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Exp. Farm

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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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VOL. XXXVI.

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

No. 535

EDITORIAL.

Some Needs of the Western and Other Fairs.

The martyred President of the United States, in the last speech of his life, at the Buffalo Pan-American, a deliverance at once historic and prophetic, appropriately designated these great exhibitions as the "time-keepers of progress." But they are more than that. By placing in attractive form before the public the actual evidences of advancement in industry, agriculture and art, they become educational and a stimulus to further progress. Those entrusted with the general direction and management of these exhibitions should therefore devote their main thought and energy to their improvement in that respect. Through the agricultural societies the fair associations are in receipt of public funds, upon the theory that they are educational in the true sense of that term. Both at London and Toronto this year commendable efforts had been made to make the main-building exhibits more worthy representative of our great mercantile interests, and next year should witness still more conspicuous advances both there and in the general machinery building. From all directions we are in receipt of complaints regarding the continued absence of agricultural implements from the fairs, under the agreement among the manufacturers not to exhibit for a period of years, and we understand that during the Ottawa Exhibition a meeting of carriage manufacturers was held, at which they arrived at a practically unanimous decision that conditions were now such as to make exhibiting an unprofitable venture. Should this view prevail, and the shows be depleted of the display of vehicles, it will be another blow, because it is certainly a highly attractive feature. We trust that such steps will be taken as will result in its retention, and also the restoration of the farm implements, as a great many farmers state that they will not visit the fairs till this is done. By diverting and absorbing the attention of the people, the side-show element lessens the value of the fairs to the legitimate exhibitors, and, as we know, the healthy public sentiment of the country is against them. Fair boards may increase their revenues temporarily thereby, but we very much fear that in the long run they will be the losers through the withdrawal of public confidence.

The fruit and floral displays this year were very fine, and everything possible should be done to encourage exhibitors in these classes, particularly the former, in view of the effort to extend Canada's export fruit trade. The one outstanding department of the exhibition, from an agricultural view-point, is the live stock, and it shows no trace of waning popularity with the general public. The Western Fair directors would do well to strengthen their prize list in that direction, which seems needed now to meet the drawing competition of American shows. In addition to the pure-bred classes, a good many other exhibitors might be encouraged to come out by offering a few good prizes for leaf and dairy grades. The latter constitute a very fine feature of the Ottawa Exhibition. In improving the prize list, this should be done by adding cash premiums rather than ribbons, now given out in the "any age" sections of horses and cattle. The London fair is still lacking in a judging-ring and seating pavilion for viewing the making of

cattle awards, but a still more serious lack is the absence of any provision whereby the people can see the horse-judging in any but the racing events. In fact, the public is virtually prohibited from any educational benefits incident to viewing the work of the judges in all the breeding classes, unless provided with telescopes or opera glasses and seats on the grand stand. There is ample space for such a ring and seating accommodation as suggested in the space to the rear of the grand stand and northward from the carriage building and the most westerly of the horse stables, and we trust the association will provide this improvement for the fair of 1902.

Now, while, as Mr. McKinley pointed out, these great exhibitions are time-keepers of material progress, they may, if not wisely safeguarded, become the time-keepers of degeneracy by catering to depraved tastes or by permitting this to be done through the agency of side-shows. Toronto this year wisely cleaned out the bulk of these shows, shunting those that were left down toward the lake. We regret to note that they are still rampant at the Ottawa and London fairs, but at the latter public sentiment revolted, finding an expression through the Rev. Dr. Johnston, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Adam Beck, the well-known horseman, who, with two policemen in plain clothes, had, after hearing repeated complaints throughout the city, made a tour of the "Midway." Next morning they appeared before the Fair Board and entered a vigorous public protest. "It is not in the English language," said Dr. Johnston, "to describe the horrible lewdness and indescribably filthy suggestiveness of the grossly immoral performances which we witnessed. It was an atrocious outrage on decency, and we would ask, on behalf of the citizens of London, not that the objectionable features be expunged, for there is nothing in the shows which is not objectionable and degrading, but that the Board should rid itself of these shows, root and branch."

As a result, a resolution was promptly passed, ordering off the Exhibition grounds the three offending shows, the "Moorish Theatre," "Beautiful India," and the "Streets of Cairo," for breach of their contract with the Board, which provided that there should be no objectionable features.

We believe public sentiment will sustain the fair directors in maintaining a clean show and in strengthening its substantial features. We can recall times when on the London grounds years ago, before the days of side-shows or even modern grand-stand "attractions," the attendance was quite as large or even greater than since their advent. The Chicago World's Fair was responsible for letting loose a stream of moral rottenness upon this continent under the name of the "Midway." Public sentiment is now fairly clear on this subject, and should back up directors in shutting out absolutely such features and patronizing a wholesome show. In the next place, more of our merchants and manufacturers should be prepared to make some sacrifices in providing exhibits for these fairs, which are undoubtedly a very great boon to the cities where they are held, and a help to business. Most of the directors are busy men, who give their time and thought freely and ungrudgingly to the conduct of these fairs, and as a rule they get more criticism than commendation. They have had their share of the former for one year, and the better plan now for all hands is to lay plans for

making the shows of 1902 unique in point of excellence and success. The Western Fair of 1901 had the worst weather it ever encountered, not to mention the Pan-American competition. Consequently, their receipts fell off seriously, compared with other years, but they were provident enough to have a surplus on hand from previous shows to meet their obligations.

Inspection and Education in Apple Packing.

According to current reports, fruit men are not in full agreement regarding the provisions of the new Dominion Fruit Inspection Bill (Fruit Marks Act, as it is called), which took effect on July 1st last, and which was published in the "Farmer's Advocate" for June 15th. It was the subject of prolonged controversy in the House of Commons, and likewise in the Senate, where it was considerably amended before becoming law. Senator Ferguson, of Prince Edward Island, who took an active interest in this measure, contends that its principal merit consists in the foundation it lays for prosecuting those who mark packages falsely or so face packages as to falsely represent the contents, and who may be proceeded against under the Criminal Code; and its weakness, that the inspection authorized is not to be made under the General Inspection Act. We notice by an order-in-council recently passed at Ottawa, that the person who actually packs, as well as the person in whose behalf it is packed, shall be liable for any violation of the Act. Government inspectors are given power to detain fruit as long as may be deemed necessary to complete an inspection. When an inspector sends a prepaid telegram or letter to the name and address marked on the package, it shall be considered due notice to any packer under the Act. Any inspector who violates the regulations is rendered liable to a penalty of from \$5 to \$50. Our last issue contained announcement of a number of special inspectors being appointed. These inspectors will see to it when called upon that the name of the packer, etc., are marked on each package, and that the facing layer shall represent its entire contents. In addition to the work of inspection, Messrs. A. McNeil, Waller-ville, and Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, the other inspector for Ontario, will conduct an educational campaign, by way of illustrating apple-packing, at many of the fall fairs in apple sections, and during the winter months they will probably attach themselves to the Farmers' Institute staff, proclaiming the possibilities of apple-growing when properly conducted. They will dwell upon and give instruction in the selection of good varieties, proper cultivation and care of the fruit, emphasizing the establishment of storages on every apple-growing farm, so that a grower can avoid the necessity of selling his crop all at once in the autumn when the great bulk is thrown on the market. Mr. McNeil is sanguine over the future of apple-growing in Canada, and believes that it will not be long until our apple trade will be as well conducted and as much a staple as wheat is at the present time.

Mr. H. H. Groff, a Canadian florist, distinguished himself at Buffalo by making thirteen entries in the fifteen gladiolus sections, and winning thirteen first prizes; also a gold medal for general excellence, a certificate of merit, and a fine silver trophy. He had 10,000 spikes continuously on exhibition, and his display was conceded to be the finest ever seen in America.

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The Buttermaker's Art.

The problem of choice quality is the first problem of the Canadian buttermakers to-day. Beside it lies the problem of economical production; and next in order, that of storage and transportation. The latter bear directly on the cost of production, as for the most part they are a charge against the producer. Being a matter of public as well as of private concern, the Government is in duty bound to see that carriage charges are not excessive and that they are of such a character that food products will not deteriorate in transit. But the initial steps are still the most vital. Quality begins with the milk producers and in the creamery. Whether for export or home consumption, practically the same rules govern. The consumer is the final arbiter of quality, but the competitions at our fairs constitute a great stimulus to the best efforts of the buttermaker. The judges are experts in the trade, and to make prizewinning exhibition butter is to make a top product for the market. Essentially, the processes are the same in regard to cream-ripening, churning, working, etc., but for the former the maker is likely to take extra precautions at every step. Of such interest and importance is this subject that the "Farmer's Advocate" gladly gives space to an instalment of letters in this issue from makers who have the honor of making prizewinning butter for the great Toronto Industrial Exposition. They will repay perusal. We hope to hear from others, either farm or creamery dairymen or dairymaids, with any additional comments that will give value to the discussion.

The Opening of New Ontario.

What is called "New Ontario" is a vast country of vast possibilities. Beginning at the Ottawa River and the westerly boundary of the Province of Quebec, it extends all the way west to the eastern boundary of Manitoba. It lies north of the Parry Sound District of "old" Ontario, Georgian Bay, the north channel, River St. Marie and Lake Superior, and extends northward to James' Bay, Albany River and Keewatin District. It comprises, beginning at the east, the following large districts: Temiskaming, West Nipissing, East Algoma (including Sault Ste. Marie), Thunder Bay (in which are Port Arthur and Ft. William), Wabigoon and Rainy River. These districts contain millions of acres of rich, well-watered agricultural lands, besides untold resources, which are now beginning to be developed, of timber and minerals. One of the more notable exhibits at the Toronto, London, Ottawa and other large exhibitions this season was an exhibit from Thunder Bay district (in charge of Mr. J. A. Robertson, of Toronto) of grains in the sheaf, etc., taken from the fields this season, and spring and fall wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, spelt, timothy, clover, and an immense collection of native grasses, all of which constitute indisputable evidence of the productiveness of that country. Vegetables and a great variety of fruits are produced there with equal success. The display was a revelation to thousands of farmers, and townspeople as well, not heretofore clearly conversant with the capabilities of the New Ontario. In connection with this exhibit was a Bureau of Information, established by Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization for the Crown Lands Department of the Ontario Government, from which were distributed maps of the new country and other literature describing in detail its resources, developments, and how lands for settlement may be secured. With this Bureau was also Mr. Wm. Geo. Fee, representative of the Clergy syndicate, interested in railway construction, pulp mills and other important industries. The Department deserves commendation for the character of the exhibit of products made and the valuable information laid before the people. In this connection, Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Middlesex Co., Ont., who recently spent some time in the Temiskaming district, which is now rapidly being settled, gives us a very favorable account thereof, and left with the "Farmer's Advocate" samples of this season's oats, barley and peas, grown not far from the lake, and the equal of which it would be difficult to find in any country. Some of them were grown on the farm of Mr. John McChesney, and others by Mr. John Armstrong. There is little doubt but that when the extent and value of these new areas become properly appreciated by the general public, and as additional railways are constructed, there will be a great influx of people to engage in farming and the other industries which are now being established. Villages and towns are already springing up, and in many cases the sawmills are entirely unable to meet the demands upon them for lumber.

STOCK.

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."

The Western Fair.

The live-stock classes at the Western Fair, at London, Ontario, in the second week of September, were well filled with high-class animals, in fine condition, in every department, many Western Ontario exhibitors, as usual, ably filling the places of the few who go home or in other directions after the Toronto Exhibition. The stock show at London is never disappointing to visitors, and all that is needed to make it a still stronger feature here is a more liberal prize list, a fuller classification, and some facilities in the way of a couple of judging rings surrounded with seating, so that the making of the awards in cattle and horses (other than speeding classes) may be witnessed by the public with some degree of comfort.

HORSES.

It would take a long story to tell a little about all the horses shown at the Western Fair this year. The improved state of the horse trade seems to have materially stimulated the competitive spirit amongst horsemen, as the various classes were better filled with better animals than we have ever before seen at this show. The lighter classes were particularly strong, which was to be expected in Western Ontario, where many world-famed race horses and first-rate saddle and remount horses have been bred and reared. The draft classes were also better than usual, several Toronto winners being turned down here.

THOROUGHBREDS.—This is always a light class, and was no stronger than usual on this occasion. Mr. S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, placed the awards, as he has done on several previous occasions. In a section of four mature stallions, the Toronto winner, Dermot, owned by Wm. Fleming, Portage la Prairie, Man., won 1st, the breezy 10-year-old horse, Temple, of useful size and conformation, and shown by Jos. Mossip, Thorndale, coming 2nd, and R. O. Smith's Hilderney, also a good one of the big type, 3rd. There were no younger stallions shown and rather few mares. The second-prize brood mare in Toronto, owned by Jesse Jonathan, had to step down to 3rd place, being fairly defeated by Jno. Coventry, Woodstock, and D. H. Porter, London, with rather fine specimens of the breed. The best mare in the class was shown alone in the 3-year-old filly section; she is owned by W. Clark, Goderich. There were two 2-year-olds and no yearlings shown. Coventry defeated W. A. Sage, London, with a well-bred 2-year-old, Sage's filly being a likely turf mare as she matures. Mr. Fuller also judged the saddle and hunter classes, which were quite up to the Toronto exhibits in quality, but fell behind in numbers. The chief prizewinners were of first-rate quality, being from the well-conducted stables of Mr. Adam Beck, London. Mr. L. Meredith and Dr. J. D. O'Neil were also successful competitors. P. Farrell and H. P. Welford, Woodstock, won honors in the younger sections.

ROADSTERS.—This class on the line was judged by J. S. Cole, Woodstock, who had a deal of good material to work over; in fact, this was one of the heavy classes of the show. Mature stallions were light for this fair, there being just two out, one the well-known and highly-esteemed breeder, Chester, that is old and blind, and the very handsome Paven, by Pavonia. This horse, now four years old, closely resembles his handsome sire in general outline, although he is a trifle more compact. He is first of all a trotter, and would go fast if given encouragement. He won for his owner, S. P. Thompson, Woodstock, 1st prize, and later, sweepstakes honors. Chester is owned by Jas. McKee, Denfield. As we go down the list of colts, we find Hackney blood, and it would not be difficult to guess that Jubilee Chief was somewhere about at their commencement. The second-prize 3-year-old, owned by A. St. Clair, and Jno. W. Coulter's first-prize 2-year-old were by him. John Hill, Port Burwell, showed easily the best 3-year-old, in the handsome chestnut, Lord Norfolk, a promising son of W. M. Hill, that already shows a good way of going. G. W. Kennedy, Ilderton, showed the only yearling colt—a Standard-bred of good type, from an Almedium dam.

There were three really choice brood mares in the seven shown. Henry Zinn, Listowel, has a good family of road horses, as he invariably brings out winners. His good brood mare, Bessie, by Oliver Wilkes, is not only a good individual, but a producer of good ones. She won 1st, as did also her fine foal by Wedgeblock. Andrew Venning captured 2nd, and F. J. & T. B. Thompson 3rd on mares. A. St. Clair coming in 2nd with another of his Jubilee Chief foals. The thirteen 3-year-olds was an imposing string, and not easily disposed of. Henry Zinn again scored here on a Wilkes-bred filly; J. W. Forley, Delhi, won 2nd, and Wm. Fleming, London West, 3rd on beauties that show considerable speed tendencies. In a section of nine good two-year-olds, P. Farrell, Woodstock, won 1st on a get of Dr. Tom, a big filly of good type, M. J. Siddall, Denfield, coming next on a smaller but better-gaited get of

Chester. The 3rd was won by N. Campbell, Belmont. The yearlings, also a large class, yielded more than sufficient good ones to take away the prize money. The prizes were won by Messrs. Thompson (Elginfield), Little (Verschoyle), and Treffrey Bros. (Hawtrey). The sweepstakes ribbons for mares went as follows: 1st to Henry Zinn's 3-year-old; 2nd, Adam Harkness, on a Gold Ring mare; and 3rd to M. J. Siddall's 2-year-old by Chester and from a Highland mare.

Fully a dozen single roadsters under 15½ hands, in harness, competed, and amongst them some clever horses, not only well-bred and good-looking, but speedy as well. P. Farrel, Woodstock, showed Johnny Wise here, a model road horse, sired by Wisdom. Dr. Routledge never shows a poor one, and on this occasion scored 2nd with a larger gelding than the foregoing. In a good class of pairs under 15.2 hands, J. Watson, Listowel, won 1st on a smart and well-mated handsome team of blacks, Standard-bred, by Wedgeblock.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—There was a big entry in this class, especially in the younger gelding and filly sections. They were judged by Mr. D. McIntosh, Brucefield, who was well pleased with the good display brought before him. Five entries were forward in the mature stallion section: two German Coachers, two bred from English Coach blood, and one big trotting horse. W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, maintained his Toronto position with Prince George, by Prince Victor, in 2nd place, being beaten on this occasion by the German Coach, Amandar, a black, upstanding, useful horse, with outstanding quality and tiptop action. He is owned by Messrs. Entricken & Crerar, Tavistock. W. H. Guest, Ballymote, won 3rd on Waverly, a big, useful horse of good type. In 3-year-olds, W. C. Brown, with Auctioneer, by Prince George, defeated a good string, 2nd falling to a becoming son of Jubilee Chief shown by A. St. Clair, Aylmer, and 3rd to an attractive big chestnut son of Milburn, owned by H. Raison, London. No 2-year-olds were shown, and only two yearlings, Thos. McComb, Masonville, winning 1st over Dr. Jno. Watson's get of Bell Boy. The award for best stallion, any age, was won by the mature horse Amandar.

It is really too bad that arrangements are so that the public cannot watch the judging in progress, not only for its educative value, but also that it may be learned what classes of horses are really strong in a district drawn upon by such a fair as the Western. That Western Ontario is a field for the good class of carriage horses there need be no doubt, as that was proved conclusively this year by the excellent displays of young stock and brood mares. In 3-year-olds there were thirteen entries, and nearly all forward. The best award went to a well-grown, fine gelding sired by the Cleveland Bay, Stamford Bridge Swell. Andrew Routledge, Lambeth, won 2nd on a good-moving, handsome entry, and W. E. Lumley, St. Thomas, came 3rd with a promising get of the Hackney, Cocker's Nelson. Fully half a dozen high-class colts or fillies were not placed. Two-year-olds were also a good lot. Messrs. Hamner, Mt. Vernon, won here on a big colt of the big Carriage sort, sired by the Hackney, Danish Duke, bred at Hillhurst and out of the great mare, Lady Dagmar. A filly bred in trotting lines won 2nd. She is owned by Hy. Zinn, Listowel, and was sired by Oliver Wilkes. P. Farrel, Woodstock, came into 3rd place. T. Hardy Shore won 1st on a yearling from Jubilee Chief and a choice Carriage-bred dam. Thos. Hickey, Strathroy, won 2nd, and H. F. McNeill, Byron, 3rd. Some half a dozen worthy brood mares contested. W. C. Brown's Toronto winner, and a queen of her race, won here over T. Hardy Shore's fine get of Ambassador, their foals, by Prince George and Jubilee Chief, respectively, winning 1st and 2nd. The 3rd mare, a smooth, less rangy chestnut, is owned by W. J. Travis, Tatbotville, and the 3rd-prize foal was owned by Hy. Nicol, Ilderton. The three ribbons for mares, any age, were awarded to W. C. Brown's and T. Hardy Shore's brood mares, and A. St. Clair's 3-year-old filly by Jubilee Chief.

While we do not see the quality and finish here that characterizes the Toronto Industrial harness Carriage class, we had a good display of useful entries both in single and double harness. In single harness, 16 hands and over, there were ten entries, and in pairs nine; while in the smaller lot, 15½ to 16 hands, there were sixteen entries in single harness and nine in double, but all were not present. The prize list, elsewhere in this issue, shows the awards. The harness sections were judged by R. W. Jackson, Arva.

HACKNEYS.—This class, which was judged

by R. Gibson, improves yearly. The good individual and wonderful sire, Jubilee Chief, is an annual visitor and he was better fitted this year than for some time. He had to come against Bell Boy, the Toronto winner, who also led here. The 3rd horse was Woodland's Performer, that won 2nd in Toronto, and is owned by Delhi Hackney Horse Breeders' Association. E. C. Attrill's Langlois Danegelt was the fourth entry, and a good one. Bawden & McDonnell's Connaught's Heir was alone in 3-year-olds, and O. Sorby's Guelph Performer in 2-year-olds, two good colts that deserved the credit of beating something. The sweep ribbons went as follows: Bell Boy, Jubilee Chief, and Langlois Danegelt. Mr. O. Sorby's Miss Baker was alone in brood mares, and her foal by Jubilee Chief had to take 3rd place after two other Jubilee Chiefs owned by A. St. Clair and J. McMillan, Belmont. The 3-year-old, 2-year-old, and yearling filly sections were represented by one, two and three entries, respectively, and all, except Dr. Watson's yearling get of Bell Boy (that won 2nd), were sired by Jubilee Chief. They were a good lot, and, like all Jubilee Chiefs, bore a striking resemblance. Jubilee Chief had no opposition for stallion and four of his get.

HIGH-STEPPERS.—A section of seven entries greeted the judge, R. Gibson, four of them upstanding carriage horses and three of the finer pony type. Probably the most trappy actor of the lot, and a sweet mare, was in the small ones, but the judge favored the larger type, but adhered to the high carriage gait when associated with style and attractive conformation. We could scarcely follow him in placing J. McCartney's

colts in his style and conformation, being heavier and more rangy; nor is he readily faulted for his quality, but he needs maturing, which is always slower with the big ones, to display the finish that now belongs to the Easterners. Finally, Copyright, by Baron's Pride, was placed 1st, Baron Lang, by Sir Everard, 2nd, and Lipton 3rd. Ness' Laurentian, by Lawrence Again, a fine, smooth colt, won over Sorby's Charming Lad, a more growthy representative of the breed. The two Bold Boy gets that turned down the best lot of yearlings seen in Toronto for years again stood 1st and 3rd, with Sorby's Lord Stanley, by Lord Charming, in 2nd place. The contest for best stallion any age was keen between Cloth of Gold and Copyright, but the older horse finally won.

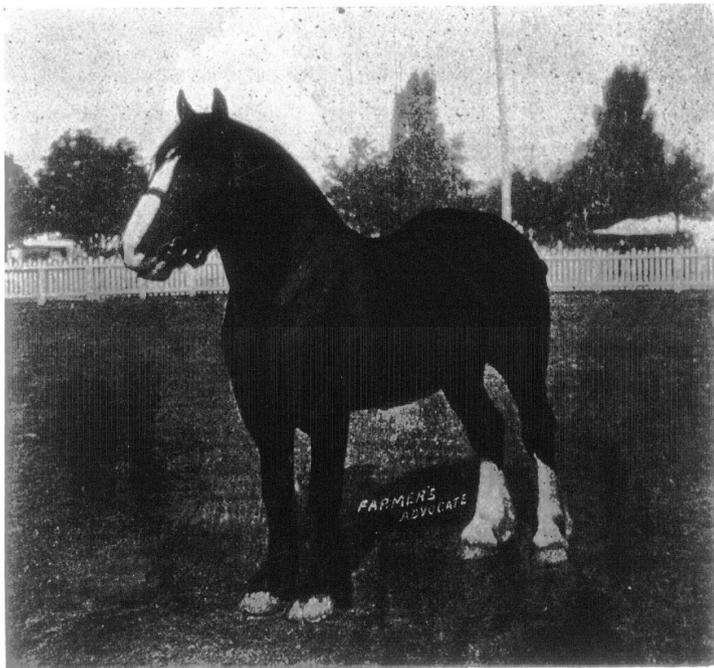
At this fair, brood mares are shown before fillies, and here there were only two in competition: Mr. Sorby's Miss Stanley and a drafty, heavy-boned matron owned by H. H. Sims, Thamesford. They won as named, and their foals were reversed. A good pair of 3-year-old fillies contested, that of Mr. Dingman, Maplewood, winning over Jas. Bowman's Princess of Elm Park, by Macclinker, the former being an even mare of good Clyde character. Mr. Sorby won on the 2-year-old Miss Charming, a right good one, W. Dundas, Ingersoll, coming 2nd with a well-fitted, choice get of Roslin, and R. Ness with the smaller Look-Me-Over, by Lawrence Again. Mr. Dundas went to the top in the yearling section of three, Jno. Savage, Gourock, and Robt. Ness retaining their Toronto positions with Charming Sunflower and Look Again. The best mare any age was Mr. O. Sorby's Diana McKay, one of the pair that won 2nd in Toronto, also in London; next her was Dingman's 3-year-old; and 3rd, Sorby's 2-year-old, Miss Charming. Mr. Sorby's Diana McKay and Sonsie Lass were defeated here by H. H. Sims' weightier pair by Bold Boy and Bay Wallace, that lose something in quality, especially at the ground, as compared with Sorby's entry.

SHIRES.—Messrs. Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, and Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, were the chief exhibitors, the only other being E. C. Attrill, Goderich, who won 3rd on his 4-year-old stallion, Desford Marquis, that stood 4th in Toronto. Belshazzar was in the contest, and, it is needless to say, he won, as he has always done before in Canada; his monster stable mate, Wilcott Thumper, weighing nearly 2,200 lbs. at four years, coming 2nd. Bawden & McDonnell's 3-year-old, Royal Gauger, as at Toronto, had no opposition. He was probably the second best Shire stallion at the show. In Toronto, the 2-year-old, Pelham Boy, defeated Hordenley Thumper, but here the tables turned, and Bawden & McDonnell won 1st. Morris, Stone & Wellington's yearling, Vulcan 2nd, met no opposition. Belshazzar won the sweepstakes award, and also for stallion and progeny.

In brood mares, Toronto judgment was again reversed, giving Morris, Stone & Wellington 1st on mare—the foals standing as the previous week, with Belshazzar's get in the lead. The three filly sections were, as at Toronto, represented by one entry in each, and the senior of them won the sweepstakes ribbon for mares. This class, as well as the Clydesdales, was judged by John Davidson, Ashburn, and Alex. Innis, Clinton.

HEAVY DRAFT (Canadian-bred).—This class, judged by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., was not large, there being, all told, five young stallions, six brood mares with foals, and five geldings or fillies of the various ages, besides the four pairs in harness. The two 3-year-old colts were Dr. Jno. Watson's Lawrence, that won 2nd in Toronto, by Lawrence Again, and a fairly good, though small, colt shown by Edmond Poole, London. Wm. Johnston, St. Mary's, showed a drafty 2-year-old, and Whelihan & Slack, also Daniel Yake, each a yearling. The sweepstakes colt was Whelihan & Slack's Bold Boy 2nd, a good colt in any company, that defeated many imported ones at Toronto.

The largest section in the class was for brood mares with foals at foot. Of the six shown, Theo. Kalbfleish, Mapleton, won 1st on a right useful cart sort, her foal getting 2nd award. David Yake, Kintore, came 2nd on a plainer sort, her foal standing 3rd. R. Shaw-Wood's smaller mare than the foregoing, but possessing more Clydesdale character, won 3rd award, and Bawden & McDonnell's very good foal by Belshazzar won 1st. Among the geldings and fillies were some worthy representatives, especially E. Dingman's 3-year-old gelding, sired by Sir Irskine. The four pairs represented the sort that is far too scarce at the present day. Jno. Murray, Bennington, had out the largest pair, well



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.

strong-going gelding 1st, as it was evident he needed a deal of iron to bring out his high action. He is a good horse, however, and claims a Hackney sire. The all-round good mare by the Hackney, Duke, and owned by Campbell & Thomas, Berlin, although a trifle heavy on the head and ear, was nearer our choice, as her high and forceful action was apparently natural, and out of harness she is pleasing, being full of quality in body and limb. The 3rd went to a plainer gelding shown by A. St. Clair. A pair of grand, brown, 3-year-old fillies by Jubilee Chief, alike as peas, won distinction in double harness. True, they are raw, but they have it in them to take a prominent place in future contests.

CLYDESDALES.—This breed was well represented with good stock shown in fine form. Messrs. Sorby, Ness, and Whelihan & Slack came on here from Toronto to meet quite a strong Western contingent. In a section of seven stallions four years old and upwards, the Toronto decisions were sustained in placing Cloth of Gold ahead of Merchiston, the 3rd falling to Sorby's Lord Charming. The four remaining entries were: Derry Down, by Londonderry; Granite, by Oliver Twist; Earl of Blacon, by Montrave Kenneth, and Prince of Callie, by Queen's Royalist, four useful horses. Robt. Ness had forward his two Baron Pride and one Sir Everard 3-year-olds to compete with Jas. Henderson's Lipton, also by Sir Everard, and a big good colt he is. Judges Davidson and Innis differed for some time in their view as to where Lipton should be placed, as he differs materially from the Ness

matched and good individuals. They won 1st over Jas Henderson's somewhat smaller, but neater, 3-year-olds by Storm Signal and Craigievar. The 3rd-prize team, a bigger but plainer pair, was shown by Mr. McKenzie, Youngsville.

GENERAL PURPOSE AND AGRICULTURAL.—This class, much like the foregoing, but a shade or two lighter, was also judged by Mr. Gardhouse. No stallions were shown here, but the brood mares were a strong lot of nine, that ranged from good, all-purpose mares to quite substantial drafters showing several crosses of cart-horse blood. There were also some excellent foals in this lot that should take their places in the draft-horse world as they come into usefulness. Bawden & McDonell had two choice Clydy matrons, with foals by Belshazzar. One of these mares won 1st, and the foals 2nd and 3rd. H. Hanlon, Rayside, and Wesley Kent, Youngsville, had the 2nd and 3rd prize mares, and Mr. Hanlon scored 1st with his foal; also 1st on 3-year-old, also 1-year-old filly. The yearling section yielded a keen contest, there being six competitors, and all creditable. The pairs, also six in number, were just what might correctly be termed right farm horses—not too large to leave the walk, and still heavy enough to do all farm work with ease. The first-prize pair was an attractive team of Bold Boys, owned by Jno. McIntosh, Maplewood, much alike, clean in their joints, well muscled, and in good flesh. A snappy pair of grade Percherons won 2nd for Jas. McCartney, Thamesford, and Neil Bennet, Kerwood, won 3rd on a brown pair of mares by Glengary, of good quality and good movers.

CATTLE.

All the breeds of cattle on the prize list, both of beef and dairy breeds, were well represented except the Guernseys, and the judging rings were a center of interest not only to farmers and their sons, but to many visitors not engaged in agriculture, but who admired the splendid animals marshalled in the rings for inspection.

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. As most of the animals shown were at the Toronto exhibition, and referred to in our report of that event, and as the prize list is published in full in this issue, 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, Millerstam 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.

HEREFORDS were well represented by the herds of W. H. Hunter, The Maples, and the F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph, whose Imp. Baronet was the 1st-prize 3-year-old bull and the male champion of the breed, Hunter's Young Actor being the 1st winner in the 2-year-old section and 2nd for sweepstakes. The Stone Co. led in yearling bulls, and Hunter won 1st and 2nd for bull calves; Hunter won 1st and 2nd for cows, and the Stone Co. the same in 3-year-old cows, 2-year-old heifers, and yearlings, Hunter being 1st and 2nd with heifer calves, and 1st for best female any age with his cow, Belle of the Ball, and 1st for the best four calves bred by the exhibitor. The Stone Co. had the 1st-prize herd of one bull and four females; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, being the judge.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—This breed was out in good force, selections being shown from the herds of W. Hall, Washington, who won the bulk of the 1st prizes; Wm. Stewart & Son, Lucasville, and H. Jones & Son. Hall had the 1st-prize aged bull, yearling bull, and bull calf, and the 1st in each of the sections for females except heifer calves; also the sweepstakes for best bull and best female, and the 1st herd prize. Stewart & Son had the 1st-prize 2-year-old bull and heifer calf, and Jones & Son 2nd and 3rd for yearling bull.

GALLOWAYS were well shown by D. McCrae, Guelph, whose herd was divided, one half being at Buffalo at the same time; also by A. M. & R. Shaw, Brantford, and J. Sibbald, Annapolis. McCrae had the 1st-prize aged bull, yearling bull, 3-year-old cow, yearling heifer, and bull any age for sweepstakes. Shaw won 1st prizes for 2-year-old bull, bull calf, cow over 3 years, 2-year-old heifer, the 1st herd prize, and the sweepstakes for best female any age. Sibbald had the 1st-prize heifer calf and herd of four calves under a year, and 2nd-prize yearling bull, bull calf, cow and 2-year-old heifer. T. Lloyd-Jones & Son, Burford, showed their 3-year-old bull, College Gambler, and secured 2nd award. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, was the judge.

DAIRY BREEDS.

The dairy breeds made a very interesting show, the Jerseys being the most numerous, and being represented by the largest number of exhibitors. The class was judged this year, as last, by H. G. Clark, Norval, Ont., who found it no easy task to adjudicate among so many good ones, and made slow progress, the class, in nearly every section, being stronger than ever before here. The herd of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, carried off the major portion of the best prizes, being brought out in fine condition. In the section for bulls over 3 years, the premier position was rightly given to Bim of Dentonia, the head of the Brampton show herd, W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, supplying the 2nd-prize winner in Prince Frank's Son, and John O'Brien, London, the 3rd in Benito of Highfield. In 2-year-old bulls, Peter H. Lawson, Nilestown, showed Pedro of Springbrook, a capital young bull, of fine form, quality and character, which was the favorite at the ringside, and to our mind should have been easily 1st, but he was placed 2nd to J. C. Trebilcock's entry, a good sort, bred by Smith & Son, of Highfield. In yearling bulls, the 1st prize went worthily to Bert Lawson, Crumlin, for Champion of Burnside, by John Bull of Grovesend, and out of Brown Beauty. He is a young bull, of fine dairy form, exceptional quality, superior breed character, and good constitution. The Brampton herd swept the board in bull calves with sons of Imp. Monarch, and there were a lot of good ones out. The sweepstakes for best bull any age went: 1st to Bull & Sons' Bim of Dentonia, 2nd to a bull calf of the same herd, and 3rd to Bert Lawson's yearling.

In a strong class of cows, after long consideration, the judge assigned 1st place to Bull & Sons' milky and creamy-looking Bettina of Brampton, with her model shaped vessel and neat form; 2nd to John O'Brien's Spot Cash's Ella, a cow of fine character and conformation and evident capacity for dairy work; 3rd to the Brampton herd for the almost faultless Sunbeam of Brampton, whose nicely moulded form and well-balanced udder might well have commended her to the highest place in the rating. The Brampton herd captured 1st and 2nd awards in 3-year-old cows, and W. G. Laidlaw had a surprise in

store in the 2-year-old class in his Clover Cream Cup, of Tennessee breeding, being by Kate's Harry, and out of Cream Cup's Pride. She is a model of the breed, and being in milk showed a wonderful development of udder of first-class form, with good teats. She was not only easily 1st in her class, but 1st in the sweepstakes competition for best female any age. Mr. O'Brien had a very nice heifer, which won 2nd as a 2-year-old. In yearling heifers, Bull & Son were 1st and 2nd, with O'Brien, 3rd. The 1st herd prize and the 1st for best four calves went to Bull & Son.

AYRSHIRES were well represented by the herds of Wm. Stewart & Son and Alex. Hume & Co., both of Menie, and the awards were made by W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford. Hume's Prince of Barcheskie won 1st in the class for 3-year-old bulls, Stewart's Hover-a-Blink 1st in 2-year-old bulls, with Hume's White Cockade, 2nd. Stewart was 1st and 2nd with yearling bulls and bull calves, and 1st for sweepstakes bull with Hover-a-Blink. In the class for cows over 3 years, Stewart's Jean Armour won 1st, with Hume's Imp. Eva of Barcheskie, 2nd, and Stewart's Lady Ottawa, 3rd. Stewart was 1st for 3-year-old cow with May Mitchell, and 1st in 2-year-old heifers with White Floss, Hume coming 2nd with Little Love, and 1st with his heifer calf. Jean Armour was the sweepstakes female, May Mitchell, 2nd, and Eva of Barcheskie, 3rd. The herd prizes went: 1st to Stewart, 2nd to Hume.

HOLSTEINS were creditably represented by the herd of Rettie Bros., Norwich, which was the 1st-prize herd at Toronto Exhibition, and the class was filled in nearly every section with first-class animals showing approved form and quality.

SHEEP.

The exhibit of sheep was never better, the number never greater, the quality never higher. In the last few years a vast improvement is noticeable in the condition in which the sheep that are placed before the judges are found. This is partly due to the natural improvement resulting from judicious breeding, and partly to a better understanding by breeders of the nature of the animal, and the better class of foods for promoting rapid growth and development of muscle and a better quality of bone. The increased demand, due to better times, has also stimulated the breeders to the endeavor to improve their flocks by importing fresh blood and using greater care in the selection of sires, that they may not be left in the race for supremacy.

In Shropshires a large number were exhibited, the quality of which would do credit to the Royal or any other show. John Campbell, of Woodville, showed a large number from his flock of continental renown that carried off a big share of the red tickets, including those for aged ram, shearling ram, aged ewes, sweepstakes for ram and ewe. Hanmer Bros. also had a goodly number on exhibit that were extra good ones, and also secured their share of prizes, including 1st for ram lamb, shearling ewes, and for pen of one ram and six ewes.

In Cotswolds a stronger fight was put up for supremacy, there being a larger representation of breeders in the class. The exhibit was a very creditable one indeed, the animals showing careful selection and fitting. The principal exhibitors were Messrs. Park & Sons, Shore & Sons, and A. J. Watson. The prizes in this class were pretty evenly distributed, the judge, Mr. W. G. Laidlaw, in a number of cases experiencing considerable difficulty in deciding where to place the awards.

In Oxford Downs, as in Shropshires, there were only two exhibitors, Messrs. J. H. Jull and Smith Evans, both showing a considerable number of animals, and each coming in for a fair share of the prizes. James L. Tolton, Walkerton, was the judge.

In Leicesters, again there was a fuller representation, the exhibitors being A. W. Smith, John Kelly, James Snell. The exhibit was a good representative one, the animals being in splendid condition and of nice quality, and the fight for supremacy was a keen one. Mr. Smith carrying off the major part of the premiums, although both the other exhibitors were placed well up in the race. John Wright, of Chesley, acted as judge.

The Southdowns were out in strong force, and the quality was especially good. The animals were in the pink of condition, and a letter or more uniformly good lot would be hard to find at any show, not a single one but what showed careful fitting, with none of them overdone. The exhibitors were Messrs. Telfer Bros., John Jackson & Son, and Robt. McEwen. The prizes in this class were also pretty evenly distributed, Jackson perhaps having rather the best of it. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, was the judge.

The Dorsets were a splendid exhibit, Mr. John A. McGillivray showing a number of both imported and home-bred ones that for quality and substance could hardly be improved on. R. H. Harding also showing a number of both imported and home-bred that were jewels in their class. Mr. McGillivray carried off the major part of the awards, while Mr. Harding came in for a share in every class excepting aged rams.

The Lincolns shown were all owned by J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, and were a recent importation of superior quality, several of them being this year's Royal winners, and selected from flocks of the famous breeders, Messrs. Wright, Dudding, Wildsmith, and Casswell. They were a large, square, even lot, with splendid fleeces of fine, lustrous wool, and were in grand condition.

In fat sheep the awards were given as follows: Fat wethers, T. Lloyd-Jones 1st, J. Campbell 2nd, Park & Sons 3rd. Fat ewes, J. H. Patrick 1st, John Campbell 2nd, W. H. Beattie 3rd. Pen of six shippers, John Campbell 1st, W. H. Beattie 2nd, Telfer Bros. 3rd.

SWINE.

The department for swine was well filled in all the breeds with high-class stock, and owing to

Smith, Scotland, and J. C. Smith, Fairfield, between whom the prizes were divided by Judge Thos. Teasdale, Concord.

Duroc-Jerseys were shown by Tape Bros., Ridgetown; W. N. Tape, Bentpath, and W. M. Smith, Scotland; the Tape firms winning all the awards except first for aged boar and third for yearling sow and sow under six months, which fell to Smith under the ruling of Judge Teasdale.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

There was the usual good exhibit of high-scoring cheese and butter at the Western Fair. Here the entries were not large, but exceeded those of last year in several sections. Mr. A. F. McLaren, M. P., Stratford, judged the cheese, and Prof. H. H. Dean the butter. A change was made this year in the distribution of the prize

colored cheese made in June, also in July, and for two white cheese made in each of June and July. In the former the highest score was 92½, made by J. S. Isard, while Geo. A. Boyes, Mapleton; Connolly Bros., Thamesford, and J. B. Claridge, Glen Huron, each made scores of 92 points. The scores were generally reduced on flavor. The best white June and July cheese scored 95½ points, and was made by Geo. Goodhand, Milverton. J. S. Isard and Murdock Morrison, Harriston, each won 93 points, and Miss Mary Morrison's exhibit scored 92 points.

BUTTER.—There were eight entries in the section for 50-pound tubs or boxes creamery made, and all except one tub scored above 90 points. The best lot was made by F. J. Sleightholm, Strathroy, whose butter scored 98 points, being followed by two lots scoring 96 each, made by Jas. Ireland & Son, Beachville, and W. H. Brubaker, Fergus. Geo. Balkwill, Lafontaine, came next with a score of 95, and Jas. McQuaker, Owen Sound, with a tub at 93 points.

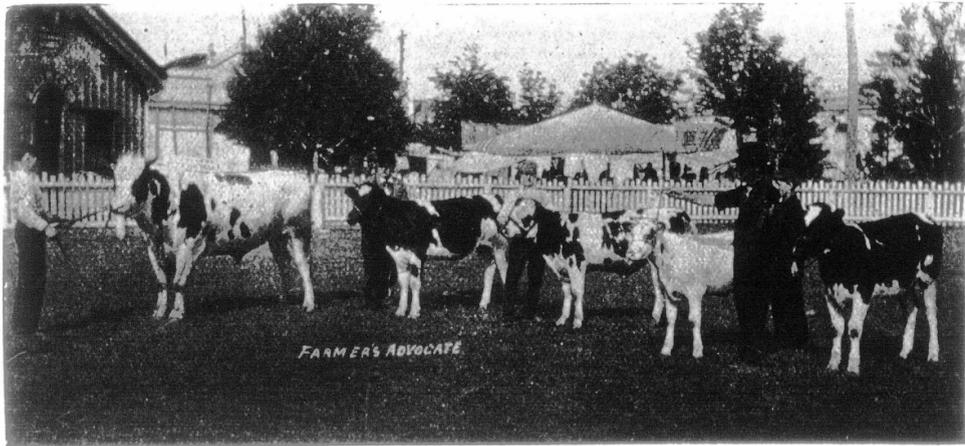
There were 10 entries in 50 one-pound creamery prints. Here Mr. Brubaker took the lead by his exhibit, scoring 98½, and I. Wenger, Ayton, following next, scoring 96. Mr. J. A. Bell's case from Vanneck creamery scored 95, and John McQuaker, Owen Sound, 94½; F. J. Sleightholm, 93½, and Jas. Ireland & Son, 93 points.

Farm dairy rolls or prints in 20-pound lots had 9 entries. The best was made by Jno. M. Dalton, Alva, and scored 97 points, the following exhibitors and scores being: M. J. Siddall, Denfield; Chas. E. Rodgers, Dorchester; Frank Irvine, Crampton; Mrs. W. Shearer, Bright, and Mrs. E. Lawrence, London West, each with scores of 95 points. J. E. Hoover's butter, from Byron, scored 94, and Miss Martha Hunter's, from Rockton, 93 points. This section has year by year departed from the custom of decorating the prints, and now appears much the same as the creamery pound bricks, done up in heavy parchment butter paper.

There were six 20-pound dairy crocks shown, all of which scored above the 90 mark, but half of them were dangerously near the margin. The scores were as follows: Jos. M. Dobson, 96; Mrs. W. Shearer and Chas. E. Rodgers, 94; Miss Martha Hunter, 91½, and M. J. Siddall and Frank Irvine, 91 points.

POULTRY.

London, being situated in the midst of expert poultry-raisers, always has a good show of chickens and other fowls. This year the entry was up to the usual, and the quality was as good as at Toronto or any other poultry show at this season of year. The judging was executed by L. G. Jarvis, Montreal; Sharp Butterfield, London, and Thos. Smelt, Woodstock. In chickens the ever-popular breed, Plymouth Rocks, in their various colors, had the largest entry, there being of Barred 16 cocks, 14 hens, 17 cockerels and 20 pullets, the four 1st prizes being



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 DUNDEE, ONT.

the excellent prices prevailing for hogs, more than usual interest was centered around the pig pens.

The Yorkshires made a grand showing, most of the winners at Toronto being here, and in addition the victorious herds of Messrs. D. C. Platt & Son and Brethour & Saunders from the Pan-American. The mobilizing of Messrs. Platt's forces here made their herd practically invincible, and under the rating of Mr. F. R. Shore, the judge, the bulk of the best prizes went their way, including the first for boar two years and over on their Pan-American champion, Summerhill Victor 6th, acknowledged by common consent to be the most perfect hog of the breed ever shown in America. The first prizes that fell to the Summerhill herd at the Western were those for two-year-old boar, yearling boar, aged sow, yearling sow, sow under a year, sow under six months, boar and four of his get (Imp. Bottesford and progeny), sow and four of her produce under six months, and the herd prize for best boar and two sows any age. Brethour & Saunders secured first prizes on boar under a year and boar under six months, and second on aged boar, aged sow, and sow under a year. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, had on exhibition some really good hogs showing fine quality, and came in for third prize on a yearling boar, and third on boar under six months.

Berkshires were well represented by the herds of Geo. Green, Fairview, and Messrs. Jas. McEwen & Son, and Dewar, of Kertch, each of whom showed excellent specimens, brought out in good form. Messrs. McEwen were unfortunate in losing two of their best boars, a yearling and a two-year-old, on their way to the fair, which considerably handicapped them, but they were successful in winning second prizes on yearling boar, boar under a year, and on aged sow, and first for sow and four of her produce under six months old; also two third prizes. Messrs. Dewar had the first prize sow under six months. Mr. G. B. Hood, Guelph, judged the class.

Tamworths made a strong show both in numbers and quality, the exhibitors being J. C. Nichol, fresh from his Pan-American victory; N. M. Blain, St. George, fresh from his successful campaign at Toronto; Nelson Wiley, Wisbeach, and Mr. Murdock, of the London Asylum farm. Nichol carried off the most of the first prizes, including the herd prize and that for a boar and his progeny. Blain won first for a sow and her produce, and for sow over two years, and second for yearling boar and boar under a year. Wiley came in for first prizes for boar under a year, and first and second for yearling sow. Mr. G. B. Hood judged the class.

Chester Whites were judged by D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, and well shown by H. George & Son, Crampton; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and R. H. Harding, Thorndale, among whom the prizes were divided, George & Sons securing the first prizes throughout the class.

Poland-Chinas were shown only by W. M.

money by dividing that offered in each section amongst those whose goods scored over 90 points according to the score card.

CHEESE.—There were 22 entries of three colored cheese made in August, and all except two entries scored above 90 points. The highest score was 97½ points, made by Miss Mary Morrison, Newry factory. The next and almost as good was 97, made by Walter Hamilton, Listowel, followed by J. S. Isard, Paisley, half a point lower, and Thos. F. Boyes, Lambeth, another half point down.

In three white cheese made in August, the entry was twenty, seventeen of which received tangible recognition of merit. Here the highest



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.

score was 98, won by Walter Hamilton, Listowel, he being 1½ points ahead of R. H. Green, Trowbridge, and 2 points above Miss Morrison. The three next exhibitors were equal, each getting scores of 95 points on cheese shown by J. W. Claridge, Glen Huron; Thos. F. Boyes and A. T. Bell, Tavistock.

The older cheese entries were away lower in numbers, and also in scores, which shows that Western Ontario cheese is made for rapid curing and quick consumption, or, perhaps more correctly, for early shipping. Is there not a danger here of losing something in our export trade that might be saved by slower-curing cheese that may be held in England? There were only four entries in each of the two sections for two

won by R. B. Millard (London), Elias Snyder (Burgessville), R. A. Heighway and Newton Cosh (London). The White Rocks were choice and strong, there being 10 cocks, 8 hens, 11 cockerels and 10 pullets, the principal winners being A. G. Brown, Watford; Oke & Anderson and J. R. Boyce, London. Buff Rocks showed up well, the chief winners being T. W. Scott, St. Thomas, and J. A. Jonson, Ingersoll. Wyandottes, the Plymouth's rival as a farm fowl, also made a good display, especially the Golden and White. Wray Bros., London; Newton Cosh; J. Barr, Woodstock; W. H. Wallace, London; Geo. Bogue, Strathroy; R. Oke, London, and J. A. Carrol, London, won the burden of the good awards.

Leghorns, too, were well represented in all

the varieties, there being about 100 shown, all told. Jno. Pletsh, Shakespeare; J. G. Taylor, Woodstock; F. R. Shore & Son, White Oak; Geo. Colwell, Paris; Geo. Bogue, Strathroy, and several others won 1st awards. Black Minorcas put up a good display, the chief winners being J. H. Minshall, Brantford, and Geo. A. Sager, Chatham, carrying off the best awards. Red Caps had in all 27 entries of birds well up to perfection. G. W. Kinder and Geo. Bogue, both of Strathroy, were the victorious competitors.

The heavy breeds, such as Brahmas and Cochins, were good, their being usually from four to seven entries in the various sections. Among the chief exhibitors were Thorpe & Scott, L. Sage, C. A. Stewart, H. Wyatt, Latta Bros., and R. Oke, all of London, and David Bogue, Lambeth. Silver-Gray Dorkings and Houdans were fine, David Bogue being the chief exhibitor. The Game classes were heavy, especially the Indian, of which there were some 25 birds. Bantams were fine and too numerous to mention, the heaviest exhibitor being Wm. McNeil, London. Among the light classes in numbers were the following: Polands, Creve Coeur, La Fleche, Sultan, Langshans, Dominiques, Spanish, Andalusians, and Hamburgs.

Bronze and White Holland turkeys were represented by small entries of good birds, the chief winner being W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Wm. Gould, Glenoe, also won 1st prizes. Bremen and Toulouse geese were present, being exhibited principally by Geo. Colwell, Paris, who also did well showing ducks. There was a fair entry of Aylesburys, Rouens, and Pekins, some three being shown in each of the four sections for each breed. Colwell, of Paris; Bogue, of Lambeth, and W. N. Barr, Tilsonburg, won the 1st awards throughout.

HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL.

Fruits, flowers, vegetables and other agricultural products formed a particularly attractive feature of the Western Fair. Naturally, the apple display was light, and if the other sorts were not as numerous as one would like, or as they ought to be, the superior quality made up for the shortage. The steady improvement of our finer fruits is keeping pace with the general progress of agriculture. In the whole exhibition there is no department in which pleasanter hours can be spent than amidst the horticultural display.

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.)

Canadian Range Steers at the Pan-American.

The exhibition at the Pan-American, by the Canadian Northwest Government, of two carloads (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 Ewe and Ram in the Mating Season.

BY J. M'CAIG, ONTARIO.

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 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 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.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition.

The fifth Provincial Exhibition was held in the quaint old City of Halifax, from September 14th to 21st. After Toronto, the Halifax event seems rather small, but it was a really good show after all, and in many sections showed a marked improvement over previous years. It possessed the usual "special attractions" for the grand stand, but it is questionable whether these were any real advantage. The horse races were good, the contests being spirited and the time fast for a half-mile track.

AMONG THE EXHIBITS.

HORSES.—A great improvement was noticeable in the horse exhibits. Standard-breds and Clydesdales were out in largest numbers, and many first-class animals were brought forward. Thoroughbreds were not very numerous, but the quality was good. Roadsters and Hackneys made a strong showing, and the Carriage and General Purpose classes were fairly well filled.

SHORTHORNS.—In this breed, C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., and Frank E. Dickie, Canard, N. S., had the main exhibits, and honors were fairly evenly divided. C. W. Holmes, Amherst, N. S., also brought out a herd, including a two-year-old Watt-bred bull, which was good enough to win the male championship. The herd of F. G. Boyer, Georgetown, P. E. I., was represented by only a calf or two, and his usual strong string was greatly missed. Other exhibitors were Oscar Chase and D. S. Collins, Port Williams; J. C. West & Son, Aylsford; S. R. Lane, Cherry Valley, P. E. I.; and several others. Holmes had the champion bull, and Archibald the champion female. Dickie captured both the aged and young herd prizes; while Archibald took the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' special for bull and four females any age, and first and second for female any age. Perhaps the hardest class to judge in the whole exhibition was the ring of aged Shorthorn bulls. Dickie brought out imported Flower Crown, by Flower King, a bull of great scale, but lacking something in quality. Archibald had Robert the Bruce, by King James, smooth and deep, but lacking a little in thickness at the crops, and not just as good on his hind legs as he might be. Lane pushed them hard with Silver Chief, by Indian Chief, a bull which had previously won high honors in the hands of Mr. Boyer. He is wonderfully smooth, but lacks a trifle in thickness of flesh, has less of depth than Robert the Bruce, and resembles him somewhat in forerib. It was a puzzle to know what to do with them, and good reasons could be assigned for placing any one of them first. They were finally ranked in the order named.

HEREFORDS.—Notwithstanding the fact that W. W. Black, of Amherst, had sent most of his best stock to Toronto and Buffalo, he nevertheless brought out a very good herd. For the first time he had competition, his opponents being the firm of Davidson Bros., Anagnone, N. B., and A. S. Fillmore, Southampton, N. S. Black secured most of the firsts, though Davidson Bros. put up a good strong fight and made the competition interesting. Davidson Bros. had first on bull calf under six months, cow four years old and over, and yearling heifer, the remainder of the red tickets going to the Amherst herd. Black showed a capital yearling bull, bred by H. D. Smith. He is by Mark Hanna, and is intended for a stock bull to succeed Sir Horace. Sir Horace has done remarkably good work, and a heifer calf by him was made champion female. She is a beautiful calf and difficult to fault.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—While the number of Angus cattle was not large, the quality was excellent. Herbert Stairs, Hillaton, N. S., and John Richards, Biddeford, P. E. I., were the competitors; and judging by the start these gentlemen have made, they will make Ontario breeders look after their laurels should they take a notion to visit our fairs. Besides a number of choice females, there were two particularly good young imported bulls, a two-year-old belonging to Stairs, and a yearling imported by Richards. These two bulls came together for the championship, and gave the judge a difficult question to decide. The award was finally given to the Stairs bull, though it might, perhaps, have been given with equal justice to the other. The Richards bull is a particularly stylish youngster, and if he keeps on he will yet make it interesting for the best of them.

GALLOWAYS.—Two herds were out, that of the veteran, Senator Ferguson, and a new man, W. W. Pineo, Waterville, N. S. There were some really good animals in this class, but they were shown in very low condition and did not do justice to the breed in the way of showing what they are capable of as beef-producers. The Senator had the better of the argument.

DEVONS.—G. W. Churchill, Chegoggin, N. S., showed a herd, but they were in low condition.

AYRSHIRES.—This breed made a splendid showing. The principal exhibitors were C. A.

Archibald, Truro; Fred. S. Black, Amherst; Easton Bros., Charlottetown; M. F. Bergman, Pugwash; and John McDonald, Shubenacadie. Easton Bros. had the champion bull; C. A. Archibald, the champion female and the aged herd; and Black took first honors for breeder's young herd.

JERSEYS.—This breed was not up to the standard of last year. Mr. Elderkin's herd was absent, and this made a noticeable difference in the exhibit. There were good animals present, however. Among the exhibitors were J. R. Starr, Lower Church Street, N. S.; H. S. Pipes, Amherst; Peter Adams, Plainfield, N. S.; D. McMullen, Charlottetown; G. R. Marshall, Halifax; H. R. McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.; and the Halifax Agricultural Society.

GUERNSEYS.—There was a marked falling off in this breed. McMillan and Dawson were the principal exhibitors, and secured most of the prizes.

HOLSTEINS.—Logan Bros., Amherst Point, and Samuel Dickie, Onslow, N. S., fought it out between them with the "black-and-whites." Logan securing the lion's share of red tickets.

FAT CATTLE.—There were some really fine animals in this class. Herbert Stairs had two capital Angus females, which possessed the best quality of anything brought out. A number of the entries were scarcely up to the standard of a fat class, as they lacked finish, being, in some cases, only nicely started.

There was the usual large turnout of grades, both in beef and dairy cattle, and not the least interesting part of the show was the large exhibit of working oxen in pairs.

SHEEP.—Though the exhibit may not have been quite so large as on some former occasions, the quality was rather better, and some very strong rings came before the judge. In Leicesters, Albert Boswell, Pownall, P. E. I., brought out some capital specimens of the breed, and had things pretty much his own way.

H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, practically played a lone hand in Cotswolds, though he had a flock which would have stood pretty strong competition. A few Dorsets and Cheviots were on hand, but they were shown in very thin condition. There was a small flock of Hampshires, which contained some good animals, but they also lacked fitting. Lincolns were scarce, but of very good quality; Albert Boswell, Jr., being the principal exhibitor.

It was when the Oxfords and Shropshires were reached that competition became keen, and some very pretty rings were lined up. In Oxfords, F. S. Black, Amherst, made a strong exhibit, as did also S. R. Lane, Cherry Valley, P. E. I. Other entries by J. E. Baker, Barronsfield, and S. J. Moore, Shubenacadie, helped to make up a show of a most creditable character.

In Shropshires, the main fight was between Andrew McPherson, Rocklin, N. S., and Albert Boswell, from P. E. I. Logan Bros., Amherst, also had some strong entries, while Jno. McDonald, Shubenacadie, and several others, were more or less in the mix-up. It was a good show of Shropshires, and close decisions were the order of the day.

Southdowns were rather scarce, but of good quality. They would have stood a little more fitting, however. There was a large showing of grades and crosses, and some good entries in the fat class.

SWINE.—In this department, Yorkshires and Berkshires made the best showing. Many of the animals in some breeds were very thin, and showed a lack of quality. The bacon-hog competition brought out some good animals, there being a marked improvement in this useful class.

POULTRY.—The poultry exhibit was large, and the quality good. It was the best, by all odds, that Halifax has had.

The Indiana State Fair.

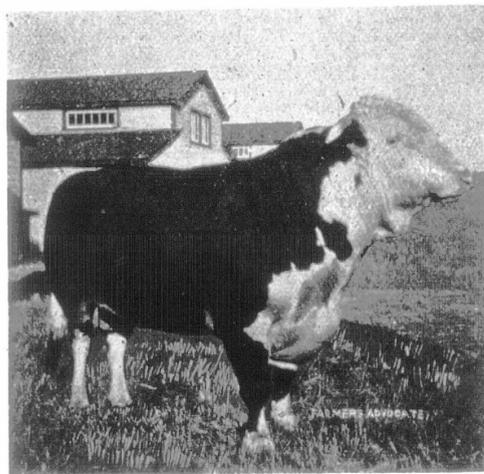
This fair was held, Sept. 16th to 21st, at the City of Indianapolis, the capital of the State. It is claimed by the American people to be the best annual show on the continent, but as a matter of fact, it does not equal the Industrial at Toronto. The State Fair probably leads Toronto in side-shows and 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. Hereford 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.

Sunshine for Hogs.

The Maryland Experiment Station says that the hog is an animal to which sunshine is just as essential as it is to the corn plant. Neither corn nor pork can be successfully produced without plenty of sunshine. In this latitude and farther north this sunshine in winter will have to be brought into the pens through glass, but farther south, under normal conditions, it is only necessary to face the pen to the south, allow the sun's rays to reach to the back of the pen on the beds, and give good shelter and protect from the north and west winds. In constructing the hog-pen for the Station, the following points have been observed: (1) It is faced to the south so as to permit the rays of the sun to shine upon the beds of the pigs at the extreme rear end of the pen in the winter season, and also to give shade in that portion in summer. (2) The lattice construction between the pens at the ends and rear admit of a free circulation of air in warm weather. (3) The location of the manure pit in the center and below the level of the sleeping and feeding floors, with all the drainage below it, aids materially in maintaining a proper sanitary condition. (4) Swinging gates close the pigs into their beds while the manure is being loaded. (5) The manure pit is concreted, which enables the saving of all liquid excrement, which, with the pig, amounts to 51 per cent. of the total manure value. (6) Feed bins are placed in front of each pen, which facilitates feeding and enables keeping different feeds for each pen if desired.

Another Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

His Majesty King Edward VII. has appointed Sir Michael Foster, M. D., Fellow of the Royal



BULLER.

First-prize yearling and sweepstakes Hereford bull, Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs.

BRED AND OWNED BY JOHN WALLACE, CARTWRIGHT, MAN.

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?

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.

Ottawa Exhibition.

The last of the three larger Ontario fairs was undoubtedly the most profitable, as it had the best relative attendance. Ottawa Fair has heretofore too often suffered from a rainy week, but this year the only spell of unfavorable weather was on Tuesday, when it was not so bad but that the judging of cattle and sheep could go on. During the early part of the week the attendance was not large, but later the crowds that delayed their coming in order to see the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall built up the gate receipts satisfactorily. In addition to this, the offerings in the prize list were not all taken up, there being more empty pens and stalls this year than usual. This is accounted for in three ways: the reduction of the prize list, the cattle show at the Pan-American, and the holding of the Quebec show during the same week. It is true, however, the show of stock was a representative one in nearly all classes, although several of the popular breeds were represented by single exhibitors. The single-judge system was entirely employed, and as a rule with very good satisfaction. The wants of the exhibitors were, as usual at this show, well looked after; and if larger prizes were offered, the stockmen would look upon the "Central Canada" as one of the most desirable shows to attend.

HORSES.

The show of horses was fully satisfactory, with the exception of Thoroughbreds. All the other breeds were represented to a greater or lesser extent, and the quality of the animals shown, with a few exceptions, up to the average.

CARRIAGE HORSES were out in goodly numbers, all the classes being filled. Among them were some extra nice, useful animals; others, again, being inferior. The banner stallion was A. Blythe's Shelby Chief, a horse showing lots of quality, size and action. The majority of animals shown in this class, while showing in many instances splendid individuality, were cross-bred.

ROADSTERS.—The competition in roadsters was keen, and in all classes were animals that was an honor to the ring. The stallion, Bevel Edge, owned by Mr. J. McGugan, won first, although there were a number of onlookers who thought the ribbon should have gone elsewhere. Bevel Edge is a big bay horse of commanding appearance and free, open action. Mr. A. McLaren's Duke of Arklan, who won second, is a splendid type of road horse. Mr. W. C. Edwards won first on mare any age, with a very sweet animal. No one exhibitor had a monopoly of the prizes in this class, they being pretty evenly distributed among the various owners.

STANDARD-BREDS were not out in any great number, but what they lacked in numbers was more than made up in quality. The stallion, Ambrosiae, owned by Mr. J. M. Morgan, Ottawa, was a splendid type of animal, showing a symmetrical make-up, coupled with a nice, easy, open gait and proud, lofty carriage. He easily carried off first prize and sweepstakes. A get of his, Ambrosiae 1st, won first prize in the three-year-old class. Mr. A. McLaren, of Buckingham, Que., showed a brood mare with foal by side that was full of quality from the ground up, on which he won first place. The other animals in this class were all creditable ones.

CLYDESDALES (Imported) made a good showing, there being some extra good representatives from the famous studs of Graham Bros., Claremont; Robt. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., and O. Sorby, Guelph; other exhibitors in this class being: Geo. Hay, Lachute, who won third place on the three-year-old stallion, Nately Duke; A. Scharf, Cummings' Bridge, who won first place on brood mare and foal, second on foal of 1901, and second on mare any age; John Savage, Gourock, who took first place on one-year-old filly; and John Rathwell, Navan, who won third place on two-year-old filly. Of the first three named exhibitors, Graham Bros. won the major part of the awards, taking firsts and sweepstakes in both stallions and mares, with the same animals that won at Toronto; Messrs Sorby and Ness dividing the balance of the premiums about evenly. Considerable interest centered around the ring, especially when the mature stallions were out, and here the Toronto decision was reversed by placing Graham Bros.' Burn Brae ahead of Sorby's Cloth of Gold; the judge, Geo. Moore, Waterloo, favoring the weightier sort in body and limb.

CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES were out in goodly numbers, but the quality of some of the animals shown was decidedly inferior. Still, there was some good ones, especially among the younger lot. In aged stallions, J. G. Clarke's Ploughboy came to the front as usual, with A. Spratt's Prince Albert a close second. Graham Bros. were represented in this class by a two-year-old stallion, which won second, being beaten by O. Sorby's Charming Lad, which was the only animal shown by Sorby in this class; Grahams also showing a one-year-old entire colt and a two-year-old filly, on which they won second on the former and first on the latter. Other exhibitors were R. Clarke, Dr. J. Watson, W. C. Armstrong, A. Scarfe, D. McIntyre, R. Spratt, A.

Spratt, A. Moffat, and James Kierney, among whom the awards were pretty evenly distributed.

GENERAL-PURPOSE horses were out in large numbers, and some nice, stylish animals were to be seen among them. As usual at this exhibition, there was a full class of these so-called general-purpose horses, including stallions. It is most extraordinary that a prominent exhibition like the Central should still cling to that ancient custom of offering prizes to a class of horses that is no class at all; and more especially should the practice be condemned in the offering of prizes to such mongrel-bred stallions as these invariably are. Exhibitions are generally supposed to be for the purpose of educating and stimulating the people to endeavor to improve their animals by breeding to the best and purest bred procurable, but when they see such a prominent exhibition as the Central offering prizes for these inferior-bred animals, it cannot help but have a detrimental effect on a certain class of the public.

HACKNEYS.—It was a rare treat to see a strong representation from an American stud shown at Ottawa, as not only did it materially strengthen the Hackney class, but it added greatly to the quality and finish of the horse show. Mr. Wm. West had from his charge at Shelburne Farms, Vt., owned by Dr. Webb, three aged stallions, a two-year-old colt, and ten half-bred and full-bred mares, all good ones, in nice show form, but, unfortunately, suffering from severe colds. In addition to these were Dr. Watson's Bell Boy, also a product of Shelburne Farms; O. Sorby's two-year-old Guelph Performer, Miss Baker and foal; and Graham Bros.' yearling colt by Roseberry. The display put up, especially in aged stallions and for mares any age, was a treat to witness, and was more keenly watched than perhaps any other competition at the show. The three Shelburne mature stallions were sired by Matchless of Londesboro; they were Calvin, out of Dagmar; Clayton, out of Gay Lady, and Boleau, from a Courier dam. The two first named are chestnuts, each with three white feet, and are much alike, except that Calvin is the more upstanding—a larger horse; in fact, he is the counterpart of his illustrious sire. The judge put him last. A somewhat finer type, but a less impressive horse, is the brown Boleau. They all go up well in action, especially in front, and they get over the ground, but they could not defeat Bell Boy, that beat them all with his hocks, pushing himself forward with forceful strides. The brown horse won second, and Clayton, the choice of the lot, in Mr. West's estimation, third. Guelph Performer defeated the Shelburne two-year-old son of Wild Fire, a dashing colt of the carriage type. In mares any age, the ring was as live as we have ever seen it in this class at Ottawa. Shelburne Farms had out their ten entries, all by Matchless of Londesboro, except a beautiful chestnut by Courier. These were four- and five-year-olds, four of them fully registered, and the others half-bred from Morgan mares. Miss Baker was among them, and justly won the first award, second going to a get of Matchless, and third to the Courier mare. They were judged by David Greig, Allen's Corners, Que., whose decisions did not agree with many disinterested horsemen in aged stallions and the placing of second in mares any age; in fact, it was pretty generally conceded that a big chestnut registered filly not placed at all was the best of the Vermont contingent.

HARNESS HORSES were perhaps better represented in point of numbers than any other sections, and drew out a number of well-matched and nice-acting pairs. In 15 hands and over, W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, won first; John Hutton, Ottawa, second; and H. Mitchell, Pembroke, third. 15.3 and under, Crow & Murray, Toronto, first, and W. C. Edwards second. 15.3 and over, Jas. Irving, Winchester, first; Walter Cunningham, Ottawa, second; and George Pepper, Toronto, third. 15.2 and under, Crow & Murray, Toronto, first; E. S. Skead, Ottawa, second; and Thos. Irving, Winchester, third.

SADDLE HORSES were represented well in point of numbers, but there were some that were entirely out of place under the saddle. George Pepper, Toronto, carried the majority of the prizes both in the saddle class and hunters and jumpers as well. The Governor-General's prize for best three-year-old saddle horse from a Thoroughbred sire was won by W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., on a get of Slight-of-Hand, a select filly by Ozark, owned by W. N. Tape, Bentpath, that won first in Toronto, coming next her in position.

CATTLE.

A large show of cattle was not looked for, and, as a matter of fact, there was but little competition in any class except Ayrshires, Holsteins, and dairy grades. Galloways were represented by selections from the herd of David McCrae, Guelph; Walter Hall, Washington, champion of the Polled Angus class; B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, made practically a clean sweep with their good herd of Jerseys; and W. C. Edwards & Co. secured everything in sight in Shorthorns, except first for bull calf and yearling heifer, won by Jas. Leask, Greenbank, who cleaned up everything in beef grades and won most in the fat class. The champion Shorthorn female, as selected by judge John T. Gibson, Denfield, was the white heifer calf by Marquis of Zenda. We might also state that the best Jersey female was the yearling heifer in milk that won first in Toronto. She is a daughter of Brampton's Monarch (imp.).

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 exhib-

itors 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 lot. 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 breedy 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.

HOLSTEINS.—Rettie Bros., Norwich, and J. G. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont., had forward their Toronto-show herds; J. A. Richardson, South March, showed seven head of useful animals in field condition, and G. Dowler, Billings' Bridge, exhibited four head, among them being the second-prize two-year-old bull. In herds, Messrs. Gilroy won, reversing the Toronto decision, and in cows the same thing occurred, giving Gilroy first on Carmen Sylva, that has been milking since December. Messrs. Rettie won all the remaining firsts on females, Richardson coming in second on a yearling heifer. In bulls, Rettie won first and second on aged bull, first and second on yearlings, and first on calves over, also under, six months. Messrs. Gilroy won first on the two-year-old Gillyflower's Paul De Kol, and some seconds. Messrs. Rettie won on herd under two years. H. Bollert, Cassel, judged.

DAIRY GRADES.—Five useful herds competed here, Ayrshire grades predominating. Aged cows, three-year-olds and yearling heifers were especially fine, and all sections were good. Some of the animals shown would have done themselves credit in the pure-bred class. Mr. J. W. Logan won the lion's share, and Watt Bros. following closely, with H. J. Whitteker & Sons next on good animals, but too many of them long in milk or dry.

FRENCH-CANADIANS.—Two herds of these so-called Quebec Jerseys competed, owned by Louis Thounin and Joseph Dugas, who divided the honors between them.

SHEEP

J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, in Leicesters; John Gibson, Denfield, in Lincolns, and John Park & Son, Burgessville, in Cotswolds, had no opposition to their well-fitted, high-class flocks shown successfully in Toronto. M. N. Empey, Napanee, had things much his own way in Horned Dorsets, as he had the only fitted flock out. J. A. Richardson, South March, had in a few fair things in field condition, and took an occasional second or third prize. Oxfords and Hampshires went together and divided the honors fairly evenly. J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon, and C. W. Neville, Newbury, won most of the awards on rather creditable Oxfords; while W. G. Telfer, Paris, won creditably on choice Hampshires. The warmest fight in the sheep classes was between Hon. Senator Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., and W. G. Telfer, Paris, with their good flocks of well-fitted Southdowns that showed in Toronto. Messrs. Telfer came out somewhat ahead, but it should be stated that Mr. Drummond's leading flock was campaigning in the States. Fortunate for the Shropshire breed, Messrs.

T. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, took down a few nicely-fitted sheep, on which they won first awards on shearing ram, ram lamb, aged ewes and shearing ewes. Messrs. Joseph Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place, exhibited two fair rams in field condition, and A. M. Stewart a few very plain ewes. Mr. D. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon, judged the medium-wools, and Geo. Gray, Newcastle, the long-wooled varieties.

HOGS.

There were more swine entries at Ottawa than at Toronto this year, but the average quality was not nearly so high. Mr. Sharp Butterfield, London, placed the awards, and surprised many by favoring the thick-backed old-timers rather than the more modern, long, deep-sided, light-shouldered packers' models. In Berkshires the two Toronto-shown herds of Geo. Green, Fairview, and Durham & Cavan, Toronto, had to meet a good lot shown by Reid & Co., Ottawa, and a characteristic but unfitted herd of X. Plaunt, Northcote, Ont. In aged sows, Reid & Co. led, Green winning the best awards in yearling, also under one year; the first for sow under six months going to the Toronto herd. In boars, Durham & Cavan in the aged class, and Green in the remaining sections, also in herd, the prize for sow and litter going to Mr. Plaunt.

J. T. Clark, Ottawa; J. W. Slack, Merivale, and Reid & Co. made a good display with a characteristic lot of modern Yorkshires. Clark won first on aged boar, Reid & Co. on boar under a year, the balance of firsts going to Mr. Slack. Two herds of Chester Whites competed, and little could be said against them from a bacon-curer's standpoint, as many of them had good length and depth, even sides and nice backs. C. J. Deeks, North Williamsburg, got rather the better of the contest over Robt. Clark, Ottawa. W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, had a full class of Poland-Chinas, mostly of ordinary quality.

Tamworths.—This was probably the best class shown, at all events it presented the most select specimens. Messrs. Reid & Co. had prepared strongly for the Pan-American, and it was these animals that won the bulk of awards here. Three aged sows, yearling sows, sow and boar under a year, also yearling boar that won at the Pan-American, were tiptop specimens, the latter two, Whiteacre Bruce and Knowle Mayflower, having been selected from the winning pens at the English Royal this year. Reid & Co. won all the firsts; J. A. Richardson, South March, coming second in some of the boar sections, and W. M. & J. C. Smith took a number of seconds on sows.

Duroc-Jerseys lost nothing in quality when W. N. Tape, Bentpath, Ont., was there with his good herd, shown at Toronto and London. Here he met competition in a number of sections with creditable entries shown by W. M. & J. C. Smith, who won first on sow over six months and under a year, and sow under six months, but it is questionable whether he should have won in the latter field. This breed, noted for big litters and rapid and economical gaining, is speedily conforming to the bacon type in Mr. Tape's hands.

A Notable Sale of Shropshires.

The dispersion sale of the famous flock of Shropshire sheep of Mr. A. E. Mansell, at Harrington Hall, Shipnal, England, which took place on Aug. 28th, was a notable event, the history and character of the flock being especially interesting to Shropshire breeders the wide world over. The average price of £9 2s. 5d., or \$45.50, obtained for so large a number as 654 pedigreed sheep in one sale, 244 being this year's lambs, is a splendid result for this year, the averages of the English sales in most breeds being lower than for many previous years. South American buyers were present and paid the highest prices. The record price of 400 guineas, or \$2,100, was paid for the first-prize and champion yearling ram this year at the Royal and Shropshire and West Midland Shows. He goes to New Zealand. One hundred and eighty guineas was paid for a choice ram lamb by an Australian breeder. The best pen of yearling ewes brought 25 guineas each, and go to Tasmania. Mr. Richards, of Prince Edward Island, and Prof. Grisdale, for the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, each secured a pen of five ewes. A specially-prepared summary of the sale by ages is appended:

Description.	No. sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Aggregate.	Average.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yearling ewes	101	25 5 0	3 3 0	901 13 9	8 18 7
Two-shear ewes	43	13 13 0	3 13 6	334 8 6	7 15 6
Flock ewes	205	13 13 0	3 3 0	1100 7 6	5 7 4
Ewe lambs	143	21 0 0	2 2 0	549 3 0	3 16 9
Yearling rams	56	420 0 0	7 7 0	1889 9 6	33 11 5
Two-shear rams	3	63 0 0	14 14 0	115 10 0	38 10 0
Three-shear rams	2	17 17 0	15 15 0	33 12 0	16 16 0
Ram lambs	101	189 0 0	2 2 0	994 12 0	9 17 0
	654			3964 5 3	9 2 4

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 \$710; in Aberdeen-Angus, \$72, as against \$480; in Galloways, \$197, as against \$247; in Guernseys, \$130, as against \$710; and in Holsteins, \$412, as against \$930. Total Canadian winnings, \$3,308.

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 Follied, 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, Man.; 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 stately 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 Sittytton 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 Boland'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 Ayrerne 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 Boland'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 Ayrerne 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 Heiress 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 Tarbreoch, 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 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 out 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 Cliff, 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.

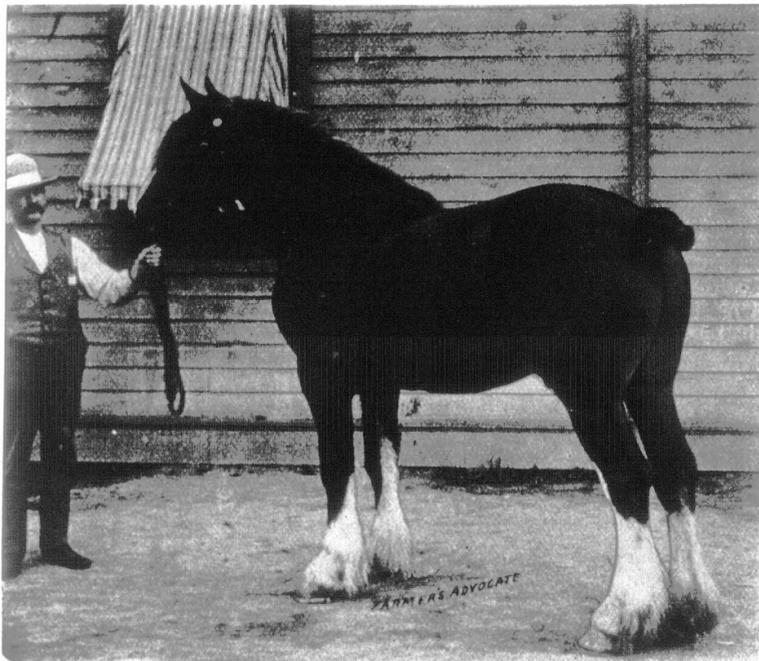
On the second day of judging, Prof. Scovel having the Jerseys to pass upon, Mr. Wm. T. Wells, of Weathersfield, Conn., a breeder of Ayr-

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 Drumsuie 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



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

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 Pietertie Josephine Abbeckerk, 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 Pietertie 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 Jemina 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

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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 probably 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 content with third, which fitted him illy. Stevens & Sons' Calamity Jane's Paul, bred by Geo. Rice, and out of his great producing cow, Calamity 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 champion 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.

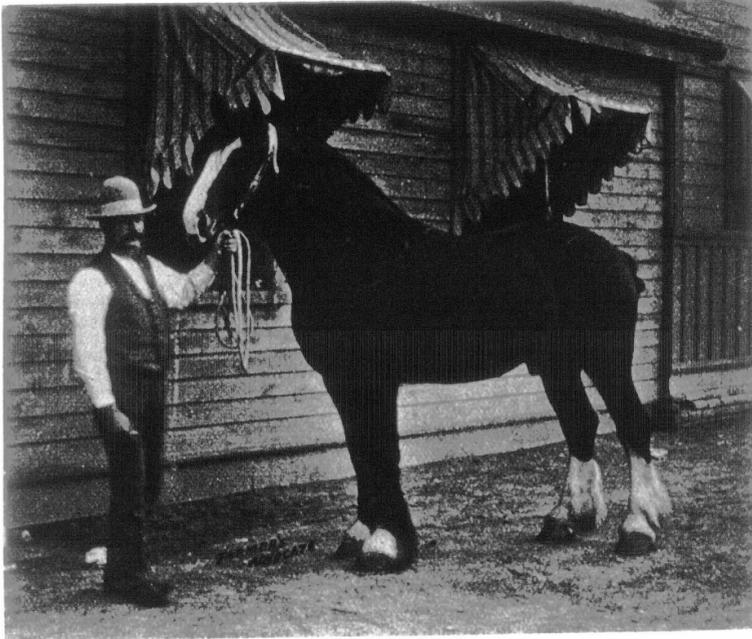
For the best young herd and four females, all under two years old, Mr. Clemons captured first award, and Stevens & Sons second. For a cow and two of her produce, Clemons won third money.

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 exhibitors 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 record 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 throughout 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 handsome 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 Comatio, shown by McLaury Bros., and fifth, Queen Czar, owned by the same exhibitor. 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 championship went to the first-prize cow, Pride's Olga, and the herd prizes were awarded as follows: 1st to McLaury Bros., 2nd to Biltmore Farms, 3rd to Higginbotham.

GUERNSEYS were out in considerable numbers, and made a good showing. Mr. E. H. Massey, Toronto, who had a few entries of his im-



LYON STEWART [2732].
Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Winner of second prize in Imported class, Toronto Industrial, 1901. See Gossip, page 654.
OWNED BY H. G. BOAG, CHURCHILL, ONT.

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 Dentonia, 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 Thouin, Repentigny, Que. Denis had the sweepstakes bull, and Dugas the sweepstakes female. These cattle attracted much attention 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.

One Copy Worth the Year's Subscription.

I have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" since January 1st, and must say I am more than pleased with it. I often think one copy well worth the year's subscription, having so many useful articles.

Grey Co., Ont.

J. R. PHILP.

FARM.

A Popular Offer.

New subscribers will receive the "Farmer's Advocate" from now till the end of 1902 for \$1. Old readers concede that to be the best dollar's worth any farmer can possibly secure.

If any neighbor or acquaintance is not getting the paper, you will confer a favor by advising him of the fact that for \$1 the paper may be obtained for 15 months.

The above liberal offer will enable you very easily to have your own subscription extended for twelve months simply by sending us the names of two new subscribers, accompanied by \$2. This is one of the most popular propositions we have ever made.

Is the testimony of other readers needed as to the paper's merit? Mr. Hugh Hill, of Huron Co., Ont., writes: "I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best agricultural paper published. It is worth its weight in gold." Mr. Wm. L. Falkingham, Grey Co., writes: "The "Farmer's Advocate" is a welcome visitor to our home. We could not do without it. It is improving, too. Its plans are plain and complete, and its engravings fine." Miss Lydia Redman, of Ontario Co., writes: "The Home Magazine department is of exceptional merit throughout.

What does the proposition mean? Just this: That by conferring a boon on two other persons, you secure the paper to yourself for another year without any charge. Do not miss the opportunity, and, what is equally important, take advantage of it early.

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 distances, 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 frequent intervals; in fact, some of the American insurance companies who insure horses and cattle against lightning have offered to increase the insurance limit provided 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 round 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 reported 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 considerable 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 frequent 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 instead of side-flashing through any object that may be standing near. The comparative infrequency 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 standing near a fence."

J. B. REYNOLDS.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association is to be held at Whitby on Dec. 18th, 19th and 20th.

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. L. 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 Crops and Markets.

As is usually the case when there are prospects of a good big crop, there are lots of people who get interviews published in the daily papers, in which wild guesses at the yields are made. This year we have been favored with prophecies of 35 and even 40 bushel averages of wheat for the Province and Territories. As we come closer to the only reliable standard of the crop yield, the weigh scales, these fabulous yields diminish. The Local Government crop report makes the yield 24.28 bushels per acre, and the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories estimates on a 21 bushel crop for the Territories. With a 20 bushel average all round, the country is doing well, and it will mean prosperity not only for the Northwest, but to the manufacturing centers of the east. A wheat crop of 50,000,000 bushels at 50 cents a bushel means a lot of money distributed among comparatively few producers.

The Manitoba Government crop estimate is as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels per acre.	Total yield.
Wheat.....	2,011,835	24.28	48,857,255
Oats.....	689,950	43.78	30,206,775
Barley.....	191,009	33.68	6,433,919
Total grain crop.....			85,497,949

Fakers at Township Fairs.

Township fair directors would do well to rigidly exclude the fake side-show fraternity from their exhibitions. They are a delusion and a snare, and if encouraged will demoralize the small fairs as they have some of the larger ones. Directors of local shows in the Province of Ontario are again warned of the special Provincial Act prohibiting all games of chance, under penalty of losing the Government grant to the agricultural societies. We saw several wheels of fortune and other gambling devices running openly in direct violation of the law last fall on exhibition grounds. Nor should they be tolerated anywhere near the exhibition. The law does not allow any kind of gambling or game of chance within half a mile of the fair grounds. The penalty against the individual is a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$100, with costs.

DAIRY.

How the High-scoring Cheese at the Pan-American Were Made.

1. What precautions did you observe when taking in the milk?
2. Did you use a "starter"? If so, what kind, how prepared and used?
3. Did you wash the curds? If so, how, at what temperature of water, and at what stage or stages of the curd?
4. At what temperature did you put to press, how long was the cheese pressed, and how often was it turned in the press?
5. (a) At what temperature was the cheese cured?
- (b) Describe your system of ventilating and cooling?
- (c) How long was cheese held in curing room?
- (d) How often was cheese turned on the shelves?
- (e) What per cent. of moisture was maintained in the curing room?

Let it be remembered that these makers, while they follow the standard rules for Cheddar cheese-making, also have picked up many little methods and practices for improvement by reading dairy literature and observation and experiment, so that the lessons they teach in their respective letters are the results of keen effort anxiously and wisely pursued, and their cheese tells the tale of the wisdom of their practices.

CONNOLLY BROS., OXFORD CO., ONT.

In reply to enquiries as to my method of manufacturing the cheese sent to the Pan-American, I beg leave to submit the following: I used ordinary precaution in taking in milk, rejecting all tainted or sour milk. I used a starter prepared by adding twelve quarts of water to eighteen of milk, and, when sour, use twelve quarts to a vat of 6,000 lbs. of milk when milk is very sweet. I washed curds after milling, stirred curd over twice, and applied five pails of water at a temperature of 98 degrees, stirred again and piled up and used about the same amount of water at the same temperature. I put the curd to press at a temperature of 84 degrees, pressed cheese for 40 hours, and turned twice in press. The temperature in the curing room varied from 60 to 70 degrees. The factory is a two-story building, with make room and curing room combined. The curing room is ventilated by holes cut through the ceiling and ventilator on roof. We use in extremely hot weather, ice set in boxes in different places in curing room. Cheese were cured about 25 days before being judged at Pan-American, and were turned on shelves every morning. I cannot say what per cent. of moisture was maintained in curing room, as we have no instrument for testing it.

THOS. McDONALD, MORRISBURG, ONT.

(Answers supplied by Benson Avery, Cheesemaker, Cameron-town Factory.)

1. Only ordinary precautions were observed when taking in the milk.
2. No starter was used.
3. The curds were washed immediately after milling, until water ran perfectly clear.
4. The cheese was put to press at 84 degrees, kept in the press 23 hours, and turned in the press twice.
5. (a) The cheese was cured at 72 degrees, the lowest temperature that I was able to obtain.
- (b) The ordinary system of ventilating and cooling, by opening windows, was used.
- (c) The cheese was cured ten days.
- (d) Turned on the shelves twice a day.
- (e) The moisture in the curing room was not as great as I would have wished it to be. The weather was exceedingly hot and dry.

J. H. WILLIAMS, MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

1. I used only ordinary precaution in taking in milk.
2. I used a starter of my own make from ordinary milk well soured, and about 50 lbs. to 6,000 lbs. of milk.
3. I washed my curds with water, 96 degrees at dipping and 100 degrees immediately after milling.
4. I put curd to press at 86 degrees. Pressed for 7 hours. Was turned in press twice.
5. (a) The temperature in the curing room was never above 74 degrees at any time and never above 70 for more than a few hours at a time.
- (b) We have a sub-earth duct.
- (c) Twenty-four days.
- (d) From 75 to 80 per cent.

J. A. McINTYRE, WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

1. In taking in milk, I did not take in any but first-class milk.
2. I used no starter.
3. I washed my curds at dipping time with water at a temperature of 100 degrees, and at milling time at 94 degrees.
4. I put my curds to press at a temperature of 82 degrees. Our cheese were in the press from 20 to 22 hours and turned in press once in morning.
5. (a) At about 60 degrees.
- (b) We use ice for cooling.
- (c) About three weeks.
- (d) They were turned on the shelves every morning.
- (e) I did not take the per cent. of moisture in room.

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

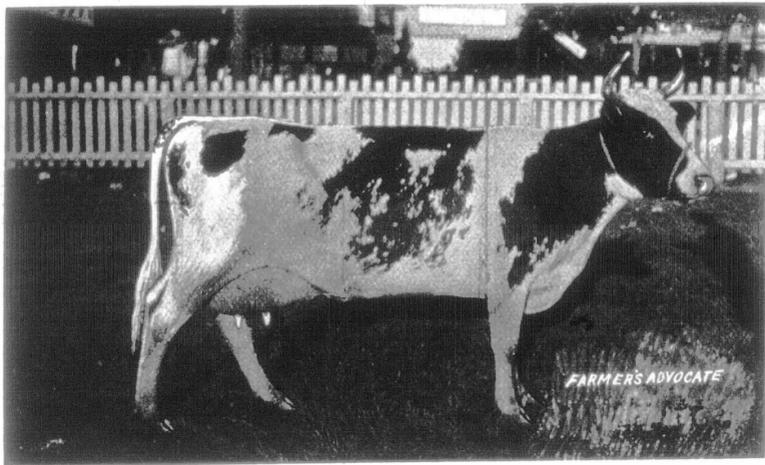
giving name, address, and number of points of every competitor, ahead of our Canadian way of only giving the two former?

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.

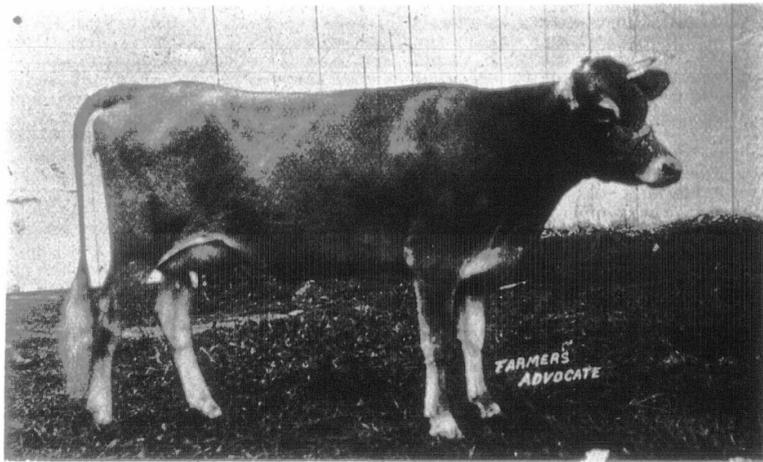
A TIMELY SUGGESTION FOR THE BUTTER JUDGE.

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.

Grey Co., Ont. Jno. McQuaker.

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 buttermilkers 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 ¼ 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.

Cow Giving Bloody Milk.

What is the cause and what can I do for a 5-year-old cow that gives bloody milk? Sometimes it is in all four teats, at others in one or two; at times it is clotted, at others nothing but pure thin blood. She has been that way for about two months, never before.

Simcoe Co. WM. F. WONCH.

Ans.—Read answer to "Reader," Wentworth Co., page 647.

Flavor in Dairy Products.

A student of dairying will have noticed at the fairs where the score card obtains that in nearly all the exhibits points were lost on flavor. Since the commercial value of dairy products is determined in a high degree by their flavor and odors, and since these qualities are judged through the sense of smell, which all know is delicate and keen, and since only small quantities of odor or flavor are sufficient to produce unfavorable impressions, it is evident that the greatest of care must be exercised in the production, handling and care of the dairy products through all the steps preceding their delivery to the consumer. Knowing all this, it therefore follows that too great care in keeping milk clean cannot be taken, and that only those who do so can hope to secure the best-paying customers—people who are willing to pay well for milk, cream, butter or cheese that suits them.

Odors and flavors find their way into milk by three different avenues: (1) From the blood at the time the milk is secreted; (2) from the outside after the milk is drawn; (3) by being produced within the milk after it has been secreted, before or after it is drawn.

Any volatile principle which may be in the blood of the animal at the time the milk is drawn will find its way into the milk, and will impart a quality to it, the intensity of the flavor or odor depending upon the amount of the volatile principle present, and the readiness with which it evaporates. The majority of foodstuffs contain substances which produce odors, and if these substances are not destroyed during the process of digestion, they will again escape from the animal body, through the excretory channels, viz., the skin, kidneys, lungs, rectum or udder, and if any of these principles remain in the blood at the time the milk is being drawn they will appear in it. It follows, therefore, that the longer the interval of time between the taking of food into the body and the drawing of the milk, the less danger there will be of the milk being tainted by it. In practice we know of dairymen who were careful to observe this precaution when feeding substances very liable to taint the milk, such as turnips or rape, feeding them right after milking. The reason for the above is found in the fact that the milk is excreted during the milking, while the blood is coursing through the udder, carrying whatever odor-producing substances may then be present.

TIME TO FEED ODOR-PRODUCING FOODS.

It is clear from the above statement that there is a time more suitable than another for feeding such foods which would be apt to leave the milk charged with the odor principles. We can make one assertion, however, and that is, if possible let the dairyman totally avoid such feeds, and thus save himself trouble. On the other hand, if his circumstances force the use of the odor-carrying principles, they should be fed as stated above—as soon as possible after milking, and never just before, in order that time enough may have elapsed to permit the odors to have been thrown out by the excretory organs, instead of the udder. If, however, the feed contains a principle whose odor is desired in the milk, then the food in question should be fed just previous to milking.

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 neat, 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 buttermakers. I think on general principles that the American buttermakers 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 buttermakers 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.

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, 1901.

BREED AND COW.	Milk.	Amt. of Butter	Value at 25c.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
	lbs.	lbs.	per lb.		
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 24555	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	225.5	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.					
Vega	169.5	9.37	2.34	.97	1.37
Cassiopea	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
Dunsel	190.2	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, '01.

BREED.	Milk.	Amt. of Butter	Value at 25c.	Total cost of	Profit.
	lbs.	lbs.	per lb.	Feed.	
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	105.30	187.07
Brown Swiss	25163.6	1049.15	262.29	114.11	148.18
Red Polls	23403.6	1070.91	267.72	106.18	161.54
Polled Jerseys	16479.5	884.44	211.11	84.01	127.10
Dutch Belted	19268.	771.94	192.98	100.45	92.53
French-Canadian	29025.7	907.86	226.97	87.90	139.07
Ayrshires	26369.7	1124.53	281.13	107.06	174.07

England Wants Canadian Chickens.

The Canadian Produce Co., of Toronto, has received a definite contract from London, Eng., for 100,000 pounds of Canadian 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.

POULTRY.

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

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 cluck 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.

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.

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-breds 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.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Conditions for Fall Planting.

Experience has shown that fall planting often succeeds just as well as spring planting; sometimes better, sometimes not so well. The only real question is, as to what conditions favor the one season or the other.

In the first place, it may be laid down as a general rule that fall planting is safe and feasible in soils not subject to severe winter freezing, especially those that are well drained. Soils which hold water and freeze ought not to be planted with fruit trees, anyway; but it is doubly dangerous to plant such soils in the fall.

Secondly, the soil should be in good mechanical condition—that is, it should be in a first-rate state of cultivation, thoroughly pulverized. The reason for this is obvious. A stiff, lumpy soil will not pack well around the roots of the young trees. The roots are left exposed to the air even beneath the surface of the ground, and they dry out and die during the winter. Loose and well-pulverized soil, on the contrary, packs about the roots and keeps them moist.

Thirdly, the soil should be moist. While it should not be soggy, containing stagnant water, it should not be dry. The trees require some moisture even during the winter. They lose some water by evaporation, and this water must be replaced easily from the soil or the tree will suffer. For this reason fall planting is especially favored on irrigable lands where a good irrigation can be given just before or just after setting the trees.

In the fourth and last place, the trees should be in good condition. This is generally an easy requirement to meet. The trees are nearly always in better condition in the fall than in the spring.

Given these four conditions, (1) well-drained, non-freezing soil, (2) in a good state of cultivation, (3) with adequate moisture, and (4) having in hand good, sound, well-ripened trees, fall planting is perfectly safe—just as safe as spring planting. Moreover, under these circumstances, it has certain advantages, the principal ones being as follows:

1. There is usually more time for the work in the fall. On a farm, work is always rushing in the spring. A fruit farm is no exception to this rule.

2. The trees can be handled from the nursery to greater advantage. Most nurserymen nowadays dig all their stock in the fall and put it in storage. If the storage is good and properly managed, it will do the trees no harm; but it certainly will do them no good in any case. Then putting trees into storage and taking them out again means two handlings, and somebody has to pay for that work.

3. Good trees, well planted in the fall, in proper soil, will become established to some extent during the winter. It has been shown in some cases that the roots make a start into growth while the ground is unfrozen, but while the top is yet dormant. Thus, under conditions entirely favorable, the fall-planted trees have a decided start of the spring-planted trees.

Whenever any of the specified requirements is seriously lacking, however, then fall planting becomes inadvisable, and the prospective fruit-grower had better wait till spring comes. My opinion, expressed in other words, is that one had better plant in the fall if he can and conditions justify it. Otherwise, he had better plant in the spring; for under any circumstances, one should plant. "Aye be plantin' a tree, Jock!"—(Country Gentleman.)



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.

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 Cochin chicks. 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

Improvement in Poultry.

The fall is the time to take steps looking to the improvement of the farm poultry stock. At that time correspondence should be opened with a reliable breeder of pure-bred stock, and a good cockerel or two procured from him. The price will be lower in the fall than if the purchase is delayed until spring. The non-producing hens and those deficient in width of breast, and the badly-marked or deformed ones, should be culled out, cooped up and rapidly fattened for food consumption. Hens and pullets intended to do the winter laying should be selected and so fed as to get early over the moult. If possible, select pullets hatched from eggs laid by a producer of a large number of eggs and an all-winter layer; such tendencies are inherited if aided with proper winter care. In fact, it is known that the number of eggs laid in the winter months largely depends on the age of the fowls and the way they have been fed. Pullets which reach seven months old in October, and which have been properly fed, will usually begin to lay, and continue laying up to January. At this season most birds are growing their new feathers, or are in deep moult. The most suitable food for helping them through this ordeal is to give them as much cabbage as they care to eat, either in a whole state or cut up and scalded with gruel. A little sulphur is a great help; it is an excellent poultry medicine, and helps to get the birds over their moult better than anything else.

Fix up the poultry house, give it a thorough whitewashing, arrange for plenty of light, and, as far as possible, do away with crevices which might harbor such undesirable tenants as lice. The provision of a scratching shed will aid in keeping the hens at work, and incidentally have a good effect on the egg yield. See to it that the poultry house is free from drafts, and comfortable.

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.

A Reminder to Importers of Nursery Stock.

All classes of fruit-growing trees, vines, plants or portions of the same, whether whole or in part, such as cuttings, buds, roots, etc., from which plants are to be propagated, coming from the United States to Canada are admitted only between certain dates and after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid (in order to destroy the San Jose scale) by a competent Government official in accordance with the most approved methods. The dates of admission are October 7th to Dec. 7th and March 15th to May 15th, at St. John, N. B.; St. Johns, Quebec; Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ont.; and Winnipeg, Man. The only other point of entry in Canada is Vancouver, B. C., and only in the winter season, Oct. 15th to March 15th. These dates, places of entry and conditions should be borne in mind by prospective importers of nursery stock.

Canadian Fruit Wins at the Pan.

Advices from Buffalo show that Ontario fruit-growers won a decided victory in the first competition for medals offered by the American Pomological Society. Forty entries were received in all, the competition being open to all America. The Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations' exhibit won the silver medal for the best exhibit by any society or organization. Mr. Albert Pay, of St. Catharines, and Mr. Murray Pettit, of Winona, won silver medals for the best collection by any individual, and Mr. W. M. Orr, of Fruitland, a bronze medal for his collection. This exhausted the medals awarded, Ontario getting them all, while the exhibits from the various States received only "honorable mention."

APIARY.

Medicinal and Nourishing Properties of Honey.

BY DR. JAS. M. LEAN, 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 disar-

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range 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.

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.
Kent Co., Ont.

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.
J. H. REED, V. S.

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.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

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.
J. H. REED, V. S.

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.
Norfolk Co., Ont.

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.

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

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.
J. H. REED, V. S.

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.
Elgin Co., Ont. 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.
J. H. REED, V. S.

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.
Wellington Co., Ont. 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.
J. H. REED, V. S.

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 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.

NON-OCCURRENCE OF OESTRUS 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.
York Co., Ont. 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.
J. H. REED, V. S.

Miscellaneous.

A SINGLE ISSUE WORTH \$2—FALL-PLOWING SOD.

I have been a subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate" for nearly two years, and consider the first number more than paid the subscription price. 1. Can a clay-loam sod, plowed the last of September, be put in proper shape for seeding the next spring? 2. If so, what would be the best kind of grain to seed with?
W. G. WRIGHT.
Hastings Co.

1. By giving suitable fall cultivation, it might be done.
2. Barley or spring wheat.

BINDWEED AGAIN.

I am sending you sample of a weed growing in my garden which I fear will ruin it if I cannot by some means have it destroyed. It is a climbing weed; will twine around anything with which it comes in contact. The flower resembles the flower of the morning glory.
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—See September 16th issue, page 611.

SILO ROOF AND DEHORNING.

1. What is the cheapest and best roof for a round silo, and how are they put on? 2. Is it illegal for a farmer to dehorn his cattle or to castrate any animal? 3. What is the best thing to do in case of severe bleeding after dehorning? Will it do any harm to coat over with tar to keep out cold?
C. J. W.
Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—The cheapest is not necessarily the best; but sloping, shed roofs, made of loose boards, keep out the snow and heavy rain, and can be shifted to one side when filling, to give head-room. Others prefer a high, conical-shaped roof, made of rafters and boards, shingled or covered with metallic roofing. Such roofs should have a cupola for ventilation. Another way is to lay plates (4x4) across the top of opposite sides, and from there run rafters up to a ridge; cover with boards and shingles and side up the gable ends. Woll's book on silos and silage (which may be ordered through this office) thus describes a cheap stave-silo roof: "Roof shall be made to a half pitch, of 6-inch clear siding, lapping joint, nailed to 2x4 inch rafters, 2 feet centers; 1-foot by 4-inch ridge, and 2x4 inch plates. These plates to be supported on two 4x4 inch pieces resting on top of hoops. Three 1x4 inch collar-beams shall be spiked to end and middle rafters to tie side of roof together."

2. No.

3. As a rule there is little serious trouble from bleeding after dehorning. Cobwebs, earth or other dirty materials should not be used, as they may contain disease germs. A bit of cotton batting, say 1½ or 2 inches square, dipped in boracic acid powder, pressed on the wound and kept in place with strings, will probably serve the purpose. Hot water (above 110 F.) or very cold water are useful to stay bleeding, and turpentine will clot the blood, but is very painful and delays healing.

MOTH MULLEIN AND WOOD SORREL.

1. I send you a specimen of seed for identification. It did not appear to be a bad weed for a few years, now I find it spreading all over the farm. When cut off by the binder in grain, it immediately sends up one or more stalks from the root. The specimen I enclose has grown since the oats were cut. It is easily seen in a field of grain from the flower. It grows to be from eighteen inches to three feet in height in fields among grain. Along the edge of the woods, where some plants had ripened and the seed scattered, it was quite thick and seeding at not over four inches long; has a long taproot. The seed is contained in a small round boll, about the size of a large pea, where each flower appears. The seed is almost infinitesimal in size. One stalk of thirty inches in length might have a million or more seeds on it. Think it is not a common Canadian weed, but has come from some of the United States with clover or timothy seed several years ago.

2. Enclosed you will likewise find weed some like a specimen of clover. It has a small yellow flower; creeps along the surface of the ground until quite a space has been covered. Do not know whether cattle eat it or not.
Middlesex Co., Ont. A. A. BRODIE.

Ans.—1. The first plant referred to by Mr. Brodie is moth mullein (*Verbascum Blattaria*), first identified locally some four years ago in McGillivray township. A biennial naturalized from Europe, it is found in Northern United States and Canada, growing freely along roadsides and lanes, but has not been deemed a bad weed. Producing so many seeds, however, it should be pulled or cut before ripening, else may spread rapidly. It has a green, smoothish, slender stalk, the lower leaves very short stalked, and the upper ones clasping; flowers small, yellow or white, with tinge of purple.

2. The other specimen is wood sorrel (*Oxalis*), a creeping perennial with small yellow flower and shamrock-shaped leaves, sour to the taste, containing oxalic acid. It is fond of sandy situation, spreading quickly by rootstalks, and has a loose hold on the soil.

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. She is in good condition. Please tell me through the "Advocate" which is the better way to dry such a cow—whether to let her go at once without milking altogether, or to milk once a day for a while and then every other day, and so on? The point is in dispute.
W. L.
York Co., Ont.

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.

FALL PLANTING AND WINTER PROTECTION.

1. Have young pear trees, planted last spring. What ought to be done with them this fall so that they will stand the winter. Should they be completely covered? 2. What time should maple trees be planted in the autumn, or is it better to wait till spring? If planted in autumn, should anything be put around them, as in case of fruit trees? F. H. McCULLOUGH.

Russell Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. An excellent way of protecting young trees during the winter is to cover the ground heavily over the roots with strawy manure or other coarse material, and wrap the trunk and as much of the branches as possible with straw; or, in place of the straw, cornstalks stood closely about the trees and wrapped firmly to the trunk make an excellent winter protection. This prevents the drying out of the bark and young wood during the dry winds of winter; and trees so protected often come through uninjured, while those unprotected suffer seriously. Where straw or cornstalks are used, there may be some danger from girdling by mice, if any grain is left in the straw. For this reason, care should be taken that no inducement be given to mice to harbor in the covering.

2. There has been a great deal of discussion with reference to the relative merits of spring and fall planting of trees. Fall planting is, no doubt, a good plan in the more southern sections of the country, where the trees are not subject to such severe winters; but for our northern climate, I believe that spring planting is safer, although there are many of the hardy kinds of trees and shrubs which succeed well when planted in the fall. Last year we put out a large plantation of currants and gooseberries, and all plants came through the winter in good condition; but with some of the more tender plants we would not recommend fall planting. Maples will stand fall planting fairly well, but early spring planting is usually safer. If trees are set in the fall, they may be wrapped the same as has been recommended for pear trees; but this would hardly be necessary in the case of maples.

H. L. HUTT, Horticulturist.

Ontario Agricultural College**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. I wish to have size of animal and, as well, quality and quantity of milk.

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? Your answer through your good "Advocate" will be greatly appreciated by
SUBSCRIBER.

Bonaventure Co., Que.

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, and secured at reasonable cost. If a larger class of cattle and possibly larger producers of milk is required, the Holstein should fill the bill. For richness of milk, the Jerseys and Guernseys have no superiors, and many of the cows of these breeds give a large quantity as well. We have little faith in crossing the pure breeds, and have seen no very satisfactory results from such a course. We would rather advise choosing one breed and staying with it, making careful selections of foundation stock and weeding out such as do not come up to a good standard of production. Next to this course, we would prefer buying good-sized grade cows showing indications of large milk production and crossing these with a pure-bred bull of good dairy type, with soft-handling yellow skin and fine hair, bred from a deep-milking cow of one of the dairy breeds, and continue breeding from a carefully-selected bull of the same breed. We have seen a dairy herd of grade Jerseys built up in this way, the cows being of good size and giving a large quantity of rich milk, and we have in mind a herd of grade Holsteins bred in the same way that produced very largely of both milk and butter, making probably the best record any large herd has ever made in Canada.

BABCOCK TESTERS.

Will you kindly let me know what is the price of a Babcock tester, and where it may be procured? Though my address at present is in U. S., yet my interests are in Norfolk County, Ontario.
RHODA MASSECAR.

Massachusetts, U. S.

Ans.—The prices we have seen quoted lately range from \$3 and \$4, respectively, for a two- and four-bottle machine upward, varying with the number of bottles and styles of finish, etc. Even for a very small herd we would not advise getting less than a four-bottle machine. It is probable that some of the dairy-supply houses whose advertisements appear in the "Farmer's Advocate" will have local dealers representing them in such towns as Brantford or Tilsonburg, or, if not there, certainly in Hamilton, Guelph, or London, where a tester can be obtained.

CEMENT SILO CONSTRUCTION.

I want to build a silo for the accommodation of 20 or 25 cattle. I thank you for the articles referring to silo in the Sept. 2nd issue of your valuable paper, but if you would give your readers something more in detail you would confer a favor. How large would the silo be? Would it be square or round? How much cement would be needed? What other material would be needed to mix with cement, and how much? How thick would the walls be? How would you mix the requisite stuff, and where, outdoors or inside? What would be the simplest kind of frame to use in holding the cement in the process of building? How do you handle that frame? Would you prefer your silo in the barn, supposing you had plenty of room, or outside? Would 2 silos each 22 ft. high and 10 ft. in diameter be better than 1 silo 25 ft. high and 15 ft. in diameter? How much would you calculate to expend on your structure or structures? When would you begin the work.
JNO. DONALD.

Hastings Co., Ont.

Ans.—Most of the questions arrayed above have at various times been answered in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. This emphasizes the importance of readers preserving on file all the copies of the paper. Full directions for the construction of an octagon cement silo appeared in April 16th (1900) issue, page 227. A herd of 25 cows fed 40 lbs. ensilage daily for 180 days will eat 180,000 lbs., or 90 tons, for which say 100 tons of corn should be put in the silo. A cubic foot of good corn silage weighs about 40 lbs. A round silo 27 ft. deep and 15 ft. in diameter or one 25 ft. deep and 16 ft. in diameter will hold 90 tons each. Many dairymen now resort to ensilage for extra summer feeding, and use a large silo for the winter season and a smaller one for summer. If Mr. Donald decides on one silo, a round one or an octagon about the size mentioned would probably answer his purposes. If built square, corners must be bevelled off. The octagon (8-sided) is well liked by many who have them, but when suitable circular metal moulds are perfected for making round silos, we are inclined to think that style may become very popular. As to materials required, Norval B. Hagar reports for a silo 25 ft. high, 16 ft. diameter, walls 16 in. at bottom and 10 in. at top, 60 barrels of cement, 10 yards stone and 40 yards gravel. Another writer, for a silo 12 ft. diameter, 30 ft. high, walls 14 in. at bottom and 8 in. at top, 50 barrels cement, 35 yards gravel, 5 yards stone. James McIntosh, of Huron Co., built a silo 14 ft. diameter, 30 ft. high, walls 14 in. at bottom and 7 in. at top, used 82 barrels cement, 50 cubic yards gravel, 5 yards stone, 34½ days labor for one man; total cost \$160. The silo should be outside the barn, but as convenient as possible to the feed alley. The excavation for the foundation should be at least 2 ft. deep. Be very particular with the foundation to avoid cracking in walls. About 5 or 6 parts gravel to one of cement are commonly used, and the stones mentioned are bedded in as the wall progresses. The gravel must be absolutely free from dirt or soil. Special care must be taken in constructing silo walls in order that they be solid throughout and perfectly smooth inside and hard. We have found trouble in some cases with dry, mouldy ensilage next the wall for several inches. The walls had been poorly constructed, not sufficiently rammed, and were very porous, thus absorbing the moisture from the cement. A thorough "floating" or washing with a thin coat of cement mortar has been suggested to prevent further trouble in such cases. If Mr. Donald desires still further information we would suggest that he write to Isaac Usher, Queenston, Ont., and Battle Estate, Thorold, Ont., cement works, and order a copy of Woll's new book on silage through this office.

To determine the quantity of materials required (gravel, stone and cement) estimate the cubic contents of the wall, including windows and doors; the latter will about equal shrinkage in materials. About one-third as much stone as gravel can be utilized. One hundred cubic feet of wall will require about 3½ barrels of cement mixed with gravel in the proportion of one to six.

PLOWING DOWN PEA STRAW.

1. I have a stack of pea straw on a farm where I keep no stock. As the only use I can make of it is to draw it on the land and plow it in, I would like to know if you think it would pay me to do so with labor as expensive as at present? 2. If advisable to do so, how would you keep it from clogging the plow when plowing it in? 3. Would it be advisable to plow it in on sod and sow peas next spring, the soil being clay and clay loam?
SUBSCRIBER.

Simcoe Co.

Ans.—It would hardly pay you. Why not exchange it for some manure with a farmer who needs bedding, which in the absence of sheep is the best use to make of it. If machine-threshed, it might be plowed down by removing the coulter, and would tend to loosen the soil.

SIZE OF SHEEP PENS.

How many sheep and lambs could be comfortably and profitably wintered in a space 16 feet wide by 17 feet long, with space off for a passage 4 feet wide and 16 feet long?
P. T. V.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Ans.—The sketch which "P. T. V." sends indicates that he wants about ⅓ of the space for sheep, and the rest for lambs, which would accommodate about 20 sheep and 10 lambs, providing there is an outdoor yard run for each.

(For Farm Gossip and Markets see page 652.)

CLOVER SOD—HESSIAN FLY.

1. A has a field of clover in full bloom which he plows down for fall wheat, and B has the same-sized field, which he pastures off close before plowing for his wheat, which leaves B the clover roots, while A has both roots and heavy top. Now, we suppose A has a field in better condition for his crop, but the question is, how much better—what per cent.?

2. Does the Hessian fly deposit eggs on the fall wheat only? Do you think if all in the Province were to quit growing wheat that this fly would be starved out, or would they be likely to deposit their eggs on pasture grass and be ready for spring crop?
Wellington Co., Ont.
GEO. GREEN.

Ans.—1. There are so many qualifying influences to be considered in a question of this sort, it is impossible to give the exact percentage of advantage A's land would have over B's, or vice versa. It is true that if the stock that pastured off the clover left all their droppings in the field, very little fertility would be removed, but fertility is not everything, and its value is greatly influenced by the mechanical condition of the soil, which, again, depends greatly on the amount of humus contained in it. Provided the fields previous to the plowing were in good mechanical condition and already rich in humus, A's field would be little the worse of the grazing; but, on the other hand, if humus were scanty, then B's field would be the safer to depend on for a full yield of fall wheat, so far as the two conditions referred to would be concerned. The percentage, however, cannot be stated.

2. There is little doubt but that if no wheat were grown in a Hessian-fly infested country for a number of years the fly would disappear, because its natural food and host would be taken away. Just how soon its entire disappearance would take place is difficult to say, because we cannot tell how far this insect can adapt itself to foreign conditions. It is true that Hessian flies, like hens, must lay their eggs when the time for laying arrives, but the hen that drops her egg anywhere but in a nest is not likely to reproduce herself from that egg. The Hessian fly will undoubtedly find the most favorable plant in her reach on which to lay, but without wheat, or, in some cases, barley, her chances of finding a plant that will insure a healthy reproduction of her kind are rather against than in her favor.

INFORMATION ON SILO CONSTRUCTION.

I have been told to apply to you for information, supplied through your paper, as to plans of building silos. If you could send me any information on this subject I should feel greatly obliged?
Lincoln Co., Ont.
J. O. MILLER.

Ans.—There are several forms and kinds of silos that are popular, some for one reason and some for another, and when durability is one of the chief considerations desired, which of necessity requires much greater first cost, the cement silo, rightly constructed, is most in favor. Of these, the round form answers all purposes well, as does also the eight-sided or the square form with the corners cut off inside. These have been referred to repeatedly in the "Farmer's Advocate"—e. g., Feb. 1st, 1901, page 83; March 15th, page 189; June 1st, page 371; April 15th, 1900, page 227; Sept. 2nd, page 567, and the present issue. It is now too late in the season to build a concrete silo for this year's use, but the information given in the numbers mentioned will be a guide in building whatever is decided upon. In reply to another question on cement silos, in this issue, some valuable pointers regarding their construction are given. In favorable sections there is still time to build a round wooden stave silo for this year's filling with a belated corn crop. If it is well put up, with seasoned, sound, two-inch pine plank about six or eight inches wide, it will last for years and give good satisfaction. We do not, however, recommend putting in corn that has been frosted; but when such a thing cannot be avoided, fairly good silage can be made if it is dampened and well tramped while the filling is in progress. A reasonable size for a round silo is 15 feet in diameter and 23 or 30 feet high, holding about 100 tons. The 30-foot silo will take 14- and 16-foot planks, alternated below, also above, so as to break the splice. The planks should be planed inside, sized in width, and not bevelled. The silo should stand on a stone or cement foundation, and have a cement or hard clay floor. The hoops, which should be about two and a half feet apart at the bottom, increasing to five feet at the top, should be ¾-inch round iron, with ¼ ends on which the threads are cut. A silo is better to have a roof of some sort that will protect it from the rain and form a stay to the silo, and it should be securely braced to a building or other fixture, to avoid being blown over by the wind. Valuable information on round-silo construction was given in our issues for May 1st, 1901, page 308, and July 15th, pages 464 and 472.

DEHORNING.

Will some one give a good plan of a dehorning stall? What is the best time to operate?
Grey Co., Ont.
J. R. PHILP.

Ans.—All that is needed is a strong stanchion and rope. Cool weather is best, say between October and April.

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 1,335,093,000 bushels, against 2,190,790,000 last month. Oats are also yielding less. Of the minor crops, barley will do better this year, as well as buckwheat and tobacco. The potato crop will not be so large, while five of the more important apple-growing States report an improvement.



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 so 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 hubbies 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 bundle,
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-by."

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 1st, 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."

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 shiftiness 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 unflinching 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 speak 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 fleet,
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 thistle-down 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 jabbers, shoot," replied Paddy.

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.

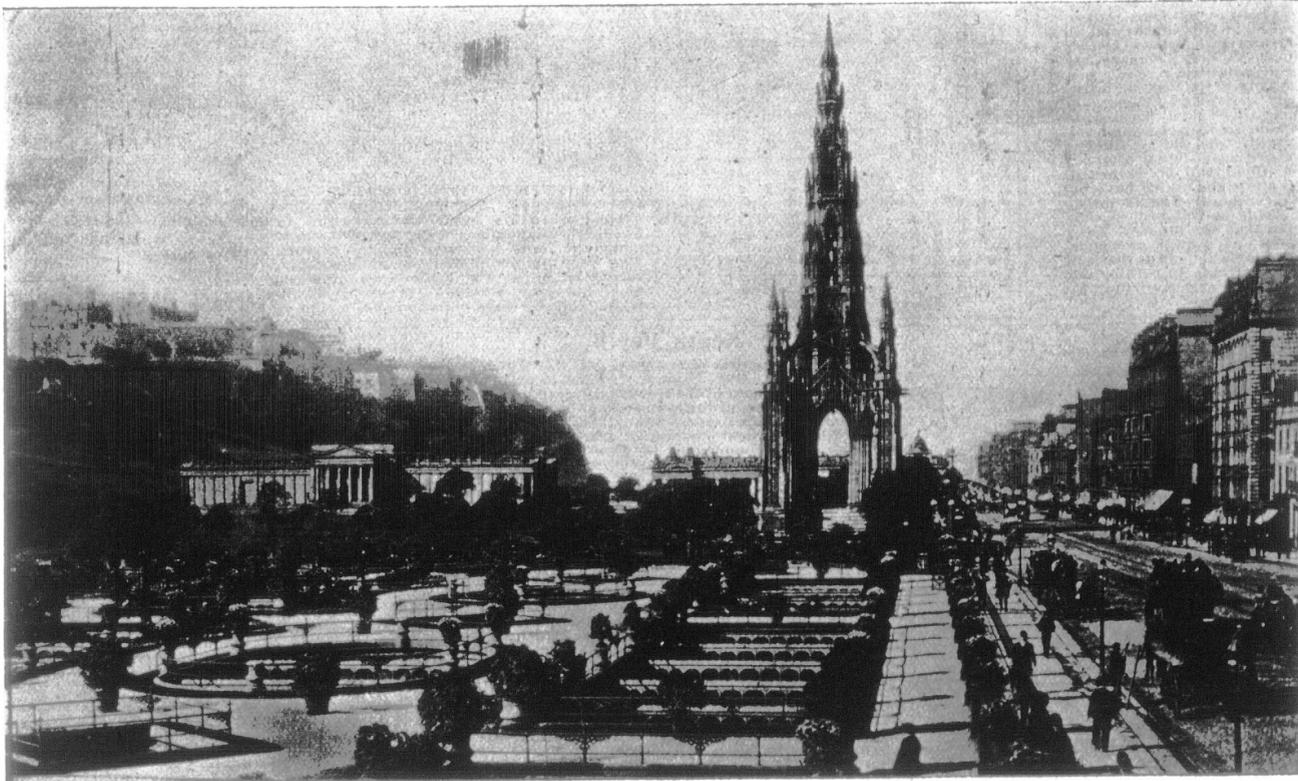
Just now Fan and I are Scotchwomen. We have become so imbued by the spirit of our surroundings, by feeling the Scotch blood tingling in our veins—our mothers' heritage, and therefore rightly ours too—that we quite forgot for the nonce the other side of us, the streaks of another nationality of which 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 pilasters 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 to-day. 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, sunshiny 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 Drumsheugh to be 'yammerin' and haverin' like a starlin'. He's a gabby (talkative) body, there's nae doot o' that, and terrible ignorant. Keep's a! he's been awfu' neglectit when he was a bairn, or may be there's a want in the puir cratur.' So, my dear, to this question of dialect there are two sides, and you and I must make the best of both of them. Let us put on our hats and take our first look at grand 'Auld Reckie.' We will stroll down Princes street, take a general view of the gardens, and then, if time 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.

GOSSIP.

Notice is drawn to an auction sale in this issue, of Mr. M. E. Woodworth, Lacolle, Que.

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.

MODERN DAIRY APPLIANCES.—The dairy industry has developed in conjunction with itself a demand for an endless variety of improved machinery used in the manufacture, preservation and transportation of milk and its products that to-day requires a tremendous amount of capital and well-directed management to produce.

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 columns: Name of Cow, Name of Owner, Lbs. of milk, Lbs. fat, Per cent. fat. Lists various cows and their owners with production data.

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, Shrewsbury, England, last month was very successful, 45 rams averaging £25, and 60 ewes, £4 10s. The first five rams to enter the ring averaged £9 11s. Three shewer rams sold for 105, 110 and 145 guineas, respectively.

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 Shorthorns 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.

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

GOSSIP.

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 Darnleys, McGregors, Prince of Wales, and Lord Lyons.

FOR SALE:

By auction, Oct. 24th, 1901, at 1 p. m., high-testing Holstein-Friesians and Shorthorn-Durhams—3 bull calves, 9 cows and heifers, M. E. WOODWORTH, Lacolle, Que.

MARKETS.

FARM GOSSIP.

Prince Edward Island.

During the last two weeks we have had occasional showers that have helped the pastures some and been a great benefit to the root crop. Still the soil is very dry and the springs and wells very low. The milk supply at the factories is small, as the after-grass never made much start.

Favorable Beet Sugar Report.

The Gall and Dumfries (Waterloo Co., Ont.) deputation, comprising Messrs. J. M. Irwin, W. McKenzie, James Wallace, and George R. Barrie, has returned from investigating the beet sugar industry in Michigan. They visited the cities of Bay City and West Bay City, Mich., the center of the industry.

Alfalfa in Kansas.

Mr. F. D. Coburn, State Agricultural Secretary of Kansas, writes us that the acreage of alfalfa there has increased from 24,078 in 1891 to 227,965 in 1901, showing the rapidity with which the merits of this great forage plant is causing it to spread.

South Perth.

September so far has been a good deal like April; too cool for much growth. Our wheat-sowing had been delayed unusually late, on account of the Hessian-fly scare, and it seems to us a striking example of the influence of the agricultural press that although the late harvest was quickly disposed of, leaving plenty of time for wheat preparation, scarcely a field was sown before the date recommended by Prof. Lochhead and other leading entomologists as a precautionary measure in fighting this destructive insect.

Oxford Co., Ont.

The severe thunder storms did great damage here, a good many barns being burned, but the rains were of immense benefit. Two of the parties whose barns were burned told me that if it had not been for the terrific downpour of rain nothing could have saved their houses; and then the ground was so dry that the rain was much needed.

Toronto Markets.

On offer, 900 cattle, 1,200 hogs, 1,148 sheep and lambs, 12 cows and 80 calves. Mr. Harkness had 50 Western general purpose horses from Wyoming State, halter-broken and suitable for light delivery, to be sold on October 4th. Mr. Hamilton, Neepawa, Manitoba, had 20 loads of medium range steers and bulls. Dealers did not fancy them.

Mr. Joseph Gould, who has been collecting export cattle at the Western Cattle Market for the past two weeks, shipped out 1,000 head per G. T. R. to Boston. This is said to be the largest shipment ever made from the market. They averaged 1,300 lbs. each, and were purchased on the market at from \$4.50 to \$5.

Export Cattle, \$4.35 to \$5; bulls, \$3 to \$4.25; butchers', \$4.40 to \$4.50; feeders, \$3.25 to \$4.25; stockers, \$3 to \$3.25; scrubs, \$2; yearling steers, \$3; calves, \$8 to \$10 per head; milk cows, \$25 to \$50.

Sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; lambs, \$3.50 to \$4. Hogs, \$7.37½—a few drovers from a distance got 12½c. above that. Prospects fairly good.

Table comparing prices to-day, 2 weeks ago, and same date last year for various commodities like Export cattle, Butchers' cattle, Feeder's, Stockers, Sheep, Hogs, Milk cows, and Lambs.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 73c. to 74c.; Goose wheat, 66c.; barley, 48c.; oats, 39c.; Alsike clover, \$6.50 to \$9.50; red clover, \$5 to \$5.50; Canadian corn, 60c.; rye, 51c.; bran, 14c. per ton; shorts, \$16; hay, \$10.50 to \$12; straw, \$3.50; cheese, 91c.; butter, 20c. to 25c.; eggs, 14c. to 15c.

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, \$1 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.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 26.—Best cattle, 1c. to 4c.; pretty good animals, 3c. to 3½c.; common stock, 2½c. to 3c. Canners paid from 1½c. to 2c. per lb. for small bulls. Calves, \$3 to \$10 each, or from 3c. Sheep, 2½c. to 3c.; lambs, 3½c. to 4c. Hogs, 6c. to 7c.

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, Broadhooks 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.

All Prizewinning Strains: 60 Oxford Tamworth swine, Collic dogs, 100 Bronze and Narragansett turkeys. A. ELLIOT, POND MILLS P. O., ONT. EXPRESS OFFICE: LONDON.

GOSSIP.

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. The importation, secured in various parts of Great Britain and the Channel Islands, consists of 6 Shorthorns, 10 Ayrshires, 7 Guernseys, 1 Shropshire sheep, 2 Berkshire pigs, 1 Tamworth gilt, 1 Large Yorkshire gilt, 4 Large Black pigs, 2 trios Buff Orpington fowls, and 2 trios Salmon Faverolles. From Mr. Grisdale we have received the following notes on the importation:

SHORTHORNS.—The Shorthorn cattle were selected for their milk and beef points. Cattle of some of the most famous milking strains were secured. A bull calf, Lord Dinsdale, roan, calved 20th June, 1901; bred by the Rt. Hon. Lord Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle, Gloucester; sire Baron Blanche 76089; dam Darlington 65th, a cow of magnificent proportions and great worth as a milk producer, having given with her first calf in 1900 over 6,000 lbs. of milk.

Cow, Lunsdale Marchioness, roan, calved November 7th, 1896; bred by Edmund Potter, Esq., Lowfields, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Westmoreland; sire His Excellency 67193; dam Marchioness of Kirklevington 7th. This animal combines milk with beef, and is of superior quality and beautiful Shorthorn character. She has given birth to two as beautiful heifers as can be found in England, and Mr. Potter considers them the gems of his herd. Mr. Potter's herd is one remarkable for combining milking and beefing properties, and there may be found many beautiful animals of the old Bates strains. Another female has been more recently secured from Mr. Potter, about which no details are not yet available.

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 Shrotham Gwynne 59196; dam Darlington Duchess. This cow has left some good stock, and is a very exceptional milker, giving last year about 9,000 lbs.

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 21th. A cow of magnificent proportions, good Shorthorn character, and a heavy milker, giving last year over 9,000 lbs. of milk.

Cow calf, Janet, roan, calved October 14th, 1900; bred by Richard Stratton, Esq., of The Duffryn, Newport, Mon.; sire Union Jack 75801; dam Jubilee. The heifer is a model Shorthorn, and was the mate of, and in every way equal to, Mr. Stratton's yearling which won the first at the Royal Cardiff, this year. Janet's dam, Jubilee, is probably the most remarkable milking Shorthorn in England to-day. In ten months, from October 10th, 1900, to 10th August, 1901, she gave 11,000 lbs. of milk of good quality. Mr. Stratton's herd is probably the oldest in the milk and beef business, and includes many excellent dairy and beef cattle.

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. This heifer is of exceptionally fine quality and great beauty. She is from a cow of grand scale and good dairy form. She promises to make a rare good one.

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, Auchinrain, Mauchline; sire Daniel of Auchinrain; dam Old Beauty's Last of Auchinrain; was secured from Andrew Clement, Nether-ton-Mearns, Renfrew Co., Scotland. The dam of this bull is a cow of rare milking qualities, having given over 70 lbs. in one day on grass alone, while the dam of his sire has an equally remarkable record.

Two cows, Jessie A of Culcairgie, white and brown, and Maggie of Culcairgie, red and white, 6 and 3 years old, respectively, were secured from the breeder, William Stroyan, of Culcairgie, Twynholm, Scotland. These two animals participated in the winning of the famous Queen's Hill cup in 1898 and 1901, respectively. This cup, now the property of Mr. Stroyan, has been for some years the goal of Galloway-Ayrshire breeders' ambition. These animals are models of Ayrshire form and combine showing qualities with milk production.

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

None of the above three cows has

ever been in the show-ring, but are quite worthy of honors.

From Mr. Robert Wallace, of Auchinrain, Mauchline, Ayrshire, were secured four two-year-old queys, all by Daniel of Auchinrain and from Flecky 4th, Denty 8th, Kibriny 5th, and Bloomer, all of Auchinrain. They are a promising lot.

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., Aylesford, Hants. Calved August 18th, 1899. An animal of splendid form and great apparent worth.

Three cows were secured from Sir H. D. Tichborne, in addition to the bull, viz.: Lily of the Gachere, 5 years old; Ithen Lady, 3 years old and Clatford Spot, 6 years old. These three cows have never been in the show-ring, but are all good, strong cattle, with good records as milkers.

From Guernsey Island were secured two cows and a calf: Deanie IX, fawn with white markings, dropped July 2nd, 1898; bred by M. McCulloch, Caster; sire Loyal des Hunguets 978 P. S.; dam Deanie 1869 P. S. The cow, Deanie, is a most remarkable producer, and her daughter, Deanie IX, promises to equal her.

Cow, Honoria VII, fawn with white markings, calved February 14th, 1897; bred by A. Lepatourel La Ranee, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; sire Mashier II, 858 P. S.; dam Honoria 2nd 2243 P. S. Honoria VII did splendidly with her first calf, and is offering well with her second, a fine bull calf by Francis Mashier II, dropped on shipboard.

SHROPSHIRE.—A Shropshire shearing ram was secured at the annual sale of T. S. Minton, Esq., Montford Bridge, Salop. This is one of the most famous breeding flocks in Shropshire, and the ram secured was one of four toppers.

Five shearing ewes and four ewe lambs were secured from the recently dispersed flock of A. sell, at the now historic sale at Harrington Hall, Shipnal, where an average of over \$43 was secured for shearing ewes, and over \$165 for rams, one of which sold as high as \$2,100.

PIGS.—A Berkshire boar and a gilt in young were secured from P. L. Mills, Esq., Ruddington Manor, Notts. A Large Yorkshire gilt in young was bought from the famous herd of Sanders Spencer, St. Ives, Hunts.

A Tamworth gilt of exceptional merit, from the sow winner at the Royal last year, and by the boar winner at the Royal two years ago, was also imported. She was in young.

Four pigs, two boars and two gilts, of the South of England breed, Large Blacks, were brought over to test the value of this breed as bacon-producers in Canada. This is supposed to be the first importation of the breed to America.

POULTRY.—The Salmon Faverolles, two trios of which were brought over, are a French breed, said to be the result of crossing Dorkings on Houdans, and then crossing Light Braunas on these cross-bred fowls. They are highly esteemed in France and wherever tried in England, for their superior fattening qualities and the excellent quality of their flesh.

The Buff Orpingtons are the favorite breed in the North of England, and appear to be one peculiarly well fitted to the needs of the Canadian farmer as a meat and flesh producing bird.

Attention is directed to the change in the advertisement of Mr. W. D. Platt, who announces another sale of Shorthorn 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.

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.

Jas. A. Russell, breeder of Yorkshire swine, 'Precious Creeds', Ont., writes: 'I have been much pleased with your paper as an advertising medium; have shipped boars and sows almost every week for the last year, to different parts of Ontario and other Provinces, at fair prices. I have a large stock on hand of young stock for sale this fall. They are an extra choice lot, from large, matured stock, and sired by a show boar, a winner at the large sows last fall; he is direct from an imported boar and an imported sow.' See advertisement.

A. B. Armstrong, breeder of Large White Yorkshire swine, etc., Codrington, Ont., writes: 'I must say that the advertisement placed with you has proved a profitable investment for me. Our stock of Yorkshires are doing well, and some of them may be heard from at the fairs this fall. Our present stock boar, Summerhill Model (4691), whose sire and dam were both imported, has gone on well in size, shape, and quality, and has proved himself a valuable stock-getter. He has plenty of bone, and is large, lengthy and deep, very exercised, and with well-sprung ribs. His stock is all very much like him. We have two litters on hand now, from Oak Lodge White Rose 5th and her daughter, both litters sired by Model. We have two more sows to farrow—Summerhill Queen and her daughter. Queen claims an imported dam and her sire is Look-Me-Over. In poultry we have lots of young things of the utility breeds, and should be able to please any customer.'

TORONTO HORSES AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

Messrs. CROW & MURRAY, Toronto, created a sensation at Syracuse with their invincible four-in-hand blacks, the leaders of which are South Africa and British Lion. The winnings on the four were the following: 1sts for park four, pair high-steppers, tandem; also heifers, pair single high-stepper. Their mare Nightingale also won over the jumps, and Postmaster 1st for high-stepping stallion, Mr. Geo. Pepper, also of Toronto, won 1st on his three-year-old carriage ully, Lady Minto.

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

The retirement of Messrs. A. & D. Brown, Iona, Ont., from the breeding and rearing of Shorthorns, as announced in our advertising columns this issue, will be deeply regretted, as it removes from the Shorthorn 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 bred 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 Shorthorns.

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. Simmons, and later of Capt. T. E. Robson, M. P. E., producing only good ones, and many showing winners. It will be remembered he was bred by S. Campbell, Aberdeen-shire, 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 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. Platt's Royal Wrenner 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 Marshfield (62980), and her dam Claret, by Mediant (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 Shorthorn 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. E., will commence selling at 1 o'clock p. m. Rigs will meet the various teams 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.

Messrs. Thos. Lloyd-Jones & Sons, Burford, Ont., announce in this issue choice Shropshire ram lambs.

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 importations, 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., Elburne, 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 Salute (imp.)—75—; she won, when a two-year-old, 1st at Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa, 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 Hero of Rockton (a Gorta the 4th bull), and her great-grandam is the noted show cow, Primrose 4th, a winner at Toronto 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 capacity 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.

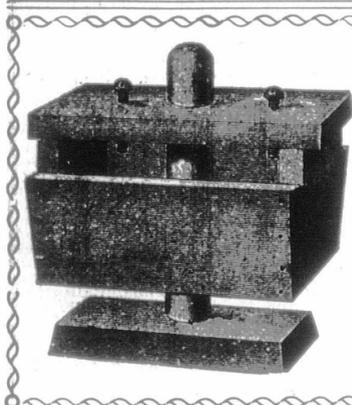
DISPERSION SALE OF
Shorthorn Cattle
 24 FEMALES 6 BULLS
 OXFORD SHEEP
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901.

The herd, of Scotch breeding throughout, consists of imported and home-bred animals, the latter sired by such bulls as Lavender Victor = 12329 =, Warfare = 6452 = (imp.), Royal George = 17104 =, Scotland Yet = 2375 = and Blue Ribbon = 17095 = (imp.). Young stock sired by Blue Ribbon and cows forward in calf to him. Twenty head of choice pure-bred Oxford sheep.

Farm near Iona on M. C. R. and L. E. & D. R. Ry., 12 miles west of St. Thomas, Ont., and 4 miles from Lawrence station on Wabash line. Rigs will meet morning trains. Lunch at 11 o'clock. Sale at 1. Send for catalogue. See "Gossip" in this issue.

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

A. & D. BROWN,
IONA, ONT.



THE BUZZELL BUTTER MOULD.

To meet the demand of numerous calls for a low-priced adjustable butter mould in which to print butter for shipment in the Curtis & Lee returnable cases, we are now making the Buzzell Mould, which gives promise of meeting all requirements.

Price for One-pound Size, 75c.

Victor Churns, Ideal Weighers, Vats, etc. Also a complete stock of supplies and machinery for Farm Dairy, Creamery and Cheese Factory.

Creamery Package Mfg. Co., Limited,
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

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, and 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. The three two-year-old bulls above named averaged over 2,000 lbs. in weight, and were uncommonly good ones. The Messrs. Watt have a number of first-class yearling bulls and bull calves of popular families for sale.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Yuill & Sons, of Carleton Place, Ontario. Their champion sweepstakes Ayrshire bull, Cock of the North of St. Anne's 13718, is sired by imported Napoleon of Auchenbrain 8303, dam White Lady of St. Anne's 7630, by Imp. Glencairn 3rd. This beautiful and graceful animal is about as near perfection as possible and exceptionally even in make-up. He has proven his superiority in the show-ring from calfhood up, and his carrying off the first prize and sweepstakes at Ottawa this fall is a fitting honor to his brilliant career. He heads Mr. Yuill's herd of crack Ayrshires, a herd that gained honor and fame at the World's Fair, Chicago, and year after year are continually adding to their long string of show-ring awards. Out of four bulls shown by Mr. Yuill at Ottawa this fall, he won three firsts and one third. Such performances as this, repeated year after year, has made Meadowside Farm Ayrshires an enviable reputation. In Shropshire sheep, at the same exhibition, this farm carried off 1st prize on aged ram and 2nd on shearing.

CANADIAN WINNERS AT SYRACUSE.

At the New York State Fair, held at Syracuse in the second week of September, the Shorthorn 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. Dale, 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.

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 Livestock Exposition, to be held from November 30 to December 7, 1901, at Chicago, Ill., without being subjected to the tuberculin test: Provided, that they must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that such cattle are free from contagious and infectious diseases: And provided further, that they must be returned immediately to Canada at the close of the Exposition.

All Canadian cattle, sheep, and swine intended for this Exposition must be shipped directly to the Exposition grounds and not unloaded in any public stock-yards. J. H. Brigham, Acting Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, Sept. 12, 1901.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.



Several young sows and boars, two months old, sired by Duke of Snelgrove and Gay Prince, at \$6 each. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Waits—
D. J. GIBSON, Box 38, Bowmanville, Ont.
 Hazel Dell Stock Farm.

New Ontario.



DO YOU WANT A FARM ?

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

Hon. E. J. DAVIS,
 Commissioner of Crown Lands,
 TORONTO, ONT.

GOSSIP.

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

S. Dymont, Barrie, Ont., writes: "I have an unusually nice lot of young Berkshire sows and boars in stock now, including some boars out of imported Melody 19th, sired by Mr. Green's Toronto winner, Major."

Messrs. H. J. Whitteker & Sons, of North Williamsburg, Ont., bought the second-prize Ayrshire bull calf under 12 months shown at Ottawa by Mr. Wm. Wylie, of Howick. Mr. Wylie also sold one bull calf to Mr. Duncan Cummings, of Russell, Ont.

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 Dundonald 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.

GOSSIP.

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

W. J. Walker, of Eady, Ont., near Coldwater, is showing some very nice Cruickshank-bred Shorthorns: short-legged, deep, heavy ones. The youngsters are looking well and bid fair to become top-notchers. The stock bull is a very massively-built young fellow, weighing 1,700 lbs., of great substance, and should prove an excellent sire. In Yorkshires, Mr. Walker's stock is founded on the famous Oak Lodge and J. C. Cole strains, and are as good as the best, being of that long, deep build that are all the go. In poultry, nothing but pure-bred B. P. Rocks are kept, from the most fashionable strains, with a complete change of cockerels every year. In Bronze turkeys, Mr. Walker excels, his stock being as pure as can be procured, and very large. See his advertisement.

Western Fair Prize List.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years and over—1 W Fleming, Portage la Prairie; 2 Jos Mossip, Thorndale; 3 R Oakley Smith, Ettrick. Stallion, any age—1 W Fleming, Brood mare and foal—1 Jno Coventry, Woodstock; 2 D H Porter, London; 3 Jesse Jonathan, Ohswaken. Filly, three years old—1 W Clark, Goderich. Filly, two years old—1 Jno Coventry; 2 W A Sage, London. Foal, 1901—1 D H Porter; 2 Jno Coventry; 3 Jesse Jonathan. Mare, any age—(1 Wm Clark; 2 J Coventry; 3 D H Porter).

Ed. Note.—In the latter ("any age") and similar sections, both in horses and cattle, the awards (1, 2 and 3) were simply ribbons.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years and over—1 Dr Jno Watson, Howick, Que; 2 A St Clair, Aylmer; 3 R M Wilson, Delhi. Stallion, three years old—1 Bawden & McDonell, Exeter. Stallion, two years old—1 O Sorby, Guelph. Stallion, any age (1 Dr Jno Watson; 2 A St Clair; 3 Edw C Attrill). Brood mare and foal—1 O Sorby. Filly, three years old—1 A St Clair. Filly, two years old—1 W J Travers, Talbotville; 2 Jno W Coner, Talbotville. Filly, one year old—1 Andrew Venning, Belmont; 2 Dr Jno Watson; 3 W J Travers. Foal of 1901—1 W J Travers; 2 J McMillan; 3 O Sorby. Mare, any age—(1 O Sorby; 2 Andrew Venning; 3 A St Clair). Stallion and four of his get, two years and under—1 A St Clair.

HIGH-STEPPERS.—Pair, 15 hands and over—1 A St Clair. Single, 15 hands and over—1 J McCartney, Thamesford; 2 Campbell & Thoman, Berlin; 3 A St Clair.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 O Sorby; 2 Robt Ness & Sons; 3 O Sorby. Stallion, three years old—1 Robt Ness & Sons; 2 Robt Ness & Sons; 3 Jas Henderson, Belton. Stallion, two years old—1 Robt Ness & Sons; 2 O Sorby. Stallion, one year old—1 and 2 Whelihan & Slack, St Mary's. Brood mare and foal—(1 O Sorby; 2 Robt Ness & Sons; 3 R Ness & Sons). Brood mare and foal—1 O Sorby; 2 H H Sims, Thamesford. Filly, three years and upwards—1 E Dingman, Maplewood; 2 Jas Bowman, Guelph. Filly, two years old—1 O Sorby; 2 W Dundas, Ingersoll; 3 Robt Ness & Sons. Filly, one year old—1 W Dundas; 2 Jno Savage, Gourock; 3 Robt Ness & Sons. Foal of 1901—1 H H Sims; 2 O Sorby. Mare, any age—(1 O Sorby; 2 E Dingman; 3 O Sorby). Stallion and four of his get, two years and over—1 O Sorby.

ENGLISH SHIRES.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1 Bawden & McDonell; 2 Bawden & McDonell; 3 Edw Cottrill. Stallion, three years old—1 Bawden & McDonell. Stallion, two years old—1 Bawden & McDonell; 2 Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill. Stallion, one year old—1 Morris, Stone & Wellington. Stallion, any age—1 Bawden & McDonell. Brood mare and foal—1 Morris, Stone & Wellington; 2 Bawden & McDonell. Filly, three years old and upwards—1 Morris, Stone & Wellington. Filly, two years old—1 Morris, Stone & Wellington. Filly, one year old—1 Morris, Stone & Wellington. Foal of 1901—1 Bawden & McDonell; 2 Morris, Stone & Wellington. Mare, any age—(1, 2 and 3 Morris, Stone & Wellington). Stallion and four of his get, two years and under—1 Bawden & McDonell.

CLYDESDALES OR SHIRES.—Pair—1 H H Sims; 2 O Sorby.

HEAVY DRAFT.—Stallion, three years old—1 Dr Jno Watson; 2 Edmund Poole, London. Stallion, two years old—1 Wm Johnston, St Mary's. Stallion, one year old—1 Whelihan & Slack; 2 Daniel Yake, Kintore. Stallion, any age—(1 Whelihan & Slack; 2 Dr John Watson; 3 Daniel Yake). Brood mare and foal—1 Theo Kalbfleisch, Maplewood; 2 Daniel Yake; 3 Wm Fleming, London. Filly, three years old—1 E Dingman; 2 Wm Fleming. Filly, two years old—1 Wm Fleming. Filly, one year old—1 Amos Cutler, Poplar Hill. Foal of 1901—1 Bawden & McDonell; 2 Theo Kalbfleisch; 3 Daniel Yake. Mare, any age—(1 Theo Kalbfleisch; 2 Wm Fleming, Maplewood).

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 Entricken & Crerar, Tavistock; 2 W C Brown, Meadowdale; 3 W H Guest, Ballantray. Stallion, three years old—1 W C Brown; 2 A St Clair; 3 H Raison, London. Stallion, one year old—1 Thos McComb,

Masonville; 2 Dr Jno Watson. Stallion, any age—(1 Entricken & Crerar; 2 W C Brown; 3 A St Clair). Brood mare and foal—1 W C Brown; 2 T Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth; 3 W J Travers, Talbotville. Filly, three years and upwards—1 Philip Yake; 2 Andrew Routledge, Lambeth; 3 W E Lumley, Shelden. Filly, two years old—1 D G & J G Hamner, Mount Vernon; 2 Henry Nicholl, Iderton; 3 P Farrell, Woodstock. Filly, one year old—1 T Hardy Shore & Sons; 2 Thos Hickey, Strathroy; 3 H F McNeice, Byron. Foal of 1901—1 W C Brown; 2 T Hardy Shore & Sons; 3 Henry Nicholl. Mare, any age—(1 W C Brown, Meadowdale; 2 T Hardy Shore & Sons; 3 A St Clair).

ROADSTERS.—Stallion, four years and upward—1 S P Thompson, Woodstock; 2 Jas McKee, Denfield. Stallion, three years old—1 Jno Hill, Port Burwell; 2 A St Clair; 3 Jno Dewar, Nairn. Stallion, two years old—1 W Coulter, Talbotville. Stallion, one year old—1 G W Kennedy, Iderton. Stallion, any age—(1 S P Thompson, Woodstock; 2 A St Clair; 3 Jno Dewar. Brood mare and foal—1 Hy Zinn, Listowel; 2 Andrew Venning, Belmont; 3 C N Annett, Glencoe. Filly, three years old and upwards—1 Henry Zinn; 2 J W Forley, Delhi; 3 Wm Fleming. Filly, two years old—1 P Farrell, Woodstock; 2 M J Siddall, Denfield; 3 N Campbell, Belmont. Filly, one year old—1 F J & T B Thompson, Elginville; 2 Henry Little, Verschoyle; 3 Treffry Bros, Hawtrey. Foal of 1901—1 Henry Zinn; 2 A St Clair; 3 F J & T B Thompson. Mare, any age—(1 Henry Zinn; 2 Adam Harkness; 3 M J Siddall). Stallion and four of his get, two years and under—1 Jas McKee, Denfield.

PAIR ROADSTERS.—15½ hands and over—1 Dent Dalton, Delhi. Under 15½ hands—1 Jno Watson, Listowel; 2 Harold Currie, Napperton; 3 Peter O'Dell, Belmont. Single roadster, 15½ hands and over—1 P Farrell; 2 J A Dawson, Lambeth; 3 G W Kennedy. Under 15½ hands—1 Jas A Dawson, Lambeth; 2 Jas A Dawson; 3 J A Kelly.

CARRIAGE OR COACH.—Sixteen hands and over—1 Dent Dalton, Delhi; 2 Wm Bernard, London; 3 O'Neil & Co, London. Pair, 15½ hands and under—16½ Jas McCartney, Thamesford; 2 Geo Matheson, Bennington; 3 A Beck, London. Sixteen hands and over—1 A St Clair; 2 N C Hicks, Norwich; 3 A Creighton, Woodham. Single Carriage horse, 15½ hands and under—16½ Buttery & Rapley, Strathroy; 2 G W Kennedy; 3 Wm McClurg, Falkirk.

SINGLE PONY.—13½ hands and under—1 H T Gordon, London South; 2 A J Evans, London; 3 J H Carrothers, London.

SADDLE HORSE.—1 A Beck; 2 A Beck; 3 A Beck. Filly or gelding, three years old—1 P Farrell; 2 H P Welford, Woodstock.

HUNTERS.—Heavyweight—1, 2 and 3 A Beck. Lightweight—1 A Beck; 2 O'Neil & Co; 3 A Beck.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE.—Brood mare and foal—1 Bawden & McDonell; 2 H Hanlon, Riverside; 3 Wesley Kent, Youngville. Gelding or filly, three years—1 H Hanlon; 2 M B Bent, Thamesford; 3 W Fleming. Filly or gelding, two years—1 H H Sims. Gelding or filly, one year—1 H Hanlon; 2 F Foster, Ingersoll; 3 Dan'l Yake. Foal of 1901—1 H Hanlon; 2 Bawden & McDonell; 3 Bawden & McDonell.

HEAVY DRAFTS.—Pair—1 D A Murray, Bennington; 2 Jas Henderson, Belton; 3 M W McKenzie, Youngville.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE.—Pair—1 Jno McIntosh; 2 Jas McCartney; 3 Neil Bennett, Kerwood.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 W C Edwards & Co, Rockland; 2 J A Crerar, Shakespeare; 3 Geo D Fletcher, Binkham. Bull, two years old—1 Jas Snell, Clinton. Bull, one year old—1 Jas Gibbs, Brookdale; 2 W C Edwards & Co; 3 Goodfellow & Bro, Macville. Bull calf, under one year—1 Jas Leask, Greenbank; 2 T Douglas & Sons, Strathroy; 3 Goodfellow & Bro; 4 H K Fairbairn. Cow, four years old and upward—1 and 2 Goodfellow & Bro; 3 J A Crerar. Cow, three years old—1 J A Crerar; 2 Goodfellow & Bro; 3 Geo D Fletcher. Heifer, two years old—1 J A Crerar; 2 Goodfellow & Bro; 3 T Douglas & Son, Strathroy. Heifer, one year old—1 J A Crerar; 2 Goodfellow & Bro; 3 W C Edwards & Co. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2 W C Edwards & Co; 3 H K Fairbairn; 4 Geo D Fletcher. Bull, any age—(1 W C Edwards & Co; 2 Jas Snell, Clinton; 3 James Leask). Female, any age—(1 and 2 J A Crerar; 3 Goodfellow & Bro). One bull and four females, over one year—1 J A Crerar; 2 W C Edwards & Co. One bull and four females, under two years—1 W C Edwards & Co; 2 T Douglas & Son. Four calves, under one year—1 W C Edwards & Co; 2 T Douglas & Son; 3 Goodfellow & Bro. One bull and four of his get—1 T Douglas & Son; 2 G D Fletcher.

JUDGING OF DAIRY CATTLE.—1 H N Gibson, Delaware; 2 Chas F Rogers, Dorchester; 3 H M Weales, Glencoe; 4 T B Dunkin, Thorndale.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years and upward—1 B H Bull & Son, Brampton; 2 W G Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; 3 Jno O'Brien, London West. Bull, two years old—1 J C Treblecock, London; 2 P H Lawson, Nilestown; 3 B H Bull & Son. Bull, one year old—1 Bert Lawson, Crumlin; 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 Rich and Ed Edmunds, London West. Bull calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3 B H Bull & Son. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 3 B H Bull & Son; 2 John O'Brien, London West. Cow, three years old—1

WESTERN FAIR PRIZE LIST (continued)

and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 Rich and Ed Edmunds. Heifer, two years old—1 W G Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; 2 Jno O'Brien; 3 B H Bull & Son. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 Jno O'Brien. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 Jno O'Brien. Bull, any age—(1 and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 P H Lawson). Female, any age—(1 W G Laidlaw; 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 Jno O'Brien). Bull and four females, over one year—(1 B H Bull & Son; 2 John O'Brien; 3 P H Lawson). Four calves, under one year—(1 B H Bull & Son).

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Alex Hume & Co, Menie. Bull, two years old—1 Wm Stewart & Son, Menie; 2 A Hume & Co. Bull, one year old—1 and 2 Wm Stewart & Son. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 2 Wm Stewart & Son; 3 A Hume & Co. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 3 Wm Stewart & Son; 2 A Hume & Co. Cow, three years old—1 Wm Stewart & Son; 2 and 3 A Hume & Co. Heifer, two years old—1 J G Clark, Toronto; 2 A Hume & Co; 3 Wm Stewart & Son. Heifer, one year old—1 Alex Hume & Co; 2 Wm Stewart & Son; 3 A Hume & Co. Heifer calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3 A Hume & Co. Bull, any age—(1 Wm Stewart & Son; 2 and 3 A Hume & Co). Female, any age—(1 and 2 Wm Stewart & Son; 3 A Hume & Co). Bull and four females over one year—1 Wm Stewart & Son; 2 Alex Hume & Co. Four calves, under one year—1 A Hume & Co.

JUDGING OF BEEF CATTLE.—1 A L Moorhouse, Cairo; 2 H N Gibson; 3 H M Weekes; 4 T B Dunkin.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 and 2 Rettie Bros, Norwich. Bull, two years old—1 Rettie Bros. Bull, one year old—1 and 2 Rettie Bros. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 2 Rettie Bros. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 2 Rettie Bros. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 Rettie Bros. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 Rettie Bros. Heifer calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3 Rettie Bros. Female, any age—1, 2 and 3 Rettie Bros. Bull and four females over one year—1 and 2 Rettie Bros. Four calves, under one year—1 Rettie Bros.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 The F W Stone Stock Co, Guelph. Bull, two years old—1 W H Hunter, The Maples; 2 O'Neil Bros, Southgate. Bull, one year old—1 The F W Stone Stock Co. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 2 W H Hunter; 3 O'Neil Bros. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 2 W H Hunter; 3 The F W Stone Stock Co. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 The F W Stone Stock Co. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 The F W Stone Stock Co. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 The F W Stone Stock Co; 3 O'Neil Bros. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2 W H Hunter; 3 O'Neil Bros. Bull, any age—(1 The F W Stone Stock Co; 2 and 3 W H Hunter). Female, any age—(1 W H Hunter; 2 and 3 The F W Stone Stock Co). One bull and four females over one year—1 The F W Stone Stock Co; 2 W H Hunter. Four calves, under one year—1 W H Hunter.

POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 Walter Hall, Washington; 2 W Stewart & Son, Lucasville. Bull, two years old—1 Wm Stewart & Son. Bull, one year old—1 Walter Hall; 2 and 3 Hiram Jones, White Oak. Bull calf, under one year—1 Walter Hall; 2 Walter Hall; 3 Hiram Jones. Cow, four years and upwards—1, 2 and 3 Walter Hall. Cow, three years old—1 Walter Hall; 2 and 3 Wm Stewart & Son. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 Walter Hall; 3 Wm Stewart & Son. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 Walter Hall; 3 Wm Stewart & Son. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Wm Stewart & Son; 2 Walter Hall; 3 Hiram Jones. Bull, any age—(1, 2 and 3 Walter Hall). Female, any age—1, 2 and 3 Walter Hall. One bull and four females over one year—(1 Walter Hall; 2 Wm Stewart & Son). Four calves, under one year—1 Wm Stewart & Son.

GALLOWAYS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 D McCrae, Guelph; 2 T Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 3 John Sibbald, Annan. Bull, two years old—1 A M & Robt Shaw, Brantford. Bull, one year old—1 D McCrae; 2 Jno Sibbald. Bull calf, under one year—1 A M & Robt Shaw; 2 D McCrae; 3 John Sibbald. Cow, four years and upwards—1 A M & Robt Shaw; 2 John Sibbald; 3 D McCrae. Cow, three years old—1 D McCrae; 2 A M & Robt Shaw; 3 John Sibbald. Heifer, two years old—1 A M & Robt Shaw; 2 John Sibbald; 3 A M & Robt Shaw. Heifer, one year old—1 D McCrae; 2 T Lloyd-Jones; 3 A M & Robt Shaw. Heifer calf, under one year—1 John Sibbald; 2 A M & Robt Shaw; 3 D McCrae. Bull, any age—(1 D McCrae; 2 A M & Robt Shaw; 3 John Sibbald). Female, any age—(1 and 2 A M & Robt Shaw; 3 Jno Sibbald). One bull and four females over one year—1 A M & Robt Shaw; 2 D McCrae; 3 John Sibbald. Four calves, under one year—1 Jno Sibbald.

FAT CATTLE.—Ox or steer, two years old and under three—1 James Leask, Greenbank. One year and under two—1 James Leask. Cow or heifer, four years and under—1 Jas Leask; 2 James Leask, Greenbank. Steer calf, under one year—1 Jas Leask.

GRADE CATTLE.—Cow, three years and upward—1 James Leask; 2 Geo D Fletcher; 3 Goodfellow & Bro. Heifer, two years and upwards—1 and 2 James Leask; 3 E Lawrence, London West. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 James Leask; 3 The F W Stone Stock Co. Heifer calf, under one year—1 James Leask; 2 James Leask. Female, any age—(1 Jas Leask).

SH. PP.

SHROPSHIRE.—Ram, two shears and over—1 Jno Campbell, Woodville; 2 D G & J G Hamner, Mt Vernon; 3 Jno Campbell. Ram, shearing—1, 2 and 3 John Campbell, Ram lamb—1 and 2 D G & J G Hamner; 3 Jno Campbell. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 John Campbell; 2 D G & J G Hamner; 3 John Campbell. Two shearing ewes—1 D G & J G Hamner; 2 Jno Campbell; 3 D G & J G Hamner. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2 D G & J G Hamner; 3 Jno Campbell. Pen of five shearings—1 John Campbell. Pen of five lambs—1 D G & J G Hamner. Ram, any age—1 John Campbell. Ewe, any age—1 John Campbell. One ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 D G & J G Hamner.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 J H Jull, Mt Vernon; 2 Smith Evans, Gourock; 3 Smith Evans. Ram, shearing—1 Smith Evans; 2 J H Jull; 3 Smith Evans. Ram lamb—1 J H Jull; 2 and 3 Smith Evans. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 J H Jull; 2 and 3 Smith Evans. Two shearing ewes—1 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans; 3 J H Jull. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2 Smith Evans; 3 J H Jull. Pen of five shearings—1 J H Jull. Pen of five lambs—1 Smith Evans. Ram, any age—1 J H Jull. Ewe, any age—1 J H Jull. One ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—1 J H Jull.

FAT SHEEP.—Two wethers, any age—1 T Lloyd-Jones & Sons; 2 Jno Campbell; 3 Jas Park & Son. Two ewes, any age—1 J H Patrick, Ilderton; 2 Jno Campbell; 3 W H Beattie, Wilton Grove. Six, for shipping—1 Wm E Wright; 2 W H Beattie; 3 Telfer Bros, Paris.

JUDGING OF SHEEP.—1 H N Gibson, Delaware; 2 T Hardy Shore & Sons; 3 David A Reid, Brucefield; 4 T B Dunkin, Thorndale.

SOUTH DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 Jno Jackson & Son, Abingdon; 3 Telfer Bros, Ram, shearing—1 and 2 Jno Jackson & Son; 3 Robt McEwen, Byron. Ram lamb—1 Telfer Bros; 2 Jno Jackson & Son; 3 Robt McEwen. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 2 Jno Jackson & Son; 3 Robt McEwen. Two shearing ewes—1 Telfer Bros; 2 Jno Jackson & Son; 3 Robt McEwen. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2 Jno Jackson & Son; 3 Robt McEwen. Pen of five shearings—1 Jno Jackson & Son. Pen of five lambs—1 Jno Jackson & Son. Ram, any age—1 John Jackson & Son. Ewe, any age—1 John Jackson & Son. One ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 John Jackson & Son.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS.—Ram and four ewes—1 John Kelly, Shakespeare; 2 Telfer Bros.

DORSET HORNED.—Ram, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3 J A McGillivray, Uxbridge. Ram, shearing—1 J A McGillivray; 2 R H Harding, Thorndale; 3 J A McGillivray. Ram lamb—1 J A McGillivray; 2 R H Harding; 3 J A McGillivray. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 J A McGillivray; 2 R H Harding; 3 J A McGillivray. Two shearing ewes—1 R H Harding; 2 and 3 J A McGillivray. Two ewe lambs—1 J A McGillivray; 2 R H Harding; 3 J A McGillivray. Pen of five shearings—1 J A McGillivray. Pen of five lambs—1 J A McGillivray. Ram, any age—1 J A McGillivray. Ewe, any age—1 J A McGillivray. One ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—1 J A McGillivray.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 Jno Park & Son, Burgessville; 2 T Hardy Shore & Sons; 3 A J Watson, Castleberg. Shearing ram—1 and 2 T Hardy Shore & Sons; 3 Jno Park & Son. Ram lamb—1 A J Watson; 2 and 3 Jno Park & Son. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 T Hardy Shore & Sons; 2 Jno Park & Son; 3 A J Watson. Two shearing ewes—1 Jno Park & Son; 2 T Hardy Shore & Sons; 3 A J Watson. Two ewe lambs—1 Jno Park & Son; 2 T Hardy Shore & Sons; 3 A J Watson. Pen of five shearings—1 T Hardy Shore & Sons. Pen of five lambs—1 Jno Park & Son. Ewe, any age—1 Jno Park & Son. One ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 Jno Park & Son. Pen of four lambs—1 A J Watson.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 A W Smith, Maple Lodge; 2 Jno Kelly, Shakespeare; 3 Jas Snell, Clinton. Shearing ram—1 Jno Kelly; 2 A W Smith; 3 Jas Snell. Ram lamb—1 and 2 John Kelly; 3 A W Smith. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 A W Smith; 2 Jas Snell; 3 John Kelly. Two shearing ewes—1 A W Smith; 2 James Snell; 3 A W Smith. Two ewe lambs—1 John Kelly; 2 Jas Snell; 3 John Kelly. Pen of five shearings—1 A W Smith. Pen of five lambs—1 Jno Kelly. Ram, any age—1 A W Smith. Ewe, any age—1 A W Smith. One ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 A W Smith.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3 J H Patrick, Ilderton. Shearing ram—1, 2 and 3 J H Patrick. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3 J H Patrick. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 2 J H Patrick; 3 E W Patrick, Ilderton. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 J H Patrick; 3 E W Patrick. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2 J H Patrick; 3 E W Patrick. Pen of five shearings—1 J H Patrick. Pen of five lambs—1 J H Patrick. Ram, any age—1 J H Patrick. Ewe, any age—1 J H Patrick. One ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—1 J H Patrick.

SWINE.

YORKSHIRE.—Boar, two years and over—1 D C Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 2 Brethour & Saunders, Burford; 3 D C Flatt & Son. One year and under two—1 and 2 D C Flatt & Son; 3 H J Davis, Woodstock. Boar, six months and under one year—1 Brethour &

Saunders; 2 D C Flatt & Son; 3 Jos Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Boar, under six months—1 Brethour & Saunders; 2 D C Flatt & Son; 3 H J Davis. Sow, two years and over—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 Brethour & Saunders; 3 Jos Featherston & Son. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 D C Flatt & Son; 3 Brethour & Saunders. Sow, six months and under one year—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 Brethour & Saunders; 3 D C Flatt & Son. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 D C Flatt & Son; 3 H J Davis. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1 D C Flatt & Son. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1 D C Flatt & Son. Boar and two sows any age—1 D C Flatt & Son.

CHESTER WHITES.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2 H George & Sons, Crampton. One year and under two—1 H George & Sons; 2 W E Wright; 3 H George & Sons. Boar, six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 H George & Sons. Boar, under six months—1 H George & Sons; 2 W E Wright, Glanworth; 3 H George & Sons. Sow, two years and over—1, 2 and 3 H George & Sons. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 H George & Sons; 3 W E Wright. Sow, six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 H George & Sons. Sow, under six months—1 H George & Sons; 2 R H Harding; 3 W E Wright. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1 H George & Sons. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1 H George & Sons. Boar and two sows, any age—1 H George & Sons.

POLAND-CHINAS.—Boar, two years and over—1 J C Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2 and 3 W M Smith, Scotland. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 2 W M Smith; 3 J C Smith. Boar, six months and under one year—1 and 2 W M Smith; 3 J C Smith. Sow, under six months—1 W M Smith; 2 J C Smith; 3 W M Smith. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1 W M Smith. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1 W M Smith. Boar and two sows, any age—1 W M Smith.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2 Geo Green, Fairview. Boar, one year and under two—1 Geo Green; 2 Jas McEwen, Kertch. Boar, six months and under one year—1 Geo Green; 2 Jas McEwen; 3 Geo Green. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 Geo Green; 3 Jas McEwen. Sow, two years and over—1 Geo Green; 2 Jas McEwen; 3 Geo Green. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 Geo Green. Sow, six months and under one year—1 and 2 Geo Green; 3 Jas McEwen. Sow, under six months—1 Geo A Dewar; 2 and 3 Geo Green. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1 Geo Green. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1 Jas McEwen. Boar and two sows, any age—1 Geo Green.

TAMWORTHIS.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2 John C Nichol, Hubrey; 3 Norman M Blain, St George. Boar, one year and under two—1 John C Nichol; 2 N M Blain. Boar, six months and under one year—1 Nelson Wiley, Wisbeach; 2 N M Blain; 3 Jno C Nichol. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 Jno C Nichol; 3 N M Blain. Sow, two years and over—1 N M Blain; 2 Wm Murdoch, London; 3 Jno C Nichol. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 Nelson Wiley; 3 N M Blain. Sow, six months and under one year—1 Jno C Nichol; 2 Nelson Wiley; 3 N M Blain. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 John C Nichol; 3 N M Blain. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1 Jno C Nichol. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1 N M Blain. Boar and two sows—1 Jno C Nichol.

DUROC-JERSEYS.—Boar, two years and over—1 W M Smith, Scotland; 2 W N Tape, Bentpath. Boar, one year and under two—1 W N Tape. Boar, six months and under one year—1 and 2 W N Tape. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3 W N Tape. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2 W N Tape. Sow, two years and under two—1 and 2 W N Tape. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 W N Tape. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 W N Tape. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 W N Tape. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1 W N Tape. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1 W N Tape. Boar and two sows, any age—1 W N Tape.

ANY OTHER PURE BREEDS.—Boar, two years and over—1 Jos Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Boar, one year and under two—1 Jos Featherston & Son; 2 T A McClure, Meadowdale; 3 Jos Featherston. Boar, six months and under one year—1 T A McClure; 2 and 3 Jos Featherston & Son. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 Jos Featherston & Son; 3 T A McClure. Sow, two years and over—1 Jos Featherston & Son; 2 T A McClure; 3 Jos Featherston. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 Jos Featherston & Son; 3 T A McClure. Sow, six months and under one year—1 Jos Featherston & Son; 2 T A McClure; 3 Jos Featherston & Son. Sow, under six months—1 T A McClure; 2 and 3 Jos Featherston & Son. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1 Jos Featherston & Son. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1 Jos Featherston & Son. Boar and two sows, any age—1 Jos Featherston & Son.

JUDGING OF BACON HOGS.—1 Geo A Dewar, Kertch; 2 L A Moorhouse, Cairo; 3 Alf E Shore, White Oak; 4 Gordon Nichol, Hubrey.

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 Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Blisters 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 GOMBAULT'S 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.

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For Sale or to Rent. 200-Acre Farm.—Part of Lots 6 and 7, concession 6, Tp. of Blenheim, 2 1/2 miles from Drumbo, 2 miles from Wolverson, 1 1/2 miles from Richwood. Church, school and post office; good brick house, large bank barn, well fenced, well watered, good orchard. Apply to DALZELL & BARRIE, Solicitors, GALT.

FOR SALE: Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young stallions and fillies bred from imported sires and dams. Also a choice bunch of Shorthorns, of both sexes and all ages, including a few extra choice young red and roan heifers and bulls. JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ontario.

GOSSIP. DUNMAGLASS DORSETS. On his Dunmaglass stock farm of 540 acres, at Uxbridge, Ont., under the capable management of F. W. Silverside, Major John A. McGillivray maintains probably the largest and best flock of pure-bred Dorset Horned sheep on the continent of America, numbering at present over 800 head, having in recent years imported largely of high-class selections from leading English flocks, including many of the winners at the Royal and other leading shows in Great Britain. The record of this flock in winning prizes at the World's Fair, at Chicago, and at leading Canadian fairs in the last ten years, stands unparalleled in this country, and that the flock is thoroughly up-to-date is amply evidenced by their recent record at the Pan-Canadian Exhibition at Toronto, the greatest annual live-stock show in America, where, in strong competition, under competent judges, selections from the flock won seven out of the eight first prizes offered in the class, including the first for best flock of the breed, open to all, imported or home-bred, and also second for the best Canadian-bred pen, and six out of the eight second prizes at the same show. In the summer of 1900, Major McGillivray visited Great Britain, and personally selected a strong importation, included in which was a pair of ewe lambs which at the Toronto Exhibition this year won second prize, being beaten only by his own pair of Royal winners, imported the present summer. The Dorset Horned sheep are fast becoming popular wherever early lambs, early maturity and a fine quality of mutton and wool is the object, and they have the further advantage of being practically dog-proof, which is no unimportant consideration. The Dunmaglass flock, as seen at the shows this year, is a decided credit to the enterprising owner and to the efficient management and skill of Silver-side, the shepherd and superintendent, who brought them out in splendid condition, full of firm flesh, and in perfect health, standing squarely on their feet, with not a sign of a single one being overdone. On the farm is also found a select herd of Shorthorn cattle, at the head of which is the excellent Scotch Cruick-shank bull, Duke of Gloster, a high-class representative of the breed that has proven an exceedingly successful sire.

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LIVE STOCK.

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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.

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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.

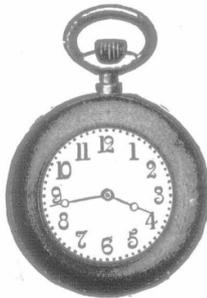
Nos. 19, 20 and 21 are small sized; in fact, are the exact size of cut. These are American Watches, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands, and are first-class timekeepers. Will give perfect satisfaction.

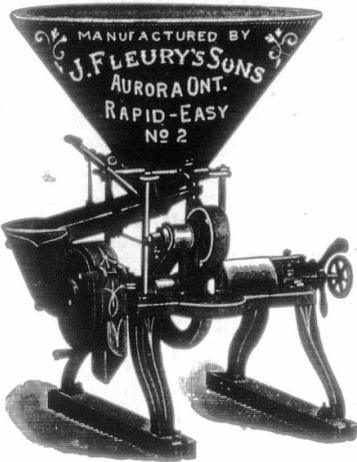
If a nice leather wrist case is desired with these watches, send two extra subscribers.

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.

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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.

MESSES. J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA:
DEAR SIR,—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.
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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 Copetown 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 joint 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.

AUCTION SALE

SHORTHORNS, FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

J. A. Marshall, of lot 3, con. 3, block 4, Township of Binbrook, having leased his farm for a term of years, will sell by public auction his entire herd of Shorthorns, on **October 15th, 1901**, consisting of cows, heifers, heifer calves, bull calves, and two fine yearling bulls: 17 head in all. For further particulars, write

J. A. MARSHALL,
BINBROOK, ONT.

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 necessity 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.

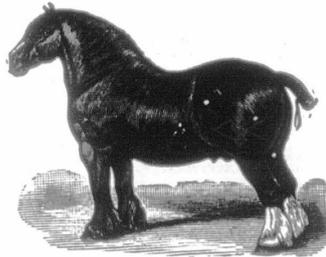
In Chester Whites, the same idea prevailed with Mr. Harding that characterized his advent into the sheep-breeding arena, which was to start with the best procurable and use as sires and dams nothing but the best possible. The foundation stock was a carefully-selected importation, which has been regularly 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 milk 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.

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.

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IMPORTED GLYDESDALES FOR SALE.



A grand lot of
GLYDESDALES

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.



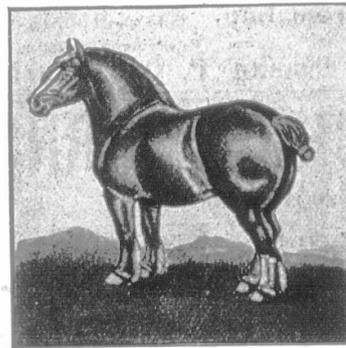
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FOR THE CURE OF
BALKING AND KICKING HORSES.

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

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LATELY IMPORTED A FRESH LOT OF

Clydesdale Stallions,

Comprising sons and grandsons of many of the most noted Scotch showyard winners and sires, all in the pink of condition without surplus flesh, and 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.

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.

Swedish Creamery Man desires position as buttermaker or engineer in creamery.
B. PAULSON, 208 31st Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., U.S.A.
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Shires, Shorthorns, and Leicesters.

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

DAIRYMAN WANTED.

To take charge of dairy farm. Stock, about twenty-five cows. Must be expert at judging cows, and a competent manager. Excellent position for the right man. In applying send references, which must be good both as to character and ability, to

E. D. SMITH, M. P.,
WINONA, ONT.

GOSSIP.

H. Gee & Sons, breeders of high-class poultry, Fisherville, Ont., write us as follows: "We are well pleased with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as an advertising medium, and it cannot be excelled as a paper for the farmer who will follow its teachings. We have found, in three years' advertising, its publishers always gave us a good square deal."

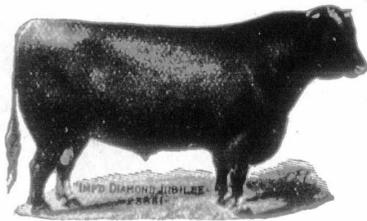
T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT.,

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.



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

VENTILATION.

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

For pamphlet, prices, and other particulars, write to

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J. & W. B. Watt, SALEM, ONT.,
(Post and Telegraph Office.)

BREEDERS OF 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 Feds, Matchless, Missies, Mildreds, Stamfords and English Lady, upon which we have employed such bulls as *Barnham Hero* 324, *Young Abbotsburn* 6236, *Challenge* 2933, *Perfection* 9100, *Lord Lansdowne* (imp.) 2712, *Clara Stuart* 14381, *Canada* 19536, *Sittlyton Chief* 17040, *Royal Sailor* (imp.) 18959, *Royal George* 28513, *Clipper King* 16233 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* 26995, 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.

Our imp. cattle are representatives of the following Scotch families: Clarets, Claras, Beautys, Marr Roan Ladies, Ury's, Orange Blossoms, Secrets, Matildas, Miss Ramdens, Jilts, Floras, Annes, Lady Fragrants, and others.

- 10 Home-bred Heifers, Scotch topped.
- 25 Choice Yearling Ewes, from imp. Ram.

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

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.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

L. BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT.

BREEDER OF

Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, and Shropshire sheep.

Four bulls from 12 to 14 mos. old, bred from imp. Cruickshank blood, for immediate sale.

W. G. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT.,
BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE

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—in-cluding the great sweepstakes winner, The Marquis (1882), 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.

CLYDE SHIRE HORSES

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, LEICESTER SHEEP.

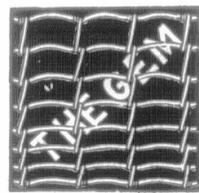
Stock of different ages and sexes for sale. Two stallions, colts, and a few young bulls now ready. Also choice rams and ewes. Our flock won 1st prize at Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago in 1900. Write for what you want. My motto: The best is none too good.

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Rosedale Stock Farm,
Malton, G.T.R.; Weston, C.P.R. Highfield, Ont.

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.
COBBOURG STATION, G. T. R.



The GEM holds the record—120 rods of 10-bar fence, cross-wire 15 inches apart, woven in 10 hrs. Beat this who can.

Coiled 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.

LE ROY 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.

W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ont.,
BREEDER OF



Polled Angus CATTLE.

Six bulls for sale; also a few females. Suffolk and Shropshire Down sheep. Twenty rams and 40 ewes for sale, at \$10 to \$15 each.

FOR

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle
or Dorset Rams

Write—
JAS. BOWMAN, ELM PARK, GUELPH.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT.

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

FOR SALE:

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

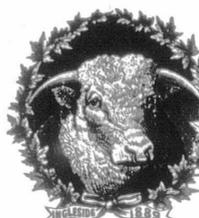
HEREFORDS FOR SALE.

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 1st. Particulars mailed free. Address WORLD PUBLISHING Co., Guelph, Ont.



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 Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Short-horns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply



T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

LIDLAW'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.

SPRINGFIELD FARM

HERD OF Shorthorns, Oxfords, AND Berkshires. Young bulls and heifers on hand. Also a few choice Berkshires.



CHAS. RANKIN,
Wyebridge, Ont.
SMOOK CO.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

FOR SALE. Choice quality and best Scotch breeding. Imported and home bred. Imported Knuckle Duster (72793) 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.

SHORTHORNS: We are offering for sale 8 bulls, from 8 months to 3 years old, by Mungo 2nd and Scottish Bard. Also a few cows bred to Baron's Heir.

ROBT. GLEN, Owen Sound, Ontario.



Live Stock Labels

Send for circular and price list.

K. W. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

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

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

SHORTHORNS.

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.

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. PEARL COUNTY.

JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

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.

High-class Shorthorns and Yorkshire Pigs.

Just now three 10-months bulls, gain 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 booking 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 SURE CURE OF CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Standard Sheep Dip is Good, also Cheap. Manufacturers: The West Chemical Company, TORONTO, ONT. Pedigree forms free to customers.

FOR SALE:

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



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

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

CENTRE WELLINGTON SHORTHORNS Herd consists of Scotch and Scotch-topped females, with Lord Stanley 4th = 22878— at the head. Stock all ages for sale. Farm adjoins the town. Box 66. H. B. WEBSTER, Fergus, Ont.

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

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

Herd Established 1855. A number of young bulls, cows and heifers for sale—Imported Christopher = 22839— heads the herd of large cows of grand milking qualities. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes, from imported foundation.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

SHORTHORNS (IMPORTED).

Five choice young bulls, from 6 to 10 months old, by Imp. Capt. Mayfly, out of Indian Chief dams. JAMES A. CREER, Shakespear 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, IONA, ONTARIO.

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicesters

Am offering at present the grand stock boar, Crown Prince; also some young ones. ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, 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. JAMES BOWES, Strathairn P. O.

SHORTHORNS.

6 choice young heifers, 4 imported cows. Also 16-months-old home-bred bull. A. P. ALTON & SON, Burlington Junction Station, Appleby P. O.

SHORTHORNS.

We are offering three choicely-bred young bulls, 1 yr. old, two 8 months old—heavy-milking strain. JAMES BROWN, NORVAL STN. AND P. O.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Bred from imported Lavinia and Barrington foundation, upon which have been employed such sires as Janitor 21385, Scarlet Velvet 21146, and Chief of Clan 31123. Young bulls for sale, from 3 to 11 months old. Also a few choice young females, reds and roans.

JAS. SMITH & SON, INGLIS FALLS, ONT.

Shorthorns and Berkshires

FOR SALE. Choice calves of both sexes. One aged boar, one yearling boar, and a grand lot of young pigs. JOHN RACEY, JR., Lennoxville, Que.

GEO. RAIKES, BARRIE, ONT., BREEDER OF

SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

"ORCHARD HILL" STOCK FARM. Our breeding cows comprise: Missies, Lutres, Clarets, Crimsons, Buttercups, Canadian Beauty and Imported Beauty, with Lord Lavendar at head of herd. Young animals of both sexes for sale; also one bull 2 years old, sired by Aberdale and from an Indian Chief cow. ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Vandeleur, Ont.

SHORTHORNS.

YOUNG ANIMALS, of both sexes, from Imp. Prime Minister and Imp. Prince Louis. JOHN GARDHOUSE, Highfield P. O. Weston Station.

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.

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

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Barred Plymouth Rock fowls, and Bronze turkeys. R. R. station: Coldwater, G.T.R. Write for prices.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale four young bulls from 8 to 13 months old; also a few cows and heifers. Herd built on Lavinia and Barrington foundations. Prices reasonable. Bulls used on herd during last 10 years: Earl of Bruce = 15867 =, Janitor = 21385 =, Scarlet Velvet = 21146 =, and Chief of Clan = 31123 =. James Smith & Son, Inglis Falls, Ontario.

FOR SALE:

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

from such sires as Mariner (imp.), Royal Judd 17499, Sultan Selam (imp.), Grenadier 26251, and Roseville Abott 30874, on a Victoria foundation. Also one extra Kinellar Stamp 10-mos. red bull. Come or write. HURON COUNTY. THOS. CUDMORE & SON, Hurondale, Ontario. Exeter Station and Telegraph Office.

GOSSIP.

The well-known importers and breeders of up-to-date Yorkshire and Essex swine, Messrs. Jos. Featherston & Son, whose farm is situated a short distance south of Streetsville, Ont., were out at the fairs again this fall with a large number of choice animals of both breeds, and as usual carried off a goodly number of prizes. The Messrs. Featherston are famous all over this continent for the high class of bacon hogs they handle, and being keen, critical judges of bacon conformation, and doing their own importing, buying from the strongest and most popular breeders in the Old Country, their reputation to-day as standard reliable breeders stands second to none in this country, and the enormous demand for stock they are continually receiving is their guarantee that the stock shipped gives entire satisfaction.

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 Mr. John McFarlane, 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 sires 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, squarely-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 top crosses. The herd is headed by Imperial 2nd 23483, sired by Vice Regent, by Imp. Aberdeen, twice a first-prize Toronto winner. He is a large, squarely-built, massive fellow of even proportion, and has proved himself a sire capable of stamping his like on his get. Prominent among the dams is Flora, a lengthy dark roan on short legs, sired by Imp. Cancopper Boy, a Scotch Kinellar-bred bull of superior quality, a deep, lengthy animal on short legs, and has bred some extra nice youngsters. Bernice 19944 is a large, well-balanced animal of Bates breeding and of deep-milking qualities. She was sired by Sodus 7938, and has as a dam proven a 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 founding of flocks and for stock rams for crossing purposes, for which they are unexcelled.

A FINE FLOCK OF SOUTHDOWNS.

Mr. Robert McEwen, of Byron, 4 miles from the City of London, Ont., whose advertisement of pure-bred Southdown sheep appears in this issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, is a careful, experienced and intelligent breeder and judge of this old and reliable breed of sheep which sets the standard for high-class and profitable mutton; and the fine flock of typical Southdowns maintained at Alloway Lodge Stock Farm, numbering at present some 130 head, young and old, has been bred direct from first-class importations from the noted flocks of King Edward VII., the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and other leading English flocks, and are up-to-date in style, type and quality. Most of the younger ewes were sired by a grand imported Lyle ram which was a winner at the American Live Stock Show at Madison Square Garden, New York, and a sire of exceptional character, stamping his progeny with his own image in quality, covering and bone. The principal sire used the last two years is imported Prestwick, bred by His Majesty the King. He is typical of the best of the breed in form and fleece, and comes of a long line of prizewinning strains, and his lambs show the influence of such breeding, being uniform in type, particularly well covered, strong, rugged, and furnished with plenty of good bone. Col. McEwen is also an acknowledged authority on and judge and breeder of high-class collie dogs, and selections from his kennels have for years been given as prizes for club lists of subscribers to the "Advocate," and have invariably given good satisfaction, as have also the many he has shipped on orders to all parts of Canada and the United States. Parties requiring stock will do well to correspond with the laird of Alloway Lodge.

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.—Advt.

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. DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

SHORTHORNS.

High-class (imp.) bulls, heifers and young cows of highest merit and belonging to superior Scotch families, personally selected from the leading herds of Great Britain; also a number of home-bred heifers bred to our imp. bulls. Write for catalogue and full particulars. R. MITCHELL & SON, Burlington Jet. Station, Nelson P. O., 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 Mysie's, Lanushies and Butterflies, and is now headed by the famous stock bull, Spicy Robin = 22559— (bred by J. & W. B. Watt) a worthy grandson of Imp. Royal Sailor = 18459—, and of Barrington II. and of Ruby Vengarth = 15550—, 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.

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 Lavenstar and Miss Ramsden dams. THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Onhsva, Ont.

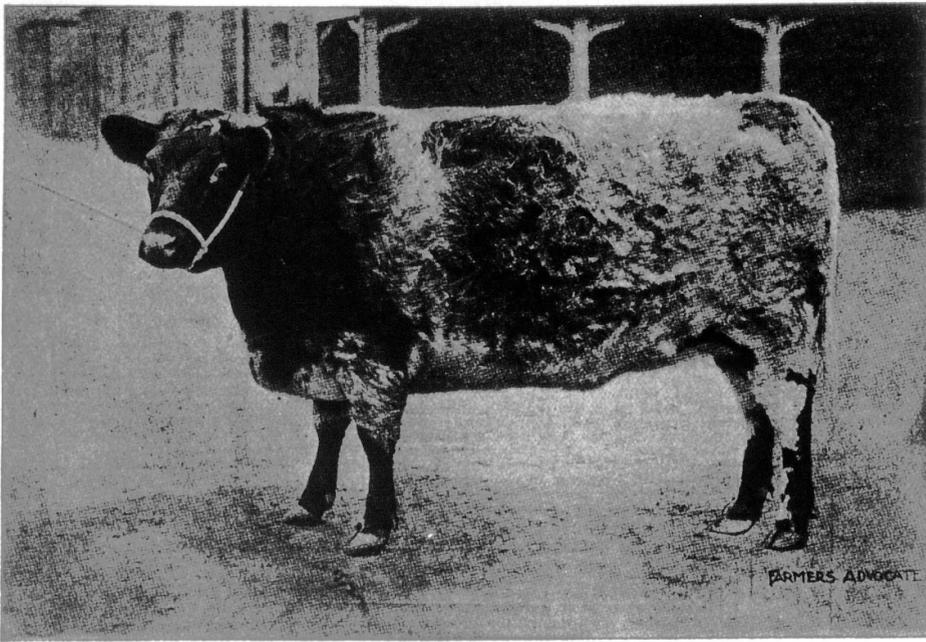
BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM

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.

BROOKBANK

Is headquarters for Holstein bulls. They are going fast; be quick if you want one. In writing, state age, etc., preferred. GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ont. Oxford Co.

40 HEAD OF CHOICE SHORTHORN CATTLE



CICELY.

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

WILL
BE
SOLD
AT

CHICAGO

THURSDAY,

November 7th

PENDING THIS SALE,
NOTHING
WILL BE
OFFERED PRIVATELY.

BY

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

SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH IMPORTED.

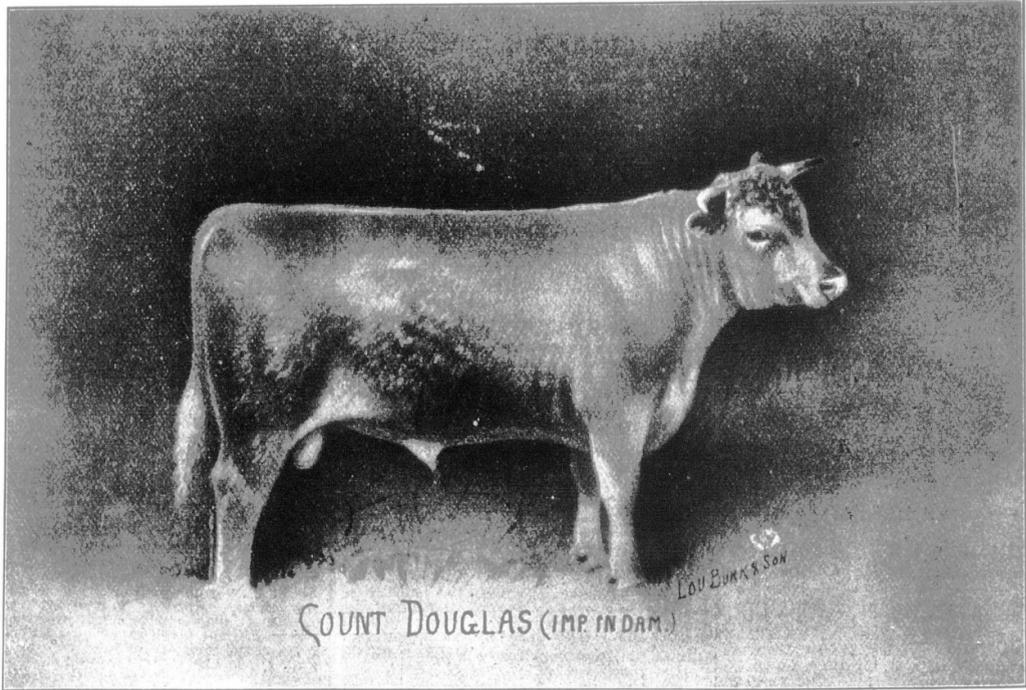
160 HEAD.

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

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

- AUGUSTAS
- CLARAS
- NECTARS
- GOLDIES
- JENNY LINDS
- VICTORIAS
- MATILDAS
- BESSIES
- CROCUSES
- ROSEBUDS
- 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, GOLDEN DROP VICTOR and PRINCE BOSQUET.



COUNT DOUGLAS (IMP IN DAM)

IF INTERESTED, COME AND SEE US, OR WRITE

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

CATALOGUE FREE.

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 purse and ease your labor.

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

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Saw any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Man'd 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.

RIPPLEY'S COOKERS.

Sell from \$10.00 to \$45.00. Made of boiler steel. No dues to rust or leak. Can't blow up. Guaranteed to cook 25 bu. feed in 2 hours, and to heat water in stock tanks 200 feet away. Will heat dairy rooms. Catalogue and prices mailed free. RIPPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 215 (U.S. Fact'y, Grafton, Ill.) London, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

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

Matt. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont.

SPRING BROOK Holsteins, Tamworths & B. P. Rocks.

Will exhibit a few Holsteins at Toronto. Hope to meet many old friends and make acquaintance with new ones. Holsteins, highest quality, young stock, all De Kols. Over 60 head of choice Tamworths to select from.

A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co. New Dundee, Ont.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

I am now offering Holstein calves of both sexes, out of such cows as Panarista Pauline, Inka D rkness 3rd's Jessie DeKol, DeDicker's DeKol, Belle Burke Mechthilde, Pietertje Hartog DeKol, and others, all closely related to DeKol 2nd and Netherland Hengerveld, the greatest of Holstein cows.

J. A. CANKFY, 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, Shipping stations: Port Perry, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om

SUCCESS WITH HOLSTEINS

depends on starting right. Brookside has furnished foundation stock for some of the best herds in the country. We have 250 head, and if you want to establish or strengthen a herd, can supply you with animals of the right sort. We have 50 young bulls on hand, and females bred to the best sires living. Let us know just what you want. Catalogue of bulls now ready. We also have six fine thoroughbred Jersey Red 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, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth om

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.

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.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

SILAGE BOOK.—From the publishers, Rand & McNally, we have received a copy of a new edition of Prof. F. W. Woll's Book on Silage, revised and enlarged. It is well printed, illustrated and indexed, containing 234 pages dealing very fully with silage crops, silo building, silo filling, the feeding of silage and comparisons with other foods, being the most complete and up-to-date volume on the subject we have seen. In paper covers copies may be ordered through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at 25 cents each.

HANDLING FRUIT.—A short time ago the FARMER'S ADVOCATE took occasion to commend an admirable volume on plum growing, by Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the Vermont Experiment Station. Another excellent book, published by the Orange Judd Co., from the same practical pen, has just reached us, and is a seasonable contribution that will be appreciated by many of our fruit-growing readers in Canada and the United States. Books on how to grow fruit are common, but this fills a place heretofore unoccupied. "Fruit Harvesting, Storing and Marketing" is its title, and a good idea of the extent of its contents may be gathered from the six parts:—(1) The Fruit Market; (2) Picking; (3) Grading and Packing; (4) The Fruit Package; (5) Fruit Storage; (6) Appendix, Statistics, Fruit-packing Laws, etc. There is a useful chapter on evaporating and canning, from the standpoint of the fruit producer, which, we might add, is view-point of the whole book. It will prove a welcome addition to the literature of the day. Price, in excellent cloth binding, \$1.

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. Price, \$1.50. Copies may be ordered from this office at the price, or by obtaining three new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." It should be in every farmer's library.

GOSSIP.

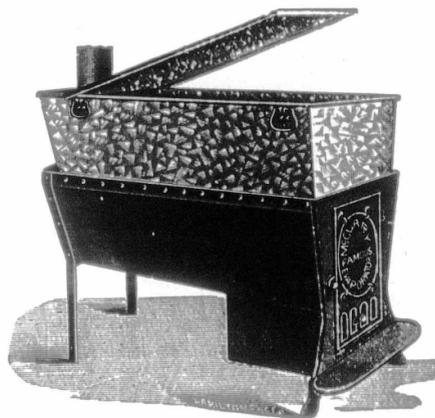
It has been decided to hold a Maritime Provinces Winter Fair, similar in plan to that which has been such a success in Ontario Province, on December 17th, 18th and 19th, at Amherst, Nova Scotia. Over \$2,000 will be offered in prizes, and every effort will be put forth to make the occasion a popular 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 E. 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 great big, well-proportioned fellow, sired by Warfare 24839, 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 15205, 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.

FAMOUS FEED BOILERS



For Stock Raisers, Poultrymen, and Dairymen.

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

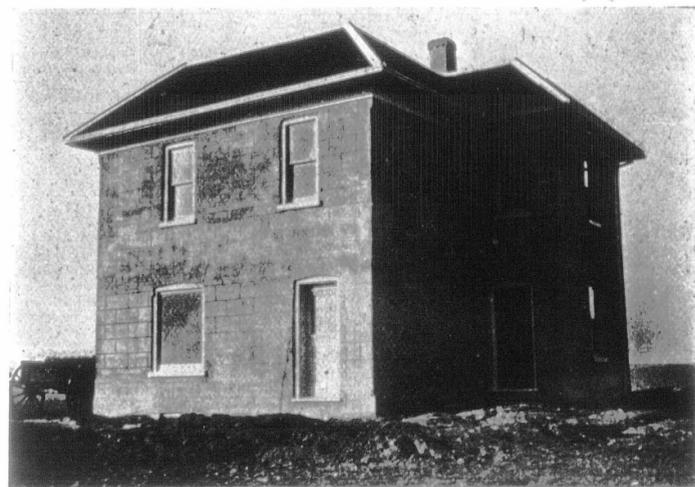
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THE UP-TO-DATE Concrete Farm Dwelling House

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Battle's Thorold Cement



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

MATERIAL USED:

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

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THOROLD CEMENT.

CHOICE JERSEYS. Am offering 1 cow, 4 yrs. old (very choice); 1 bull 17 mos. old; 2 bull and 1 heifer calves. W. N. HASKETT, "Avon Manor," Markdale, Ont.

UNADILLA FARM.

F. L. GREEN, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO, BREKEDER 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 Greenwood, who made 18 lbs. butter in 7 days, and is at Pan-American now. A lot of very choice Yorkshires on hand. Also Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Bronze turkeys. Prices right. om

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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.

Jersey Calves

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

For description and prices write

W. C. SHEARER, - BRIGHT, ONT.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Toronto Industrial Prize List

(Continued from page 618).

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 Geo Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis; 2 John Park & Sons, Burgessville; 3 A J Watson, Castlederg, Shearling ram—1 and 2 Geo Harding & Son; 3 John Park & Sons. Ram lamb—1 and 2 Geo Harding & Son; 3 A J Watson; 4 John Park & Sons. Ewes, two shears and over—1 John Park & Sons; 2 A J Watson; 3 Geo Harding & Son. Two shearing ewes—1 Geo Harding & Son; 2 Park & Sons; 3 A J Watson. Two ewe lambs—1 Geo Harding & Son; 2 and 4 Park & Sons; 3 A J Watson. Pen of Cotswolds—1 Geo Harding & Son; 2 A J Watson. Pen of Cotswolds (Canadian-bred)—1 and 2 John Park & Sons. Flock of Cotswolds—1 Geo Harding & Sons. Pen of four Cotswold lambs—1 John Park & Son.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 A W Smith, Maple Lodge; 2 Whitelaw Bros, Guelph; 3 J M Gardhouse, Highfield. Shearling ram—1 Whitelaw Bros; 2 and 3 A W Smith. Ram lamb—1 A W Smith; 2 and 4 Whitelaw Bros; 3 J M Gardhouse. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 J M Gardhouse; 2 and 3 A W Smith. Two shearing ewes—1 Whitelaw Bros; 2 and 3 A W Smith. Two ewe lambs—1 J M Gardhouse; 2 Whitelaw Bros; 3 Orr & Lillieco, Galt; 4 A W Smith. Pen of Leicesters—1 A W Smith; 2 J M Gardhouse. Pen of Leicesters (Canadian-bred)—1 Whitelaw Bros; 2 J M Gardhouse.

LINCOLNS.—All to J T Gibson, Denfield. SHROPSHIRE.—Ram, two shears and over—1 D G & J G Hamner, Mount Vernon; 2 and 3 Jno Campbell, Woodville. Shearling ram—1 Robert Miller, Stouffville; 2 and 3 John Campbell, Ram Lamb—1 Robt Miller; 2 John Campbell; 3 D G & J G Hamner; 4 Geo B Phin, Hespeler. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 Jno Campbell; 2 D G & J G Hamner; 2 Jno Campbell; 3 Robt Miller. Two ewe lambs—1 and 3 Robt Miller; 2 D G & J G Hamner; 4 Geo B Phin. Pen of Shropshires—1 D G & J G Hamner; 2 Robert Miller. Pen of Shropshires (Canadian-bred)—1 Jno Campbell; 2 Thos Lloyd Jones & Sons, Burford. Flock of Shropshires, one year old or over—1 and 3 Jno Campbell; 2 D G & J G Hamner. Flock of four Shropshire lambs, one ram and three ewe lambs—1 D G & J G Hamner; 2 Jno Campbell; 3 Geo B Phin. Best ram—1 Jno Campbell; 2 D G & J G Hamner. Best ram lamb—1 Jno Campbell; 2 D G & J G Hamner.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 J H Jull, Mount Vernon; 2 and 3 Smith Evans, Gourock. Shearling ram—1 and 3 Smith Evans; 2 J H Jull. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 4 Smith Evans; 3 J H Jull. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 J H Jull; 2 and 3 Smith Evans. Two shearing ewes—1 Geo McKerron, Sussex, Wis; 2 J H Jull; 3 Smith Evans. Two ewe lambs—1, 2 and 3 Smith Evans; 4 J H Jull. Pen of Oxford Downs—1 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans. Pen of Oxford Downs (Canadian-bred)—1 Smith Evans; 2 J H Jull. Yearling ram—1 Smith Evans; 2 J H Jull. Yearling ewe—1 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans. Pen of four lambs—1 and 2 Smith Evans.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 Telfer Bros, Paris. Shearling ram—1 Hillhurst Farm. Ram lamb—1 Hillhurst Farm. Balance to Hillhurst Farm.

SOUTH DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 J Jackson & Son, Ayr; 2 and 3 Hon G A Drummond, Beaconsfield, P.Q. Shearling ram—1 J Jackson & Sons; 2 W I Martin, Binbrook; 3 Hon G A Drummond. Ram lamb—1 and 3 Hon G A Drummond; 2 and 4 Wm I Martin. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 Wm I Martin; 2 J Jackson & Sons; 3 Hon G A Drummond. Two shearing ewes—1 W I Martin; 2 J Jackson & Sons; 3 Hon G A Drummond. Two ewe lambs—1 and 3 Hon G A Drummond; 2 J Jackson & Sons; 4 Wm I Martin. Pen of Southdowns—1 J Jackson & Sons; 2 Telfer Bros, Paris. Pen Southdowns (Canadian-bred)—1 Wm I Martin; 2 J Jackson & Sons.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 J A McGillivray, Uxbridge; 3 R H Harding, Thorndale. Shearling ram—1 and 3 J A McGillivray; 2 M N Empey. Ram lamb—1 and 2 J A McGillivray; 3 M N Empey. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 2 Jno A McGillivray; 3 R H Harding. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 J A McGillivray; 3 M N Empey. Two ewe lambs—1 J A McGillivray; 2 M N Empey; 3 R H Harding. Pen of Dorset Horn—1 and 2 J A McGillivray. Pen Dorset Horn (Canadian-bred)—1 M N Empey, Napanee; 2 J A McGillivray.

MERINOS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 F W Clark, La Grange, N.Y.; 3 R Shaw & Son, Glanford Station. Shearling ram—1 and 2 F W Clark; 3 R Shaw & Son. Ram lamb—1 and 3 F W Clark; 2 W M Smith, Scotland. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 F W Clark; 2 W M Smith; 3 R Shaw & Son. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 F W Clark; 3 W M Smith. Two ewe lambs—1 F W Clark; 2 W M Smith; 3 R Shaw & Son. Pen—1 and 2 F W Clark. Pen (Canadian-bred)—1 W M Smith; 2 R Shaw & Son.

RAMBOUILLETS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3 Geo Harding & Son. Shearling ram—1, 2 and 3 Geo Harding & Son. Ram lamb—1 Geo Harding & Son. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 2 Geo Harding & Son. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 Geo Harding & Son. Two ewe lambs—1 and 2 Geo Harding & Son. Pen—1 Geo Harding & Son.

FAT SHEEP.—Two fat wethers, under two years, long-wooled breed—1 J T Gibson, Denfield; 2 J M Gardhouse, Highfield; 3 Orr & Lillieco, Galt. Two fat wethers, under one year, long-wooled—1 Orr & Lillieco; 2 John Park & Son, Burgessville. Two fat wethers, under two years, short-wooled—1 Robt Miller, Stouffville; 2 John Campbell, Woodville; 3 Thos Lloyd Jones & Sons, Burford. Two fat wethers, under one year, short-wooled—1 John Campbell; 2 Thos Lloyd Jones & Son; 3 Telfer Bros, Paris.

SWINE.—BERKSHIRES.—Boar, over two years—1 Geo Green, Fairview; 2 Durham & Caven, Toronto; 3 T A Cox, Brantford. Boar, over one year and under two years—1 and 2 Geo Green,

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. Crated and put on express car.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324. BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULLS.

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.

W. W. BALIANTYNE, STRATFORD, ONT. "Neidpath Farm" adjoins city, on main line G. T. R.

FOR SALE:

That choice Ayrshire bull, Royal Star of Ste. Ann's (7916), by Glencairn 3rd (imported), winner of first prize at Toronto, first prize and sweepstakes at London. He is large size, and a sure stock-getter, and one of the finest show bulls in Canada. Also bull and heifer calves. For particulars write—

WM. THORN, Lynedoch, Ont. Norfolk Co. Trout Run Stock Farm.

We have now on hand young females sired by Nero of Glen Rouge 5241, and cows and heifers bred to him.

E. B. HINMAN & SON, GRAFTON, ONT.

Spring Burn Stock Farm.

North Williamsburg, Ont. BREEDERS OF Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire pigs, and Black Java fowls.

FOR SALE: 1 bull, 11 months old; females any age; 6 choice ram lambs. Also young pigs and fowls.

WINCHESTER, MORRISBURG, C. P. R. G. T. R.

TREDINNOCK AYRSHIRES

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

RIDGELING CASTRATION.

DR. J. WILSON, V. S., WINGHAM, ONT., Specialist in the castration of ridgeling horses and colts. Terms and testimonials on application.

Ayrshire Bulls; Write to J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place,

for special prices on Ayrshire bulls from 14 years to 6 months. Four over 15 months, fit for service, from special milking stock. Sired by prize bull, Jock of Burnside—1884—, also females of all ages. Shropshire sheep of all ages; a number of fine ram lambs. Berkshire pigs of either sex, of the best bacon type. B. P. Rocks.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm.

BREEDERS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE, IMPROVED BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

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

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

The undersigned is prepared to conduct pure-bred auction sales. 20 years' experience. References: John L. Holston and Alfred Stone, Guelph; Jas Hunter, Alma, and Mossom Boyd, Tolsonyzeon, THOS. INGRAM, care Mercury Office, GUELPH, ONT.

FOR SALE: High-class IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES,

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

WM. WYLIE, - HOWICK, QUEBEC.

AYRSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

We breed for milk and quality, and employ only the best sires. Are now offering young Ayrshires of both sexes.

DONALD CUMMING & SONS, Lancaster, Ont.

DAVID A. McFARLANE, Breeder of high-class KELS0, P. Q. AYRSHIRES.

Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

AYRSHIRE FEMALES FOR SALE

Carrying the same breeding as our prize-winners, including such offspring as Floss and Tom Brown, the World's Fair winners. We breed for constitution, quality, and production.

DAVID BENNING & SON, Williamstown, Ont.

Ayrshires for Sale: Yearling bulls and a number of spring calves of deep milking strains. Prices reasonable.

F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

Fairview; 3 Durham & Caven. Boar, over six months and under twelve months—1 and 2 Geo Green; 3 T A Cox. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 Geo Green; 3 Durham & Caven. Sow, over two years—1 and 2 T A Cox; 3 Geo Green. Sow, over one year and under two years—1 and 2 T A Cox; 3 Geo Green. Sow, over six months and under twelve months—1 and 3 Geo Green; 2 T A Cox. Sow, under six months—1 Durham & Caven; 2 T A Cox; 3 Geo Green. Boar and two sows—1 Geo Green; 2 T A Cox. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1 Geo Green; 2 T A Cox. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1 T A Cox; 2 Durham & Caven. Best boar, any age—1 Geo Green. Best sow, any age—1 T A Cox.

LARGE YORKSHIRES.—Boar, over two years—1 D C Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 2 and 3 J Featherstone & Son, Streetsville. Large Yorkshire boar, over one year and under two years—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 R F Duck, Port Credit; 3 J Featherstone & Son. Large Yorkshire boar, over six months and under twelve months—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 J Featherstone & Son; 3 R F Duck. Large boar, under six months—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 and 3 J Featherstone & Son. Large sow, over two years—1 and 2 D C Flatt & Son; 3 J Featherstone & Son. Large sow, over one year and under two years—1 and 2 D C Flatt & Son; 3 J Featherstone & Son. Large sow, over six months and under twelve months—1 and 2 D C Flatt & Son; 3 R F Duck. Large sow, under six months—1 and 2 D C Flatt & Son. Large boar and two sows—1 and 2 D C Flatt & Son. Large boar and four of his get, under six months—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 R F Duck. Large sow and four of her produce, under six months—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 J Featherstone & Son. Best Large boar—1 D C Flatt & Son. Best Large sow—1 D C Flatt & Son.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, over two years—1 Colwill Bros., Newcastle; 2 Norman M Blain, St. George; 3 D Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Boar, over one year and under two years—1 Norman M Blain; 2 D Douglas & Sons; 3 Wm Aitchison, Erindale. Boar, over six months and under twelve months—1 D Douglas & Sons; 2 Norman M Blain; 3 Colwill Bros. Boar, under six months—1 Norman M Blain; 2 Colwill Bros; 3 D Douglas & Sons. Sow, over two years—1 Norman M Blain; 2 W M Smith, Scotland; 3 N T Selby, Newcastle. Sow, over one year and under two years—1 Norman M Blain; 2 and 3 Colwill Bros. Sow, over six months and under twelve months—1 D Douglas & Sons; 2 H George & Sons, Crampton; 3 Norman M Blain. Sow, under six months—1 Norman M Blain; 2 and 3 Colwill Bros. Boar and two sows—1 Norman M Blain; 2 Colwill Bros. Boar and four of his get, under six months old—1 Colwill Bros; 2 D Douglas & Sons. Sow and four of her produce under six months old—1 Norman M Blain; 2 Colwill Bros. Boar, any age—1 Colwill Bros. Tamworth sow, any age—1 Norman M Blain.

POLAND-CHINAS.—Boar, over two years—1 and 2 J C Smith, Fairfield Plains. Boar, over one year and under two years—1 and 2 W M Smith, Scotland. Boar, over six months and under twelve months—1 and 2 W M Smith. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 W M Smith. Sow, over two years—1 W M Smith; 2 J C Smith. Sow, over one year and under two years—1 and 2 W M Smith. Sow, over six months and under twelve months—1 and 2 W M Smith. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 W M Smith. Boar and two sows—1 and 2 W M Smith. Boar and four of his get, under six months old—1 W M Smith; 2 J C Smith. Sow and four of her produce under six months old—1 W M Smith; 2 J C Smith. Best boar—1 J C Smith. Best sow—1 W M Smith.

CHESTER WHITES.—Boar, over two years—1 and 2 H George & Sons, Crampton. Boar, over one year and under two years—1 H George & Sons; 2 W E Wright, Glanworth. Boar, over six months and under twelve months—1 and 2 H George & Sons. Boar, under six months—1 H George & Sons; 2 W E Wright. Sow, over two years—1 and 2 H George & Sons. Sow, over one year and under two years—1 and 2 H George & Sons. Sow, over six months and under twelve months—1 and 2 H George & Sons. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 H George & Sons. Boar and two sows—1 and 2 H George & Sons. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1 and 2 H George & Sons. Sow and four of her produce under six months—1 and 2 H George & Sons. Boar, any age—1 H George & Sons. Sow, any age—1 H George & Sons.

DUROC-JERSEYS.—Boar, over two years—1 W N Tape, Bentpath; 2 A W Smith, Scotland. Boar, over one year and under two years—1 W N Tape. Boar, over six months and under twelve months—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros, Ridgeway. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 W N Tape. Sow, over two years—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros. Sow, over one year and under two years—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros. Sow, over six months and under twelve months—1 W M Smith; 2 Tape Bros. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 W N Tape. Boar and two sows—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1 W N Tape. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1 Tape Bros. Boar, any age—1 W N Tape. Sow, any age—1 W N Tape.

OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.—Boar, over two years—1 J Featherstone & Son, Streetsville. Boar, over one year and under two years—1 and 2 J Featherstone & Son; 3 T H McClure, Meadowvale. Boar, over six months and under twelve months—1 and 2 J Featherstone & Son; 3 T H McClure. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 J Featherstone & Son; 3 T A McClure. Sow, over two years—1 and 2 J Featherstone & Son; 3 T A McClure. Sow, over one year and under two years—1 and 2 J Featherstone & Son; 3 T A McClure. Sow, over six months and under twelve months—1 T A McClure; 2 and 3 J Featherstone & Son. Sow, under six months—1 T A McClure; 2 and 3 J Featherstone & Son. Best boar—1 J Featherstone & Son. Best sow—1 J Featherstone & Son.

JUDGING COMPETITION.—The best judging of bacon hogs—1 Stewart M Galbraith, Ellesmere; 2 F S Jacobs, O A C, Guelph; 3 R H Williams, Guelph; 4 James Ferguson, Guelph; 5 James Murray, Avening.

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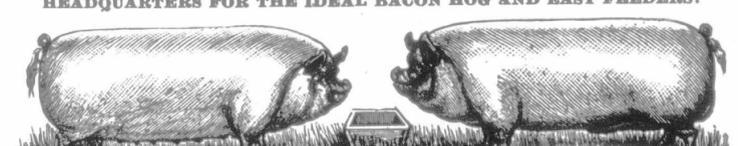
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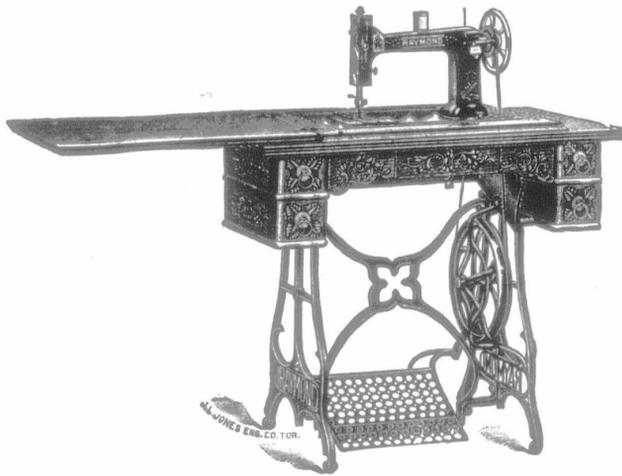
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