the sheep will have to go through a process of finishing before they are fit for export, and we shall have to go into lamb and wether feeding on a large scale. The character of the range lambs is a good index of the general character of rough mutton. Lambs weigh 40 instead of 75 or 80 pounds at Christmas, and few butchers follow any general practice of butchering anything under a year, and most of it is two years old. Now the demand in all classes of meats is for quickly-grown, tender, juicy meat, which most range mutton decidedly is not. It is a new field for the Manitoba farmer and others in the cultivated areas of the Territories to take the lambs off the ranchers' hands in December or earlier and finish them on his grains, some roots and hay, for the winter or Easter markets of United States, bringing them to an average of 80 or 90 pounds by feeding from perhaps December till March, or a period of the same length beginning earlier or later. Or, perhaps, he may take them at a year older and finish them as yearlings coming two for the British market.

It has been the history of the sheep business that it has been at times away up and at others away down. Probably this has been the case with sheep to a greater degree than with any other class of stock, for reasons given above, incident to the business. If a little foresight is exercised a violent slump may be avoided, and discouragement and disappointment and sacrifice of valuable stock and labor be avoided. The changes coming over both the sheep and cattle business from rapid settlement and development are going to be more or less radical and important, and are coming soon. It is well to be prepared for these.

**The Oxford County Show.**

This is the first important county show that is held in England, and here one generally meets with some of the best Shorthorns in the south of England, a select lot of Shire horses, Hampshire and Southdown sheep, as well as probably the largest and most important (so far as numbers are concerned) exhibit of Oxford Down sheep made during the season.

The Shires were notable rather for their high merit than number of entries; indeed, it is nine years since we found so good and uniform an entry. Buckingham Premier won for Mr. Rogers in the old stallion class, whilst that for two-year-olds found a very grand typical horse, Lord Llangatlock's Hendre Royal Albert at its top, Lord Rothschild's Harold's Heir being a very close second, a fine mover in correct lines. Woodperry Watercress, from Mr. John Thomson's stud, was selected as winner in the mare and foal class, with Mr. R. W. Hudson's Nateby Aurea, a fine type of brood mare, in close attendance. The well-known stud of Messrs. Thompson, of Desford, sent forward a grand four-year-old mare who went rightly to the top of her class—Desford Flower by name. These same breeders were also owners of a beautiful filly, Desford Stewardess, who won in the three-year-olds, Mr. P. A. Muntz, M. P., being second in the older class, with Buscot Flora, bred by Mr. A. Henderson, and Mr. R. W. Hudson took the same place in the younger class, with an evenly-balanced, good filly, Wern Blossom. Mr. John Parnell's noted old stud secured premier honors in the two-year-old class with a capital filly, Latesbury Flower, Mr. A. Henderson, M. P., being second with Birdsall Stately, bred by Lord Middleton and got by his

**SHORTHORN BULL, LORD BRUCE**

First prize and winner of Chaloner Plate, Royal Dublin Show, 1902.

BRED BY AND THE PROPERTY OF MR. G. F. KING, ELM FARM, CHALTON, KEYNSHAM, BRISTOL.



Lordship's noted stud horse, Menestrel, one of the best sires of the hay.

The Shorthorn section has in some former years been stronger in numbers, and amongst the most notable absentees was Mr. Henry Dudding, whose herd, we may here remark, is in grand condition, two first prizes for females being taken at that notable and important show at Otley last week. Vain Lord, owned by Messrs. Little & Sons, secured precedence in the old bull class, though he was run very close by Mr. J. T. Hobbs' noted old bull, New Year's Gift, who came out in great form, beating Mr. J. Deane Willis' grand bull, Granite Chip, by Granite City. The two-year-old bulls were a strong, good lot of eleven, and the winner, Mr. L. de Rothschild's Silver Mint, by Silver Plate, bred by Mr. W. Duthie, is all over a good one, and though it was a close fight between him and Mr. J. Deane Willis' C. I. V., by Brave Archer, out of Carnation, by Count Lavender, we think the award correct. They are a grand pair of Shorthorns. Close up came another real good animal in Mr. J. Thorley's Prince of Troy, bred by Mr. J. Deane Willis and sired by Prince of Sanquhar. A beautiful roan calf, Bapton Florist, won right well premier honors in his class for Mr. Willis, Mr. Hayward being second with Icomb Pioneer, whose classmate was a lengthy, good-fleshed and handsome bull, Lord Monmouth, bred by Mr. Duthie and exhibited by Mr. L. de Rothschild. That notable winner of former years, Mr. J. Deane Willis' White Heather, by Merryman, won easily in the cow-in-milk class, Sir J. B. Maple coming in for second honors, whilst Mr. A. Henderson secured third honors with Grace Darling, who, a few years back, was so successful in Mr. J. T. Thorley's herd. The three-year-old heifers were headed by a grand type of Shorthorn in Mr. J. Colman's Hawthorn Gem III., who was clearly first, her nearest competitor being Mr. Thorley's handsome and evenly-fleshed Fairy Queen. Mr. Willis again led in the two-year-old class with the deep-fleshed heifer, Bapton Jewel, who was very closely pressed by another specially neat and good heifer, Mr. J. Colman's Hawthorn Queen. With a splendid type of the Shorthorn, Malmalson, by Silver Plate, Mr. Willis had no difficulty in taking precedence in the yearling class, Latton Fancy (Mr. S. Dumis') being second. The Earl of Coventry, Mr. G. D. Faber, M. P., and Mr. John Tudge were the principal winners in the small but excellent classes of Hereford cattle.

If one may judge the future by the entry of sheep at Oxford Show, it is very evident that there will be throughout the principal breeds this year a keen fight for the leading honors.

The Oxfords came out in strong force; seldom have we seen better, and in the grand yearling ram that won the breed championship, as well as first in his class, Mr. J. T. Hobbs owns a sheep whose equal for type, substance and character will be hard to beat. This same breeder had also four other rams in competition, all of which were considerably above the average of good ones, the winner being got by the first-prize two-year-old ram at Cardiff Royal last year, whose sire was Mr. J. Treadwell's 100-guinea ram, Jumbo. For second honors a fine type of sheep was selected in Mr. R. W. Hobbs' entry, whose flesh, good fleece and typical head fully entitled him to his position. Next came Mr. A. Brassey's entry, a big and upstanding ram, whose touch was rather too soft and who would have been improved by a bit more bone. For fourth place, a grand ram, square and level all over, one that will go on and improve, from Mr. H. W. Stilgoe's flock, was selected. Mr. W. A. Treweeke's flock was worthily represented, two fine rams of his being h. c. Mr. A. Brassey's flock went clean to the top both in the ram lamb and ewe lamb classes. They were well-grown and lengthy lambs, but many preferred the second winners in each class that came from Mr. J. T. Hobbs' flock, as they were more compact, with quite as good tops, but a bit closer to the ground. Third honors in the ram lambs went to Mr. A. H. Wilson, Mr. G. Adams taking this place in the ewe-lamb class. There was no question as to the winner in the yearling ewes, Mr. A. Brassey's notable pen securing first honors, the second and sixth places being filled by Mr. J. C. Eady's entries, Mr. J. T. Hobbs coming in for third honors, and Mr. R. W. Hobbs fourth, with a pen of very fine ewes, whilst last, but not worst in many ways, came two pens from Mr. W. A. Treweeke's well-known flock.

The Hampshires were in full force, a larger exhibit than usual at this show. The yearling ram class was headed by one from Mr. C. A. Scott-Murray, a very typical and masculine ram, used last season by Mr. J. Flower, whose entry came in for second honors, a capital ram, with real good flesh and quality. Lord Rothschild led in the ram-lamb class with a big, upstanding pen of lambs, excellently covered all along the back; but the second winners, Sir J. Blundel Maple's pen, would have been nearer their proper position somewhere about eight or nine pens lower. Third honors went to a pen of rare merit and quality from Mr. J. Flower's flock, which, wherever they may go, are bound to do good. These were followed by a pen of Mr. Scott-Murray's, which were

quite good enough to have gone second. In the yearling-ewe class, Mr. J. Flower was unquestionably first, with a very fine pen of grand ewes, the like of which no other breeder seems able to produce. A pen of high quality of merit from Mr. Scott-Murray's flock came in for second honors, a well-merited award. The Earl of Carnarvon was to the fore with a notably fine pen of ewe lambs, but the margin of difference between these and Mr. Flower's pen was a very small one. All going well, it will be "touch and go" between these pens at future shows.

The little Southdowns were present in capital quality and numbers. For the second year in succession, Mr. C. Adeane's flock took first place and champion with rams; a fine fellow the winner was, but the same owner's r. n. ram was a better one. Col. McCalmont, C. B., M. P., was, we think, quite correctly placed second. His was a notably good fleshed ram, with nice type, but possibly the best fleshed ram of the class was Mr. J. Colman's third winner, whose place in the class was entirely owing to bad walking. Col. McCalmont won hands down in the ram-lamb class, a noble and well-matched pen, while second honors fell to Mr. E. Ellis, whose reappearance in the award list reminds one of the eighties, when his well-known flock was almost invincible. Third honors went to Mr. Adeane. The contest in the yearling-ewe class was a keen one. Mr. J. Colman's pen went rightly to the top, a pen of high merit and fine quality. Col. Walter was second, a lucky win, with the Earl of Cadogan's third.

Shropshires made a very small entry, but two exhibitors competing. These shared the honors between them, Mr. R. P. Cooper winning with rams, Mr. W. F. Inge with ewes.

Mr. Russell Swanwick won easily for yearling rams in the Cotswold classes, but for ewe and ram lambs he had to take a back seat to two grand pens from Mr. Henry Aker's flock, all of which should be secured for Canada, as they are real good ones.

#### Judging by Points.

The following editorial, taken from a recent issue of the Scottish Farmer, so completely coincides with the view frequently expressed by the "Farmer's Advocate" on the absurdity of judging live stock by a scale of points, that we reproduce it for the edification of any of our readers who may be still possessed of that fad:

"The council of the Clydesdale Horse Society, at its recent meeting, discussed the propriety of drawing up a scale of Clydesdale points, and Mr. Allan Barns Graham, jun., has been bombarding the directors of the Highland and Agricultural Society on the importance of having the butter at its shows judged by points. His view is supported by experts, and the plan has been for some time in partial operation at the Kilmarnock Dairy Show. Unfortunately, the Highland Board seems to harbor the idea that because judging by points in live stock does not commend itself to experts, therefore it is not a system to be adopted anywhere. It is a pity there was no one present at the meeting to tell the directors that they were insufficiently informed. The arrangement has worked admirably in connection with butter and cheese, and, although only applied to the prize lots at the Kilmarnock Show, it has vastly enhanced the educational value of that institution. Perhaps, by and by, the directors of the National Society may become better informed about dairying matters, and then they will not be so ready to oppose a genuine reform.

"The question discussed by the Clydesdale Horse Society is a very different one. It deals with the points of a live animal, and it is doubtful whether any scale of points that could be devised would in all details meet with the approval of any two experts. The great majority of really good live-stock judges decline to look at stock with a rigid eye, giving a certain proportion of points to each. They know what they want themselves, and they select the prizewinners in proportion as they approximate to the ideal aimed at. But there is a vast amount of truth in a remark made at the Clydesdale meeting. If you ask these experts to describe, severally, a Shetland pony, a Clydesdale horse, and a Shire horse, the language employed by each will be almost identical. If the Clydesdale man were describing the Shire, and vice versa, he would use language which would easily suggest the partiality of the writer. But let each expert write the description of his own favorite, and a comparison of the papers would lead to the conclusion that they were all describing the same animal. Judging animals by points is the fad of the mere dilettante admirer of stock. No man who really knows animals will judge on any such basis. And rightly so. An animal cannot be taken to bits like a cheese; he must be weighed up as a whole and with reference to his balance of merit. It would be impossible to draft any scale which men would regard as authoritative. A good illustration of the comparative worthlessness of word-pictures of animals, Dr. Gillespie has mentioned that Aiton's description of a Gallus, 100 years ago is an accurate description of the animal of to-day. This does not mean that Gallus has

not been improved in 100 years. It does mean that Aiton did his best, and that what he wrote was a reflection of his own view. Language can convey a general description; it cannot distinguish detail in stock.

#### Old Butter Made New.

We noticed, some time ago, that a new establishment for the renovation of old butter, as a Canadian enterprise, was being contemplated. A good deal of butter, mainly the "farm dairy" variety, is still doubtless made by slipshod methods from milk of an inferior character, and the product itself kept in filthy cellars and under other conditions that ensure degeneracy. In this day of dairy enlightenment, however, everyone should know how and be able to make good butter and take proper care of it afterwards. Once spoiled, however, the problem is to do something with it at a profit. Just here the man with the renovation process slips in to reclaim the rancid stuff and place it upon the market in an improved condition. On the face of it this looks very plausible, but it involves some considerations deserving serious consideration on the part of dairymen and the Dominion authorities. Some of the rotten odors can probably be eliminated by melting old butter, churning it with buttermilk, washing it with water and putting it in fresh packages. We understand that a number of manufacturers in the United States are in this business on a large scale, and they probably do not stop at the use of old butter, but fill out with animal fats and color to suit the demand and add preservatives. So far, we understand, very little renovated butter has found its way upon the Canadian market, and the "Farmer's Advocate" is certainly not disposed to favor the unrestricted development of the business. We believe it would be a decided injury to our creamery-butter trade, for to make renovated butter profitable it would of necessity be palmed off upon the consumer as fresh butter. In the recent passage of the "Oleo" bill at Washington, in order to prevent the sale of bogus butter as the legitimate article, one of the chief difficulties contended with was this very "renovated," "reclaimed" or "process" butter, and the amended regulations, we understand, put a tax on renovated butter and require it to be stamped as such. We presume that the renovation of old butter cannot be prohibited. The manufacture or sale of "oleo," butterine or other substitutes for butter is strictly forbidden under heavy penalties in Canada, and if renovated butter is to be marketed, we think that such legislation should be enacted as will prohibit its sale except under such designation as will show exactly what it is. If people wish to take the risk of buying and consuming such an article, the law should compel manufacturers and dealers to have upon it such unmistakable brands that no one will be deceived as to its true nature. Once allowed to gain an unrestricted foothold, there is no telling where the process will end or the injury it may work to our butter business, now in a progressive and prosperous condition. To our mind it looks like an encouragement of the making of poor butter at the outset, whereas every effort should be made for the production of a first-class article in the original package.

We might add that the Criminal Code of Canada is very strict and broad. Every one is held to be guilty of an indictable offence who, with intent to defraud, applies any false trade description to goods and which covers the mode of manufacturing or producing or the material of which any goods are composed. The disposal of old renovated butter as fresh butter from the creamery or farm dairy would evidently come under that provision. Persons guilty of offences under this Code are liable to two years' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or to a fine, or to both fine and imprisonment. In the eyes of the law such offences are, therefore, regarded very properly as most serious, and, for the protection of consumers as well as those doing a legitimate trade, it seems to us that to ensure security from imposition, renovated butter should be branded as such, and need be, made subject to a small tax per pound or per hundredweight.

#### The Argentine Embargo.

According to the English Live Stock Journal, British stock breeders are still practically barred from the Argentine Republic by reason of a recent decree which prohibits the importation of animals from a country not free from disease for a period of six months (another writer says twelve months) previous to the shipment. It is hoped that these regulations will be so modified as to permit the resumption of trade in the autumn.



**The Long Course vs. the Short Course.**

In the "Advocate" for March 20, you present and agree with the criticisms which the New York Produce Review and American Creamery gave my article upholding and advising the four-years' agriculture course. This criticism says: "If Mr. Worthen had limited his recommendations to those young men who expect to become owners or managers of very large farms, or else agricultural professors, we should have found no fault whatever, but when he applies his advice to farmers' sons in general, we must most emphatically agree with those agricultural papers even at the risk of having our arguments called false and being accused of misleading the farmers as to the education they should provide for their sons." My statements then, that the coming farmer must be a business man, that his education should extend beyond the farm, is true in the case of owners and managers of large farms or agricultural professors, but for the average farmer of the future, who tends say one hundred and sixty acres, such is not required or even advisable. This statement will not hold true, for, whether in the case of a thousand acre farm, a hundred and sixty acre farm, or even a twenty-five acre truck garden, the man with the broad and thorough education, an education which extends beyond the mere raising of his crops, will be the man better fitted for successful farming.

It further says: "If some exceptionally bright short-course student should decide that he really wanted a four-years' course, it would not be impossible for him to get it if the faculty deemed him worthy." Many of our short-course students do see the advantage of the four-years' course, and as you say it is not impossible for them to take it, but if the fathers of such young men have been convinced by the advocates of the short-course, that two years of from four to six months was a sufficient education for their sons who intend to follow farming, then these ambitious young men would find their fathers disagreeing with them, and possibly not willing to assist them in taking the four-years' course. It is in this way that I believe the advocates of the two-years' course mislead the farmer, and may often cause him to provide his son with only a special course, when he could well afford to give him the four-years' training.

I do not want to be misunderstood as to the way I look at the two-years' short course, or rather the special course which gives instructions in the strictly agricultural studies. They are of great value, for they afford a valuable training to those who, for one reason or another, are unable to take the four-years' course. So the agricultural studies should be open to any man who can successfully take them and profit thereby. It is true that such studies afford a training which is of great value to a man, young or old, who intends to follow farming; but I cannot believe a statement like this, that the two-years' short course thoroughly prepares a young man for successful farming, while the four-years' course is only an incubator to hatch out professors.

In presenting the criticisms, the "Advocate" says: "It may be of interest to note that the Illinois University has up to within the last year or two been among the most conspicuous failures as an agricultural college, and as a result of recent agitation has changed its methods, and will now, we hope, take rank with other colleges." Why did this state of affairs exist? Not because the University of Illinois did not have a short course, but because the farmers of the State were asleep and did not realize the importance of an agricultural education. Three years ago they awoke, and through their efforts the State erected a building devoted wholly to agriculture, which is surpassed by none, and now Illinois has an agricultural college which does rank with others of America. It may be of interest to know what the changes of methods have been. The short course, that has dwindled along for years, was discarded; the requirements for graduation in both technical and non-technical studies have been raised, and now every agricultural student who has not had the preparatory work in English is required to take this study in the university. What has been the growth of the department under these conditions? Within three years the corps of instructors has increased from six to twenty-six, and the attendance from twenty to two hundred. This is the greatest growth ever witnessed by an agricultural college.

It is true that many of our agricultural studies require thought on the part of the student, but who is the student that derives the most benefit from these studies? Who is the one that stands at the head of his classes? Is he the special student without the foundation upon which to work, or is he the regular prepared student? Any of our agricultural professors will affirm that the regular prepared student, with his college work in agriculture, derives more benefit from agricultural studies.

It may be true that the Wisconsin short-course students are made to think, but do these men differ from three to eight months' training leave to college with the same recommendations as the

graduates? Have they the same chances of success in farming?

Prof. Bailey, the well-known Horticulturist of Cornell, says: "The short courses educate hired men, while the four-years' course educates farmers."

How does Prof. Hunt, of Ohio, look at this question? He says: "The four-years' course in agriculture, or in any of its specialized branches, to-day gives a man not only a training for agriculture, but in and by agriculture. It gives him such a professional training as to fit him as a breadwinner of the highest type. When he has finished, he is fitted to do something somebody wants done. Not only are the hand and eye trained; in other words, the course in agriculture offers a sound education. Its graduates are not only educated farmers, but educated men. . . . There is, however, no greater error than to believe that if a man is going to farm, a one or two years' course is sufficient, while if he is going to be a teacher or an experimenter, he must have a thorough undergraduate and post-graduate training. Farming, in its several branches, is no exception to the rule that the greater the ability the greater the success."

Here, then, is the way in which two of the leading men in American agriculture look at this question, and I have no doubt but that Prof. Babcock, Russell, King, Henry or others connected with a short course look at it in much the same way.

There are some farmers who cannot afford a four-years' agricultural course for their sons. This, however, is no reason for not advising them to do so if possible. Remember that fifty per cent. of the college graduates of this country are farmers' sons or daughters. How many of these are graduates of agricultural colleges? A very small per cent. indeed. If a farmer can afford to give his son who is going to follow engineering, medicine, or law, a thorough college training, then he can afford to give the one who expects to follow agriculture the same advantage. Then we should not attempt to convince the farmer that his son who expects to follow practical agriculture needs only a two-years' short course, and that the four-years' course will do him no more good and only tend to lead him from the farm. The better advice would be: give your boy a thorough preparatory education, and then if he take an interest in agriculture, send him to a first-class agricultural college, if such be possible, and there let him work for four years; then he will be, as Prof. Hunt says, "Not only an educated farmer, but an educated man."

EDMUND L. WORTHEN.

University of Illinois.

[Great minds appear to take different views of this subject. In the report of the Royal Commission at present inquiring into the question of university education in Ireland, the quotations of Prof. Campbell, Asst. Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, before the Commission, are very interesting, as will be noticed:

"Farmers are intensely practical, and cannot see the necessity of allowing their sons one year to study Latin, mathematics, English, or a modern language, before they begin their agricultural studies. . . . The practical farmer cannot afford to allow his son sufficient time from the farm to take a degree! The degree is chiefly valued as a qualification for some appointment? Yes. Very rarely do you find a student going back to the farm after he has taken a degree. The farmers of Great Britain will not send their sons to college, even for one year, unless they are to be taught something that will assist them in their business."

The Farmer's Gazette, quoting Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross, says: "I think there is, to a very considerable extent, an incompatibility between the education of the working agriculturist and the education of university men."

Prof. Campbell, before the Commission, made special reference to the non-success attendant upon the attempts at higher education in agriculture made at various English centers, and said that at the present time the tendency there was towards providing shorter courses of instruction for those practically interested in agriculture, rather than the extended "degree courses which were so largely in favor years ago."

Prof. Campbell's conception of the agricultural college is that it is the farmer's technical school, something to be of service in the practical work of farming, for he says: "You can only bring the need for agricultural education home to the farmers by showing them that education means money to them." As far as general education is concerned, the farmer is entitled from the public and high schools of the country, to as good opportunities as any other class in the community, but intelligent farmers will not see any justifica-

tion in that fact for loading up the curricula of agricultural colleges with French and German. The subject is one that will bear further discussion, and we know of no better way of getting at the truth than turning on the light.—Editor.]

**American Views of Renovated Butter.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have your letter in regard to renovated butter, and, in reply to the question you ask, I can say that I think renovated or process butter should be labelled and sold for what it is. I see no reason in the world why the same restrictions should not be placed on it that are given to oleomargarine. There is no doubt but that an enormous quantity of poor butter is made better by the renovating process, but the consumer ought to have the privilege of knowing what he is eating, and this privilege should be extended to process butter as well as to oleomargarine. When a person goes to a meat shop and asks for beef he does not want to feel that there is any danger of his being imposed upon by receiving horse meat. The same thing is true in regard to butter. Everyone that buys fresh dairy or creamery butter ought to be protected so that nothing else but this product will be sold to him. If he wants to buy anything else for the same purpose, he, of course, has that privilege. The deception of the buyer is the thing to be guarded against in all cases.

E. H. FARRINGTON.

Dairy Dept., University of Wisconsin.

**SHOULD NOT BE SOLD AS FRESH BUTTER.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your favor of May 2nd, in regard to renovated butter, received. In my opinion renovated butter should not be sold for the first-class article. While renovated butter is still butter, it seems to me it is as much of a fraud to sell it for fresh butter as it is to sell oleomargarine as fresh butter.

W. J. FRASER.

Dairy Dept., Illinois Experiment Station.

**The Schmidt Treatment for Milk Fever.**

Yet another case illustrative of the efficacy of the new cure for milk fever has just come under our notice. Last year a cow belonging to a farmer living near Lucan "went down" with the disease, and was in an almost hopelessly advanced stage when the word of her condition was conveyed to Mr. Nash's manager, Mr. Smith. Having every confidence in the cure, even in the most extreme cases, Mr. Smith administered the usual injection of iodide of potassium, and next day the cow was on her feet, and, in the words of her owner, "as well as ever." Though her owner was advised to fatten off the cow and send her to the butcher when she had done milking, he failed to do so. He sent her to the bull in the usual course, and she again gave birth to a calf ten days or a fortnight ago. And, as usually happens with cows which once suffer from an attack, she again went down with the disease. Again word was sent to Mr. Smith of her condition, and again that gentleman administered the injection, but this time he employed not the customary iodide of potassium, but chinosol. The result was again very satisfactory; in less than two hours after the injection was given the cow was up and inclined to feed as lustily as if she never had a day's illness!—Farmer's Gazette.

**Farmers' Excursions to Experimental Farm.**

Last year the Canadian Pacific inaugurated farmers' excursions to the experimental farms, giving very low rates. There were two excursions to the Brandon Farm, and all those that took advantage of the opportunity of visiting the Experimental Farm there were delighted. We look for these excursions to become very popular annual events on all the lines of railway within reasonable reach of the farms, so that the excursion may be made in one day.

There is not a farmer in the land but can obtain some valuable information from a visit to the experimental farms; something he can put into practice at home and profit thereby. Apart from the pleasure of such a trip and the broadening of a man's horizon by contact with other men and a fuller knowledge of his own country, there is gain in dollars and cents in visiting these well-conducted institutions.

The railroads can well afford to make very liberal rates, as they will profit indirectly by stimulating the farmers along their lines to a higher standard of farming and raising. An excursion is announced on the Glenora branch of the C. P. R. for June 29th, leaving from Carman to Brandon and return.



### Centralization of Creameries.

In a report of the Dairy Department of New Zealand, the Dairy Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Kinsella, well known to many of our readers when on the Dominion Dairy Commissioner's staff as Superintendent of Dairying in Assiniboia, thus gives the results of his extended experience on the centralization of the creamery business:

#### CENTRALIZATION.

It is to be hoped that the dairy farmers of New Zealand will not make the serious mistake which has been made in other countries—by establishing too many small factories. The smaller the factories are the less gain there is over the original single-dairy system. If the principle of the factory system is correct, the larger the factory is, within reasonable limits, the greater is the gain thereby.

In a district where it is not possible to get the milk from a sufficient number of cows collected to a convenient center, so as to warrant the formation of a strong company and to enable the erection of a thoroughly up-to-date factory equipped with first-class machinery, it is better for the farmers to cart their milk a longer distance to an already established factory. As an alternative, two or three such districts should combine to erect a thoroughly up-to-date central factory, with outlying skimming-stations.

The main advantages of having factories run on the skimming-station system are: (1) There is practically no limit to the extent of such a business; (2) when a large number of farmers form themselves into a strong company the initial cost is less for each individual farmer, and the larger the milk supply the lower should be the cost of manufacture; (3) large companies are in a position to build and equip better factories on the most up-to-date lines, and to secure the best butter and cheese makers, to whom they can afford to pay higher wages than the smaller factories; (4) a large output means greater uniformity in the manufactured article, for which higher prices can be obtained.

#### SOME ESSENTIALS TO SUCCESS.

The working expenses of a factory are nearly the same whether the supply be 300 or 600 gallons daily. Above 600 and up to about 1,500 gallons the expenses increase but very slightly—not by any means proportionately to the increase in the supply. The larger the supply the smaller should be the cost per pound of butter or cheese manufactured. The smallest number of cows with which it is at all safe to begin co-operative dairying may be set down at 400. If this number is not available, the working expenses will absorb so large a proportion of the receipts that milk-suppliers will not receive a fair price for their milk.

**Location and Site.**—The location should be as nearly central for the district which is to be served as is possible. The question of roads and shipping facilities should not be overlooked. The matter of a site for the factory is, however, of infinitely greater importance than that of location, and should always receive first consideration. In the selection of a site, the advice of a competent person of experience should be secured if possible. From a business point of view, it is far better that the suppliers should cart their milk two or three miles rather than have a factory erected on an unsuitable site, with everything against it but its central position. A good site will be: (1) abundantly supplied with pure water; (2) on high land, so that the surroundings may be dry at all times; (3) suited for effective drainage.

No factory can hope to make first-class butter or cheese unless supplied with the purest of water. Many cases of bad flavor in butter and cheese have been traced to bad water.

### Why Beef Has Gone Up.

G. W. Ogden, in the *World's Work*, devotes a clear and vigorous article in showing why the price of beef is high. He contends that it is not due to the U. S. "Beef Trust," but to conditions largely beyond human control: 1st, the scarcity of feed in the great beef-cattle producing section; and, 2nd, to the rapidly-increasing home consumption and the ever-growing export trade, which have outrun the limited expansion of the live-stock-rearing industry. There are fewer cattle in the U. S. to-day, in proportion to population, than ten years ago, and the same is probably true of Canada.

Scaly leg is due to the presence of a parasite which burrows under the scales on the legs of the birds and there sets up an irritation which leads to the coming away of the scales. When the poultry houses and yards are kept perfectly clean the opportunities for the development of these parasites are considerably reduced. The best course to pursue is to first immerse the legs of the affected bird in tepid water for a period of five or six minutes and then either soak the legs in paraffin or thoroughly rub in some sulphur or carbolic ointment.—*Farmers' Gazette*.

### Some Notes on Trees.

The appended notes on some of the more common trees will be of interest to many of our readers. They are extracts from a bulletin by Prof. S. B. Green, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, with special relation to the south-western part of that State. What he says regarding the open habit of growth of the cottonwood is worthy of note by tree-planters, and the liability of the Russian poplars to attacks by borers is also worthy of attention. There has, as yet, been no trouble in this country, so far as we have heard, from this cause.

**WHITE ELM.**—Stock pulled from the woods of Eastern Minnesota has made a very satisfactory growth. This tree will probably stand more hardships, and is generally better adapted for the purpose of a street tree, than any other tree.

**COTTONWOOD.**—A very few cottonwoods have been introduced into this plantation, as previous experience has shown that they are not well adapted to high prairie land; that they take a large amount of moisture out of the soil, while they do not afford much shade, and grass is very liable to come in under them. However, on moist soil the cottonwood is a long-lived tree.

**RUSSIAN POPLAR.**—Under the name of Rus-

very valuable as a soil cover and soon shades the ground so completely that no grass or weeds can grow under it. It is especially adapted for mixing with other trees that are more open in habit, such as elm, ash, and cottonwood.

### Horse Breeding.

#### THE SELECTION OF SIRE.

The present condition of the horse market will stimulate breeding operations to an unprecedented extent. There will probably be a greater percentage of the mares in the Province bred this year than ever. With the exception of a few who make a specialty of breeding (in most cases pure-bred stock), breeding operations are confined largely to the farmer. In many cases little or no judgment or consideration is exercised in selecting sires, the breeder apparently thinking that a colt is a colt and it makes little or no difference how he is sired, others thinking that it makes little difference what the dam is so long as the sire is a good individual. In order that a man may derive both pleasure and profit from horse-breeding, he must recognize that the act is not a thing of chance, but is governed by recognized laws, the strongest of which is "the law of heredity," or "like produces like," and that all deviations from this law can be explained by the action of other laws, if we are familiar with the breeding of sires and dams for some generations back, and with the history of the dam from the time of conception to parturition. It would be profitable for all

breeders to carefully study "the laws of breeding"—space will not admit of a discussion of these laws here. The prospective breeder in all probability has one or more mares. It is of those we wish to speak, as if a man proposes purchasing dams he doubtless has his mind made up as to the class of horses he wishes to produce and will purchase pure-bred mares of that class. The mistake of thinking any mare good enough to breed is often made.

We must recognize the fact that the dam has nearly as much influence on the progeny as the sire, and in cases where she is as well bred, quite as much. There are many diseases, as spavin, ringbone and other bone diseases, heaves, roaring, diseases of the eyes, navicular disease, etc., etc., the predisposition to which is transmitted from parent to offspring. Hence, we will assume that an intelligent breeder will not attempt to reproduce from animals with any disease or undesirable qualities of disposition, etc., the predisposition to which is

transmissible. When we are breeding a mare that is a fair type of any recognized breed or class, we will, of course, select a sire of the same breed, but many of the breeding mares really cannot be classed; they are very serviceable animals, but have no special characteristics of conformation, quality or action that justifies classification. In cases of this kind the breeder needs to consider carefully the class of sire he will select. Violent crosses must be avoided, as they, with few exceptions, are followed by disappointments. If the mare is a large, rough, cold-blooded animal, a sire of the draft breeds should be selected, but if she is a small or medium-sized mare, of no particular breeding, it will be wiser to select a sire from the lighter breeds, as the cross is too violent when mares of this kind are crossed with Shires, Clydes or other draft breeds. A breeder has, or should have, a preference as regards the class he desires to produce, but when he has not a selection of dams he must put this preference aside and select a sire to suit the dam. It is often a difficult matter to make a selection for mares of this kind, if she has fairly well-marked characteristics of any recognized class, it is wise to select a sire from that class, but if she is a common, cold-blooded mare, too coarse, it is doubtless safer to select a good thoroughbred sire than one from the other light classes. The cross from mares of this kind and the Thoroughbred make our saddle



(Senior photo, Ex ter.) **BLAISDON WILLIAM** [302] (16529). Imported Shire stallion, five years old; weight, 2,100 pounds; winner of first prize, Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, 1902.

OWNED BY BERRY & GRIGER, HENSALL, ONT.

sian poplar several trees are sold in this section. Most commonly the kind sold is the *Certinensis* poplar. We have made careful trials of all the Russian poplars which have been introduced into cultivation in this country and have sent out many for trial. About ten years ago we were rather enthusiastic over them, but the great increase of borers which attack these trees has ruined our collection, and we find this complaint to be a pretty general one. The best of them is the *P. Certinensis*, but it is not nearly so reliable as the cottonwood.

**WHITE WILLOW.**—The standard willow for prairie planting. It is of European origin and seems better adapted for planting here than any of our native kinds. There is no more certain tree for general planting in the prairie sections of this State, and it does wonderfully well even on very dry land.

**BOX ELDER.**—One of the best trees for prairie groves. It is perfectly hardy in almost any situation. It is easily obtained and grows very rapidly when young and easily takes a close compact form with a little pruning. It is one of the best large hedge plants for the prairie and will stand close pruning well. In addition to this, it grows well in the shade, or in places and makes a dense shade on the ground. It is a most important quality in a good grove of trees. The box elder, on account of its close shade, is



horses and hunters, for which good prices can always be obtained, and if he fail to make a good saddle he will be a fairly good harness horse and worker. It is dangerous to breed a cold-blooded mare to the other classes—viz., the Hackney, Standard-bred or Coach horse—as the progeny is likely to lack quality to such an extent as to render him unsalable for any purpose. The Thoroughbred is the only sire with sufficient prepotency to overcome coarseness in the dam and give quality to the offspring. If the mare has some hot blood, it is comparatively safe to breed to a sire of the classes mentioned. Then we will be influenced by the class we favor. If we wish to produce a roadster, we will select a Standard-bred; if a carriage horse, a Hackney or Coach sire. The sire selected should, in all cases, be pure-bred. The mare is of mixed breeding (in many cases very much mixed), and if we breed her to a sire of mixed breeding, we cannot reasonably expect satisfactory results. We occasionally see a cross-bred sire with many of the desirable characteristics of some particular class well marked. For instance, we may see the produce of a Thoroughbred sire and a Coach mare, or that of a Standard-bred sire and Hackney or Roadster mare, or the Coach horse or Hackney sire and Roadster mare, or other mixed breeding, that has typical carriage action and be lacking in quality, or he may have plenty of quality and the desirable conformation and style but be deficient in action, or, in rare cases, he may have quality, conformation, style and action, but he is of impure breeding and hence will not have sufficient prepotency to transmit his own characteristics to his progeny with any degree of certainty. Here "the law of atavism, or striking back," is generally noticed, and the progeny will favor some more or less remote ancestor on either side, and there will be a marked absence of the characteristics we are particularly anxious to produce. Hence we are wise to pass the cross-bred by, even though he is individually just about what we like. Having decided the class of sire we will breed to, we must carefully consider our mare. If she be weak or deficient in any point, we should choose a sire that is well developed; if she have hyper(over)development in any point, choose a sire that is inclined to be rather deficient there. If she be of a nervous, irritable disposition, choose a sire with rather a phlegmatic temperament, and vice versa. Any weakness or hyperdevelopment in the dam may be overcome by the opposite in the sire. We may assume in cases of this kind, that the sire being pure-bred and the dam of mixed breeding, the sire will have the greater influence on the health and vigor during copulation. If either be in poor condition physically, the progeny will in all probability be influenced to the greater extent by the other. We have not always a sufficient number of sires at our disposal to select in strict accordance with the principles laid down, but we can act upon these principles as far as possible. It is better to not breed our mares if we cannot secure the services of a sire that will, with reasonable probability, give good results. It is not wise to patronize a sire simply because he is of the breed we desire. Individuality, as well as pedigree, is necessary.

**Canada's Exhibit in Japan.**

Due to the postponement of the St. Louis Exhibition until 1904, Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, ex-M. P., will have charge of the Canadian exhibit at the Osaka Exhibition, at Japan, next year.

**Prison Twine.**

It is understood that the Central Prison, Toronto, will turn out binder twine this season, the price of which is based on the average cost of hemp for the year ending May 31st.

**The Silo Question.**

**THE FAVORITE STYLE ROUND: THE FAVORITE MATERIAL CEMENT CONCRETE IN HURON COUNTY, ONT.**

(From our Ontario and Eastern edition.)

The series of letters, mostly from Huron and Perth county, Ont., farmers, on silo construction, published in the "Farmer's Advocate" for April 15th, caused widespread interest throughout the country. Wooden silos being short-lived and liable to blow down when not anchored, thoughtful men have begun to look for something permanent and more substantial. In consequence of numerous letters received from our subscribers in regard to the building of cement concrete silos, a member of the "Farmer's Advocate" last week went on a commission of enquiry for several days into Huron County in order to get at the facts first-hand by personal inspection. We saw, among others, Wm. Moodie, Isaac W. Johns, Adolphus Hooper, Samuel Madge, Paul Madge, J. & W. Allison, Jos. Harvey, Mr. Gibson, Alex. A. Watt, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Black, Thos. McMillan, and H. Smith, and got particulars of the silos of Mr. A. E. Hodgert and others. In all, about 15 silos were inspected. Round cement silos have been in use from one to three years, and square or octagon ones for longer periods, one of the

will accumulate in the bottom, particularly where there is no roof. We saw one with a cement bottom sloping to center, where a one-inch iron pipe opened and connected outside with tile drain. The walls are plumb inside. Where Portland cement is used, the proportions are 1 to 9 or 12 of gravel, and in case of Queenston or Thorold cement, about 1 to 5. They are all plastered inside, and some outside, with 1 part cement to 3 parts sharp sand. Some parties recommend a little common lime mixed with the cement plaster, as it does not dry so quickly, which is important, unless an expert plasterer is employed. When plastered, the wall is smoother and the silage does not stick in settling. The plaster fills the little holes and pores, thus preventing dry moulding or spoiling. Just here let us emphasize the old point about thorough tramping and leveling the whole surface, especially close to the wall, as the silo is being filled. To get the best quality of ensilage, put in fairly well-matured corn. In practically all cases 4-inch round or 4-inch by 1-inch iron bands were bedded in the walls, within two inches of outside, all round, about every three feet apart, usually above the doors. Though some think they are not really necessary, yet for safety they put them in. As a rule, five or six small doors, each from 18 inches to 2 ft. or 2½ ft. high and 18 to 20 inches wide—depending upon the depth of the curbs or cribs—are used. A strong wooden door-frame is set in when the curb is filled, and the next shift beds it firmly in place. The door itself is 2 inches thick and made rounding like the inside of silo, and is fitted from inside like a window sash. It is made of inch boards, matched and nailed together, with tar paper between. These silos should be built about six weeks before being filled with corn, although some have been filled in three weeks after building. The cement concrete should be stiff (not sloppy) when used, and be thoroughly pounded or tamped down. As to watering the walls after building, opinions differ. Some think it necessary, others do not. In one square silo, a groove was made in top by bedding in a scantling, which was removed and water run in, pumped up by windmill, through a hose. Some work in a good many small stones, mixing them with the concrete; others bed in larger ones in center of wall. With regard to freezing of silage next wall, we learned that the frost does not penetrate through the wall, but comes down from above, more especially if the silo has no cover. There is more trouble when the silage is left sloping up towards the walls, instead of being kept down level every day when feeding out. It is found that in digging down at the side about a foot, the silage will be all right close to wall, but frozen above. Thorough tramping around the edges checks this freezing.

The roofing problem is hardly yet solved. In most cases rough boards, laid on the slant to shed snow and heaviest of rain, are used; but a good roof does seem to improve the quality of the ensilage. Mr. Samuel Madge has one running to a peak about 13 feet high. A curbing was fastened to iron bolts bedded in top of wall, thread upward. Four scantlings formed the rafters, and wooden rims around them held them in place. The sheeting was nailed to these rims. Mr. Paul Madge's silo roof was described in the "Farmer's Advocate" for April 15th. His silo was cement concrete, encased with a wooden frame of matched lumber extending 7 or 8 feet above the cement, but which, with the roof, added about \$100 to the cost, being well painted. We noticed one silo—Mr. Joseph Harvey's—12 x 32 ft., which, when plastered on outside, was blocked off in small squares about 1 ft. x 2 ft., and then the creases being striped black gave it a very fine appearance. It was plastered inside also, and cost about \$150. To give an idea of the cost of these silos, we give a few examples:

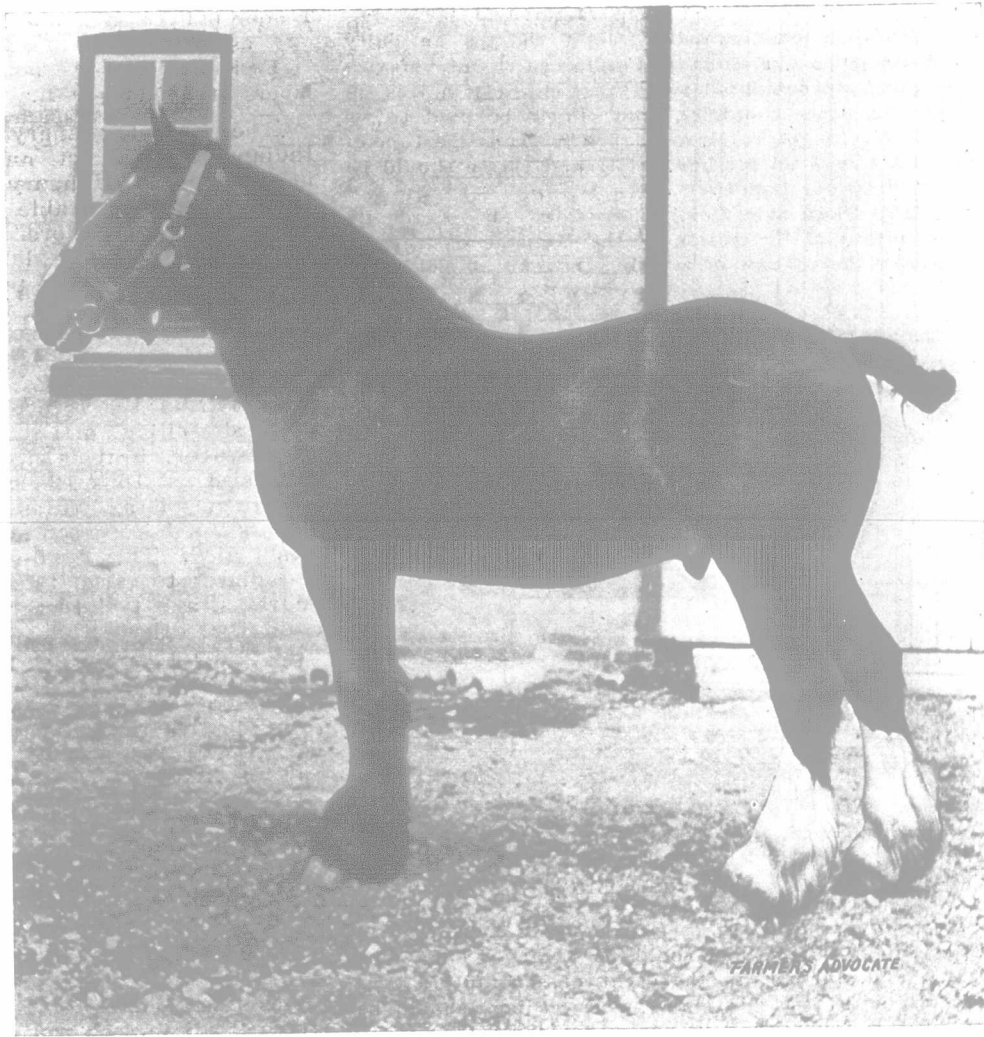
Isaac Johns—12 x 30 ft.	\$ 100 00
A. Hooper—11 x 30 ft.	114 00
Mr. Watts—11 x 30 ft.	110 00
S. Madge—12 x 33 ft.	100 00

Mr. Madge gave us the following items of cost:

Cement	\$ 56 40
Gravel	3 00
Iron bands	5 00
Lumber for top	4 35
Rent of curbs	5 00
Labor	21 00
Doors	1 25
Nails and glass for window in roof	1 00
	\$ 100 00

There are two styles of rings, or cribs, used in the building of the silos: one made of two sets of steel plates, in sections of six feet in length, two feet deep, with three bands about two inches wide, ¼ of an inch thick, well riveted, one at each end and one in the center, each section being bolted together, the last coupling being arranged to draw the ring in about ¼ of an inch every time it is raised. Wooden curbing is also used, which proved fairly satisfactory, building 18 inches at a time. It was described fully by Mr. Moodie in our April 15th issue.

Beginning at the bottom, one set is filled with the cement concrete and left in place. The second set is then placed above and fastened. The lower set is then taken off and moved up.



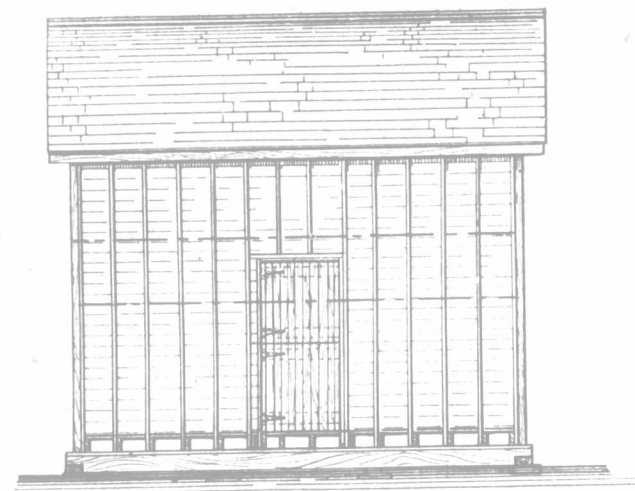
(Senior photo, Erector)  
**SOUTHPORT (247).**  
Imported Shire stallion, two years and eight months old; weight, 1,700 pounds; winner of second prize at Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, 1902.  
OWNED BY T. J. BERRY, HENSALL, ONT.

latter for some eight years. The result of the observation and enquiries made are appended herewith:

The round cement silo is now the favorite form and is rapidly displacing wooden ones. Mr. Thos. McMillan has had a large square one, made of Queenston cement, in use with good satisfaction for some eight years, but would recommend the round one now, and he considers that, in view of the price of lumber, liability to decay, etc., of wooden silos, it would certainly be a mistake not to use cement concrete. We did not find one round silo cracked or faulty, but a couple of square ones that had such defects. Without exception, the owners of round cement silos were well satisfied with them.

As a general rule, they are about 30 ft. high and from 11 ft. to 11 ft. 6 in. in diameter, though a few were larger, one being 14 ft. in diameter. The foundations are about 2 ft. deep, 18 to 20 inches wide at bottom, decreasing to 9 or 10 inches at surface, the inside being plumb. The walls average in thickness at bottom 9 or 10 inches, tapering up to from 5 to 7 inches at top. Inner circle of iron or wooden crib is used on inside, so that the silo really extends about 2 ft. below the ground line, and has a cement bottom 3 or 4 inches thick of same proportions as walls. In such cases, and especially if soil is moist, a drain seems necessary to carry off the wet that





C. P. R. SMALL GRANARY - ELEVATION.

**Dairy Experts and Instructors in Conference.**

(Specially reported.)

No more important dairy meeting ever convened in Canada than the one which met in Ottawa on April 29th and 30th and May 1st.

At the close of the conference, a committee brought in resolutions relating to the work taken up.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.**

1st.—That it would tend to secure better and more uniform quality of dairy products to have all cheese factories and creameries organized into groups or syndicates consisting of from 15 to 30 factories, each group being under the supervision of a competent instructor.

2nd.—In order to secure more uniformity in the work the management of these groups should be centralized under one authority in each Province.

3rd.—That in the opinion of this Conference, much good would result from short courses for farmers' sons in our dairy schools, the same to consist of a series of talks, followed by practical illustration and work on the best methods of producing and caring for milk from the cow to the factory.

4th.—In view of the sanitary defects to be met with in a large percentage of our cheese factories and creameries—these defects covering such features as improper situation and construction, particularly of floors, walls and ceilings of making and curing rooms, bad drainage and removal of waste products, with consequent air, soil and water contamination, all tending to a general uncleanness of the factory and its surroundings—and as such defects have always a tendency to lead to deterioration in quality and lowering market value of products made in such factories, and have as well a tendency to bring our entire product into disrepute: Resolved.—That it is advisable, in the interest of our dairy industry, that butter and cheese be made only in factories that are free from sanitary defects and possessed of well-constructed and readily-cleaned rooms, pure water, good drainage, and clean utensils and surroundings; and that in order to secure the above conditions it is suggested that each cheese factory or creamery should be compelled to take out a provincial license, to be granted only to those institutions which comply with said conditions.

5th.—That the duties of the dairy instructors appointed in each Province shall be to inspect the factory building and surroundings and all milk or cream supplied at such times as he shall visit any factory or creamery, and report on such details as are required of him, to assist the makers in improving the quality of their products: (1st) by suggesting changes in building, equipment, and the methods of manufacturing; (2nd) by co-operating with the manufacturers in securing more milk or cream of better quality by distributing dairy literature, addressing meetings of the patrons, and calling upon them when necessary, and in such other ways as are directed by the Provincial authority.

6th.—In order to assist in defraying the cost of this system of instruction, each factory or creamery might be charged a license fee.

7th.—That, while every means be used to reduce the amount of inferior cheese and butter, in cases where the quality is below the standard, the cheesemaker or buttermaker shall be held responsible for those defects only which can be proved to be due to his negligence or inability; and, further, that the Provincial Departments of Agriculture be requested to furnish blank forms and agreements between makers and employees which will meet the above requirements.

8th.—That the importance of maintaining low temperatures for the ripening of cheese and the storage and transportation of all dairy products be urged upon the manufacturers of butter and cheese, and also upon the transportation companies, both rail and steamship.

9th.—That the use of the Fermentation Test and the Acidimeter be adopted by cheese and butter makers; and that the Provincial Departments of Agriculture be requested to make arrangements to furnish alkali solutions of the proper strength at nominal cost; also

that as uniformity in the strength of the alkaline solution used in the Acidimeter is desirable, the strength of the solution used should be equivalent to ten grammes of lactic acid in a litre of distilled water, and that a 10 c. c. pipette should be used to measure the samples.

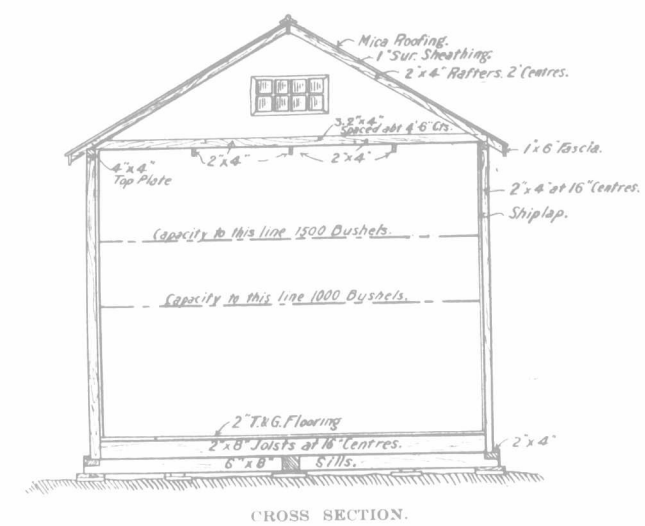
10th.—That the condemnation of cultures or "starters" has arisen largely from the improper use of an aid in the manufacture of cheese and butter: (a) all cheesemakers and buttermakers are requested to become thoroughly acquainted with the scientific basis of the use of a culture or "fermentation starter"; (b) that in buttermaking a good culture may be used with advantage at all times, but more especially in winter and in connection with pasteurized cream; (c) that cheese and butter makers be made aware of the fact that only good cultures should be used at any time, and that these need removal frequently; (d) owing to the importance of using none but good cultures, that the Provincial Departments of Agriculture be requested to furnish cultures at nominal cost, until their more general use warrants their supply by Canadian merchants.

11th.—Whereas the standard of "finest quality" butter and cheese is somewhat indefinite, that the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association be requested to define standards of quality for "finest quality" in butter and cheese.

12th.—(a) That the owners, directors and patrons should render all the assistance in their power to make the buildings and grounds as attractive and beautiful as possible; (b) That prizes be given to the makers who shall keep their factory surroundings in a manner approved of by the instructor.

13th.—Whereas excessive freight charges on dairy products place our Canadian dairymen in an unfavorable position, compared with those engaged in this industry in other countries, that efforts be used to secure lower freight rates so that a larger proportion of the prices received for our butter and cheese should be returned to our farmers.

14th.—That this Conference places on record its appreciation of the action of the Minister of Agriculture and the officers of his Department in making it



CROSS SECTION.

possible at this time for us to meet together and discuss methods for the improvement of dairy products, and that it is the unanimous opinion of those present that it would be in the best interests of the dairy industry if such meetings could be arranged for every year; and, further, in the event of such future conferences, it is desirable that the proceedings should be recorded and published in permanent form.

15th.—That no new factories or creameries be built until the site, plans and equipment be approved of by the Provincial authority, and that the Department of Agriculture of each Province be requested to supply suitable plans and specifications for the construction of factories.

This report was adopted by the conference, with the exception of the last clause, which was thrown out.

**Castrating Aged Boar—Docking Sheep.**

1. Would castration in the case of an aged boar be attended with more risk than in one about a year old?

2. I have some ewes in my flock that have not been docked; would it be safe to do so now? If so, please give best method. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. There is very little risk in castrating an aged boar in the usual way. A little carbolic oil, say one part carbolic acid, to ten of oil, poured into the cavity, may be helpful and healing, but is not absolutely necessary. It is well to allow access to a creek or pond of water after the operation.

2. Sheep may be safely docked at any age if not excessively fat. Tying a soft cord moderately tight around the tail above the point at which it is to be severed will generally prevent excessive bleeding, but it is safer to saw with a hot iron also. A dressing of carbolic oil will heal and also prevent flyblow. It is not well to perform either operation in very hot weather.

**Granary Plans.**

Herewith are presented plans for a small farm granary, with a capacity of 1,500 bushels, which can be built at an estimated cost of \$150. Below is furnished a bill of material; the whole amount of lumber required, together with roofing material, windows and doors, will make a carload. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have had these plans and estimates prepared and will supply, on request, anyone desiring blue prints of same.

**BILL OF MATERIAL.**

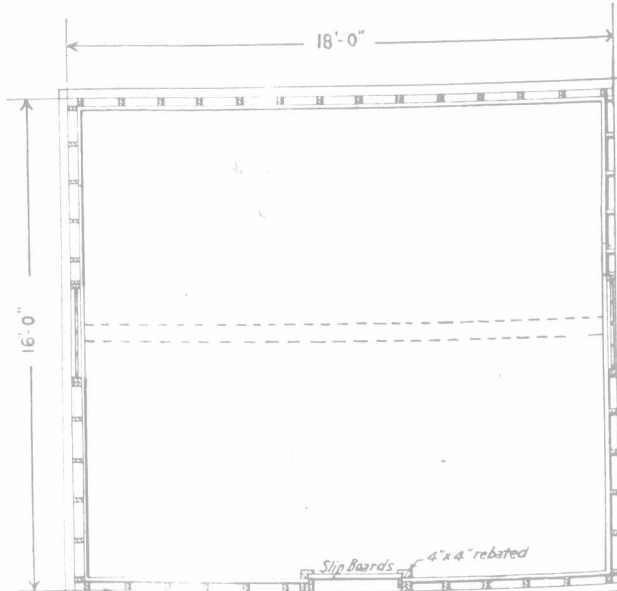
36 mud sills, 2 in. x 9 in. x 1 ft. 6 in.	=	81 ft. B.M.
3 sills, 6 in. x 8 in. x 19 ft.		228 "
2 sills, 6 in. x 8 in. x 17 ft.		136 "
14 joists, 2 in. x 8 in. x 16 ft.		299 "
77 studs, etc., 2 in. x 4 in. x 12 ft.		616 "
2 top plates, 4 in. x 4 in. x 19 ft.		51 "
2 top plates, 4 in. x 4 in. x 17 ft.		45 "
6 tie pieces, 2 in. x 4 in. x 19 ft.		76 "
22 rafters, 2 in. x 4 in. x 10 ft.		147 "
1 ridge piece, 2 in. x 6 in. x 20 ft.		20 "
80 lin. ft. fascia board, 1 in. x 6 in.		40 "
20 lin. ft. ridge roll, 2 in. diam.		7 "
700 ft. B. M. 2-in. T. & G. planks		700 "
1,100 sup. ft. shiplap		1100 "
550 B. M. 1-in. T. & G. roof boards		550 "
6 slip boards 1 1/2 in. x 9 in. x 3 ft. 3 in.		22 "
		<b>4,118 "</b>

4 1/2 squares mica roofing.  
2 windows 2 ft. 9 in. x 1 ft. 3 in. (8 lights each about 8 in. x 8 in.).  
1 door 6 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft., with 4 T hinges, complete as shown.  
Estimated cost—\$150.00, taking timber (including labor) at \$30.00 per M.

The portable granary used very generally in the Indian Head district, and described by Geo. Lang in our issue of January 20th, is serviceable and cheap and very suitable on large farms or for new settlers, and, therefore, we republish it below for the benefit of our large circle of new readers among the newcomers to the country:

The following is a description of the granary used altogether in this district. It holds about 1,200 bushels, costs, new, about \$55, and is convenient to move around. The grain is elevated into it from the threshing mill, and needs very little shovelling, and grain is as safe in it as in an elevator, if it is necessary to hold it over. The size is 16 x 12 feet by 8 feet high. The studding, joists, plates and sills are 2 x 6 in.; rafters 2 x 4 in.; good siding is used, and the roof is shingled. Two 2 x 6-in. pieces are nailed on the end plates to keep the building from spreading endways, and two to the side studding to keep all solid the other way. Three 2 x 6-in. pieces are first laid on the ground, and for sleepers for the floor nine 2 x 6 in., 12 feet long, are firmly toenailed to them; 2 x 6-in. studding, 8 feet long, are nailed to the sleepers; 2 x 6-in. plates on top with the cross braces; a pitch roof is put on; a window, or trap, is put in each gable, as high up as possible; and a door in the bottom part. When filling the granary, boards are nailed across the door, inside, with a spout and slide in it, about the height of a bag, by which a great part of the contents can be run out without any trouble. As there is a six-inch space, this does not interfere with the locking of the door.

The lumber required is as follows: Three pieces 3 x 6 in. (sills), 16 feet long; thirteen pieces 2 x 6 in., 12 feet long (joists and plates); seventeen pieces 2 x 6 in., 16 feet long (posts and plates); nine pieces 2 x 4 in., 16 feet (rafters); twenty-two pieces 6 x 1 in. (flooring), 16 feet long; thirty-six pieces 6 x 1 in., 16 feet long (siding); forty-four pieces 6 x 1 in. (siding), 12 feet long; 260 feet roofing; 2,000 shingles. A handy man with tools can build a granary as above described in two days."



GROUND PLAN.



**Beef Cattle in Manitoba.**

**THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS OR POLLED ANGUS.**

This breed is not so well known in Manitoba as either the Shorthorns or Herefords. The largest herd is owned by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, who purchased the herd imported by Gordon Cumming in the early '80's. He has added to this herd from time to time by breeding and importing large numbers from the Old Country until he has now about 500. These he wintered near Oak Lake, and is taking all but about 75 breeding females to the ranches near Medicine Hat.

A. Cummings, of Rossburn, purchased his first lot from J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, in the spring of '82, and added new blood from time to time, purchasing bulls from John Traquair, of Welwyn, and John Morton, of Strathclair. Mr. Cummings has won honors at Winnipeg and at local fairs. He has now 40 head of pure-bred Polled Angus. He has also pure-bred Shorthorns and over 50 grades, Polled Angus and Shorthorns. He reports the Polled Angus hardier than Shorthorns, easier to fatten and a fine quality of meat.

Donald McFarlane, of Oak Lake, Man., an enthusiast on Polled Angus, brought his parent stock with him from Scotland 18 years ago, having selected them from the herds of the late James Small, Esq., of Dirnanean, Perthshire, and McRae Ruthven, Inverness-shire. He added new blood in later years from the herd of Mr. Pope, Quebec, and from the late Jas. McFarlane, of Clinton, Ont. He has now 35 head of pure-bred animals for sale.

Hon. W. Clifford, Austin, Man., has owned a herd for a dozen years or more. His herd now numbers about 30.

Robt. Hall, of Griswold, now of Brandon, invested in Polled Angus in '90, purchasing from Mr. Donald McFarlane, of Oak Lake. The following spring he bought two heifers and a bull from R. H. Pope, of Cookshire, Quebec, and in the fall of the same year a carload from Mr. Pope. He sold a few from time to time until '99, when he disposed of nearly all his herd to Mr. C. W. Speers. Jos. Birtles, of Alexander, and J. Turner, of Carroll, purchased from Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall says: "I like these cattle very much, but when I moved into Brandon three years ago I sold most of my herd, but I have kept continuously a pure-bred bull and have no desire to make a change, as I consider these cattle very good for ordinary beef purposes, particularly when crossed with Herefords and Shorthorns. They are low-down, blocky cattle and are most valuable for meat, the fat being pretty well mixed with lean and not bunched; come without horns, therefore quiet, and are pretty good rustlers. I want it understood that I am not claiming that they are any better than plenty other cattle, but I took a fancy to this breed many years ago in Ontario, and since I have been producing them on my farm I have had my expectations more than realized."

In 1899, Mr. C. W. Speers, of Griswold, purchased Robt. Hall's herd, as already noted. He also purchased a cow from the Indian Head Experimental Farm, said cow having been sent West from the Ottawa Experimental Farm. He also purchased some fine animals from Donald McFarlane, who, as already noted, imported them direct from Scotland. To-day Mr. Speers has a nice herd of 50.

John Turner, Carroll, Man., purchased his first lot of 7 from Robert Hall in 1897, and has added to these from time to time until he has now a nice bunch of 19 and is pleased with their record.

The Mark Lane Express, in its 70th birthday number, reviews "Pedigreed Stock" during the past 70 years. After referring to the Shorthorns and Herefords as leaders in the great English breeds, it says: "Within the past ten or twelve years, too, another breed not English has usurped a good deal of ground formerly occupied by native breeds; we allude in this case to the Polled Angus, the great butchers' beast of the day, and a breed that, at the date of commencement of our story, was designated as 'black polled' by English farmers."

When Prof. Shaw was at the Winnipeg Industrial last year, judging beef cattle, he remarked that in the Polled Angus classes there were some very fine females, especially in the aged classes, but the bulls were very defective; that breeders must secure much better bulls before they can expect this breed to take the position it deserves. He gave a quiet, practical talk to the breeders of Polled Angus, advising them that their animals were not even fed enough to give them the proper stamina for breeding purposes; that their herds must on this account, of necessity, deteriorate. They were neither groomed nor handled fit for showing. Comparing the appearance and handling of the Shorthorns with them, he said it was very much against the Polled Angus. Better breeding, feeding and handling would do much for the Angus, turning them into more general favor.

Scotland is the home of the Polled Angus. They were only introduced into the United States in 1873, and into Canada three years later. They are the general characteristics of the Shorthorn, but of leg, fairly long body and smooth in

outline; are black and hornless. They are good feeders, mature early, weigh well, and stand the block test equal to any of the other beef breeds. In comparison with the Galloway, the other black, hornless breed, with which the Angus is sometimes confused, the Angus is longer in the face, with a more pronounced poll; is smoother over the hooks and tail-head, and does not possess such a thick, shaggy coat of hair.

Winnipeg.

H. McKELLAR.

**Annual Championship Plowing Match.**

For a number of years past, under the auspices of the Brandon City Farmers' Institute, a provincial championship plowing match has been held. This match is open only to the prizewinners at local matches, and as the match is held on the Experimental Farm in conjunction with the annual picnic of the Farmers' Institute, it is one of the events of the year. The date has been fixed this year for Thursday, July 3rd, and directors of all local matches should take note of this date and arrange their plowing matches to come off before that time, so as to enable the winners of prizes at the local matches to compete at the provincial championship match. The directors of the Brandon Institute, who take special charge of the plowing-match arrangements—namely, the president, John Allen; secretary-treasurer, J. A. McKellar; and H. and W. Nichol—have from year to year given the score card and rules the most careful attention. We publish in full the rules that will govern at the coming match, as no doubt they will be of assistance to others who are arranging for local matches.

**RULES.**

- 1—Entries to be made before 9 o'clock a. m. on day of match.
- 2—No person will be allowed to interfere with plowmen, except in the setting and removing of poles, and no person will be allowed to accompany the plowman.
- 3—Plowmen must be on the ground before 9.30 o'clock a. m., when draws will be given and stakes set, and plowing will start at 10 a. m. and finish not later than ———.
- 4—All lands to be opened out and all weeds cut.
- 5———— rounds complete the crown. Not necessary to plow the required depth first two rounds. Two first furrows next adjoining land not judged.
- 6—Each number must be replaced as soon as crown is completed.
- 7—Gauge wheels, chains, etc., may be used.
- 8—Plowmen not compelled to finish with full-width furrows. No sole furrows lifted.
- 9—14-inch plows to be used, either walking or riding.
- 10—Depth of plowing, 5 to 6 inches.
- 11—No pulling or covering of weeds with either hand or foot, or tramping of land with feet allowed. Anyone not conforming to this rule will be reduced one point for each offence.

**SCORE CARD.**

Competitor's Name and No.	Crown.	Straightness.	In and out attend.	Depth.	Width.	Evenness of top of land.	Covering weeds.	Finish.	Total.
	15	15	6	6	6	10	30	12	100

**The Question of Growing Fall Wheat in Alberta.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
 Sir,—In your May 5th issue, C. Kettles, of Southern Alberta, takes Mr. Angus MacKay to task for advising the farmers of Alberta to go slow in the growing of fall wheat. Mr. MacKay, in my opinion, is perfectly justified in the stand he has taken. Several, including myself, have experimented with fall wheat in this district and have met with failure. Fortunately, my plot was not large, but it had the best of care. I sowed it about the tenth of August and had a splendid catch, but as there was only a limited quantity of snow the past winter, it disappeared in early spring, and the warm, sunny days and frosty nights appear to have done the rest. The wheat was completely killed, with the exception of a small spot under a snowdrift. I believe fall wheat will do all right with us when we have plenty of snow, but it is as well to go slow in

a matter of this kind. Fall wheat has been grown successfully in the Red Deer country, but those who made it a success were not so enthusiastic over it after a few crops had been grown, as they met with failure enough to dampen their ardor to a large extent. It has yet to be proven whether or not fall wheat can stand dry, frosty spells, with no snow, in this country. It will be a grand thing for us if we can grow fall wheat, and I shall continue to experiment, but it looks discouraging this spring.

Penhold, Alta.

JNO. A. CARSWELL.

**Judging at Shows.**

A Wigtownshire correspondent of the Scottish Farmer writes a vigorous letter on the vagaries of judging at shows in that country, and amongst other things complains of the appointment of the same men year after year at the same show or at a number of shows in the same season at which the same exhibitors desire to exhibit, and says: "What is the result? The ruling can hardly be expected to have changed with the locality, and, be the judgment as glaringly in error as possible, the decision follows the ruling precedent, and the animals follow the previous order. An outsider might naturally infer that the capability of judging was a monopoly in the hands of a select few. But there can be no scarcity of unprejudiced and competent men capable of judging the merits of the stock before them. This being so, how is it that the names at so many shows bear such a striking similarity? The same men ought not to be allowed to judge at more than one show in each season. Mistakes do occur, and many attenders at shows have had reason to deride the judgment given; therefore, to all desirous of seeing the best animal of its kind or class come out at the top at the end of the season, it must appear most desirable to have the most varied expert opinion. A cure, to a great extent, for the existing state of matters would be found in a healthy and vigorous criticism by the press when required; but many reporters seem afraid of the judge's shadow, and, after the tickets are distributed, ingeniously fits the animal's condition to the place assigned, regardless of the actual merits of the case, and without a single observation on the justice or injustice of the award. One would imagine, almost, that they got the reports sometimes dictated by the judges. This is not as matters should be, and until the members of the press fasten upon and show up any unfair awards in the show-yards, matters will, I suppose, remain as they are."

**Breeders Should be Careful of Their Reputations.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of April 21st you have an article from a Manitoba breeder, in which he condemns the authorities for buying pure-bred stock in Ontario for the Northwest, claiming they should be purchased from the Manitoba and Territorial breeders. I think the breeders of this country have themselves to blame. If they want to extend their trade they must do the same as everyone else in business: satisfy the public their stock is what they claim it to be. A short time ago I went to what is supposed to be the leading breeder of Berkshire pigs in this Province for a boar pig, expecting to get one that would be a credit to myself and to the Berkshire breed, but in place of that I was sent a pig that would be a disgrace to a pen of mongrels. When the breeders in this Province do that kind of business, can they expect the people to buy from them? I think not. I would not buy from the same man again under any consideration, nor would any of my neighbors who have seen the hog. It not alone gives the breeder a bad name, but his stock is looked upon as worse than the breeder himself. It would also be as well for "A Manitoba Breeder" to remember that a private individual, a railway company, or anyone else, have the right to spend their money when and where they choose, and if "A Manitoba Breeder" or anyone else wish to sell to them they must conduct their business on more honest principles than the one I dealt with, and then the public will have confidence in them. SOLD.

Glenboro.

**Prof. Shaw's Successor.**

Prof. Andrew Boss, who up to this time has held a subordinate position in the Minnesota School of Agriculture, of which he is a graduate, has been appointed Associate Professor of Agriculture and successor to Prof. Thos. Shaw in the Live-stock Husbandry Department. Prof. Shaw, as our readers are aware, has re-entered the larger sphere of agricultural journalism, in connection with The Farmer, of St. Paul, Minn.



## 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.

## INFLAMMATION OF FEET IN CATTLE.

A foot disease broke out among the cattle of this district last summer and is now very bad. I have a number of cattle affected with it, and do not know what to do for them. The foot swells very badly. There is great heat in the foot and the animal suffers intense pain and rapidly loses flesh. Please let us know what to do for it?

Macleod, Alta.

J. Y. T.

Ans.—You do not state whether more than one foot is affected in each animal. I do not think that the disease is contagious, but believe that it is dependent upon a local cause. There are various causes which produce inflammation of the feet in cattle. It may be due to an excessive growth of horn pressing upon sensitive parts, to the irritation of manure by continuous standing in filthy stables and yards, or to the impaction of soil or other foreign substances between the claws; but the chief cause, when the affection becomes general within a limited locality, is grazing on low, marshy pasture lands, especially where the water and soil is strongly of an alkaline nature. In regard to treatment, to ascertain, and, if possible, remove the cause is of paramount importance. A due regard to cleanliness, as far as practicable, is also very essential. If the symptoms are confined to lameness, swelling, abnormal heat and tenderness, apply liberally the following lotion at least twice daily: Plumbi acetate, 4 ounces; zinc sulphate, 3 ounces; acid, carbolic, and belladonna, fluid extract, of each, 2 ounces; soft water, 1 gallon. If the parts have become ulcerated, as they sometimes do, remove, with a sharp hoof knife, all interfering and superfluous horn and touch the raw surface every alternate day until healthy granulations appear, with one part sulphuric acid to four parts of water. After this the lotion first mentioned will complete the healing process. In cases where the animal is strong, a purgative of from 1 to 1½ pounds of Epsom salts for adults, and proportionately less for younger animals, will be found beneficial.

## DROPPING THE CUD.

Could you inform me what is the trouble with my cattle? They seem to eat all right, but when they go to chew their cud it drops out of their mouths. Cattle fall away in flesh very fast. Teeth appear all right. They have all the good upland hay they can eat, good water, and are well cared for. For a time they are all right, and then this same trouble is repeated.

HAYSEED.

Greenwood.

Ans.—This occurs in certain diseases of the mouth, where mastication cannot be performed without pain; it is also a symptom of a subacute form of indigestion, caused by eating bulky and unnutritious food. Examine the mouth of each animal carefully, and if any part is inflamed or ulcerated, or if pustula or papula (pimples) are to be seen on any part of the mucous membrane, I would advise you to use the following gargle twice daily: Boracic acid and alum, of each 4 ounces; soft water, 1 gallon. If the mouth is found to be healthy, change the food (which in either case will be beneficial), and give purgative: Epsom salts, 1 to 1½ pounds, nitrate of potash and ground ginger, of each ½ an ounce. Dissolve in 1 quart of hot water and give in one dose. This dose is for an adult animal; younger animals will take proportionately less. After this, give once a day for ten days: Soda bicarbonate and gentian pulverized, of each half an ounce; mix vomica, 1 dram. This should be given in bran mash.

## KNEE-SPRUNG—TO GROW HAIR.

1. I have a three-year-old stallion beginning to spring a little in one knee. It is just noticeable. Is there anything I can do for it? Could you give me a hint on how he should be shod, whether the heel should be higher or lower than the toe?

2. Could you give me a prescription that would help the growth of hair on front legs, between the knee and pastern? The horse is in good health, free from grease, but I would like a little more hair, or feather, as it is called.

N.-W. T.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Examine the heel of the foot, and if you discover tenderness caused by a corn, bruise or thrush, have a shoe applied in a manner that will remove all pressure from the tender part. If the foot is found to be sound, apply a shoe with heels at least half an inch higher than the toe. Shoe both feet in same manner. The floor of horse's stall should be level.

2. Quinine sulph., 1 ounce; tincture cantharides, 3 ounces; sulphuric acid (diluted), 1 ounce;

methylated spirits, 4 ounces; water, 1½ pints. Mix. Get a druggist to put up prescription. Rub into parts every alternate day for ten days; leave off for one week and repeat. This will have a tendency to promote the growth of hair.

## SCOURS IN CALVES.

What is the cause of scours in calves, and what is the proper treatment? A. B.

N.-W. T.

Ans.—Diarrhea in calves is produced by various causes, the principal of which are: Feeding unwholesome milk; eating coarse food, upon which the digestive organs are not prepared to act; irregular feeding; allowing too long time to elapse between meals and then permitting the calf to gorge itself; breathing obnoxious gases, especially carbon dioxide and sulphurated hydrogen in badly-ventilated and filthy stables. These debilitate the general health, and, as a result, digestion is impaired, which leads to an accumulation of undigested materials in the stomach and bowels, and the consequence is fermentation, irritation and diarrhea. The formation of hair balls in the first, third, and sometimes in the fourth, stomach is also, occasionally, a cause of diarrhea in calves. In the treatment of this disease, the removal, if possible, of the causes mentioned or any other known cause, is of the greatest importance. Affected calves should be removed from those not affected, and cleanliness and good ventilation should be strictly observed in relation to both the diseased and healthy animals. The medical treatment has to be regulated by the stage of the disease. If in the first stage, a laxative should be administered for the purpose of expediting the removal of the cause of irritation, and for this I would recommend from one to three ounces of castor oil and an equal quantity of lime water, well shaken together. When the offending agents are supposed to have been expelled, give three times daily, until the stools become normal, one tablespoonful of this mixture: Tincture of catechu, tincture of rhubarb, tincture of camphor, tincture of opium, of each four ounces; dose to be given in two ounces of lime water.

In the second, or "white scours," stage, which is always more or less contagious, the precautionary measures in regard to isolation is still more imperative. In this stage the castor oil and lime water dose should still be administered. Give four times daily two tablespoonfuls of the following: Chalk mixture, 4 ounces; creosote, ½ an ounce; wine ipecacuanha, 2 ounces; tincture of opium, 1½ ounces. Put into a full-quart bottle and fill up with good port wine. The milk which the calf is fed should be boiled. If the abdomen is tender, rub with the following liniment twice daily: Soap liniment, 4 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 2 ounces; liquor ammonia, 1 ounce; tincture of opium, 2 ounces. Mix.

## RAT-TAIL.

Can you give me a remedy for a rat-tailed pony? She was foaled that way. T. H.

Ans.—Little can be done when this condition is congenital. The monthly application of tincture of cantharides may be followed by slight benefit. Where the hair follicles do not exist, nothing will produce them, and where those that do exist are congenitally weak, little can be done to stimulate them.

## LAMPAS.

Do you know of any cure other than burning for lampas in horses? Is not burning cruel, and will the cure be permanent? J. S.

Ans.—The practice of burning the roof of a horse's mouth to cure lampas is a relic of barbarity, and any person who does so should be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. Lampas is simply a congestion of the gums caused by dentition. All horses between two and a half and five years of age will have more or less of this congestion. After that age it will cease, as dentition is completed. The engorgement of the vessels causes more or less swelling, which rarely interferes with the animal's health, but in rare cases it is well to scarify with a sharp knife to allow the escape of some blood, and that is all the treatment required. Do not cut back past the third bar, else you may sever the palatine artery and have too much bleeding.

## TUMOR ON COLT.

A three-year-old colt has a lump larger than a goose egg between the skin and point of the ribs just where the trace rubs about the center of the body. There is no veterinarian available.

A. C. W.

Ans.—Cast the colt, secure him on his side. Cut through the skin and lump in the center until you reach the bottom of the tumor. Then carefully dissect the skin from one half of the growth and the growth from the underlying tissues; treat the other half in the same way. Wash well with a five-per-cent. solution of creolin, and stitch the wound with silk sutures. Leave an opening at the lowest part for the escape of pus. Wash the wound twice daily, and keep a little of the lotion into the sac until healed. There is no danger in operating if reasonably done and exposed.

## CHRONIC DISEASES IN TEAM.

My horses had pink eye in 1900. In one abscesses formed around the eyes and ears, and on each side there has continued an oozing of what I consider to be gastric juice. No. 2 is troubled in his legs. They swelled up, but became normal in about a year. Last February the swelling returned and was very painful. Eruptions occurred and continued for some time. The swelling goes down while working, but returns at night. J. W. K.

Ans.—It doubtless was strangles your horses had. One of the salivary glands on each side became wounded, and the escape is saliva, not gastric juice. This is very hard to treat, especially when the condition becomes chronic. If I am correct in my diagnosis, you will observe the escape of liquid much more plentiful when the animal is eating than at other times. If this be not the case, there is a fistula on each side, which can be cured by rolling about 5 grains corrosive sublimate in tissue paper and inserting with a probe into the pipe, being sure to force it all the length. After a few days you will be able to draw the deadened tissue out. This will include the walls of the pipe, and then the wounds will heal. If I am correct in my diagnosis, the duct of the gland will probably be obliterated by this time, and nothing can be done except destroy the gland by injecting into it a strong solution of corrosive sublimate. This is a serious operation, and can be done only by a veterinary surgeon. You might try filling the openings with iodoform and stitching them up. If the duct is pervious, this will effect a cure. For horse No. 2, feed 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily and turn him out to grass as soon as possible.

## VOMITION IN COW.

I have a cow that vomits every day or two, after feeding. Was feeding wheat chaff and cut straw with meal and roots. I tried hay alone, also cut hay and cut oat sheaf, but the trouble continues. She has been that way for two months and has failed in flesh and gone almost dry.

2. How many mares should a two-year-old stallion be bred to? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your cow has choked at some time, and the part of the gullet where the obstruction lodged has become chronically distended, and when she eats greedily the food lodges there and then she apparently vomits. Feed her on sloppy food, no bulky or solid food at all for a few weeks. Allow her to run on short pasture. If no improvement is shown in a couple of months, you had better destroy her.

2. Your two-year-old stallion should not be bred to more than one mare every ten days.

## DO NOT CARRY THEIR TAILS WELL.

I have a pair of valuable mares. One carries her tail to one side and the other hugs hers.

2. Is it wise to feed oats to horses when hot? J. W. B.

Ans.—The tail can be straightened by an operation, which consists in severing the muscles that move the tail laterally on the side to which she carries it. The tail must then be tied to the opposite side to a surcingle for about ten days. This keeps the ends of the severed muscles apart until they grow enough to meet, otherwise the wound will heal quickly and the tail resume its former condition. The hugging of the tail can be remedied by knocking. This consists in severing the depression muscles on each side and keeping the tail elevated by means of pulleys, ropes and weights, or other devices, until the muscles grow and the wounds heal. It requires an expert to perform either operation.

2. It is not wise to give a full feed of grain to a horse that is excessively hot. There is danger of stomachic trouble, which might cause founder or indigestion.

## CALF WITH SWOLLEN KNEES.

Calf, six weeks old, has been lame since he was three days old. His knees are swollen. He is fed nothing but new milk. H. D.

Ans.—Your calf has arthritis (inflammation of the joints) of the knees, probably caused by cold or damp. Bathe well with warm water and rub well with camphorated liniment several times daily. You can get the liniment from any druggist. Allow him to run out to grass in the daytime and keep him in a dry, comfortable stable at night if the weather be cool.

## OBSTRUCTION IN MILK DUCT.

How can I cure a lump inside a cow's teat? It is almost impossible to get any milk.

V. W. J.

Ans.—The lump is a little tumor, and it requires a very careful operation with a special instrument to effect a cure. None but an expert with said instrument can successfully operate; bungling operations in such cases cause acute inflammation of the udder. Unless you can employ a skilled operator you had better allow the quarters to become inactive.



**POSSIBLY KIDNEY TROUBLE.**

In February last my saddle mare, aged eight years, was taken ill. She refused to eat, and kept continually rolling for two days and one night. It did not appear to be colic, no bloating, and looked well. I gave her salt and she appeared all right for a week. Had worms, and I gave her 1 quart raw linseed oil and 2 ounces turpentine; physicked her badly. She recovered and still looked well, but would urinate very frequently and very little, sometimes only a few drops. She had done this before the oil and after her first illness. Early in March she became severely ill and weak, lying down and unable to rise. Her legs would become stiff and then her fore legs would be all right and she would rise to a sitting position and seemed to have lost her power behind. She did this again a week later and we had to put her in a sling for two days. Has improved slowly since, but is now lame on left hind leg, swings it out from her body in walking and that gives her a very straddling gait. Feed was hay, bran, and oats. When she was ill, cold water always seemed to bring on another attack, so I had to give her warm water. 1. What was wrong with her? 2. What should I have done? 3. What will cure that straddling gait behind? It is only on the left hind leg. 4. Will it affect her as a brood mare? There are several other mares affected the same way here, and as there is no vet. within 100 miles, we cannot do anything for them. J. L. C.

Weyburn.

1. Some of the signs you have mentioned are those manifested by certain derangements of the digestive apparatus; but the majority of the symptoms would indicate that some of the urinary organs, possibly the kidneys, are the seat of the ailment, but its exact nature, especially without a personal examination, would be very difficult to diagnose.

During acute symptoms you should have endeavored to relieve pain by giving laxative and anodyne medicine, such as the following: Sulphic ether, 1½ ounces; cannabis indica, fluid extract, 4 drams; raw linseed oil, 1½ pints; to be given in one dose. Also injections of one gallon warm soft water, containing belladonna, fluid extract, 2 drams, every two hours until all signs of pain disappeared. The application of mustard to the abdomen and loins is often, in such cases, advantageous.

3. If the straddling gait is caused by organic disease of a kidney, or of any other important part of the urinary system, a radical cure can scarcely be expected. If, however, the peculiarity of gait is the result of a sprain, or from lack of nerve-muscular power, a return to the normal gait is within the bounds of probability. Give for two weeks, morning and night, in food: Carbonate of potass., 2 drams; cinchona, pulv., 2 drams; nux vomica, pulv., 40 grains. The medicine should be given at night in a bran mash, made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran. If animal refuses to take medicine in food, put back on tongue with tablespoon.

4. A brood mare should be, in every case, healthy and "sound in wind and limb."

**COLT WITH DEFORMITY.**

I have a colt a week old. When foaled, his left nostril was slit up about an inch. When he respire it blows out and looks bad. Can anything be done? W. R.

Ans.—The skin can be carefully removed from the edges of the slit and the raw surfaces carefully and neatly stitched together with carbolized suture silk. If this be carefully done, the flaps will heal, but you must be careful to not stitch too much or you will constrict the nostril.

**MAMMITS IN COW.**

Cow, due to calve in September, has been milking well until lately. Now the milk is curdled and she does not yield so much. A. F. H.

Ans.—Your cow has inflammation of the udder and the heat causes the milk to curdle. The condition is caused in many ways, as irregularity in milking, injuries of different kinds, drafts, cold, etc., and it frequently occurs without well-marked cause. This is particularly the case with tubercular cows. I would advise you to have this cow tested with tuberculin, if you know of nothing to cause the trouble. Give her a purgative of 2 pounds Epsom salts dissolved in 2 quarts warm water; follow up by 2-dram doses nitrate of potash three times daily. Bathe the udder well and often with warm water and apply camphorated oil. Draw the fluid from the teats several times daily.

**SHORTHORN WITH BLACK NOSE.**

If a Shorthorn has a black nose, can the color be removed by drugs? A. Y.

Ans.—No.

**Miscellaneous.****PURE-BRED, THOROUGHBRED, AND STANDARD-BRED.**

Will you kindly explain the difference between the terms, pure-bred, Thoroughbred, and Standard-bred?

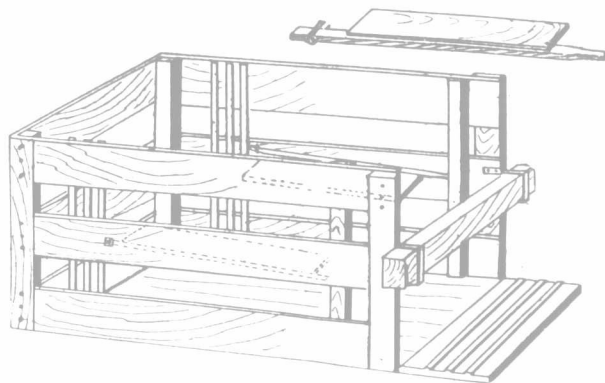
2. What type of a horse can be raised by breeding a mare 15 hands high and weighing about 1,200 lbs. to a heavy draft horse such as a Shire or Clydesdale? YOUNG STOCKMAN.

Ans.—1. The term Thoroughbred is properly applied only to what is known as the English blood horse, entitled to registry as such. The term pure-bred applies to any class of stock entitled to registration in any of the acknowledged studbooks, herdbooks or other public records established for the breed to which the animal belongs. Standard-bred horses are those that are eligible to registration in the Record of the American Trotting Register Association under the rules of its Trotting Standard, which is given in answer to a similar enquiry in May 20th issue.

2. You would probably get a useful general-purpose or farm horse.

**BREEDING CRATE FOR HOGS.**

Kindly publish in your next issue plans and description of a breeding crate for hogs. We have a very large Yorkshire boar, and being desirous of having a crate in which to breed small sows, we were at a loss for information, so we resolved to apply to your valuable paper. W. J. M.



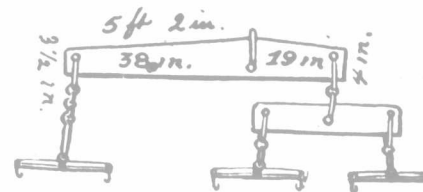
A breeding crate in which to place sows while being served is almost indispensable, and will be found to save time and trouble as well as to facilitate the service, especially of young or small sows, or, for that matter, sows of any age or size. A breeding crate is built the same as a shipping box, with the top left off, and open at the rear end. It should be four feet ten inches long, two feet wide, and two feet nine inches high. The corner posts had better be two by four, and the side boards six or eight inches wide. The front is closely boarded, and slats are nailed on the inside of the side boards, at intervals of say six inches, near the front end, into which a false front is slid down from the top to shorten the box for small sows. Two iron staples or keepers are nailed on the inside of the rear posts, extending an inch and a half behind the posts, through which staples a four-inch slat is run, to keep the sow from backing out. This should be about fourteen inches from the bottom. (The artist has shown this slat too thick.) A platform behind the crate, for the boar to stand upon, is essential in the use of a small boar to large sows, and, indeed, in most cases, irrespective of the size of the sow. This platform may be of two by four scantling, with boards across them, and inch slats on these to prevent slipping of the boar's feet. If it is required to be higher it can easily be raised by putting pieces under it. The foot rests for the front feet of the boar (shown above the box, and also by dotted lines), to sustain the weight to the relief of the sow, is one of the most important parts of the box. In its construction, a piece of strong, tough wood is used, two by two inches, and two feet eight inches long. Round it, at the rear end, to fit into holes in the rear posts; of the holes there should be three, at intervals of say four inches. The front end of the strip should be left square, and fitted into a square staple which goes through the middle side board at the distance of two feet eight inches from the rear post, and is secured by nuts on the outside of the board. On the top of the two by two strip you nail a six-inch board, say about four inches shorter than the strip, leaving the strip extending beyond the board at both ends. This board is the foot rest and also prevents the sow from moving sideways, if it is a small sow. If it is a large sow, and more room is needed, you turn down the side rests, which gives six inches more space. To do this, loosen the nuts on the front staples, pull out the rounded end of the strip, and then change the square of the front end so as to let the shelf fall down. Thumb nuts, such as are used on wagon rods, are handiest for this, since they need no wrench. This crate should stand in a corner of the pigpen, and a short hurdle is handy to guide the sow into the box.

**LICE ON HOGS.**

1. Will you kindly tell me what will destroy vermin on hogs, as some of mine have quite a few? They resemble sheep ticks. 2. Give description of three-horse whiffletree for plowing? JOS. LECUYNER.

Ans.—1. An application of a good sheep dip, some kerosene emulsion, a light sprinkling of coal oil, or crude carbolic acid diluted in water—any of these will kill lice on hogs.

2. The following diagram illustrates a simple form of three-horse whiffletree which has given good satisfaction:

**WOOL PRODUCTION: VARIOUS BREEDS.**

What is considered a good weight of fleece from sheep, when about two years of age, of the following breeds, viz.: Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswolds and Dorsets, also Shropshires, Oxford Downs, Suffolks, Hampshires and Southdowns? In what order do the white-faced breeds stand as regards quality of fleece, also the Downs? J. R.

Ans.—This is a delicate question, and probably no answer would be satisfactory to all breeders of the different varieties, as so much depends upon the feeding and other conditions that any comparative statement is liable to be varied. Prof. Shaw, in his book, "The Study of Breeds," gives the following as approximately the average production in pounds of unwashed wool: Lincoln, 12-14; Cotswold, 11-14; Leicester, 9-11; Dorset, 6-8; Shropshire, 9-10; Oxford, 10-12; Suffolk, 7-9; Hampshire, 7-10; Southdown, 5-7. As to quality, much, also, depends upon the feeding and condition, and on whether by quality is meant simply fineness of fiber, or whether strength, luster, etc., which are important features, are taken into account. As to fineness, we should say, in a general way, the order would be about as follows: Long-wools—Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold; Downs—Southdown, Hampshire, Suffolk, Shropshire, Oxford.

**REGISTERING HACKNEYS.**

Can Hackney horses be registered with four crosses the same as Clydesdales? J. W. B.

Ans.—The standard for Hackneys is altogether different to that of Clydesdales. In the first place, to commence to breed Hackneys, you choose a mare fairly well bred, who has some high-stepping proclivities. This mare is chosen and inspected, and is what we call an "inspected mare" or foundation stock. A filly from this mare and a recorded Hackney stallion is what we call "half-registered," and a filly from this half-registered one is what we call a full registered filly. The colts from this second mare, then, can be recorded, but a colt from a half-registered mare cannot be recorded.

HENRY WADE, Secretary.

Toronto, May 23rd, 1902.

**TRAINING CALF'S HORNS.**

I have a very fine calf and his horns are growing back. I understand that scraping the horns on one side will make them grow forward. Please let me know, through the columns of your paper, which side grows faster, the side scraped or the opposite side? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You need not be anxious about the calf's horns growing back the first six months; they will probably come forward all right as it grows older. Should they not after that time, scrape them on the inside, and keep oiled. The opposite side will grow faster and the points will incline inward.

**POINTS OF YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.**

Kindly inform me, through your paper, the points of the Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds of swine? ENQUIRER.

Miami, Man.

We are not aware that a scale of points has been published by the Canadian Breeders' Associations for these breeds. The best specimens of the improved types of the two breeds are very similar in conformation, now that the aim of breeders is to produce hogs of the approved bacon type as nearly as possible; that is, hogs having smooth shoulders, long and deep sides, strong and well-fleshed back (slightly arched), well-sprung ribs, and firm, thick hams. The scales of points adopted by the American Berkshire Association are divided into 25 and 18 sections, respectively, with comments on each, and are more lengthy than we can afford space to reproduce here, while in some particulars they would not be considered by advanced Canadian breeders up-to-date as a standard for judging these breeds. Prof. Shaw's book, "The Study of Breeds," which can be ordered from this office (price \$1.50), gives, in addition to the history of the breeds and much more useful information, the scale of points for judging in so far as such have been adopted or published.



## FENCE LAWS IN N.-W. T.

Please give me the fence laws of Eastern Assiniboia. What constitutes a lawful fence in this district?  
SUBSCRIBER.  
East Assa.

Ans.—The following is a copy of the Territorial Fence Ordinance (chapter 77 as amended to date.)

## PROVISIONS REGARDING FENCES.

## Absence of Lawful Fence.

2. No action for damages caused by domestic animals shall be maintained nor shall domestic animals be liable to be distrained for causing damage to property unless the same is surrounded by a lawful fence.

## Lawful Fence Defined.

3. Any of the fences in this section described shall be deemed a lawful fence:

1. Any substantial fence not less than four feet high if it consists—

(a) Of rails or boards not less than four in number, the lower one not more than eighteen inches from the ground and each panel not exceeding twelve feet in length;

(b) Of upright posts, boards or palings not more than six inches apart;

(c) Of barbed wire and a substantial top-rail, the wires to be not less than two in number and the lower one not more than twenty inches from the ground, posts to be not more than sixteen and a half feet apart;

(d) Of three or more barbed wires, the lower one not more than twenty inches from the ground, posts to be not more than sixteen and a half feet apart;

(e) Of not less than three barbed wires on posts not more than fifty feet apart, the wires being fastened to droppers not less than two inches in width and one inch in thickness or willow or other poles not less than one inch in diameter at the small end or wire dropper, the said droppers or poles being placed at regular intervals of not more than seven feet apart;

(f) Of two posts spiked together at the top and resting on the ground in the shape of an A which shall be joined by a brace firmly nailed near the base, with three rails firmly secured on the one side of the A, the top rail not less than four feet and the bottom rail not less than eighteen inches from the ground, there being also firmly secured on the other side of the A one rail not more than twenty inches from the ground;

(g) Of woven wire secured to posts not more than 35 feet apart.

2. Any river bank or other natural boundary sufficient to keep domestic animals out of any land.

Provided that any fence that shall be in existence at the date of the coming into force of this Ordinance and which would have been deemed to be a lawful fence under the provisions of the Fence Ordinance shall continue to be so deemed so long as it is in accordance with the provisions of the said Ordinance.

4. No fence surrounding growing crop or crops in process of being harvested shall be deemed a lawful fence unless it is situated at least eight feet from such crop and otherwise complies with the provisions of this Ordinance.

5. Any fence surrounding stacks of hay or grain shall be deemed a lawful fence if constructed according to the provisions of section 3 of this Ordinance and situated not less than ten feet from such stacks.

## Liability of Adjoining Owners to Contribute to Erection and Repair of Fencing.

6. Whenever the owner or occupant of any land erects a line or boundary fence the owner or occupier of the adjoining land shall as soon as he incloses any portion of his land by a cross fence connecting with the said line fence pay to the first mentioned owner or occupier a fair value of one-half of so much of the said line fence as forms one side of such inclosure and each of the owners or occupiers of adjoining lands shall make, keep up and repair a just proportion equal to one-half of the fence forming a boundary between them; and any one of such persons failing to do so after one week's notice from his neighbor shall compensate such neighbor the value of the work done in making and repairing the same.

## Trespassing of Animals: Liability of Owners.

The owner of any domestic animal which breaks into or enters upon any land inclosed by a lawful fence shall be liable to compensate the owner of such land for any damage done by such animal.

## Disagreement as to Fencing or Damages: Arbitration.

In case adjoining owners or occupiers of land disagree as to what is a lawful fence or as to the just proportion of a line fence which each such owner or occupier should make or put in repair, or as to the amount which any such owner or

occupier should make compensation to the other for making or keeping in repair any fence, or in case parties interested disagree as to the amount of damages done by animals breaking into or entering upon any land inclosed by a lawful fence, they shall each appoint an arbitrator to determine and settle the matter in difference, and such arbitrators shall (first giving the parties in difference reasonable notice of the time and place where they intend to meet for the purpose of hearing and determining the matter in difference) attend at such time and place and hear such parties and their witnesses and make their award in respect to the matters so in difference; and in case such arbitrators are unable to agree, they shall appoint an umpire, who shall make an award in respect to the said matters; and in case either of the parties in difference refuses or omits to appoint an arbitrator within forty-eight hours after a demand is made in writing upon him to do so by the other party in difference, such other party in difference may apply to a justice of the peace, who, being satisfied by the oath of a credible witness that such demand has been made and not complied with, may appoint an arbitrator in the stead of the person so refusing or omitting to appoint, and the arbitrator so appointed shall proceed and act, and all steps shall be had and taken as in this section provided, as if such arbitrator had been appointed by the person so refusing or omitting to appoint.

(2) The direction herein contained for the appointment of arbitrators shall be deemed a submission under 'The Arbitration Ordinance,' and the provisions of the last-mentioned Ordinance shall apply thereto.

## Exceptions as to Herd and Pound Districts.

9. Nothing in the preceding section shall be held to affect in any way the right of any person to seize or impound cattle in any herd or pound district under the provisions of any Ordinance authorizing the seizing or impounding of cattle in any such district, or to affect the demand or recovering of damages in the mode prescribed by any such Ordinance.

## Fences Across Closed Trails.

It shall be the duty of any person erecting any wire fence across any trail that has been in common use by the public for a period of three months immediately previous to such erection, to place a top rail on such fence where it crosses the trail and for a distance of two rods on each side from the center of the trail.

## LONG-NOSED YORKSHIRES.

I ordered a pair of Yorkshire pigs from a firm advertising in the "Advocate." The pigs arrived in good order. The boar is a very good one, but the sow has a very long, sharp nose, and will not pass here as a Yorkshire. Two years ago I bought a boar and two sows from a different firm, and one of the sows had a very long, thin nose, similar to this one. I raised two litters of pigs and all were marked the same way, and I was unable to dispose of them as Yorkshires. I confess that I am not very well posted on the fine points of pigs, but I supposed that the short, turned-up nose was a special characteristic of Yorkshires, and if I am wrong would be glad to know it.

P. S.

Ans.—The short, dished face, turned-up nose and heavy jowls which characterized the Yorkshires a few years ago are not considered desirable now by breeders who aim to produce the bacon-type hog, but are rather considered objectionable features. Heads and cheeks are cheap meat, and it is considered more profitable to get the weight in more valuable parts of the animal. The short-necked, heavy-jowled hog is liable to produce an excess of fat and a smaller proportion of lean meat than one free from that formation. The packers favor a light head and neck and somewhat narrow, smooth shoulders, lengthy sides, well-sprung ribs, and a strong, fleshy back. This type is calculated to produce and provide for large litters, while the other has a tendency to grow thick, short-bodied and fat-backed, especially if exclusively or freely fed on corn, and to produce small litters. The model Yorkshire carries a head that may be described as the happy medium, not too long, and not too short, but broad between the ears and eyes, and having a bright and pleasing expression of countenance. The tendency to increasing appearance of a dished face comes with high condition and more mature age.

## SERVICE FEES.

If A and B each have a bull held for service, and C takes his cow first to A's bull, which serves her; then to B's bull, which also serves her, and when C's cow calves she has twins, one marked somewhat like A's bull and the other like B's.

1. Can A and B each collect service fee, or can B alone, as it was his bull that served C's cow last?

2. Can C lawfully compel him to?

A. T.

Ans.—1. Each of them is entitled to collect.

2. Yes.

## BREEDING A MUSTANG.

I have a mare (a mustang), about 13½ hands high and about 6 or 7 years old, which I would like to breed to some good stallion, if worth while. Some of my neighbors, professing to know more about such matters than I do, say I would probably get a foal of better quality and size than herself, while others are equally positive that the product would not be any improvement on the mare. If the latter opinion be correct, I would not care to waste either money or time making the attempt. Kindly advise me?

A. E. C.

Ans.—It is very doubtful whether you would get a colt that would sell at maturity for more than one half what it cost to raise it. It might be an improvement in size and form on its mother, but would probably be of no class that is salable at a price much higher than that of the mustang. In fact, there is no money in breeding any but the best, and you cannot reasonably expect that sort from a scrub mare.

## ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

Please let me know, through the columns of your valuable paper, if there are any colleges, in Canada or the Northern States where steam engineering is taught?

H. C. L.

Hyde, Assa.

Ans.—The School of Applied Sciences, Toronto, has a very full course, and all of the leading agricultural colleges give the subject of steam engineering some practical attention.

## Beefsteak Cuts.

If that Denver man who has invented a self-heating branding iron will sit up a few nights and perfect a steer containing nothing but porterhouse and sirloin cuts he can be elevated to any height in the public desire he sees fit to specify.—Chicago Live Stock World.

So far as the "Farmer's Advocate" can learn, the local town butcher has already perfected the art of getting choice steaks out of any part of the carcass from neck to heels.

## Fair Dates.

Edmonton.....	July 1, 2, 3
Calgary.....	July 9, 10, 11
Dominion City.....	July 8 and 9
Carberry.....	July 15 and 16
Wawanesa.....	July 17
Hartney.....	July 17 and 18
Portage la Prairie.....	July 17 to 19
Winnipeg Industrial.....	July 21 to 25
Dauphin.....	July 23 and 24
Brandon, W. A. A. A.....	July 29 to Aug 1
Neepawa.....	Aug. 5 and 6
Melita.....	Aug. 5 and 6
Souris.....	Aug. 7

## PLOWING MATCHES.

Portage la Prairie.....	June 18
Blyth.....	June 25
Brandon Championship Match.....	July 3

## Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 2.—About 400 butchers' cattle, 500 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered. Prime beefs were scarce and not of very choice quality, but some of them brought 6½c. per lb. Pretty good cattle sold at from 4½c. to over 5½c., and the common stock at from 3½c. for lean, old cows, up to 4½c. per lb. for rough, half-fatted beasts. Calves from \$2 to \$8 each. Shippers paid 4c. per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb. for the others. Yearlings sold at from 4c. to 4½c. per lb. Lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$4.50 each. Fat hogs sold at from 7c. to 7½c. per lb. weighed off the cars.

## Chicago Markets.

Chicago, June 4.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; poor to medium, \$5.00 to \$7.00; stockers and weaners, \$2.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.75 to \$5.55; Texas-fed steers, \$5 to \$6.30. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$6.00 to \$7.25; good to choice heavy, \$7.20 to \$7.40; rough heavy, \$6.95 to \$7.15; light, \$6.70 to \$7; bulk of sides, \$7 to \$7.25. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.00 to \$6.25; western sheep, \$5.25 to \$6.25; native lambs, \$5 to \$7; western lambs, \$5.25 to \$7; top spring lambs, \$7.50.

## British Cattle Markets.

London, June 2.—American cattle, 7½d.; Canadian, 7½d.; sheep, 4½d.

Liverpool, June 2.—Canadian cattle, 7½d. Trade better.

London, June 3.—Live cattle, steady at 14½c. to 15½c.; dressed beef, 11c.; refrigerator beef, 11c. per lb.





"Oh! What is so rare as a day in June?  
Then, if ever, come perfect days;  
Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,  
And over it softly her warm ear lays."

**Ingle Nook Chats.**

My dear Guests,—

"This is the state of man: To-day he puts forth  
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:  
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,  
And,—when he thinks, good easy man, full sure,  
His greatness is a ripening,—nips his root,  
And then he falls, as I do."

The above verses from Shakespeare's Henry VIII. were brought very forcibly to my mind one bright May morning, when I found that the weather had taken a backward somersault and sent us a taste of the March product by way of variety. Alack and alas for my garden! Bleeding-heart (almost in bloom), hollyhocks, phlox, rudbeckia, daisies, a young peony I had watched with pride (it would have had several blooms), chrysanthemums and feverfew newly set out, all presented a truly pitiful appearance after Master Jack's surreptitious visit, and I must admit I felt rather blue.

"Oh Jack Frost! it troubles us to see,  
How very, very impolite a boy like you can be."

The pansies, saucy little darlings, were about the only things that survived his caress, but they looked up as hopefully as ever, as much as to say, "Don't feel so bad; all is not lost; we are here still." Although, at the moment, I was on the verge of the Slough of Despond, so far as gardening was concerned, their cheery message consoled me somewhat, and I decided to make the best of it. I had been grumbling that circumstances had prevented my having my flowers in early, but I find my supposed misfortune a blessing in disguise, for were my seedlings as far advanced as usual at this season, I should have lost them all; now I may hope for a fair, if somewhat late, yield of blossoms. So you see there is always something for which to be thankful.

Winsome May still lingers as I write, but ere this chat appears, joyous June will have arrived. Fair June, which is, as one of my guests says, "A bright mixture of roses and sunshine, singing birds and merry streams gliding through fields and valleys of emerald velvet."

It is strange, "Yolebbe," is it not, how differently things appeal to different natures? You say glad some things never inspire you to write, while I feel exactly the opposite way. We are not very far apart just now—perhaps we may meet some day. Do you expect to remain long in the city? I, too, prefer country quiet to city bustle, but life on the farm at this busy season can scarcely be considered quiet. "Maie" and Isabella are welcome to the Nook, also Marie U. and Flossie. "Housemother" and Mrs. T. "Marie" are guests of honor, as we like to have some motherly eyes to look after us, and I like, too, to see the elder members take an active interest in these contests.

Indeed, "Marie," I am really glad to see you on the lists again, especially as you have had ill success before, because it shows that you have a hopeful nature and a will not easily daunted, and these are things worth striving for. If these contests serve in any degree to strengthen those characteristics in our competitors they will have served a noble end. Yes, there must be literary ability in the family, for sure. I enjoyed your letter very much, and will be pleased to hear from you again.

"Margareta," that trip did not materialize yet, and I do not know when it will. Best wishes to "G. S." and "Puss."

**OUR COMPETITIONS.**

In Contest XIX. I have not received as many papers as I hoped for, but there still remain several days before it closes. I expect the Wild Flower Contest will be largely taken part in, as every country boy and girl is acquainted with a great many varieties, and it is only a trifling labor to write a little sketch of their appearance, uses and habits of growth, etc. Let us see which Province will make the best showing. The Prairie Province has a wonderful name for flowers, so we shall be glad to hear about them. Write on one side only of paper, and address all papers to—  
THE HOSTESS,  
Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

**From Some Old-time Records of the Northwest of Long Ago.**

ACROSS THE PRAIRIES IN 1856.

The following is a brief account of a journey across the prairies from the Red River Settlement, the Winnipeg of to-day. At that time there was not even the first primitive little steamboat, which, when it afterwards arrived upon the scene, nearly startled the inhabitants into fits at the sound of its whistle; nor had the stage wagon or mail cart been put upon the route, and only for about one year had there been more than a half-yearly delivery of letters. In fact, not only the settlement itself, but almost the whole of the present well-settled Northwest was a veritable terra incognita to Canadians. The writer was a young girl who, in early teens, had accompanied her mother and sister to the big lone land by the only sea route then possible—across the Atlantic, through Hudson's Bay to York Fort, and from thence by boats, chiefly manned by half-breeds or Indians, through rivers and lakes to the Red River Settlement. The little record from which our extracts are taken was written at the request of Mr. John Lowe, who later on became the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, but who was then the editor of the Montreal Gazette. Mr. Lowe was a fellow passenger on board the old SS. Canadian, and was interested in everything which was connected with the Northwest Territory. He had with singular foresight realized the possibilities of that isolated region if only something could be done to develop it. In the columns of the Montreal Gazette appeared for months most interesting correspondence upon the subject, and therefore to Mr. Lowe and the writer of those letters, Mr. A. R. Roche, under the signature of "Assiniboia," must be ascribed much of the honor due to the persevering pioneers who helped to bring about an epoch in Canada's wonderful history. Mr. Lowe still lives to rejoice over the success which crowned their efforts.

The young writer prefaced her notes by saying: "A residence of some years in any place, however remote, must awaken some kindly feelings, and cannot have been without some happy hours; consequently, the joy of a return to our native country was considerably chastened by a feeling of sadness at leaving many friends who had helped to cheer a five years' exile, which might otherwise in its isolation have appeared almost insupportable." She then plunges into her subject and tells us that: "It was on a bright summer's day in 1856 that our homeward journey began. Our party was not large, consisting only of a brigade of seven carts and ten riding horses, some being driven over to St. Paul's, where they would fetch a higher price than Red River pockets could afford. Our guides were the best in the whole country, known and trusted everywhere, and certainly a finer set of men could hardly be found. They were not really half-breeds, for the whole settlement has but few of these left now, their Indian ancestry being far more remote. Their fathers, mothers or grandmothers could claim the name of half-breed, and had transmitted to them many of their qualities as well as their darkness of complexion. Our captain and his two lieutenants, as one may call them, were three brothers, and under them were two men and a boy. One was an old Indian "nitche," who frequently afforded us much amusement. Our conveyances were high-wheeled carts. Three, for the accommodation of ladies, were tilted and painted a pretty blue; the others were quite plain, designed more for use than elegance, anything ornamental being quickly destroyed by the rough usage to which an uncultivated tract of country, wading through swamps, crossing rivers and scrambling through belts of wood and scrub, would be sure to subject them. A life in Red River prepares one a little for the troubles of getting out of it, yet the wild freedom of a vagrant life, which travellers across the prairies must lead for a couple of weeks, is, with a few exceptions, remarkably pleasant. The ladies seemed to enjoy it thoroughly after overcoming the astonishment they at first naturally felt on coming to a few of the rivers and discovering that they had to go down perpendicular banks and through rather dangerous rapids, either in the carts themselves or perched, monkey fashion, on the shoulders of their guide, whose strength certainly amounted to the marvellous. And this is how they did it: The river bank reached, the wheels would be held back by four men and the shafts supported by two of the others, while the unfortunate horse had to scramble down in the middle. Then the river crossed, woe to the poor creature if his strength or courage failed him on the opposite side! All hands to the cart, to help him with his load, the whip cracked in his ears, cheers and shouts following each successful step; but, alas! too often, like Penelope's web, each step forward would be followed by two backward, the mire reaching above his knees, when, half falling, he would find himself again at the bottom, lying panting in the mud. If able to get him up with-

out taking him out of harness, the men would call louder, shout more vociferously, push harder themselves, and with efforts more vigorous than before, the difficulty would be surmounted, and the cart at last landed in safety. The poor men, with the perspiration rolling down their faces and wet to the skin from wading through the river, would cheerfully cross again, with the merry laugh and ever-ready jibe, and go through the same labor with each cart in turn, sometimes three or four times a day. For elasticity of limb and exquisite shape, the Red River men are unmatched; they are truly a manly set! What they undertake is so thoroughly performed, and if from their ignorance of arts and sciences, having had none of those privileges the mechanics of a civilized land can always have, they are in many details behind them, yet in bodily power and in the full development of their natural faculties they rise superior to almost every other nation. Red River hunters or voyageurs are never at a loss. Necessity is their teacher. Difficulties undaunt them, and every accident can be remedied by some ingenious little contrivance of their own; their horsemanship is perfection, their freedom of limb standing them in good stead there; their very dress, which is most picturesque, consisting of a red shirt, cloth capote, the Indian moccasins and scarlet belt, showing their fine, lithe figures off to advantage."  
H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

**Bread on the Waters.**

One of the closest friends of Baron Rothschild, of Paris, was Carolus Duran, an artist. During the entire course of a certain large dinner party, the great financier noted that the painter kept looking at him with a most intent and peculiar expression. After the coffee and cigars, the Baron drew his friend aside, and said: "My dear fellow, pray tell me why you have stared at me so peculiarly this evening?"

"I'll tell you with pleasure," answered Duran; "I am painting a beggar for the salon, and have looked all over Paris for a suitable head to draw from. I've finally found it. Yours is the ideal."

Rothschild laughed heartily, and promised to sit for his friend in suitable attire on the following day.

During the progress of the sitting a young artist, one of Duran's pupils, came into the room. Naturally he had not been in a position to meet people of Baron Rothschild's importance, and so did not know him; but the beggar's miserable rags, wan face and wistful expression appealed deeply to the young man's sympathies. Waiting until his master was busy mixing colors, the pupil took a franc from his vest pocket and held it out behind his back to the model, who seized it with feigned avidity.

When the sitting was over, Rothschild made enquiries of Duran concerning the philanthropist, and was informed that he was a student of great promise and attainments, but among the poorest of the inhabitants of the Latin Quarter.

Some six months after this occurrence, the young man received a note which ran about as follows:

"Dear Sir,—The franc that you gave in charity to a beggar in the studio of Mr. Duran has been invested by us, and we take pleasure in forwarding to you our check for two thousand francs, the principal and increment of the same.

"Yours, etc.,  
"ROTHSCHILD & CIE."

**Scientific and Useful.**

When the hands have become soft and shrunken by using soda and hot water, rub them with common salt and it will help to make them smooth again.

When cutting or paring your toe-nails, cut a notch in the middle of the nail. The disposition to close the notch draws the nail up from the sides. Keeping the foot in hot water for a few minutes will soften the nail for cutting.

A watch should be cleaned every two years or so. Anyone having the misfortune to drop his watch into water, etc., should take it at once to a watchmaker to have it taken to pieces and cleaned, for a delay of even an hour might spoil the watch for ever.

A very easy way to keep lemons is to place them on a flat surface and turn a glass tumbler over them. The tumblers must not be moved till the lemons are needed for use, or the air getting to them will make them rot. Another way is to hang them in a net in an airy place.

Many people are troubled by the wax in the ear becoming hard, and so causing temporary deafness and difficulty of hearing. Cold often produces this minor ail, while sometimes it is constitutional. In slight cases one can cure oneself. Drop a little warm salad oil into the ear, lying on one side to let it soak in. Repeat this two or three nights, and then syringe the ear with lukewarm water in which a little soap has been dissolved. After the syringing be careful to put a piece of cotton wool in the ear, especially when you go outside, as the syringing makes the ear sensitive and liable to fresh cold just at first.



### "Divided Attentions."

This picture, by J. Skramlik, has apparently a double meaning, not merely that which at first sight seems to be the most self-evident, the barmaid of the little hostelry, with arms akimbo, enjoying with undisguised and equal satisfaction the broad jokes and open lovemaking of the two cavaliers upon whom she has been waiting, the whole scene being a reversed rendering of the old couplet, "How happy would I be with either, were t'other dear charmer away." The cask of beer or malmsey (which is it?), the full and empty wine flagons, equally portray "divided attentions," although one needs to know little of the old "cavalier" element of human nature to be fully aware that the wherewithal to fill the wine cup would more than compensate her admirers for the disappearance of the buxom maiden.

H. A. B.

### Why Not?

I never destroy or sell to a peddler an article of clothing that can be used in any way. There are dozens of children in every village and city, and in many country districts, who are suffering for clothing, and many who are not in destitute circumstances would be glad of articles of clothing if the gift were made in the right way. It is a shame to put a good skirt or children's clothing that is simply outgrown in the rag-bag or carpet rags when children in your own town are needy. Few mothers with three or four little ones to sew for will refuse little garments—that are not too badly worn to be decent—when they are given by a friendly neighbor who says, "My child has outgrown these things and I hate to cut them up." If you have no neighbor who would use them, ask your friends if they know of any one who would use them.

If you can have a new hat every season, or one to match every suit, remember that every woman cannot, and carefully save your trimmings, which you will find some one glad to use. A hat, by a tasteful change of trimming, will often delight a poorer woman, and no

### Travelling Notes.

Villa Bellandiere,  
Grasse, France, April 26th, 1902.

It is beautiful weather here now, roses and all other flowers out in all their glory. The English people who came south for the winter have nearly all gone home, for, of course, it gets nice in England in April and May. Grasse is up in the hills and cooler than it is at Nice or Cannes, and some people come up here to harden themselves before returning to England. To me, so far, this country is looking more beautiful every week; later on it gets too hot and often does not rain for three months. Still, the fruits and flowers never fail. In every small town of any importance, where the English and Americans come to spend the winter, you will find a nice, though by no means large, English or American Protestant church. Here in Grasse there is a dear little English church containing some lovely stained windows; one was given by Queen Victoria when she stayed here eleven years ago. After coming here one winter, she spent some of the winter months at Nice for six years in succession. There are several Protestant churches at Nice, built and sustained by the floating winter residents. One quite forgets that one is in a foreign country when one hears the same service as at home. The author of that beautiful hymn, "Abide with Me," is buried in the English churchyard at Nice (his name was Light, I believe), and he came south for his health, but died of consumption at the age of forty years. Many people pay tribute to his memory by placing some flowers on his grave. It is interesting to drive through the old villages and towns of this sun-kissed land, built in among the hills, resting in some little valley almost hidden from view, or else perched on the top of the highest peak, all both picturesque and quaint. The peasants are very industrious. The women carry everything on their heads, from a pail of milk to a bushel of olives or a load of fagots or brushwood. However they can balance such heavy loads and carry them for miles is wonderful. When they meet you they give you a pleasant "bon jour" or "bon soir," although, on the whole, they act very independently, and certainly do not "toady" to the foreigners. Board can be had at various prices, at luxurious, palatial hotels, or at simple "pensions." Many rent furnished houses, and cater for themselves, but rents are high. If any of my readers contemplate taking a trip to any part where I have gone, and if they will write to that effect to the "Farmer's Advocate," I shall be pleased to give them such information as I can obtain for their assistance. I am already making a collection of addresses of respectable and reasonable "pensions," or boarding houses. One can get board very comfortably on the Riviera for six to ten francs a day (a franc is worth 20 cents). I hear that some place near this is where Napoleon lunched, on his flight from the Island of Elba, from which, as history tells us, he made his escape, raised another army, but was again captured and next time banished to the Island of Saint Helena, etc. Nearly every place hereabouts speaks of the past and makes, in comparison, our dear Canada appear but as an infant as yet. But oh! what a fine infant, and how its every power, mental and physical, is fast developing.

I am leaving Villa Bellandiere in two days, from this date, after having spent eight weeks very pleasantly with so many of my own people. A friend, from London, England, is coming to join us. We first spend a week in Nice, then Monte Carlo and Mentone, and perhaps run down to Bordighera, just to say I have been into Italy, then back for a few days at Cannes before going on to Switzerland, and probably spending a day or so en route at Marseilles, Avignon, Dijon, and Lyons. I am a grand traveller now, and can manage to do all this sort of thing without spending a heap of money, and with very little luggage, for I have learnt to speak ahead for a moderate-priced room, etc. I will promise to give more details as I go on, and, as I have already said, will do my utmost to reply to any enquiries which may be forwarded to me from the "Advocate" office.

My next notes may probably tell something of Monte Carlo. MOLLIE.



"DIVIDED ATTENTIONS."

J. Skramlik.

### Make Use of the Minutes.

In the room of a girl friend the other day we noticed something which especially interested us. To the pin cushion, which occupied the central position on her dresser, was pinned a short poem, evidently clipped from some newspaper. And the poem happened to be the "Recessional," which everybody knows about, but comparatively few people know.

Now, a pin cushion is not the place where one expects to find a poem, however good or beautiful, and we looked to our friend for an explanation.

"I always have something I especially want to know pinned to my cushion," she said smiling, "and when I'm brushing my hair or adjusting a collar button, I just glance over the lines. Before I know it I have the whole committed to memory, and then I remove it and place something else in its stead."

one but you two will ever know that it is not new.

What town has not plenty of boys who are in need of the cute little pants and coats that could be made from the old suits hanging in the closets in that town? What warm little undershirts for tiny children are put in the rag-bag in the shape of old outing flannel and wooden shirts; and good little undervests and drawers can be made from cast-off flannels.

An old skirt will make a child's dress, and a little friendly interest in the family of a poor drunkard may encourage him to try again, put a little hope in his wife's heart and add a little joy to the children's hearts. That little girl might do better if she were dressed like other children, and it will not lower you in the eyes of people worth knowing if you help her—*The Lady's World.*

—I see that a lighthouse on the shore of Lake Michigan has been blown away by a gale.

—Well, I think the Government ought to stop building light houses and build heavier ones.

### Fairly Caught.

Listeners, it is said, hear no good of themselves, and there is another form of eavesdropping to which a similar remark might apply.

A young man who had been sent by a newspaper to report the proceedings of a political meeting in a neighboring town was occupying his time while on the journey by writing a letter in shorthand to a brother reporter at home. Having finished the body of the letter, he proceeded to add a postscript as follows:

"P. S.—A rather pretty young woman, by the way, is sitting on the seat directly behind me. She seems considerably interested in what I am doing, and I believe she is a stenographer herself, and has read every word I have written—"

"Sir!" exclaimed the young woman, interrupting him indignantly. Then she turned a fiery red and looked the other way.



## THE QUIET HOUR.

## Seeing Things Invisible.

"They say that God lives very high,  
But if you look above the pines  
You cannot see our God, and why?  
And if you dig down in the mines,  
You never see him in the gold;  
Though from Him all that glory shines.  
God is so good, He wears a fold  
Of heaven and earth across His face,  
Like secrets kept, for love untold.  
But still I feel that His embrace  
Slides down by thrills through all things made,  
Through sight and sound of every place,  
As if my tender mother laid  
On my shut lids her tender pressure,  
Half waking me at night, and said,  
'Who kissed you in the dark, dear guesser?'"

Faith is often spoken of as the eye of the soul, for it is by faith we can see things invisible—it is "the evidence of things not seen." Without that spiritual sense of sight we become materialists, and miss all the beauty of the spiritual world within us and around us. Faith and superstition are not really alike, although some people may confuse the two. Faith opens the door into a real world, full of beauty and joy, while superstition tries to drag a credulous soul into an imaginary region, peopled with shadowy shapes and terrors. A man who walks by faith can go tranquilly on his way, sure that God and His good angels are beside him for help and guidance. The promise is fulfilled to him: "Thou shalt not be afraid for any terror by night," for he can see God just as well in the dark as in the daylight. No difficulties or dangers alarm him—unless he forgets to look at life with the eye of faith—for he knows that all things are working for his real good. The servants of God may well be strong and of a good courage, for they have a sure promise that no weapon formed against them shall prosper.

But superstition begets cowardice, as faith makes a man fearless. One who thinks that misfortunes will follow the breaking of a mirror, the spilling of salt, or the numberless other occurrences which are supposed to bring bad luck, is dishonoring God, for he evidently thinks God has no power to control His own world. There is a good deal of heathenism lingering still in Christian countries; many people still cherish pet superstitions, and the belief in charms is by no means extinct. I have heard a person say that she didn't believe in the superstition about sitting down thirteen at a table, but she "thought it best to be on the safe side." I thought such a remark expressed a considerable amount of belief in it. The world belongs to God, and we are safe in His hands. No blind goddess of fortune can control our fate. It is not only foolish, it is positively wrong to trust to charms, instead of putting our faith in the living God who rules in heaven and earth. Neither is faith afraid of the revelations of Science. God made the universe, and the more we can find out about it, the more we shall know of Him. One who refuses to examine scientific discoveries, for fear they might contradict revealed truths, shows very little faith in the truths. He is evidently afraid to test them. Truth is not afraid of standing in the light of any age, to be examined and tested. Only, in talking about science, it is well to be cautious; for theories are often put forward as facts, only to be flatly contradicted by scientists of future years. One who is looking for God will find Him everywhere. Some clever people make the great mistake of imagining they can discern the invisible God with their bodily senses. When they fail in that, they make another mistake and fancy that He is not there, not having grasped the truth that God is a Spirit, and therefore to be spiritually discerned. As Joaquin Miller says:

"A thousand miles of mighty wood  
Where thunderstorms stride fire and flood,  
A thousand plants at every nod,  
A stately tree at every rood,  
Ten thousand leaves to every tree,  
And each a miracle to me—  
Yet there be men who doubt of God!"

We all have need to pray that our eyes may be opened to see more and more of things invisible. When Elisha was surrounded by a hostile host of horses and chariots, he was also guarded by a real, although invisible, army. How often are our eyes holden so that we do not recognize Christ when He is walking with us by the way. As Mac-coll asks: "Where were the heavens into which St. Stephen gazed when he saw the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God? Were his bodily eyes miraculously endowed with a telegraphic power of traversing in a moment the planetary spaces and looking into a world of super-sensuous glories behind them? Or were his eyes opened to see the spiritual world close to him?" Faith and power are always invisible to our human eyes. No dissecting knife, no "X-rays," ever yet gave a glimpse of the spirit, or even of the natural life. Without life the body is helpless

and dead: we can see the effect, but not the cause. Electricity, which does so much for us nowadays, is invisible. So is gravitation, which is so far-reaching in its influence, holding the planets in space and controlling every raindrop, every falling leaf. The wind, which is compared to the Holy Spirit by our Lord Himself, is invisible, although we can plainly see its effects. Even material things are often invisible to our eyes. We are surrounded by innumerable germs, invisible enemies of a material kind, as well as by the spiritual foes we think so little about. There are colors which we cannot see, although they may be visible enough to some eyes. I have read that the sensation of violet is caused by 700 billions of vibrations of light every second. Waves of light above this limit are invisible to the human eye, although Sir John Lubbock has shown by experiments that ants see distinctly these ultra-violet rays. It is the same with sounds exceeding 38,000 vibrations per second. So you see that even in this physical world there are sights and sounds to which we are blind and deaf, and we are at the same time living in a spiritual world which may or may not be closed to our spiritual senses. Let us pray most earnestly that our eyes may be opened more and more to the invisible things of God.

"Seldom do we think upon them, seldom we believe them nigh,  
Like the child who deems in sunshine that the stars  
Have left the sky;  
So, by this world's pleasures dazzled, scarce we feel  
Their presence true;  
In foolishness and fickleness, are we not children too?  
God's angels still are near us, with their words of  
hope and cheer,  
When the foe of our salvation and his armed hosts  
Draw near;  
But a greater One is with us, and we shrink not from  
The strife,  
While the Lord of angels leads us on the battlefield  
Of life."

HOPE.

## The Old Trunk in the Garret.

Once more it is with us—the season of the budding of the balm-of-Gilead tree, the bleating of lambs on the hillside, and the beating of carpets on the clothes-line. It is the season of cobwebs—limitless, cobwebby effects of twig and tender-tinted blossom and leaflet; dewy, silver-gray meshes lying close over all the morning meadows like baby angels' wings tip to tip; and, up in the garret, black, wrinkling things, curtaining dark corners, trailing from board and rafter, and huddling thick in the narrow recess between the wall and the old trunk. They make one think of the different types of humanity—after the broom and the dust-pan, that is.

In most houses the garret is a sort of museum in a modified form, and at the time of the spring cleaning is a capital resort for naturalists and lovers of the antique, with its six-months' collection of many-limbed little creatures, and its six, or sixteen, or it may even be sixty, years' collection of things animal, vegetable, and mineral. And the old trunk—where there is an old trunk—is one of the greatest curios itself.

There is something almost pathetic about that antiquated piece of furniture. It has a history. It suggests mediævalism. It brings to mind ancient castles and donjon keeps, and a thrilling mediæval romance, where the fair heroine concealed her hunted lover beneath the lid of that same old trunk. It is battered and dingy now, and the hinges are loose, and the lock declines to work, and it is used to hold faded shirt-waists and mutilated vases, and out-of-season "shinny" clubs and tennis sets, but long ago, perhaps, my lady folded away in its sweet-scented interior her short-sleeved silken gowns, her delicate shawls, and stored her ear-rings and embroidery frame. Or mayhap the salt spray trickled down its sides, and for many years thereafter it held an honored place in some old colonial house, and grandmother or great-grandmother spun her blankets and her linen and packed them close in the old trunk along with the family china and silverware and the sermon books. Or it may be that it was fashioned out of rough boards, nailed together by pioneer hands, and jolted about in a prairie schooner, or on a springless cart behind a team of oxen, and finally set down in the "ben" of the new log house to play its part in the evolution of the trunk. Whatever the triumph or tribulations of its career, it has come at last to the days of monotony and oblivion. It is like the once mighty record-breaking locomotive used now for drawing a milk train, or the weather-beaten vessel moored always in the stillest part of the harbor. But what of that? It has had its day and even yet it is useful. It seems to believe in activity in old age, as did Ulysses when he said:

"My purpose holds  
To sail beyond the sunset and the baths  
Of all the western stars, until I die."

It must be a littered-up as well as a lonesome garret where there is no old trunk. What becomes of half-rolls of wall paper waiting to be used for patching, and old hats and garments

waiting for the proverbial seventh year, and old books and magazines waiting to be read by the next generation, and the hundred-and-one other odds and ends of non-immediate utility that are always accumulating? The old trunk is an excellent receptacle for such articles, and keeps them in much better preservation than if they were left dangling from the ceiling or moulding in corners.

A frequent use to which the old trunk is put is that of holding keepsakes. Perhaps you don't believe in such things. Some people don't. But usually there is one person in the household who does, and she it is who loves the old trunk, not only for its associations, but also for the little treasures within it. She takes them out once or twice a year and wipes off the imaginary dust, and feels that the absent ones are there by her side just as they used to be. There is the little boat that her boy, Jack, made before he had formed any definite ideas about going to sea. Jack was always making boats, and he used to sail them down the creek when his father sent him to herd the cows, and then, of course, the cows got in the "corn," and afterwards, when his father went out, it was she who went up to his room and gave him a "twisty," and gently stroked his sore shoulders. It is years now since she filled the pockets of his tarpaulin jacket with "twisties," and he bent down and kissed her, and then rolled off to join the "jolly tars" again. She hasn't seen him since, nor heard from him, and she wishes he was her little Jack once more, commanding fleets on the creek. And there is the antimacassar that Eliza crocheted for her and brought to her at Christmas, the first time she was away from home for longer than a week. Eliza was very homesick during those months. It had been a gay antimacassar at that time, but the greens and yellows and blues have grown softer and more conciliatory since then. Eliza lives in the great metropolis now. Her husband is a senior partner. She doesn't get homesick the way she used to, and she doesn't crochet antimacassars for her mother. But she sends her costly dresses which the mother hopes she may wear some day, and rare ornaments which she hopes she may find a use for, but she doesn't value any of them as she values the antimacassar. And that is Tom's first football suit, and also his first piece of tobacco! That was before he became champion of the college team and added those extra letters to his name. And the tobacco—that was when he was known as Tommy. He didn't smoke much of it, but she remembers how sick he was that night, and he remembers it too. A package of old photographs is lying in this corner, and a pair of brass candlesticks with snuff-ers, and the "pirns" and distaff of a spinning wheel.

Slightly apart from these is a pair of little boots. The uppers are of faded purple kid and some of the buttons are missing. The heels are worn over on one side, and the dried, hardened earth is there on the instep just where it was when they pulled them off her feet for the last time. Her doll lies beside them, its eyebrows scraped off and the wax bitten off its chin; and the china dog without any ears, and her A B C book with its bright pictures. The little white dress she wore that last day has grown yellow, but the mother remembers how white it was then, like the whiteness of her baby's face when they carried her in and laid her in the crib with her curls tumbling over the pillow. "He shall gather the lambs in His arms and carry them in His bosom," she says softly. There is no bitterness in her heart now. The years have brought to her the perfect peace and assurance of a strong, loving faith.

But there! Close the lid. It's those sobwebs. Somehow, they have got into my eyes.

CHRYSOLITE.

## Origin of the Months' Names.

October, November and December Misnomers for 10th, 11th and 12th Months.

"January was named after the Roman god, Janus: the deity with two faces, one looking into the past and the other gazing forward to the future," writes Clifford Howard, in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "February comes from the Latin word februo, to purify. It was customary for the Romans to observe festivals of purification during that month. March owes its name to the old God of War. Among the Saxons this month was known as Lenct, meaning spring; and this is the origin of our word Lent. April was named from the Latin aperio, to open, in signification of the opening of flowers. The Saxons called the month Eastre, in honor of their Goddess of Spring, from which comes our word Easter. May was named after the Roman goddess Maia, and June was so-called in honor of Juno. July was named in honor of Julius Caesar, and August gets its name from Augustus Caesar. September is from the Latin septem, seven, this being the seventh month according to the old Roman calendar. October, November and December also retain the names by which they were known under the old calendar, when there were but ten months in the year—octo, novem and decem meaning eight, nine and ten."



## THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

## Between Ourselves.

When a fellow knows every bird's nest  
In the fields for miles around,  
Where squirrels play in the sunshine,  
Where prettiest flowers are found;  
When he knows of a pair of robins  
That will fly to his hands for crumbs,  
He hates to be penned in a schoolroom,  
And he's glad when Saturday comes.

There's a bee tree up on the hillside,  
But I'll not tell anyone where;  
There's a school of trout in the millstream  
And I want to go fishing there.  
I know where an oriole's building,  
And a log where a partridge drums;  
And I am going to the woods to see them  
As soon as Saturday comes.

They shouldn't keep school in springtime,  
When the world is so fresh and bright,  
When you want to be fishing and climbing,  
And playing from morning till night.  
It's a shame to be kept in a schoolroom  
Writing and working out sums—  
All week it's like being in prison;  
But I'm glad when Saturday comes.

The boy who expressed his sentiments in the verses given above, was evidently fond of studying natural history in the only place where it can be properly studied—out of doors. I have a great deal of sympathy with him, not having forgotten the days when I, too, was glad when Saturday came. However, some kinds of living things are not very pleasant to handle, and perhaps we can learn more about them from books than if we got the creatures into our own hands. I have been reading lately some facts about wasps, and find that they are very interesting insects—at a distance. One kind of wasp fills her store-room with caterpillars, for her babies to eat. Being more practical than kind-hearted, she begins by stinging the caterpillar all down the body from the head to the tail—if caterpillars have tails. When the worm is completely paralyzed, she lays an egg in the middle of it, so the baby wasp will have plenty of food as soon as it is hatched. Another kind of wasp seems to be more affectionate, but she carries her affection rather too far—I speak, of course, from the caterpillar's point of view. She hugs the poor thing round the neck until he is choked, and then packs him away in her pantry. She makes this pantry underground, boring a hole an inch deep and then making a larger room at the bottom. When this room is filled with caterpillars and eggs, the hole above is carefully stuffed up with stones and earth. One of these wasps was seen to cover up her nest and then pick up a pebble with her jaws. This she used as a hammer, pounding down the earth with it until it was hard and firm.

Some wasps fill their nests with spiders, and often they take the trouble to cut off the legs of the spider first, so that they won't take up so much room. Evidently, the young wasps are not as fond of "drumsticks" as most children are. Wasps seem quite able to take care of themselves, but the domestic animals—cows, sheep, etc.—are sometimes rather helpless. Probably it is partly because men have taken care of them so long. I have seen horses wearing hats to protect them from the sun, but it must look even more queer to see cows wearing spectacles. In some parts of Russia the snow is dazzlingly white for six months every year, and the cattle pick a living from the tufts of grass which peep out here and there. The glare of sunlight on the snow caused them to suffer from snow blindness, so a clever man thought it would be a good idea to dress them up in smoke colored glasses. The experiment was a great success, and now many thousands of spectacled cows may be seen on the steppes of Russia.

Another queer custom is practiced in Bohemia. We are not surprised when people put shoes on horses, but it is a little unusual to shoe geese, isn't it? The geese sometimes have to walk long distances to market, and their feet might get very sore if they were not shod. Of course, they don't have iron shoes nailed to their feet, neither do they wear leather boots as you do. They are made to walk several times over patches of tar mixed with sand. This soon hardens and protects the feet splendidly.

After all this talk about animals, I hardly need say to you that you should never be cruel to any of the creatures God has made.

"If you see a little boy (or a little girl, perhaps),  
Who torments and teases cats, and dogs, and birds,  
You may set it down as so, that this ugly trait will  
grow,

Till it shows itself in cruel and bad words.  
For a child who talks so hard, his dog will soon be  
tired of that.

He will bully weaker children when he can,  
And when grown to manhood, with an evil soul  
of hate,

He will injure and torment his fellow men.

And, just as on a signboard the letters plain are writ,  
So upon such childish faces we can see,  
Here is a girl or boy who finds others' pain a joy,  
And will turn out cruel, mean, and cowardly."

Cousin Dorothy.

## "Perfect Bliss."

As our last picture competition was such a success, we are going to have another one. Write a short story, describing this picture of "Perfect Bliss," and send in your contributions before the end of July. Anyone who is under sixteen can compete. Write on one side of the paper only, put your name, age and address on the back, and address as usual to "Cousin Dorothy," Box 92, Newcastle, Ont. C. D.

## Caring for Young Babies

The majority of children are healthy when they are born, and may be kept healthy if they receive the care and attention which all mothers should give. A babe loves warmth and he needs plenty of good nourishing food. During the first few months of his life, he will sleep all night and about one-third of the day. Allow him to enjoy his nap undisturbed, and if one is careful to establish the habit of going to sleep at the same time every day, there will be little trouble to get him to sleep when that time arrives.

A watchful mother can soon decide whether a child cries because he is spoiled or because he is in pain. If he is suffering from an attack of colic, take off all his clothes except his band, which should not be loosened if he is crying very hard. Wrap him in a soft woollen shawl, and rub his little limbs, stomach and bowels with the hands. A drink of water as warm as he will take it, often proves beneficial. When he is thoroughly warm he will usually stop crying, and nestle down for a comfortable sleep. Warm the blanket and pillow in his little crib, fold the shawl closely around him and place the crib in a corner where a draught will not strike him. When he wakes he will be as bright and fresh as ever.

After the baby has his bath, which should be given as regularly every day as his meals, wash his tongue, gums and the roof of his mouth with a soft piece of old linen dipped in cool water, in which a pinch of boracic acid has been dissolved. If this be done regularly, the baby will not be troubled with sore mouth or thrush, which is a common and often dangerous disease of babyhood. If his mouth has been neglected until it is sore, prepare a lotion, using one-half dram tincture of myrrh, one fluid dram glycerine and twenty grains of borax. Add water enough to make one fluid ounce. Apply with a camel's-hair brush all over the tongue and gums where the small white patches occur.

Do not forget that a baby needs water as well as food, for the little mouth gets very dry and hot, and a drink of cool water will often quiet him when nothing else will.

## For Mothers.

Oh, mothers! it is worth a great deal to cultivate that "excellent thing in a woman," a low, sweet voice. If you are ever so much tried by the mischievous or wilful pranks of the little ones, speak low. It will be a great help to you even to try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot wholly succeed. Anger makes you wretched, and your children also. Impatient, angry tones never did the heart good, but plenty of evil. Read what Solomon says of them, and remember he wrote with an inspired pen. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens at all—they make them only ten times heavier. For your own as well as your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the willows. So, too, would they remember a harsh word and angry voice. Which legacy will you leave for your children?—The Housewife.

"I always believe in putting something by me a rainy day," remarked the absent-minded man, as he appropriated his neighbor's umbrella.

## Dishonesty Recompensed.

The late Duke of Buccleuch, in one of his walks, purchased a cow in the neighborhood of Dalkeith, which was to be sent to his palace on the following morning. The Duke, in his morning dress, espied a boy ineffectually attempting to drive the animal forward to its destination. The boy, not knowing the Duke, bawled out to him:

"Hie, mun, come here an' gie's a han' wi' this beast."

The Duke walked on slowly, the boy still craving his assistance, and at last, in a tone of distress, exclaimed:

"Come here, mun, an' help us, an' I'll gie' you half I get."

The Duke went and lent the helping hand. "And now," said the Duke, as they trudged along, "how much do you think you'll get for this job?"

"Oh, I dinna ken," said the boy, "but I'm sure o' something, for the folk up at the big house are gude to a' bodies."

As they approached the house the Duke disappeared from the boy and entered by a different way. Calling a servant, he put a sovereign in his hand, saying:



"PERFECT BLISS."

"Give that to the boy who brought the cow." The Duke, having returned to the avenue, was soon rejoined by the boy.

"Well, how much did you get?" said the Duke.

"A shilling," said the boy, "an' there's half o' it t'ye."

"But you surely got more than a shilling?" said the Duke.

"No," said the boy, "that's a' I got—and d'ye no think it's plenty?"

"I do not," said the Duke; "there must be some mistake, and, as I am acquainted with the Duke, if you return I think I'll get you more."

They went back, the Duke rang the bell and ordered all the servants to be assembled.

"Now," said the Duke to the boy, "point me out the person that gave you the shilling."

"It was that chap there," pointing to the butler. The butler confessed and attempted an apology, but the Duke indignantly ordered him to give the boy the sovereign. "You have lost," said the Duke, "your money, your situation and your character by your covetousness; learn henceforth that 'honesty is the best policy.'"

The boy by this time recognized his assistant in the person of the Duke, and the Duke was so delighted with the sterling worth and honesty of the boy that he ordered him to be sent to school at his expense.



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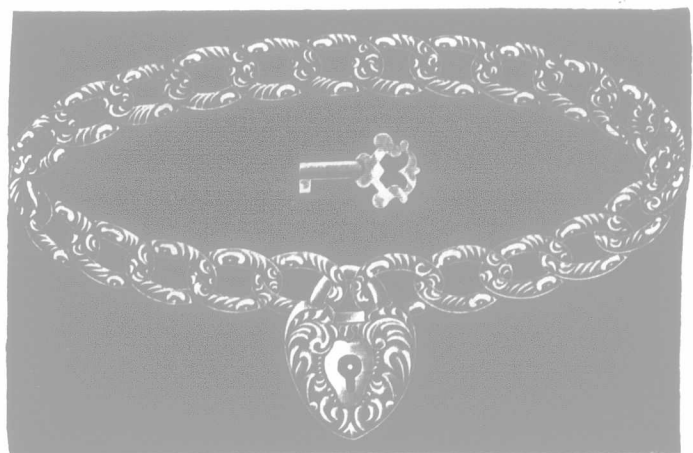
## Bagster's NEW COMPREHENSIVE Teacher's Bible,

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

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

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

Write for a sample copy of the Farmer's Advocate, and begin to work for these premiums. Cash must accompany new names.

# THE WM. WELD COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



## GOSSIP.

A syndicate of farmers at Saltoun have purchased the Shire stallion, "Cal-trope Loyalty," the reputed price being \$3,000.00. This horse was a prize-winner at the Toronto Industrial last year.

The Miami Clydesdale Horse Association, with Isaac Bowman, president, and Chris Collins, secretary, have bought the handsome imported stallion, "Daring Duke."

D. J. Dutton, Sintaluta, Assa, has recently purchased in Ontario four Shorthorn heifers and a bull and also the Clydesdale stallion, Manager 2823.

At the dispersion sale, last month, of the Shorthorn herd at Retic, Banffshire, Scotland, the property of Mr. Geo. Longmore, the outgoing tenant, the highest price for cows was 32 guineas and for heifers 62 guineas, given by Mr. G. Campbell, Hartmill. The average for 28 head was 23 guineas.

One of the largest and most valuable consignments of Aberdeen-Angus cattle that has ever left Great Britain was shipped on May 23rd from Liverpool to America by Col. Judy and Messrs. Cantine and Williams, of Iowa. In all, these gentlemen are taking out over one hundred head, purchased from many of the leading breeders in Scotland, including H. M. the King, the Earl of Roseberry, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., Col. Smith Grant, Auchorachan; Mr. Skinner, Drumm; Mr. Shaw Adamson, of Careston Castle; Mr. Patrick Mulhern, and others. Col. Judy's purchases number no fewer than fifty-one head. Amongst the bulls in the group is Lord Fretful of Ballindalloch, bred by and purchased from Sir Geo. Macpherson Grant.

## THRESHERS ORGANIZING.

Meetings for the purpose of organizing lodges of Threshermen of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest will be held as follows: Souris, May 31; Hartney, June 2; Napinka, June 3; Melita, June 4; Pierson, June 5; Gainsboro, June 6; Oxbow, June 9; Alameda, June 10; Arcola, June 12; Carlyle, June 13; Manor, June 14; Antler, June 15; Reston, June 16. All meetings will be held at 1:30 p. m.

The meetings will be addressed by Mr. J. T. Parker, of the Supreme Lodge at Chicago, and Edgar W. Rugg, President Grand Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Lodges have already been formed at several places in Manitoba and the Territories.

## SADDLE HORSES FROM ALBERTA.

A. J. Murphy, of Cochrane, recently shipped three Alberta-bred horses to Winnipeg to be used as gentlemen's saddle horses. Two of them are chestnuts, bred by Sheriff King and Rawlinson Bros., and one a fine upstanding brown horse, bred by the Bow River Horse Ranch. The horse bred by Sheriff King was sired by Mystery, a great race-horse, while Robin Adair, the champion Hackney of the New York Horse Show, is the sire of the other chestnut. These two horses are sold to Hugh Sutherland, of the Canadian Northern Railway. The brown horse is sired by Canova, out of a Jurymen mare, and has lots of substance, style and action. Robert Rogers, Manitoba's Minister of Public Works, is his buyer.

By the same train, V. Anderson sent down a couple of superior saddle horses to Mr. Merrick, of Merrick, Anderson & Company, Winnipeg. One of them is a large roan horse, sired by Disastrous, son of Mystery, and was bred by C. C. Inglis. The other is a half-brother to Slim Jim, Calgary's last pony, and is of the celebrated Beuthof stock.

## CLYDESDALE FILLES FOR CANADA.

Mr. James Carruth, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, shipped from Glasgow, on May 17th, three splendidly-bred two-year-old Clydesdale fillies. The best of these, Lady Pandora, is from her breeder, Mr. Samuel Hutchinson, Blairlusk, Alexandria. She was well forward at Glasgow last year, as well as second at Dumbarton, and first at some of the local shows. Her sire was the celebrated Mains of Aries, and she is out of the fine breeding old mare, Tibbie, by Glencoe, gr-dam by Garbald (315). It will be noticed that this filly is strongly inbred to Prince of Wales (673), both Mains of Aries and Glencoe being got by him. She has splendid feet and legs, and should make an excellent brood mare. The other two fillies, Chantress and Bell, are also of nice quality and full of good blood. The former was bred by Lords A and I. Cecil, Orchardton, Kent, and is got by the Royal winner, Palmerton, out of Caprice, by Prince Eddy, a son of the £3,000 Prince of Albion, gr-dam of the noted prize-winning Claymore mare, Clydesdale winner of first at the Royal and other English shows. Her sire, Lord A, was bred by Mr. A. Carruth, and was together at Crosslath, Killybeggs, and was got by the Glasgow prize winner, Lord A. Chantress, out of Nannie, by the noted Gallant Prince, sire of the champion Holyrood and Knight of Cowal.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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If so, please cut out and fill in this blank and mail it to one of the addresses below. To do so will cost you but a two-cent stamp, and will bring you catalogues and information as to Cream Separators that may save you a bad investment in a poor separator.

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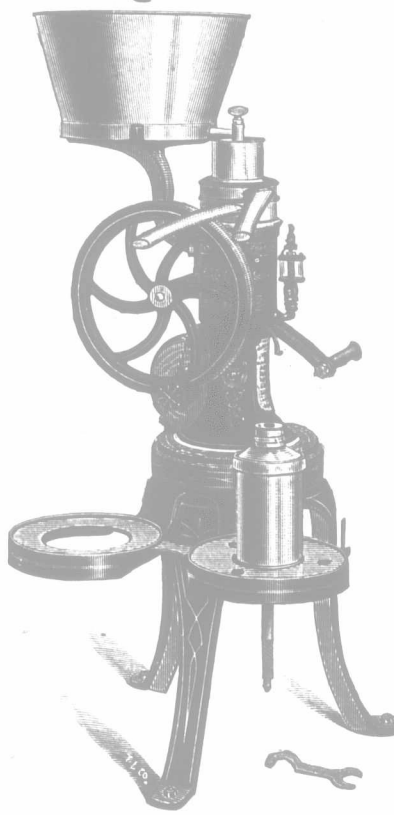
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Of Close Skimming,  
Of Cleanliness,  
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We can aid you and perhaps give you some pointers worth thinking about.

## THE NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR

is the separator that has but three parts to the bowl, that produces the finest quality of cream, that skims more closely than other separators, that turns much easier, the safest for children, and is in greater demand right NOW than any other separator on the market. If you consider the purchase of a machine we would like to tell you about the National. Any agent will be pleased to allow you to have one—**WE'RE NOT AFRAID OF COMPARISON.** There is a stylish appearance about the National, and it will do the work to back it up. It is made by the Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph, Ont. A Canadian machine, sold by a business people and by fair dealing, with a guarantee to protect you. **We do not have to resort to unscrupulous methods to make sales.**

Full Stock of Repairs Always on Hand.

Jos. A. Merrick, 117 Bannatyne St., East, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
General Agent Manitoba and Northwest Territories.  
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

## THE STOCKER TRADE.

Since Monday the stock yards have been the very busiest portion of our district. Something over two thousand head of young stockers have been loaded and shipped to the western ranches. On Monday, Waller & Alex. loaded some fifteen cars and expect to load ten or ten cars more before the end of the week. On Tuesday, G. B. Murphy loaded some thirty cars. The buyers of these stockers

are Crosswell & Day, of Rush Lake, Assa. The cattle were one and two year old stockers, and would average about seventeen dollars per head. This means a considerable sum of money which will be distributed over our plains, and Carberry is certainly to be congratulated on having such enterprising men as Waller & Alex. and G. B. Murphy. Both these firms have yet a great many cattle to send west and before finishing they will run upwards of 10,000 head, and this is no small number.—Carberry News.

## GOSSIP.

Thos. Speers, of Oak Lake, recently sold to Peter Leask, Virden, the Shorthorn bull, Lord Roberts.

J. D. McGregor, the well-known Polled Angus breeder, whose large herd of 300 head of pure-bred females is kept south of Oak Lake, Man., has recently sold 26 bulls to Spencer Bros., ranchers, of Medicine Hat, and 17 bulls to the Drowningford Ranch Co., Medicine Hat.

Joseph Lawrence, of Clearwater, Man., sold by auction six head of yearling bulls, at Calgary, just before the Territorial stock sale there, at an average of \$106.00 per head.

The Conrad-Price Cattle Co. recently brought about 2,000 head of Mexican cattle from the south, which they are placing on their range at the Saskatchewan river near Medicine Hat.

J. A. Turner, the Clydesdale breeder, Calgary, made a strong exhibit of stallions at the Calgary Spring Show, and at the close sold the grand three-year-old colt, Donald McQueen, by Young McQueen, to D. H. Andrews, manager for the Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Crane Lake, Assa.

Innisfail creamery commenced operation on May 5th, with Geo. W. Scott in charge, and S. C. Archibald, butter-maker at Emerson creamery last year, as assistant. Something over 1,100 lbs. was manufactured the first week. Prospects are very favorable for a considerable increase over last year's make.

L. H. Prait, a Texas rancher, is moving 6,000 head of Texas cattle into Assiniboia, south of Medicine Hat at shipment will require 200 cars, or ten train-loads, and the freight is said to be about \$10 per head.

The Elkhorn Breeders' Association has been organized, with the following officers: President, Geo. Allison; Sec.-Treas., Chas. H. Crosby; Directors—W. H. Scarth, Wm. Patterson and E. Naylen. They have purchased the Clydesdale stallion, Sensation, from Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Jack Hillman, who is in charge of J. A. S. Macmillan's Clydesdales during the latter's absence in England, has recently completed the sale of the two-year-old Clyde colt, Earl Gowan, by Master, out of Lothian Beauty, to A. W. LeCain & Sons, Hyde, Assa.

John and W. J. Renton, of Deloraine, purchased this spring the Percheron stallion, Malgache, from Dr. W. Little, of Boissevain.

P. Burns & Co., of Calgary, recently bought out the meat business of W. R. Hull, the price being in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The Burns Co. have a very large abattoir at Calgary, a visit to which was paid recently by a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate." The abattoir has a capacity for storing over 5,000 beefs, and is equipped with a very complete ammonia refrigerating plant and every modern convenience. The beef, mutton and pork is shipped mostly to the coast and Kootenay markets. At the time of our visit a lot of hay-fed range cattle were being shipped, over 200 being sent east for export and some ten carloads of steers to Dawson.

Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, Alta., whose Hackney breeding establishment has become famous through the breeding and show horse, Robin Adair 2nd, who recently captured the championship at the New York Horse Show, have just imported from England two stallions for use in their stud, which consists of about 65 breeding mares. These stallions were selected by one of the Messrs. Rawlinson, who spent most of the winter in England. One is the five-year-old Brown Commodore 3rd, by Chorlate Jr., dam Affability Fireaway; the other is Black Doctor, by Master Dart, also a five-year-old, and they are considered by the importers two of the best Hackneys ever imported.

W. R. Stewart, Macleod, Alta., has recently sold his well-known Standard-bred stallion, Bob Kirk, to H. R. Edwards, of Indian Head. Bob Kirk is a handsome dapple brown horse, is a square-gaited trotter, and never wears boots; he has raced since he was two years old, and is now in his eleventh year and has a record of 2:16 1/2. Mr. Stewart has owned Bob Kirk for six years, and in all his races has never failed to come within the money. He won some big stakes last fall on the Pacific coast. As a prizewinner, Bob has had a splendid record. He won 32 prizes in 1904. Besides winnings at the Oregon and Washington State fairs, he won third at the Winnipeg Industrial, first at Edmonton, Calgary and Macleod, and opened the season of 1902 with a first prize at the Calgary Spring Stallion Show.

Geo. Mutch, of the firm of Mutch Bros., Lumsden, Assa., attended the Calgary Spring Stallion Show, and while there purchased a carload of heavy horses from J. A. Turner, the well-known Clydesdale breeder, of Calgary. These horses will be thoroughly broken to harness at "Craigie Mains," and those not required on the farm will be offered for sale.



# Winnipeg's Industrial Exhibition

EDUCATION, IMMIGRATION, BUSINESS, PLEASURE.

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**\$40,000**

IN PRIZES AND  
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For Prize Lists, Programmes, and all Information, Apply to

J. T. GORDON, PRESIDENT.

F. W. HEUBACH, GENERAL MANAGER.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



GOSSIP.

The Virden Farmers' Elevator Co. has been gazetted, with the following incorporators: J. W. Scattion, H. W. Dayton, Peter McDonald, A. E. Ryan, W. J. Wilcox, Wm. McDonald, Isaac Bennett, Jas. Sheane, W. F. Fitch, Thos. Jeffrey, and John A. Blakeman. The capital stock of the Company is \$6,250.

Mr. John Lahmer, Vine, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Large English Berkshires, writes: "My ad. in the 'Advocate' has brought me considerable enquiry from Western Ontario, and a few from Quebec, which has resulted in quite a few sales. The enquiry has been mostly for boars, and I regret I had so few of any age for sale. The sows offered are good ones, and will make big strong brood sows."

From Thos. F. Hunt, Dean and Professor of Agriculture at the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science, Ohio University, Columbus, we have received a copy of the latest catalogue, which is certainly the most complete and handsome ever issued by that institution. The Board of Agriculture in each county in the State issues a free scholarship, which can now not only be used in the two-year courses, but in any two years of the four-year courses. The list of alumni and ex-students given indicates that about 80 per cent. of the men are engaged in some kind of agricultural work.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., sailed for Great Britain on June 1st, for the purpose of making another importation of Shorthorns and Yorkshires to replenish his herds, which have recently been heavily drawn upon by his customers in Canada and the States. He will visit the Royal and other national shows, and will be open to receive and execute orders for stock from Canadian breeders. His address for the next two months will be care of Mr. Alfred Mansell, Shrewsbury, England.

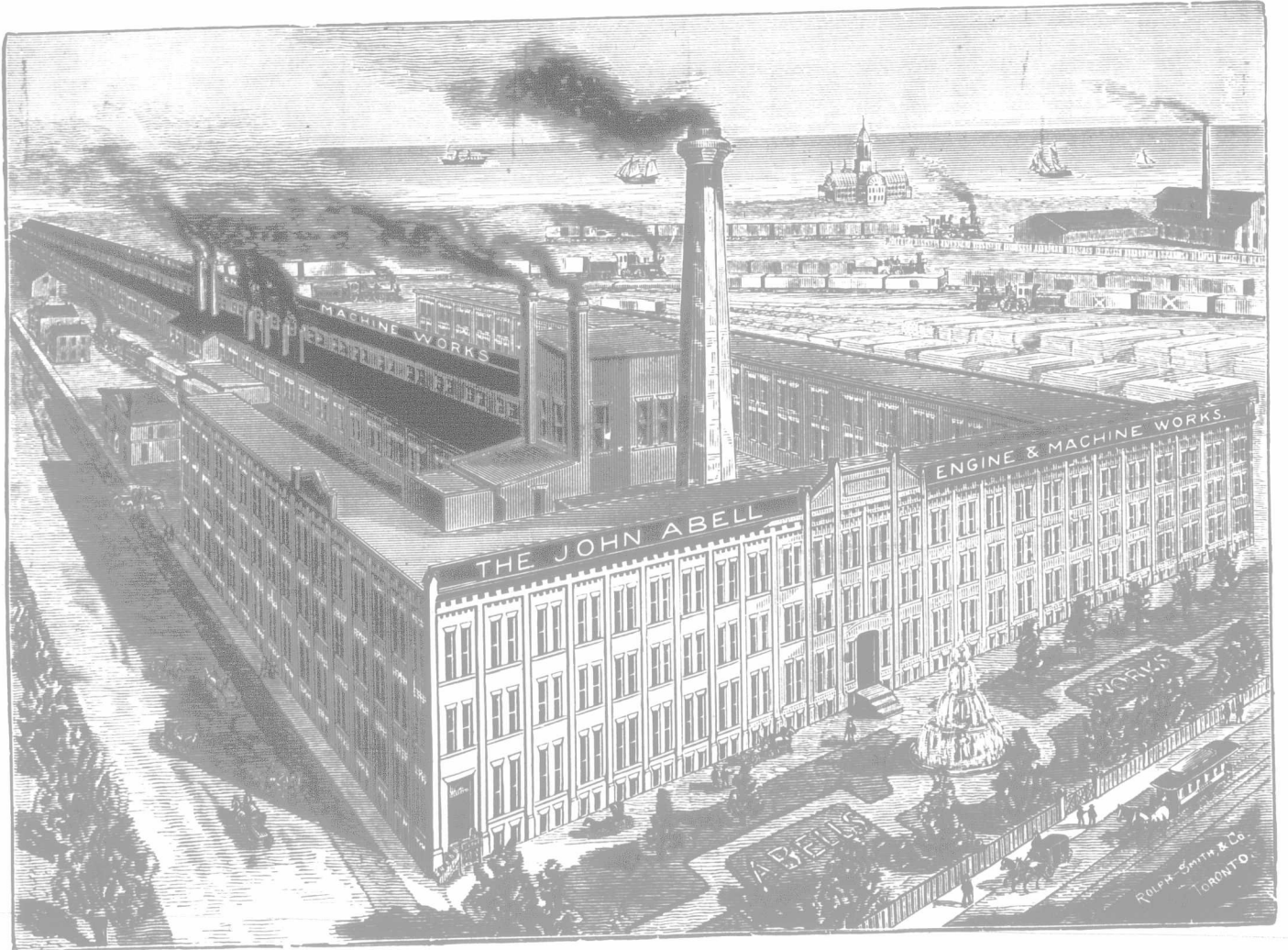
It is claimed that the world's butter record for a two-year-old heifer has recently been broken by the Holstein heifer, Duchess of Ormsby 2nd's Hengerfeld De Kol, owned by A. N. McGeoch, Lake Mills, Wis., making at 2 years and 1 month and 25 days old 19.02 lbs. of butter in seven days in an official test. This claim is scarcely understandable in the face of the fact that the Canadian-bred Holstein heifer, Alta Posh, bred and owned by Reittie Bros., Norwich, is reported to have an official seven-days' record at 2 years 11 months and 28 days (21 days after calving) of 586 lbs. 2 ozs. milk, containing 21,664 lbs. fat, or equal to 27 lbs. 4 oz. butter 80 per cent. fat, which gave her the world's record as a two-year-old and also as a three-year-old.

On a flying visit to Mr. W. D. Platt's Trout Creek Stock Farm, near Hamilton, Ont., recently, the females of the fine herd of Shorthorns were seen quietly grazing in the fresh pastures, looking like living pictures of health and of symmetrical proportions, while the stock bulls in their boxes and paddocks were found in fine condition, with well-fleshed forms and sound, straight legs and feet. Imported Speculator, the Toronto first-prize winner and Pan-American champion, has widened and deepened during the winter, and looks a short-legged and thick-fleshed bull, and one that will be hard to turn down in the show-ring if he comes out again this year. The imported yearling, Mar-bred Missie bull, Republican, sired by Lavender Victor, and out of imported Missie 153rd, the cow sold at Chicago last December for \$6,000, by Wanderer, and her dam by William of Orange, has grown into a straight, smoothly-turned, stylish and well-proportioned bull, who is being used considerably in the herd, and shows fine proportions and quality, and can hardly fail to make a potent sire of good things. Another red bull of fine presence and promise is Bant's champion, just a year old, a son of the \$5,000 champion bull, Lord Bant, and out of Imp. Fanny 62nd by Royal Nottingham, who was out of the champion cow, Molly Millicent, four times first at the Royal Show. He is a young bull, of unsurpassed depth of body, smooth and thick, with great bone and handling quality, straight and level legs, and having a grand head and carriage. He is one of the best young bulls I have seen in a long time, and is a credit to his sire and his breeder, and is being made a recommendation for the show yard. From the same farm, a roan bull calf of September birth, a son of other son of Lord Bant, that is a grand promise, having a strong, straight, level, level quarters, well-sprung ribs, and a grand handling hide covered with hair. He is out of Imp. Proud A, the aunt, a grandly good cow, of the same family as the famous Field Mar, and a daughter of the noted Field Mar of Montreal. A grand lot of young cows of various ages, good cow, were seen in the show ring, and added to the herd was found an excellent

# American-Abell Engine and Thresher

COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUCCESSORS TO



THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

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HIGH-CLASS THRESHING MACHINERY.

Our Engines and Separators are Leaders.

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SITUATION WANTED.

A thoroughly practical man, who has a wide knowledge of breeding and raising horses and cattle for show purposes, will be at liberty in July, and would like to find suitable employment. Has had years of experience in England, also in Canada and the States. Thirty-five years of age. Englishman and single. Address:

STOCKMAN, care Farmer's Advocate, WINNIPEG, MAN.

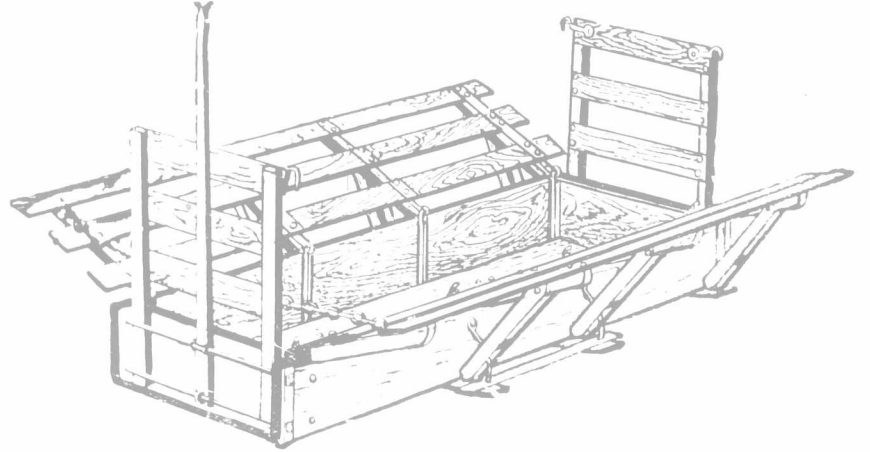
NOTICE.

WINNIPEG, THE MANITOBA COLLAR-MAKER, is a manufacturer who is fast winning the confidence and esteem of the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. In another part of this paper appears the advertisement of Mr. A. E. Wimperis, and we respectfully draw the attention of our readers to this advertisement. A representative of the "Advocate" visited the workshop of A. E. Wimperis, 552 Main St., last week, and was shown through the collar department, an industry which Mr. Wimperis is making a specialty of. His production of a collar is rightly considered to be perfect. The material used in the collar is of the best quality, and the collar is made to order. All collars are made to measure and are hand-made.

## We Want You

TO ACT AS AGENT FOR US.

We make and handle the only combination single and double Box, hay, grain and stock Rack—all in one. Also Washing Machines, Wheelbarrows, Pea Harvesters, Clothes Driers, Fanning Mills, Churns, etc., etc. Wonder Plow Attachments.



Our prices are right. Write at once if you want the agency for this new firm.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. D. & J. H. Baskerville, Greenridge, have just received from Minnesota the

The first list of the Brandon Summer Fair, which is to be held on July 29th to Aug. 1st this year, can be had on application to the secretary.



## The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL: \$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

The Only Company in Canada  
Conducting Hail Insurance on Established Insurance Principles.

Every Policy issued is a definite contract between the Company and the assured. Payment of losses is not subject to the collection of an assessment. Loss claims are adjusted promptly on receipt of notice. Losses are paid in full immediately after adjustment. Premium rates are low and proportionate to the risk.

Full information will be furnished by any agent, or on application to

JOS. CORNELL, SEC'Y AND MGR.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. William Linton, Aurora, Ont., sailed for England last week, and expects to attend the Royal and other leading shows, and to import some more Shorthorns.

### LAST CALL FOR THE LYNCH DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

As announced in our advertising columns, the dispersion sale of the Pioneer Herd of Shorthorns, established over 30 years ago, by Walter Lynch, Westbourne, will be held on Wednesday, June 11th. If you have not yet got a catalogue of this important sale, send for one at once. In our last issue some of the many excellent individuals composing this noted herd were referred to, and nothing more need here be said. This sale being an absolute dispersion, the proprietor intending to retire from active life, affords an opportunity never before equalled in this country for securing breeding stock of the highest order at public auction. Mr. Lynch's stock is widely known for its constitutional vigor and usefulness. Besides the long catalogue of over 75 females, breeders in need of a herd bull should not lose the opportunity of securing an imported Scotch bull in Scottish Canadian =36100=, which will be offered at this sale. He is by Violet Boy, out of imported Crocus 24th, is a low-set, wide, deep, thick-fleshed, typical Scotch bull of rare quality and fit to head any herd. Note the date, June 11th. Westbourne is located a few miles north-west of Portage la Prairie, on the North-western branch of the C. P. R.

The American Hereford Association has removed its offices for the registration of cattle and publication of the Herdbook from Kansas City to Chicago, and its headquarters for the present will be opened in a temporary building on Exchange Ave., at the main entrance of the Union Stock Yards, pending completion of a capacious three-story structure adjoining the Live Stock World building, at a cost of \$100,000, to be called the Pure-bred Live Stock Record building.

### COLONEL DENT AGAIN AFTER ALBERTA HORSES.

It has been announced that Col. Dent will visit Calgary, on June 2 and 3; Lacombe, June 6; Pincher Creek, June 9; High River, June 11; Cochrane, June 13, and Maple Creek at a later date, for the purpose of buying army horses. The only class of horses that will now be purchased is a stout, well-bred riding cob, 14.2 to 15 hands, five to ten years of age, which must be gentle to ride, mount and dismount, and bridewise.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT CO. has erected a large factory on Donald Street. The interior of this concern presents a very businesslike appearance, and bears every evidence of great activity when operations are begun. The general manager of the company, Mr. J. Harmer, who is an experienced implement man, states that he has already received many enquiries from dealers for the agency of the Company's implements. He proposes to make an extended tour of the territory to be covered by the Company's output this year, with a view to organizing the agents.

## FARM BOOKS.

The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over the available first-class works on agricultural subjects, and have selected the best. See below for prices and how to obtain.

**VETERINARY ELEMENTS.**—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. \$1.50. A practical book for stockmen and agricultural students.  
**THE STUDY OF BREEDS (CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE).**—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages; 60 engravings. \$1.50.  
**HORSE BREEDING.**—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50.  
**THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.**—Stewart. 371 pages. \$1.75.  
**PIGS—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.**—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.  
**FEEDS AND FEEDING.**—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.  
**PHYSICS OF AGRICULTURE.**—F. H. King. 600 pages. \$1.75.  
**IRRIGATION FOR THE FARM GARDEN AND ORCHARD.**—Henry Stewart. \$1.00.  
**AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION.**—Pierce. 278 pages. \$1.00.  
**FARM POULTRY.**—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25.  
**MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.**—Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00.  
**VEGETABLE GARDENING.**—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25.  
**FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM.**—Rexford. 175 pages. 50 cents.  
**THE HONEYBEE.**—Langstroth. 621 pages. \$1.50.  
**AMATEUR FRUIT-GROWING.**—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches; 134 pages, with numerous fly leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated. 50 cents.

### HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS.

We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as premiums for obtaining new yearly subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.00 each, according to the following scale:

Books valued at from	to	for 1 new subscriber.
\$.30	to \$0.65	for 1
".60	to 1.25	for 2
1.00	to 1.75	for 3
1.50	to 2.50	for 4
2.00	to 3.00	for 5
2.50	to 6.00	for 12

Cash to accompany names in every case. Subscriptions credited a year in advance from date received.

THE WM. WELD CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

# Melotte

## Cream Separators

Write  
for  
Catalogue.

### Tried Four Other Makes.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., APRIL 23, 1902.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will find the amount due on note, and twenty-five cents over, for which send me one rubber for top of bowl of No. 2 separator. We like your separator well. We had the — set up at the same time in our house, so we had a good chance of trying them, but my wife would not have a — at any price, as a small boy or a woman can work the Melotte with ease where they could not work the other at all. I think that the Melotte is the best all-round separator on the market, as we have tried four of the other makes, and prefer it to any of them.

Yours truly,  
WM. LIDSTER, Box 18, Birtle, Man.

The Melotte Stands by Itself.  
Unlike Any Other.

Turns Easiest,  
Skims Cleanest,  
Wears Longest.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, LTD.,

Box 604.

124 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.



NEW DISCOVERY.

**CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD**

RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING VETERINARIANS AS

The Greatest Flesh and Muscle Producer Known.

**Dr. Thompson's Opinion.**

Winnipeg, Man.,  
March 5th, 1902.

This is to certify that I have examined the ingredients used in making Douglas' Carnefac, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all stock-owners as a first-class food, good for fattening and keeping all kinds of stock in good condition.

S. J. THOMPSON,  
Provincial Veterinary.

**Dr. Murray's Opinion.**

Winnipeg, Man.,  
March 5th, 1902.

This is to certify that I have examined W. G. Douglas' formula for the making of his Condition Powder, Carnefac, and I think it excels any food ever put before the public for purifying the blood and fattening purposes.

GEO. P. MURRAY,  
Veterinary Surgeon.

**W. G. DOUGLAS,**

MANUFACTURER.

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION TO  
**THE GREAT MICA ROOFING**

which for cheapness, durability and ease of application for dwellings, stores, factories, barns, stables and outhouses, steep or flat roofs, cannot be equalled. It has been tested for the past eleven years, and its qualities—wind and water proof, and resistance to severe frost contraction—have established it as second to no other roofing material. It is manufactured in Canada, especially to meet climatic conditions here. The C. P. R. use it in large quantities from Winnipeg to Vancouver and Fort William. This roofing does not need any wires or other strings to hold it together.



Winnipeg, July 19th, 1901.

I have no hesitation in stating that the "All Weather Roofing" handled by your agent, Messrs. W. G. Fonseca & Co., at the mill, situated at the engine house, and roof over the saw-mill at the mill, have all been roofed with this material, and it has given good satisfaction.

(Signed) W. W. OGLETHORPE, MILLING CO.  
W. Thompson, Gen. Mgr.

Mica Paint to Preserve Shingles. Mica Paint to Preserve Tin.

For leaflets and circulars apply to

**W. G. FONSECA, WINNIPEG.**

176 HIGGINS AVE.

FOR SALE:  
**DRAFT HORSES**  
OF ALL AGES.

OWING to lack of range, we have decided to cut our herd of draft horses down to one-half and sell 2,000 head at greatly reduced prices. This great selection of mares, geldings and growthy youngsters of all ages represents the results of seventeen years of judicious mating to strictly high-class Percheron, English Shire, Clydesdale and Hackney sires. We can furnish high-grade brood mares and fillies with foal to imported and home-bred registered stallions, and have always on hand a large and first-class selection of registered and high-grade Percheron and English Shire stallions, also registered mares and fillies of same breeds. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

**LITTLE MISSOURI HORSE COMPANY,**  
W. G. CLARK, SUPT. GLADSTONE, NORTH DAKOTA.

BARGAINS IN **STALLIONS!!**



Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1901; also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of buying first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices.

For all particulars apply to

**J. A. S. Macmillan,**

P. O. BOX 483,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

AS SUPPLIED TO

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

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour.

Ogilvie's New Rolled Oats.

Ogilvie's Whole Wheat Flour.

Ogilvie's Royal Breakfast Food.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR **OGILVIE'S PRODUCTS** THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES

**YOU NEED HORSE COLLARS.**

Get the best when you are buying.

**PERFECTION BRAND**

are the best. They are hand-stuffed and hand-sewn. They are stuffed with long straw, not short stuff cut up and fed in through a machine. They do not break in the throat, as our solid long-straw throats will not break. Try a pair of these.

**BLACK-LEATHER RIMS & BACK**  
RUSSET-LEATHER FACE.

Sent, express prepaid, to any address in Manitoba for \$4.74 per pair; Ontario, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, for \$5; Alberta, for \$5.25 per pair. Good large bodies for heavy farm work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**Brown Back 11-Inch Sweat Pads,**  
75 cents per pair.

**A. E. WIMPERIS,**

592 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO. We have much pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the Canadian Portland Cement Company in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate". This company is said to operate the newest Canadian Portland cement factory, having a capacity of 1,200 barrels per day. Two or three years ago it would have been almost impossible for a Canadian company to have disposed of this quantity of cement in Canada. But the consumption in this period of time has almost doubled, and due to the public recog-

nizing more clearly the durability and economy of utilizing Portland cement for concrete walks in place of perishable plank sidewalks; also to the use of cement concrete bridges, piers, and foundations in place of the more expensive and less durable stone and brick structures. Farmers are considering whether it is not very much to their advantage to erect cement concrete silos, which will be permanent structures, in place of the unsatisfactory wooden ones. Cement concrete stables and barn floors last a lifetime and are always easily kept clean and sweet, in place of the old plank floor, which quickly rots and gets in a dilapidated condition.



DISPERSION SALE OF  
THE PIONEER HERD OF  
**SHORTHORNS**

FARM AND IMPLEMENTS.

Wednesday, June 11th, 1 o'clock p. m.

**75 Head Scotch-Topped Shorthorns**

PRINCIPALLY YOUNG FEMALES AND COWS IN CALF.

On account of advancing years, I am offering my entire herd, and farm, thoroughly equipped, containing 800 acres, well fenced; about 200 acres under cultivation; 70 acres young oak timber, affording excellent shelter; abundance of hay and water, and fair buildings.

The herd was established over 30 years ago, and is well known throughout the Northwest; has been handled on common-sense lines, and is noted for constitution, substance and utility.

Situated four miles from Westbourne, where teams will meet trains.

Lunch at 11.30. Positively no reserve.

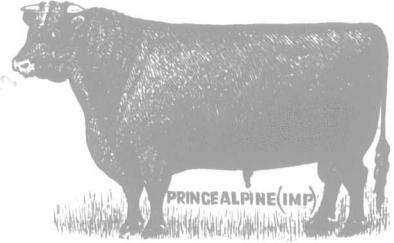
Terms: Five months' credit, with interest at 8 per cent., and 8 per cent. discount for cash.

Reduced passenger and freight rates to intending purchasers.

FOR CATALOGUES AND FULL INFORMATION APPLY:

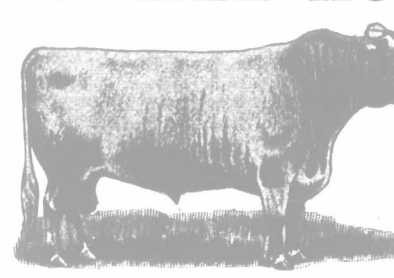
**D. S. MACDONALD,**                      **WALTER LYNCH,**  
AUCTIONEER,                              PROPRIETOR,  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.        WESTBOURNE, MAN.

**W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT STOCK FARM, MIDDLEBURGH, MAN.**

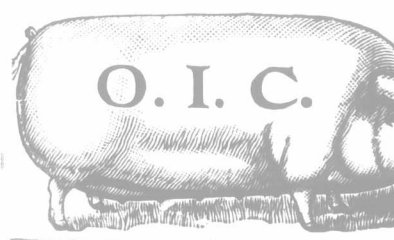


**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
Prince Alpine (imp.), of the celebrated Glenythan family, and Baronet (imp.), of the Sittytan Secret family, at head of herd.  
**6 BULLS** over 1 year, all by imported Scotch bulls, 3 from imported dams, and many younger.  
**2 white bull calves** at half value.  
Farm seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection.

**PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM**



**CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.**  
Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee, and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.  
**THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR,**  
Jas. Yule, Manager.                      Crystal City, Man.



**Hill Grove.**  
I am now offering one splendid young August boar and sow by H. G. Conqueror, and out of Linden Queen. Sow open or bred by April 1st. Orders booked for March, April and May pigs, from such sows as H. G. Maid, H. G. Beauty, and Duchess of Hill Grove—the best sow I ever raised.  
**A. E. THOMPSON, HANNAH, N. D.**  
Canadian shipping point, Snowflake, Man.

**YOUR MONEY BACK**  
IF YOU DO NOT LIKE

**Imperial Maple Syrup**

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

**ROSE & LAFLAMME, Agents, MONTREAL.**

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**NOTICES.**

**CARNEFAC FOOD FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.**—This food, prepared by W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, is pure and free from all injurious ingredients. It is a tonic, builds up the system, strengthens the organs, assists digestion and assimilation of the food and gives tone to the appetite. It increases the growing young animals in weight and appearance, and increases the flow of milk in cows and breeding sows. It is absolutely pure, as certified by all the leading veterinary surgeons in the city; no other stock food has a veterinarian recommend. They have all carefully examined the "formula," and pronounce it superior to "all others." This food is sold by all the leading druggists and wholesale dealers and by the manufacturer. Carnefac Food is put up in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 packages and in 25-lb. barrels. If not obtainable from your local dealer, write direct to W. G. Douglas, Princess St., Winnipeg.

**BLACKLEG.**—Although blackleg has not been as troublesome as usual this spring, yet this may be largely due to the practice of vaccinating calves which is done so generally. Blackleg Vaccine was discovered in 1884, and since that time has been used annually upon millions of young cattle in Europe. The original and genuine Vaccine made by the discoverer was introduced into the United States and Canada by the Pasteur Vaccine Company in 1895, and over one million calves are annually protected against blackleg in these two countries by the Pasteur Vaccine. The most convenient, economical and effective form of the Pasteur Vaccine is an impregnated cord which is known as "Blacklegine," which is applied with the Blacklegine Outfit, which costs only 50 cents. The outfit consists of a special form of needle with a handle, and the application of "Blacklegine" with the blacklegine outfit is as easy and rapid as taking a stitch. Each dose is separate and costs from 12 to 15 cents per head, in accordance with the quantity. "Blacklegine" is endorsed by the Canadian Government and by thousands of cattle raisers who have been using the remedy for several years past. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

**PREVALENCE OF BLACKLEG.**—"Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is the sub-title of a newly issued eight-page pamphlet which has just reached us, and which should be of uncommon interest and value to stockmen in all districts where blackleg has made its appearance. Every cattle-owner, of course, understands fully the prevalence of this disease. He is well aware of its extreme malignancy. He knows that it is alarmingly infectious—that it spreads like wildfire. He understands, too, that the disease is incurable—at least that no remedy for it has thus far been discovered. Its origin from the rapidly multiplying blackleg germ, scientifically known as the "bacillus of symptomatic anthrax"; the manner of infection—how it is conveyed from animal to animal, from herd to herd—are details with which the generality of stock-raisers are perhaps not so familiar.

That the generally accepted opinion as to the deadly infection of blackleg is well warranted, may readily be inferred from the following paragraph, which is quoted here because it suggests in few words the grave dangers to be apprehended if something like concerted action is not taken by cattlemen to prevent the spread of the disease while prevention is yet possible:

"The spores of the blackleg germ are very hardy. It is quite likely that they may live for years in the soil, in the dust about sheds or farms, in the meshes of clothing, in such foods as hay, oats or fodder, or, indeed, almost anywhere except in places where a continual high temperature is maintained. It is quite easy, therefore, to understand how the contagium could be carried by birds or insects, by the shipment of foods, or in the clothing of a herder, and deposited in far-distant localities. It is claimed that cattle have contracted the disease by being driven over infected lands many years after the disease had disappeared, and even after its existence had been forgotten. It is also claimed that streams of water have been known to carry and deposit their deadly freight over long distances from the originally infected fields, and that outbreaks of blackleg have resulted therefrom.

While, as has been said, there is no known cure for blackleg, the pamphlet makes clear the fact that in vaccination we have a reasonably certain preventive. How and when to vaccinate; comparative merits of the two methods in vogue—the injection into the animal of a blackleg vaccine powder which has been dissolved in water, and vaccination with Blacklegoids—all this is explained in detail.

Messrs. Parke Davis & Co., the authors of the pamphlet in question, speak authoritatively upon the subject with which it deals. They were among the earliest investigators in this country to make a study of the blackleg remedy, and to introduce to stockmen a vaccine for its prevention.

We advise every cattleman in blackleg-infected districts to send at once for a copy of the pamphlet, "Cause and Nature of Blackleg," which they will send, if paid, to any stockman. Requests may be addressed to their general offices at Walkerville, Ont., or to their eastern branch, 378 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Que.

**VINCENT & MACPHERSON,**  
The Leading Western  
Undertakers and Embalmers.  
**Rosser Avenue, Brandon.**  
Write for furniture catalogue.

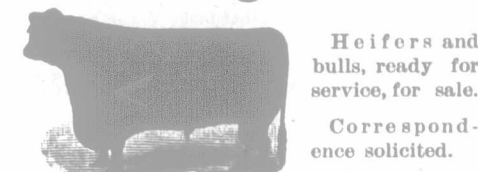
**Cattle Labels**  
SEND DIRECT TO US.  
Save time and money  
by patronizing home  
industry.  
**A. B. CAIL, 499 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.**  
PRICE'S RIGHT. SEND FOR SAMPLE.

**500 HORSES**

FOR SALE.  
Good range band; Draft and Coach bred.  
Can be seen at

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

**Aberdeen Polled Angus Cattle.**



Heifers and bulls, ready for service, for sale.  
Correspondence solicited.  
**W. CLIFFORD,**  
AUSTIN, - - MANITOBA.

**Aberdeen - Angus Cattle.**



**LADY AMY.**  
Bulls and heifers of all ages for sale. 300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake. **JAMES D. McLEGGOR,**  
Brandon P. O., Man.

**GALLOWAYS:**  
Bulls and heifers for sale.

APPLY TO  
**T. M. CAMPBELL,**  
"HOPE FARM,"  
St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**  
of Scotch breeding, seven bulls and forty cows and heifers, mostly all in calf or calf at foot. A few Clydesdales of both sexes.  
**Geo. Rankin, Melrose Stock Farm, Hamiota, Man.**

**OAK GROVE FARM.**  
Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

**MASTERPIECE**—23750—red-roan, by Grand Sweep (imp.). Three young bulls by Masterpiece, and heifers by Knuckle Duster (imp.), Village Hero and Masterpiece.  
Improved Yorkshire sows in pig. Boars fit for service. Orders booked now for young pigs. Pairs not akin.  
White Plymouth Rock eggs.  
**JAMES BRAY, LONGBURN, MANITOBA.**

Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean, Man., sold recently seven Galloway bulls to Waller & Allyn, of Carberry. Mr. Martin reports an active demand for Galloways, and is making another importation direct from Scotland this year to further strengthen his herd.







### Thorndale Shorthorns.

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

JOHN S. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

Shorthorns, Tamworths & Yorkshires



FOR SALE: Young bulls, cows  
and heifers (in calf), sired by Pom-  
erozy Favorite and Knight Templar.  
Young swine of both breeds and  
both sexes ready for shipment now.  
Correspondence answered promptly.  
W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.  
7 miles north of Rosser, main line  
C. P. R.

#### CHOICE

### Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

All nearly 2 years old. Apply for pedigrees  
and particulars:

THE FOREMAN, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man.  
Or C. C. CASTLE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### SHORTHORNS

Gold Medal herd of 1890-1900. Bulls in service  
are: Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Some  
good young bulls for sale.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Manitoba.

### MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

#### SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE.

From three months to eight months old. Sired by  
Lord Stanley 25th—29247—. Also have  
left a few

#### P. R. COCKERELS.

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

### Lakeview Stock Farm.

#### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for sale bulls and heifers of good qual-  
ity. Cheap if sold soon.

THOMAS SPEERS,

OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

### LAKESIDE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

3 young bulls, 11 to 14 months old;  
quality and prices right.

R. McLENNAN, HOLMFIELD, MAN.

### D. FRASER & SONS,

EMERSON, MAN.,  
Breeder and importers of Durham Cattle,  
Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Pure-  
bred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young  
stock for sale. 9-y-m

### Home Bank Farm

#### OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Are still to the front. Some grand sows,  
bred for the spring trade. Have two fine  
litters ready to ship about March 15th.  
Now booking orders. Call or write for prices.

Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, Man.

### YORKSHIRES!

Bred sows all sold. Orders taken for spring pigs  
from large and matured sows. Send your orders in  
early and have first choice. Price: \$10 each, \$18 a  
pair. Address:

KING BROS., Wawanesa,  
Man.

Pave the way to victory by investigating the merit of

### Chambers' Barred Rocks.

They are always among the winners at the leading  
shows. Also Buff Rocks (Nugget strain), B. Ham-  
burgs, and S. C. B. Leghorns. Eggs, \$2 for 13; \$4  
for 30. Thos. H. Chambers, Brandon, Man.

THERE ARE GIANTS IN THESE DAYS.

### BIG LIGHT BRAHMAS



My birds won the Lieut-  
Governor's cup (value \$100),  
Drewry cup (value \$100) and  
gold medal, the Brandon  
cup, the Winnipeg arm chair,  
the special for best breeding  
pen, special for best display,  
first for cockerel, cock and  
pullet, and other prizes, all  
at the Poultry Show held in  
Winnipeg, Feb. 17 to 21, 1902.  
A few cockerels and hens  
for sale. Price of eggs: \$3  
for 15 eggs; \$5 for 30 eggs.

Ordered when wanted. Book orders early.

HIGGINBOTHAM, VIRDEN, MANITOBA.

### ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

APPLY

FLOWER, BIRTLE, MAN.

"He who knows and knows not that he knows  
Is asleep—wake him.  
He who knows not and knows that he knows not  
Is simple—teach him.  
He who knows not and knows not that he knows not  
Is a fool—shun him.  
He who knows and knows that he knows  
Is wise—follow him."



He who knows the

## Kelsey

A heater that heats

## Warm Air Generator

As we know it, will not fail to  
use it, and be WISE in so doing.

A little investigation and a few comparisons will  
prove to you that it is only COMMON SENSE to choose  
a KELSEY. Let us tell you more about them.

THE JAMES SMART MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,  
BROCKVILLE, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## FARMERS, LOOK OUT FOR Hail Storms!

The "Provincial Mutual" is the  
Original Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba

ESTABLISHED 1891, BY CHARTER.

Managed by Manitoba Farmers ONLY.  
Has paid \$140,000 for losses to Farmers.  
Has paid an AVERAGE OF \$5.40 PER ACRE for total loss and same rate  
for partial.  
Has charged about 22c. ONLY per acre on an average.  
Never charges any more than 25c. per acre under any circumstances.  
Last year 18c. per acre insured \$6.00 per acre.  
PAYS NO DIVIDENDS TO STOCK-HOLDERS.  
RETURNS ALL UNREQUIRED PREMIUM MONEY back to the insurers.  
ALL INSURERS ARE MEMBERS, and have a VOTING INTEREST in the  
Company.

### Farmers, Take no Chances!

But protect yourselves by insuring in the old reliable

## THE PROVINCIAL Mutual Hail Insurance Co. OF MANITOBA.

Incorporated in 1891 by [Manitoba Government.]

President, JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine. Vice-President, THOS. L. MORTON, Farmer, M.P.P., Gladstone.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1902.  
THOS. L. MORTON, Farmer, Gladstone. W. H. BEWELL, Farmer, Rosser.  
C. J. THOMSON, Farmer, Virden. W. F. SHRETT, Farmer, Glendale.  
JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine. F. M. BEAMISH, Farmer, Alva.  
JAMES RIDDELL, Farmer, M.P.P., Rosebank.

Man. Director: C. J. THOMSON, Strang Block, Winnipeg.

LOCAL AGENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE PROVINCE.

### GOSSIP.

It is seldom that at one sale of Short-  
horns, leading specimens of Bates, Booth  
and Scotch are offered, but at Delaware,  
Ont., on the 24th of June, such a treat  
may be enjoyed in the coming adver-  
tised in this issue by Mr. Richard Gib-  
son.

Those who believe in taking their  
Scotch straight will have an opportu-  
nity of doing so, while those preferring  
it hot, with an admixture of sugar and  
spice, may enjoy them to the full  
extent of their fancy and finances.

It is unnecessary to mention each ani-  
mal separately, but they are a very even-  
ly-fleshed lot, with lots of quality. A  
few words as to the bulls used in build-  
ing up the herd may be allowed. The  
first to bring notoriety was 22nd Duke  
of Airdrie, sold in London, June 6th,  
1877, for \$4,900, and he left an im-  
press upon three herds seldom equalled,  
viz., the Belvoir, that of Col. Cannon,  
Vt., and of Rigdon Huston, Ill. He  
was sire of four sweepstakes bulls at  
leading shows of the West in one year.

Of a later date, may be mentioned  
Scottish Victor, though he was not  
owned in the herd, many of the cattle  
offered are descended directly from him.  
He was bred by Mr. Cruickshanks, got  
by Roan Gasquet, dam Victoria 58th,  
by Pride of the Isles, g-d. Victoria 43,  
by Champion of England. If you don't  
know that is hot Scotch, ask Arthur  
Johnston. No bull of better breeding  
ever left Aberdeen, and none with the  
opportunities he had did better service.

Scottish Archer, the present stock bull,  
is bred in the purple. His sire was the  
Missie bull, Scottish Pride, bred by Mr.  
Duthie, by Pride of Morning, dam  
Missie 142nd, of same family as Missie  
153, sold at Chicago, Dec. 5th last, for  
\$8,000. Pride of Morning was a great  
show bull, winning first in his class and  
the Duke of York's medal at Highland  
Society's Show, 1893; championship at  
same show, 1894; also first and Short-  
horn Society's prize of \$100 at Royal  
Northern; etc.

Knight of Warlabry 2nd was of the  
Killerby Mantalini family. He did good  
service at Belvoir, and was then sold to  
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, who  
showed him successfully. He was by The  
Baronet, a bull bred by John Garne and  
imported by the late John Hope, for the  
Bow Park herd; while his dam was  
Rose of Pilkington, by Sir Ingram, a  
son of the noted Sir Arthur Ingram,  
the most successful prizewinner of modern  
times. He won at the English Royal  
five years in succession; three times at  
the Highland Society's Show in Scot-  
land, besides scores of others at leading  
shows of the United Kingdom.

On the day following this, Mr. Geo.  
Dickie, Hyde Park, will sell 27 head of  
Shorthorns.

### THE SUMMERHILL YORKSHIRES.

A representative of the "Advocate"  
had the pleasure of visiting, on Vic-  
toria Day, the Summerhill Stock Farm  
of Messrs. D. C. Platt & Son, at Mill-  
grove, Ont., six miles out from the City  
of Hamilton, and was delighted with  
the appearance of the well-kept farm,  
with its magnificent modern buildings,  
splendid crops of wheat and clover, the  
fine prospect for corn and mangels, and  
the great herd of improved Yorkshire  
swine, the herd now numbering over 300  
head, including the new importation re-  
cently received of 90 head, besides sev-  
eral litters of youngsters farrowed at  
sea and in quarantine, making the lar-  
gest single importation of this class of  
stock ever made to America by one man  
or firm. And it is not in numbers only  
that this consignment is notable, the  
selection having evidently been made  
with great care and discrimination, as a  
more uniformly good lot, individually  
and collectively, we have never seen to-  
gether in one herd, either in this or the  
Old Country, and this is not surprising,  
since the aim and determination of the  
firm is to own only the best, and the  
importation was selected, regardless of  
expense, from a half dozen of the lead-  
ing herds of Great Britain, and with a  
view to meeting the requirements of the  
trade in Canada and the United States.  
For fineness to the approved bacon type,  
for length and strength, for smoothness,  
for quality of flesh and bone and hair,  
and for strong and well-placed feet and  
legs, we have never seen their equal.  
From the unequalled record made by  
Messrs. Platt in prizewinning with se-  
lections from their herd at national and  
international exhibitions last year, a  
new importation may seem to have been  
superfluous, but we are assured that the  
unprecedented demand from all the  
Provinces and many of the States for  
stock from this noted herd has made it  
necessary to increase the producing ca-  
pacity, and the only way in which this  
could be satisfactorily accomplished  
was to go to the fountain-head and se-  
cure the best that could be got, and  
now, with 75 breeding sows besides the  
young ones growing up, and a choice  
selection of sires, it is hoped they will be  
in a position to keep pace with the de-  
mands of the trade and to produce as  
good stock as they have imported, which  
their past record has shown they can  
do, for they are pardonably proud of the  
fact that their best success in the show-  
ring has been scored with animals of  
their own breeding, and so jealous are  
they of their reputation in this regard,  
that they request the correction of the  
misstatement recently made in some of  
the English papers and copied in Cana-  
dian journals, that Summerhill Victor  
6th, whose picture (from a photograph)  
appears on another page, the champion  
bull of the Pan American and Inter-  
national Exhibitions, and sold by them  
for \$7,000, the highest price ever paid for  
a hog in Canada, was bred in Britain,  
whereas he was a Canadian product,  
bred by Mr. Geo. Platt, which  
speaks volumes for Canada and for Sum-  
merhill as a breeding-ground for super-  
ior stock.



# Canadian Northern Rail'y

## Eastern Tours

### VIA THE GREAT LAKES

Tourist Rates to all points in ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MARITIME PROVINCES and EASTERN STATES.

One of the most delightful trips, with every modern convenience for the comfort of passengers.

## Ocean Tickets by all Lines.

For dates of sailing and reservation of berths apply to any agent of the Canadian Northern Railway, or to

**GEO. H. SHAW,**  
TRAFFIC MANAGER, WINNIPEG.

### The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

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

- Braund, F. J. .... Wawanas.
- Brocken, G. E. .... Cian William.
- Clark, J. S. .... Russell.
- Coxe, S. A. .... Brandon.
- Cruikshank, J. G. .... Deloaine.
- Dunbar, W. A. .... Winnipeg.
- Elliott, H. James. .... Brandon.
- Fisher, J. F. .... Brandon.
- Golley, J. .... Treherne.
- Graham, N. .... Danphin.
- Harrison, W. .... Cypress.
- Hatton, J. .... Alexander.
- Henderson, W. S. .... Ca. berry.
- Hilliard, W. A. .... Minnedosa.
- Hilton, G. .... Portage la Prairie.
- Hinman, W. J. .... Winnipeg.
- Hodgins, J. J. .... Minnedosa.
- Hurs, W. N. J. .... Belmont.
- Irwin, J. J. .... Stonewall.
- Lake, W. H. .... Miami.
- Lawson, R. .... Shoal Lake.
- Little, C. .... Winnipeg.
- Little, W. .... Pilot Mound.
- Livingston, A. M. .... Boissevain.
- McFadden, D. H. .... Melita.
- McGillivray, J. .... Emerson.
- McGillivray, C. D. .... Manitou.
- McKay, D. H. .... Rincenath.
- McLonghry, R. A. .... Brandon.
- McMillan, A. .... Moomooin.
- Martin, W. E. .... Oak Lake.
- Monteith, R. A. .... Winnipeg.
- Marshall, R. G. .... Griswold.
- Murray, G. P. .... Winnipeg.
- Reid, D. D. .... Hartney.
- Robinson, F. M. .... Emerson.
- Rombouch, M. B. .... Morden.
- Rowercroft, G. V. .... Birtle.
- Smith, W. H. .... Carman.
- Smith, H. D. .... Winnipeg.
- Stevenson, C. A. .... Gilbert Plains.
- Stevenson, J. A. .... Carman.
- Swenerton, W. .... Carberry.
- Taylor, W. R. .... Portage la Prairie.
- Torrance, F. .... Winnipeg.
- Waldon, T. .... Killarney.
- Walker, J. St. U. .... Minto.
- Welch, J. .... Roland.
- Whaley, H. F. .... Glenboro.
- Whimster, M. A. .... Ham ota.
- Williamson, A. E. .... Winnipeg.
- Young, J. M. .... Rapid City.

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

**F. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR.**

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Supplies of all Kinds.  
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We will send our Attachment, charges paid one way, to any part of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, for only a few cents. This article will cost you only a few cents, and will give you any vice known to a horse, and giving you did satisfaction. Full illustrations and directions are included. A boy can adjust it, and it can be used on any harness, vehicle or implement. If you have a trouble some horse, or a colt you wish to break in, write at once to  
The Barclay Mfg. Co., Brougham, Ontario.

### THE CHICAGO SHORTHORN SALE.

The catalogue is to hand of the important offering of high-class Scotch-bred Shorthorns advertised in our columns, comprising selections from the well-known herds of Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., Hon. John Dryden, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, and Geo. Harding & Son, to be sold at Chicago on June 13th and 14th. Rarely, if ever, has an offering of like number so rich in breeding been placed at the disposal of the breeders of America, and those who know the character of the herds from which they come and of the men making the offering will have full confidence in expecting to see a rare good lot of cattle, and to receive the most honorable treatment in their dealings. Mr. Edwards contributes from his extensive herd the largest number of animals, his quota totalling 48 head—39 females, 27 of which are imported, representing many of the most popular families in leading Scottish herds, and 9 bulls, of which five are imported, while the home-bred individuals are of similar breeding, and the females of breeding age have been bred to such noted imported bulls as the magnificent Marr-bred Marquis of Zenda, at the head of the Pine Grove herd, a full brother to the imported cow, Missie 153rd, for which Mr. Edwards paid \$6,000 at the Chicago sale last December, and to Imp. Village Champion, bred by Mr. Duthie and sired by Scottish Champion, out of Village Maid 17th, by Master of the Ceremonies. Among the bulls are two imported sons of Lovat Champion, now in the herd of Mr. Duthie, and proving one of his most successful sires, and a high-class Miss Ramsden bull by Clan McKay.

Mr. Dryden's offering is made up mostly of young animals, the get of his excellent imported stock bull, Collynie Archer, bred by Mr. Duthie, sired by Scottish Archer, while his dam, the Marr-bred Missie 135th, was by the noted William of Orange; and of his equally excellent and well-bred Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster bull, Prince of Gloster. Mr. Dryden can probably claim to have in his herd more straight-bred Cruickshank cattle than can be found in any other in America, and his contribution to this sale includes representatives of such popular Sittytton families as the Victoria, Brawith Bud, Clipper and Lavender tribes, besides members of some of the Kinellar sorts similarly bred, and other excellent families which have bred some of the best show cattle in America.

Mr. Cochrane's offering comprises a dozen imported Scotch-bred females from leading herds, sired by noted bulls, representing several favorite families and having calves at foot or carrying calves by his grand imported stock bulls, the Duthie-bred Joy of Morning, by Pride of Morning, dam by Scottish Archer, and the Marr-bred Scottish Hero, by Scottish Archer, out of Missie 134th, by William of Orange; while several grand young bulls and heifers sired by these great bulls are also included in the sale. The Hillhurst bulls would appear to be especially attractive, judging from the portrait given on another page of the yearling, Good Morning, by Joy of Morning, and out of Mr. Duthie's Vain Belle 2nd, by Scottish Archer; grandam by William of Orange. His breeding and individuality should satisfy the most exacting of buyers. The imported yearling, Golden Mist, bred by Duthie and sired by Golden Sun, of Deane Willis' breeding, and out of the Marr Missie cow, Missie 136th, by William of Orange, should also prove a very desirable number, as his personal excellencies, going from inspection, seem to be well worthy his pedigree.

The offering of Messrs. Harding & Son, which variety of popular Scotch-bred families, and includes the well-known Duthie-bred cow, bred by Nonpareil Victor, and the yearling of the Upper Mill herd, the Imp. Lady, and the Imp. Village Blossom, bred by Messrs. Lavenders, and the Imp. Ramsdens, besides several home-bred, of favored families, which have been bred to the best bull in use in

**CANADA — UNITED STATES**

SALE OF

100 HEAD

**Scotch Shorthorns**

100 HEAD

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 13 and 14.

**W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.**

47 Head—A number of them Missies; liberal number of representatives of Marquis of Zenda. A valuable consignment.

**Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.**

19 Head—Lavenders, Victorias, etc. Cruickshank breeding. A GRAND LOT OF HEIFERS.

**Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.**

19 Head—Imp. Mary Ann 6th, Imp. Jenny Lind 11th, Imp. Rosemary 128 and Rosemary 132 are some of the best anywhere. The yearling bull, Good Morning, is extra choice.

**Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.**

16 Head—1 Missie, 2 Claras, 1 Lavender, 1 Claret, 1 Rosemary, 1 Village Blossom, 1 Miss Ramsden, etc. The average quality of our consignment compares with the best we ever made.

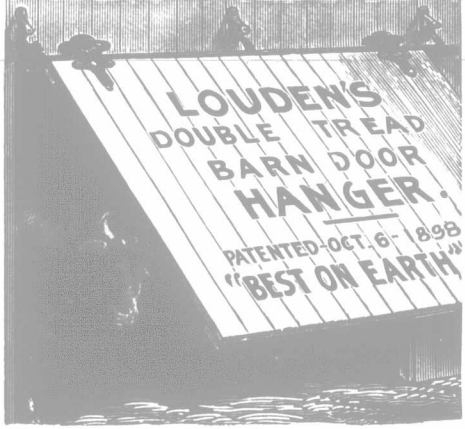
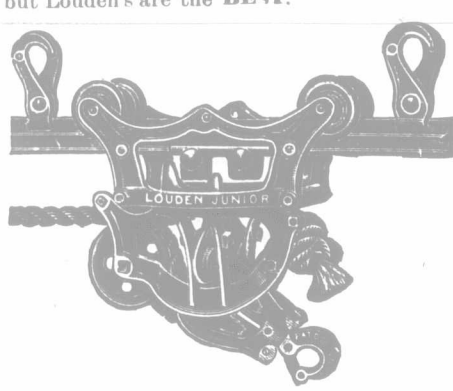
OUR aim is that the character and breeding of the animals in this sale shall not be secondary to any consignment of this number of Shorthorns that has been made in recent years. There is valuable foundation material and breeders' cattle of most approved blood lines throughout the entire offering. Apply for illustrated catalogue to

**JOHN DRYDEN, TORONTO, ONT.**

## LOUDEN'S GOODS ARE GOOD GOODS.

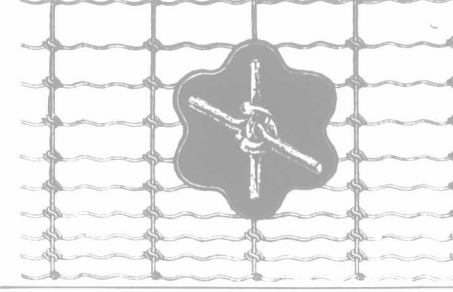
A prominent dealer writes: "I have never sold any other goods that have given such satisfaction as your Hay Carriers, and I have made more money out of them this year than I have out of binders."

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We make twelve different styles of Hay Carriers, all up-to-date. Our Double Tread Barn-Door Hangers are "the best on earth." Dealers who want "A Good Thing"—something that will sell and give satisfaction—should write at once for the agency. Catalogue and prices free on application.

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## Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

Complete in the roll. A heavy, one-piece stay that will not buckle up and cannot slip. Note the lock. No. 9 hard spring wire throughout. A fence that WILL LAST.

**McGregor, Banwell Fence Co., Ltd.**  
WINDSOR, ONT.

Coiled spring and other fence wires.

## NOTICES.

THE LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., of Windsor, Ont., advertise in this issue their hay carriers, barn-door hangers and other hardware specialties. Those of our readers requiring anything in this line will do well to send to the Company for their free catalogue giving full information.

THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY'S haying and harvesting machinery ranks with the best in the market, combining strength with lightness of draft, and the best of material is used in their construction. The testimony of farmers who have used the machines made by this Company is invariably favorable. The Tiger horse rake and No. 3 open-rear binder should be inspected and compared with others, and will favorably impress with their efficiency. See their advertisement and write for prices, etc.

Mr. E. S. Kelly's Shorthorn sale, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, May 20th, was quite successful. The highest price, \$1,625, was paid for the imported cow, Missie 158, bred by W. S. Marr, and bought by W. I. Wood, Williamsport, Ohio. The second highest price, \$1,300, was paid for Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 5th, bred by Lord Roseberry, and bought by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont. The highest priced bull (\$470) was Nonpareil Champion, a roan yearling, by Lord Baulf, purchased by Hubbard & Son, Flint Mich. The average for females was \$85. The bulls sold low.



## In The Dairy

The purity of Windsor Salt shows largely in the increased demand from the largest dairies. For rich, delicate flavor, and quickness with which it dissolves in butter or cheese, it is unequalled.

## Windsor Salt

BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

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LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY

### PEACE PROCLAMATION.

The Boers seemed but a feeble people when the war started, yet they cost a great empire much trouble to overcome them.

The bores in a woman's life caused by soap adulteration may seem scarcely worth taking into account; but the women who have overcome them by the use of Sunlight Soap know now how real the bores were. Try Sunlight Soap, Octagon Bar, and you will realize a relief from boredom like that experienced by the nation on the announcement of peace.

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

### 4 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions 4

Amphion, Vol. 24, 2 years old, bay; Bucephalus, Vol. 24, 2 years old, black; Voyageur, Vol. 24, 2 years old, brown; Lord Garty, Vol. 23, 4 years old, brown. Representing the blood of Golden Sovereign, Sir Christopher, Montrave Matchless, and Royal Garty.

**GEO. G. STEWART,**  
ROSEBANK FARM,  
P. O. and Station, Howick, Quebec.

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

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

### DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

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

**Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths.**  
A few choice 2-year-old heifers, 1 yearling and 2 calves, all sired by my imported prizewinning bull, Judge Bekrum De Kol 3rd, and out of 1st class cows. Stock strictly choice. A few Tamworths.

**A. C. HALLMAN,**  
Windsor, Ont., Breslau, Ont. (formerly New Dundee)

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., reports a good season in Shorthorns, especially the very superior classes. "The shipments to the States from this locality have far exceeded the trade in any former year, perhaps doubled that of last year, which, up to then, was a record year. Calves are now coming in considerable numbers and of excellent colors. I count imp. Merryman fully the equal of Indian Chief as a sire. I think his bull calves are the equal of Indian Chief's bull calves, and I know his heifer calves are superior to the heifer calves by Indian Chief. The two-year (past) roan imported bull, Lord Kington, is now looking magnificent—big, thick, smooth, and handsome. The other imported bulls in the herd are doing excellently. There are still in the herd a number of first-class home-bred bulls fit for service. We are offering all our bulls for sale, excepting imported Merryman. We are offering a very fine lot of home-bred heifers for sale—two-year-olds and yearlings.

Unadilla Stock Farm, situated about five miles from Claremont station on the C. P. R., and the same distance from Pickering on the G. T. R., is the property of Mr. F. L. Green, breeder of choice St. Lambert Jerseys and Improved Yorkshire hogs. The Jersey herd numbers 10 head of high-class specimens of these favorite dairy cattle, all in the pink of condition, their shapely forms, well-developed udders and sleek, glossy skins making a sight well worth a visit to see. This is the herd that produced the cow, Queen May of Greenwood, that made the great record of 17 lbs. 12 1/2 ozs. of butter in seven days, and showed to such splendid advantage in the Pan-American model dairy last year. Among the lot is an extra nice yearling bull out of this cow and sired by St. Lambert of Unadilla, that is for sale, and from his perfect form and rich breeding, will make a very desirable head for a herd. There are also a number of other cows in the herd that have made 14 lbs. of butter and upwards in a week. The many heifers of different ages to be seen in the herd are an ideal lot and show the type and form that produces record-breakers. There are a large number of these youngsters for sale. The herd is now headed by that grand old stock bull, Count of Pine Ridge, who is the sire of so many good ones. He is a straight-bred St. Lambert, and his form is faultless. The Yorkshires now number 100 head, which for length, depth, smoothness and typical bacon conformation cannot be improved on. They are all descended from Brethour & Saunders importations, which are so well and favorably known. At present there are both sexes and all ages for sale, and no fancy prices are asked.

Lake View Stock Farm, situated about two miles from Oshawa station on the G. T. R., is the property of Messrs. Thos. Allen & Bros., who for the last 19 years have been more or less extensively engaged in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. The herd was originally founded on some Cruickshank Duchesses of Gloster cows, on which have been used such grandly-bred Scotch bulls as Lord Abbot (imp.) 51536, Duke of Lavender (imp.) 51134, Tothills (imp.) 11115, and Grand Sweep (imp.) 64121. The present stock bull is Quarantine King 32086 (imp. in dam), a rich roan, sired by Wrestler 66582, a Wimple-bred bull, by the great William of Orange. Quarantine King's dam is King's Magic 4th, by Lord Harry 65819, he by the noted Scottish Archer. It will thus be seen that this bull combines to a very marked degree the best and most fashionable blood of Scotland, and individually he is a grand specimen of the up-to-date Shorthorn. In color he is a rich roan. The bulk of the cows in the herd are straight-bred Duchesses of Glosters, but one other that deserves special mention is Imp. Strawberry, bred by Mr. A. Innes, Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. She is sired by Roscommon 71406, dam Matilda, by Locksley. This cow belongs to the well-known Miss Ramsden family. There are two heifers out of this cow, one a year off, sired by Grand Sweep; the other six months off, sired by the stock bull. They are both considerably ahead of the ordinary in symmetry of form. There are also three young bulls, one coming two years old, by Grand Sweep, out of Duchess of Gloster 18th, by Imp. Knight of the Garter; one coming two years old, by Grand Sweep, out of Duchess of Gloster 24th, by Duke of Lavender (imp.); one two years old, a full brother of the last one described, and another half-brother, three months old, sired by the stock bull. These bulls are reds and roans, and are an exceptionally evenly-built lot, on the shortest kind of legs, and are fit to head any herd, as their breeding is in the purple and their form the kind that is in demand. These bulls are for sale at a price that should soon sell them; also, a few heifers could be spared.

### Family Knitter

Cheapest, Simplest, Best.  
Price, \$8.00.  
Write for circular.

**Dundas Knitting Machine Company,**  
DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

## 1 PURPOSE SELLING BY AUCTION 35 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, AT DELAWARE.

THE OFFERING WILL CONSIST OF

Bates, Charmer's, Roses, Duchesses,  
Booths, Fames, Scotch Minas,  
Barringtons, Waterloos, Wimples.

All are by Scotch-bred bulls, and all old enough are in calf to bulls of similar breeding. The cattle are worthy the attention of intending purchasers, being well bred and in good condition. Several are prizewinners, and are worthy of strong competitors. Without doubt great material will be offered upon which to continue the use of Scotch blood. A number of very superior Yorkshire swine will be sold. The Shropshire flock may be inspected, and purchases made by private treaty. Catalogues in due time, for which apply to

Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.



**Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.,**  
and DUNDIE, SCOTLAND,

The Largest Importers and Exporters of Horses in Canada.

Having sold out our last consignment of stallions, we are again making preparations to bring out a large consignment in September, which will include many valuable horses, combining size, quality, breeding and action. Great care will be taken in the selection of this consignment. We have imported a great many winners at the principal shows, which goes to prove that we bring out the right kind of horses. We are in an excellent position to offer buyers the best quality at most reasonable prices, having our representative in the Old Country all the time, in the heart of the Clydesdale home. Intending purchasers desiring to place their orders with us for either stallions or mares, please write or call upon

**JAMES DALGETY, LONDON, ONTARIO.**

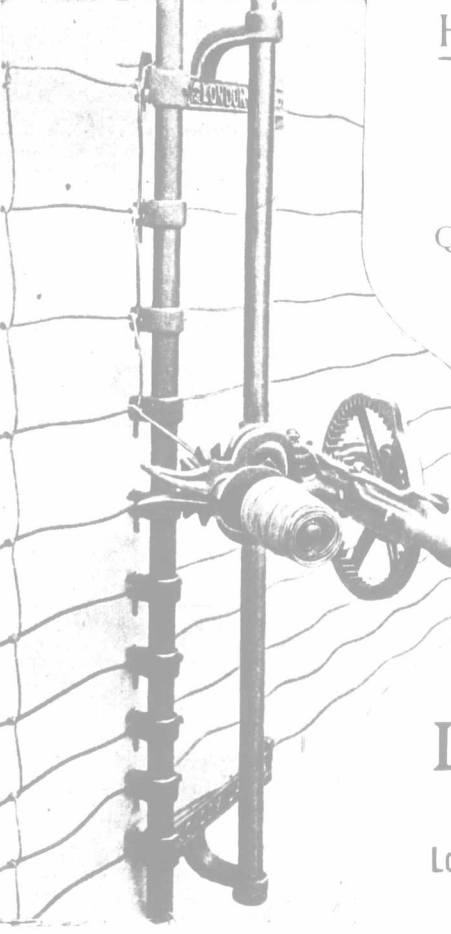


### TEN Choice Registered Fillies

That I am now breeding to that noted stock horse, Lord Lynedoch (imp.) (4530), also 4 young stallions under 2 years, and The Royal Arch (3171), rising 4 years old, sired by Erskine's Pride (imp.) (1332), and a grandson of that prizewinning mare, Daisy (imp.) 977.

**JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.**

## London Fence Machines



HIGH QUALITY, LOW COST.

TWO THINGS SELDOM COMBINED ARE THE FEATURES OF FENCE BUILT WITH THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE. IT COMBINES

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.

NO FENCE CAN BE BUILT BETTER, CHEAPER OR FASTER THAN WITH THE LONDON. BUILD YOUR FENCE ON THE GROUND; IT'S THE ONLY WAY TO GET THE HIGHEST QUALITY; AND THE LONDON IS THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD FOR BUILDING IT. FORTY TO SIXTY RODS IS AN EASY DAY'S WORK.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES SHOWING COST OF MATERIAL IN TWELVE STYLES OF FENCE.

SEE OUR ADS. IN APRIL 21ST AND MAY 5TH ISSUES OF THE ADVOCATE.

**London Fence Machine Company**  
London, Canada.  
(Limited).

Catalogue Printing Our Specialty.

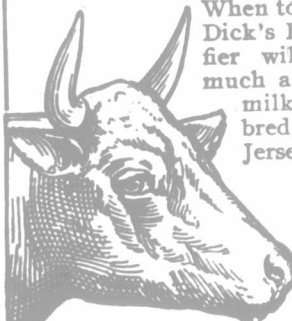
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**London Printing & Litho. Company, Ltd.,**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

— THE —  
**Excelsior Life**  
INSURANCE CO.  
Head Office: Toronto, Ont.  
Absolute Protection, Profitable Investment, Agents wanted.  
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE



**A Common Bred Cow**



When toned up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given.

**DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER**

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.

50 cents a package. Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL. Write for Book on Cattle and Horses free.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Abram Riddell, breeder of Shropshire sheep, Hespeler, Ont., writes: "I wish to state that my flock of nearly 100 Shrops. have gone on the grass in the best of condition, so I will be able to supply a good number of customers this season. I would invite buyers to give me a call, or write for particulars as regards price and quality of stock, which we will be pleased to give any time. The farm is situated only one mile from G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations, so that parties can call and inspect the flock and return in a very short time. I have on hand now some of all kinds: yearling rams, two-year-old rams, ram lambs; breeding ewes, yearling ewes, ewe lambs; so that I will be able to supply anyone who will require stock of this kind. Parties who will leave me to select for them will be careful to describe the style and quality of animal they desire, and we will do our best to please." Notice the advertisement in another column.

At the Oxfordshire Show, May 13th and 14th, in a strong class of Shire stallions, the championship went to the first-prize yearling colt, Bestford Stonewall II, shown by Messrs. W. & J. Thompson. He was sired by Stonewall, and out of Bonny, by Duncan III. He is said to be well-shaped, good in quality of hair and bone, and with perhaps as good a set of legs and feet as a colt could stand on. His hind legs being especially correct. The reserve number for the championship was Lord Langattocks' first-prize two-year-old colt, Hendre Royal Albert, by Hendre Baronet. The second-prize yearling colt, and a good one, was Mr. Henderson's Buscot Plutus, by Buscot Harold, and from a Laughing stock mare. He is capital all round alike in build, limbs and quantity.

Burnside herd of St. Lambert Jerseys, property of Mr. J. A. Lawson, Crumlin, Ont., advertised in this issue, is headed by the handsome two-year-old bull, Champion of Burnside, winner of first-prize at the Western Fair, London, last year. He has fine dairy form and bred character, and comes of richly-bred and high-performing stock, his dam having tested 43 lbs. milk in 18 lbs. butter in seven days. His sire, John Bull of Grovesend, a bull of extraordinary character, was by the champion Nell's John Bull, pure St. Lambert, whose dam made the remarkable record of 26 lbs. 12 ozs. butter in seven days. A nice young bull, just a year old, this month sold fawn, sired by Champion of Burnside, dam Hazelton Jewel, is also for sale. The dam is a beautiful cow, with a well-shaped udder and is richly bred and from deep-milking stock, her grandam having made a record of 24 lbs. 5 ozs. The females of the herd are a handsome and useful lot, for their profitably and making heifers are a charming collection and worthy of their breeding.

Clydesdale breeders will regret the death of the noted Scotch-bred stallion, Royal Carrick (19270), which gained the Glasgow premium three years ago, and stood second at the H. & A. S. Show at Inverness last year. To take his place, his owner, Mr. Dunlop, Dundee, Mains, Ayr, has purchased from Mr. Matthew Marshall a three-year-old horse, bred by Hiawatha (10067), out of Rose leaf of Gartland (12519). This mare is exceptionally well bred, her sire being the noted horse, Rosewood (7207), for which a very long price was paid when a yearling. He was got by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Maefarlane (2988), out of the dam of the champion Moss Rose. The grandam of Mr. Dunlop's new colt was the 220-gs. mare, Queen of Ernoek, and her dam again was the 300-gs. Auchendennie mare purchased in 1884. This young horse is of a big size, and few horses have as notable a pedigree. He ought to make a worthy successor to even as notable a horse as Royal Carrick, Scottish Farmer.

Messrs. Jos. Yull & Sons report the following recent sales from their herd of Ayrshires: Bull calf, Charmer Meadowside 13714, to Walter Wilson, Sarsfield, Ont. This calf took third at Ottawa last fall, 15 competing, and first at Almonte for bull calf, Woodie Meadowside, to Wm. McCoy, Morewood, Ont. Bull calf, Luxey Meadowside 13718, to Augustin Paoust, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. This calf took first at Ottawa in 1901. For bull calf under six months, 13 competing, Bull calf, Troquis Meadowside, to Pembina McIntosh, Simonsville, Ontario. Cow, Lady Day 1998, to Samuel Duncan, Johnston's Corners, Ont. This cow took second prize at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, as two-year-old heifer. Dewey Meadowside 13716, to T. McMahon, Rugby, Ont. This calf took first for bull calf under six months at Ottawa, and the same at Almonte in 1901. Two-year-old heifer, Mary Meadowside 13719, to Mrs. Laura Bell, a composite Bull calf, Norrie Meadowside 13720, to W. J. Steele, Newington, Ont. Heifer calf, Margaret Meadowside 14631, to W. J. Steele, Newington, Ont. Heifer calf, Emma Cobden Meadowside 14632, to John T. Sutherland, Johnston's Corners, Ont. Cow, Helena Meadowside 14633, to John T. Sutherland, Johnston's Corners, Ont. Cow, Carleton Place, to David McPherson, Johnston's Corners, Ont. Berkshire boar, to Mr. Paul, Merrickville, Ontario. Ayrshire cow, to Mr. Hillard, Johnston's Corners, Ont. Ayrshire cow, to Duncan McPherson, Johnston's Corners, Ont.

**JAMES A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont. BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF HIGH-BRED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Bonnie Burn Stock Farm, 40 rods north of Stouffville Station, Ont., offers Shorthorn bulls and heifers with calf. Shropshire ewes with lamb, and Berkshire pigs. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited.

**ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS**

Are of the up-to-date sort. We have for sale a number of young bulls and heifers of all ages. Marengo Heydon Duke (imp.) heads the herd.

**Scotch Shorthorns**

Of both sexes, of the following noted families: Golden Drops, Rosebuds, Claras, Matchlesses, Stra'hallans, Van Duchesses, Marr Beautys, Mayflowers, Crimson Flowers, and others; 56 head to select from. Herd headed by the imported Bracelet bull, Red Duke = 36984 = (7785).

DAVID MILNE & SON, ETHEL P. O., Huron Co., Ont. Ethel Station, G.T.R., half mile from farm.

**JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.**

BREEDER OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

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

**"ORCHARD HILL" SHORTHORNS.**

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

om ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Vandeaur, Ont.

**SPRINGBANK FARM.**

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

om JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

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

A. W. SMITH, Ailsa Craig Station, G.T.R., 3 1/2 miles.

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Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.

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**SHORTHORNS:**

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

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of the following families, for sale at moderate prices: Village Girls, Broadhooks, Beaufort Roses, Missies, Clarets, Marr Floras, Nonpareils, Minas and other choice families. Write for catalogue. Shropshire rams and ewes for sale as usual.

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**SHORTHORNS.**

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

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We make a specialty of Ear Labels and Buttons, Tattoo Markers, Milk Oil Sheep Dip, Cooper Sheep Dip (English), Worm Powders, Insect Powder, Rice's Lice Paint, Shears, Shaving Machines, Toxaline French Worm Cure, Crooks, Bells, Poultry Tonic, Poultry Bands, Shepherds' Cordial.

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**SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE:** A choice lot of 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 20833 =; and cows of the Mara family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers. FITZGERALD BROS., Elmville Station, G.T.R. Mount St. Louis P. O.

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BREEDERS OF—Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Leicester and Oxford Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs.

Our herd contains such families as Matchlesses, English Ladys, Mildreds, Village Buds, Missies, Stamford's, Mysias, Vanillas, Clarets, and Marthas. The imported bulls, Scottish Peer and Coming Star (a prizewinner at Chicago in 1901), now head the herd.

Farms 2 miles from Elora Stn., G.T.R. and C.P.R., 12 miles north of Guelph.

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An offering at present the grand stock boar, Crown Prince; also some young ones.

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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.

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**Shorthorns & Clydesdales**

100 SHORTHORNS TO SELECT FROM. Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37852 =. May offering: Six grand young bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages. Clydesdales: One 3-year-old stallion, and one 4-year-old mare (in foal). Farm one mile north of town.

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**10 SHORTHORN BULLS**

From 6 to 18 months old. Nearly all from imp. dams, and sired by the imp. Golden Drop bull, Royal Prince. Catalogue upon application.

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**Mercer's Shorthorns**

Are represented by Missies, Stamford's, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Squire 24903, a son of Abbottsford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

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One of our imp. stock bulls, 3 years old, red; one imp. bull, 2 years, roan; two bulls imp. in dam, 15 months; four bull calves from imp. cows, 12 and 11 months; four home-bred bulls by imp. bulls, 15 to 18 months; seventy-five imp. and home-bred cows and heifers, all ages. Catalogues on application.

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SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

One extra good Shorthorn bull, 16 months old, red, by Imp. Prime Minister, g. sire Imp. Warfare. My motto: "The best is none too good."

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM, HIGHFIELD P. O. om MALTON, G. T. R.; WESTON, C. P. R. Rosedale is fifteen miles west of Toronto.

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We have for sale the following choice young stock, which have been bred from imported and American sires. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 18 young bulls, 2 aged bulls, 20 young heifers. Correspondence invited.

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Imp. Sunny Slope Tom 1st at head, Lord Wilton, Garfield, Grove 3rd, Diplomat and Anxiety blood represented. For sale: 5 bulls from 9 to 30 mos., and 20 choice young cows and heifers. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

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A few choice heifers and young bulls by Mark Hanna, sweepstakes bull at Pan-American.

Shropshire Sheep and Tamworth Swine.

H. D. SMITH, Compton, Quebec, om

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GALLOWAYS of the choicest breeding and most fashionable strains. Inspection or correspondence invited.

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Especially bred, of both sexes and all ages. Nothing reserved.

H. PARKER, Durham P. O. and Station.

**LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages, and as the best.

Meaford Station, JAMES BOWEN, G. T. R. North, Strathnairn.

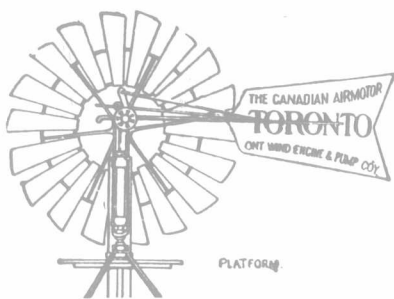
**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

Two-year-old young bulls in for service. All females all ages. Herd headed by (imp.) Spion.

om JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ont.



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Shorthorns and Berkshires. Four young bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Pigs, 2 to 6 months old. Pairs supplied not akin. MAC CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

SHORTHORNS. One bull, 1 year old; 2 bulls, 7 months old; a few heifers of choice breeding and superior quality. AMOS SMITH, Trowbridge P. O., Ont.

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SHORTHORNS (imported). Two choice young imported bulls—one roan and one red. Write: THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.

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Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep. Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902. J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

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SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

In service: Derby (imp.) = 32057 =; Earl Montali, by G. Ivnie Archer (imp.) = 28490 =. Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT. om FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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FOR SALE: Imported bulls and bull calves. Home-bred bulls and bull calves, from imported cows and by imported bulls. Home-bred bull calves. A large and excellent lot of young cows and heifers of various ages. GREENWOOD, ONT., P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. PICKERING, G. T. R., 22 MILES EAST OF TORONTO. CLAREMONT, C. P. R., 28 MILES EAST OF TORONTO.

## Scotch Shorthorns BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

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

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill Station, G. T. R. CATALOGUE FREE. om Cargill, Ontario.

## Spring Grove Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Cattle AND Lincoln Sheep. HERD prize and sweep stake 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 Braith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply T. E. Robson, ILDERTON, ONT.



## Shorthorn Bulls.

Good ones. Chocily bred. Moderate prices. Send for bull catalogue. Also Scotch-bred cows and heifers. H. SMITH, HAY, ONTARIO. Exeter station on London and Wingham branch of the G. T. R. adjoins the farm. om

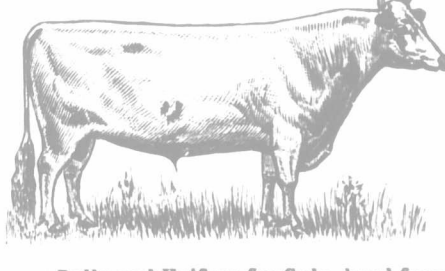
## Hillhurst Shorthorns AND HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

THERE are few herds on the continent that can boast of three as good stud bulls as Joy of Morning 153003, Scottish Hero 15553, and Scottish Beau 15552. These are all imported bulls, of the richest breeding, and right well do they reflect the possibilities of the future character of the Shorthorns being bred at Hillhurst. The breeding cows at Hillhurst are of Scotch and English breeding, and are especially noticeable for their size. —Live Stock Indicator, May 15, 1902.

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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 Douglassdale of Dam of Aber, champion at the Pan-American, heads the herd. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at— Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900, and at the Pan-American in 1901.



Come and see or write for prices. Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale, bred from High-class Imported Stock. Robert Hunter, Manager for W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

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It will not sag, and is cheap, strong and durable. Write for circular and prices. Good Agents Wanted in every locality, to whom we guarantee good returns. om The Strathy Wire Fence Co., (LIMITED), OWEN SOUND, ONT.



## GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT., BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF Scotch Shorthorn & Clydesdale CATTLE & HORSES.

Forty-one head of Shorthorns arrived from quarantine 20th March. One Clydesdale stallion for sale. COBOURG STATION, G. T. R. om Hillside Shorthorns and Shropshires. Bulls, from 8 to 18 months old; heifers, various ages, of true type and fashionable breeding; also 25 ram lambs and 15 ewe lambs, from imp. sire. Will quote prices right for quick sales. om L. Burnett, Greenbank P. O., Ont.; Uxbridge Sta., G. T. R.

## HOLWELL MANOR FARM SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, SCOTCH COLLIES.

D. G. GANTON, ELMSVALE, ONT. WANTED. One bull, two cows (with calf at feet preferred); none older than six; registered Red Polls. Write, stating ages, prices, etc., to GUS. LANGELEIR, 14 DeSalisbury St., Quebec.

For Sale: TWO CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, registered sires, British Hope (30046) and Royal Charlie (30118). Also Yorkshires and Berkshires, both sexes. Write: om C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

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

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

BURNSIDE JERSEYS. For Sale: Two-year-old bull, Champion of Burnside; 1st prize Western Fair, London, last year; sire John Bull of Grovesend; dam tested 43 lbs. milk daily, 18 lbs. butter in a week. Yearling bull by Champion. Also young cows, heifers and calves. Five miles from London. J. A. Lawson, Crumlin, Ont. om

## FOR SALE: A SPLENDID LOT OF Jersey Cattle.

41 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM. Close descendants of my most noted prizewinners, and closely related to many animals I have sold that have won easily in the Northwest and all over Canada. My shipments last summer ranged from Manitoba to State of Delaware, U. S. om

MRS. E. M. JONES, BOX 324, BROOKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

72 Head of High-class Jerseys 72 IN THE BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD NOW FOR SALE. Two yearling bulls of first-class dairy breeding and sure prizewinners. Seven bull calves, the best we ever had. Also a large number of cows and heifers. We have what you want. Come and see, or address, stating what you want. om B. B. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT. C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations within 2 miles of farm.

## JERSEYS FOR SALE

A few choice Jersey bulls and bull calves for sale at very low prices. Choice breeding; good colors. Write for prices. W. W. EVERITT, CHATHAM, ONT. "Dun Edin Park Farm," Box 555. om

Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont. Breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys and registered Cotswold sheep. Have yet two fine young bulls from Count, fit for service; also Yorkshire swine. om

## F. L. GREEN, BREEDER OF Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Choice stock of each sex for sale. om PICKERING STATION, G. T. R. GREENWOOD P. O. CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

Show Ayrshires FOR SALE.—I offer 2 choice show heifer calves; also 3 August (1901) bulls, and 4 very fine March (1902) bulls by imp. sire, om W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. "Nerdpath Farm" adjoins city. Main line G. T. R. FOR SALE: Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 15 mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Archenbraun (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, Nether Lea, om Danville, Que.



Ayrshires and Yorkshires

SPECIAL OFFERINGS: February, March and April calves, good colors, from heavy milkers, and sired by our imported bull. Very desirable calves. January litters: very promising. Moderate prices. Can supply you with anything you need. Write us. ALEX. HUME, MENIE, ONTARIO. TELEPHONE: HOARD'S, G. T. R.



fine lot of the long Large English Berkshires for sale, ready to ship.

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

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.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Anchenbrain, 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 BOEDEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Farm close to St. Anne Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

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Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-2-y-on

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEDIGREE AYRSHIRES. Cows and heifers, all bred from prizewinning stock at the leading shows. Robert Wilson, Mansurae, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

English Shorthorns.

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

WM. BELL, Ratcheugh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

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 in the R. 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, MR. J. HALLAS, Higher Walton, Warrington, England. Railway stations:—Warrington (Bank Quay) per L. & N. W. Ry.; (Central) per Midland, G. N. or G. C. Ry. Telegrams, "HALLAS Higher-Walton."

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD ALFRED MANSELL & CO., LIVE STOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY.

BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Shrewsbury, England, or to our American representative, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Canada.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

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

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ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

At the Belfast Show, April 1st, the Musgrave challenge cup for the best Shorthorn bull, any age, went to Viceroy, the first-prize senior yearling, a roan, sired by Royal Star, bred by Lord Lovat, and shown by Mr. M. Marshall, Straunraer. The Galloway champion bull was Bondsman 7306, bred by Mr. R. F. Dudgeon, Kircudbright, and got by Cedric of Naworth. The Aberdeen-Angus champion was Norman Baron, by Baron Inca, exhibited by Mr. C. Dunbar-Buller, Woburn.

Mr. George Shepherd, Shethin, Tarves, Scotland, died on April 26th, in his 82nd year. He was a noted breeder of Shorthorn cattle in Aberdeenshire. His grandfather, Mr. Wm. Hay, Shethin, founded the herd, which was carried on by Mr. Shepherd's father, and latterly by himself. From the Shethin herd sprang such noted families as the Coras, Lovelies, Mysies, Princess Royals, Claras, and Waterloos.

We hope our readers are not overlooking the little advertisement of the Swiss cow bell, advertised in another column. Bevin Bros. Manufacturing Company, Bevin, Conn., the makers, are the oldest bell-makers in this country. There is nothing sweeter in tone or more musical than this Swiss cow bell of their manufacture. When taken in sets of three, five or eight, in which manner the company makes a point of selling them, they are tuned to accord, giving almost the musical effect of distant chimes in the hills and wooded country. If you have but a single cow or only a few, a single bell will be sold you if desired. Write to the company for circulars, which describe and price not only Swiss cow bells, but sheep and turkey bells as well.

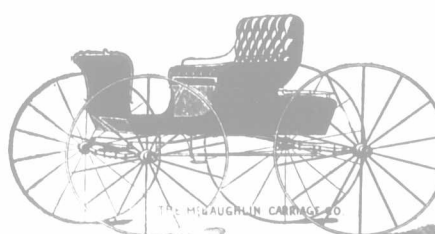
PROMISING COLT FOR CRAGIE MAINS.

Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, has purchased from Mr. James Stewart, Corscapple, Dunblane, a very promising colt, rising two years, by the celebrated Prince Alexander (8899), and out of the typical breeding mare, Lady Grace Rowan (12337). The pre-eminent quality of Prince Alexander is well known to all who take an interest in Clydesdale breeding, and the dam of this colt is one of the best mares left by that grand Top Gallant horse, Knight Errant (4483). Naturally, this combination of the best Prince of Wales and Darnley blood is some guarantee of the excellent quality of the stock, and in this colt expectations seem in a fair way to be realized. First exhibited in 1900, as a foal, at Doune Show (where his dam was the winner of the Earl of Moray's special prize for the best brood mare), he gained first prize, and at Dunblane Show, shortly afterwards, he occupied the same position. As a yearling, in 1901, he was again first at Dunblane, and at the Perthshire Society's Show, and the Perthshire Society's Show, Mr. Kilpatrick fancied him as a foal at Doune, and believing him to be a young hopeful of exceptional promise, wished then to secure him. And it is interesting to find that he has now become his owner. The colt is up to a good size, as the best of feet and ankles, with very clean flash bones, and a formation of body as shapely and stylish as could be desired. He possesses many of the best characteristics of Prince Alexander's stock, and is likely to give a creditable account of himself in the future.



COOPER SHEEP DIP STANDARD OF THE WORLD for 60 years. Used on 250 million sheep. If local druggists cannot supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to W.M. COOPER & NEPHEWS, CHICAGO.

One Grade Only



McLAUGHLIN VEHICLES

ARE THE 83 STANDARD CARRIAGES OF CANADA. Lightly built, ready to select from.

Factory, Oshawa, Ontario. BRANCHES, STONING AND ST. JOHN.

Soft Harness EUREKA Harness Oil. You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would. EUREKA Harness Oil makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, specially prepared to withstand the weather. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

A Chance to Make Money. I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address: A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

JOSEPH FERGUSON, UXBRIDGE, ONT., BREEDER OF Pure-bred Cotswolds—choice quality

UXBRIDGE P. O. AND STATION.

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, COURTIERE P. O.

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

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. ELGIN F. PARK, on Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

CHAS. GROAT, BROOKLIN, ONT.

OFFERS FOR SALE Cotswold Ewes and Ewe Lambs of good quality and breeding. Also a registered stallion, 1 year old, and one filly foal. Good ones. A Duchess of Gloster bull, 15 months old, for sale. Write for price and particulars.

SUMMERHILL OXFORDS.

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

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Can sell a few choice ewes of different ages, bred to our imported rams, May King 1st and Earl of Fairford 2nd; also 75 good ewe and ram lambs, and an imported two-shear ram. Come and see our flock, or write us for prices, etc.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, TEESWATER, ONT.

MILDEN, G. T. R.; TEESWATER, C. P. R.

LINDEN OXFORDS

A choice lot of ram lambs (yearlings) and a few two and three shear rams fit for show and to head pure-bred flocks; imp. and home-bred, well covered, good quality.

FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS

Imported ewes and lambs. Can supply show flocks. J. H. PATRICK, ILBERTON, ONT., CAN.

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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 Eudell, Hespeler P. O., Ont. om C. P. R. and G. T. R.

W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT., IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Shropshire Sheep. Ram and ewe lambs for sale. Well covered. Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Two boars 11 mos. old; 4 boars 6 mos. old; 3 boars 5 mos. old; 4 boars 3 mos. old; also a number of sows from 3 to 5 mos. old. Now is the time to order spring pigs, which are arriving daily sired by Lady of the Mill (9789) and Milton Lad (9660). Pairs supplied not akin. 10th of H. F. No. 8633, Willow Lodge Prince (9789) and Milton Lad (9660). Pairs supplied not akin. WM. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONTARIO.

Imported Chester Swine.

Our present offering is both sexes, not akin, as good as the country produces. Also eggs from B. P. Rocks, B. B. and C. I. Games, S. G. Dorkings, G. Sebright Bants, Mammoth Pekin ducks—all prizewinners—\$1.50 per 13. Six extra B. B. Game cockerels or pairs for sale. GEO. BENNETT, CHARGING CROSS P. O. AND STATION.

Imported Poland-China Hogs.

We are offering something extra choice, of both sexes, any age (pairs not akin), from imported stock, and of the true type. Easy feeders, rapid growers. ROBT. L. SMYTH & SONS, Fargo P. O. and Station, M. C. R.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. R. HONEY, Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

YORKSHIRES. TWO good 7-months-old, pure-bred Yorkshire sows, bred to a pure-bred Chester hog. For sale reasonable.

R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.

Imported and Canadian-bred YORKSHIRES.

A number of good young sows in pig, boars ready for service and young pigs from 2 to 3 months old, direct from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied not akin.

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT. Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Boars fit for service, sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Prices reasonable.

WM. HOWE, BRUCE CO. NORTH BRUCE, ONT.

Yorkshires

For the next 3 months I can supply either sex, that for ideal bacon type, smooth, even finish, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. WM. TEASDALE, Thornhill Sta., and electric cars. Dollar P. O.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now offering a dozen boars fit to wean about 1st to the 10th May. A few young sows 3 months old, from Toronto Industrial winners. Prices right for quick sale. COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

Agents Wanted

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

TAMWORTHS

Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A. C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. JOHN HORD & SON, Parkhill P. O. and Station.

COLLIE PUPPIES

Pure bred. Also Bronze turkey and Pekin duck Eggs. London express. A. ELLIOT, POND MILLS, ONT.



**A FLOOD OF LIGHT**

equal to 100 candle lights and comparable only to the light of noon day sun, yet soft and restful to sew or read by, such is the light of the

**AUER GAS LAMP**

It makes and burns its own gas—is cheaper than oil and as easy to manage—though eight times as bright. Gives out very little heat. Our free catalogue gives full particulars. Write for it.

Auer Light Co., 1682 Notre Dame, Montreal.

**HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS**

**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

None genuine without the signature of *The Lawrence, Williams & Co.*

Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA: } CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTERY or FIERING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circular.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

**Free Treatment**

**DR. HOPE'S TINY ABLETT TREATMENT**

You can't get well without it.

**For LIVER KIDNEY and NERVE Troubles.**

The three most prevailing causes of death in the present century. The Dr. Hope Medicine Co., Limited are so positive of the efficacy of their Treatment that they send Free Samples and their large treatise entitled "How to Live Long" on receipt of name and address. Write at once to

**DR. HOPE MEDICINE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.**

**Eastlake Steel Shingles**

either Galvanized or Painted

**Are Always Reliable**

They are more economically durable and quicker to apply than any others, fitting accurately—and therefore most easily laid.

They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of climates, invariably proving **Fire, Lightning, Rust and Weather Proof.**

If you're building, make sure of satisfaction by ordering EASTLAKE for the roof—fullest information if you write.

**Metallic Roofing Co., Limited,**  
WHOLESALE MFRS., TORONTO, CANADA.

IN WRITING  
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**GOSSIP.**

In the milking contest at Ayr Show, Scotland, last month, Mr. W. Winter's cow yielded 60.5 lbs. of milk per day. Not a bad yield for an Ayrshire!—or any other kind of "coo." The highest percentage of butter-fat was 5.92 per cent. in a yield of 29.75 lbs. of milk.

Mr. R. J. Hine, breeder and importer of Oxford Down sheep, Dutton, Ont., writes: "Like the majority of sheep breeders this year, we have had a fine lambing season. The lambs are strong and thrifty. They seem to carry out their first promise, and are likely to break the record, as they are growing like weeds. We have some very nice yearling rams fitting for show purposes, that I think will please the most fastidious customer. We have also five extra aged rams, two and three shears, some of them having been used in our own flock and are now for sale, among them the grand imported ram, Reading's 10 of '99. He was the pick of the first-prize pen at the Royal of that year, and also first at Toronto and London and wherever shown. He is a great stock ram. We expect to be on deck at the large shows this year, and hope to be able to show to old friends and new as good a bunch of Oxfords as can be found in Canada."

A few days ago a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" called on the Barclay Manufacturing Company, of Brougham, Ont., and saw their appliance for the control of kicking and balking horses in operation on a mare that had not done a day's work for years. The mare in question was one of the worst-tempered balkers the writer ever saw. Although less than four hours before she was an uncontrollable, useless animal, she was then plowing beside another, going perfectly tractable, and from appearance it was hard to believe she was such a disreputable animal, and we are reliably informed that the kicking apparatus works equally as well. The apparatus is very simple in construction, and easily understood by anyone of ordinary intelligence. Mr. Barclay has hosts of testimonials from parties who have used their appliance, and all speak in the highest terms of the results they have had from its use; and the cost, which is only a nominal one, places it within the reach of all, while a single animal cured of a vicious habit will repay the purchaser manyfold. See Mr. Barclay's advertisement in another column, and write him for terms.

Thorn Villa Stock Farm might well be described as a model farm, with its many acres of rich pasture and grain lands, its beautiful sloping frontage, the spacious stone dwelling surrounded by thick hedges and evergreens extending out to the extensive orchards of choice varieties of fruit trees; the large, new, up-to-date bank barns, under which are commodious, well-regulated stables, built on sanitary lines, admitting an abundance of fresh air and sunlight; the stalls filled with as fine a lot of broad-backed, thick-fleshed Shorthorns as are to be found together in any one man's stables in the country. This is the home of Mr. Wm. Howden, who, we regret to say, has so far withstood the charms of the gentler sex and remained in the cold embrace of bachelorhood, as, unaccountably, many noted stockmen do. This farm lies about three miles south of Myrtle station on the C. P. R. The Shorthorns now number 25 head, and are represented by the Fashion, Lavinia and Flattery families; the bulk of them, however, belong to the well-known Fashion family, on which the herd was founded, the original being the grand old cow, Fashion (imp.) 177. This family has been kept intact on this farm for 20 years, and have been topped by such noted Scotch bulls as Duke of Lavender (imp.), Lord Roseberry (imp.), Lavender King, by imp. Sittyton Stamp, and Golden Robe, by imp. Knight of St. John, dam Golden Bud (imp.). The present stock bull is imp. Meadow Lord 367, sired by Scrogus (77839), dam Craibstone Beauty 3rd, by Craibstone 66885. He is a rich roan, two years old, of more than ordinary quality, exceptionally evenly built, and one that will be hard to beat in the show-ring. In the herd are a number of two and three year old heifers, sired by Lavender King, that are beauties, and not many stables can duplicate them. The yearlings and calves are sired by Golden Robe. The animals of this herd are all in prime condition, and at present are showing to fine advantage, among them being an eight-months-old bull calf that is an extra good one. He is sired by Golden Robe, and out of the Lavender-bred cow, Columbus Girl 35811, by Gallant Lad 16078; dam Miss Leo, Vol. 16, by Brawith King. This young bull is for sale, also a few heifers from one to three years old. Parties interested should note the advertisement and write Mr. Howden to Columbus P. O., Ont.

**IT'S THE MAN WITH**

**Canadian Incubators**

**THAT DOES THE WORK.**

**CANADIAN INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.,**  
GET CATALOGUE - ON - TORONTO, CAN.

**ON THE RIGHT ROAD** to **Success.**

**MASSEY-HARRIS COY. LIMITED.**

The patronage of foreign industries must only end disastrously to Canadians generally.

**"THERE'S ONE THING" ABOUT "SALADA"**

**CEYLON GREEN Tea, it's all pure, undoctored tea; no coloring; no foreign leaves; no dust. It's as far ahead of Japan Tea as "SALADA" black is ahead of all other black teas. Sold only in lead packets, 25c. and 40c. per pound, by all grocers.**

**SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.**

**HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.**

Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure-bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but two; while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of ten possible firsts, also sweepstakes on boar any age. At the Pan-American (Buffalo), Toronto and London there were thirty-six first premiums and medals given: all the medals and every first prize but six won by the Summer Hill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write **D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.** Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

**Hillcrest Herd of Large English Berkshires**

Consists of imported and show sows; the sires are big, long fellows, of the bacon type. For Sale: a few grand young sows from 3 to 6 months old. **JNO. LAHMER, Vine, Ont. Vine Station, O. T. R.**

Marshal Field, the American millionaire manufacturer and dry goods prince, of Chicago, has taken to live-stock raising as a side issue and has a 10,000-acre farm in Nebraska stocked with registered Hereford breeding cattle, the herd now numbering 600 head, besides 2,500 grade cattle, 1,000 sheep and

1,500 hogs feeding for the meat market; 2,000 acres are in alfalfa, and 3,000 acres are devoted to corn, oats and other crops that are used in feeding. The farm buildings and yards cover 60 acres and cost \$100,000. Although bag gun for pleasure and pastime, it is said to have developed into a profitable undertaking.



**"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.



**WOODSTOCK**

**STEEL WINDMILLS**

Galvanized or Painted. For Power or Pumping.



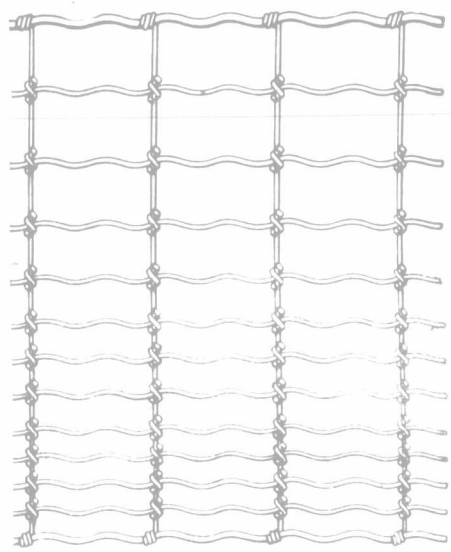
The **DANDY** Windmill

with Graphite Bearings, runs easy and controls itself in the storm.

**GRINDERS, PUMPS, WATER TANKS, DRINKING BASINS AND SAW BENCHES.**

**WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO.,**  
WOODSTOCK, ONT. (Ltd.)

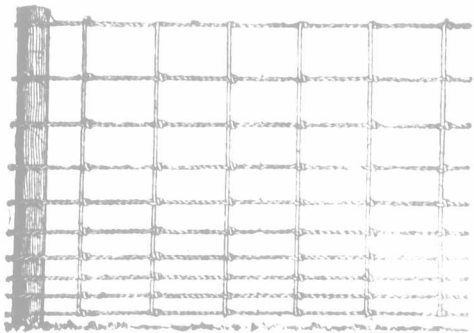
**LAMB FENCE**



THE best is none too good. Lamb fence is made of the best high carbon wire, and has a continuation of spring throughout its entire length, automatically adjusting itself to the heat and cold.

**H. R. LAMB,**  
LONDON, ONT.

**FENCING and GATES**



Buy your fencing and gates direct from the manufacturer. The Oshawa Wire Fence Co., Limited, are the largest manufacturers of different styles of fencing and gates in Canada. Send for catalogue and prices.

**OSHAWA WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,**  
OSHAWA, ONT.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**GOSSIP.**

Messrs. R. H. Bull & Son, Jersey breeders, of Brampton, Ont., when ordering a change of advertisement, state that their sales have been exceptionally good and their stock have wintered well. During this season they have sent stock over a wide territory, from British Columbia to Newfoundland, and several shipments to Maritima. The Jerseys selected on the Island of Jersey by Mr. F. S. Peor for the Brampton herd are now at New York, and will be home the first week in June. Mr. Peor writes that there are some sure winners among them. The bull calf is out of Blue Bell, a cow which Mr. Rockett's manager says was, in his opinion, the best cow he left on the Island, and he tried very hard to buy her. This calf is sired by the famous Flying Fox, and should be a valuable addition to this herd. Further particulars will be given later.

The two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Kinellar Stamp 3044, advertised for sale by Mr. Wm. Brash, of Ashburn, Ont., is a young horse of great substance, weighing now, in his two-year-old form and in very moderate condition, 1,400 lbs. He is a bay, with white strip in face, and shows an extra strong back and loin, with well-sprung ribs, very even and compactly built at both ends, broad, intelligent head, heavy flat bone and well-muscled leg and the best of feet. Looking him all over, he shows a size and form that when fully developed will weigh a ton. This, coupled with his smoothness, will make him a very desirable horse. He is sired by Prince of Kinellar (imp.) 2475, dam Doll Monkbarne 3259, by Monkbarne (imp.); 2nd dam Jen, by Glander (imp.). This horse can be bought well worth the money, and anyone wanting a horse of this kind would do well to write Mr. Brash for particulars.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, reports the following recent sales: To Mr. E. V. Norton, Coaticook, Que., six head of fine heifers, four of them in calf to Bapton Chancellor (imp.), also two imported Yorkshire sows and a boar from a sow bred by the Earl of Roseberry. Ten head of good Scotch cattle to Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., in the lot being three fine Ghoster heifers, three Buckinghams, a fine two-year-old Buchan Lassie heifer and calf, and a well-bred Mina heifer and calf, of the famous Bessie tribe, her sire being British Prince, to Mr. W. R. Elliott, of Guelph, in whose herd, with the good care always bestowed upon his cattle, she will be heard from in the future. Mr. Davis adds: "I expect to sail for Great Britain about June 1st, for a fresh importation of Shorthorns and Yorkshires." His address for the next two months will be care of Mr. Alfred Mansel, Shrewsbury, England.

The International Stock Food Company, Minneapolis, Minn., writes under date of May 17: "We have just been compelled to add factory No. 3. This gives us another building containing four floors 30 by 100 feet each. In our three buildings we now occupy 62,000 feet space, which will give some idea of the magnitude of our business, which increased at an extraordinary rate in 1901, and the increase so far this year has exceeded the increase of last year. When we say that it requires 107 people to attend to our other work alone, you can imagine that we are doing a very large business. At the present rate of increase we will be compelled to build an immense factory next year, and we are now planning for this important event in our history. We will have to build at least twice as large as the three buildings we now occupy. In closing, we are gratified to be able to make such a report, and it is absolute proof of the superior merits of our food. Our largest growth is in States where farmers and stockmen have been using our goods for the last few years. People will not continue to use the old-time feed after your advertisement is published."

**ZANZIBAR PAINTS.**

Just ask your dealer for **Zanzibar Barn Paint,** and give it a trial.

Low priced, but good strong colors, and very durable. You can make your barn, roofs, silos, fences and all outside work a great deal of work and look as well as a new one, and at a small outlay of money.

**Zanzibar Agricultural Red, Green, and Black.**

Made with the very best pigments. BRILLIANT COLORS, DURABLE COLORS, WEATHER AND RUST PROOF.

**The Zanzibar Paint Co., Ltd., Toronto.** Write us if your dealer does not handle the goods.

Don't lose time when the grain is ripe. Get a Binder that you know will work through the season without a break-down.

**THE FROST & WOOD**

**NO. 3 OPEN-REAR BINDER**

Is the machine you need.

It does not waste twine. It does not miss sheaves. The eccentric wheel equalizes and reduces strain. The Force Feed saves grain. It cuts close to the ground. It has roller and ball bearings. There are other good features peculiar to the Frost & Wood No. 3 Open Rear. Call on our agents and examine the machine yourself. You will like it.

**THE Frost & Wood Company LIMITED.**

Head Office and Works: **Smith's Falls, Ont.**

Branch Offices and Warehouses: Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, Que.; Quebec, Que.; St. John, N.B.; Truro, N.S.

**The Specialist** is the man who succeeds above all others in his age. It should be so. When a man devotes all his time and energy to one single thing, he usually does succeed. We are specialists in making **Spramotors.** We have never made cheap machines, knowing that to be synonymous with poor machines. These things being true, is it surprising that the **Spramotor** is the very best spraying machine in the country? That is the testimony of all who have used the **Spramotor.** It was awarded First Place in competition with ten other machines in the Canadian Government Spraying Contest. Its unsuited for painting barns and other buildings, inside and outside with whitewash, oil and water paints. We will mail you free an 84 page copyrighted Treatise on the diseases affecting fruit trees, and their remedies, entitled, "A Gold Mine On Your Farm." Ask your dealer for the **Spramotor**, or write us direct.

**SPRAMOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y. and London, Can.**

**Page Acme Poultry Netting**

NOTE CLOSE MESH AT BOTTOM

is close meshed at bottom and does not require rail or board support at edges, having strong straight wire (No. 12 gauge) at top, bottom and in centre, cannot sag and is easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting is of neat appearance, very durable and cheap. We also make farm and ornamental fence, gates, nails and staples. The name of Page is your guarantee of quality.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

**DENTONIA PARK FARM EGGS**

S. C. Leghorns—White, Buff and Brown	\$1.50 per 13.
Andalusians, White Langshans,	1.50 per 13.
White Wyandottes	1.50 per 13.
Pekin ducks (special matings)	1.50 per 11.
	5.00 per 100.

S. C. Leghorns, brooding pens made with cocks direct from Wychoff's stock, of Gorton, N. Y. Price on sale of correspondents supplied.

**O. REYNOLDS, Coleman, Ontario.**

Latest and best device for wire fence building, **GEM and MCLOSKEY** A MACHINE

to weave your own fence of Coiled Hard Steel Spring Wire—52 inches high, at **25 Cts. per Rod.** \$25 buys wire for 100 rod fence. Agents Wanted Catalogue Free. **CARTER Wire Fence Mach. Co.** Box 1, Ridgetown, Ont.

**W. J. SMITH, BRANDON, MAN.,** Gen. Agent.