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VOL. XXXVI. WINNIPEG. OCTOBER 5, 1901. MANITOBA. No. 535

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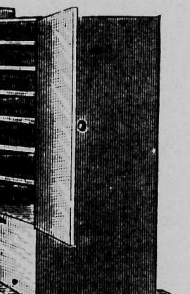
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* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

VOL. XXXVI.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, OCTOBER 5, 1901.

No. 535

Popularize the Farmers' Institute!

"DEMONSTRATE RATHER THAN DESCRIBE"
The above quotation is the keynote of modern educational effort, as is shown by the rapid increase in number of technical schools. Probably in no profession is the above so essential as in the profession of agriculture. Attempts at agricultural education in Manitoba have been made in two directions: in the schools and the Farmers' Institutes; in the former, however, with little success. It is, however, with the Farmers' Institutes we are dealing in this article, with a view to discussion as to whether or no the Institute system at present in vogue could not be improved and more benefit arise therefrom. The keynote of success for the future of the Western Farmers' Institutes lies, we believe, in the four words used as our text.

Many complaints are heard, and with reason, that the attendance, especially of the young people, at the Institutes is not what it should be, a state of things which can be cured if the right remedy is applied. As suggestions along this line, we might mention the sending out of a travelling dairy and the creation of live-stock judging institutes as a means to the much-to-be-desired end—larger and more enthusiastic audiences at those institutes.

The fact that concentration is the admitted trend of things in dairy lines, which will mean the establishment of large central creameries at convenient railway centers—the railways furnishing refrigerator cars for conveying the cream in good condition—a plan which reduces the cost of manufacture, favors the employment of the most skillful labor and the most complete and modern equipment. This concentration so emphatically endorsed by the Dominion Government Dairy Expert, Prof. Ruddick, practically means that three or four creameries would manufacture the butter product of Manitoba to better advantage to the producer by reducing the first cost of manufacture and improving the uniformity and quality of the product, thus increasing its market value. With a reduction in the demand for butter-makers, there will be no further object in maintaining the Government dairy school, and until an agricultural college with a strong dairy department capable of making investigations in dairy bacteriology and dairy chemistry, in addition to doing the mere mechanical work, is created, the Province would be better and more cheaply served by a travelling dairy, and the \$800 a year which it costs could be devoted to institute and travelling dairy work. The latter could, in districts where creameries are patronized, give object lessons in the handling of separators, care of cream, the Babcock test, etc., and where farm dairying was in vogue, lessons could, in addition, be given in the ripening of cream, Farrington test, churning, working, packing, etc. Thus, as the farmers' wives and daughters cannot and do not come to the school, the school should be taken to them.

Stock judging at institutes would also be popular, instructive and far-reaching in its effects on the live-stock industry and the country at large. Enthusiasm for live stock would be increased, judges of live stock would become more plentiful, and as a result the quality of stock of the country would be bound to improve. The scrub would go, not because of its lack of pedigree, but because of a recognition of its utter uselessness.

Lecturers on soil cultivation, who could illustrate their remarks by means of a blackboard and a few experiments; others on horticulture, who

would, in addition to talks on the subject, also show how to prune small fruits, make cuttings, etc., would be very useful in making the work popular. Farm architecture could be taken up by means of a stereopticon, and very instructive and interesting lessons given. Under such a heading would come the building and laying out of barns and houses at the least expense and to the best advantage; ventilation methods and principles could be dilated upon with benefit to the hearers. Illustrated lectures on fungous diseases, insects and useful birds would draw and instruct many people. A woman lecturer on breadmaking and poultry-raising could give interesting talks on these subjects and awaken discussions.

The summer period of institute work might be devoted mainly to plowing matches and excursions to the Experimental Farms in place of lectures. A more general use of home talent, men who thoroughly understand Western needs and conditions, would improve the personnel of the institute staff. While it may not be possible off-hand to secure speakers as fluent as those from the East, yet, given some practice in expressing themselves, there are plenty of good practical men in the Province if only pains were taken to bring them out.

Shall We Have an Agricultural College?

Manitoba has always been noted for her progressiveness, and the appointment of a commission to look into the matter of establishing an agricultural college is conclusive evidence that the Minister of Agriculture is seized with the needs of the Province and the opportunity presented. Beseet as all ministers of governments are with schemes and petitions involving an expenditure of public money, it certainly speaks well for the Premier of the Province that he has seen fit, even when harassed with the multifarious duties of his office, to push along the ball of agricultural progress by appointing a commission to investigate agricultural educational methods, looking to the establishment of a farmers' school. The commission, whose names were given some time ago in the "Advocate" columns, are men of standing in the community, and, we believe, men who will not be influenced by the specious arguments of some people who believe in the fatal doctrine, "Never do to-day what can be put off until to-morrow." The half-hearted supporter (often termed a wet blanket) who "damns with faint praise" the project suggests that the Province procrastinate, that we wait awhile, and gives sundry other admonitions, all of which, while indicating a lack of virility, will also have an effect on the lukewarm, causing them to reason that as the Guelph College was 25 years working up an attendance worthy of the money expended, Manitoba would suffer the same fate. With all due respect to the Guelph Agricultural College, we submit that a college modelled on the same plan would be entirely unsuitable and inadequate in this Province. Conditions are vastly different here to what they are in Ontario, progress is more rapid, the country is newer, and wheat-farming is an alluring occupation, especially in years of 25-bushel crops at 55 cents or better per bushel.

Resolutions have been passed by many organizations made up solely of farmers and stockmen, such as the leading Live Stock Associations, Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural Societies, and the municipal officers at their last annual convention declared emphatically in favor of a college, not to mention the strong support that has been voiced by the local press.

The half-made and partially-veiled sneer at the

live-stock associations in their appeal for the development of scientific agriculture displays an ill regard toward them. Those associations we are told do not express or voice the opinions of the farming community generally, and their importance to the country is, in consequence, belittled. Fortunately for our Canadian agriculture, such sentiments are rank heresy, for, as the Provincial Treasurer tersely puts it, the breeders' associations and farmers' institutes are at the present practically the only organizations existing qualified to speak for the farmers.

The statement that a college is not needed because our 40,000 farmers have not each expressed as yet their determination to give their sons an agricultural-college education, is on a par with the idea that the railway was not needed until every quarter-section in Manitoba was under cultivation. Success in life depends on the ability to foresee or forestall a need, rather than to wait until a need is speakingly evident. What would be thought of a merchant who did not lay in his supply of winter underwear until January? Again, it is said that institute meetings are not attended by the young men. True, but the fault is mainly with the institute in lacking the drawing power. Do we say a religion or sect is useless because a church of that sect is poorly attended? Nowadays the fault is generally laid on the preacher. It is only begging the question to ask, "What's the use of establishing a college if there are no students to attend it?" Such a question reveals a lack of knowledge and of sympathy with the aims and aspirations of our Western farmers. Why do young men go from Manitoba to Ontario for an agricultural-college training? Not because of the especial fitness of that course for a Western student, but because they are determined to have some agricultural-college training at all costs. Ontario, it is said, had great difficulty in securing students sufficient to fill the college until a year or so ago, which, by the way, was not the case. But even if it were, it would simply go to show that the teaching must have been inadequate to the needs of the farmer. If Manitoba has to follow in Ontario's footsteps, even to the failures, she had better let the project severely alone. The "Advocate" is satisfied that our Government will not fall into such error, however, and it is not borrowing trouble as to the lack of attendance at an agricultural college when one is established. Provide the right sort of a course and the students will come, as is evidenced by the growing popularity of the best American colleges. For instance, ten years ago the students attending the short course at the Wisconsin Agricultural College could be counted on two hands; the session of 1900-1901 saw 300 in attendance. Ontario, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and other States all show similar increases.

In that great country to the south of us, moneyed men are taking an interest in furthering the profession of agriculture by investing in high-class stock, employing the best procurable men to care for that stock, and giving their money freely to help along the agricultural colleges. In this connection, it is worthy of note that where the greatest interest is being taken and most money spent on agricultural education, there the greatest advances are being made with live stock. Is it not, therefore, a logical inference to draw that the agricultural colleges have had a share in the progress made?

The fact that we are Anglo-Saxons, and therefore direct descendants of the greatest stock-breeding nation of the world, will not avail us a particle in the race for the premier position unless we ourselves hustle.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WESTERN OFFICE:
MOYSTER BLOCK, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

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

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2. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
3. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscriptions, 6s. or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
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"Lest we Forget."

When our champion hockey players or our oarsmen wrest the laurels from the crack athletes of the cities of the effete East, all Manitobans glory in their victories, and when a select draft from the winning herd of Shorthorn cattle at the Winnipeg Industrial were sent to try conclusions in one of the greatest cattle strongholds on the American continent, all who were interested in the advancement of the live-stock interests of the West followed them with eager expectation. In undertaking the risk and expense of sending such a valuable consignment of choice stock to Toronto and Buffalo, Mr. Greenway must have been impelled as much by motives of patriotism as by hope of individual gain, for the benefit accruing would certainly be of greatest import to the Province as demonstrating the advancement of its cattle interests. There is nothing that so truly indicates the progress of a country as the quality of its live stock.

It is most gratifying that our cattle representation should have succeeded so well at the Toronto Industrial, where they came in competition with some of the very choicest stock on the continent, and yet that they did not win the highest honors furnishes us food for thought. The purity of our atmosphere and the exhilarating effects of the ozone makes us see things in a very rosy light at times, and we are a little apt to think that we have reached far greater perfection than is really the case.

That the very pick of our stock had to take third place at Toronto will serve as a stimulus to every breeder of pure-bred stock.

The writer had the privilege of attending the Minnesota State Fair during the first week of

September, and spent much time in the cattle-judging ring. The cattle there represented the pick of the best herds of the great cattle-feeding States of the Central West, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, and constituted such an aggregation of scale, quality and breed character as would delight the heart of any appreciative lover of live stock. All the leading breeds (especially beef breeds) were strongly represented, and the individuals were most perfectly fitted and trained, and, in many instances, skillfully shown. They were a better lot of cattle than we ever saw in Winnipeg, and in saying so it is no disparagement to our own exhibition or our Province, but should simply urge us on to greater effort. And lest we forget, we should constantly remind ourselves that we have not yet reached perfection in the breeding and feeding of pure-bred live stock.

Farm Siftings.

Is there anything more provoking than to have a threshing gang and outfit at the farm for a week or more as a result of continual break-downs? What is the reason for such delays? As a result of the stoppages the women folk are harassed with the extra cooking, valuable time is forever lost, and in seasons with wet weather, grain spoiled. While not objecting to a threshing union, is it not well to insist that the union should see that only competent men are employed? Unskilled labor proves very expensive at threshing time; in some cases resulting in loss of life, burning of crops and buildings, not to mention the great waste of money from lost time. Engineers and separator men should know the theory as well as the purely mechanical part, for which the term, practical, is so frequently misappropriated. An agricultural-college student I met recently, said he received instruction in farm engines at his college. What a boon such instruction would be to a farmer at threshing time.

A discussion on threshing and the prices paid, etc., would not be out of place at the institute this winter.

When buying a farm wagon this fall or next spring, insist on getting wheels with wide tires. This is a country of earth roads, and therefore the place where wide tires are absolutely necessary. The wide tire lessens the draft for the farm team when stacking or drawing grain from the threshing mill over the loose soil of the fields. A three-inch, or, better, four-inch tire should be used on farm wagons. The wide tire improves the country road—it acts as a roller.

The brood sows might with profit go on the stubbles. The summer pigs should now be far enough along so that three or four weeks' heavy feeding will finish them for the market.

House the cows at night now. The cold, frosty nights mean a loss in the milk flow, if the cows are out and exposed.

Don't delay in stopping up holes in the buildings, through which cold drafts may come. A cool stable is better than a drafty one.

Have the horse's teeth examined by your veterinarian and fixed up for chewing hard feed. Don't let the travelling dentist touch your horse's mouth; it's 10 to 1 that he is a quack.

In Old Country stables it was the custom to give a physic ball to each horse before putting on winter feed. They thrived better, as among other things the ball drove out any worms infesting the horse.

The wise farmer did not wait for the thresher; he went to stacking as soon as the grain was ready. Damp weather finds him with ground clear for plowing, and he will be that much ahead next spring. If wet weather comes he can thresh sooner than the man who did not stack.

Before letting stock run on the stubbles, examine the settings and see that all the grain, weed seeds, etc., have been removed. By so doing, you will avoid sick cattle and the distribution of weed seeds over the farm.

Farmers are often ailing because of lack of variety in their diet. What will the Western farmer do this year, when, in view of the poor apple crop East, the talk is of \$7 a barrel for apples? Some relief might be had from other fruit sources—peaches, pears, plums, etc., from the east, south and west—but for another combine. In Winnipeg, a combination controls the

fruit supply for the retail Manitoba trade, and the farmer has to help pay the rake-off these fellows get. It is to be hoped that the British Columbia fruit supply will be kept out of the combine's hands; \$720 is a pretty good rake-off from a car of fruit. INTER PRIMOS.

Prof. Ruddick in the West.

Prof. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dominion Government Dairy Department, called on the "Farmer's Advocate" recently, while on his way to British Columbia, where he goes to superintend the introduction of a series of travelling dairy meetings. Mr. Ruddick reports an all-round improvement in Canadian dairy products and in the methods of handling them in transit, both by rail and water. Regarding the creamery business in the West, he thinks that a concentration of the creameries would be beneficial. Reducing the number and increasing the size of creameries would tend to reduce the cost of making and encourage the employment of the highest-skilled labor, and just as the creamery system makes for uniformity of quality of product as compared with farm dairying, so the concentration of a number of small creameries into one large one would further tend toward uniformity of quality.

Provincial Co-operation in Agricultural Education.

An arrangement has been made between the Local Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with regard to the agricultural college about to be established by the former Government. Nova Scotia is to provide \$50,000 to purchase a farm and erect suitable buildings for an agricultural college, and then the two Provinces will assume the expense of management on the basis of population. In this way the pupils from the two Provinces will have equal privileges. The Ontario Agricultural charges double tuition fees to students from other Provinces. The Maritime Province plan might form the basis for an arrangement between Manitoba and the Territories.

The Compass Cherry.

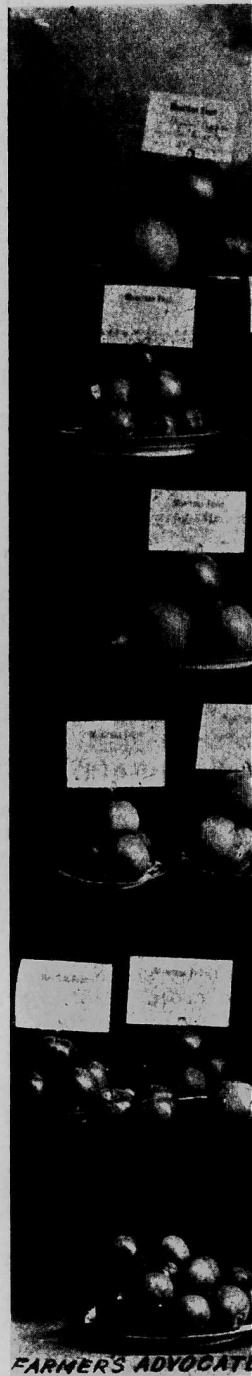
In the orchard of Mr. A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Manitoba, the writer saw in the month of August specimen trees of this new fruit in bearing. The trees had made vigorous growth and looked clean and healthy. The fruit very closely resembles a cherry. Mr. Stevenson thinks highly of it, as it is perfectly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

"I find that the Compass cherry is comparatively a new fruit, and is but little known in the southern part of the State. It is a hybrid of the sand cherry and the Mimer plum. Its habit of growth is of the medium, between the upright and spreading form, and it is perfectly hardy in every respect. Those that I have had no root protection whatever, and have withstood the winters of 1897-8 and 1898-9 without injury. They bore fruit the past season, being the second year after planting, and the quantity of fruit was surprising for trees of their age. For home use and canning purposes they fill a long-felt want in the cherry line. It is true that they are not the real cherry, but, in my estimation, they are the next best fruit pertaining to the cherry yet found. In my opinion they are not a fruit that will bear shipping, as the skin is very thin and easily broken, and the fruit perishable. The tree has a habit of making wood very rapidly after the fruit is gathered, and in time also for it to get well ripened before cold weather. It is the only fruit with me thus far that some bug or insect is not lying in wait to get in its work on as soon as opportunity offers. It is not troubled by the curculio or the birds or anything else, unless it might be that ever-prevailing danger, the boys. As to its drought-resisting qualifications, there is no doubt as to their effectiveness. During the severe drought of about three months in the fore part of the past summer my Compass cherry trees stood the ordeal in a remarkable manner. Their staunch, sprightly vigor in leaf, wood and fruit, told a tale of drought-resisting power that must be seen to be appreciated."

Wm. Stothers, of Graburn, died on Sept. 7th, after a brief illness. He had a good herd of ranch cattle, and had laid the foundation for a Shorthorn herd, representatives of which he exhibited at the Calgary fair last fall, and it was there he took cold, which resulted finally in his death.

Small Agricultural Farms.

Prof. Hays, of the Station, writing in reply to a correspondent deprecates the idea of running by salaried super practical conditions, a work they have to do, have to entertain, the from practical conditions the work and example State would be of far munities if it could be State at their backs." He considers that M most magnificent system tely upon practical b farms of the graduate Agriculture. Prof. Hays local schools of agricu says:



"Small schools of ally successful. Only tend them. The stro men and the well-dev American farm homes and a strong faculty the larger agricultural in favor more than th of the rural school ca across the State and agriculture than to a cultural school, or a course in agriculture." "A small local ag not do for the stud equipped school can, a the present in building ture up to the limit, to have in one schoo thousand mark. If th graduates into each c soon see the model fa forward in every neig "Visions of small model farms, and dim

Small Agricultural Schools and Model Farms.

Prof. Hays, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, writing in the Students' Review in reply to a correspondent advocating the establishment of small model farms throughout the State, deprecates the idea. He points out that farms run by salaried superintendents are under impractical conditions, and the more experimental work they have to do, and the more visitors they have to entertain, the further removed are they from practical conditions. He further says that the work and example of the best farmers of the State would be of far less value to their communities if it could be said that "they have the State at their backs."

He considers that Minnesota will shortly have a most magnificent system of model farms run entirely upon practical lines, and these will be the farms of the graduates of the State School of Agriculture. Prof. Hays is not in favor of small local schools of agriculture. Regarding them he says:

in Europe would wed Mr. Stone very strongly to Minnesota's plan of a mighty agricultural high school, closely associated with the experiment station, college of agriculture and dairy school. No doubt other forms of agricultural education will have a place in Minnesota, and several others have been proposed. The introduction of agriculture into rural schools which is now being undertaken is the next important movement, but for the present is it not wiser to press forward that which has proven the most successful element in American agricultural education, the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, than to start weak, local schools? England has only weak, local schools, and some of her strongest agricultural educators recognize the weakness of such a system."

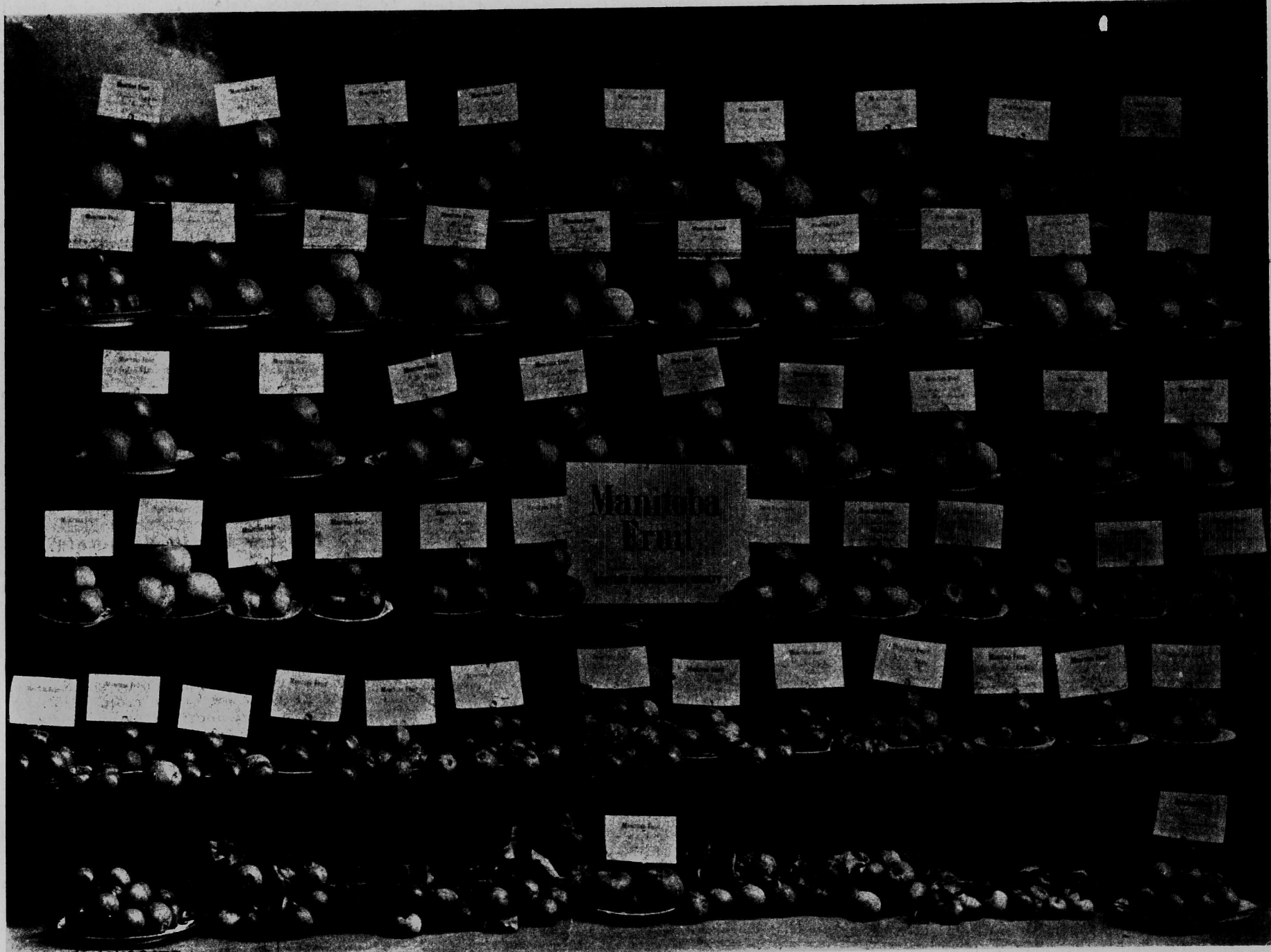
A Manitoba Fruit Display.

A highly interesting and suggestive exhibit of Manitoba-grown fruit was made a short time ago in the windows of one of the large Winnipeg dry goods houses by the Western Horticultural

crabs. W. G. Fonseca, Chas. Wellband and John Green, of Winnipeg, showed Transcendent crabs. Thomas Franklin, Stonewall, exhibited a great variety of crabs and seedling plums and several apples. In crabs, he showed Hyslop, Orange, Tonka, Martha, Virginia, Sweet Russett, Briar's Sweet, and a number of others. This fruit was grown on trees which had the protection of shelter belts or trees.

The Enterprise of the Foreigner (?).

Fresh evidence of the enterprise which our foreign competitors are bringing to bear upon the exploitation of their produce—whether such produce takes the form of farm crops or of live stock—is afforded by the announcement that the Canadian authorities are making arrangements for showing a picked lot of Canadian horses at the Royal Show next year. They are a very go-ahead lot, these modern Canadians, and they are leaving no stone unturned in the effort to secure



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

A HINT OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF APPLE-GROWING IN MANITOBA.

For complete list of fruits in this exhibit see article on this page.

"Small schools of agriculture are not generally successful. Only pupils of childhood age attend them. The strong, nearly mature young men and the well-developed young women from American farm homes demand a large equipment and a strong faculty of specialists. In Europe the larger agricultural high schools are gaining in favor more than the small schools. Graduates of the rural school can far better afford to travel across the State and attend a large school of agriculture than to attend a small county agricultural school, or a high school giving a weak course in agriculture.

"A small local agricultural high school cannot do for the student what the large well-equipped school can, and we should be a unit for the present in building our one school of agriculture up to the limit of numbers which it is wise to have in one school, certainly far above the thousand mark. If this school could send several graduates into each county every year, we would soon see the model farmers leading the business forward in every neighborhood.

"Visions of small agricultural schools, weedy model farms, and diminutive experiment stations

Society, of which Mr. Bartlett, of Winnipeg, is secretary.

The principal contributor of large fruits was A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, who showed 22 varieties of standard apples, several hybrids, and half a dozen crabs, among the varieties of standards being specimens of the Wealthy and Patron's Green, both of which are American seedlings, and the following Russian varieties: Hibernial, Anisette, Blushed Calville, Repka Kislaga, Russian Gravenstein, White Rubits, Silken Leaf, Ostrekoff, Cinnamon Pine, Little Hat, Sacharrine, Red Cheek, and a number of others. In crabs, he showed Transcendent, Hyslop, Virginia, General Grant, Philip's 1000, Whitney and Minnesota. The Archbishop of Rupert's Land also showed several nice specimens of apples and three varieties of crabs, which were grown at St. John's, Winnipeg. From Portage la Prairie quite a number of standard apples and crabs were exhibited, Messrs. Lyall showing a very good sample of Duchess apple and Transcendent crab; Cadham, Duchess apple and Hyslop and Transcendent crabs; Alton, Evans, Garnier, Rowe, Logan, Canniff, each with good specimens of

a market for their produce in great Britain. That they are very confident in their own abilities, too, is well shown by the fact that their Live Stock Commissioner, who recently paid a visit to several of the leading English shows, stated on his return to Canada that "an animal that was fit to win at Toronto was fit to win in England." Should the project above referred to be carried into execution, it will be interesting to see how far the results will justify the opinion expressed by this Live Stock Commissioner as to the merits of Canadian stock.—(Farmer's Gazette.)

Brandon Fair Directors for 1902.

At the annual meeting of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association, held on Sept. 23rd, the following board was elected for the ensuing year: W. Ferguson (president), A. M. McPhail (first vice-president), R. E. A. Leech (second vice), W. A. Anderson, S. A. Bedford, J. P. Busbin, A. F. Campbell, G. R. Coldwell, J. W. Fleming, John Hanbury, T. E. Kelly, W. J. Lindsay, A. M. Matheson, P. Payne, H. L. Patmore.

Brandon Experimental Farm Notes -- Another Gold Mine.

A visit to the Brandon Experimental Farm is profitable at any time, even in the fall or winter. In the fall the results of the summer's work are known, the land is being got into shape for the following year, and the live stock made snug for winter. The very interesting experiment with an acre of Brome grass and two steers has demonstrated the rent-paying and profit-earning capacities of that leafy forage plant. As Supt. Bedford puts it: In the experiment, the crop paid for the land. The two steers were on the acre from May 8 until Aug. 28, and made the following gain: First month 225 pounds, second month 85 pounds, third month 110 pounds, fourth month 70 pounds; total 490 pounds. As the steers will bring 4 cents a pound, or even taking the market price of 3½ cents, the price of the land (\$15) is made. The experiment was conducted on an acre of three-year-old grass, which in the first year pastured a mare and colt and six to eight pigs, in addition to giving two tons of good hay, worth at least \$5 a ton. The second year it did practically the same, and the third year as described above. The Brome was seeded in August on land that had been used for hoed crops. This season's work is unfavorable to the idea of sowing flax with wheat or rape with wheat, the wheat in both cases being too much for its running mate.

Bees have done well this season, and will be put into winter quarters with the potatoes. Conditions favorable to one are equally favorable for the other, so that a cool cellar is essential to the potato grower and the apiarist.

The great trouble in growing Brome grass for hay has been the difficulty in curing. Supt. Bedford gives the following method as one that will give satisfactory results: Cut and let lie in the swath for one day, then thoroughly shake out (a tedder is the most useful implement for the purpose) and allow it to lie for one or two days (the latter if a heavy crop), then put into cock and allow it to stay thus for one day before drawing in. If insufficiently cured, the hay will heat or be very dusty; the latter an important point if one wishes to avoid heavy horses. At the time of our visit the silage was quite hot and sinking in the silo. Corn to make good silage must be well wilted before being ensiled, in order to get rid of the surplus water which is present in immature corn. The harvesting of the crop is rendered easy by means of the corn-harvester, one of these implements being sufficient for a dozen or more farmers. Corn is valuable as a dry fodder, and should be grown more extensively by farmers in the West. By means of the harvester it is only a little more difficult to take off than a crop of wheat.

Fodder Corn.

According to the Carman Leader, Wm. Sommers, who lives near Carman, has a very fine crop of fodder corn this year. For several years he has experimented with varieties and methods of cultivation, and this year has ten acres of Longfellow and two acres of Early Ripe. The Longfellow has not grown very tall, only about 7½ feet in height, but carries a good supply of ears. He follows the plan recommended by the Brandon Experimental Farm, sowing about May 20th with the shoe drills, stopping up three drills so as to make the rows far enough apart to cultivate between them. Harrowing before the corn is up and then surface cultivating as often as necessary to keep the land clean. Harvesting with ordinary binder and stooking in tidy, well-built tepee-shaped stooks, where it stands till wanted for feeding. At Niverville, on the farm of W. B. Inery, several varieties of corn have been under test, and his manager, Geo. Craig, late of the Minnesota Experiment Station, and therefore well qualified to speak on the feeding qualities of corn fodder, considers that of all varieties tried, the Mercer has given the best account of itself. It is early, not of so dwarf a habit as the North Dakota Flint, and makes a fine quality of fodder. This variety is also most popular around Emerson, where corn-growing is rapidly growing in favor. Anyone who has ever tried corn fodder for stock feed knows its value, and the wonder is that Manitoba farmers are so slow to adopt corn as a standard fodder crop. The fodder-corn belt is rapidly moving northward in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and corn will thrive almost every year in Manitoba, especially in sheltered locations and where the soil is a warm loam. Corn revels in rich, warm soil, and our heavy black soils, well manured and thoroughly worked, produce good crops, while the surface cultivation given the corn cleans the land as well as a summer-fallow, and with a disking the land is ready for a wheat crop without plowing.

It is rumored that the C. P. R. propose to irrigate that great tract of barren land lying along the main line between Calgary and Medicine Hat, comprising, it is said, some 3,000,000 acres. The scheme is to take the water from the Bow River near Calgary.

Cattle versus Sheep.

Pasturage rights have been a bone of contention for some time between the cattlemen and sheepmen, both north and south of the international boundary. Fortunately, however, our law-abiding citizens prefer to argue the case than use force, as so many have on the U. S. ranges. For the purpose of settling the grievances, the Dominion Government's commissioner, Mr. Burley, met representatives of the two associations at Medicine Hat. The cattlemen and horsemen were represented by Thos. Tweed, F. O. Sissons, and J. H. G. Bray, from the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association, and D. J. Wylie, Wm. Pollock, and W. T. Finlay, for the Maple Creek Stock Growers' Association.

The Western Sheep Growers' Association was represented by Chas. Blair, Thos. Johnston, G. W. Quick, Maple Creek; and J. A. Grant, Alexander Shaw, and Ph. McLeay, Medicine Hat.

Other gentlemen present were: L. B. Cochran (land agent), Jas. Hargrave, J. McDonald, Thos. Stephenson, and Mr. Alexander, Swift Current. The discussion pivoted on the question of where the sheep reserves and the cattle reserves should be? As no arrangement could be arrived at satisfactory to both parties, each put in a resolution, which will eventually be laid before the Government by the Commissioner. There is no question but that there is abundant room in the Territories for both industries, each of inestimable value to the country, and it is to be hoped that that department of the Government having charge of the matter will speedily make arrangements satisfactory to both parties, so that the great live-stock interests of our Canadian West suffer no detriment or hindrance. The only solution seems to be that cattle and sheep should be kept apart, which, by the way, is in line with the experience of nearly all stockmen, as it is well known that cattle cannot graze satisfactorily on ground previously grazed by sheep.

Fresh Rhubarb in Winter.

The pie-plant, or rhubarb, is the great summer standby of the Manitoba kitchen, a position which is warranted by its healthfulness and culinary qualities. In winter time, barring apples, which, by the way, promise to be very high in price, fresh fruit is scarce in Manitoba kitchens. As there is nothing better for the digestion than variety in diet, any simple method by which the table can be supplied with even fresh rhubarb will be of interest to our readers. The necessities are a few rhubarb roots and a warm cellar. A bed can be made beside the potato bin of fine mellow earth, in which the roots are planted and kept moist. The best results are obtained from frozen roots—that is, roots dug before the ground became frozen and left out some time exposed to the frost. In an experiment conducted at one of the agricultural college experiment stations, it was found that to get the best results, the roots should be allowed to freeze before attempting to force them; that the largest yields were grown in darkness, and that the ordinary dwelling-house cellar gave as good or better results than a greenhouse, the latter place erring on the side of too much warmth. It is not necessary to remove the skin from the forced product, and when cooked for sauce it should be placed over the fire in cold water, thus preserving the color. Superintendent S. A. Bedford tried winter-forcing of rhubarb in his house cellar, with satisfactory results, which method was described in the "Advocate" columns some time ago, which, in brief, consisted of a rhubarb root planted in a barrel containing some sand, the barrel being placed in the house cellar.

Dates for Entry of Nursery Stock.

It should not be forgotten by those desiring to import nursery stock from the United States that all such stock must come through Winnipeg or Vancouver for points in Western Canada. The dates during which such stock will be received are from Oct. 7 to Dec. 7, and from March 15 to May 15. The stock will be fumigated at port of entry at the shipper's risk. This regulation is maintained by our Government ostensibly to guard against the introduction of the San Jose scale. There is no restriction against trade between the Provinces of Canada, and parts of Ontario are badly infested with this scale insect. With the exception of small-fruit bushes, Ontario-grown nursery stock is practically worthless in Manitoba and the Territories; even such a hardy tree as the elm, if brought here from Ontario, will kill back. From Minnesota nurseries we could get many hardy fruit trees, etc., that would do well were it not for this customs restriction, which makes it extremely difficult to get stock in safely. The fumigation process is hard on stock; if the buds are open it will kill them. In the fall it is somewhat difficult to have southern-grown stock matured early enough to get it in here and through the customs in time, before everything is frozen up.

An Explanation.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

An article in your issue of Sept. 5th ("An Imputation Resented") by Dr. Torrance surprises me very much. He charges me with saying "the veterinary profession is trying to make a revenue out of the farmers by testing their cattle, whether they will or no." I never said anything of the kind. The "Farmer's Advocate" had called attention to an effort being made to make the testing of all cattle compulsory, and I quoted a Government vet. as saying the time was very near when it would be done. As to the revenue, I have been so fortunate in not requiring the services of a veterinarian very often, I am unable to say whether they have any hankering after revenue or not. I infer, from the Doctor's article, they have not, and certainly the members of the profession and those who have employed them oftener than I have are better qualified to speak on that subject than I am. I never said the veterinary profession found it more profitable to find diseased animals than healthy ones. I said the "Farmer's Advocate" had suggested such an idea in reference to the testing officials, when it pointed out that their occupation depended on their finding diseased cattle. I never mentioned the veterinary profession or referred to it in any way; if I had, it would certainly not have been to insult its members, as the Doctor charges me with doing. I know a good many of them, and I have great pleasure in saying that personally and socially they are a very estimable class of men, and I have no doubt their professional attainments are fully equal to their personal and social qualities, and that they are ornaments to their profession. I suppose the Doctor knows more members of his "chosen profession" than I do, and if he cares to go a step further and certify that they are all equally ornamental, I will not dispute him. Of course, some of them are cranks on some particular subjects; so are many other decent people.

I trust this explanation will soothe the Doctor's wounded feelings, and that he will be fair enough to admit that when he misquoted and distorted my letter he did a very unfair and unprofessional thing. I also expect the "Farmer's Advocate" will accept all responsibility for its own statements.

WALTER LYNCH.

Hessian Fly in Minnesota.

The Hessian fly, which did considerable damage to wheat in parts of Eastern Manitoba two seasons ago, is reported to have played havoc this year in parts of Minnesota, according to Prof. Forbes, of the State Entomological Department. In Otter Tail county (about 170 miles south of the boundary) the injury is said to have been very general, and by some estimated to exceed 50 per cent. of the crop. Prof. Forbes states that it was found in many different districts of the State, and was probably present in every part.

Damp, cool weather in the fall is said to favor the propagation of the Hessian fly, and it will be well to be on the look-out for the "flax-seed" condition of this insect, which is found on the stems of the wheat down near the sheath of the lower leaves. If the "flax-seeds" are present, the stubble should either be burned or plowed, care being taken that the stubble is well turned under. In spring-wheat sections, rotation of crops is said to be one of the best precautionary measures that can be taken. Thorough cultivation, so as to provide a good seed-bed, good seed and careful sowing, all tend to overcome the ravages of the fly by enabling the grain to have greater resisting power.

An Experiment with Potatoes.

A half pound of small seed was planted in a drill by William Hill, of Meadow Lea, with the following results: Salable potatoes, 90 lbs. 12 ozs.; small potatoes, 2 lbs. 7 ozs.; seed for next year, 4 ozs.

(Ed. Note.—The results above stated evince a disposition on the part of the relator to find out the whys and wherefores for himself. A perusal of the reports from the experimental farms would materially aid him in his work.)

Stock Judges at Western Fairs.

Continuing the plan so successfully inaugurated last year, the Territorial Department of Agriculture is supplying the fall fairs with expert stock judges. Andrew Graham, the well-known Shorthorn and Yorkshire breeder, of Pomeroy, Man., officiated at Broadview, Halco, Kinistino, and Rosthern. W. W. Fraser, of the stock-breeding firm of D. Fraser & Sons, Lake Louise Farm, Emerson, placed the awards at Medicine Hat, Maple Creek, Innisfail, and Moose Jaw.

Shorthorns

SHORTHORNS were

the herds of J. A. Douglas & Sons, Stratton; Goodfellow Bros. & Co., Rockland; G. Gibb, Brookdale, and I with single animals or several others. The award Mr. Thomas Russell, the animals shown were tion, and referred to event. We mention those not at Toronto three years and upward Co.'s smoothly-fleshed winner at Toronto that by Crerar's Imp. Cap Spicy Robin. James Star of the Morning, headed the 2-year-old best bulls in the county competitor of Gwen A. Imp. Spicy Marquis, turned yearling roan, bred by Mr. Mar last year as a calf by James Gibb, Brook 1st place in a strong Co.'s Marquis Heir w James Stamford Watt, a dozen bull calves were Moneyfuffel Banner but only after a stro there, Douglas & Sons being out with a st proportioned red son bull, Imp. Diamond get made an excellent the young classes. hibitors had a capit the same section, we all his parts and a s for third place, but ferred Goodfellow's e position, and one of 1th, all of which, a those left out of th fine young bulls. G furnished the 1st-pr handsome and smoot Sowerby's Lass, sired and her dam bred The same exhibitors prize cow in the su Salem Stamford. Cr enviable record in the of females, winning 1 ported 3-year-old, Ge a true type of the be low-set, smoothly fo quality, and with a ance; 1st in 2-year substantial and well-f Ballechin Daisy 2nd, the beautiful yearling lechin 2nd, sired by D imported Diamond Ju of Gem of Ballechin. to all concerned in he fitting, strong, smoo ed, and carrying lots on her back and rib Bros. were 2nd in sections, and Fletcher clever 3-year-old Miss stain 4th, who, i would claim a high doing good work as some heifer calf prove class of a baker's doz the judge selected for & Co.'s entries, the 3rd to Fairbairn, and sweepstakes prize for Edwards & Co.'s G Snell's Star of the M prize bull calf. The Crerar's yearling heif followed by her dam of Goodfellow's Sowerby herd prize went to Bros. The young her went 1st to Edwards Sons. The 1st prize get went to Douglas Jubilee and his progen Spicy Robin and his o best four calves under itor, were awarded: Douglas & Sons, 3rd

Sheep for th

The Sarnia Ranchin a carload of sheep to tion, to become a part sent down by the Nor resent the ranching The shipment compris ford Down wethers.

Shorthorns at London, Ont.

SHORTHORNS were out in strong force from the herds of J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare; T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy; James Snell, Clinton; Goodfellow Bros., Macville; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; G. D. Fletcher, Binkham; Jas. Gibb, Brookdale, and H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford; with single animals or small numbers from several others. The awards were well assigned by Mr. Thomas Russell, Exeter, Ont. Most of the animals shown were at the Toronto exhibition, and referred to in our report of that event. We mention here more particularly those not at Toronto. A good class of bulls, three years and upwards, was led by Edwards & Co.'s smoothly-fleshed Gwen Allen, the 2nd-prize winner at Toronto the previous week, followed by Crerar's Imp. Capt. Mayfly and Fletcher's Spicy Robin. James Snell's red 2-year-old bull, Star of the Morning, came out in good form and headed the 2-year-old class. He is one of the very best bulls in the country, and was the strongest competitor of Gwen Allen for the championship. Imp. Spicy Marquis, a handsome, smoothly-turned yearling roan, of fine character and quality, bred by Mr. Marr, of Upper Mill, imported last year as a calf by Mr. W. D. Flatt, and shown by James Gibb, Brookdale, was the favorite for 1st place in a strong class, in which Edwards & Co.'s Marquis Heir was 2nd, and Goodfellow's James Stamford Watt, 3rd. An excellent class of a dozen bull calves were headed by James Leask's red Moneyfuffel Banner, the first Toronto winner, but only after a stronger struggle than he had there, Douglas & Sons, of Strathroy, being out with a strong and well-proportioned red son of their stock bull, Imp. Diamond Jubilee, whose get made an excellent showing in the young classes. The same exhibitors had a capital roan calf in the same section, well furnished in all his parts and a strong claimant for third place, but the judge preferred Goodfellow's entry for that position, and one of Fairbairn's for 4th, all of which, and several of those left out of the money, were fine young bulls. Goodfellow Bros. furnished the 1st-prize cow in the handsome and smoothly-formed red, Sowerby's Lass, sired by Mina Lad, and her dam bred by Mr. Linton. The same exhibitors had the 2nd-prize cow in the substantial roan, Salem Stamford. Crerar made an enviable record in the younger classes of females, winning 1st for his imported 3-year-old, Gem of Ballechin, a true type of the best of the breed, low-set, smoothly formed, full of quality, and with a breezy appearance; 1st in 2-year-olds, with the substantial and well-furnished roan, Ballechin Daisy 2nd, and 1st with the beautiful yearling, Gem of Ballechin 2nd, sired by Douglas & Son's imported Diamond Jubilee, and out of Gem of Ballechin. She is a credit to all concerned in her breeding and fitting, strong, smooth, well-finished, and carrying lots of good flesh on her back and ribs. Goodfellow Bros. were 2nd in each of these sections, and Fletcher 3rd, with his clever 3-year-old Missie cow, Miller-stain 4th, who, if fully fitted, would claim a higher standing, but she is doing good work as a breeder, as her handsome heifer calf proves. There was out a grand class of a baker's dozen heifer calves, from which the judge selected for 1st place one of Edwards & Co.'s entries, the 2nd prize going to Crerar, 3rd to Fairbairn, and 4th to Fletcher. The first sweepstakes prize for best bull any age went to Edwards & Co.'s Gwen Allen, 2nd to James Snell's Star of the Morning, 3rd to Leask's 1st-prize bull calf. The sweepstakes female was Crerar's yearling heifer, Gem of Ballechin 2nd, followed by her dam of the same herd as 2nd, and Goodfellow's Sowerby's Lass as 3rd. The 1st herd prize went to Crerar, 2nd to Goodfellow Bros. The young herd prize (under two years), went 1st to Edwards & Co., 2nd to Douglas & Sons. The 1st prize for a bull and four of his get went to Douglas & Sons for Imp. Diamond Jubilee and his progeny, and 2nd to Fletcher for Spicy Robin and his offspring. The prizes for the best four calves under a year, bred by the exhibitor, were awarded: 1st to Edwards, 2nd to Douglas & Sons, 3rd to Goodfellow Bros.

Sheep for the Pan-American.

The Sarnia Ranching Co., Walsh, have shipped a carload of sheep to the Pan-American Exposition, to become a part of the exhibit of live stock sent down by the Northwest Government to represent the ranching industry of the Northwest. The shipment comprises seventy-five head of Oxford Down wethers.

The Ewe and Ram in the Mating Season.

BY J. M'CAIG.

Autumn is the beginning season for the shepherd. He may have faults of size or type to correct, and he certainly always has a chance to cull something that doesn't just suit his fancy and that destroys flock beauty and uniformity. Apart from this, he has certain important matters to attend to relating to care and management.

Strength and vigor in lambs is considerably a matter of the care and feeding of the lamb, but is, besides, a transmitted or inherited quality, and it should be the aim of the breeder to have his breeding stock in vigorous condition at mating time. This vigor depends on care. Good vigor means plenty of blood and the active exercise of all the animal functions, and plenty of blood requires plenty of feed; so to have all the ewes strong they must be generously fed.

At weaning time, a shepherd in looking at his ewes will see some in good flesh and some thin and wasted. If a buyer comes in he will pick the fat ones. The shepherd, on the other hand, knows that the thin ones are generally the milkers, and are the ones with the big lambs running beside them. His selection of ewes for his next year's flock is not a matter of good looks alone, but of history as well. The milkers, however, if not too old, generally make up quickly after weaning, because they are hearty feeders, and five or six weeks after weaning there

breeder of real good rams? Not entirely profit, we think. The males seem to be more potent as transforming agents (as any breeder soon finds out) than the ewes are; and, again, they come with a most tantalizing combination of various good or bad qualities. Ewes look all pretty much alike, but who ever saw anything like absolute uniformity in a bunch of males? They seem to express more individuality than the ewes. They keep you guessing harder in securing the correct type. Perhaps this is an element in their attractiveness. Their faults as well as excellencies are more glaring than they are in ewes. Just the same, we intend to keep right on making the best rams we can. But this is another story.

The ram should be in strong condition in the fall. He will stand higher feeding and requires higher feeding than the ewe, so long as his feeding does not tend to induce obesity or over-fatness, and consequently indifference. It is possible to develop a ram past the highest usefulness by fat, but it is necessary to bring him up to good heart at least.

A ram will serve more ewes by being kept up and allowing only one service than he will if let run with the ewes, but if a flock consists of only twenty or thirty, the exercise he secures in outdoor feeding is an advantage to him. A mature ram that is allowed to serve but once is good for seventy-five ewes. If he is allowed to run with them, forty is plenty among the heavier, well-fed breeds. The ranchers say fifty to eighty for a mature ram. This number seems high when we consider that the rams used are not rams raised under range conditions, but that have been accustomed to travelling only short distances for their daily food. Not more than fifty should ensure a safer and stronger lamb crop.

Does Not Fear Bacilli.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: Dr. Garnault has seen Dr. Koch, and with the latter's consent will commence experimenting at once upon himself to ascertain whether bovine tuberculosis is communicable to man. He has had a conversation of some two hours' duration with Dr. Koch. Dr. Garnault mentions his statement that cowherds living with tuberculous cattle are not infected. Regarding inoculation experiments, Dr. Koch expressed the following opinion, to which Dr. Garnault draws particular attention, as it has not, he thinks, been published before: "The most convincing demonstration will be obtained, not by inoculation, but by absorption of unboiled milk regularly during several months." Dr. Garnault has determined to act upon this idea. After having been inoculated with bovine tuberculosis, he will immediately begin to follow a tuberculous milk diet. For the space of a year he will drink nothing else. He will obtain milk as rich as possible in tuberculous bacilli, which will be analyzed every fortnight in order to ensure its satisfying that requirement. Dr. Garnault will drink this mixed with a little ordinary water. Every two months, to make assurance doubly sure, he will be inoculated with a virulent culture of tuberculous bacilli, the force of which will have been tested on calves. If at the expiration of a year of this treatment Dr. Garnault is not consumptive, he will conclude, he says, that "under the conditions in which he was placed bovine tuberculosis is at any rate not easily communicable to man." "Dr. Koch," he remarks in conclusion, "affirms, with perfectly serene conviction, that I shall come out of the ordeal quite unscathed."

Another Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

His Majesty King Edward VII. has appointed Sir Michael Foster, M. D., Fellow of the Royal Society, and Professor of Physiology in the University of Cambridge; German Sims Woodhead, M. D., Professor of Pathology in the University of Cambridge; Sidney Harris Cox Martin, M. D., Fellow of the Royal Society, and Professor of Pathology at University College, London; John McFadyean, Principal and Professor of Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology at the Royal Veterinary College; and Rupert William Boyce, Professor of Pathology at University College, Liverpool, to inquire and report with respect to tuberculosis: (1) Whether the disease in animals and man is one and the same; (2) whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it; (3) under what conditions, if at all, the transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place, and what are the circumstances favorable or unfavorable to such transmission?



COPYRIGHT [2739].
Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, by Baron's Pride (9122). Won third at Toronto, first at London and at Ottawa, 1901.
OWNED BY ROBERT NESS & SONS, HOWICK, QUE.

is not much difference observable among the ewes.

In any case the ewes should be brought up into fresh condition before mating time. They should be round and plump and strong. Good health means general activity of the animal functions: nutritive, circulatory, nervous and generative, and as these are of course closely sympathetic and relational, and the fundamental one is nutritive, the breeder builds up the sheep's general system by generous feeding. It is well known that good feeding is a most obvious and universal stimulant to the procreative functions, as may be seen in the earlier breeding of all domestic animals that have been brought to early maturity by intensive feeding. Extra food to ewes, then, is to be given as a stimulant rather than a fattener, and should come as a decided, not to say exactly sudden, addition to ordinary rations, and it should be given about three weeks before the mating season. Before the mating season the ewes should be neatly and carefully trimmed about the tail. It is not only necessary, but if done nicely gives a tidy appearance to the flock. It is perhaps an opportune place here to emphasize the need of cutting the tails of ewe lambs quite short in the spring. It reduces the tendency to scalding, fouling and maggots among good feeding sorts, and the tendency is greater, of course, in ewes than in rams.

Perhaps we are not expected to let up on talking about rams. We don't intend to. How is it that a man who thoroughly loves being with his sheep aspires, above everything else, to be a

Sept. 5th ("An Torrance sur- es me with say- ; trying to make by testing their " I never said mer's Advocate" being made to mpulsory, and I the time was one. As to the e in not requir- an very often, I ave any hanker- nfer, from the and certainly the those who have ave are tetter t than I am. I ession found it animals than er's Advocate" eference to the out that their nding diseased ertinary profes- ; if I had, it insult its mem- with doing. I d I have great ly and socially of men, and I attainments are social qualities, heir profession. members of his and if he cares at they are all dispute him. Of on some par- other recent

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American Pomological Society.

The twenty-seventh biennial convention of this important body was held at Buffalo, New York, on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 12th and 13th. It was in every way a success, and was perhaps one of the largest gatherings of advanced fruit-growers ever held. The importance of the meeting was attested by the large number of professors of horticulture, entomology and botany from the various State Experiment Stations, and the active and useful part taken by them in the discussions. The accommodations both for holding the meetings and for lodging of the delegates were not particularly good, but, notwithstanding this, every session was largely attended and there was a constant expression of regret that the time was too short to discuss fully the many important matters brought forward. There were delegates from nearly every State of the Union, and a good representation from Canada. Among the latter who took active part in the meetings were Mr. Linus Woolverton, Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario; Messrs. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines; George E. Fisher, of Freeman, and R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa, directors of the same Association; Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Dr. James Fletcher, the Dominion Entomologist, also of Ottawa. Prof. Hutt attended from the Ontario Agricultural College.

At the first session the Society was formally welcomed by Mr. W. C. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., who referred to the great progress which had been made in the art of growing fruit to the greatest advantage since the first meeting of the Society in Buffalo in 1848. The tone of Mr. Barry's address was the keynote of the whole meeting, viz., that it is now recognized that the knowledge and industry of the so-called practical man are no longer alone able to keep him up in the race with his competitors, and he must call in the aid of the man of science, with his exact knowledge to teach the reason why things should be done. His skill as a horticulturist will then devise the best way to do it.

Colonel Brackett, U. S. Pomologist, responded to the address of welcome, and referred in complimentary terms to the work done by Prof. P. Barry, the father of the deliverer of the address.

The important paper of the morning meeting was the annual address of the genial President, C. L. Watrous, of Des Moines, Iowa. It was full of valuable suggestions, great stress being laid upon the importance of a thorough knowledge of the various varieties of fruits and the production of new ones; also on the necessity of some general law to control fruit pests and the punishment of those who allowed these to exist on their land, as a nuisance to their neighbors. In conclusion, the President spoke of the progress which had been made during the life of the Society in all branches of horticulture, such as the dissemination of knowledge as to the best way of cultivating orchards, protecting fruit by spraying and other scientific methods, the production of large crops, and the preservation of fruits by cold storage and other methods during transportation to distant points.

Mr. W. T. Macoun, of Ottawa, gave an address on "Orchard Renovation," in which he detailed the method of caring for the orchard under his charge at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. He spoke of the difficulty of growing some varieties in the north, and the success he had obtained by the use of cover crops. This paper was listened to with much interest and favorably commented upon by those present. Among other points brought forward was the use of a simple lime wash, of two pounds of fresh lime in one gallon of water, which is sprayed over trees affected by the oyster-shell bark-louse. This is done in the autumn, and the lime flakes off during winter and carries the bark lice with it. Lime has been frequently recommended for washing the trunks of trees in orchards in a sort of haphazard manner, without any definite knowledge as to why it was done; but Mr. Macoun's experiments are made with a definite object, and have given good results. It was stated that although this treatment is satisfactory against the oyster-shell bark-louse, it is of no avail against the San Jose scale.

Prof. L. R. Taft, of Michigan, considered spraying, fertilizing and soil cultivation the three most important factors in getting good results from an orchard. He spoke highly of ground bone as a fertilizer. For the woolly root-aphis of the apple he recommended tobacco dust.

Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University, explained the system of "University Extension work in Agriculture" which is being carried on so well at Cornell University.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, also of Cornell University,

gave a most interesting half-hour's account of a recent trip to California. The great lesson which is to be learnt from California is the value of cultivation for the preservation of soil moisture, and the necessity of co-operation among fruit-growers. He spoke highly of the work which had been done by Mr. Burbank, the well-known breeder and producer of new fruits, who he claimed was "all that he had ever been said to be and much more." Prof. Bailey stated that Mr. Burbank was at present very ill, and he asked the Society, as such, to send a telegram of sympathy to him, a suggestion which was unanimously agreed to.

On the evening of the 12th there was a joint meeting of the Pomologists and the National Beekeepers' Association. The latter Association, having been invited to name three speakers to represent them at this convention, chose Dr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa, Can., who delivered an address on "How flowers are fertilized, with special reference to the Honeybee"; Prof. S. A. Beach, of Geneva, N. Y., whose subject was "Spraying fruit-trees in Bloom"; and H. W. Collingwood, of New York, who read a humorous paper on "The Pomologist and the Beekeeper." Dr. Fletcher's address was illustrated by some excellent charts showing the parts of flowers which were of special importance with regard to the visits of insects. It was claimed that the color, shape and position of every flower and leaf had their significance and in some way affected the development or the perpetuation of the species. The necessity of insects for the fertilization of some flowers was shown, and the special adaptability of the honeybee as a fertilizer of fruit blossoms was pointed out, not only from its size, but from its shape and habits. Prof. Beach gave an account of many experiments by which it was shown that no good whatever came from spraying fruit trees when in blossom, but that on the other hand a very weak mixture of Paris green or other arsenical poison would injure the flowers and poison bees which might visit them for nectar.

Mr. M. B. Waite, the well-known bacteriologist, gave an interesting account of some experiments which he had been carrying on with regard to pear blight, which is so destructive in pear and apple orchards throughout the country. He showed that this disease was certainly transmitted by flies, wasps, bees and other insects, which carried the germs from a diseased tree to the flowers of another tree. On account of this meeting being specially attended by beekeepers, more mention was made of the honeybee than of other insects, but nothing was proved against the honeybee which was not done to an equal extent by other insects.

The Wilder medals which are offered every year by the Pomological Society were this year awarded to exhibits of superior merit shown in the Pan-American Exhibition. Three of these come to Canada: one to Murray Pettit, of Winona; one to Albert Pays, of St. Catharines, and the other to the Ontario Government Fruit Experiment Stations.

The officers were all re-elected, and are as follows: President, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa; First Vice-President, Thomas Meehan, Philadelphia; Secretary, W. A. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich.; Chairman Executive Committee, C. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Mich. The following were elected Vice-presidents for Canada: British Columbia, R. M. Palmer, Victoria; Manitoba, Thos. Frankland, Stonewall; New Brunswick, S. L. Peters, Queenstown; Northwest Territories, Geo. Lang, Indian Head; Nova Scotia, R. W. Starr, Cornwallis; Ontario, A. M. Smith, St. Catharines.

The Indiana State Fair.

This fair was held, Sept. 16th to 21st, at the City of Indianapolis, the capital of the State. It is claimed by the American people to be the best annual show on the continent, but as a matter of fact, it does not equal the Industrial at Toronto. The State Fair probably leads Toronto in side-shows and wheels of fortune, but that is about all. No fireworks at night are to be seen at this exhibition. After 6 o'clock p. m. the ground is cleared of its sight-seers and all is quiet. The horses made a grand show, both in quality and numbers, and there were some capital races. In this respect Americans shine. The American trotter is certainly a wonderful piece of speed machinery. The cattle exhibits were good. In spite of the show at Buffalo, there were no less than nine herds of Shorthorns competing. The Angus and Galloways were a better lot than are to be seen at Canadian shows. Herefords were not as strong in numbers as usual. The dairy breeds, too, were well represented, but the Ayrshire is not as prominent here as in Canada. The sheep show was really grand. The mutton breeds were judged by W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, and H. Noel Gibson, Delaware, Ont. The best of the sheep shown were going to meet Canadian sheep at the Pan-American.

Farmers' Institute Meetings in the West.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Dr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa, has recently returned from the West, where he has been holding farmers' meetings, and making investigations connected with his official duties. A series of meetings was arranged by the Honorable G. H. V. Bulyca, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories, at which lectures were delivered upon topics of local and general interest to farmers. The section of country chosen this year was north of Calgary, along the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as far as Fort Saskatchewan. The party consisted of Dr. Fletcher and Mr. Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm for the Northwest Territories. Mr. T. N. Willing, the Territorial weed inspector, and Mr. Percy Gregson, of Waghorn, Alta., the local weed inspector, also attended several of the meetings and took an active part in them. Mr. Mackay is so well known in the West as a reliable source of information on all matters connected with farming that many farmers came long distances to the meetings to consult him. Dr. Fletcher has made a special study of weeds in all parts of Canada, and has visited the Northwest so often, that he is well acquainted with the methods of farming and the conditions which affect the growth of weeds in the West, as well as the best methods of eradicating them, in all parts of the Territories. He is a clear speaker, knows his subject thoroughly, and puts it simply before his hearers. These meetings were, on the whole, very successful, and much good has been done among the many new settlers who have been flocking into this district for the past two or three years. In many places the farms are as yet comparatively free from some of the worst weeds found further to the east, although most of these enemies may be found in larger or smaller numbers at most of the localities visited. The order of the meetings was practically the same at each place, except that special attention was given to some subjects which were found to be of local interest. The meetings were all called under the auspices of the local agricultural societies, whose presidents occupied the chair. Mr. Mackay opened the meetings with a short, practical address dealing with some of the features of the Experimental Farm work which were of special interest to the locality, such as the experiments in eradicating weeds, the value of summer-fallowing for various purposes, the cultivation of grasses, the growth of trees and fruit, and the distributions made of trees and seed grain. He also pointed out the many ways in which the farmers of the Northwest Territories could avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from the Experimental Farm, and assured them that he would always be pleased to assist them in every way in his power. Dr. Fletcher followed with a concise statement of what weeds are, the various injuries suffered by farmers by allowing them to grow on their land, such as the robbing of crops of moisture and other food, the crowding and choking out of the crop, the extra expense incurred in every operation connected with growing a crop to the greatest advantage, of harvesting it, the greater expense of cutting, binding, carrying, threshing, cleaning and marketing it, as well as the deterioration of the value of land upon which weeds have been allowed to establish themselves. The various ways in which weeds are introduced was explained, as well as the nature of the different kinds of plants, whether native or introduced, which may develop into weeds. It was claimed that any plant which causes loss to a farmer and prevents him from getting the fullest return for his labor is a weed; that a weed is an enemy, and should be treated as such. The general principles governing plant-growth were explained, and the different classes of plants characterized as one-year plants, which grow from a seed and produce ripe seeds the same year, or perhaps begin to grow in the autumn, like fall wheat, and ripen their seeds early the next season. Many of our worst weeds belong to this class, such as stinkweed, shepherd's-purse, wormseed or treacle mustard, and spear-leaved goosefoot. The seeds of these may also germinate in the spring and produce seed the same year. Two-year plants, which the first year produce only a rosette of leaves, flower and go to seed the next year, and then die. Of this class are false tansy, evening primrose, and the tansy mustard. Among crops, the turnip and carrot are well-known representatives of this class. Many-year plants, like all known plants, spring from a seed in the first instance, but live for many years. In this class are found all forest trees, and many herbaceous plants. The weeds of this class are the most difficult to eradicate, and the special nature of each must be considered when fighting them. There are two divisions, namely: (1) Those which root close to the surface, such as yarrow, pasture sage, and the ox-eye daisy, a weed not as yet prevalent in the Territories, but which may frequently be seen around elevators or railway yards where cattle cars have been cleaned out. (2) Those which root deeply, as in the case of

the Canada thistle, sweet poverty weed, and the primrose. With plants of low plowing in hot weat sary, so that their roots the surface and dried. With the second division that all plants, like They eat with their leaf roots, and if they ba they must starve. This ing deeply, so as to de and as much as possibl should be done at the made their greatest grow as possible their supply in their system of roots but have not yet had ti



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the Canada thistle, sweet grass, blue lettuce, poverty weed, and the white-flowered evening primrose. With plants of the first division, shallow plowing in hot weather is all that is necessary, so that their roots may be thrown up to the surface and dried out by the sun and air. With the second division it must be remembered that all plants, like animals, eat and drink. They eat with their leaves and drink with their roots, and if they have not both of these they must starve. This end is secured by plowing deeply, so as to destroy the leafy growth, and as much as possible of the roots. This should be done at the time these plants have made their greatest growth and reduced as much as possible their supply of prepared food laid up in their system of roots and underground stems, but have not yet had time to ripen seeds. This

enthusiastic, most of the settlers in this district being Swedes, Germans, and Americans.

PONOKA.—A large meeting was held here, the settlers being progressive Americans and Canadians, and much interest was taken in the subjects treated of by the speakers. Summer-fallowing was highly recommended by Mr. Mackay. Brome grass and Western rye grass, and the possibility of growing fall wheat, were treated of specially at the request of those present. Earnest enquiries were made as to whether plums and apples would be likely to succeed in the district, and Mr. Mackay spoke at some length on the work which was being done at the Experimental Farms in improving a Siberian crab by crossing it with the larger apples. The results of this work he stated were most promising.

LACOMBE.—The last meeting of this series,



HOLSTEIN BULL, JUDGE AKRUM DE KOL, AND FOUR OF HIS CALVES.

Winners of first prize at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1901, for best bull and four of his progeny.
PROPERTY OF A. C. HALLMAN, NEW DUNDREE, ONT.

treatment must be supplemented by subsequent cultivation to destroy future production of leaves, or by the sowing of a thick-growing crop, so as to crowd out any young growths thrown up from the rootstalks. With one and two year plants it was explained that all seed formation must be prevented, and the germination of seeds in the soil should be induced by timely and frequent stirring of the land, which would bring up fresh seeds, but would destroy the young seedlings before they matured. Early summer-fallowing was advocated, so that no seeds could ripen before the stubbles were turned down, and it was pointed out that it was possible to cultivate too often, when the seeds would not have a chance to germinate in the dry soil. One plowing in June, and three, or, at most, four cultivations before the end of the season were sufficient.

Great stress was laid upon the use of light harrows and weeders in growing grain crops, and many instances were cited of farmers who had adopted this method of destroying weeds with success.

At all the meetings the local weed inspectors were invited to speak, and gave valuable information and advice. The first meeting of the series was held at Olds. The chairman was Mr. Henry Briggs, who, at the request of the visitors, opened the meeting with a practical address upon some experiments he has been carrying on in growing fall wheat and fodder plants. The Rev. Mr. Detweller also took an active part in this meeting. At Innisfail an excellent meeting was held. Through the good work done by Mr. Percy Gregson, the local weed inspector, the meeting had been well worked up, and several farmers brought in weeds for discussion. The settlers in this district are mostly from Eastern Canada, with a few pushing Americans.

RED DEER.—This was a small meeting, but the discussion was full of interest. Ball mustard, false flax, stinkweed and Canada thistle were specially treated of.

STRATHCONA.—At this point considerable harm had recently been done by hail, but both here and at Clover Bar, as well as at Fort Saskatchewan, where enthusiastic meetings were held, all of the farmers were most hopeful regarding the hail storm as an exceptional occurrence which was not likely to occur again. Sweet grass was the weed of most interest at Strathcona and Clover Bar, the chief difficulty being that farmers had been calling it by the wrong name, and consequently treating it in the wrong way. Twitch grass, or scutch grass, by which name they had been erroneously speaking of it, is a shallow-rooted perennial, whereas sweet grass roots very deeply, so is of an entirely different nature, as far as remedial treatment is concerned, the former requiring very shallow plowing, while deep plowing, or the very opposite, is necessary for sweet grass.

WETASKIWIN.—This meeting was small but

and probably the best, both as regards attendance and interest in the subjects discussed, was held at this thriving town. The meeting had been well worked up by Mr. Gregson, and a large number of farmers brought in specimens of weeds and other plants concerning which they desired information. Col. J. J. Gregory brought in a collection of weeds and plants of much interest, all of which were treated of at length by Dr. Fletcher. After the meeting broke up it was carried on informally for nearly an hour by farmers who wished to make the greatest possible use of the opportunity of discussing various farming matters with the speakers. After the conclusion of this series of meetings, Dr. Fletcher went on

of fraternity has been adopted as a foundation. It also partakes somewhat of the trades union principle, the requirements of membership and status of membership being practically the same. The initiatory fee of \$17.50 is for each threshing outfit, and entitles the owner or owners thereof to life membership, the lodge dues for maintenance thereafter being \$2.00 a year.

The price of a complete threshing rig figures about \$3,200, interest pulling it up sometimes another \$200 before the obligation is finally wiped out. The life of an outfit, under the conditions which prevail in the West, is for a separator 5 to 6 years, and for an engine 8 to 10. Wind stacker, bagger, weigher, water tank, belts, etc., need frequent repairs, and the repair bill on the whole outfit after the first year is quite an item. Figure up the average threshing run from 40 to 60 days, and in an extremely prosperous season perhaps another ten days. A little multiplying and subtraction will show what profit there is in a threshing outfit at even 3 and 4 cents per bushel, with a cut to 1½ and 2½ at the tail-end of a season.

Do threshermen need organization? Every reasonable man will unhesitatingly say yes. No man can give something for nothing. When you have a proposition of that kind, keep an eye on the proposer, he needs watching. The improvement in threshing machinery has been phenomenal in the past ten years. Band cutters, self-feeders, wind stackers, baggers, weighers, etc., call for skillful handling; have saved much labor and cost of outfit, but have not increased the returns to the thresherman. Farmers can lose money very quickly by having grain wasted or time lost through unskillful threshermen, and a cent a bushel higher pay is neither here or there when it comes to a good job, and many good farmers understand this.

The Threshermen's Association is not a price boomer, although a plank in its platform is "Fair prices." That the union has not boomed prices has already been proven. It seeks to instruct its members in skillful use of their machinery, a thorough knowledge of the best treatment for various grains and conditions, and it will be no distant day when the button of the T. N. P. A. will be looked for and required before a threshing job is let.

Another person who is directly interested in the welfare of the thresher, besides the manufacturer, is the selling agent. Commissions are paid as notes are collected, and if the threshermen default the agent loses his commission. The business of threshing has not improved with the rapid inventive genius of the age, and the time has come for review. The financial position of the thresherman cannot be said to be very good. No fair man has any hesitation in commending the union, and the success already attained by it



IMPORTED DORSET HORNS.

Royal winners in 1901. Pair ewe lambs, first at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, and Western Fair, London, the ram lamb being beaten by one of Mr. McGillivray's own breeding.

PROPERTY OF JOHN A. M'GILLIVRAY, UXBRIDGE, ONT.

to British Columbia, where he held a similar series of meetings in connection with Mr. J. R. Anderson, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province. A short account of these meetings will appear in a future issue.

Threshermen's National Protective Ass'n.

In your issue of August 5th appears an article on what purports to be the above association, and as the same is misleading in its whole tenor and effect, kindly publish the following as the observations of one engaged in organization work in a kindred branch of trade.

In the Threshermen's Association, the spirit

in organization work is but a small beginning.

EDGAR W. RUGG.

Sec'y of Western Retail Implement Dealers' Ass'n.

(Whether or not threshers have a secret society among themselves is of little concern to the farmers so long as they can get their threshing properly done and at fair prices. Any society that attempts to fix a minimum price for work without also fixing a minimum standard of work is seeking to do what is unfair. In the business of threshing, as in any other occupation, some men can make a success and money out of it because they have the knowledge and the business ability, while there are plenty of others who make complete failures, unions or no unions.—Ed. F. A.)

The Pan-American Cows.

Below we continue our report of the cows in the Model Dairy Test. In addition to those given in detail, the Brown Swiss show a week's profit of \$6.36; Red Polled, \$6.01; Polled Jerseys, \$4.07, and Dutch Belted, \$4.40.

REPORT OF THE MODEL DAIRY HERDS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 17, 1911.

| BREED AND COW. | lbs. Milk. | lbs. Amt. of Butter | Value at 25c. per lb. | Cost of Feed. | Profit. |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------|
| Shorthorns. | | | | | |
| Princess of Thule | 186.6 | 8.78 | \$ 2.19 | \$1.19 | \$1.00 |
| Daisy D | 212.1 | 9.23 | 2.31 | 1.22 | 1.09 |
| Miss Molly 21536 | 252.1 | 10.97 | 2.74 | 1.22 | 1.52 |
| Queen Bess 21786 | 225.7 | 9.55 | 2.39 | 1.19 | 1.20 |
| Rose 3rd 113205 | 223.5 | 9.46 | 2.36 | 1.19 | 1.17 |
| Total | 1100.0 | 47.99 | 11.99 | 6.01 | 5.98 |
| Holsteins. | | | | | |
| Meg | 234.5 | 9.10 | 2.27 | 1.34 | .93 |
| Tidy | 271.9 | 11.51 | 2.88 | 1.25 | 1.63 |
| Inka Mercedes | 287.7 | 10.15 | 2.54 | 1.26 | 1.28 |
| Hulda | 287.1 | 11.48 | 2.87 | 1.25 | 1.62 |
| Beauty | 280.8 | 11.72 | 2.93 | 1.25 | 1.68 |
| Total | 1362.0 | 53.96 | 13.49 | 6.35 | 7.14 |
| Ayrshires. | | | | | |
| Kirsty Wallace | 226.1 | 10.10 | 2.52 | 1.06 | 1.46 |
| Lady Flora | 192.1 | 7.68 | 1.92 | 1.03 | .89 |
| Alice 2nd | 187.4 | 9.03 | 2.26 | 1.04 | 1.22 |
| Betsy 1st | 232.1 | 10.23 | 2.56 | 1.07 | 1.49 |
| Pearl of Woodside | 221.4 | 9.89 | 2.47 | 1.07 | 1.40 |
| Total | 1059.1 | 46.93 | 11.73 | 5.27 | 6.46 |
| Jerseys. | | | | | |
| Gipsy | 190.9 | 10.33 | 2.58 | 1.12 | 1.46 |
| Primrose | 142.4 | 10.05 | 2.51 | .99 | 1.52 |
| Queen May | 182.1 | 10.71 | 2.68 | 1.04 | 1.64 |
| Rexina | 193.9 | 9.46 | 2.36 | 1.01 | 1.35 |
| Mossy | 194.7 | 9.73 | 2.43 | 1.04 | 1.39 |
| Total | 904.0 | 50.28 | 12.56 | 5.20 | 7.36 |
| Guernseys. | | | | | |
| Voga | 169.5 | 9.37 | 2.34 | .97 | 1.37 |
| Cassiopeia | 225.6 | 12.20 | 3.05 | 1.06 | 1.99 |
| Mary Marshall | 180.8 | 12.33 | 3.08 | 1.09 | 1.99 |
| Madora Fern | 114. | 6.43 | 1.61 | .91 | .70 |
| Procris | 198.4 | 11.32 | 2.83 | 1.07 | 1.76 |
| Total | 888.3 | 51.65 | 12.91 | 5.10 | 7.81 |
| French-Canadians. | | | | | |
| Liena Flory | 169.1 | 8.15 | 2.05 | .79 | 1.25 |
| Rouen | 150.1 | 8.47 | 2.12 | .79 | 1.33 |
| Denise | 160.2 | 8.85 | 2.21 | .79 | 1.42 |
| Luna | 154.4 | 7.26 | 1.81 | .79 | 1.02 |
| La Bouchette | 116.7 | 5.21 | 1.30 | .54 | .76 |
| Total | 750.5 | 37.94 | 9.48 | 3.70 | 5.78 |

REPORT OF THE MODEL DAIRY, GIVING TOTALS OF EACH HERD COMPLETE FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TEST, MAY 1ST, UP TO AND INCLUDING THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 17, 1911.

| BREED. | lbs. Milk. | lbs. Amt. of Butter | Value at 25c. per lb. | Total cost of Feed. | Profit. |
|-----------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Shorthorns | 25747.9 | 1043.99 | \$260.99 | \$123.66 | \$137.33 |
| Holsteins | 30849.8 | 1151.61 | 287.90 | 123.06 | 164.84 |
| Jerseys | 21736.4 | 1135.81 | 283.95 | 104.42 | 179.53 |
| Guernseys | 23113.4 | 1169.51 | 292.37 | 165.30 | 187.07 |
| Brown Swiss | 23183.6 | 1049.15 | 262.29 | 114.11 | 148.18 |
| Red Polled | 23403.6 | 1070.91 | 267.72 | 106.18 | 161.54 |
| Polled Jerseys | 16179.5 | 884.44 | 221.11 | 84.04 | 137.07 |
| Dutch Belted | 19268. | 771.94 | 192.98 | 100.45 | 92.53 |
| French-Canadian | 20025.7 | 907.86 | 226.97 | 87.90 | 139.07 |
| Ayrshires | 26389.7 | 1124.53 | 281.13 | 107.06 | 174.07 |

Ayrshires at the Ottawa Fair.

AYRSHIRES.—While the Ayrshire herds of Canada were heavily drawn upon for the Pan-American, there were enough good ones left to make a grand show here. Among the chief exhibitors were the following: Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.; Wm. Stewart & Sons, Menie, Ont.; J. W. Logan, Allan's Corners, Que.; Reid & Co., Hintonburg; H. J. Whitteker, North Williamsburg; and Joseph Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place; while T. G. Holmes, Russell, Ont.; Watt Bros., Allan's Corners; Duncan Cummings, Russell, and T. Fairburn, Billings' Bridge, each showed a few entries. While no doubt better shows have been made at Ottawa, this was a good one, and would do credit to any large exhibition. The Association was wise in selecting as judge Mr. T. D. McCallum, Danville, Que., who went through the various sections with great care, and justified confidence, dealing out the awards in a most satisfactory manner. In aged herds, five groups came out, and soon those of Messrs. Wylie, Logan and Stewart were placed in the short leet. Wylie's females were a fresh, milky lot of imported four-year-olds, three in full milk, headed by his home-bred Prince. Logan's cows were all of fine type, swinging full, well-shaped udders, and headed by the two-year-old Sir George of Howick, while Stewart's lot was headed by Hover-a-Blink. They won in the order named. The nine cows four years and over presented a strikingly beautiful line, all in good form and most of them producing well. Messrs. Stewart's Jean Armour, a big, typical Ayrshire, with capital udder and large, well-placed teats, was selected for first place. Mr. Wylie's Stately of Cross House coming second, and Logan's Jenny of Compton third. Wm. Stewart again won in the three-year-old cow class with Mary Mitchell, a handsome and useful member, followed by Reid & Co.'s Maple Cliff Lass and Logan's Alice of Sunnyside. Of the eight two-year-olds, six were in milk. Mr. Logan led here with Lady Compton, a mature-looking

heifer of the desirable sort, Stewart coming second and third. The eleven yearlings gave the judge a considerable task. Mr. Wylie came in strong, winning first on Young Nelly Osborne, by The Dawn; Mr. Logan coming second with Eva, by Scotland's Glory. The heifer calves were but a younger edition of the foregoing. Jean Armour won the female sweepstakes award.

In the section for bulls three years and over, five were shown. Watt Bros. did well to get to head their herd Lord Rifton, a right milky-looking fellow, with plenty of masculinity and style. He won first, Wylie's Prince coming next. The sweepstakes bull of the class was found in the two-year-old section, in Messrs. Yuill's Cock of the North of St. Anne, a breezy fellow, full of Ayrshire character and wearing a rich, flexible skin; Logan's Sir George of Howick won second, and Stewart's Hover-a-Blink third. Wylie won first on the yearling White Prince, a grand-skinned, typical bull; Logan second with Sir George of Riverfield, and Fairburn third with Jack of Maple Cliff. There were 14 bull calves in the two sections under and over six months, Messrs. Yuill winning first in either lot. In young herds, Mr. Wylie won first, Logan second, and Yuill & Son third.

American Association Farmers' Institute Workers.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

The sixth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers opened on Wednesday, Sept. 18th, in Convention Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

An address of welcome was delivered by Supt. F. A. Converse, of Pan-American Exposition, and ably responded to by Dr. Mills, O. A. C., Guelph.

President Smith, of the Agricultural College, Michigan, opened the business of the convention by an address containing many practical points. He asked the question, "Is the Farmers' Institute system to be a permanent factor in the country?" If so, it must be closely associated with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, in order to receive bulletins and keep in touch with the work done. Another factor in making the Institute permanent was by holding meetings back in the country, away from city advantages.

Five-minute reports were given from the different States and Provinces, in which the different methods of carrying on Institute work were discussed. It was very gratifying for Canadian delegates to learn that the Ontario system leads the continent and is known as the "mother system." Many of the States are adopting our system almost entirely.

The afternoon session was opened by an address by Prof. Hutchison, Mississippi, on "What relation should agricultural colleges and experiment stations bear to Institute work?" He believed that agricultural colleges, experiment stations and Farmers' Institutes were all organized for the same purpose, that of improving the home. To accomplish the best results, the college needs a station, and the Institute needs both college and station. The Institute will make friends for the college by creating a desire for college education. Well-directed station work makes successful college and Institute work. College men will help Institute speakers, and Institute speakers will influence college men to be more practical.

Prof. W. C. Latta, of Indiana, when speaking on the subject, "To what extent should local help be used in Institute meetings?" said by using local speakers it gave them a greater interest in their own work; they would feel that in order to speak to others they must practice what they preached. By taking part in the meeting they became marked men in the community, therefore must be more careful on their own farms. A local speaker would also be more likely to speak on subjects of more vital importance to the locality. By using local talent it trains practical men for Institute speakers; in short, in most cases local talent was indispensable for the carrying on of successful meetings.

Supt. Creelman read a paper on "What are the best methods of making known to the public at large the results of Institute work?" prepared by Mr. H. W. Collingwood, of the Rural New-Yorker, the main points of which are as follows: Those most needed at Institute meetings do not come, their excuse being that Institute speakers are not practical, that, in short, they (Institute speakers) do not know what they are talking about. In order to meet this complaint, speakers should aim to be practical, and arrange their talks so that they can be published in clear, concise form, for the benefit of those who will not attend the meetings, but will read the report in the farm paper. Another method of interesting non-attendants is by circulating simply-worded bulletins on interesting and practical subjects. And, best of all, through the agricultural press.

Director Dawley, of New York, when speaking on the subject, "Should Institute speakers be specialists?" remarked that his own belief was that they should be employed for twelve months in the year, instead of four, as at present. Dr. Mills objected to this, on the ground that those listening to such men would complain that they

were not working their own farms, and were not dependent on the farm for a living, consequently would not be practical and could not give the help required.

On Wednesday evening, what might be termed the Women's and Children's Session was held. This proved to be one of the most interesting of the whole convention.

Prof. Spencer, of Cornell University, gave a most interesting address on "How to interest young people in Institute meetings and farm work." He considered this could best be done by instituting a course in Nature study. From Cornell University literature on Nature study is sent each teacher in the State, in order to prepare them for teaching the subject to the children. In addition to this, junior naturalists' clubs are formed. There are now 21,000 children in the State of New York members of the club. The membership fee is a letter sent by each child to "Uncle John" (or the member of the college staff directly responsible for the work). In reply a circular letter is sent to each school. From time to time the teacher and children take an excursion to the surrounding parks and woods, thus coming in direct touch with Mother Nature. In addition to this, the members of the clubs are induced to take up gardening on their own account. In this way they are trained along agricultural lines from early childhood.

The subjects of "Women's Institutes," ably introduced with a paper by Miss Blanche Maddock, of Guelph, Ont., was then discussed. Many of the delegates said they came long distances to hear something on the methods of organizing and conducting Women's Institutes in Ontario. They expressed the belief that the greatest need in connection with the Farmers' Institute work was the development of the Women's branch of the work. It will be gratifying for Ontario readers to know that this Province leads the continent, not only in the general system of Institute work, but especially in Women's Institute work. Superintendents of different States inquired very minutely into the working of our system, with a view to establishing the same in their own States.

A short final session was held Thursday morning, at which the subject of the "Question Drawer" as a means of assisting the meeting was discussed. Director W. E. Amos, of Maryland, opened the discussion by saying they sometimes adopted the practice of having the speakers put in questions themselves, and furnish the answer when the question came up during the meeting. Other Superintendents said that during the early days of Institute work they also found it necessary to "stuff the question box," but that now questions were put in voluntarily by the audience. Prof. W. C. Latta, of Indiana, and Mr. Glendinning, of Ontario, found the question drawer indispensable in filling in time at the commencement of the meeting while waiting for the audience to gather.

The closing address of the convention was given by Ex-Governor Hoard, on the "Value of object lessons." He said while the doctor and lawyer had been trained to gather information from the printed page, the farmer had only gleaned his information from practical experience and from seeing things done. For this reason experimental plots should be more numerous than at the present time. As it was impossible for farmers to travel extensively and thus acquire information by observation, this information should be brought to them, by practical experiments that could be witnessed by all.

The convention then closed by touching references to the late President of the United States by members of the Canadian delegation. The entire convention was marked by a feeling of unity and brotherhood by both nations.

The Necessity for Bleeding Hogs Well.

Just as the presence of casein in butter is detrimental to its keeping quality, so also is the presence of blood in the carcasses of pigs injurious to their satisfactory curing. This was well shown in a paper recently read under the auspices of the Danish Co-operative Bacon Factories Association. The writer of this paper laid special stress upon the importance of thoroughly bleeding pigs immediately after slaughter. This was, he said, particularly necessary in hot weather, because of the fact that congealed blood in meat is very liable to go bad after the temperature reaches a certain point. The more blood there is left in the body when the pig is being dressed, the more favorable will be the condition for the development of the bacteria which bring about the decomposition of the meat. Many of the "taints" frequently complained of in bacon, hams, etc., are, according to the author of this paper, due to the fact that pigs are not sufficiently bled at the time they are killed. Taints often develop in bacon and hams while these are passing through the smoking process; and this is explained by the fact that while being smoked the temperature of the meat is such as to specially favor the development of the germs or bacteria which bring about decomposition.—(Exchange.)

Cattle at t

The cattle show at Buffalo, of great event, the different breeds being a numbers and quality being all well represented with entries in even Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Polled Brown Swiss, Jersey Guernsey, Dutch and French-Canadian.

It was a magnificent show in progress, the stadium nearly a quarter full, in which the great during the summer, over 20,000 people, in their great variety grouped and paraded.

The Pan-American national cattle convention acknowledge a mark classes at Buffalo, at the World's Fair the latter event, so the breeds in which the sweepsstakes best cow of any age also the first prize horns, the sweepstakes and the best Gallow stakes for the best first, second and third the sweepsstakes for and the first herd prize the sweepsstakes for and the Guernsey class the first and second of each of the classes.

Shorthorns were the strong herds of Ont.; Hon. Thos. G. Bronson C. Rumsey, Ravenna, Ohio, and Mich., who had the his den at the Toronto previously. The just Ashburn, Ont., and Agricultural College reversed the judgment at Syracuse the separate class at bulls, they compared the premier Mr. Flatt's third Speculator, over a four-year-old Valian stakes winner at Toronto; Mr. Boland's Marshall being and Mr. Rumsey's Scott rated fourth. Specmetrical in form, such satisfactory hard to find a fault in him point the judgment. Deputy Marshal has good qualities to combat high from the thickness of crops, as at Toronto. Val of the most approved set, and full of breed nine out of ten of the fer to place him at either of the others, his proper place was Imp. Lord Banff, the cause, led the way by two-year-old bulls, 7th (of the Greenwa stakes bull, looking having benefited much all of the Prairie H smooth, level bull, hair, and only need develop into a formidable red-roan son of J. & W. B. Watt, Salem Bros., of Nebraska. He was only in good a real good stamp, prize winner in the.

There was a good in which the roan K string, was a good fit and quality of flesh, to the front. Green Choice, straight in looking much fresher promptly moved into a very strong rival son of Silver Plate, shown by Mr. Hann fine form and character only needing time

Cattle at the Pan-American.

The cattle show at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, on Sept. 9th to 21st, was a great event, the display of animals of the different breeds being a grand one both in point of numbers and quality, the following fifteen breeds being all well represented by two or more herds, with entries in every section of each class: Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Devons, Polled Durhams, Red Polled, Brown Swiss, Jersey, Ayrshire, Holstein-Friesian, Guernsey, Dutch Belted, Polled Jersey, and French-Canadian.

It was a magnificent spectacle when the judging was in progress in the capacious circular stadium nearly a quarter of a mile in circumference, in which the games and races had been held during the summer, with a seating capacity for over 20,000 people, the different breeds of cattle, in their great variety of color and contour, being grouped and paraded upon the greensward.

The Pan-American marks an era in international cattle contests, and competent judges acknowledge a marked improvement in nearly all classes at Buffalo, as compared with the display at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. As at the latter event, so at the Pan-American, Canadian herds scored high in the competition in all the breeds in which they were represented, winning the sweepstakes for the best bull and for the best cow of any age in the Shorthorn class, and also the first prize for the best herd of Shorthorns, the sweepstakes for the best Hereford bull and the best Galloway bull any age, the sweepstakes for the best bull and the best cow, and the first, second and third herd prizes in Ayrshires, the sweepstakes for the best bull and best cow and the first herd prize in French-Canadians, and the sweepstakes for the best cow in the Holstein and the Guernsey classes, besides a large share of the first and second prizes in the various sections of each of the classes named, and in others.

Shorthorns were represented principally by the strong herds of W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.; Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Min.; Bronson C. Rumsey, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, and W. A. Boland, of Grass Lake, Mich., who had the courage to beard the lion in his den at the Toronto Exhibition two weeks previously. The judges were John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont., and Prof. Curtis, of the Iowa Agricultural College, who in several instances reversed the judgment delivered at Toronto and at Syracuse the previous week. There being no separate class at Buffalo for three-year-old bulls, they competed with older animals, and the premier place was given to Mr. Flatt's three-year-old bull, imported Speculator, over the same exhibitor's roan four-year-old Valiant, by Abbottsford, the sweepstakes winner at Toronto, who was here placed third; Mr. Boland's red three-year-old Deputy Marshall being sandwiched in second place; and Mr. Rumsey's Scottish Victor, by Lavender Lad, rated fourth. Speculator is so level and symmetrical in form, so smoothly fleshed and has such satisfactory handling quality, that it is hard to find a fault in him, and from a show-ring standpoint the judgment is scarcely open to criticism. Deputy Marshall has a state-like presence and many good qualities to commend him, but he stands a bit high from the ground and lacks width and thickness of crops, and was not looking as well as at Toronto. Valiant was in good form, and is of the most approved type, short-legged, wide-set, and full of breed character. We feel sure that nine out of ten of the breeders present would prefer to place him at the head of their herd before either of the others, and we cannot but feel that his proper place was at the top. Mr. Flatt's Imp. Lord Banff, the sweepstakes winner at Syracuse, led the way by consent in the section for two-year-old bulls, followed by Sittyton Hero 7th (of the Greenway herd), the Winnipeg sweepstakes bull, looking much better than at Toronto, having benefited much from a week's rest, as had all of the Prairie Home herd. He is a straight, smooth, level bull, with fine quality of flesh and hair, and only needs a little more time to develop into a formidable show bull. Royal Victor, a red-roan son of Imp. Royal Sailor, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., had been sold to Riley Bros., of Nebraska, to be delivered at Buffalo. He was only in good working condition, but is of a real good stamp, and made a worthy third-prize winner in the competition.

There was a good class of seven yearling bulls, in which the roan Knight Errant, of Mr. Flatt's string, was a good first, his scale and smoothness and quality of flesh and hair easily carrying him to the front. Greenway's red-and-white Ribbon's Choice, straight in his lines, stylish and smooth, looking much fresher than when last seen, was promptly moved into second place, though he had a very strong rival in Silver Mist, a Duthie bred son of Silver Plate, imported by Mr. Flatt, and shown by Mr. Hanna, of Ohio. He is a bull of fine form and character, young for his class, and only needing time and fitting to make a high-

class show bull, while for a sire he is one of the most desirable sort. In a good class of bull calves, King Tom, a compact roan, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, and sold to Riley Bros., Nebraska, was given first place, followed by Poland's red Gay Sharon for second position, and Flatt's Britannia's Duke for third. The championship for best bull any age was awarded to Flatt's three-year-old Speculator.

In a grand good class of cows three years old and over, the invincible and unbeaten roan Cicely, bred by the late Queen Victoria, and shown by Mr. Flatt, in her three-year-old form, was without protest given first place, though she had a very strong rival in Imp. Empress 12th, of the same herd, the first-prize three-year-old last year at the English Royal, and reserve for the female championship. These are great cows. Their like has not been seen in America for many years, if ever before; and there were three other high-class cows present, the third award going to Mr. Greenway's Imp. Jenny Lind 4th, and fourth to Imp. May Blossom, also shown by Mr. Flatt, and bred by the late Queen. This ruling relegated to fifth place Mr. Boland's excellent cow, Lady Sharon 4th, who was second at Toronto to Empress 12th, as also at Syracuse, and we believe properly so. The only reason stated for setting her back, so far as was learned, was the softness or looseness of her flesh, a condition which might well be excused in a cow that has bred regularly and is near to calving again. She is a cow of grand type, form and quality, one of the best shown in recent years, and was competing in a breeding class, where she properly belonged, not in a fat-stock show where firmness of flesh is rightly required.

In a strong class of seven two-year-old heifers, Boland's Lady Sharon 6th, who was first at Toronto and Syracuse, held the same place without demer here, her herd companion, Carrie Abbottsford, being given second position, a ruling with which few were disposed to quarrel, although she was placed further back at Toronto. Third place was given to Mr. Hanna's Ayrshire Mayflower, fourth to Greenway's Matchless 25th, and fifth to Village Princess, of the same herd. A beautiful class of nine yearling heifers gave the judges considerable trouble in their rating, which finally placed at the head of the list Poland's pretty white Snowball, by Blue Jeans, which had stood second at their two former meetings to Flatt's Lady Hamilton, who was here turned down to second position, followed by Greenway's Imp. Brightlight for third, Hanna's Proud Ayrshire for fourth, and Rumsey's Lady Marengo for fifth. A good ring of heifer calves was headed by Boland's Lady Sharon 8th, who was also first at Toronto, second going to Duchess 2nd, by Sir Tatten, shown by McDonald Bros., Woodstock, Ont., a right good one; third to Flatt's Fame's Matchless; fourth to Rumsey's Mario Heires 2nd. The female championship went to Flatt's Cicely, and the herd prizes for best bull, cow, two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer and heifer calf were awarded as follows: 1st, Flatt; 2nd, Boland; 3rd, Greenway.

HEREFORDS.—There were four strong herds of Herefords in the competition—two from Canada, those of Messrs. H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., and W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S., and two United States herds, those of Messrs. Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind., and C. G. Comstock & Son, Albany, N. Y., the former of these two being well known as one of the strongest show herds in the States, the owner being a master in the art of fitting show cattle. The Albany herd was also in first-class fix, and the competition was very keen, yet the Canadian herds secured a fair share of the honors! Prof. Curtis, as judge, balancing the merits of the entries fairly and satisfactorily. The first place for a matured bull and the male championship of the breed was given to Mr. Smith's great bull, Mark Hanna, the sweepstakes winner at Toronto the last two years, an animal of magnificent proportions and superb quality, and one that ranks high among the best of the breed in any country. Only second to him stood Mr. Black's typical Sir Horace, the champion of the Maritime Provinces, a bull of the truest type and character, who if put in highest condition would be hard to down in any company on this continent. Comstock's well-known show bull, Gentry Lars, was the third-prize bull in the class for three years old and upwards. He is a bull of fine quality and character, but a bit short in body and wanting in the scale and levelness of the Canadian entries. The Ingleside herd of Mr. Smith secured the second prize for two-year-old bull with Prince Ingleside 2nd; the second for cow with Sylvan 5th, and the third in two-year-old heifers with Miss Hanna, and the Amherst herd the second prize for yearling bull with Cassie of Ingleside. The first herd prize went to the Indiana herd, and the sweepstakes for best female to the New York herd for the first-prize cow, Lady Briton 16th, by Christmas Gift, a model cow of the breed, level in her lines and smoothly covered with first-class flesh. The same herd supplied a popular winner in the two-year-old heifer section in Martha Washington 4th, and the Bunker Hill herd a marvellously good yearling heifer which was easily the leader in her class.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle were exceedingly strong in quality and well represented in numbers, the herds competing being those of W. H. Davis, Triumph, Ill.; H. C. Allen, Georgetown, Ky.; D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio; James Blair, Espyville Sta., Pa.; and James Bowman, Guelph, Ont. The States herds were in great condition, and were a heavy proposition to face, yet Mr. Bowman succeeded in securing second honors for his grand bull, Kyma's Heir, in the class for three years old and upwards, and the second for herd of one bull and four females, and got into the prize list fourth and fifth in a great class of cows, third for two-year-old heifer, and fifth for heifer calf. He also won first and second for fat cows. F. W. Phillips, of Oakville, Ont., had also two or three entries, on which he received third prize for his two-year-old bull and fifth on bull calf. The first herd prize went to Bradfute & Son, the sweepstakes for best bull any age to Allen for his first-prize yearling bull, McHenry Blackbird, a magnificent representative of the breed, true in his lines, smoothly turned and full of quality. The female championship was won by Bradfute's first-prize cow, Bertha of Meadow Brook, a wealthy-fleshed cow of well-nigh perfect conformation. The same firm had the second-prize cow in Violet of Meadow Brook (both sired by Zaire 5th), and the first two-year-old heifer in Lady 2nd, by Gay Eric. Blair had the first-prize yearling heifer in Nosegay Ida C, and Allen the first-prize heifer calf in Sweet Perfection, by Valiant Knight 2nd. Prof. Curtis and John Davidson judged the class.

GALLOWAYS were very strongly represented, and the States cattle were a grand lot and brought out in splendid show condition. The competing herds were those of Messrs. D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., and Otto H. Swigart, Champaign, Illinois. Messrs. Curtis and Davidson were the judges. The keenest competition for premier place in the class was that in the section for bulls three years and over, between the two world-famed imported bulls, McCrae's Cedric IV, of Tarbrooch, the Canadian champion, and Swigart's Druid of Castlemilk, champion of the United States last year. Both are magnificent representatives of the breed, and it was not easy to decide which should head the list, but the superb style and commanding presence of Cedric IV., combined with his length and depth of body, his straight lines and fine quality, finally won for him the coveted honor, which was later in the day enhanced by his being awarded the Pan-American male championship of the breed, a position he fills with dignity and grace. The Canadian herd also won first in two-year-old bulls with the typical Johnny Faa of Castlemilk; second in a splendid class of cows with Maid Minnie (a beautiful cow bred in the herd and sired by College Boy), second in yearling heifers with Lady Harden IV., second for herd of one bull and four females, and third for bull calf, for cow, for two-year-old heifer and yearling heifer. The Illinois herd had the first-prize cow in Lady May (a cow of great substance and good quality, and in very high condition, having the appearance of a non-breeder), first for two-year-old heifer and for yearling heifer, Latie Lake, a charming heifer, which was made the female champion of the breed.

THE DAIRY BREEDS.

As was expected, the dairy breeds made a magnificent show at Buffalo, and the thoughtful observer, comparing the display here with that at Chicago in 1893, could not but note with pleasure the march of progress and improvement in the fixing of a more uniform type in all the breeds, in which utility and beauty are being blended in a most satisfactory manner. Canada was represented in only the Ayrshire, Holstein, Guernsey, and French-Canadian classes, but grandly represented in each, and successful in winning the first herd prize and the male championship in two out of the four, and the female championship in all four, a proud record, considering the strength of the competition, which was great in all the classes.

AYRSHIRES.—While all were great, none will dispute that the Ayrshires made the grandest display of all in numbers and in uniformity of type and excellence of character. The modern Ayrshire cow as moulded by the cannie Scot and perpetuated by Canadian breeders sets the standard for the model dairy cow in style and conformation and in the size and shape of milk vessel and placing of teats. She is a thing of beauty, and also carries with her all the indications of usefulness as a worker in the dairy. In this class Canadian herds created a sensation, calling out, unstinted expressions of admiration and commendation from all beholders. It was a sight never to be forgotten by those privileged to see it when the long line of twenty full-uddered and sprightly cows (aptly described by an enthusiastic admirer as "the milky way") faced the judges and when the seven herds of five animals in each were strung out on the race track, extending nearly half way round the spacious circle of the stadium. And it was a proud day for Canada, when the premium ribbons were counted

at the close of the contest, to find that the male and the female championship, the first, second and third herd prizes, 8 out of the 11 first prizes and 8 of the second prizes had come her way, and it is satisfactory to know that they were won on the merits of the animals in every instance.

The herds in competition were those of W. W. Ogilvie & Co., Lachine Rapids, Que.; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; R. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue; J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ont.; J. F. Converse & Co., Woodville, N. Y.; J. L. Colburn, Milford, N. Y.; R. R. Topping, Amsterdam, N. Y.; and G. H. Bell, Rome, N. Y. Mr. R. Robertson, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia, was the judge from Canada agreed upon by the joint commission. Prof. Scovel, of Lexington, Kentucky, was, at the commencement of the judging, associated with him, and it was evident from the start that great minds do not always run on similar lines nor choose the same type of cow on which to pin their faith. If ever there was an opportunity to impart an educational value to their decisions it was on this occasion, when this long line of beautiful cows looked with liquid eyes into the faces of the judges, nearly all being of the up-to-date and approved type, the climax of the skill of the best breeders in Scotland, the home of the breed: strong, capacious cows, having all the indications of vigorous constitution and high nervous temperament, swinging large and well-balanced udders, set off with good-sized and well-placed teats. It may not have been an easy task to place them in exact order of merit, but there need have been no difficulty in arranging an order in which uniformity of type, combined with the best indications of utility, was presented. The Professor, however, who is evidently not versed in the modern type of Ayrshires, picked upon a nice little old-fashioned cow of the Converse herd, with a well-formed udder, but lacking in style and the indications of constitution and capacity for large work, and would consent to no arrangement which would not place her at the head of the list.

Mr. Robertson tied to Ogilvie's big, stylish, Imp. White Rose of Barmoorhill, the sweepstakes cow at Toronto, carrying a model milk vessel, for first place; and as after much debate there was no hope for an agreement, Professor Scovel requested that the cows be taken to their stalls, milked out and returned to the ring, which was done; but the Professor did not do the milking, nor see the quantity of milk given, nor enquire as to the length of time elapsing between this milking and the former. There are those who consider that the judge who cannot place a class of cows in order of merit from a show-yard standard without having them milked should at least do his own milking, which would afford some criterion as to the comparative usefulness of the cows, and if he should get kicked from his stool and laid on his back, should accept the situation gracefully as legitimately belonging to the business. On the return of the cows, Professor Curtis, of Iowa who was judging the beef breeds, was called in as referee, and after squaring the little cow by the rules of the books, including all the latest and doubtless many of the exploded fads, concluded to endorse the judgment of his brother Professor, and by this token Viola Drummond was registered the first-prize cow at the Pan-American in the greatest company of Ayrshire cows ever seen together in America. Her proper place, in the opinion of up-to-date judges, was fully half way down the line, but it seemed to be a case of predestination, though to ordinary mortals it looked sadly out of harmony with the fitness of things. The lack of harmony was indeed the principal feature of the judging and the placing nearly all through the class, and the tiresome waiting through wordy debates, a report of which would fill a volume of Hansard, must have made exhibitors long for a competent single judge with a single eye to the purpose that the best should win. In the placing of the cows the Ogilvie Co.'s herd was very successful, as besides the second for White Rose of Barmoorhill, the third also went to their Dandy Lass of Nethercraig (imp.) and fifth to their (imp.) Minnie of Lessnessock, both beautiful cows and looking like workers, while fourth went to Ness' handsome three-year-old, Gertie of Maple Hill, of somewhat different type to the second and third, though there were others that would have made the line much more uniform, barring, of course, the first.

On the second day of judging, Prof. Scovel having the Jerseys to pass upon, Mr. Wm. T. Wells, of Weathersfield, Conn., a breeder of Ayr-

shires, was associated with Mr. Robertson, and the work proceeded more smoothly.

In a great class of two-year-old heifers, Ness' beautiful Scottie's Pearl was given first place, followed by J. G. Clark's Evelyn of Burnside for second, Reford's Miss Sterling for third. In yearling heifers, Ness again won first with his handsome and unbeaten Lady Bruce, second going to Glenora Stately, of the Ogilvie outfit, and third to the same herd for Glenora Ayrshire Lass. In heifer calves under a year, Ogilvie's Lady Beatrice was given first place, the second going to Ness' Margarette, third to Ogilvie's Bright Lady of Glenora, fourth and fifth to the same exhibitors.

On the third day, for reasons unexplainable and inscrutable, a third judge was added to the committee, in the person of Mr. Winslow, Secretary of the American Ayrshire Association and editor of the Herdbook, who is known to entertain pronounced predilections for the old-fashioned and out-of-date type of Ayrshires, and from thenceforward, almost forever, the wordy war was resumed and continued.

In a strong class of aged bulls, the Toronto rating for priority was reversed, Ogilvie's Douglasdale of Dam of Aber being given first place, Reford's Lord Dudley of Drumsie second, and Ness' Duke of Clarence of Barcheskie third position, Converse's Jerry Drummond being assigned fourth place, and W. P. Schauck's Signal of Maple Grove fifth. The first three are grand bulls, the best that money could buy in Scotland, though differing considerably in size and style, and they are not easy to place satisfactorily, but

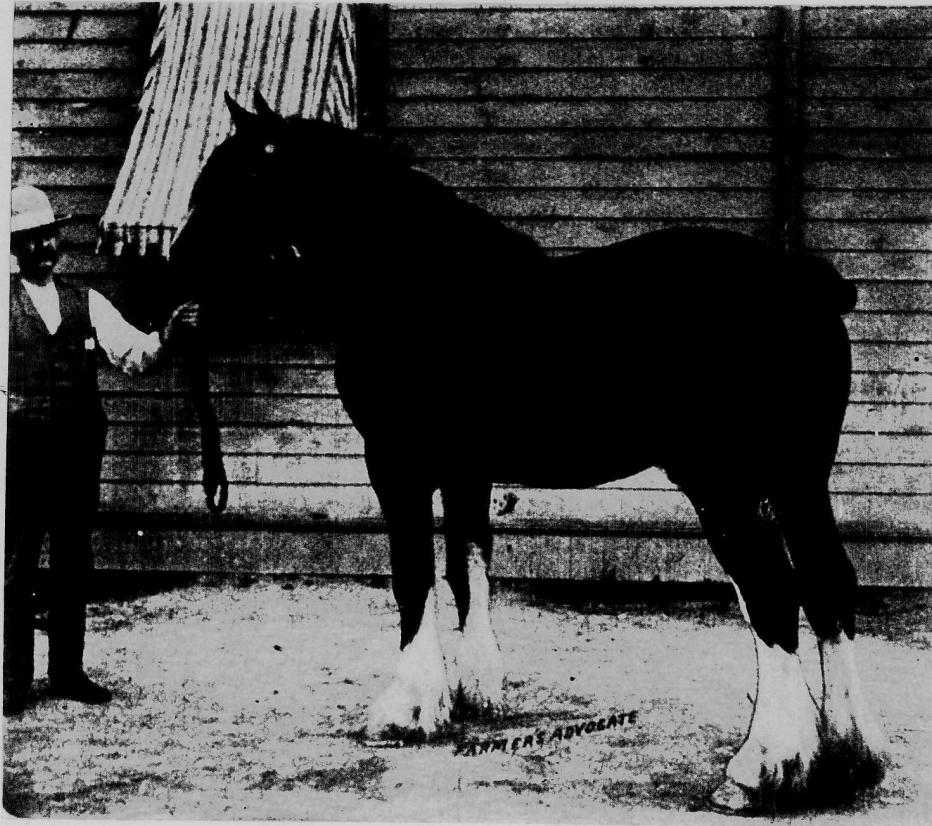
were divided in opinion, Mr. Winslow favoring the little first-prize cow, Converse & Co.'s Viola Drummond, for the coveted honor; Mr. Robertson expressing his preference for Ogilvie's cow, White Rose of Barmoorhill; and Mr. Wells tying to Ness' two-year-old heifer, Scottie's Pearl. Much discussion followed, and finally Mr. Robertson, who had expressed himself as convinced that either of the two latter named were better entitled to the honor than the little old-fashioned cow, voted with Mr. Wells for Scottie's Pearl, who modestly but worthily wore the badge of distinction as champion of the greatest aggregation of Ayrshire cows ever brought together on this continent.

HOLSTEIN-FRESIANS.—A great show of the black-and-white Holsteins was expected, and a great show it was, the numbers large and the quality and character of the exhibits the best ever seen together on this continent. The judges were Prof. Wing, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont. The principal herds represented were those of Henry Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y.; Highlawn Farm, Auburn, Mass.; Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.; G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.; Easthope & Biery, Niles, Ohio; J. H. D. Whitcomb, Littleton, Mass.; and T. A. Mitchell, Weedsport, N. Y.

Knowing the great reputation and records of American Holstein cows, it was with no small degree of pride that Canadians witnessed the unquestioned triumph of George Rice's grand cow, Iosco Pride 26595, in easily winning the first premium in the greatest show of Holstein cows ever congregated together in a show-ring in

America, and as easily capturing the championship award as the best female of the breed. There was not a thought in any mind of denying her the place—"She came, she saw, she conquered," by sheer demonstration of type, breed character, perfection of dairy conformation, robustness of constitution, and size and shape of milk vessel, which was a marvellous sight. Such an udder has seldom if ever been seen, measuring full seven feet in circumference, and as evenly balanced, fore and aft, as could be desired, while her teats are well placed and of good but moderate size. She has a short head, wide between the eyes, which are full and bright; broad muzzle, strong jaws and lips, and a sweet, cowy expression of countenance. She stands on short legs, is low-set and wide of back and quarters, tapering to narrower, but not narrow, in front, being thick through the heart and enclosed in a soft-handling skin covered with fine, silky hair. She is evidently a business cow, and attends to business, no matter what others do, having produced a bouncing baby bull on the Pan-American grounds, whose name might well be called Iosco's Pan-Am., and she chewed her cud placidly while the judges wrestled with the problem of placing her 13 rivals below her. Here is a model for Holstein breeders to work by, and the more they produce like Iosco Pride the sooner will their fortunes be made and the breed glorified. There were 14 great cows in the class, and it was not so easy to place the remainder, but the judges evidently aimed to get as near the type of the leader as possible, and chose for second position Easthope & Biery's Clothilde Fancy, by Netherland Statesman, a lengthy, level, handsome cow; for third, Stevens & Sons' Princess Wayne 7th, by Paul De Kol, a large, level, low-set cow, of fine quality, with great capacity, not fresh, but having a great record as a producer; fourth to Requisite, of the same herd; and fifth to Mitchell's Flora Brank. In a baker's dozen of beautiful and useful two-year-old heifers, Stevens & Sons got to the top with Pietertje Josephine Abbeker, bred by W. W. Brown, of Lyn, Ont., from a Bollert bull, and from a cow purchased from the exhibitors, a grandly good heifer of fine presence and promise. Geo. Rice came second with his sterling Pauline Pietertje Clothilde; Mitchell third with Dirkje Countess De Kol. In yearling heifers, Canada came to the front with Clemons' Princess Pledge De Kol, by Sir Pledge De Kol, a beautiful heifer, rich in dairy promise; second going to Stevens & Sons for Inka Princess Hengerveld De Kol; third to Geo. Rice for Jemima Worthenall; and fourth to the same exhibitor for Verbella Lady Jones. In a grand class of 17 heifer calves, Clemons again won first award with his beautiful and typical Julia Arthur, by Count Mink Mercedes; second going to Stevens & Sons for Aaggie Grace 2nd; third to Easthope & Biery.

In a splendid class of 10 bulls three years and upwards, first award fell to Highlawn Farm for



GENERAL BOBS [2603].

Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Winner of first and sweepstakes in Canadian-bred class, Toronto Industrial, 1901.

OWNED BY H. G. BOAG, CHURCHILL, ONT.

if size is not objectionable the line would look better with Lord Dudley at the top, as he looked out of place sandwiched between the two smaller bulls, and he certainly has dairy form and quality equal to any of them, and fewer faults, if, indeed, he has any. In a good class of half a dozen two-year-old bulls, premier place was given to Imp. White Prince of Harch, by Cock-a-Bendie, shown by Mr. Topping, a bull of fine quality and dairy characteristics, though not brought out in good show condition. Second went to Ogilvie's Imp. Black Prince of Whitehill, a stylish and typical bull; third to Reford's Defender of St. Anne, by Napoleon; fourth to J. G. Clark's Bobs of Woodruffe. In yearling bulls, the preference was given to Sensation of Maple Grove, shown by G. H. Bell, Rome, N. Y., by no means a sensational number, being flat-sided and lacking in strength. Second went to Converse's Marmaduke; third to Clark's Gen. White; fourth to Reford's Royal Peter of St. Anne, who should have stood much higher in the list; and fifth to Ness' Lord Minto, a bull of grand quality and style and worth lots more money than some of those placed higher. In a capital class of 11 bull calves, Ness secured first and second awards with Leader of Meadow Rock and Duke of Barcheskie, both sired by Imp. Duke Clarence of Barcheskie, and of pure type and quality; third went to Converse & Co.; fourth to Reford, and fifth to Ogilvie.

The sweepstakes for best bull any age was awarded to Ogilvie's Imp. Douglasdale. In the awarding of the female sweepstakes, the judges

Count Paul De Kol bull, with rich eye and hair, but a head need be, and not one would like. ably entitled him ten-year-old Count showing great de the heart and fine should at least f some unaccountal given to Mitchel light-weight with place in the list; tent with third, & Sons' Calamit Rice, and out of l ity Jane, was fo Stevens & Sons' which in our jud lower than third, required, being le form and charac place in a good c old bull, Daisy T pion cow, Daisy going to Easthope Kol, and third t Paul De Kol. In bulls, Highlawn F Netherland, Mitch Wayne De Kol, ar Prince of Herolan bull calves, Clem with King of Map & Sons, and third bull was the first old, Easthope & Tula De Kol.

The herd prize 1st to Easthope & Geo. Rice, of C Henry Stevens, competition for t best bull and thre Mr. Clemons pu show with Count and his offspring even lot, full of seemed a clear ca win, but the Prof otherwise. Messr Wing differed on Prof. Scovel, bein noting the notches backbone and t tail, sided with preferring the ent Biery, adding one of errors and ag faith of practic soundness of th some of the prof

For the best four females, all old, Mr. Clemon award, and S second. For a cov produce, Clemons

JERSEYS.— Jersey was a sp being over one and the characte was of the hig World's Fair disp in 1893 was gre improvement wa the entries at was greater ur type of much the point of beau evidences of utilit but were a prom Lexington, Kentu by no means an itors were C. A. ; Bros., Portlandvil Britain, N. Y.; Bi and H. N. Hig splendid class of nearly a dozen im which was the be Mr. Cooper's sa beautiful cow, w having been in m a disadvantage i After hours of in cows milked out, the first prize t Pride's Olga 4th, a nicely-dished fa level quarters, a well-balanced udd of 65 lbs. 4 o one week, 1,941 6,359 lbs. in 11 owned by McLat place; Higginbo the same exhibit Fancy's Harry, fo Golden Beatrice, many beautiful c not so fresh, and udders far from p

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V. Brown, of
from a cow
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De Kol, by
eifer, rich in
evens & Sons
ol; third to
and fourth to
ly Jones. In
lemons again
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edes; second
e Grace 2nd;

Count Paul De Kol 2nd, a handsome and stylish
bull, with rich yellow skin and soft-handling hide
and hair, but a bit higher from the ground than
need be, and not as thick through the heart as
one would like. His quality and freshness prob-
ably entitled him to his place, though Clemons'
ten-year-old Count Mink Mercedes, still fresh, and
showing great depth of body, thickness through
the heart and fine quality, crowded him close, and
should at least have had second place, but, for
some unaccountable reason, that position was
given to Mitchell's Soldene Clothilde Artis, a
light-weight with little to recommend him to any
place in the list; and the Count had to be con-
tent with third, which fitted him illy. Stevens
& Sons' Calamity Jane's Paul, bred by Geo.
Rice, and out of his great producing cow, Calam-
ity Jane, was fourth. This rating left unplaced
Stevens & Sons' Mercedes Kinnakeet's Prince,
which in our judgment ought to have been no
lower than third, as he is near the type of bulls
required, being low-set and of excellent dairy
form and character. Clemons got into second
place in a good class of seven with his two-year-
old bull, Daisy Teake's King, a son of the cham-
pion cow, Daisy Teake's Queen, the first award
going to Easthope & Biery for Bernard's Tula De
Kol, and third to Stevens' Prince Netherland
Paul De Kol. In a strong class of seven yearling
bulls, Highlawn Farm had the first winner in Sir
Netherland, Mitchell being second with Soldene
Wayne De Kol, and Easthope & Biery third with
Prince of Heroland. In a good class of thirteen
bull calves, Clemons carried off the first prize
with King of Maple Hill, second going to Stevens
& Sons, and third to Whitcomb. The sweepstakes
bull was the first-prize two-year-
old, Easthope & Biery's Bernard's
Tula De Kol.

The herd prizes were awarded:
1st to Easthope & Biery; 2nd to
Geo. Rice, of Canada; 3rd to
Henry Stevens & Sons. In the
competition for the special prizes,
best bull and three of his progeny,
Mr. Clemons put up a splendid
show with Count Mink Mercedes
and his offspring, a very smooth,
even lot, full of quality, and it
seemed a clear case that he should
win, but the Professors willed it
otherwise. Messrs. Stevenson and
Wing differed on this class, and
Prof. Scovel, being called in, after
noting the notches in the old bull's
backbone and the joints in his
tail, sided with Prof. Wing in
preferring the entry of Easthope &
Biery, adding one more to the list
of errors and again shaking the
faith of practical men in the
soundness of the judgment of
some of the professors.

For the best young herd and
four females, all under two years
old, Mr. Clemons captured first
award, and Stevens & Sons
second. For a cow and two of her
produce, Clemons won third money.

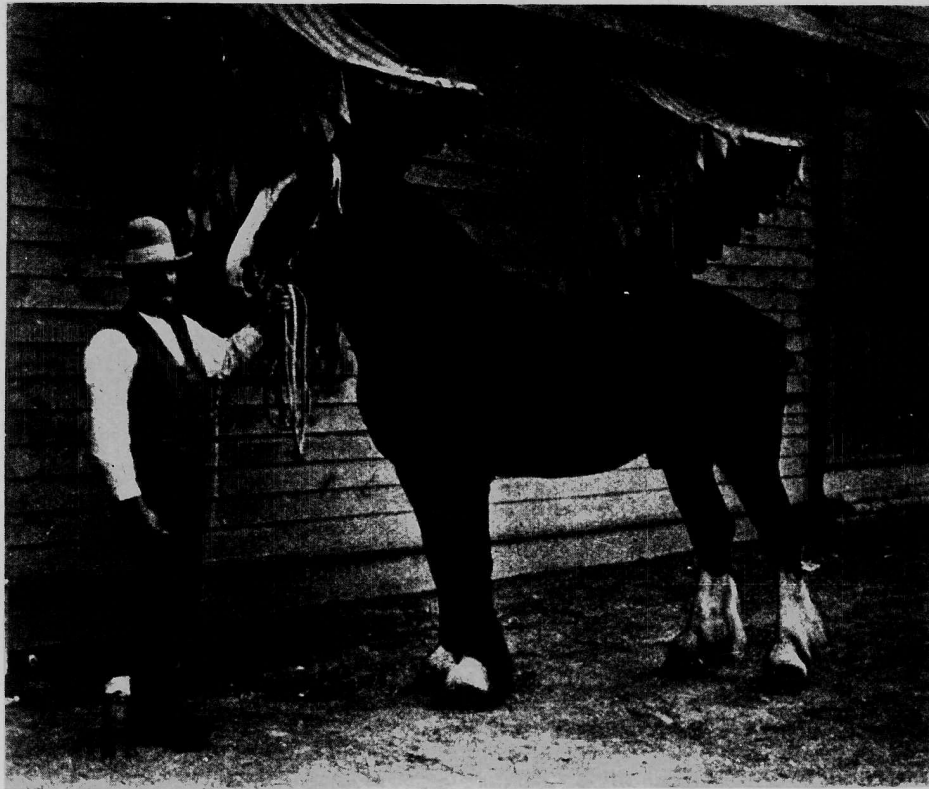
JERSEYS.—The display of
Jerseys was a splendid one, there
being over one hundred entries,
and the character of the cattle
was of the highest order. The
World's Fair display in this class
in 1893 was great, but a vast
improvement was noticeable in
the entries at the Pan-American. There
was greater uniformity of type, and the
type of much superior character, from
the point of beauty of form and face, while the
evidences of utility were by no means wanting,
but were a prominent feature. Prof. Scovel, of
Lexington, Kentucky, judged the class, and had
by no means an easy task. The principal exhib-
itors were C. A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.; McLaury
Bros., Portlandville, N. Y.; A. H. Cooley, Little
Britain, N. Y.; Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C.;
and H. N. Higginbotham, Joliet, Ill. In a
splendid class of 18 cows in milk, including
nearly a dozen imported from the Island, among
which was the beautiful Golden Rosebay, sold at
Mr. Cooper's sale last spring for \$2,750, a
beautiful cow, with a model shaped udder, but
having been in milk for seven months, shown at
a disadvantage in competition with fresh cows.

After hours of inspection, and after having the
cows milked out, the Professor finally awarded
the first prize to Mr. Sweet's American-bred
Pride's Olga 4th, who is a fine-looking cow, with
a nicely-dished face, straight top line, and long,
level quarters, and carrying an enormous and
well-balanced udder. She is said to have a rec-
ord of 65 lbs. 4 ozs. milk in one day, 447 lbs. in
one week, 1,941 lbs. 14 ozs. in 31 days, and
6,359 lbs. in 113 days. Leluan's Ada (imp.),
owned by McLaury Bros., was given second
place; Higginbotham's Surprise of Arden, third;
the same exhibitor's Daisy of Lancaster, by
Fancy's Harry, fourth; and Biltmore Farms' Imp.
Golden Beatrice, fifth. This rating left out
many beautiful cows with shapely udders, but
not so fresh, and admitted two or three with
udders far from perfect in form, one or two hav-

ing a broken and cut-up appearance, but the deed
was done and a good deal of it looked like guess-
work. The heifer classes were well filled through-
out with very promising young things, and the
prizes widely distributed.

The sections for bulls were filled by some very
rich and handsome animals. In a class of 10
bulls over 3 years old, Biltmore Farms won with
Imp. Golden Lad's Successor, by Great Scott.
He is an exceedingly handsome bull. Imp. Golden
Mon Plaiser, by Golden Lad, sold for \$3,500 at
Cooper's last sale, was in the fight, and a hand-
some bull he is, but he had to take third place,
the second being given to Imp. King of Arden,
by Picton, owned by Mr. Higginbotham, as is
also Golden Mon Plaiser. Mr. Sweet showed
Golden Grand, a typical son of Golden Lad, but
he was not placed, the fourth being given to
Burnside Comatario, shown by McLaury Bros.,
and fifth, Queen Czar, owned by the same exhib-
itor. Biltmore Farm had a popular winner in
the two-year-old class in Imp. Golden Boy, by
Golden Love, a handsome and typical Island bull.
The first-prize yearling bull, Imp. Interested
Prince, a son of Compound Interest, owned by R.
A. Sibley, Rochester, N. Y., was a favorite and a
strong candidate for the championship, which
honor, however, was given to Biltmore Farms
for Golden Lad's Successor. The female cham-
pionship went to the first-prize cow, Pride's
Olga, and the herd prizes were awarded as fol-
lows: 1st to McLaury Bros., 2nd to Biltmore
Farms, 3rd to Higginbotham.

GUERNSEYS were out in considerable num-
bers, and made a good showing. Mr. E. H. Mas-



LYON STEWART [2732].
Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Winner of second prize in Imported class, Toronto
Industrial, 1901. See Gossip, page 619.
OWNED BY H. G. BOAG, CHURCHILL, ONT.

sey, Toronto, who had a few entries of his im-
ported cattle, was very successful, winning first,
third and fifth awards in a good class of cows,
and the sweepstakes for best female of the breed,
with his first-prize cow, Honesty of Dentonia.
His yearling bull, Imp. Island Heirloom of Den-
tonia, also won first prize in his class, and was
placed second in the competition for the male
championship, which went to Prince Rosendale,
the first-prize three-year-old bull, owned by C. C.
Taylor, Lawton Station, N. Y.

FRENCH-CANADIANS.—There was a strong
show in this class, there being four Canadian
herds and two American herds represented.
Arsene Denis, of Quebec, won first for the best
herd of one bull and four females; the second
went to C. E. Colburn, Portlandville, N. Y.;
third to Jas. Dugas & Co., St. Jacques, Que.;
fourth to Louis Thoin, Repentigny, Que. Denis
had the sweepstakes bull, and Dugas the sweep-
stakes female. These cattle attracted much at-
tention at the Pan-American, and were well
thought of as dairy cattle of merit. A strong
showing was made in nearly all the other
classes named in the prize list, especially in that
for Polled Durhams, which was well filled with a
grand class of cattle; and the Red Polled breed,
which as a general purpose breed is gaining in
favor. The Polled Jerseys also showed up well.

England Wants Canadian Chickens.

The Canadian Produce Co., of Toronto, has received a
definite contract from London, Eng., for 100,000 pounds of Cana-
dian chickens. This is said to be the largest order for this kind
of produce ever given to a Canadian firm. It only remains with
the farmers to raise enough chickens to supply the demand.

Changes in Farmers' Institute Act.

Following up the amendment made last
year to the Farmers' Institute and Agricultural
Societies Act, the Government have now
amended the Institute Act. The principal changes
are in making the date of the annual meetings
in December instead of in June, as formerly, and
in raising the number of members necessary to
qualify an institute to participate in the pro-
vincial grant from 25 to 50. This latter pro-
vision will probably snuff out several small in-
stitutes that, although small in membership,
were doing useful work. The Act stipulates that
any existing institutes in localities where there
are no agricultural societies may continue in ex-
istence until such time as an agricultural society
is formed, and then "they shall severally ter-
minate forthwith." Another clause of the new
Act is number 7. This is somewhat of an inno-
vation, and prescribes that at farmers' meetings
there shall be no "scrapping." It refers to what
subjects may not be discussed as follows: "Nor
shall any subject be discussed at any meeting, or
introduced for discussion thereat, which may tend
to cause dissension or unfriendly disagreement
among the members, and any institute violating
the provisions of this section shall receive no
grant, to which it might otherwise be entitled,
from the Department." Chairmen of Institute
meetings will hereafter require to exercise ex-
treme caution with regard to any unruly spirits
that may attend the meetings. In case, for in-
stance, one man gave some of his
unprogressive neighbors a public
dressing down for allowing their
scrub bulls to run at large, the
scrubs could get back at him by
having the Government grant stop-
ped and the Institute suppressed
for permitting such unfriendly dis-
cussions. In addition to the an-
nual meeting, four other meetings
during the year have to be held to
entitle an Institute to participate
in the Government grant of 50
cents per head for each paid-up
member.

Wire Fences and Lightning.

Since the introduction of the
wire fence, it is found that stock
while at pasture are very liable to
be struck by lightning, as the wire
in the fence conveys the electricity
sometimes very considerable dis-
tances, and during a storm stock
will almost invariably drift with
the wind till stopped by a fence
and then generally stand against it
until the storm is over. It is now
recommended in order to minimize
this danger that ground wires
should be put on the fence at fre-
quent intervals; in fact, some of
the American insurance companies
who insure horses and cattle
against lightning have offered to
increase the insurance limit pro-
vided that farmers will undertake
to equip all wire fences with ground wires at
intervals of not more than 500 feet. These
ground wires must be twisted around each strand
of wire in the fence, stapled to the fence post
and run down into the ground five or six feet.
In this way, should lightning strike the fence, it
is carried down into the ground by the ground
wires.

Prof. Reynolds, of the Ontario Agricultural
College, who has been devoting special attention
to this important subject, writes us as follows:
"With regard to the destruction of stock by
lightning, I beg to say that there have been re-
ported to me this year twenty-four instances in
which stock have been killed by lightning. Ten
of these occurred when the stock were seeking
shelter under trees. Nine were in the open field.
Only one was reported as being near a wire fence.
In this case, no ground wires were used. I am
convinced that wire fences are a source of con-
siderable danger to stock in the field, and am of
opinion, further, that the danger may be much
lessened by running ground wires. These wires
should be closely attached to the strands of the
fence, and should continue down into the ground
five or six feet. They should be placed in at fre-
quent intervals of not less than 500 feet. Any
electric charge from the atmosphere entering the
strands of the wire fence will then find relief
through one or another of the ground wires in-
stead of side-flashing through any object that
may be standing near. The comparative infre-
quency of destruction of stock near wire fences in
Ontario is due to the fact that most of our
pasture fields contain shade trees, under which
the stock will seek shelter in preference to stand-
ing near a fence."
J. B. REYNOLDS.

Medicinal and Nourishing Properties of Honey.

BY DR. JAS. McLEAN, SAN FRANCISCO CO., CAL.

The physiological effects of honey are singular, though mild and passive in their character. Honey occupies a broad line between alimentation and therapeutics, being both food and medicine; therefore it belongs to that class of medicinal remedies that cure indirectly—that is, by putting the vital forces in such a condition as to enable them to overcome diseased action. Mineral water, cod-liver oil, malt, etc., all belong to this class of remedies.

In the first place, where does honey come from? Some assert that it is a secretion of the bees, others that it is a natural product in plants. If it is a natural vegetable product the laboratory would have furnished us long ago with genuine honey. It must be remembered that the sugar and glucose that bees resort to in flowers and fruits, is never honey until it has passed through the stomach of the bees; and please do not call this organ a "bladder," as some do, for it is virtually a stomach and performs the functions of that organ. The bee gathers into it a saccharine material. After its reception a gastric element is mixed with it for two purposes—one to give it the character of honey, and the other to make it assimilative for the formation of an oil, that is perfect wax.

It is generally supposed that after a bee returns to its hive with its treasure it hurriedly dumps it into a cell and goes out for another, but this is not the case. When the bee returns, because of fatigue and under the stupefying influence of digestion, it has to abide for a time, both to recuperate and to get rid of its burden of honey and pollen. We have reason to believe that even after the honey is deposited in the cells it has yet to receive the finishing touch of perfection, which in all probability is given by the younger bees of the colony. They live on the honey imported, and this rich, concentrated food demands an excess of gastric secretion; when coming to a certain point it creates a regurgitation something akin to vomiting. This the young bee economically puts back into the cells, thus completing the process of honey-making.

When we say that honey is both an irritant and a sedative we mean that its first effects may irritate, and be followed with a sedative effect. All liniments work beneficially on this principle; the same with the most of eye-waters, etc. The solution of honey as an eye-water proves particularly beneficial on account of its antiseptic, absorbent, or resolvent properties. It cures inflammation of the eyes in the way a solution of boric acid does; that is, mainly by reason of its antiseptic and sedative properties.

The irritant properties of honey are, in a great measure, destroyed by dilution. Therefore, as a topical irritant where we wish to favor resolution by counteraction it is used in a pure state, or in conjunction with more active irritants. It is its irritant or rubefacient effect, joined with its emollient nature, that precipitates local inflammation into suppuration, and is, therefore, a suitable remedy for abscesses, boils, whitlows, carbuncles, etc. Therefore, woe to one who applies a honey plaster over an inflamed eye in place of the solution. As a rubefacient and absorbent it makes an excellent local application in glandular swelling, and chronic tumefaction, particularly when joined with iodine, iodoform, or mercury.

As a nutrient I will not speak of it as a food, but in connection with its properties which serve to arrest certain diseases, particularly consumption. The important features of the medical properties of honey lie in the nutrient, expectorant, deobstruent and restorative effects in the management of consumption and its allied diseases.

Now let us go back to a fact that exists in the process of making honey. No honey could be had if it were not for its ready metamorphosis into oil, or, in other words, in the making of wax, as stated. The great object in the treatment of consumption is to arrest waste. Therefore we resort to the use of oils, or remedies that will readily make fat in the system. But the great difficulty in the way is to get the system to accept these remedies and affect their assimilation. Under Liebig's authority we give sugar freely to make fat, but the system often refuses it. This alone gives us a great advantage in giving honey to stay the waste caused by disease, that we have in no other remedy.

The most effective and enjoyable way to benefit from the general use of pure honey is to have in every home a ready supply, diluted with, say one pound to a quart of water, placed in a suitable glass or porcelain vessel—metal must not be used—from which about one tablespoonful put into a cupful of warm or cold water and taken at each meal would benefit one a thousandfold more than the stupidly conventional decoctions with which we daily clog and seriously disarrange our physical and mental machinery. Let any one who suffers from kidney and bladder

trouble try this simple and pleasant substitute for one week, and then faithfully report the wonderful results. Blind indeed must mankind be to reject one of nature's very best disease-preventing remedies, in order to temporarily relieve their perverted appetites!

Let me conclude by suggesting a trial of one teaspoonful of pure honey, dissolved in about half a glass of cold water, and one teaspoonful of tincture of myrrh, for the cure of indigestion.

Buttermaking in Foreign Countries.

Prof. G. L. McKay, in charge of the Dairy School of the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia., recently visited the Old World and investigated some of the methods followed in European countries. His observations are valuable, coming as they do from an expert. Prof. McKay has been experimenting for some time with the question of the amount of water in butter. His investigations show some light on how to sell water at butter-price per pound. He is quoted as follows:

"No subject interests me more than water. I tested a lot of butter in England for moisture, and the driest butter I found was from New Zealand, some of it running down to about 8 per cent. Danish butter averages about 15 per cent. Russia was very irregular, some very fine, but a good deal of it had a rank flavor. It will get over that after awhile, however, and I believe that Russia will come to the front rapidly. Some of the highest-selling butter was the French two-pound unsalted rolls. My experience with the Irish butter is that it lacks body, which results largely from the fact that it is churned at a high temperature. It contains lots of water, some samples testing 20 to 25 per cent. moisture. This question is now before the English Parliament, and it seems probable that it will be settled on the basis of about 15 to 16 per cent. water.

"It has been a great problem to me that the Danish butter has a higher percentage of water than ours has, yet at the same time it has a mealy, dry appearance. Investigation showed that their method of churning and working was peculiar. The churning is done at a moderately high temperature, and the butter comes soft. It is dropped at once into cold water and then put on the table and worked three-quarters of a minute, after which it is again put in cold water for a moment, then brought back and worked one to one and a quarter minutes. This makes only two minutes of working. When finished it is packed into kegs for the market. It is said that this method is used to get the buttermilk out and have it clear, but it is probably intended to work the water into the butter as well. Danish butter will average 5 per cent. more water than ours and yet does not show it. My discoveries in this line will be followed by experiments in our creamery at Ames.

"One reason why the Danes turn out such uniformly fine butter is that they pasteurize almost entirely. In that country they have a number of inspectors who go around to the dairies and creameries to see that things are all right. When the butter is found to be faulty, the butter-maker is told to change his starter. The butter-makers work by rule and can rarely give a reason for what they do. In this they contrast strongly with our butter-makers. I think on general principles that the American butter-makers are better than the Danish. The point I want to make is that if a Dane is asked for an explanation as to why he did this thing or that, he cannot tell you. Put the same question to our butter-makers and they know why everything is done and what will result from their work."

The Professor insists that cleanliness, cleanliness, cleanliness, in the creamery and on the farm, in the handling of the raw material, affords the solution as to how to capture the foreign market.

Feeding Thanksgiving Turkeys.

All stock intended for Thanksgiving should, by this time, have attained a perfect plumage and now be in good condition to put on flesh rapidly. Do not place over twenty turkeys in a fattening pen, as they do not take on flesh as rapidly as when more room is allowed. Place plenty of roosts within easy reach, and have them far enough apart so they cannot reach each other on the roosts. Turkeys are very quarrelsome and cause a great deal of trouble; yet if we have a proper understanding of their requirements, they are not so bad, after all. Feeding is an all-important point just now, and all our energy should be bent on a diet to hasten their maturity. A good formula for fattening turkeys is as follows: Three parts corn meal, one part buckwheat meal, one part wheat or bran; scald and feed all they will eat while it is yet warm. Do not leave anything before them for any length of time, as it becomes foul and unfit for use in a short time. Feed three times a day, the mash morning and noon, and corn at night (cracked or whole). This diet will in three weeks fatten leanest turkeys.

P. F. D.

Late Chickens.

The mother hen has left her chicks,
She goes to roost at night;
The roosters crow quite merrily,
But how the rascals fight.

Yes, the young fellows seem quite independent, and the mother has left them and commenced to lay again. But she will soon take her vacation now. We all have (or should have) a vacation once a year, and we should not begrudge biddie hers. The better we feed and look after her the sooner she will get to work again. It will take some weeks for her to change her old dress and get her new one all fitted on complete, ready for winter. She will be pretty ragged-looking for a while, but when she gets her warm new suit on she will be a fine, respectable-looking biddie.

Well, women folk, how are your chickens growing? I suppose some of your early chicks have been taken to market some time ago. Ours were not early enough to get a good price for them, so we are keeping them on to sell at the chicken-fattening station. We sold some there last fall for 45c. a pair. The buyers do not want them unless they weigh over three pounds. We have some fine Plymouth Rocks, and they are growing nicely. Although the eggs we set early hatched poorly, we had much better success with the later settings. I reset a hen on 14 eggs and she brought out 14 beautiful chicks. (I was satisfied that time.) Another, set on 12 eggs, hatched 8. When a hen proves to be a good sitter, I think it is a good plan to reset her. The 14 were hatched in a secluded corner of the barn, and the hen went off and on just when she pleased, which was very seldom. If our chicks were all pullets, we should have a nice flock of young hens next year, but (isn't it too bad?) more than half of them are roosters. We have only lost two or three this summer, but we have taken great care of them. We always kept them in while they were small, in wet weather and when the dew was on the grass. We have seven Buff Cochins. They are very pretty, and tame; their wings resemble those of a butterfly. I call them feather-legs. All of the mothers have left their youngsters but one, and she is a very devoted mother. She has thirteen, and has never lost one of them. We had a field of grain near the house, and the fowls have helped themselves to it without waiting for an invitation. But they have been laying well since. What great appetites they have! They don't seem to know when they have had enough to eat. They go away out in the fields early in the morning—to catch the worm, I suppose. How fond the fowls are of bits of meat; it is amusing to see them picking a bone.

Open your garden-gate and let the hens in; there are no strawberries for them to pick now, but plenty of insects.

I believe that the chief cause of poor luck in hatching chicks is that the majority of people keep too many hens to one male. I know some farmers keep fifty hens and only two males. Keep four males to sixty hens if you want good success in hatching chicks.

I bought 12 eggs from a neighbor who had 60 hens and only two males, and only two chicks were hatched.

If you want to get a good price for the chicks you intend to take to market, I will tell you what to do. Catch the young fellows, lift up their wings and rub sulphur or insect powder under them and around their necks. Then put them in a coop and feed them well on oatmeal mixed up with sweet skim milk, about as thick as porridge, and you will be surprised to see how they will grow and fatten in a few weeks. Then when you take them to market you will not be ashamed to ask a good price for them. You will have no trouble to sell them, for fat chickens are what people want. The market is well supplied with chickens now. Kill off your old hens before the cold weather comes. Now, farmers' wives, we can't set any more hens this year, but we can plan for the next year. I believe we have all learned many lessons this summer from observation, experience, and the many useful hints and suggestions published in the "Advocate" from time to time. We are wiser than we were a year ago, and soon expect to become experts in chicken-raising. If we can persuade our biddies to chuck early in the spring (of course the men don't bother reading this stuff about chickens), we intend to have our yards almost swarming with chickens next summer.

A. R.

The Importance of Good Hair on Pigs.

In buying their pigs in the country markets, the bacon-curers of the south of Ireland, or rather their representatives, always give the preference to animals with good coats of fine hair, and invariably take occasion of the non-possession by a pig of such covering to belittle the value of the animals in the eyes of their owners. The reason for this is that bacon-curers have found out that pigs with plenty of hair usually give a better quality of meat than those devoid of a good coat. Meat, obtained from such pigs has the lean and the fat well mixed, and, as a rule, the fat is also of a firmer quality than that of the fatter and less hairy types of pigs to be met with in many parts of the country.—Ex.

Toronto Industrial

1. Was cream from gravity, what was the...
2. How was cream used, and how old was...
3. What coloring material was used?
4. What was the cream long in churning?
5. How was butter made, and what style of...
6. What salt was used?
7. Temperature of...
8. How long before made?
9. Mention any other...

WELL-RIPENED

1. Our creamery is cream system. Part of separators, but most cans, with ice.
2. No starter used.
3. at a temperature of 68 very slowly and gradually churned, cream would be...
4. No color was used.
5. Churning temperature 40 minutes.
6. Butter was worked in a square 56-lb. box, wire down evenly and firmly.
7. In this particular salt was used, because our usual brand in. We and consider it equal to...
8. Butter storage was August, and the exhibit...



A beautiful Ayrshire cow

Would just make the butter made from the scored highest, and no our exhibit, but appear out the entire exhibit Grey Co., Ont.

THE ORDINARY BUTTER

With regard to the which was successful, late Toronto Industrial custom to make any preparation of exhibit which I adopt for ordering is descriptive of milk. This butter was consisted of two 56-lb. prints, and six 10-lb. being part of a churn product of 13,311 lbs. vious day.

Part of this milk here directly at the between 6 and 9 o'clock 21st, by our No. 1 A separators; the other separated at our skin distant, also by De La cream delivered here a station was cooled do half an hour of its se this temperature unt that time the starter temperature (58 degre fil four o'clock next period of 15 hours.

The starter was a i. e., 10 gallons of sl

Toronto Industrial Prize Butter.

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

WELL-RIPENED GATHERED CREAM.

1. Our creamery is managed on the gathered-cream system. Part of our cream is from hand separators, but mostly raised in the shotgun cans, with ice.
2. No starter used. Cream arrived at factory at a temperature of 68 degrees, and was cooled very slowly and gradually as it ripened. When churned, cream would be from 24 to 48 hours old.
3. No color was used—was not required.
4. Churning temperature 56 degrees, and time 40 minutes.
5. Butter was washed twice—water at 46 degrees; worked on a lever worker; packed in square 56-lb. box, wire-fastener lids, and pounded down evenly and firmly with a square pounder.
6. In this particular case Diamond Crystal salt was used, because we had no fresh barrels of our usual brand in. We always use Windsor salt, and consider it equal to any. Used 4 per cent.
7. Butter storage was about 38 degrees.
8. Butter was made on 22nd and 24th of August, and the exhibition opened on 28th.

an ordinary 20-gallon milk can kept for the purpose, from the separating of Aug. 20th. This skim milk was cooled to 50 degrees, less than 20 minutes after it was separated, and was held at that or a little lower temperature until 11 o'clock; the temperature was then raised to 70 degrees and maintained until 1 o'clock the next day (Aug. 21st), when it was flocculent and ready for use.

At 4 o'clock the ripened cream was cooled to 50 degrees, and after the churn had been thoroughly scalded and more thoroughly cooled, the cream was run into it and churned. The acidity of the cream was .596 per cent. Churning occupied exactly forty minutes. The grain was perfect. A "Victor" No. 6 combined churn and butter worker was used, and after pumping the buttermilk away, the butter drained for ten minutes and was then washed once in water at 50 degrees. At this point I always plan to have breakfast, and the butter thus gets a chance to drain for nearly an hour. No color was used. I never color so long as we have any surplus for export; but generally in October, when our retail custom requires our entire output, I commence using a little of Wells-Richardson's Butter Color.

Finest "Windsor" dairy salt was used, 25½ lbs., or 4 lbs. for every estimated 100 lbs. of butter in the churn.

The butter was worked until little or no moisture ran out. This necessitated ten revolutions of the churn, draining at every revolution for one minute, the whole operation taking fifteen minutes. The butter was then packed in parchment-lined boxes and tubs. The paper linings had received a 24-hours soaking in a solution of formalin and brine. A square packer was used for the boxes and a round one for the tubs. A square one-pound print with quarter-pound divisions was used for the print butter.

The butter packages were then put in strong

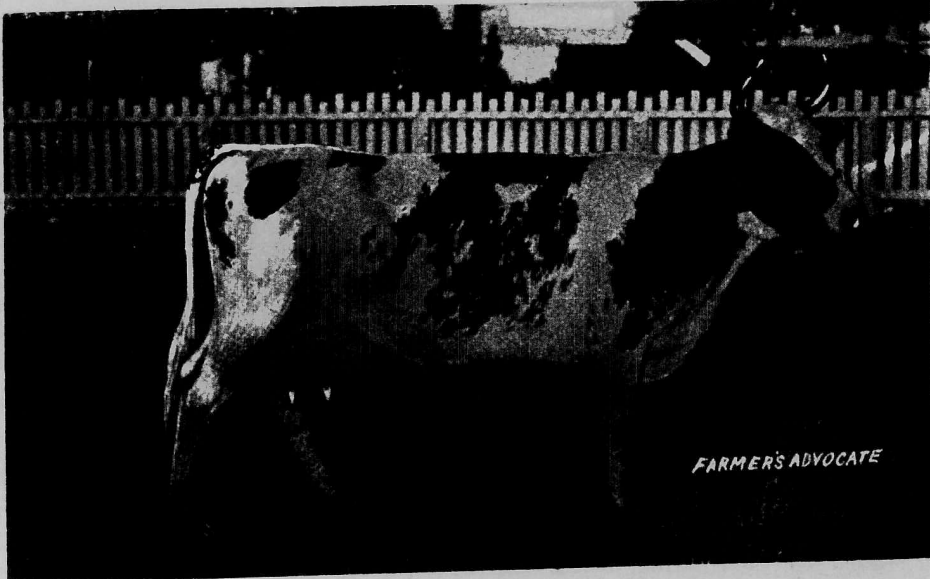
giving name, address, and number of points of every competitor, ahead of our Canadian way of only giving the two former?

SEPARATOR CREAM RIPENED WITH STARTER.

1. From separator cream.
 2. Cream was ripened in ripening vat, with starter from skim milk and buttermilk; cream was 20 hours old.
 3. Color used, Wells-Richardson, ¼ oz. to 1,000 lbs. of milk.
 4. Temperature, 55 to 57; 45 minutes churning.
 5. Washed once, worked with National butter worker; 10-lb. packages and pound prints.
 6. Windsor dairy salt, ¼ per lb.
 7. Storage, 50 degrees.
 8. Five days before exhibition.
- Halton Co., Ont. Henry Heeks.

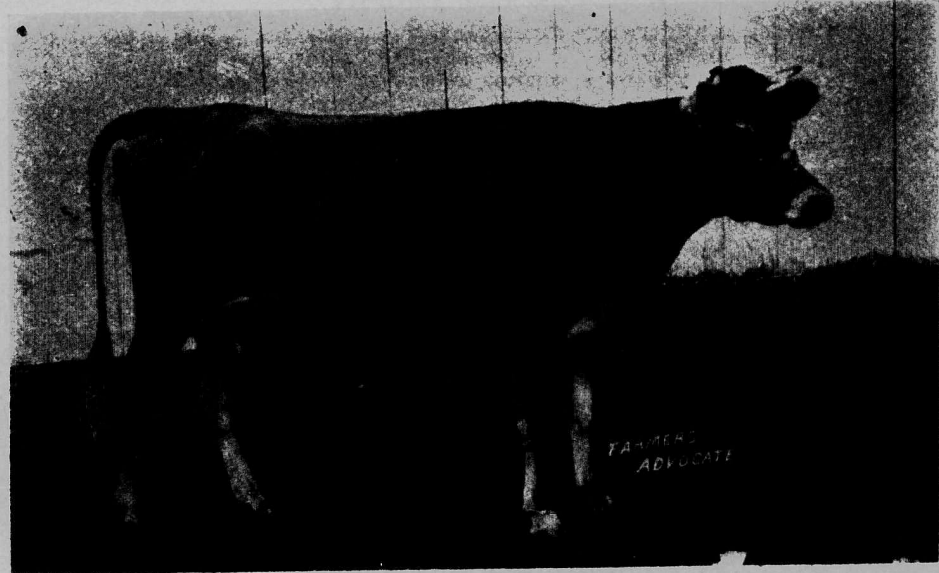
A TIMELY SUGGESTION FOR THE BUTTER JUDGE.

1. Centrifugal separation.
2. Ripening—separated at 80-85 degrees F. Pumped from separator over a Lister cream cooler, and cooled to 63 degrees F. and ripened at this temperature. Pasteurized skim milk starter was used, using ferment from starter of previous day, in the proportion of about ten per cent. of the amount of the cream. Cream was cooled to 51 degrees F., held 44 hours, and churned at 51 degrees F.
3. No coloring matter in the export exhibit, and in the exhibit for prints, 1 dram of Alderney butter color to 1,000 pounds of milk.
4. Churned at 51 degrees F., in 48 minutes. Temperature of buttermilk when drawn off, 55 degrees F.
5. Butter washed in churn with water pumped



SPRIGHTLY 5TH.

A beautiful Ayrshire cow, included in the offering at Jas. McCormack & Son's approaching dispersion sale.



CLOVER CREAM CUP.

Two-year-old Jersey heifer. First prize, also sweepstakes winner for best female any age, Western Fair, London, 1901. OWNED BY W. G. LAIDLAW, WILTON GROVE, ONT.

Would just make this further remark, that the butter made from the oldest and ripest cream scored highest, and not only so in the case of our exhibit, but appeared to hold good throughout the entire exhibit of butter.

Jno. McQuaker, Grey Co., Ont.

THE ORDINARY BUTTERMILKING PROCESS.

With regard to the making of my butter which was successful in the competition at the late Toronto Industrial Exhibition, it is not my custom to make any material difference in the preparation of exhibition butter from the method which I adopt for ordinary purposes. The following is descriptive of my everyday routine:

This butter was made on Aug. 22nd, and consisted of two 56-lb. boxes (for export), 80 lb. prints, and six 10-lb. tubs, or 252 lbs. in all, being part of a churning of 637 lbs. of butter, the product of 13,311 lbs. of milk received the previous day.

Part of this milk (three-fourths) was received here directly at the creamery, and separated between 6 and 9 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 21st, by our No. 1 Alpha de Laval steam flier separators; the other part (one-fourth) was separated at our skimming station, eight miles distant, also by De Laval steam turbine, and the cream delivered here at 1 o'clock the same day.

The cream both here and at the skimming station was cooled down to 58 degrees F. within half an hour of its separation, and both held at this temperature until mixed at 1 o'clock. At that time the starter was added, and the same temperature (58 degrees) steadily maintained until four o'clock next morning, a total ripening period of 15 hours.

The starter was an ordinary skim-milk one—i. e., 10 gallons of skim milk was saved out, in

jute sacks and stored in the cold-storage room at a temperature of 38 degrees.

Thus the butter was made more than one week before it was judged. It was shipped on Monday, Aug. 26th, and if it had not been for the very long journey, it might possibly have landed that challenge trophy.

In conclusion, I might say that I am not entirely in sympathy with the butter competitions as we have them at all our leading exhibitions. They are rather apt to call for a special effort on the part of buttermakers who have not the perseverance to keep it up all the year round. The Government competitions which have of late years been inaugurated in this Province (Quebec) are rather better educators, and certainly tend to show a maker where he is more surely than the exhibition butter contests. However, these latter are a long way ahead of nothing, and it does no harm to cross swords with the leaders at this business, and it often leads to improvement, when we find out what we can do if we try.

As I have stated, there is no difference in the methods I adopt for making butter for exhibition, for export, or for retail trade. I do my best for all. There are, however, certain things that have to be done periodically, such as cleaning the water tank, cleaning out beneath the cream vats where the water and ice go, etc. I take care that these receive proper attention a few days before I make my exhibition butter. The patrons also receive a little extra attention about this time, and milk that is not up to the mark is respectfully rejected and the reasons given.

H. Weston Parry.

"The Model Farm," Compton Co., Que. P. S.—Is not the American way of reporting the results of butter and cheese competitions,

in at 52 degrees F.; worked in a National butter worker, packed in two-hook cover spruce box, paraffined and lined with parchment paper of good quality.

6. Export exhibit salted ¾ oz. to 1 pound of butter, in the worker; print butter, ¼ oz. to 1 pound Windsor salt.

7. Butter stored as soon as made, in room at a temperature of or about 45 degrees F.

8. Export exhibit, one week; prints, four days.

Comment.—The weather being very warm and sultry, we found it very difficult to put up a really choice article. The milk arrived at the creamery in very poor condition, adding to the difficulties of manufacture. Apart, however, from these things, we experience a very serious drawback, in exhibiting butter at Toronto, in the transportation of the product. We cannot have refrigerator service as we should have, and I have no doubt but that our butter suffered seriously in transit. Allow me to comment upon the score card used and sent to exhibitors by the Industrial. There is on this score card a place for remarks. Now, I would like to see this space used. Seeing that the judge has a clerk to take the points of the scoring and attend him generally, why does he not give his reasons for his decision. We presume he is not ashamed of it. By way of illustration, at the Industrial our butter in the export section was scored 14 out of a possible 15 in color. Now, what was the matter with the color in this case. Was it too high or too low; mottled; streaked; or something else? No reasons whatever are given for the score as given to the exhibitor—in our judgment a very serious lack in a score card.

F. J. Sleightholm, Middlesex (West) Co.

THE SECRET OF A FINE BUTTER AROMA.

1. The butter was made from separator cream.
2. The cream was ripened by 50 lbs. of skim-milk starter. The cream was about 30 hours old when churned.
3. I did not use any coloring.
4. The churning temperature was 47 degrees F., and it took forty-five minutes in churning.
5. After the granules were well formed, I let about all the buttermilk out and put in about the same amount of water as I had cream in first place, at a temperature of 47 degrees F. After I ran this off I repeated it once, not allowing the butter to remain long in the water. The butter was worked with a Mason worker, and had 17 turns of the worker in the mixing of it. It was packed in 56-lb. wire-bound butter boxes, by placing layer after layer, about what would nicely go in the boxes as one could take off the worker. After the boxes were filled I finished off the top with a wooden scraper I use for that purpose. Then, placing the papers in order nicely over the butter, I spread a sheet of parchment on top, leaving enough of the same paper out to cover the salt.
6. Coleman salt was used, at the rate of five-eighths of an ounce to a pound of butter.
7. The cold-storage room was kept at a temperature of 38 degrees F.
8. The butter was made one week before it was judged; but if it had been made about ten days or two weeks, the flavor would have been much better, giving the butter its full merit. Our idea is this, that to ripen your cream well after adding a good-flavored starter, you will make a very mild-flavored butter at the first, but that the butter will develop a fine aroma flavor at from ten days to two weeks, that will hold in any cold-storage at a temperature about freezing for a long period. Jas. Ireland & Son, Oxford Co., Ont.

THE BUTTER THAT WON THE TROPHY.

The Ayton creamery is operated on the cream-gathered system, and at the time the exhibition butter was made we were turning out over two thousand pounds daily. A good many farmers are now using the hand separators, while the others use the deep-setting system for separating the cream. The cream is collected from the patrons every second day, and delivered at the creamery in the evening. We are very particular in examining each separate vat, and endeavor to control the temperature and the development of acid, so that the butter will be as uniform as possible in flavor and quality.

The cream was ripened at a temperature of seventy until it developed .48 per cent. of acid by Farrington's alkaline test, when it was cooled quickly to a temperature of fifty, at which temperature it was held for eight hours before churning. The cream tested about one hundred by oil-test churn.

No starter or coloring matter was used. It required fifty-five minutes to churn at a temperature of fifty-two. The granules were fairly large, and the butter was washed twice with water at a temperature of fifty-two. It was worked once. We do not count the number of revolutions or the length of time the worker is in operation, but simply judge by the condition of the butter when sufficient moisture is expelled and the salt is properly incorporated.

The lot of butter which received the highest score and won the Challenge Trophy was packed in a 56-lb. box, lined with paraffine wax and very heavy parchment paper which had previously been soaked in salt brine. This was salted $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per pound, in the churn, with Rice's salt. The other lot which received 1st prize was put up in glass packages holding five pounds each, and was salted $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce per pound.

The box butter was eleven days old and the five-pound packages were eight days old when exhibited.

The storeroom is cooled by the use of ice, and salt, and is held at a temperature of 36 degrees. The butter from this creamery which won the two 1st prizes and gold medal at Ottawa, and also that which was exhibited at London and the Pan-American exhibition, was all made on the same system.

When making exhibition butter we do not vary from our usual method of making—simply request our cream-drawers to get the cream in as good condition as possible. We think if more creameries would exhibit their butter, they would be greatly benefited by the information they would receive regarding where they were at fault. Grey Co. Robt. M. Smith, Buttermaker.

Canadian Cattle Winnings at Buffalo.

At the Pan-American, Canadian cattle composed 35 or 40 per cent. of the entries, and won 60 per cent. of the prizes. In Shorthorns, Canadians took over \$1,000 in prizes, as against \$418 taken by the Americans; in Ayrshires, \$430, as against \$130; in French-Canadians, \$402, as against \$157; in fat cattle, \$310, as against nothing; in Herefords, \$355, as against \$740; in Aberdeen Angus, \$72, as against \$480; in Galloways, \$197, as against \$247; in Guerneys, \$130, as against \$710; and in Holsteins, \$412, as against \$330. Total Canadian winnings, \$3,328.

Skim Milk Calves in the Feed Lot.

Feeders find that the average skim-milk calf does not make profitable gains in the feed lot and will not buy him. Farmers find that the difference in price between an ordinary skim-milk calf and one that has run with the cow is frequently greater than the profits made from milking, and they drop dairy work.

The Kansas Experiment Station during the past winter fattened 130 head of calves for baby beef. These were divided into nine lots—one lot of ten had been raised by hand with skim milk, and another lot of ten had run with their dams in small pastures until weaning. Both lots were put in fattening yards at weaning and were fed for seven months on alfalfa hay and corn. The results are as follows:

| | Average gain per head. Pounds. | Feed for 100 pounds gain. | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| | | Corn. | Alfalfa. |
| Calves raised with dam..... | 435 | 475 | 472 |
| Skim-milk calves..... | 440 | 439 | 436 |

Corn cost 40 cents a bushel and alfalfa hay \$8 a ton, making the cost of each 100 pounds gain \$5.28 for calves raised with their dams and \$4.88 for the skim-milk calves. The calves when fattened were shipped to Kansas City, the steers in each lot bringing \$5.40 per hundred and the heifers \$5.15. The packers paid the same for the fattened skim-milk calves that they did for the others. In this trial, the skim-milk calves made the greater gain, gains at the least cost, and made the most profit.

We attribute the good showing made by the skim-milk calves to the fact that at weaning time they were already on grain feed, they did not worry at loss of their dams as did the other calves, and they were perfectly tame.

The skim-milk calves were fed until weaning on sterilized skim milk with a grain ration composed of equal parts of corn and kafir-corn, with all the alfalfa hay they would eat. They were fed in this way twenty-two weeks and made an average daily gain of one and a half pounds per calf. The feed to raise these calves to weaning cost \$5.27 per head. As the results show, they were in good condition for feeding when weaned and the experiment shows strongly the good feeding qualities of the skim-milk calf and the profits that can be made from it when the calf is properly handled from birth to weaning and then pushed for baby beef.

The College herd of scrub cows, bought without regard to their value for the dairy, produced in a year, at creamery prices, milk worth \$37.75 per cow. The skim-milk calves which were fattened in this experiment were of mixed breeding and were selected without regard to their value for the production of baby beef. They brought an average of \$40 each when marketed at about a year old. This shows a gross income in a year from a scrub cow and a scrub calf of \$77.75, when both cow and calf are pushed, the cow's milk sold, and the calf raised on skim milk.

The best cow in the scrub herd produced milk in a year worth, at creamery prices, \$60.88. The best calf in the skim-milk lot brought \$47. This shows that a good scrub cow with a good calf could be made to bring over \$100 gross income in a year. With large grade Shorthorn or Hereford cows of the dairy type crossed with a short-legged, thick-meated, blocky bull, the returns from both cow and calf would undoubtedly be much greater, making the combination of dairy-ing and baby beef very profitable.

H. M. COTTRELL.

Exp. Station, Manhattan, Kan., July 16, '01.

Canadian Range Steers at the Pan-American.

The exhibition at the Pan-American, by the Canadian Northwest Government, of two car-loads (30 head) of high-grade three-year-old Shorthorn and Hereford steers, fresh from the range, was a good movement, and one well calculated to advertise the claims of the Northwest Provinces as a cattle country. These steers, which had never during their lives had hay, grain or shelter before being shipped to the Winnipeg stock-yards for export to England, weighed on arrival there an average of 1,425 lbs., and were in fine condition on arrival at Buffalo, after a six-days journey, during which time they were unloaded only twice for feeding. They were big, smooth, thick-fleshed cattle, and stood the ordeal of shipment remarkably well. They were greatly admired by Eastern farmers, many of whom declared that they were far away better cattle than are turned out of the stalls in the East after being grain-fed all winter. When it is remembered that the past summer in Alberta and Assiniboia has been unusually wet, and the feeding-quality

of the range grass less nutritious than in average seasons, these cattle must be considered exceedingly creditable to the capabilities of our great range country. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. Talbot, of Lacombe, Alta. They had also on exhibition 75 two-year-old grade Oxford wethers of good size and in good condition.

Poultry Pointers.

Collect some road dust, dry earth or ashes now for the hens' winter bath.

Dry-pick the fowl you are taking to market. A warm, dry henhouse, good feed and plenty of exercise means eggs when prices are high. Fix up the henhouse.

If your poultry are just mongrels, purchase a trio of pure-breeds this fall and set their eggs next spring, and thus gradually work into pure-bred fowl. Blood tells in poultry as much as it does in horses, cattle, and pigs.

The poultry house is better to have too few birds than too many in it during the winter. Crowding means disease, imperfect ventilation, lack of exercise, uneven distribution of feed, feather-eating, broken eggs, and other losses.

Scrape the henhouse floor, if a dirt one, and remove the scrapings. Sprinkle with lime, and in a few days cover several inches deep with clean dry chaff.

Whitewash the inside of the henhouse; use coal oil on the perches. Stop up the crevices, as such places make good hiding-places for hen lice.

Store up some gravel and old plaster for the hens, if you wish to avoid soft-shelled eggs this winter.

Keep sufficient cabbage on hand for winter green feed.

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.

TUMOR ON SOW.

I have a Berkshire sow, three years old last spring. Four weeks before she was due to farrow, a swelling started under belly, right at the navel, and grew to a very large size. A week before she farrowed it broke and discharged matter and went all down. When the pigs were about five weeks old she swelled up again in the same place, larger than before. I weaned the pigs for fear of bad results. She came in season, and I bred her, and she is in pig. The lump is there, large as your head. She looks well all the time, and eats well. After I bred her I opened it, and there was nothing but a few drops of blood and water came out of the lump. It nearly touches the ground. What do you think about it? Can anything be done? Is she likely to carry all right—she is half gone? Would her meat be good to eat after the pigs are weaned (if fattened) if lump remains there? Please tell me what is best to do? WM. E. JENNER.

Ans.—The enlargement on your sow is a tumor of some nature. Tumors frequently appear as a sequel to abscesses. If one of the mammary glands is not involved, the tumor can be dissected out without much risk. If a gland is involved, the operation will be more serious, and there will be more danger of a recurrence. Still, a careful operation will probably result in a cure; but it would be well to postpone the operation until after she farrows. I see no reason why she should not carry her young to full term. The meat will be healthy, with the exception of that portion surrounding the tumor.

COW FAILING TO COME IN HEAT.

I have a fine large grade Shorthorn heifer, two years old; she calved on June 21st. She does not come in season. I am getting anxious about her, for I would like to breed her. Can anything be done to bring her in season? Kindly answer through your valuable paper, and oblige, SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If the cow is in good health she will doubtless come in season in course of time, and we can suggest nothing better than liberal feeding to bring about that condition. Occasionally a cow fails to come in heat while milking, but comes in when dried off. We have known rare cases of show cows that have been forced into very high condition ceasing to come in season, though in the prime of life, and proving hopelessly barren, but it would be strange if a cow in moderate condition should stop breeding after having one calf, unless she had had trouble in parturition and the mouth of the womb had been lacerated and had become closed in healing. In that case an operation might possibly result in bringing about the natural courses of oestrus.

SORE THROAT.

1. My four-year-old cow in drinking comes out through a little. When I she lifts her left and is in fair condition, who, who through his nose oblige, Stony Plain.

Ans.—1. Your influenza or cold warm mashes and drafts. If their throatlatch, app and give interna ash, 2 drams each days. The high various causes, s

2. If not due glands, a growth part of the mouth examined by a c

SWOLLEN

I have a brood mare swollen the station: the mare was not s that the mare w much trouble, an len.

Ans.—From t mare is probably



Firs

good rest is im rest no improvem you to consult either from Miam

INFLAM

1. We have a milk about 11 mo has been giving b about Christmas. 2. Are light o mill worth choppi bran?

Ans.—Your cow of that quarter of an injury, although a constitutional explained. Give magnesia sulphate follow with one night and morning part every night and then rub in the terebinth, 1 oz. n camphor, 5 ozs. v 2. In my opinio over the fanning chopping for feed.

SOMETHING

I have a mare feed last winter. She has gone t heartily, but chew her mouth. She doing well under mouth examined,

SORE THROAT AND OTHER TROUBLES.

1. My four-year-old mare seems to have difficulty in drinking. It hurts her, and the water comes out through her nose. Her hind legs swell a little. When I make her step over to the right, she lifts her left hind leg very high. Eats well, and is in fair condition.

2. I have a horse, 19 years old, in good condition, who, when drinking, runs the water out through his nose. Kindly advise re above, and oblige,
NEW SUBSCRIBER.
Stony Plain.

Ans.—1. Your mare probably has a touch of influenza or common cold. You had better give warm mash and keep in a box stall free from drafts. If there is any swelling over the throatlatch, apply twice daily soap liniment, and give internally powders of chlorate of potash, 2 drams each, twice daily for three or four days. The high lifting of the leg may be due to various causes, such as a spavin or stringhalt.

2. If not due to a cold and swelling of the glands, a growth may be present at the back part of the mouth. If possible, have your horse examined by a competent veterinarian.

SWOLLEN HIND LEGS—SPRAIN.

I have a broncho mare, whose hind legs are sore and swollen. I took a big load of wood to the station; the road was slippery and the mare was not shod. The day after, I noticed that the mare was stiff in her gait, walked with much trouble, and that the hind legs were swollen.
J. P. SOMERSET.

Ans.—From the symptoms submitted, the mare is probably strained, for which condition a

with it, and as far as we can see, she seems smart and active?
F. M.

Ans.—There must be something wrong with your mare's mouth. The examination mentioned must have been either carelessly made or made by an incompetent person. The fact of quiding the grass establishes disease of teeth or mouth. She has either a long tooth, projecting points, or toothache, or disease of tongue or cheeks. It is sometimes impossible to locate the tooth in cases of toothache. Take her to your veterinarian, and have him thoroughly examine her mouth, and he will probably discover the cause of her inability to eat.

BLIND DOG—SICK TURKEYS.

Would you please answer or give information through the "Farmer's Advocate" on the two following:

1. We have a valuable collie dog, about six years old, that has quite recently gone totally blind; the pupils of his eyes are quite light-colored. Could you prescribe any treatment to cure his blindness?

2. What would you give turkeys that swell up in the head, just below the eyes? They appear to be failing fast, and go about with drooping wings.
FARMER'S WIFE.

1. It is probable your dog will not recover his sight. Drop a few drops of the following into each eye twice daily, and it may effect a cure: Nitrate of silver, 3 grs.; distilled water, 1 oz.

2. While the symptoms given go with different ailments in turkeys, we believe the trouble is most likely to be "black head." For that disease, one of our Huron Co. correspondents, M. L. G., has found good results from the following treatment: Give each of the sick birds three to six drops of castor oil and from seven to ten whole black peppers, according to the size of the turkeys. Bran moistened with milk and seasoned with red pepper and sulphur is fed warm. Until the birds show considerable signs of improvement continue the same warm feed and

Miscellaneous.

HIGHEST BUTTER RECORDS.

Will you kindly answer the following questions: (1) What cow holds the highest butter record in Canada; (2) in the United States; to which of the breeds does she belong? What is the highest official seven-day butter record in Canada and (2nd) in the United States? I was told the other day that a certain Jersey cow made 36 pounds of butter in one week. Is this probable?
P. E. Island.

Ans.—The highest butter record of a Canadian cow in seven days in the volume entitled, "Butter Tests of Registered Jersey Cows," is that of Mary Ann of St. Lambert 9770, which is 36 lbs. 12½ ozs. The highest seven-days record of a cow in the United States, in the same volume, is that of Princess 2nd, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. These tests are marked (official), and a note in the preface of the volume states that the tests designated "official" were made under the supervision of committees appointed by the President of the Club. Pauline Paul, a Holstein cow, was credited a few years ago with making over 1,100 lbs. of butter in a year. Since public tests began to be made at exhibitions (though certainly the conditions for large productions are not there so favorable) a good deal less stock is taken in some of the enormous butter yields that used to be reported.

In regard to the highest official butter record made by a Holstein cow in Canada, Mr. Geo. Rice writes us as follows: "The highest record yet made in Canada was that made by Calamity Jane, 1898, of 572 lbs. milk, 25 lbs. 9 ozs. butter, in seven days. This has recently been exceeded. The highest records for the different ages are as follows:

| AGE. | COW. | RECORD. | OWNER. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Under 2 years | Alta Posch | 16 lbs. 6 ozs. butter | Jas. Rettle, Norwich, Ont. |
| 2 years and under 3 years | Minnie Sandas 2nd | 19 lbs. 6 ozs. butter | W. A. Matteson, Utica, N. Y. |
| 3 years and under 4 years | Katie Spofford's Corona | 26 lbs. 0.4 ozs. butter | E. H. Knapp, Fabius, N. Y. |
| 4 years and under 5 years | Lilith Pauline De Kol | 28 lbs. 3.8 ozs. butter | H. D. Roe, Augusta, N. J. |
| Over 5 years | Beryl Wayne | 27 lbs. 11 ozs. butter | H. D. Roe, Augusta, N. J. |

"These are the highest records yet made by any cows of any breed in official test. There are so-called private and semi-private records much higher. But such records no longer 'go down' with our breeders. In public show-ground records, Canadian cows lead the world. The highest milk record is that made by Calamity Jane, viz., 85 lbs. in 24 hours and 166½ lbs. in 48 hours. The highest butter-fat record in public test is that made by Aaltje Posch 4th, at London (Provincial Winter Fair), 1899. The highest public record in class under 36 months was made by Daisy Texal 2nd, viz.: milk, 68 lbs. in 24 hours, 134½ lbs. in 48 hours, and 4.30 lbs. of butter-fat in 48 hours. All the records here given are exceedingly creditable, and were made from great cows, that were feeling very 'fit' at the time."
"GEO. RICE."



FIRST-PRIZE PEN OF YEARLING COTSWOLDS.
First and second prize yearling rams and sweepstakes ewe at the Western Fair, London, 1901.
BRED AND OWNED BY T. HARDY SHORE & SONS, GLANWORTH, ONT.

good rest is imperative. If after a few days' rest no improvement is noticed, we would advise you to consult with your local veterinarians, either from Miami, Treherne or Holland.

INFLAMMATION OF UDDER.

1. We have a heifer three years past, giving milk about 11 months. Lately one back quarter has been giving bloody milk. She is due to calve about Christmas.

2. Are light oats that blow over the fanning mill worth chopping to feed to cows in place of bran?
A READER.

Ans.—Your cow is suffering from inflammation of that quarter of the udder, probably caused by an injury, although sometimes the trouble is due to a constitutional inflammatory action not easily explained. Give the cow, in a drench, 1 lb. of magnesia sulphate and a tablespoonful of ginger; follow with one dram of nitrate potash every night and morning for a week; bathe the sore part every night and morning with warm water, and then rub in the following liniment: 1 oz. oil terebinth, 1 oz. methylated spirits, 1 oz. spirits camphor, 5 ozs. water.

2. In my opinion, oats so light as to blow out over the fanning mill in cleaning are not worth chopping for feed.

SOMETHING WRONG IN THE MOUTH.

I have a mare, four years old; went off her feed last winter. Worked her this spring a while, but she gave out, and I had to quit working her. She has gone to a skeleton. She eats grass heartily, but chews it and then drops it out of her mouth. She had a foal last June, which is doing well under the circumstances. Had her mouth examined, and there is nothing wrong

give two or three black peppers daily. A dose of castor oil to each of the flock and a few black peppers will do wonders in preventing well birds from taking the disease. Keep the pens clean under all circumstances.

BLOODY MILK.

We have a two-year-old heifer who has given bloody milk since April and gives a good mess, but when nearly milked it gets thick with more blood. Have tried several remedies, but none seems to do any good. Please give cause and treatment.
JNO. RENISON.

Ans.—The cause of bloody milk is rupture of some of the small blood vessels in the udder, due to a weak condition of the same. Bathing the gland with cold water and giving one dram each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper twice daily is usually followed by success for a time, but the condition is likely to recur. The cause of the last milk drawn being worse is, the traction applied irritates the vessels and causes fresh bleeding. I would advise you to allow her to go dry and not breed her for six or eight months and it is probable the vessels will become healthy before the next period of lactation occurs.

NON-OCCURRENCE OF GESTRUM IN COW.

I have a Jersey cow five years old that calved last November and has not been in heat since. She is in good condition, and has been fed meal all winter and appears perfectly healthy. If you could give me a remedy, through your ADVOCATE, you would greatly oblige, as she is a valuable cow.
F. H. NORTHCOTT.

Ans.—The non-occurrence of oestrus is occasionally noticed in cows, and medical treatment is of no avail. It is probable nature will assert itself in time. Keep her in fair condition, but do not get her very fat. Allow her, if possible, to run with the bull. If this be not convenient, watch her closely for symptoms.

us than in average considered exceed- ities of our great s in charge of Mr. They had also on de Oxford wethers tion.

ers. y earth or ashes

king to market. d feed and plenty ces are high. Fix

ngrels, purchase a l set their eggs y work into pure- ry as much as it

to have too few uring the winter. rfect ventilation, ribution of feed, d other losses.

f a dirt one, and e with lime, and nches deep with

he henhouse; use p the crevices, as acies for hen lice. d plaster for the -shelled eggs this

hand for winter

ANSWERS.

scribers to the Farm- ment free.

real difficulties; there ries not of general in- ere curiosity.

ed and plainly written, e accompanied by the a guarantee of good for publication.

otoms especially must isfactory replies can-

V.

ee years old last was due to far- ally, right at the size. A week discharged mat- pigs were about gain in the same med the pigs for in season, and I e lump is there, well all the time, I opened it, and ps of blood and nearly touches about it? Can ely to carry all her meat be ed (if fattened) tell me what is E. JENNER.

sow is a tumor tly appear as a the mammary can be dissect- and be involved. , and there will ill, a careful op- a cure; but it operation until eason why she full term. The ception of that

N HEAT.

orthorn heifer, me 21st. She etting anxious eed her. Can eason? Kindly er, and oblige. BSCRIBER.

alth she will e of time, and n liberal feed- . Occasionally e milking, but e known rare en forced into me in season, proving hope- ge if a cow in eeding after ad trouble in omb had been n healing. In ibly result in of oestrus.

COWS FOR CREAM AND MILK.

I am in a quandary. Wishing to renew my cows, say six or eight, I am at a loss to know what breed to adopt. This is for home use, as there are no butter or cheese factories in the vicinity.

Would you kindly advise me as to the crossing which would be most advantageous—whether Jersey bull with Ayrshire cow, or vice versa, or any other which you think preferable?

Ans.—Much more depends upon the individual cow than the breed. There are good, bad and indifferent milkers in all the breeds. Living in a Province where good Ayrshires are plentiful, it would appear that a selection of cows of this breed might readily be made that would be satisfactory for quantity and quality of milk.

DRYING A COW.

I have a farrow cow that is giving four quarts of milk; she is a good size, and quiet to handle, but as I don't like her appearance or build for raising calves, I have decided to fatten her.

Ans.—A farrow cow giving only four quarts of milk may safely be dried by letting her go without milking any more. In the case of a cow that had not been long in lactation, and was giving so much milk that letting her go unmilked would cause her distress, it would be wiser to milk her out once a day for a week and once in two days after that if her udder became so full as to cause suffering.

Storing Roots.

Potatoes should be well dried before storing in the cellar. They are the better of being piled on the field as picked, covered with a little hay or chaff, and allowed to remain for a few days to sweat and dry off before being finally stored.

Fall Fair Dates.

Table listing fair dates for various locations: Deloraine (Oct. 8 and 9), Kildonan and St. Paul's (Oct. 8 and 9), Stonewall (Oct. 9 and 10), Elkhorn (Oct. 9 and 10), Killarney (Oct. 9 and 10), Gladstone (Oct. 10), Treherne (Oct. 10), Boissevain (Oct. 10 and 11), Crystal City (Oct. 10 and 11), Dauphin (Oct. 15 and 16), Oak Lake (Oct. 18), Laconbe (Oct. 18).

United States Crop Prospects.

The latest crop report from Washington says that the total yield of wheat, both spring and winter, estimated at 750,000,000 bushels, compared with the promise of August 1st, will now be decreased to 644,000,000. A further decline is indicated in the corn crop, which is now 1,435,000,000 bushels, against 2,190,700,000 last month.

Dr. Saunders' Return from the West.

The Director of the Experimental Farms, Dr. Wm. Saunders, has returned from his annual tour of inspection of the Western Experimental Farms. He left Ottawa on the 13th of August, and during his tour westward he found harvesting progressing rapidly. Everywhere the fields of grain gave promise of an abundant crop, and the harvest weather was all that could be desired.

MANITOBA.

The crops throughout Manitoba on the main line of railway were seen, also those in the vicinity of Brandon. At the Experimental Farm there, many of the varieties were already cut. Returns have since been received of the threshing of eight different sorts of wheat, which have varied from 32 bushels to 35 bushels 20 lbs. per acre.

On the return journey it was found that a considerable amount of threshing had been done in this district. Those fields where the wheat had been grown on stubble had given about 22 bushels; whereas the grain which had been grown on fallowed land had yielded from 28 to 30 bushels and upwards.

EASTERN ASSINIBOIA.

The crops in Eastern Assiniboia are remarkably good, and heavier than those in Manitoba. This is particularly the case in the Indian Head district. At the Experimental Farm at Indian Head it was estimated that most of the wheat growing there would give 40 bushels and upwards per acre.

A day was spent at Regina and in visiting farms within twenty miles of that place. Everywhere the grain was most promising, and although at that time the wheat was not so far advanced towards ripening as the fields were about Indian Head, the continued fine weather since has ripened it up and all has been satisfactorily harvested.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Going farther west, a journey was made into Southern Alberta and several days spent in visiting the districts where irrigation has been made possible by the construction of the Galt irrigation canal by the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Co.

Under the advantages offered by this water supply, settlers are coming into that section of country rapidly. About Lethbridge the settlement is of the usual character, and consists of a mixture of nationalities; but that lying south-east of what are known as the "Rolling Hills," and extending to the Montana boundary, is almost entirely Mormon.

Polygamy, which is usually associated with Mormonism in the minds of most people, seems to be

practically dead. It is said to be no longer a doctrine of the church, and as far as could be learned there was not the slightest evidence of such practice existing anywhere among the Mormons in Canada. They are a law-abiding and industrious community, and some of their methods of co-operation are very helpful to the rapid progress of their settlements.

One of the wealthy men of Utah, Mr. Jesse Knight, who is said to have large revenues from mines in that State, takes a very active interest in the Mormon settlements of Alberta. He has recently purchased a large cattle ranch of 100,000 acres for one of his sons, stocking it with 5,000 head of cattle, at a cost in all of about \$450,000.

After going through the Crow's Nest Pass, a day was spent at Fernie, the center of the great coal-producing district, visiting the mines. The output of the mines there at that time was about 1,200 tons per day. A large portion of the coal is made into coke, which is used for smelting ores in the mining districts.

THE GREAT COAL DISTRICTS.

At the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C., the crops of grain have also been very good. Reports have been received of the threshing of fourteen varieties of wheat; the lowest crop is 36 bushels per acre, the highest 47 bushels 20 lbs. Barley has given from 45 to 67 bushels, and oats from 64 to 104 bushels per acre.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

While the mining industry has been depressed, mainly owing to labor troubles, the very large catch of salmon in the rivers has placed large sums of money in circulation, which has had a salutary effect on general business.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, Sept. 27.—Cattle.—Steady for good, dull and unchanged for others; veal, \$5.75 to \$8; fancy, \$8.25. Hogs, \$6.50 to \$7.35. Sheep and lambs.—Sheep steady, \$3 to \$4.10; spring lambs, \$3.25 to \$5.25.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Cattle, \$6 to \$6.45; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.30; bulls, \$1.75 to \$4.75; calves, \$3 to \$6.25; Western steers, \$3.65 to \$5.25. Hogs, \$6.45 to \$7.25. Sheep, \$3.25 to \$4; native lambs, \$3 to \$5; Western lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.75.

GOSSIP.

On July 27th, Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., live-stock exporters, of Shrewsbury, shipped per S.S. "Marina" from Glasgow, on account of Mr. Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., Canada, eight well-bred Shorthorns, viz: A fine heifer, Broadbrook, 20th, and her cow calf, and two heifers, Golden Rose 2nd and Golden Rose 4th, from Mr. Craigie, of Fraserburgh; a grand heifer, Flower Girl 12th, and bull, Prince of the Forest, from Mr. R. Copland; and a Missie cow calf and a Butterfly heifer from Mr. Marr, of Uppermill. These cattle were all put on board under the personal supervision of Mr. Alfred Mansell, of the above firm.



The One Who

(By Mrs. Hel) The subject under discussion is "The One Who Home," and the ever-such as would not slight when one of our number, "I occasionally employ you could find it you but she is no longer you do two days' work in transient help to do." "Just such a person said I, "one who will watched. So I will secure as some left-over fall ch This I did, and so my helpers who are not "so But this woman, who was entirely lost to all but told to do, that after necessary painstaking, I kinds of work would be presented itself when I used room, and later on of the step-ladder so that the door-casing, which s as the visible parts of t "I like my work w things will bear a little one ever sees the top of seems worth while to giv ly as you seem so liable. "Perhaps you are r her lofty height, "but different." I made some laughin own way, but I puzzle speaker was about to then I asked her what sh "Well, ma'am," repli you, but some ladies wo why I said that. But I the out-of-sight places as for when I'm washing ' of the door, I think al down, not the folks th what I want to say." Yes, I did understan humble serving-woman, dently made menial wor spite of poverty and a seemed light of heart, l knowing more, and so p "Was it natural for "Oh, no, no," she tell you how it came al And then she took her story: "My folks were po would have to go out strong enough, and so do everything just as s less that I sighted my wouldn't find it out. B out to service, to try n set me to cleaning a r "Now, Sarah, I m tell you, as I always b believe you are working "So mother left me had always told me, ex doors and windows. Bu ful girl would bear wat glanced about, she step have step ladders then, little low house like our the dirt, I had left. P and discouraged she did the chair. It seems just she said: "Oh, Sarah, Sarah servant if you don't me "And then I tried there wasn't any use cleaning what folks co even. Then mother talk Here the girl grown hands and wept silent she said: "It happened 'mos breaks my heart yet to good mother feel, and i her now when she said: "Oh, my child, if think that the eye of upon you, you wouldn't "You see I never fo day I came to the city I saw mother she was b wonder that I always t to; nor that when I v about what you and o but that God sees me just can't slight what I "I appreciate your toil-worn hand of this s



The One Who Looks Down.

(By Mrs. Helena H. Thomas.)

The subject under discussion was "Helpers in the Home," and the ever-present difficulty of securing such as would not slight work unless closely watched, when one of our number, turning to me, said:

"I occasionally employ as faithful a creature as you could find if you were to hunt the world over; but she is no longer young, and consequently cannot do two days' work in one, as so many seem to expect transient help to do."

"Just such a person as I have been looking for," said I, "one who will do her best when she is not watched. So I will secure her address before I leave, as some left-over fall cleaning remains to be done."

This I did, and soon found by experience that helpers who are not "eye servants" are not extinct. But this woman, who was past middle life, seemed so entirely lost to all but doing faithfully what she was told to do, that after noting what to me seemed unnecessary painstaking, I resolved to tell her that some kinds of work would bear slighting. This opportunity presented itself when I put her to cleaning a rarely-used room, and later on saw her mounted on the top of the step-ladder so that she could look down upon the door-casing, which she was as diligently cleaning as the visible parts of the room. And so I said:

"I like my work well done, but I think some things will bear a little slighting. For instance, no one ever sees the top of that door, and so it hardly seems worth while to give it such a scouring, especially as you seem so liable to fall."

"Perhaps you are right, ma'am," said she from her lofty height, "but I couldn't rest if I did any different."

I made some laughing reply, as I left her to her own way, but I puzzled over her words until the speaker was about to leave me for the night, and then I asked her what she meant by her remark.

"Well, ma'am," replied she, "I don't mind telling you, but some ladies would laugh at me if I told 'em why I said that. But I couldn't rest if I didn't leave the out-of-sight places as clean, every bit, as the rest, for when I'm washing 'em, like you saw me the top of the door, I think always of the one who looks down, not the folks that look up. You understand what I want to say."

Yes, I did understand, and I felt rebuked by the humble serving-woman, whose thoughts of Him evidently made menial work other than drudgery—for, in spite of poverty and a crippled husband, she always seemed light of heart, but I could not rest without knowing more, and so put the query:

"Was it natural for you to be so painstaking?"

"Oh, no, no," she made haste to say, "but I'll tell you how it came about, if you care to hear."

And then she took the proffered seat, and began her story:

"My folks were poor, and mother knew that I would have to go out to service as soon as I was strong enough, and so she tried to bring me up to do everything just as she did, but I was that heedless that I slighted my work whenever I thought she wouldn't find it out. But one day just before I went out to service, to try me, like, I knew after, mother set me to cleaning a room, and says she:

"Now, Sarah, I'm not going to watch you or tell you, as I always have, for I want you to make believe you are working for your new mistress."

"So mother left me alone, and I did just as she had always told me, except that I slighted over the doors and windows. But she knew that her unfaithful girl would bear watching, and so, after she had glanced about, she stepped into a chair—we didn't have step ladders then, didn't need 'em either, in a little low house like ours—and then she saw the dirt I had left. Poor, dear mother, how sorry and discouraged she did look when she sat down in the chair. It seems just as if I can see her now when she said:

"Oh, Sarah, Sarah, you'll make a no-account servant if you don't mend your ways."

"And then I tried to excuse it off by saying there wasn't any use of being so particular about cleaning what folks couldn't see if they looked up, even. Then mother talked to me, oh, so good."

Here the girl grown old covered her face with her hands and wept silently for a few moments, before she said:

"It happened 'most forty years ago, but it breaks my heart yet to think how bad I made my good mother feel, and it 'most seems like I can hear her now when she said:

"Oh, my child, if you would learn always to think that the eye of the One who looks down is upon you, you wouldn't ever slight your work."

"You see I never forgot those words, for the next day I came to the city to work, and the next time I saw mother she was beyond speaking. So you can't wonder that I always tried to do like she wanted me to; nor that when I work, I don't think so much about what you and other ladies think of my work, but that God sees me. So you see, ma'am, that I just can't slight what I do."

"I appreciate your feelings," said I, taking the toil-worn hand of this sister in Christ, "and I thank

you for telling me this. Your mother's words will help me, too, to be more faithful in homely duties."

"But I must tell you, too," added the poor woman, as she was about to go to her humble home and crippled husband, "that now I don't think of Father's eye being upon me, because of what mother said only, but because it rests me, and makes everything go sort of easy like."

Thinking of the faithfulness of this daughter of the King, and the cause of it, the thought suggested itself that the injunction which fell from that mother's lips in the long ago, might be helpful to both old and young, rich and poor, if passed along.

"Always think that the eye of the One who looks down is upon you."—(N. Y. Observer.)

The Preserving Season.

Of Ceylon's spicy breezes

We many times have sung,

And we have heard about them

Since the days when we were young.

But now to sniff such fragrance

We do not need to roam,

For spicy are the breezes

That float around the home.

It's now the time when women

Forget about their nerves,

And spend their days and evenings

In putting up preserves.

They're peering into kettles,

They're closely watching pans,

And at the proper moment

They're filling jars and cans.

They're making jams and jellies

And sweetest marmalade,

And fruit fresh from the orchards

Is into butter made.

They're paring, seeding, slicing,

A work in which they're skilled,

And when the kettle's emptied,

Again it's promptly filled.

And sweet is the aroma

That permeates the air,

The fragrance of the spices

Dropped in with greatest care.

And as afar it's wafted,

To Ceylon we then show

That there are other places

Where spicy breezes blow.

The women burn their fingers,

And pretty faces, too,

But patiently they're working

Until the task is through.

And though the lubbers grumble

When women thus prepare,

Just watch them in the winter

And see them eat their share.

Ingle Nook Chats.

My dear Guests,—

Our last competition was not so largely taken part in as I should have wished; nevertheless, I received some very good essays, a few of which will appear in our column as space permits. The names of the successful contributors are: Class I., "Mossback's Daughter," Port Perry, Ont.; Class II., "J. M.," St. Mary's, Ont.; Class III., our little old friend, Master Verne Rowell, Bryanston, Ont. You are a plucky little chap, Verne, to try everything, and well merit the success that has thus far attended your efforts. "Never venture, never win," is a very good motto, is it not?

"Lassie" sent a very nice essay, as did also "Country Sis," A. L. McDiarmid, Bernice Devitt, and J. A. McNiven; but I think each will admit that the prizes have been justly awarded.

"Lassie," "Country Sis" and J. A. M. are new guests, but we hope the Nook will offer sufficient attractions to induce them to call frequently.

"J. M.," your letter, as well as your essay, gave me much pleasure; you have in view the idea of the poet who wrote

"The reward is in the doing,
And the pleasure of pursuing
Is the prize the vanquished gain."

Only in this case you are victor and thus earn a double reward.

"Moache," why not visit the Capital later on, when work is not so pressing? Am sorry to learn of your accident. No, I did not visit L—yet. Very busy now, as wedding bells are in the air. Oh, no! not myself, bless you, but one of my "famby." Kind regards to "Mai," "Puss" and "Great Scott." My thanks are due the latter for reminding you of your indebtedness to a certain individual sometimes known as "The Hostess."

The Camera Contest will have closed ere this appears. I hope it has been as successful as the liberal prizes offered warrant.

Watch the Nook for an easy, yet interesting, contest next issue—something along the puzzle line, but easy enough for amateurs in the art.

Now I must leave the platform to some of my guests, so good-night. THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

An Irishman stopped at a hotel and got supper, lodging, and breakfast. In the morning he told the landlord he had no money. "Why didn't you say so last night?" asked the landlord. "Och," said Pat, "I thought you would be sorry enough to hear it this morning."

"Fact is," said the grocer, "there's no money in coffee nowadays." "That's one comfort," replied the customer, "but there's almost everything else in it. In the last pound I got there were eight beans, three peas, and a handful of gravel stones."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

"Luck."

The boy who's always wishing
That this or that might be,
But never tries his mettle,
Is the boy that's bound to see
His plans all come to failure,
His hopes end in defeat;
For that's what comes when wishing
And working fail to meet.

The boy who wishes this thing
Or that thing with a will
That spurs him on to action,
And keeps him trying still
When effort meets with failure,
Will some day surely win;
For he works out what he wishes,
And that's where "luck" comes in!

The "luck" that I believe in
Is that which comes with work,
And no one ever finds it,
Who's content to wish and shirk.
The men the world calls "lucky"
Will tell you, every one,
That success comes not by wishing,
But by hard work bravely done.

A Klondike Dog.

Deeds of heroism have been enacted in Alaska which history will never chronicle. Truth prints a story of one party of prospectors who owe their lives to a faithful dog.

Upon the desolate waste of that inhospitable glacier, the Valdes, which has proved a sepulchre to so many bright hopes and earnest aspirations, last winter a party of prospectors were camped. Day after day they had worked their way forward, death disputing every foot with them, until it was decided that the party should remain in camp, and two of their number, accompanied only by a dog, should endeavor to find a trail which would lead away from the glacier.

For days the two men wandered, until nature succumbed and they lay down, weary and exhausted. Their faithful companion clung to them, and the warmth of his body was grateful, as they crouched low, with the bitter, ice-laden wind howling about them.

Their scanty stock of provisions was well-nigh exhausted, when one of them suggested sending the dog back to camp. This was a forlorn hope, but the only one. Quickly writing a few words on a leaf torn from a book, they made it fast round the dog's neck and encouraged him to start back on the trail.

The sagacious animal did not appear to understand, but after repeated efforts they persuaded him to start, and he was soon swallowed up in the snow, the mist and the storm.

Two days and nights passed, during which the men suffered untold agonies. On the evening of the third day, when all hope had gone and they were becoming resigned to their fate, out of the blinding and drifting snow bounded the faithful dog and close behind him came ready hands to minister to their wants.

The remainder of the story is simple. The whole party returned, having abandoned their useless quest, and on the last Topeka going south were two grateful men and a very ordinary looking dog. "That dog will never want as long as we two live," said a grizzled and sunburnt man.

Which was It?

Why, you see, I was eating my supper
Out there on the steps in the sun,
And Kitty and Dolly were with me—
When just as I'd hardly begun,

I thought I heard somebody calling.
"So Kitty and Dolly," said I,
"You stay and take care of my supper,
And I will be back by-and-bye."

Now, mamma, dear, would you believe it!
I came back as quick as I could
And there they sat—Dolly and Kitty—
Looking, oh, just as quiet and good!

I laughed to myself when I saw them,
They sat up so prim and so droll,
And was just going to finish my supper—
There wasn't a drop in the bowl!

Oh, no, 'twasn't that that I minded—
I s'pose, anyway, it was cold;
But don't you see—how shall I ever
Know which of them I ought to scold?

—Youth's Companion.

Kind Words from the Editor of "Our Animal Friends."

"In the Children's Corner of the 'Farmer's Advocate' of August 5th, the prize competition seems to have drawn forth essays of above the average merit from the very young people. The Prize Essay of Class II., published in this issue of the journal, gives 'Interesting Stories of Animals,' by Roy Harris, aged thirteen, which would do credit to a writer three times the author's age."

An Irishman had a few pigs to sell. On the way to the market he met a friend, who inquired, "What are you carrying in that bag, Pat?" "Pigs," was the reply. "You surely have not many pigs in there?" his friend answered. "Sure and bedad," said Pat, "if you can guess how many there's in it, I'll give you the five of them."

Travelling Notes.

EDINBURGH.

Although I have by no means come to an end of my jottings about our London sight-seeing, I feel impelled to lay them aside for a while and tell you of our later experiences in Bonnie Scotland. We can "hark back" to dear old England later on.

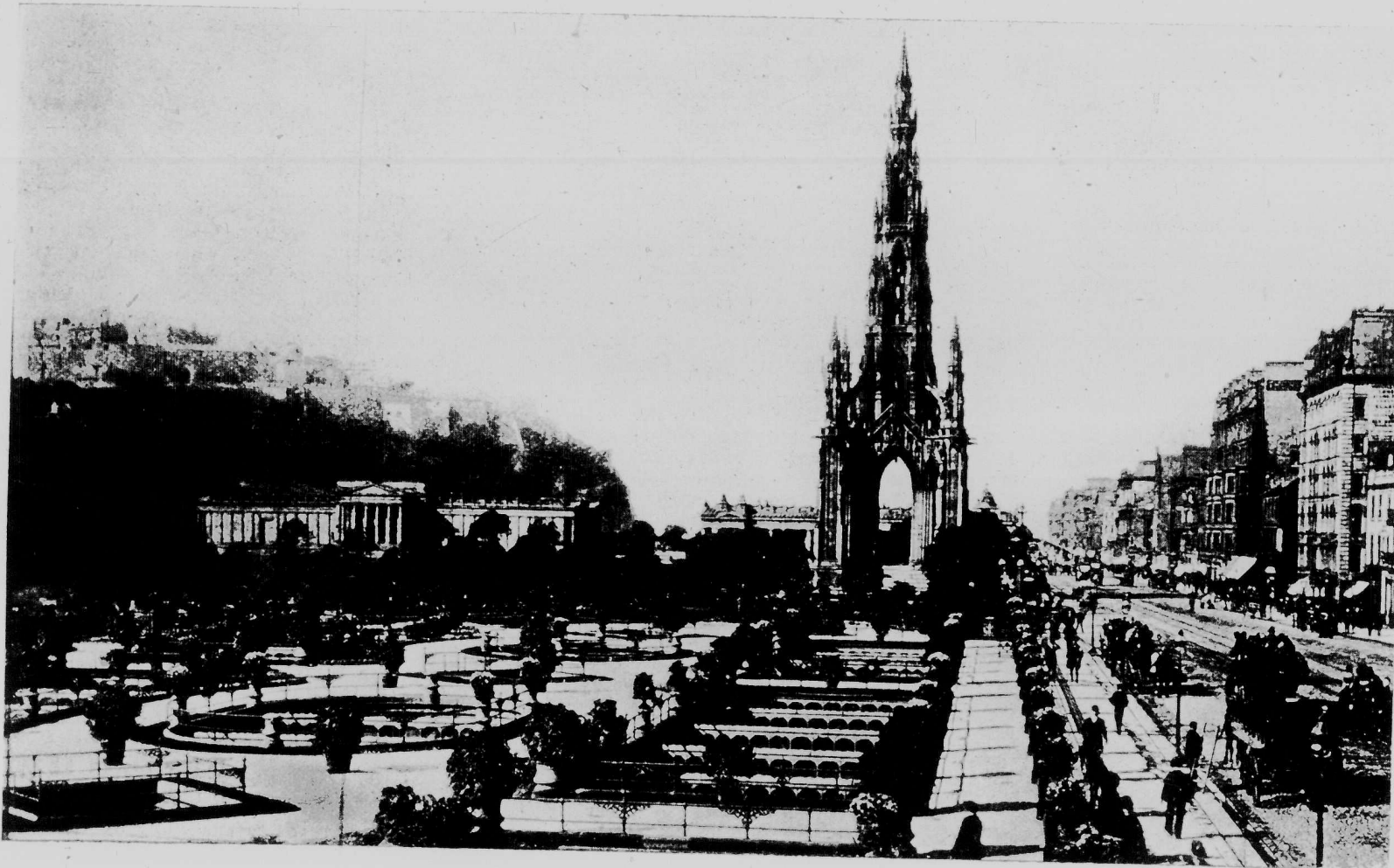
Just now Fan and I are Scotchwomen. We have become so imbued by the spirit of our surroundings, by feeling the Scotch blood tingling in our veins—our mothers' heritage, and therefore rightly ours too—that we quite forgot for the nonce the other side of us, the streaks of another nationality of which in our heart of hearts we are very proud too, and perhaps we are somewhat inclined to overrate ourselves in consequence of this double claim. It really is nice to feel you "belong"—that you are not a mere visitor, but that in all you see you have a feeling of proprietorship, and that, in a sense, it is your very own. Add to this glorious fact that you are also a Canadian, and what more can you desire! Therefore it was with heads erect and hearts beating with the pleasurable anticipation of the rich treats which awaited us that Fan and I took possession of the comfortable lodgings in Edinburgh which had been prepared to receive us, and from which we were to sally forth from day to day to view with our own eyes the many spots of historic interest, or of natural beauty, with which hitherto we had only made

and our physical strength holds out, let us see that wonderful monument at which we could only glance as we passed it yesterday on our way from the station." My notebook records how well we were repaid, by the magnificent view afforded us from its summit, for the fatigue of mounting that spiral staircase of 287 steps. Perhaps in the whole world it would be hard to find a more exquisitely beautiful or more appropriate monument to the honor of any man than that erected to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. It stands on the solid rock, and rises to a height of 200 feet. It is gothic in architecture, and the pillars which separate the pillars supporting the vaulted roof are crowned with capitals containing the correct likenesses of sixteen Scottish poets. The flying buttresses each terminated with a carved figure: one a jester, in grotesque attitude; the second a nun, clasping a cross; the third a friar, with rosary and crosier; and the fourth a Knight Templar, holding a mace and baton. On the first gallery is a museum full of interesting and appropriate relics. As each gallery is reached it is found to be gorgeously decorated; and the fourth is supported by eight figures of Druidical priests on their bended knees, with scrolls in their hands. The statue of Sir Walter Scott himself is perfect in conception and design, whilst the attitude of his favorite dog, "Maida," expresses to the life his devotion to his master. In the niches (resembling lacework in stone) around the monument are sixty-four statuettes, representing the various characters in the works of the great novelist, singly or each in its kindred group, the work severally of cele-

street, with its cabs and street cars, its palatial places of business, its boot-blacks and its policemen, and appliances for modern lighting-up when darkness falls, the hub-bub and uproar of continuous traffic, left no doubt in our minds that we ourselves were creatures of the 20th Century. "Mollie," said Fan, "do not let us go back into the Dark Ages today. Let us look only at beautiful things which have no sad memories. Of course we must see Holyrood, and we must stand on spots which mark old tragedies, and be told that here, on spikes, on a certain gable projection, were suspended the bleeding heads of the Regent Morton, the Great Montrose and the Marquis of Argyll, and we must recall horrors (if we are to see Edinburgh), but just for to-day—bright, sunny to-day—we will content ourselves with a visit to the National Galleries and with, afterwards, a circular tour, in an up-to-date tram-car round the streets of the city." And this is just what we did, which is all I will tell you about for the present. MOLLIE.

Humorous.

A minister, passing along the road one day, observed a number of boys sitting in a circle with a small dog in the center. He inquired what they were doing, when one said they were telling lies, and he who ever told the biggest lie got the dog. "Dear me," said the minister, "I'm ashamed to hear of you telling lies. When I was a boy like you I never told a lie." "Hand him the dog," said one of the boys. "He's won the prize."



A VIEW OF PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH, SHOWING THE CASTLE AND SCOTT'S MONUMENT.

a book acquaintance. It was pleasant to see the comely faces of the Scotch lassies, with their fair, clear complexions, and to listen to their not unmusical accent, even though to our untutored ears it was a little difficult to understand. "Oh! Mollie," said Fan, "we shall lose such a lot of good things by so often missing their exact meaning—good things intellectually as well as gastronomically. What was it our landlady asked us if we would have for our breakfast tomorrow? Could it have been 'fush'?" I noticed that you said, "Yes, if you please," in your usual urbane manner, so let us hope that you know what you were assenting to." "Well, Fan," I replied, "politeness costs nothing, and supposing that, on closer acquaintance, we do not care for what we have consented to, there will be those delicious scones and dainty pats of butter to fall back upon. Moreover, I have a vivid remembrance of the Drumtochty verdict upon its English visitor, who was reported by Drumtochty to be 'yammerin' and bawerin' like a staidin'. He's a sobby (walkative) body, there's no doubt o' that, and terrible ignorant. Keep's at his feet, and when he was a bairn, he was in the 'paur' in the paur cratur'. Sobby, sobby, and a collection of dialect there are the only things that must make the best of him, and that's what we must do on our hats and take our own little 'fush'—'fushie'. We will stand dead, and then, in a second view of the gardens, and then, in a third, permits

brated sculptors; those of Magnus and Minna Troil, in the "Pirate," and of Richard Coeur de Lion, in the "Talisman," being by the hand of a woman, Mrs. D. O. Hill. We were told that the designer of the monument was a very humble artist, bred a joiner, but whose love for gothic architecture was inspired by an earnest study of Roslin Chapel. It is sad to think that he should not have lived to see the completion of the work of art he had designed. He was accidentally drowned in the canal at Edinburgh, between three and four years after the foundation stone was laid.

The picture which will, I hope, accompany these notes will serve to give our Home journal readers some better idea than I can attempt to give in words, of this marvellous testimony in stone to the world's appreciation of the genius, the indomitable perseverance, the nobility of heart and rectitude of purpose of one of Scotland's greatest sons. Later on Fan and I hope to visit other spots made sacred by memories of Scott. The picture will also give you an idea of the beautifully-laid-out gardens in which Fan and I sat down to rest and ponder over what we had seen and to map out our plans of what we hoped to see in the next few days. Our seats faced the Castle and the high houses of the Old Town, which rise almost as battlements, tier upon tier. As we gazed we seemed to be living in two Ages at one moment. The grim fortress breathed a tale of centuries long dead, whilst Princes

Dreaming of Home.

It comes to me often in silence,
When the fire-light sputters low—
When the black uncertain shadows
Seem wraiths of long ago;
Always with a throb of heartache
That thrills each pulsive vein,
Comes the old, unquiet longing
For the peace of home again.

I'm sick of the roar of cities,
And of faces cold and strange;
I know where there's warmth and welcome,
And my yearning fancies range
Back to the dear old homestead,
With an aching sense of pain;
But there'll be joy in the coming,
When I go home again.

When I go home again! There's music
That never may die away,
And it seems the hands of angels
On a mystic harp at play,
Have touched with a yearning sadness
On a beautiful broken strain,
To which is my fond heart wording—
When I go home again.

Outside of my darkened window
Is the great world's crash and din,
And slowly the autumn shadows
Come drifting, drifting in,
Sobbing, the night wind murmurs
To the splash of the autumn rain;
But I dream of the glorious greeting
When I go home again.

—Eugene Field.

THE QU

"Fault

We are too often I while Jesus was passing sunshine of that qu the laden ears began Sabbath-breaking with posed delinquency of t picture of very much life in our own time blessed instruction tha of God and from the to ask, Is something t lawful? We cast ston of learning from our F

"Could we but o That surround See the naked l Know what sp Often we should Purer than we We should love If we only un

Perhaps it were bet plain less of being m more care that we d people. It ought to remember that each o dry judgments on his chances are that m roneous. What our never know, but we n he is not what we hav things we have thoug the mark. What he d have no idea what m and intentions. The m may be exposed, but o have not the faintest i self-consciousness and praised as humble, wh are judged to be prou subtle, studied selfish sacrifice, and other, si demned for want of hu

"If we knew the Knew the effort And the bitter Understood th Would the grim Seem, I wond Should we help Should we pit

"Ah! we judge t Knowing not Knowing not Is less turbid Seeing not amid All the golden Oh, we'd love e If we only un

Jumping at conclus There are times when reach a conclusion by when one's finger com hot stove. But as a jumps at conclusions, wrong conclusions, to to the injury of other to reach conclusions in

"Could we judge t See the good an Often we should l All the while w Could we know t To overthrow in We should judg With more patie

What

Recently a London inquiries on the ques In selecting the classes it was particular to s resented. The poorest an equal opportunity t Out of 800 replies selected as follows

1. Home—A world of love shut in.
2. Home—The place and the great small.
3. Home—The father world, and the child's
4. Home—The place and are treated the b
5. Home—The centr which our heart's best
6. Home—The place three square meals dai sand.
7. Home—The only faults and failings of l the sweet mantle of ch

Two Old-tin

In an old book, da lowing curious love ep able play upon words

Madame.—Most wor long consideration and great reputation you I have a strong incli tion. On your approb

THE QUIET HOUR.

"Fault Finding."

We are too often like those Pharisees who, while Jesus was passing through the corn, and the sunshine of that quiet Sabbath was fast ripening the laden ears, began to raise a question about Sabbath-breaking with a keen eye to the supposed delinquency of the disciples. Is not that a picture of very much that passes for religious life in our own time? Instead of drawing the blessed instruction that we might from the words of God and from the words of Christ, we begin to ask, Is something that some one else is doing lawful? We cast stones at our brethren instead of learning from our Father.

"Could we but draw back the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we should find it better,
Purer than we judge we should—
We should love each other better
If we only understood!"

Perhaps it were better for most of us to complain less of being misunderstood and to take more care that we do not misunderstand other people. It ought to give us pause at times to remember that each one has a stock of cut-and-dry judgments on his neighbors, and that the chances are that most of them are quite erroneous. What our neighbor really is we may never know, but we may be pretty certain that he is not what we have imagined, and that many things we have thought of him are quite beside the mark. What he does we have seen, but we have no idea what may have been his thoughts and intentions. The mere surface of his character may be exposed, but of the complexity within we have not the faintest idea. People crammed with self-consciousness and self-conceit are often praised as humble, while shy and reserved people are judged to be proud. Some whose life is one subtle, studied selfishness get the name of self-sacrifice, and other silent, heroic souls are condemned for want of humanity.

"If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the effort all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment—
Understood the loss and gain—
Would the grim external roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same?
Should we help where now we hinder?
Should we pity where we blame?"

"Ah! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force,
Knowing not the font of action
Is less turbid at its source,
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good,
Oh, we'd love each other better
If we only understood!"

Jumping at conclusions is a dangerous habit. There are times when we cannot comfortably reach a conclusion by any other method—as when one's finger comes in contact with a red-hot stove. But as a rule, one who habitually jumps at conclusions, not only reaches many wrong conclusions, to his own injury, and often to the injury of others, but he loses the ability to reach conclusions in any other way.

"Could we judge all deeds by motives,
See the good and bad within,
Often we should love the sinner
All the while we loathe the sin.
Could we know the power working
To overthrow integrity,
We should judge each other's errors
With more patient charity."

What is Home.

Recently a London magazine sent out 1,000 inquiries on the question, "What is home?" In selecting the classes to respond to the question it was particular to see that every one was represented. The poorest and the richest were given an equal opportunity to express their sentiments. Out of 800 replies received, seven gems were selected as follows:

1. Home—A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in.
2. Home—The place where the small are great and the great small.
3. Home—The father's kingdom, the mother's world, and the child's paradise.
4. Home—The place where we grumble most and are treated the best.
5. Home—The centre of our affections, round which our heart's best wishes twine.
6. Home—The place where the stomachs get three square meals daily and our hearts a thousand.
7. Home—The only place on earth where the faults and failings of humanity are hidden under the sweet mantle of charity.

Two Old-time Love-letters.

In an old book, dated 1820, there is the following curious love epistle. It affords an admirable play upon words:

Madame.—Most worthy of admiration! After long consideration and much meditation on the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation. On your approbation of the declaration, I

shall make preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station, to profess my admiration; and if such oblation is worthy of observation, and can obtain consideration, it will be an aggrandizement beyond all calculation of the joy and exultation of yours.

"Sans Dissimulation."

The following is the still more curious answer:

Sir,—I perused your oration with much deliberation at the great infatuation of your imagination to show such veneration on so slight a foundation. But after examination and much serious contemplation, I supposed your animation was the fruit of recreation, or had sprung from ostentation to display your education by an odd enumeration, or rather multiplication, of words of the same termination, though of great variation in each respective signification. Now, without disputation, your laborious application in so tedious an occupation deserves commendation, and thinking imitation a sufficient gratification, I am, without hesitation, yours,

"Mary Moderation."

Two Sermons by Dumb Preachers.

Jacob shall preach the first, with a motto for a text which is a sermon, with its firstly, secondly, thirdly, and lastly, all within itself: "Constancy of purpose is the secret of success." Jacob's sermon loses none of its force by its frequent repetition, nor is its effect weakened because with him it has to be "deeds, not words," the conviction of the truth of the lesson being impressed upon his hearers by every clatter of his four polished little hoofs, for Jacob is the donkey whose daily duty it is to draw water from the deep old well at Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight. How many of the readers of our Home journal have visited Carisbrook, I wonder? And how many remember seeing, in some of the remoter corners of the motherland, one or more of the old-fashioned wells from which, by windlass and bucket, the water had to be slowly drawn either by strong human hands or by a donkey kept for the purpose? To them the story of Jacob, as told by Averic Standish Francis, in the New York Churchman, may have an interest over and above that of the wordless sermon Jacob unwittingly preaches.

"Jacob lives at Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, the castle in which Charles I. and his daughter Elizabeth were imprisoned, more than three centuries and a half ago. It is a beautiful residence, with its ivy-covered gateway and its noble wall and towers overlooking land and sea. And if you are of Jacob's mind and prefer rich turf to an extended view, you will find the green courtyard, with its spreading trees, a delightful place to spend a summer afternoon. On its upper slope stands a small detached building, and this you must enter if you wish to make Jacob's acquaintance.

You will probably find him standing behind the rail on the left, regarding his visitors with thoughtful interest. On your right is the castle well, and an attendant is busy unrolling the long rope and letting down the bucket. At last one catches a faint splash as it touches the water, two hundred feet below.

"Come, Jacob," says the attendant. Jacob's ears move slightly, but he seems lost in thought. "Come, Jacob, come!" the attendant repeats, and thereupon Jacob wheels about and marches to the side of the great windlass wheel. He steps through one of the openings in its cross-beams and, without a moment's delay, sets it in motion. Soon the huge, clumsy contrivance is turning smoothly and rapidly, while the four tiny feet patter steadily on, climbing the hill which has no top. Not for a moment does Jacob pause or flag, not a glance does he give to right or left, but undisturbed by the shiftness of his position in the swaying wheel, he trots steadily on, without haste and without rest, until, after what seems an interminable time, the bucket reaches the curb of the well. Then he does not need to be told that his task is accomplished. Without a moment's delay, he slips through the nearest opening in the wheel and returns to his position by the rail. Now is the time to offer any delicacies you may have with you, and they will be received with quiet dignity, the dignity of honest labor meeting its just reward. And then, after a few moments' rest and refreshment, he does it all over again, with the same steadiness, the same unflagging attention, the same constancy of purpose. Truly, Jacob understands the secret of success.

Treadmills vary greatly in their character, but few of us can keep altogether clear of them; most of us have our daily 'round' of work to do. I recommend Jacob's method—it is an admirable one. He is only a little donkey, but one, at least, of his numerous visitors will always remember him, not only with respect, but with gratitude.

I will not spoil Jacob's little sermon by any comment of mine, but will now introduce for

your future consideration the story of another four-legged preacher, one, apparently, more irresponsible even than the donkey of Carisbrook Castle. It is called

THE CALF PATH.

(By Samuel Foss.)

One day through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should;

But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.

But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;

And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail, o'er vale and steep.

And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made.

And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about.

And uttered words of righteous wrath,
Because 'twas such a crooked path:

But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migration of that calf.

And through this winding woodway stalked
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent and turned and turned again;

This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse, with his load,

Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And travelled some three miles in one;

And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swift feet,
The road became a village street.

And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare,

And soon the central street was this,
Of a renowned metropolis.

And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf;

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about.

And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.

A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.

They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day.

For this much reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,
Were I ordained and called to preach.

For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf-paths of the mind.

And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back,

And still their devious course pursue
To keep the path the others do.

But how the wise old wood-gods laugh,
Who saw the first primeval calf!

Ah! many things this tale might teach,
But I am not ordained to preach.

Am I not right in calling this, too, a sermon, for there is, although the writer disclaims all title to the office of preacher, behind its droll and caustic presentment, a heart-searching lesson for us all? The life of every one of us is bound up with that of others who are with us and of us now, and who will follow in our footprints hereafter. We are not meant to float idly down the stream of time, or to be blown like thistledown hither and thither wherever the winds of heaven may find us. Let, then, the object-lesson presented to us by means of stories of two of the humblest of God's creatures help us to realize this truth, and by reading between the lines, also to arrive at a clearer conception of our God-given individuality and our responsibility for the same when we are each called upon to give an account of our stewardship. For "no man liveth unto himself." H. A. B.

A Scottish gentleman has in his employment a valet whose features are remarkably ugly. The other day the valet incurred the displeasure of his employer, who, in a fit of indignation, handed him a loaded revolver, and told him to go out and shoot the first man he met uglier than himself. The valet went out, and meeting an Irishman who he thought uglier than himself, said: "I've got to shoot you." "Shoot me? An' phat wud ye shoot me for?" The valet said: "My master gave me this revolver, and told me to shoot the first person I met uglier than myself." "Holy Bridget," said Pat, "and am I uglier than you?" "Yes," said the valet. "Then shoot, be jabers, shoot," replied Paddy.

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| No. 24. 15 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case..... | 23 |
| No. 25. 15 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case..... | 25 |

Description of Watches.

The accompanying cuts fairly well represent all the Ladies' and Gents' Watches, and a description of each as numbered is as follows:

No. 1. American Nickel Key-wind Boy's Watch that is absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction.

No. 2. Gent's Nickel American O. F. Watch; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is a very strong, reliable Watch.

No. 3. Same as No. 2, excepting that it has Gun Metal case instead of Nickel case.

No. 4. Is a smaller-sized Gent's Watch, has sterling silver case, O. F. Screw Back and Bezel; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is the lowest-priced and most reliable Boy's or small Gent's Silver Watch that is on the market.

No. 5. Is fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement. The case is a 3-oz. O. F. Nickel case; stem wind and set; screw back and bezel case.

No. 6. Same movement in Gun Metal or Black Steel screw back and bezel case.

No. 7. Same movement with Sterling Silver O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 8. Same movement in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 9. Same movement in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are fitted in the same style of cases as Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; the difference is in the movement, and the movement is 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement.

No. 15. Is a small-sized Swiss O. F. Gun Metal Chatelaine Watch.

No. 16. Is the same, only with Sterling Silver case, which can be had nicely engraved.

Nos. 17 and 18 are a good-quality American Watch, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. These are a little larger than the usual Ladies' Watches, and are smaller than the usual Boys' Watches, though can be used for either Boys, Girls or Young Ladies.

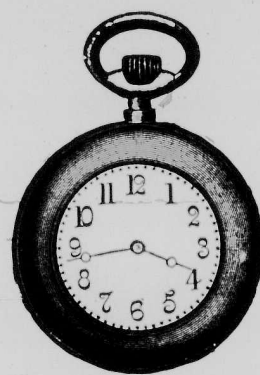
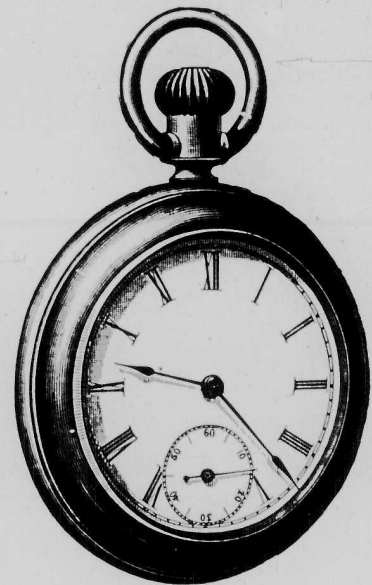
Nos. 19, 20 and 21 are small sized; in fact, are the exact size of cut. These are American Watches, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands, and are first-class timekeepers. Will give perfect satisfaction.

If a nice leather wrist case is desired with these watches, send two extra subscribers.

Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 are similar to the accompanying cut. These are regular Ladies' Hunting Watches. Nos. 22 and 24 are fitted in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, nicely ornamented, or to be had in plain or plain engine turned, and the same applies to Nos. 23 and 25, excepting that they are fitted in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, and 14k Gold Filled; 22 and 23 are fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements. Nos. 24 and 25 are fitted with 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements.

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

The WM. WELD CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba



About nine miles large ranch is owned by two brothers, Hugh and the most of horns and a large Shorthorn and this ranch. All in cattle and horses, Bros. devote attention, and have a and coarse grain.

To the Editor of the I beg to draw your error which appeared in the Regina Fair, that "D. A. Pure bull, with Pope's bull, Hutton, was not compete in the Purdy's bull, but 2, bull two years 1st prize. Regina.

FORTHCOMING.

A forthcoming will draw stock east, south and west advertised by J. this and subsequent Stock Farm has breeding stock and Clydesdales or breeder on farm into the business sent when the sale. Good draft as salable stock, more valuable than a good brood in foal, colts and before the rostrum dict of the pub also registered. My contains two Cly and young Clydes is, is a good on future winners and pay big dividend well known in the mares. Further pronounced later. My deterred from the by the thought of too risky and the excuse is banished piece of enterprise Macmillan, and and don and select v Shropshires are valuable, but not these. The best been used in the first also imported golden-hoofed, will buy according paying stock, and be offered to pick stockmen should of the date of payments to be they will meet other s be attending what horse, cattle and charge for admittance will be the auctio

SOMERV

and



ROSSER AVE., B.

Represented by W.

A. W. Thon

WORKS WRITING MEN

J. E. S.



Offers for sale three winners, and fit to be exported from Scotland. These stallions all of good colors, and cho selected, and the best order to make quick small margin. Intend full stallion would conspect these stallions fillies and mares all age heifers all ages; sired Golden Measure (imp. Shorthorn can be seen in breeding trim. But priced cattle should not see the stock. You w and prices right.

J. E. S.

Telephone 4.

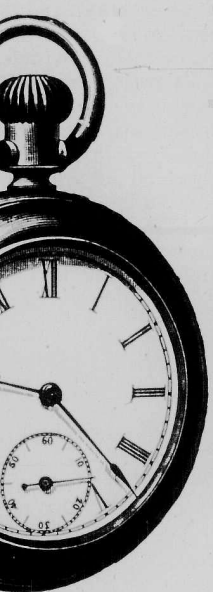
P. O. Box 274.

Watches?

reliable jewelers
Watches of suffi-
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hear from you at
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Watches.

- New Sub-
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Manitoba

GOSSIP.

About nine miles east of Virden, a large ranch is owned and operated by two brothers, Hugh and Ewan McIvor, and the most of the pure-bred Shorthorns and a large number of grade Shorthorns and horses are raised on this ranch. Although largely employed in cattle and horse raising, the McIvor Bros. devote attention to grain-grow- ing, and have a large crop of wheat and coarse grains this year.

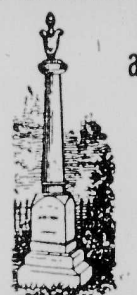
REGINA AWARDS.

To the Editor "Farm's Advocate":
I beg to draw your attention to an error which appears in your report of the Regina Fair, in which it is stated that D. A. Purdy won 1st on aged bull, with Pope's Hatton second. My bull, Hatton, was not entered, and did not compete in the same section as Mr. Purdy's bull, but was entered in Sec. 2, bull two years and under 3, and won 1st prize.
J. C. POPE.

FORTHCOMING AUCTION SALE AT BRANDON.

A forthcoming sale of live stock that will draw stockmen from the north, east, south and west to Brandon is that advertised by J. A. Macmillan in this and subsequent issues. The Roxey Stock Farm has been noted for its breeding stock and prizewinners, whether Clydesdales or Shropshires, and no breeder or farmer intending to start into the business can afford to be absent when the auctioneer starts the sale. Good draft horses are unobtainable as salable stock, and we know of no more valuable investment to a farmer than a good brood mare. Brood mares in foal, colts and fillies will come up before the rostrum and receive the verdict of the public. Shorthorns and grade cattle will also be offered, and also registered Shropshires. A stud that contains two Clydesdale cup winners, and young Clydesdale things of promise, is a good one from which to pick future winners and animals that will pay big dividends. The stallions are well known in the show-ring, as are the mares. Further particulars will be announced later. Many a farmer has been deterred from the idea of an investment by the thought that buying untried stock was too risky and the freightage high. The excuse is banished by this commendable piece of enterprise on the part of Mr. Macmillan, and anyone can go to Brandon and select what he wants. The Shropshires are of the best blood obtainable, mutton, form, and good fleeces. The best imported rams have been used in the flock, which was at the first also imported. Sheep are said to be golden-footed, and the stock-raiser will buy accordingly. Shorthorns are paying stock, and a good selection will be offered to pick from. Farmers and stockmen should, on the announcement of the date of the sale, make arrangements to be there without fail. You will meet other stockmen, and you will be attending what will practically be a horse, cattle and sheep show, and no charge for admission. Dr. J. P. Fisher will be the auctioneer.

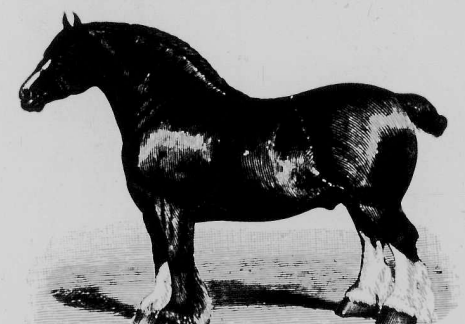
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Dealers in Marble and
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**MONUMENTS,
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CEMETERY FENCING
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ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MANITOBA.
Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart,
A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

J. E. SMITH



SIR ARTHUR.
Offers for sale three Clydesdale stallions all prize- winners, and fit to head any stud. Two of them imported from Scotland. Three to six years of age. These stallions all of good form. Ample weight, good colors, and choice quality. Were personally selected, and the best that money could buy. In order to make quick sales, will be sold on a very small margin. Intending purchasers of a good use- ful stallion would consult their own interests to inspect these stallions before buying. Also for sale, fillies and mares all ages. Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers all ages; sired by Lord Stanley 2nd and Golden Measure (imp.). A useful lot of breeding Shorthorns can be seen at Smithfield. All are kept in breeding trim. Buyers in search of moderate- priced cattle should not fail to see them. Come and see the stock. You will find it just as represented, and prices right.

J. E. SMITH,
Telephone 4. Smithfield Ave.,
P. O. Box 274. BRANDON.

Brandon is likely to become a manu- facturing center. New brick shops of the machine works, and the proposed wine factory, for which 100 cords of stone are being advertised, will mean the employment of a large force, a result of which will be to improve Bran- don as a market for farmers' produce.

Manager Jas. Yule reports the follow- ing sales from the Prairie Home herd of Hon. Thos. Greenway. The four- year-old bull, George Bruce; the year- ling heifers, Bright Light (imp.) and Crimson Mary, and the feiler calves, Lavender of Prairie Home, Jewel of Prairie Home, and Judge's Heiress.

A short distance west of Virden is Roslea Farm, the home of Mr. Kenneth McIvor. A nice herd of Shorthorns are kept, headed by a young bull from the Hon. Thomas Greenway's herd. A number of promising young bulls are ready for sale. Mr. McIvor has had marked success with his native rye grass (*Agropyrum tenerum*), and will have a quan- tity of seed to dispose of this season.

Auction sales of Shorthorns and Here- fords were conducted under the auspices of the American Shorthorn and Here- ford Associations, respectively, at the Minnesota State Fair during the first week of September. The sale was con- ducted in the large tent-covered judging arena, in which was provided ample seating accommodation for the large concourse of spectators. The sales were held on Tuesday and Wednesday and preceded the judging of these two breeds. None of the exhibition animals were in the sale offering, but a special lot consigned by many leading breeders. They were a fairly good lot, with a sprinkling of choice ones through each sale. The sales were conducted by Col. Woods, assisted by Messrs. Jones and Sparks, and at times the excitement ran high, assisted as it was by the vocifer- ations of the extra auctioneers. The following averages were made: 40 Shorthorn females averaged \$282; 10 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$217; 50 Shorthorns averaged \$269; 44 Here- ford females averaged \$227; 27 Here- ford bulls averaged \$164; 71 Herefords averaged \$203. In connection with this sale it is of interest to note that the Chicago & Northwestern Railway offered to carry bulls purchased at the sale to their destination at points on their lines free of charge, and the Soo line offered to transport them free to points on their line within the State of Min- nesota.

VIRDEN POULTRYMEN.

Nowhere in the Province is there a greater interest taken in poultry than in the town of Virden. Mr. W. Higginbotham, one of the enthusiastic breeders, kindly accompanied one of our staff to the yards of the different breed- ers recently.

Mr. Higginbotham's Light Brahmas were first visited, and here can be seen most excellent representatives of this breed. There are some 30 breeding birds and 100 chickens. The founda- tion stock was purchased from the best pens of Judge Shellabarger, Iowa, and importations of new blood have been made from time to time. Great success has been achieved in breeding, as the many prizes won at the Provincial poultry exhibitions with birds from these pens attest. A pullet shown by Mr. Higginbotham at Brandon poultry show last winter scored 95 points. All the females are home-bred, male birds only being imported. Mr. Higgin- botham's poultry house is well ar- ranged for the accommodation of his birds.

Mr. W. F. Scarth, another breeder, has a few Buff Orpingtons, and intends going in for the breeding of this popu- lar English fowl on an extensive scale. He has a splendid poultry yard fitted up for extensive operations.

G. H. Grundy has large yards nicely fitted up, and has two large brooders and incubators. He breeds Plymouth Rocks extensively, and a handsome lot of chickens of this breed were running in the yards. Several B. R. Game and Golden Duckwing Bantams and a nice pair of pheasants were also noticed.

Chris. J. Bell is the White Plymouth Rock breeder of the town, and he has a yard full of good ones. His foundation stock is from the pens of M. R. Fishel, Indiana, and he has a number of splen- did young birds of his own raising.

J. F. C. Menlove, the County Clerk, devotes his spare time chiefly to duck raising, and has as extensive a yard of first-class Pekin ducks as can be found in the West. Mr. Menlove was interested in poultry raising in England for many years, and has not lost his enthusiasm of his pastime since emigrating to Man- itoba. He began by importing from the duck yards of James Rankin, of Massa- chusetts, and by careful management has raised a lot of good ones. A couple of brooders are sent, the most success- ful being that manufactured by Mr. Menlove himself.

The Virden breeders have a local poultry association, and are doing a great deal towards furthering the in- terest of the poultry industry in the Province. Had the opportunity pre- sented itself, breeders of this town would have been happy to send an ex- hibit to the Pan-American, and are con- fident they could have sent winners.



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS



**SKIM CLOSER,
RUN LIGHTER,
CLEAN EASIER,
and WEAR BETTER**

Than any would-be competing machine. Hence their over-whelming supremacy in every feature of sep- arator practicability.

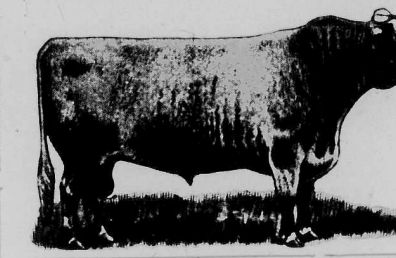
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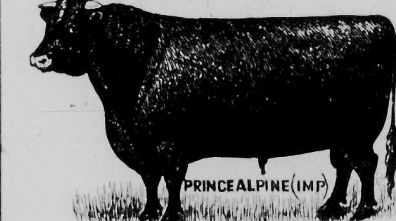
LIGHNING HAY PASSES
HORSE AND STEAM POWER CATHOLIC
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PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM



CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRES, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.
Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee, and Rib- bon'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 Brandon and Winnipeg, imp. (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, imp. and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breed- ing, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors wel- come. Prices and quality right.

W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT STOCK FARM, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Of the celebrated Glenythan family. Prince Alpine (imp.) and Baronet (imp.) at head of herd.
80 HEAD TO SELECT FROM.
Offers for sale 5 young bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages, of the most approved breeding. Farm seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection.

J. A. S. Macmillan has bought the Lane and Elviss property on 8th street, Brandon, and will make that the head- quarters of his 175 stallions and single horses. The location is a good one, midway between the Palace and Beauharnois hotels, and faces Dr. Fisher's veterinary infirmary and feed stable.

As one evidence of the fitness of one member of the Agricultural College Commission, we cite a recent sale of live stock by Geo. Halse, Brandon. The gentleman sold his yearling grades re- cently for \$30 a head. They were of considerable merit as feed makers.

J. S. Robson, Thorndale Stock Farm, Manitou, reports a fine lot of 58 Shor- horn calves this season. Recent sales from this herd have been two young bulls, by Royal Judge, to Mr. De Coss, Somerset, and one bull to Wm. Grogan, Olive, Man.

The Binder Twine Company, of Bran- don, grows space a block of 71 shares being taken in Carman. Among the shareholders one notes such names as Joe Donaldson, Brandon; J. G. Bar- ron, Carberry; Geo. Rankin, Hamota; and Rankin & Co., Brandon; Smith & Burton, Brandon. The city council will submit a by-law regarding tax exemp- tions and sale of town lots.

Henry, in "Feeds and Feeding," states that the shrunken wheat grains are richer in muscle-forming food than the plump ones. The moral is, therefore, sell the plump grains and feed the shrunken ones. In order to do so, the farmer will need, and should have, a first-class fanning mill. The Brandon Machine Works will, in a future adver- tisement, give details and price of a new departure in fanning mills, guaran- teed to separate oats from wheat, etc.

THE WESTERN FARMER'S LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO. HEAD OFFICE: 251 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

D. PRITCHARD, PRESIDENT. H. S. PATERSON, SECRETARY, P. O. BOX 1382.
The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for six months ending June 31st, 1901, \$3,000.00.
Write for particulars. LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

VETERINARY ELEMENTS.—The cordial reception accorded by the veterinary profession, agricultural colleges, and stockmen to the volume, "Veterinary Elements," written by Arthur G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D.V.M., now associate editor of the "Farmer's Advocate" (Winnipeg), issued early in the present year, has already necessitated the publication of a second edition. The work has been entirely revised, enlarged and brought up to date, and contains several new illustrations. Like the first edition, it is splendidly printed and bound, and is now easily the most useful work of its class that has ever been published, either as a manual for stockmen or agricultural students. "Veterinary Elements" has been highly commended by such men as Secretary Wilson, Minister of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Sidney Fisher, Ottawa; Hon. John Dryden, Toronto, Ont.; Prof. Henry, Wisconsin; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Iowa; Professors Day and Hugo Reed, Guelph, and many others.

The leading veterinary journal in Great Britain, the Veterinarian (London, Eng.), says of this work: "A book for which we can express unequivocal admiration. The language is plain, yet precise; the sense of proportion just; the selection of subjects judicious; withal it is practical." Such practical men as Wm. Rennie and Prof. Grisdale, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, advise its forming part of every farmer's library. The price is so moderate that no farmer can afford to be without it. Its clearness of description and avoidance of big scientific words are not its least recommendations to the everyday stockman. The price is \$1.50, postpaid, from the "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.

THE FEEDING OF ANIMALS.

A new book that will prove of interest to students of the care and management of stock is The Feeding of Animals (Rural Science Series), by Dr. W. H. Jordan, Director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. This work is in no sense a compilation, but a well-written exposition of feeding from the scientific standpoint. Unlike other works of the kind, it points out the weakness of the



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Every Stove Warranted

Best Cookers, Strongest Heaters,
Last Longest, Use Least Fuel.

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ANDERSON & THOMAS,
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FOREST HOME FARM.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES
AND B. P. ROCKS

at reasonable prices. A few choice young cows, heifers and heifer calves, Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, sired by Imp. Summer Hill Premier, and out of the choicest sows. Two young sows in pig for sale.

ANDREW GRAHAM,
CARMAN, C. P. R. POMEROY P. O.
ROLAND, N. P. R. MANITOBA.

IN WRITING
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

system of nutritive ratios and feeding standards, stating that it is time to break away from an indiscriminating adherence to mathematical doses of nutrients. It deplors the fact that some of the standard rations are accepted as nutrition prescriptions—to be given according to directions." The important thing in the feeding of animals, long insisted upon by practical men, and now by a scientific investigator, is that the individuality of the animal must be studied. As the author puts it, a significant fact is that in practice it is possible to depart so widely from these ratios as to greatly diminish the efficiency of the ration for specific purposes, and that practical considerations often justify a wide departure from the standard rations. Proof of such a statement is abundantly to be found among the feeders, and is very opportune, as tending to snuff out the craze for feeding prescriptions so generously prescribed by some of the agricultural press. This work may be obtained at the publisher's price from the office of the "Farmer's Advocate."

THE ANTHRAX OUTBREAK.

Report received put the number of deaths from anthrax among sheep near Swift Current at 25 on 2,000, but that the outbreak is now under control.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

Young stallions, bulls, and heifers.
Herd headed by Best Yet—14371—and Mint-horn—24084—, bulls bred by Hon. John Dryden and H. Cargill & Son.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
D. McBeth,
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FARM HORSES

For Sale.

Clyde and Shire Bred.

Prices reasonable per carload. Write:

High River Horse Ranch,
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J. A. S. MACMILLAN

WILL HOLD AN AUCTION SALE IN

DECEMBER,

— OF —



GLYDESDALES

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

AT

BRANDON.

For particulars of individuals, pedigrees, and date, see later issues.

Northern Pa

Round-trip excursion rates to West. Through California every Wednesday

SUMMER R

DETROIT LAKE

Good fishing, boating, bathing trip tickets, \$10, good for 15 days' hotel accommodation, 10 days, \$10.80.

Ocean tickets to all points. Trains arrive and depart from depot. Water street, Winnipeg. Leaves Winnipeg daily at 1:45. Arrives at Montreal daily at 1:45. For further information, apply to Northern Ticket Agent, or write CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A. H. SWINFORD, General Agent.

For Sale: Clydesdale

Exceedingly well-bred mares, year-old stallion. Bulls, cows, Caithness. Apply: PURVEANCE

Wanted

Situation as herd Short-horn breeding ring or out land. All butter and cheese. Single man. English care. Farmer's Advocate

WANT

Chicken dog, pointer or setter, the pedigree rough-coated "Duchess," one year old, and from Montreal this spring. I am the reason I will sell her. She is valued at \$40.00.

J. A. STEWART
ROSTHERN.

P. S.—A few pairs of White Face

STRONZA

Shorthorn bull calf for sale, bred in the p

D. ALLISON,

GALLOWAY

BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR

T. M. CAMPBELL, S
"Hope Farm."


MAPLE C

STOCK F

7 young SHORTHORNS, son of Indian Warrior, heifers. Lord St. head of herd. Write

WALTER JAMES, ROSS

15 miles west of Winnipeg,

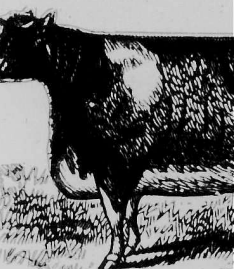


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He has left his hide in good circular in reference to customer samples of work with circular

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PIONEER HERD OF S
Won the gold medal at the last Exhibition; also first for bull and for cow and two of her progeny, for individuals. They were bred and usually show a few generations and are always pleased to show
WALTER LYNCH, W
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Northhorns, young stallions, and heifers, headed by Best 14371 and Mint 24084, bulls by Hon. Joh Dry and H. Cargill & Son, on application, D. McBeth, Lake, Manitoba

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Round-trip excursion rates to points South, East and West. Through California tourist car every Wednesday.

SUMMER RESORTS, DETROIT LAKES, MINN.

Good fishing, boating, bathing, hotels, etc. Round-trip tickets, \$10, good for 15 days. (Includes three days' hotel accommodation.) Tickets good for 30 days, \$10.80.

Ocean tickets to all points. Trains arrive and depart from the Canadian Northern depot, Water street, Winnipeg, as follows: Leaves Winnipeg daily at 1.45 p. m. Arrives at Winnipeg daily at 1.30 p. m. For further information apply to any Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, or write:

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn. H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

For Sale: Clydesdales, Shorthorns.

Exceedingly well bred mares, fillies, one fimp 1 two-year-old stallion. Bulls, cows, heifers (all ages) from Galthness. Apply: PURVES THOMPSON, m Pilot Mound, Man.

Wanted

Situation by a practical man as herdsman to take charge of Shorthorns or Her-fords for breeding, sale or the showing or dairying, with or without land. All butter and cheese maker. Long experience. Singl. man. English. Address: A. B., care Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED!

Chicken dog, pointer or setter, in exchange for the pedigree rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, "Duchess," one year old, and a beauty. Imported from Montreal this spring. Her mate got lost, that is the reason I will sell her. A good gun may take her. She is valued at \$40.00.

J. A. STEWART, DRUGGIST, ROSTERN, SASK. P. S.—A few pairs of White Fantails for sale.

STRONZA FARM

Shorthorn bull calf for sale. Good individual, and bred in the purple.

D. ALLISON, - ROLAND, MAN.

GALLOWAYS.

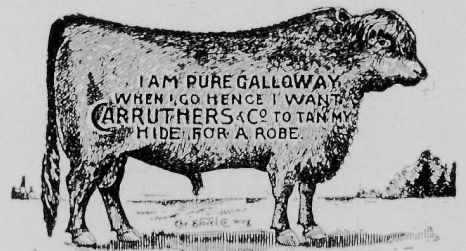
BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. APPLY TO

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

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

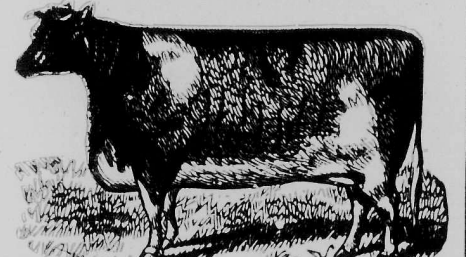
7 young SHORTHORN BULLS, by a son of Indian Warrior. Also a few choice heifers. Lord Stanley 25 = 29247 = at head of herd. Write

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



"What a Wise Old Chap!" He has left his hide in good hands. Send for our circular in reference to custom tanning. We send samples of work with circular.

CARRUTHERS & CO., TANNERS, and dealers in hides, wool, sheepskins, furs, tallow, etc. 9th Street, Brandon, Man.



PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS Won the gold medal at the last Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition; also first for bull and two of his get, first for cow and two of her progeny, and numerous prizes for individuals. They were bred right here, and I can usually show a few generations of their ancestors, and am always pleased to show them.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man. P. O., Railway and Telegraph. m

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Binder Twine.

In a recent issue of a Winnipeg newspaper an article appeared under a scare head, "Warning to Farmers," opposing the organization of binder-twine companies. It was stated in the opening paragraph of the article that of the merits of the case the journal could not speak with authority.

Long extracts from Dan McGillicuddy's Huron Signal, calculated to convince farmers that stock in binder-twine companies is a poor investment, were printed in full, a criticism of another eastern journal followed, and the article concluded with a lengthy reference to the Brandon Binder Twine Company.

While the article purports to be simply a statement of facts for the information of farmers, it is really an attack upon the Brandon Binder Twine Company, calculated to injure that organization and prevent the building of a twine factory at this point. The attempt to interfere with the success of the Brandon Company has, however, reacted in the Company's favor, and has had the effect of more strongly convincing the farmers and business men who are interested in the local company that there need not be the slightest doubt of the success of a twine factory here, in the center of the greatest twine market in the world.

The information given in the extract from the Huron Signal is of such a misleading nature that whatever force it might have had without entering into details, has been lost by the introduction of the most ridiculous misstatements. The pugnacious Huron editor, by his experience in Goderich harbor, has become an authority on dredging contracts, and is evidently puffed up with the feeling that his success in the dredging business warrants him to tackle the most intricate contracting or manufacturing propositions. In the estimate he gives of the cost of a three-ton binder-twine plant, he arrives at his total without any allowance for the motive power—which includes engine, boilers, shafting, pulleys, belting, etc., a very necessary portion of the plant, and one which runs into considerable money. The estimate includes but one building, at a ridiculously small cost, while two large buildings are essential and are included in the proper estimate for a twine factory. It is also stated in the Signal article that there are only 500 farmers in the Walkerton company, while the number of shareholders is known to be closer to 5,000 than 500.

These and other misstatements, which are not likely to make a standing for Dan as a binder-twine expert, go to make up the substance of the article against the organization of twine companies.

The men who are interested in the Brandon Binder Twine Company are made up of the best farmers and business men in Western Manitoba. They have gone thoroughly into the question with which they are dealing, and evidently with much better facilities for obtaining reliable information than Mr. McGillicuddy had at his disposal. They have the assurance of the president of the Walkerton Company that the Walkerton factory is pronounced by experts the best in Canada, and that it was put in at a fair cost. They have the very best assurance of the high standing and reliability of the men with whom they are dealing for the establishment of a twine factory here. They are well aware of the fact, to which the Toronto Globe points, that "no other industry is quite so necessary and certain of a market in Manitoba." They are quite satisfied that the output of their factory will be controlled by the farmers, and that upon that twine at least combine prices shall not prevail.

With full knowledge of these facts, Western farmers are not likely to have their confidence in the success of a binder-twine factory in the world's greatest market for its output shaken by opinions expressed by Dan McGillicuddy or any other Eastern editor unacquainted with the requirements of this great agricultural country.—Brandon Times.

It Will Pay. The Boissevain Globe, in referring to the Brandon Binder Twine Company, says:

"The enterprise promises to be a success. The shares for stock have been taken up more rapidly than the promoters anticipated. The farmers have taken hold of it, and as a result a good portion of the \$100,000 stock has been sold. This is a farmer's company, and there seems to be no reason why it should not pay. There will always be a market for the twine, and there is no reason why Manitoba cannot manufacture her own twine."—Brandon Times.

Success Guaranteed. The Toronto Globe, in an interesting article dealing with the manufacturing industries of Brandon, says:

"A company has just been formed to manufacture binder twine here. Probably no other industry is quite so necessary and certain of a market in Manitoba. The large profits earned by Ontario companies, and the great amount of twine yearly imported from the United States, practically guarantee the success of the company."—Brandon Times. September 12, 1901.

SHORTHORNS

Have sold all bulls of serviceable age, but have a few choice females to go yet. Prices right; pedigrees good; cattle typical. m

Wm. McDonald, Pilot Mound.

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.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS. Stock of all ages and both sexes, at prices according to quality. Write W. G. STYLES, ROSSER P. O., SEC. 12-13-1, WEST. m C. P. R.

Shorthorns, Shropshires, Yorkshires, Buff Plymouth Rocks.

YOUNG STOCK OF ALL CLASSES FOR SALE.

J. S. LITTLE, - OAK LAKE, MAN.

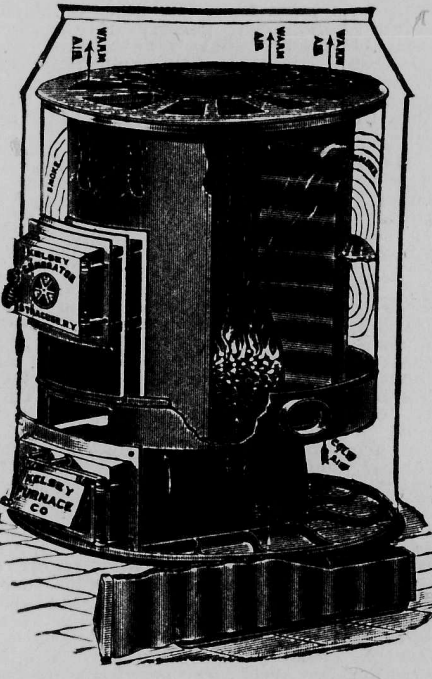
SHORTHORNS

Gold Medal herd of 1899-1900. Bulls in service are: Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Some good young bulls for sale. m

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Manitoba.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR.



Study the construction of the Kelsey and the principle employed in warming the air, and you will be convinced of its efficiency.

In the Kelsey the air is warmed thoroughly and evenly by passing in separate channels through the cast-iron sections.

There are from nine to seventeen of these sections in a Generator, according to its size.

Each section weighs about 70 pounds, and has 8 square feet of heating surface.

These immense surfaces and this great weight of cast iron, being in direct contact with and over the fire, are kept heated to any required degree, with a most economical consumption of fuel.



READ THIS : 14,000 CUBIC FEET OF SPACE HEATED FOR \$30.30.

THE JAMES SMART MANUFACTURING CO.: MEDICINE HAT, MAY 6, 1901. Gentlemen,—The "Kelsey" system of heating which your firm put in my house last summer, and which has been thoroughly tried during the past winter, has given splendid satisfaction. All parts of my house, which is in a very exposed position on the crest of a hill, was comfortably heated at all times. Our house plants thrived and bloomed as in summer. The "Kelsey" was used during September and October, intermittently, and during November, December, January, February and March constantly, and April when needed. The total consumption was 3 tons Canadian anthracite (\$7.00 a ton) and 2 1/2 tons of our own local coal (\$3.00 a ton). Our Northwest coal burns well in the Generator. I am well satisfied with the system. Yours truly, F. J. FORSTAS, Editor "News."

The Kelsey Method of Warming the Air is the Best Method. Send for Booklet.

THE JAMES SMART MANUFACTURING CO'Y, Limited, BROCKVILLE, ONT. (Sole Makers for Canada.) WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.

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

Shorthorns and YORKSHIRES



Choice heifers by Imp. Knuckle Duster and Lord Loessie 22nd. Boars and prize-winning sows now due to farrow. Order early. White Plymouth Rock cockerels and eggs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn.

Thorndale Shorthorns.

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

JOHN S. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

FOR SALE: 2 JERSEYS and 1 HOLSTEIN.

Cow, Mrs. St. Lambert No. 57464, \$65. Bull, Star Massena 30635, \$65. Holstein cow, Michigan Maid 2nd 181, \$80. Good dairy business. Right prices. Property and cows together or separate, to suit purchaser. For particulars address:

ISAAC W. PEARCE, Moosomin Dairy, Moosomin, Assa.

POPLAR GROVE Herefords.

The great prize herd of Western Canada. Best beef cattle in the world. Sturdy young bulls for sale. Also cows and heifers. One hundred head to select from. J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Manitoba.

Herefords.

The meat-makers and stock-getters. FOR SALE: bulls of the right age and type. Also Barred Rocks—eggs or chickens. FRED WEST, DELEAU, MANITOBA.

HEREFORDS.

The range favorites. Good rustlers and feeders. Prizewinners, either male or female, for sale. JOHN WALLACE, CARTWRIGHT, MAN.

Pedigreed Improved Yorkshire Pigs

Sows and boars, four months old, for sale.

YORK SHAW, MIDNAPORE, ALTA.

Yorkshires.

Spring pigs of choice quality. Also two boars fit for service, and sows ready to breed, from large sows. Address—

King Bros., Wawanesa, Man.

Fort Rouge Poultry Yards

Has for sale some very choice Langshans, Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Black-Red Games, Fancy Pigeons, and Belgian Hares. The above includes several prizewinners at the Winnipeg Industrial. Write:

S. LING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Chambers' Barred Rocks are winners.

The show record. Has also Blk. Minorcas, Hamburgs, S. C. B. Leghorns, and S. L. Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2 a setting. See my exhibit at the next Brandon show. Stock bred by me is fit to head any yard. Write for particulars. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

I keep acclimatized utility breeds only of the very best, and can supply you eggs guaranteed to arrive in good order. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, \$2.00 per setting. Very large, deep-keel'd Pekin ducks and English Rouen ducks, \$1.00. English White Leghorns, \$1.00. Large pure White Wyandottes and Laced, great winter layers, great table fowl (they pay to keep), \$2.00. Plymouth Rocks, straight "Hero" strain. They are the ideal fowl. Cockerels, last season, weighed nine pounds. Great egg strain. Great winter layers. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.00 for 30. Large illustrated catalogue mailed free. You want to keep poultry for profit? The varieties mentioned in this ad will suit you. M. MAW, Manager.

E. J. C. SMITH,

Agent for Canadian Kodak Co.

Supplies of all Kinds.

Printing and Finishing for amateurs.

276 SMITH ST., WINNIPEG.

Send for Catalogue. Established 1892.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

All Prizewinning Strains: 60 Oxford Tamworth swine, Collie dogs, 100 Bronze and Narragansett turkeys.

A. ELLIOT, POND MILLS P. O., ONT. EXPRESS OFFICE, LONDON.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Leslie Smith, who is well known among the live-stock breeders of Manitoba, recently returned from a trip to Scotland, whither he had gone to select pure-bred stock for N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, in whose employ Mr. Smith has been for several years.

SEVEN-DAY TEST OF HOLSTEINS AT THE PAN.

The week's test of the Holstein-Friesian Association at the Pan-American, from September 16th to the 23rd, in which 14 cows took part, finished with 12 cows still in the ring, one having dropped out on account of sickness, and another belonging to Mr. Rice, of Ontario, was removed at the end of the sixth day to be shipped home with the balance of his cattle at the cattle show.

Table with 4 columns: Name of Owner, Name of Cow, Lbs. of milk, Lbs. of fat. Lists various owners and their cows with corresponding milk and fat production figures.

NOTICE.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BLACKLEG VACCINATION.

The wide and successful use of Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine in the United States and Canada has nearly completed its seventh year, which shows the real value of this remedy to the cattle-raisers in those parts of the country where blackleg is troublesome.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., the well known live-stock exporters, of Shrewsbury, have recently shipped, on behalf of Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, Ont., Canada, per the Donaldson Line, some choice Large Yorkshires, comprising one Large White boar and two sows from Mr. P. L. Mills, one sow from Mr. D. R. Daybell, and two sows from Lord Roseberry's Dalmeny Herd.

The sale of the annual selection of rams and ewes from the flock of Shropshires belonging to Messrs. Evans, Sherrin, England, last month was very successful, 45 rams averaging £25, and 60 ewes, £4 10s.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., of Shrewsbury, have recently received a letter from Mr. A. J. Simpson, of Victoria, dated 11th July 1901, who acted as one of the judges at Campbelltown Show, Tasmania, in which he says Shropshires made a very good display and several capital young rams and ewes competed, the interest taken in the breed being of the keenest nature.

It is years since the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has found it necessary to fit up and show his Shorthorn and Shropshires at the larger exhibitions in order to hold up the reputation of his stock. With good animals of the very best Scotch breeding in cattle and English breeding in sheep, he has kept up the standard of excellence by using nothing but the most desirable sires.

Shamrock Avenue Stock Farm is situated in the County of Carleton, about twenty miles south of Ottawa, on the main line of the C. P. R., the nearest station being Stittsville, the P. O. Richmond, which is seven miles from the station. The owner, Mr. T. Good, for a number of years has paid particular attention to the breeding of Clydesdale horses, of which there are at present on the farm three stallions, some half dozen brood mares (both imported and home-bred), and a number of others, all ages, representing such noted blood as Barnleys, McGregors, Prince of Wales, and Lord Lyons.

SPECIAL ORDER RE CANADIAN STOCK FOR CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

It is hereby ordered, that Canadian cattle may be imported into the United States for exhibition purposes at the International Live-stock Exposition, to be held from November 30 to December 7, 1901, at Chicago, Ill., without being subjected to the tuberculin test.

THE AUTUMN SESSION of the Central Business College, Toronto, has opened out this month under most favorable conditions, with largest enrollment of new members in its history.

DISPERISION SALE OF

Shorthorn Cattle

24 FEMALES 6 BULLS OXFORD SHEEP TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901.

The herd, of Scotch breeding throughout, consists of imported and home-bred animals, the latter sired by such bulls as Lavender Victor (1232), Warfare (432) (imp.), Royal George (1704) (imp.), Scotland Yet (2375) and Blue Ribbon (1766) (imp.).

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, M. P. P., Auctioneer.

A. & D. BROWN, IONA, ONT.

GOSSIP.

J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., have recently sold the following Shorthorn bulls: To Riley Bros., Albion, Nebraska, the two-year-old Royal Victor, winner of 3rd prize at the Pan-American, and two bull calves, King Tom, 1st prize, and Splendor, 4th prize winners at Buffalo; to the Michigan Agricultural College farm, the two-year-old Royal Victor; and to Prof. Mumford, formerly of the same institution, one now of Illinois, two heifers for his own farm; to George Crawford, Ora Station P. O., Ont., the two-year-old Prince Rupert, by Royal Sailor, out of Isabella 6th.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS' IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

During the past summer the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, accompanied by F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, and J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, visited Great Britain, one of the chief purposes of the visit being to secure some pure-bred stock for the Experimental Farms, where more and more attention is being paid to such matters.

SHORTHORNS.—The Shorthorn cattle were selected for their milk and beef points. Cattle of some of the most famous milking strains were secured.

Cow, Lunsdale Marchioness, Foan, calved November 7th, 1896, bred by Mr. Edmund Potter, Esq., Lowfields, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Westmoreland; sire His Excellency 67193; dam Marchioness of Kirkleyington 7th.

Cow, Darlington Lass, red and little white, calved April 15th, 1893; bred by Mr. Henry Webb (bought from Mr. Scott Murray, Hambleton, Henley-on-Thames); sire Shoreham Gwynne 59916; dam Darlington Duchess.

Cow calf, Jessica Elmhurst 2nd, red and white, calved July 25th, 1901; bred by Mr. Scott Murray, Hambleton, Henley-on-Thames; sire Hopeful Fred; dam Jessie Elmhurst 24th.

Cow calf, Janet, roan, calved October 4th, 1900; bred by Richard Stratton, Esq., of The Duffryn, Newport, Mon.; sire Union Jack 75801; dam Jubilee.

Cow calf, Duchess of Victoria 39th, roan, calved 11th October, 1900; bred by James A. Peter, Berkeley, Gloucester; sire North Star 75152; dam Duchess of Victoria 34th.

Cow calf, Duchess of Victoria 39th, roan, calved 11th October, 1900; bred by James A. Peter, Berkeley, Gloucester; sire North Star 75152; dam Duchess of Victoria 34th.

AYRSHIRES.—The Ayrshires secured were selected on account of milking properties rather than for records in the ring.

Bull, Twin Beauty, brown with some white, calved 1st March, 1899; bred by Robert Wallace, Auchinbraim, Mauchline; sire Daniel of Auchinbraim; dam Old Beauty's Last of Auchinbraim; was secured from Andrew Clement, Nether-ton Mearns, Retnew Co., Scotland.

Three cows were secured from Robert Woodburn, of Holhouse, Golston, Ayrshire. They are: Trim 2nd of Holhouse, white and brown, 4 years old; Sony of Holhouse, mostly white, 6 years old; Nora's Last of Holhouse, mostly white, 6 years old.

GUERNSEYS.—The Guernseys secured are as follows: From England—Bull, Golden Rule, fawn and white, bred by H. M. Ozanne, Castel, Guernsey; bought from Sir H. D. Tichborne, Bart., Alresford, Hants. Calved August 18th, 1899.

Three cows were secured from Sir H. D. Tichborne, in addition to the bull, viz.: Lily of the Gachere, 5 years old; Hchen Lady, 3 years old; and Clatford Spot, 6 years old.

From Guernsey Island were secured two cows and a calf: Deanie IX, fawn with white markings, dropped July 2nd, 1898; bred by M. McCulloch, Castel; sire Loyal des Hunguets 978 P. S.; dam Deanie 1869 P. S.

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Canadian Pacific Opening Navigation MAY 5th

Holiday Via the Great Lakes

Steamers "ALBERTA," "ATHALON" TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK AND ALL PORTS

WM. STITT, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, WINNIPEG

R. A. BONN, Barrister, Notary Conveyancer, Office 494 1/2 Main St., Special attention to collections, etc.

Advertisement for U.S. Separators featuring an image of a separator and text: 'Do You Want to then buy the U.S. Separator that is the kind GETS THE INC' Wm. Scott, 206 PACIFIC AVENUE, Agent for Manitoba and

CANADIAN WINNERS At the New York State Fair in the second week of September, the following first prizes: years old and upwards, with year-old bull, with Lord B. bull, with Knight Errant; for over, with Cicely; for year Lady Hamilton; first and third bull and four females, the sow, any age, with Lord B. female, any age, with Cicely competing herds were those Michigan, and D. R. Hanna, Massachusetts; G. H. Wells and Chas. Stanley, New York. The following were successful in the classes of sheep named: Hon. G. A. Drummond, Beaufort, A. Simenton, Black Heath; Walker, Hilderton; Leicester Maple Lodge, In Berkshire Brantford, was a prominent w

Canadian Pacific Railway

Opening of Navigation

MAY 5th,

To offer the Travelling Public

Holiday Rates

Steamers

"ALBERTA,"
"ATHABASCA,"
"MANITOBA,"

Will leave Fort William for Owen Sound every

TUESDAY, FRIDAY
and **SUNDAY.**

Connections made at Owen Sound for

TORONTO, HAMILTON, MONTREAL, NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS EAST.

For full information apply to

WM. STITT, C. F. McPHERSON,
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R. A. BONNAR,
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Do You Want the Best?

then buy the

U. S. Separator

that is the kind that

GETS ALL THE CREAM PLEASES ITS USERS INCREASES THE PROFITS

Reduces the Expenses

Send for catalogues containing much information it will be to your interest to know if you are thinking of buying some other make.

U. S. Separator Co., BELLFLOWERS FALLS, Vt.

Wm. Scott, 206 PACIFIC AVENUE, Winnipeg.
Agent for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

CANADIAN WINNERS AT SYRACUSE.
At the New York State Fair, held at Syracuse in the second week of September, the Short-horn herd of Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., won the following first prizes: First for bull, 3 years old and upwards, with Valiant; for 2-year-old bull, with Lord Banff; for yearling bull, with Knight Errant; for cow, 3 years and over, with Cicely; for yearling heifer, with Lady Hamilton; first and third for herd of one bull and four females, the sweepstakes for best bull, any age, with Lord Banff, and for best female, any age, with Cicely. The principal competing herds were those of W. A. Boland, Michigan, and D. R. Hanna, Ohio; G. F. Dole, Massachusetts; G. H. Welles, Pennsylvania, and Chas. Stanley, New York.

The following were successful prizewinners in the classes of sheep named: Southdowns, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Beaconsfield, P. Q., and A. Simenton, Black Heath; Lincolns, Graham Walker, Iderton; Leicesters, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. In Berkshire swine, T. A. Cox, Brantford, was a prominent winner.

GOSSIP.

COMING SALE OF AYRSHIRES.

Messrs. James McCormack & Son, of Rockton, Ont., advertise in this number a dispersion sale, on Oct. 23rd, of their noted herd of Ayrshire cattle, which has produced many of the best breeding stock bulls in the country, and cows that are large milkers and profitable dairy cows, frequently winning prizes at the leading shows. Mr. McCormack, Sen., is one of the veteran Ayrshire breeders and a good judge of dairy stock, and has been a careful and successful breeder, while the son, to the manor born, is an accomplished judge and handler of dairy cattle, and an enthusiastic admirer of good Ayrshires.

The herd was founded on first-class imports, and choice bulls have been continued in use from the commencement. Among the principal sires used in late years may be mentioned Sir Laughlin 1156, who never failed to win at the leading shows, and was the sweepstakes bull at Toronto and London on different occasions. He was sold to Mackie Bros., Eburne, B. C., in whose hands he was sweepstakes bull of that Province. Following Sir Laughlin was the tidy show bull, Jock Morton 1386, a winner of 1st at Toronto and London as a two-year-old, and a winner at Toronto in the aged class on different occasions. Following Jock Morton was Neidpath Jock 1792, a bull of choice breeding, though not a show bull. He was bred by Thos. Ballentyne & Son, from their imported stock. Following Neidpath Jock was Glenora Sultan (imp. in dam by W. W. Ogilvie). This was a very fine bull, winner of 2nd prize at Toronto, as a two-year-old, in 1900, in a very strong class. The bull now in use is Royal Salute—12061—winner of 1st at Toronto, as a calf under a year, in 1900, in a strong class. His dam is of the favorite Primrose family, a grand milker, with fine udder, large teats, and a stylish cow. She won 2nd at Brantford dairy show in 1898, for heifer under 36 months.

Among the cows may be mentioned Sprightly 5th 2587, bred by David Morton & Sons. This is a fine dairy cow, with a very fine shaped vessel of large size, and well-placed teats. Her yearling heifer, Sprightly of Rockton 2nd, by Neidpath Jock, is also a really good one. Another one of the same family is Sprightly of Rockton, sire Neidpath Jock. This is a very choice one. Her dam was Sprightly 3rd, bred by David Morton & Sons; sired by Royal Chief (imp.)—75—. She won, when a two-year-old, 1st at Toronto, Montreal, and Owen Sound, and was one of the herd that won 1st at all those places. In 1896 she won 1st at Toronto in the aged cow class, and we lost her with milk fever the next year. Sensation of Rockton 2nd, sired by Sir Laughlin, dam Sensation 2nd of Drumlanrig (imp.)—88—, is a fine breeder and good milker, and has produced such good ones as Sensation of Rockton 4th—2994—, sired by Jock Morton—1386—. This cow won at Toronto, as a three-year-old, in 1898, 1st in the keenest of competition. She carries a fine vessel, is good at the pail, and a very stylish cow. Her heifer calf, White Floss—13597—, by Glenora Sultan, is a very promising heifer. Another of the same family is Sensation of Rockton 3rd—2993—, one of the best breeders and dairy cows in the herd; has given 45 lbs. of milk per day, testing 5 per cent. of fat. Geena of Rockton 2nd, a fine cow, sired by Sir Laughlin, is a good milker and breeder. Her two heifers, Geena of Rockton 3rd—2995— and Beauty—12062—, are of the right stamp, being handsome and of true dairy form. Brownie of Rockton—12063—, of the same family, is a very choice heifer. She won 2nd at Toronto in 1900 for heifer under six months. One of the best families in the herd is the Primroses. Primrose 9th—3012—, one of the best, carries a fine large vessel, with large teats, a winner at Brantford dairy show. She is a very handsome cow. Her dam was sired by Sir Laughlin; her grandam is by Hero of Rockton (a Gorta 4th bull), and her great-grandam is the noted show cow, Primrose 4th, a winner at Toronto on different times, and on one occasion beating the noted Nellie Osborne. Primrose 9th has produced such good ones as Royal Salute, Empress—12064—, by Neidpath Jock, and Carrie of Rockton—13595—, by Glenora Sultan. All these will be included in the sale. Modesty—11349—, a full sister to Primrose 9th, is a cow of rare quality, and carries a fine vessel, teats of good size and well placed, and is capable of doing good service at the pail. Gem of Rockton—9241—, sired by Jock Morton, is a stylish cow, a winner at Toronto when a yearling. She is of the Kitty Muir family, and a very fine cow. All the young stock is from those families and from bulls mentioned. A number of very promising young bulls, sired by Glenora Sultan, are also in the sale.

This sale offers a rare opportunity to secure high-class Ayrshires of large dairy capacity and up-to-date type. No breed of dairy cattle has made a better showing of capacious and well-formed milk-vessels at the leading shows in Canada this year, and at the Pan-American, where they created a real sensation. There is probably no better general-purpose breed, as they feed up rapidly when dry and make first-class beef as well as being first-class dairy cows. See the advertisement and note the location and the station. Send for a catalogue, and if at all interested, attend the sale and see the cattle.

The highest test for any cow in the Pan-American model dairy of a week's composite sample was on Sept. 25th, credited to the Canadian Jersey, Primrose Park's Prude.

Attention is directed to the change in the advertisement of Mr. W. D. Flatt, who announces another sale of Short-horn cattle at Chicago on Thursday, Nov. 7th, where the offerings will include his great show herd and also some of the importation now in quarantine. Pending this event, no private offers will be entertained for animals in the Trout Creek herd.

MESSRS. A. & D. BROWN'S DISPERSION SALE.

The retirement of Messrs. A. & D. Brown, Iona, Ont., from the breeding and rearing of Short-horns, as announced in our advertising columns this issue, will be deeply regretted, as it moves from the Short-horn fraternity one of the most practical stockmen and judicious business men in the business. On the other hand, the dispersion sale, on Nov. 12th, will place within reach of the owners of herds that need strengthening the result of many years of wise selection and management. The Messrs. Brown are, first of all, thorough farmers and beef-cattle men, having fitted and exported thousands of bullocks, and are still doing that sort of business. They understand thoroughly the class of cattle that make meat of the best quality, most economically, and being judicious enough to adhere to the most desirable pedigrees, it is only a natural consequence that the foundation stock selected in the first instance, in 1872, and the introductions of heifers and stock bulls since then, have been of the highest type and breeding. On entering the pasture field where the dozen or more mature cows are grazing, one is at once impressed with the uniformity of the herd—all low-set, smooth, straight, broad-backed, deep-quartered and round-ribbed matrons, with beautiful heads and aristocratic carriage. They are not in the highest show condition, nor have they ever been, and the result is that such a thing as a patchy rump or broken-down appearance is altogether absent. The fact of the matter is, they have been kept for breeding, and therefore in best vigor, so that this sale will put on the market the safest class of cattle one could find in a long hunt. It is with a wrench that Messrs. Brown are retiring from such a desirable branch of agriculture, but the problem of farm labor and the wish to curtail the constant personal grind of daily toil have led them to exchange and reduce their acreage, and part with the Short-horns.

The herd of some 30 head includes six bulls that will be quickly picked up, or should be, when the opportunity arrives. At the head is the famous old Blue Ribbon 17095, used for years in the herd of C. M. Simmonds, and later of Capt. T. E. Robson, M. P. P., producing only good ones and many showing winners. It will be remembered he was bred by S. Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and imported by Arthur Johnston in 1892. Messrs. Brown's calves and yearlings are sired by him, and the cows and heifers, which are all in calf and mostly well advanced, are pregnant to his service. While the sale catalogues show the pedigrees of the various animals, we might mention, as has been done before in our columns, the bulls used in the herd in recent years. Among the early ones was Lavender Victor 12329, by imported Vengarth 1309, and out of imported Lavender 30th 8299. Following came imported Warefare 6452, by the famous sire, Gravesend 46046; then Royal George 17104, by Royal James and out of the noted Maid of Promise, a sweepstakes cow in Scotland. Following Royal George, Scotland Yet 23375, out of Centennial Isabella, and by Stanley, did valued service, so that it is not to be wondered at that the produce of this herd, both male and female, have gone into many show herds to win good prizes. It would not be out of place to mention here that a number of this herd are of the Miss Svine family, being closely related to Lady Sharon 4th that won sweepstakes award at Chicago at the International Live Stock Show last year, and, in fact, was never beaten till she met Mr. Flatt's Royal Winner at Toronto this year. Another specially noteworthy family represented in this herd is the Charlottes. The old imported cow is still breeding and in good vigor. She has produced many good ones, several of which are included in the offering, including a two-year-old bull by Scotland Yet. A noteworthy introduction into this herd was the heifer, Carnation, Vol. 48, E. H. B., calved in February, '99, and imported by Mr. Jno. Isaac, Markham, in 1900, and sold at his sale. Her sire was Marsfield (62980) and her dam Claret, by Mediator (59471). She was in calf to Count Joyful when imported, and the produce is a beautiful, straight, growthy roan heifer calf, that it will be someone's good fortune to secure. The herd, all in all, is a most desirable one to select from, and the sale should not be missed by Short-horn fanciers who can arrange to get to it. The farm is situated some 12 miles west of St. Thomas, two miles south-east of Iona station on the Michigan Central and Lake Erie & Detroit River R. R., and just four miles from Lawrence station on the Wabash line. Capt. T. E. Robson, M. P. P., will commence selling at 1 o'clock p. m. Rigs will meet the various trains in the forenoon of the sale day, and lunch will be served at 11 a. m. This sale will also interest sheep men, as a nice bunch of well-bred registered Oxfords, of good individuality, color and covering, will be disposed of.

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

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



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

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blisters ever used. Takes the place of drugs for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address **THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio**

GOSSIP.

In the advertisement of Messrs. John Park & Sons, Burgessville, last issue, it should have read Cotswolds, not Oxfordshire, as the breed of sheep this firm handles.

Another Western young man determined to have a scientific agricultural education is Stanley Ferguson, son of Peter Ferguson, Kettleby, Assa, who will be a student at the O. A. C., Guelph, this fall.

TWO GOOD CLYDESDALES.

The two three-year-old Clydesdales, Lyon Stewart and General Bobs, the property of H. G. Boag, Churchill, Ont., and illustrated elsewhere in this issue, are better colts than their portraits indicate. While Lyon Stewart, by Lassodie Rover, was beaten at Toronto Industrial, it required the sweepstakes stallion any age to do it, so this colt may be classed as one of the few best of the breed in Canada. General Bobs, by Marquis of Salisbury, is not as large a horse as Lyon Stewart, but his faults are few and hard to find. His victory over stallions of all ages in the Canadian draft class was outstanding. Mr. Boag is to be commended as a judicious and fortunate horseman in owning two such Clydesdales, but Mr. Boag is a born horseman, being a son of the late David Boag, one of the first importers of Clydesdales to Canada, he having brought out from Scotland Dundee and Young Wonder in 1871. The present Mr. Boag has been connected with Clydesdale breeding on his own account for twelve years, and has always something good in his stables.

EFFECTIVE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—One of the serious problems that perplex householders and housekeepers is how to provide some efficacious and speedy means of putting out fires which from the overturning of lamps and lanterns and scores of other causes are causing such a continuous destruction of property and endangering lives. Even in cities and towns equipped with fire brigades and apparatus many a conflagration could be stopped at an incipient stage and heavy losses prevented if those in the house or place of business had at hand some convenient hand fire extinguisher to be used before the brigade can possibly arrive on the scene, or even before water could be pumped from a well or cistern and hard to find. Many of the hand fire devices designed to meet this need have been tried, but we have never yet witnessed as serviceable an agent as what has been appropriately styled "Kilfyre." The trouble with many of these hand appliances, such as those composed of fluids in glass vessels, is that they deteriorate with age, freeze in winter or are explosive, and if not actually dangerous, are practically useless when the emergency arises. "Kilfyre" is not one of that sort. It is a dry, light-brown powder, finely pulverized, put up for use in a metallic tube 22 inches long and two inches in diameter. One end of the tube is fitted with a cover held in place by natural tension and equipped with a ring, by which the tube is hung from a strong hook, furnished for the purpose and attached to a wall, column, door or window frame. A sudden jerk on the tube when firmly grasped by the hand releases the cover, which remains hanging on the hook, leaving the tube open at the upper end and its contents free for instant use. The dry powder is thrown on the fire by a snappy, sweeping motion of the hand grasping the metallic tube. Being compounded of certain chemical ingredients, the powder on coming in contact with the flame creates a gas which instantly smothers the fire. Unlike water, it does not damage the most delicate woodwork, carpet or machinery, and is non-poisonous, perfectly harmless, and, according to eminent chemists, will also retain its full strength for an indefinite length of time.

It was introduced a few years ago by Monarch Fire Appliance Co. of New York, and thousands of American homes, hotels, business places and manufacturing and electrical establishments are now equipped with the tubes. The Western Union Telegraph Co. have them in no less than 22,000 offices, and the Standard Oil Co. recently gave an order for \$3,000 worth of the extinguishers. It is being introduced in Canada by the Dominion Fire Appliance Co., of 420 Dundas St., Woodstock, Ont., the general manager of which is Mr. J. Y. Ormsby.



We beg to call your attention to a new and indispensable article in

Barclay's Patent Attachment

FOR THE CURR OF BALKING AND KICKING HORSES.

Will control any vice known to a horse. Invaluable for breaking in colts. Can be adjusted in two minutes, and used with any harness, vehicle or implement. Sent, charges paid, to any part of Canada, with full directions for use, on receipt of price, \$5. Reliable representatives wanted. For further information, address

THE BARCLAY MFG. CO., Brougham, Ont.



LATELY IMPORTED A FRESH LOT OF

Glydesdale Stallions,

Comprising sons and grandsons of many of the most noted Scotch showyard winners and sires, all in the pink of condition without surplus flesh, and personally selected to meet the best Canadian markets, having, without exception, the best of bone, hair, feet, and action, coupled with true Clyde character. I will make further importations as the times demand. Inspection invited.

Prices consistent with quality.

ROBERT GRAHAM,

Ringwood P. O., Ont.

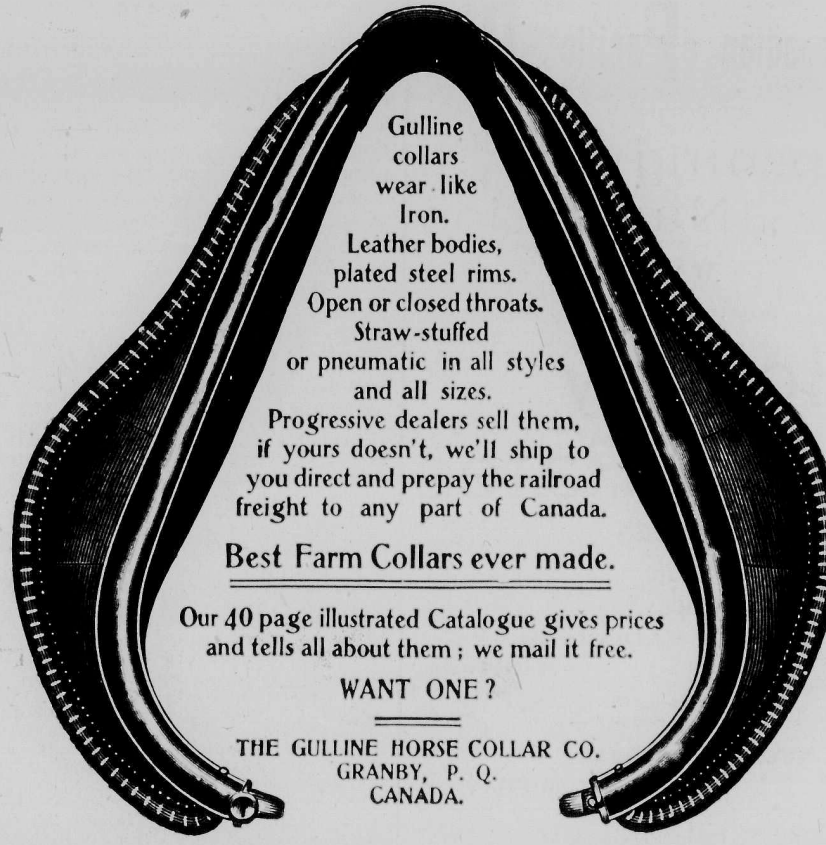
Stouffville Station, G. T. R., and telegraph office.

GOSSIP.

Maple View Stock Farm is situated in the County of Middlesex, 2 1/2 miles from Thorndale on the G. T. R., and is the property of Mr. R. H. Harding, importer and breeder of Dorset Horned sheep, Chester White swine, and Ayrshire cattle. The flock of sheep was founded 10 years ago on imported animals. Since that time frequent importations have been made as necessarily demanded, till at present the flock, which now numbers 75 head, has reached a high standard of excellence and contains a large number of prizewinners at all the leading shows both in this country and in the United States as well. Representatives last year at the International show, held at the Union Stock yards, Chicago, won two championships out of three, besides three first prizes, three seconds and two thirds, against all comers. Sheep from this flock can be found in nearly every State in the Union, British Columbia, Maritime Provinces, Manitoba; in fact, all over Canada, and a happy result of these sales is that wherever one lot

goes, other orders are sure to follow, which is a guarantee that the buyer is satisfied with the quality of the stock.

In Chester Whites, the same idea prevailed with Mr. Harding that characterized his advent into the sheep breeding arena, which was to start with the best procurable and use its sires and dams nothing but the best possible. The foundation stock was a carefully-selected importation, which has been regularly added to by importations as the maintenance of the herd in a high state of perfection required. A large number of prizewinners were bred in this herd; and with the sheep, so with the hogs; representatives may be found in almost every section of the country, till at present the demand far exceeds the supply. Mr. Harding is showing something extra nice in Ayrshires. The milch cows show that conformation of make-up that characterizes the deep-milking strains, showing a large, even, well-formed udder. The stock bull, Robin Ruff, is a splendid type of Ayrshire perfection. His sire and dam were both imported. This bull is now for sale, and is well worth looking after.



Gulline collars wear like Iron.

Leather bodies, plated steel rims. Open or closed throats. Straw-stuffed or pneumatic in all styles and all sizes.

Progressive dealers sell them, if yours doesn't, we'll ship to you direct and prepay the railroad freight to any part of Canada.

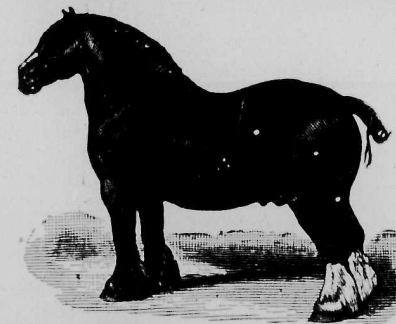
Best Farm Collars ever made.

Our 40 page illustrated Catalogue gives prices and tells all about them; we mail it free.

WANT ONE?

THE GULLINE HORSE COLLAR CO. GRANBY, P. Q. CANADA.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.



A grand lot of

CLYDESDALES

just landed in good condition. They will be at Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on Sept. 24th, 1901, and for one week following; then at London stables.

DALGETY BROS., London, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH IMPORTED.

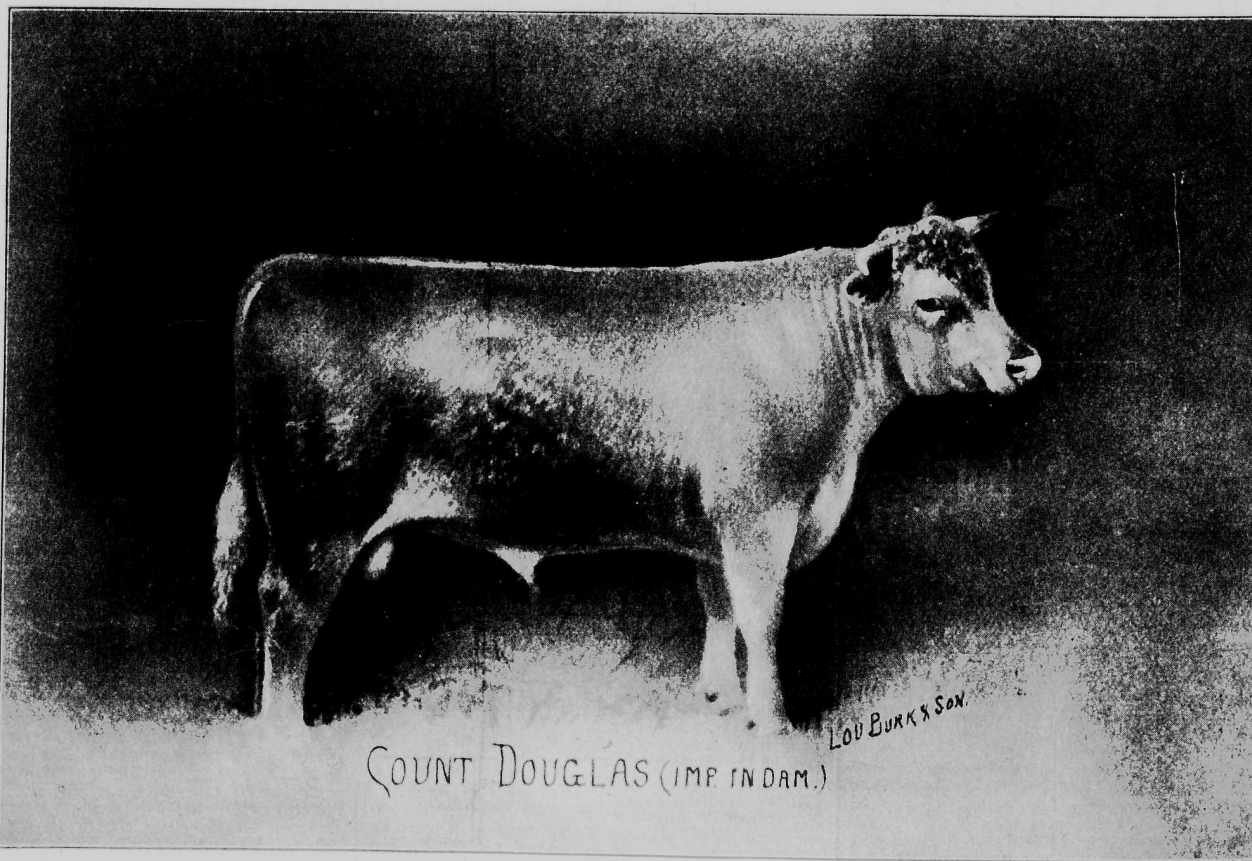
160 HEAD.

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

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

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

Herd headed by the imported bulls, GOLD-FIN DROP VICTOR and PRINCE BOSQUET.

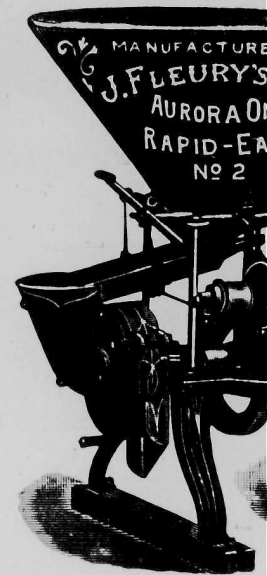


COUNT DOUGLAS (IMP IN DAM.)

IF INTERESTED, COME AND SEE US, OR WRITE

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

CATALOGUE FREE.



AYE

We will offer our herd of twelve miles from Galt, seven the farm. Teams will be at convey intending buyers to the TERMS:—Fifty dollars a notes. Six per cent. per annum 1st, and will be mailed on app

THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer, GUELPH

KEMF

INSTANTANEOUS SH kills ticks, lice and all parasites, sheep, hogs, horses, and cats on dogs.

The best dip in the market, permanent, effectual. Cheapest ant for surgical and medicinal outhouses. Used in the pr

ONLY RELIABLE FLY KIL

If your druggist does not press a half-gallon tin (prep. Manitoba, B. C., or the T. Elsewhere in the Dominion,

W. W. STEPHEN MEAFORD, AGENTS FOR THE

4 Imp. Clydesd

31 Imported Shorthorn
7 Canadian-bred Cow
3 Imported Shortho
5 Canadian-bred Bu

GEO. ISAAC & BROS., COBURG STATION

WM. SMITH, COL

IMPORTER AND B

Clydesdale Horses &

Wm. Brash, Ash

BREEDER

CLYDESDALE HORSES and

Clydesdales an

Imported and home-bred, sheep, and the leading vari

ROBERT NESS & SO

FOR SA

CLYDESDALE stallions, m sending the best blood Wales, Darnly, Macgregor and the great sweepstakes winner grandson of Prince of Wales a first-prize 3-year-old at Ottawa

THOS

R. R. Station, Stittsville, C.P.

GOSS

At the sale of a self Shorthorn herd of Penrith, on Sept. 4th an average of £34-10-0 bull, transport, by T by Mr. Bucha at 165 est price of the day.

females was 68 gu. Duchess of Oxford 1 bought for His Majesty at Sandringham.

good lot, Scotch bl freely introduced in r the well-known her Castle, Inverquhomer Manor.

IT PAYS TO ADV

THE FARMER'S



You Have a Good Crop:

YOU CAN AFFORD TO TAKE A STEP FORWARD ON THE LINE OF PROGRESS. Prepare to grind grain for your stock. This means money saved by you year in and year out. No more work for you, but more money. "RAPID-EASY" GRINDERS do more work with same power than any other, and they are the handsomest and most durable machines on the market. "RAPID-EASY" GRINDERS are adapted to any power—Sweep or Tread Horse Power, Windmill or Engine.

Waterdown, Sept. 13th, 1901. MESSRS. J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA: DEAR SIRS,—Your "Rapid-Easy" Grinder grinds oats at a rate of 60 bushels per hour, does the best of work, and beats all other machines for smooth and easy running. One man who has tried all the different grinders states that the "Rapid-Easy" is the best of them all. Yours truly, H. N. LANOTON.

Further information on application, to J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, ONTARIO. MEDALS: World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; Paris, 1900.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

AYRSHIRES,

OCTOBER 23, 1901.

We will offer our herd of over fifty Ayrshires at public auction, at our farm, two miles east of Rockton, twelve miles from Galt, seven miles from Dundas, the macadamized road from Dundas to Galt crossing the farm. Teams will be at Opeleton station on the Grand Trunk Railway the morning of the sale, to convey intending buyers to the farm. Sale to start at 12 o'clock sharp. TERMS:—Fifty dollars and under, cash; over that amount, 11 months' credit on approved good notes. Six per cent. per annum off for cash on all sums entitled to credit. Catalogues ready after Oct. 1st, and will be mailed on application.

THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer, GUELPH.

JAMES McCORMACK & SON, ROCKTON, ONTARIO.

KEMP'S

INSTANTANEOUS Sheep Dipping Fluid kills ticks, lice and all parasites or insect life on sheep, hogs, horses, and cattle; destroys mange on dogs.

The best dip in the market. Thorough, permanent, effectual. Cheapest and best disinfectant for surgical and medical purposes, barns and outhouses. Used in the proportion of 1 to 100.

ONLY RELIABLE CATTLE FLY KILLER.

If your druggist does not keep it, we will express a half-gallon tin (prepaid) to any address in Manitoba, B. C., or the Territories, for \$1.25. Elsewhere in the Dominion, \$1.00.

W. W. STEPHEN & CO., MEAFORD, ONT., AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

4 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions

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

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

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle

Wm. Brash, Ashburn, Ont.,

BREEDER OF Clydesdale Horses and SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Clydesdales and Ayrshires

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

FOR SALE.

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

THOS. GOOD,

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

GOSSIP.

At the sale of a select draft from the Shorthorn herd of Lord Brougham, Penrith, on Sept. 4th, 52 head made an average of £34 10s., the yearling bull, Transport, by Troth, being taken by Mr. Bucha at 165 guineas, the highest price of the day. The best price for females was 68 guineas, for Grand Duchess of Oxford 130th, which was bought for His Majesty the King's farm at Sandringham. The cattle were a good lot, Scotch blood having been freely introduced in recent years from the well-known herds at Beaufort Castle, Inverquhomery, and Bapton Manor.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

CLYDE & SHIRE HORSES

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, LEICESTER SHEEP.

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

Shires, Shorthorns, and Leicesters.

Young stock of both sexes for sale. Imported Prince Louis =3382= heads the herd. Write for prices or come and see them. John Gardhouse, Highfield P. O. Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

W. G. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

BREEDER OF CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE

The GEM holds the record—129 rods of 10-bar fence, cross-wires 15 inches apart, woven in 10 hrs. Beat this who can. Come and other fence wire for sale at lowest prices. McGregor, Banwell & Co., BOX 23, WINDSOR, ONT.



AGENTS WANTED.

BEAN RAISERS OF CANADA!

As we have had frequent enquiries regarding our well-known MILLER BEAN HARVESTERS, we are now prepared to quote price to Canadian farmers, delivered at Toronto. Our harvester has been on the market 20 years, and is used in every bean-raising State in the United States. Write for catalogue and price. LEROY PLOW CO., 160 Lake St. Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

CHAS. Groat, BROOKLIN, ONT.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

Cotswold Ram Lambs

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

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.

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

Agents Wanted

for the New Pictorial Stock Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopaedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest 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.

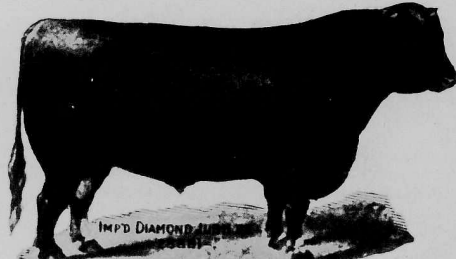
T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT.

BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorns

100 HEAD TO SELECT FROM.

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



J. & W. B. Watt, SALEM, ONT.,

(Post and Telegraph Office.)

Clydesdale horses, Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Leicester and Oxford sheep, Berkshire pigs.

Our SHORTHORN herd was founded over 30 years ago, and contains such tribes as the Village Buds, Matchless, Missies, Mildreds, Stamfords and English Lady, upon which we have employed such bulls as Barnpton Hero 324, Young Abbotsburn 6236, Challenge 2933, Perfection 9100, Lord Lansdowne (imp.) 2712, Clan Stuart 14381, Canada 19536, Sittytown Chief 17090, Royal Sailor (imp.) 18959, Royal George 28513, Clipper King 16293 and Judge 23419, all of which have been first-prize winners wherever shown. Royal Victor 34681 and Royal Wonder 34682, by Royal Sailor (imp.), and out of English Lady and Mildred dams, now head the herd, assisted by Roan Cloud 31317, by Lord Gloster 28965, and out of Melody 21992, a descendant of the Buckingham family. We are now offering young bulls, cows and heifers for sale, of Scotch type.

Farm 2 miles from Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., 15 miles north of Guelph.

6 imp. Bulls, 14 months to 2 years.

20 imp. Heifers, 2 and 3 years old. Safe in calf.

2 Home-bred Bulls, 12 and 16 months old.

10 Home-bred Heifers, Scotch topped.

25 Choice Yearling Ewes, from imp. Ram.

Our imp. cattle are representatives of the following Scotch families: Clarets, Claras, Beautys, Marr Roan Ladys, Urya, orange blossoms, Secreys, Matildas, Miss Ramsdens, Jills, Floras, Annes, Lady Fragrants, and others.

Burlington Junction, G.T.R., is our station. Telegraph and telephone office within half a mile of the farm.

Catalogues on application.

W. G. PETTIT & SON, Freeman P. O., Ontario.

HILLHURST SHORTHORNS

THREE COLLYNIE-BRED BULLS IN SERVICE:

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

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

Shropshire and Hampshire Down Sheep.

M. H. COCHRANE, COMPTON CO., P. Q.,

G. T. R., 117 MILES EAST OF MONTREAL. HILLHURST STATION.

Rapids Farm Ayrshires.

REINFORCED BY A RECENT IMPORTATION of 20 cows, 2 bulls, and a number of calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at—

Toronto, London, and Ottawa, in 1900.

Come and see or write for prices.

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

Robert Hunter, Manager

for W. W. Ogilvie Co., Lachine Rapids, Quebec.



90 HEAD

High-quality, Early-maturing

Herefords

Prizewinners. Young bulls, cows, heifers.

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

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

HIGH PARK STOCK FARM.

GALLOWAYS of the choicest breeding and most fashionable strains. Inspection or correspondence invited. A. M. & ROBERT SHAW, P. O. Box 294, Brantford, Ont.

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM

Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. Herd prize and sweepstakes 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 Cruick shank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SPRINGFIELD FARM

HERD OF Shorthorns, Oxfords, AND Berkshires.

Young bulls and Heifers on hand. Also a few choice Berkshires.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont. SIMCOE CO.

LAIDLAW'S CONCENTRATED TOBACCO POWDER



Sheep Dip.

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

ROBERT MARR,

WALKERTON, ONT. Sole manufacturers: Laidlaw, Mackill & Co., Limited, Richmond, Va.

Live Stock Labels Send for circular and price list. R. W. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

Danger In Soda.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover, the soda only gives temporary relief, and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels, and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20-grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acids, peptones and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements, and finds them a certain cure not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness, and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cts. per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the Stuart Co. of Marshall, Mich.—Adv.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Seven young bulls for sale—good ones. Also a few females. Stud rams all imported from H. Dudding, Esq.; the same blood as the 1000-guinea ram.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

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

JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

BREEDER OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Fifty superior yearling rams ready for August delivery.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ontario, Canada.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

(First Importation Made in 1874.) (My recent importation of 30 head has just arrived home from quarantine. Herd now numbers over 120 head.)

- OFFERS FOR SALE: 40 Imported Cows and Heifers, 40 Home-bred Cows and Heifers, 11 Imported Bulls and Bull Calves, 13 Home-bred Bulls and Bull Calves.

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

SHORTHORNS: We are offering for sale 8 years old, by Munco 2nd and Scottish Bard. Also a few cows bred to Baron's Heir.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Choice quality and best Scotch breeding. Imported and home bred. Imported Knuckle Duster (7293) and imp. Royal Prince head the herd, which has furnished the Provincial Fat Stock show champion three out of the last five years. Catalogues on application.

H. SMITH, HAY, ONT. Exeter Station on G. T. R., half a mile from farm.

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

It has been decided to hold a Maritime Provinces Winter Fair, similar in plan to that which has been such a success in Ontario Province, on December 17th, 18th and 19th, at Amherst, Nova Scotia. Over \$2,000 will be offered in prizes, and every effort will be put forth to make the occasion a popular and beneficial one to our live-stock and agricultural interests in these Provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island).

At a dispersion sale last month of the Shorthorn herd of Messrs. McCoy, of Allerton, Iowa, 64 head sold for an average of \$185, the four-year-old cow, Orange Blossom of Maple Hill, selling for \$810, Emma 18th for \$750, and another Orange Blossom for \$505. Some of the cows were old and some dehorned, and the weather unfavorable, yet the result was far from discouraging.

Vol. 1 of the Canadian Shire Horse Studbook, published by authority of the Association, has been issued from the office of Mr. Hy. Wade, Secretary and Registrar, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. It contains the rules of entry, an introductory history of the breed, written by Alex. Galbraith, and an account of the introduction of Shire horses into America by George Z. Brown; an index to breeders and owners, and another to stallions and mares, and the pedigrees of 320 stallions and 155 mares. It is fairly well bound in cloth, but lacks a list of contents.

Few men have a better strain of Shorthorn cattle than Mr. S. Dunlap, of Eady, Ont. His stock bull, War Eagle 27609, bred by Jeffs & Son, Bond Head, is a well-proportioned fellow, sired by Warfare 18339, dam Zora 21st 25472, of an excellent family, noted as deep milkers and good feeders. His stock is extra good. One particularly good one is a bull calf out of the cow, Christina of Greenmount, by Royal Oak 15245, dam Fannie of Beaverton, 2nd 15245. Another sweet bull calf is out of the cow, Dora of Greenmount, by Westmoreland 14879, dam Beaverton Daisy 2nd 15244. A particularly nice cow is Lily of Greenmount, sired by Duke of the Elms 10175, dam Beaverton Daisy 2nd 15244. Mr. Dunlap knows a good animal, and keeps nothing but what he thinks are right. The result is, his stock commands a ready sale at all times. See advertisement.

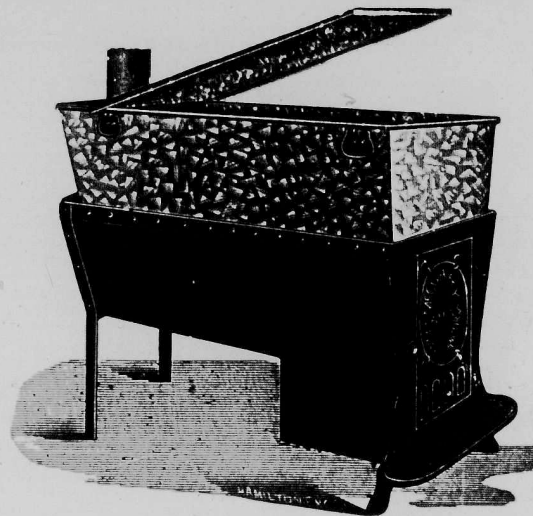
Green Oak Stock Farm is situated about two miles east of Dutton on the M. C. R. and L. E. & D. R. R., and is the property of J. M. Farlane, breeder and importer of Oxford Down sheep, and breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Mr. McFarlane's flock of sheep was founded on imported animals, chosen for their superior quality. The sheep used on the farm have all been imported. The result of this far-seeing and wise policy is that Mr. McFarlane's flock of Oxfords will stand favorable comparison with any to be found in the country. Heading the flock at present is a grand, symmetrically-built imported ram, Kempford Hero 16445, bred in the famous flock of Wm. Arkell, Kempford, England. This ram is an excellent type of the breed, being a large, square-built fellow, standing on the best of legs and covered from the ground up, and has been a prizewinner wherever shown. His lambs are an exceptionally even lot, and show the true characteristics of the Oxfords. Among the ewes are a number of imported ones that are good ones indeed. Two that deserve special mention were bred by that noted Oxford breeder, John Worley, England, and are registered as Worley's No. 1 and Worley's No. 2. They are certainly a grand pair, and their produce will in no small degree strengthen Mr. McFarlane's flock.

In Shorthorns, Green Oak Stock Farm contains some rare good animals of the noted Bates families, with Scotch and English. The herd is headed by Imperial 2nd 28483, sired by Vice Regent, by Imp. Aberdeen, twice a first-prize Toronto winner. He is a large, square-built, massive fellow of even proportion, and has proved himself a sire capable of stamping his like on the race. She was sired by Sodus 7938, and has as a dam proven most profitable worker in the herd. A large number of young animals in the herd deserve mention, but space will not permit. Suffice it to say they are an excellent, evenly-proportioned lot, of good character and quality.

THE FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS.

The famous flock of Lincoln sheep established and maintained by Mr. J. H. Patrick on his Fairfield farm at Ilderton, Ont., some sixteen miles from the City of London, Ont., has recently been reinforced by an extensive importation of no fewer than 98 selected sheep from the leading English flocks of Messrs. Dudding, Wright, Wildsmith and Casswell, 65 of the number being strong, robust, heavy-fleeced yearling and two-year-old rams in fine condition for service, not overfed or clumsy, but in perfect health and full of vigor and spirit. The balance of the importation are choice yearling and two-year-old ewes, in fine breeding condition, and a few in fine show fix, having been shorn in good time and having grand fleeces of long, lustrous wool of splendid quality. Besides the new importation, they have a grand lot of yearlings that were imported as lambs last year, some of which, under the intelligent and efficient care of Brooks, the capable superintendent and shepherd, are in first-class show fix, while all are in fine breeding form. Besides the imported sheep, there are at Fairfield a grand lot of Canadian-bred rams, ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs, full of quality, in breeding form and fleece, from which the ever-increasing demand for breeding stock of this strong and robust breed will be supplied for the crossing of flocks and for stock rams for crossing purposes, for which they are unexcelled.

FAMOUS FEED BOILERS



For Stock Raisers, Poultrymen and Dairywomen.

Can also be used for boiling sap.

Made in four different styles and eleven sizes, and sold at as many prices.

No farmer should be without one. Stock can be fattened in half the time and at half the expense of the ordinary way.

Write for FREE PAMPHLET.

MADE ONLY BY

THE McCLARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

SHORTHORNS.

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

SHORTHORNS (imported)

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

High-class Shorthorns and Yorkshire Pigs.

Just now three 10-month bulls, got by imp. Sirius 15281, great big massive fellows with lots of flesh and quality—away above the average. Also a few superior young cows in calf, and 5 or 6 heifers. We are looking orders now for the spring trade. Can ship some in six weeks. JAS. McARTHUR, GOBLE'S, ONT. Goble's Station, G. T. R., 10 miles east of Woodstock, 2 miles from farm. Visitors met.

To Rid STOCK of Flies, Lice,

AND ALL SKIN DISEASES, USE

West's Fluid

WHICH IS ALSO A SURK CURE OF

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Standard Sheep Dip is Good, also Cheap.

Manufacturers: The West Chemical Company, TORONTO, ONT. Pedigree forms free to customers. Agt. for Manitoba: W. R. ROWAN, 132 Princess St., Winnipeg.

SHORTHORNS (IMPORTED).

Five choice young bulls, from 6 to 10 months old, by Imp. Capt. Mayfly, out of Indian Chief dams. JAMES A. CRERAK, om Shakespeare P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

YOUNG SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Our present offering includes several choice young bulls fit for service, sired by "Scotland Yet," and out of Warfare (imp.) dams; also bull calves, from Blue Ribbon (imp.), and out of Royal George cows. Inspection and correspondence solicited. A. & D. BROWN, M. C. RAILWAY, om IONA, ONTARIO.

Hawthorn Herd of Deep-Milking Shorthorns

Stock for sale of both sexes. Herd headed by the Isabella bull, Golden Eagle = 30943, by Golden Measure. Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages. As good as the best. Meaford Station, G. T. R. North om JAMES BOWES, Strathnairn P. O.

GEO. RAIKES, BARRIE, ONT.,

BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

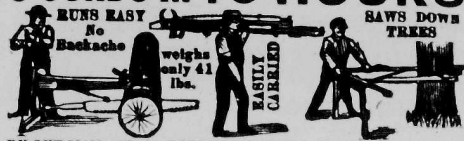
SHORTHORNS.

YOUNG ANIMALS, of both sexes, from Imp. Prime Minister and Imp. Prince Louis. JOHN GARDHOUSE, om Weston Station, Highfield P. O.

SHORTHORNS—

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

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Saws any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Made at Essex Center, Ontario. No duty to pay. Write Main Office for illus. catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. Address: FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 55-57-59 No. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicesters

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

FOR SALE:

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

from such sires as Mariner (imp.), Royal Judd 17499, Sultan Selam (imp.), Grenadier 26251, and Roseville Abbott 30874, on a Victoria foundation. Also one extra Kinellar Stamp 10-mos. red bull. Come or write. HERON COUNTY, THOS. CUDMORE & SON, EXETER STATION, Hurondale, and Telegraph Office, om Ontario.

SHORTHORNS.

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

FOR SALE:

Three Scotch Shorthorn bulls, 13, 16 and 21 months old, and eight from 6 to 11 months—right good ones, at right prices. Also females of various ages. om DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

THOS. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT.,

—BREEDER OF—

SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Stock of all ages for sale.

GREENGROVE HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

This herd was founded over 18 years ago, by John Fletcher, and contains such Scotch-bred tribes as the Missies and Mysies, Langushes and Butterflies, and is now headed by the famous stock bull, Spicy Robin = 28259 (bred by J. & W. B. Watt), a worthy grandson of Imp. Royal Sailor = 18959, and of Barmpton Hero and of Ruby Vensgarth = 15559, and is of the noted English Lady family. Some good young stock for sale. For prices and particulars, address GEORGE D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, ONT. C. P. R. Station, Erin. om

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

ESTABLISHED 1854.

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

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

SHORTHORNS:

We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavender and Miss Ramsden dams. THOS. ALLIN & BROS., om Oshawa, Ont.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM

40 rods north of Stouffville Station, Ont., offers Shorthorns, Shropshires, Berkshires—Pigs just weaned, good breeding, good quality, including a few choice out of imp. sow. Pairs not akin at low prices. D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

Water



EIGHT REASONS Woodward

8th. There is only one made and sold in Canada buying something "che" the genuine article, and purse and ease your labor.

Ont. Wind Engine



HOLS

I am now offering Ho out of such cows as Farnese 3rd's Jessie DeKob, Burke Meethilde, Pie others, all closely related land Hengerveld, the gre

Ridgedale Farm Hols

2 yearling bulls; also 1 choice breeding. Prices or come and see them. om ping stations: Port Perry

SUCCESS W

depends on starting right foundation stock for son country. We have 250 establish or strengthen a animals of the right sort, hand, and females bred to us know just what you now ready. We also have Red boars, 6 months old, HENRY STEV LAONA, OSW

4 HOLSTE

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 their pedigrees from su land, Royal Aaggie, and imported females that h the pail. THOS. B. C

Maple Glen

EXHIBITION OFFERIN 1 year. Also a Sylva with spring and fall he bred from winners and Prices according to qua C. J. GILF Brockville, on C.P.R. and

F. L. GREEN, GR

St. Lambert J Yorksh

My Jerseys are bred to sale. I offer an extra cho 1901 for sale, a son of wood, who made 18 lbs. Pan-American now, a I shires on hand. Also mas, and Bronze turkeys

BRAMPTON



calved and springers—GR B. H. BULL & SON

Jerseys

Two bull calves and 1 equal anything I know of \$30 to \$60. One year Massena, 900 pounds but yearling bull, extra bre Crated and put on expres

MRS. E. M Box 324. BROO

MILERS

Stock Raisers,
Farmers and
Hunters.

Used for boiling sap.

For different styles and
sold at as many

should be without
can be fattened in half
at half the expense

FREE PAMPHLET.

COMPANY,
St. John, N. B.

HOURS



SAWS DOWN
TREES
CUTTING MACHINE. It saves
on any ground. One man
can do the work of three
men. Write Main Office for illus-
trations, testimonials and
agency. Address
S. H. CHASE CO.,
1000 St. Louis, CHICAGO, ILL.

res, Leicesters
grand stock boar,
ones.
MA, ONTARIO.

AND HEIFERS
Royal Judd 17499,
26251, and Roseville
foundation. Also one
red bull. Come or
UDMORE & SON,
Bromfield,
Ontario.

RNS.
ills, 7 months old; a
and superior quality.
H.
Bridge P. O., Ont.

E:
13, 16 and 21 months
the right good ones,
various ages. om
THEL, ONT.

DALE, ONT.,
HIRE SWINE,
for sale.

SHORTHORNS.
18 years ago, by
such Scotch-bred
sires, languishes and
by the famous stock
by J. & W. B. Watt), a
Sailor = 18959, and
Vensgarth = 15559,
family. Some good
ones and particulars,
TICKER, BINK-
n, Erin. om

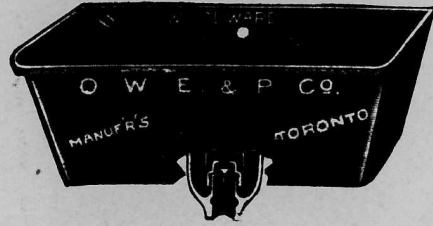
Stock Farm
1854.
milking strains, and
knuckle Duster and
LEICESTERS—
and 100 ewes and ram

WITH.
DGE P. O., ONT.

are offering 3 extra
yearling bulls,
rom imported sires,
avendar and Miss
LLIN & BROS.,
Lawa, Ont.

OCK FARM
ation, Ont., offers
Berkshire—Pigs
good quality, in-
good. Pairs not akin
Stouffville, Ont.

Water Basins.



EIGHT REASONS FOR ADOPTING THE
Woodward Water Basin.

8th. There is only one "Woodward" Basin
made and sold in Canada. Do not be beguiled into
buying something "cheap," "just as good." Get
the genuine article, and it will put money into your
pocket and ease your labor. om

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

RIPPLEY'S COOKERS.

Sell from \$10.00 to \$45.00. Made of
boiler steel. No flues to rust or
leak. Can't blow up. Guaranteed to
cook 25 bu. feed in 2 hours, and to
heat water in stock tanks 300 feet
away. Will heat dairy rooms. Cat-
alogues and prices mailed free.
RIPPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 215
(U.S. Factory, Grafton, Ill.) London, Ont

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

I am now offering Holstein calves of both sexes,
out of such cows as Panarista Pauline, Inka Dark-
ness 3rd's Jessie DeKol, DeDicker's DeKol, Belle
Burke Mechthilde, Pieterje Hartog DeKol, and
others, all closely related to DeKol 2nd and Nether-
land Hengerveld, the greatest of Holstein cows.
J. A. CASKEY,
Madoc, Ont.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.
2 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all
of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write,
or come and see them. R. W. WALKER, Ship-
ping stations: Port Perry, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om

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

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

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

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

F. L. GREEN, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,
BREKDER OF
**St. Lambert Jersey Cattle and
Yorkshire Pigs.**

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

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD.

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

SPLENDID Jerseys for Sale.

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

MRS. E. M. JONES,
Box 324. BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

JERSEYS FOR SALE.
Two choice bull calves of the highest breeding
and of true dairy type, at moderate prices. om
W. W. EVERITT, Chatham, Ont.
DUN-KIN PARK FARM. P. O. BOX 552.

CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULLS.
I OFFER: Five bull calves, one dropped in each of
the months of August, November, December,
January, and April. Good individuals, and from
deep-milking strains. om
W. W. BALLANTYNE,
STRATFORD, ONT.
"Neidpath Farm" adjoins city, on main line G. T. R.

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Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd,
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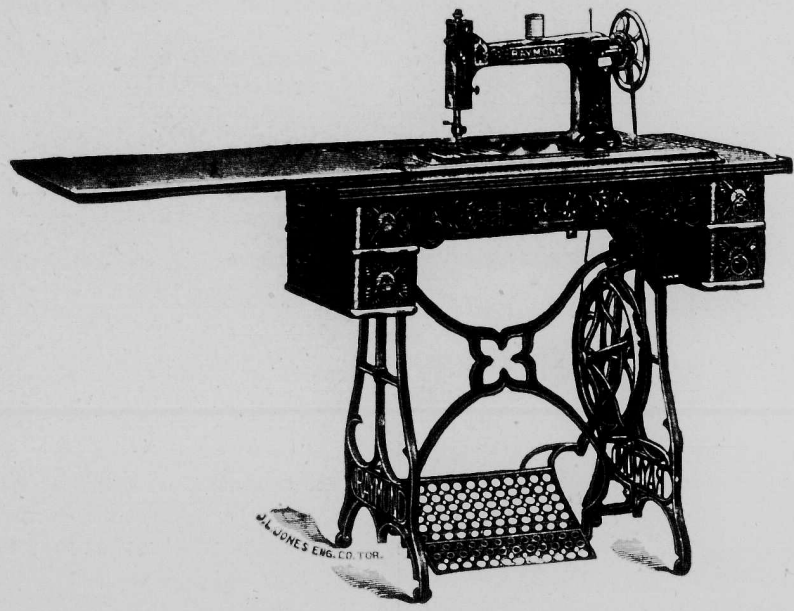
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