

**PAGES
MISSING**

The
Farmer's Advocate
and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXVII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER 15, 1902

No. 558

EDITORIAL.

Canadian Stores and the British Feeder.

The well-known appetite of the Britisher for good beef and mutton causes a steady demand and remunerative prices for the product of the skill of the feeder. The question of obtaining raw material is one that is specially agitating the denizens of North Britain, noted as it is for "neeps," oats and good straw. The Scotch feeder is at the present time said to be paying through the nose for his stockers, mainly Irish cattle, and many North Countrymen are very anxious that the embargo on Canadian cattle be removed. The more zealous have interviewed the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hanbury, with but little effect, which is not altogether to be wondered at by the rash statements made, in which direction even the Minister transgressed. The agitation has, however, little interest for Canadians beyond getting an acknowledgment from Mr. Hanbury of the freedom from disease of Canadian stock, which was made by that gentleman, who, however, went out of his way to include the U. S. in the clean bill of health, which shows he is ignorant regarding such things as Texas fever or hog cholera. The new direction taken by the Canadian stockman in the way of finishing his stock for the block, instead of leaving the cream of the profit to be made by his Scotch confrere, is due in measure to the embargo, which was not, therefore, an unmixed evil. One can readily see that there is fair profit in buying Canadian stockers in October for £15 (\$75) apiece and turning them off fat the following February at £23 12s. 6d. (\$116.50) apiece, the main diet being neeps, straw and a little cake. If the Canadian has any fault to find in the production of beef, mutton and pork, it will be in the comparative lack of competition for his finished product, and in that respect he envies the American feeder his markets at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha. The tenor of the bluebook is that unless the Scotch feeder gets Canadian stores he will become bankrupt. The live-stock business in the "tight little isle" has, however, a profit-sharer, or profit-taker, in the auctioneer, who sells the farmer his feeders and sells them for him again when finished, thus getting a profit at both ends; in fact, cases are known where the auctioneer finances the business and the farmer does the work, with the inevitable result! The bluebook, as a whole, is an excellent collection of arguments why Canadian stockmen should feed and finish their own store cattle, and is rendered somewhat amusing when it says, "Men of skill and judgment bought Irish stores among which fifty per cent. were pitters!" "If this restrictive policy is to be carried out, the Canadians should be prevented coming over here and taking away our best cattle," which, while probably meant for irony, suggests, possibly unconsciously, a remedy for the rapid depletion of the Scotch herds, which is only a short remove from degeneration! Occasionally a prospective Canadian buyer is heard to say, "The herds have been picked over!"

Mr. Hanbury's reply was unmistakable, and from it the only inference is that the North Countrymen will sigh for Canadian store cattle in vain. Mr. Hanbury uttered a truism when he said that "Canada was finding out that it paid them a great deal better to feed their cattle and send them over as fat stock," and quoting Mr.

Crombie, said "the cattle were being fed in Canada, and the profits of the feeder going there and to other countries." It had been stated that a large number of Canadian store cattle were fed annually in the U. S. One of the gratifying things was the unanimous opinion that the Canadian cattle were the healthiest and soundest cattle that have passed through the Scotch feeder's hands. The moral for our Canadian stockmen is therefore: "Use only the best bulls, with heavy fleshing, easy-keeping characteristics, that the resulting stocker may be one that it is possible to finish at a profit!"

The Canadian Cattle Trade.

The letters re-published on another page, from Messrs. Joseph Gould, of Boston, and Dennis O'Leary, of Toronto, relate to a subject frequently discussed in the "Farmer's Advocate," viz., the improvement needed in the Canadian beef cattle industry. Chicago top prices being \$2 to \$3 over the best Toronto quotations naturally causes the World newspaper, of that city, to stop and think, Why is it so, and what is the remedy?

We desire to say, in the first place, that the tremendous advance in Canadian dairying and the popularity of dairy cattle in Canada has a great deal to do with it. Several other reasons are given by Messrs. Gould and O'Leary, both of whom have handled a lot of Canadian beef cattle for many years past. Three things are clearly needed to put the beef industry of Ontario and Eastern Canada generally upon a better basis:

1st. More and better beef cattle. How are they to be got? By breeding, first of all. Mr. Gould does not sufficiently emphasize that point. The Chicago market toppers are well-bred cattle. You may put good feed—cheap Western States corn, if you like—into a triangular-shaped scrub till the crack of doom, and you will be producing scrub beef and find it a losing speculation. The "Farmer's Advocate" sent one of its editors into the Toronto Stock-yards the other day, and he photographed two types of steers which he found there. Read his article, and compare the portraits (elsewhere in this issue), and you will see the difference between the bad and the good type of feeder. Breeding made them what they are. To build up the beef industry there must be more and better breeding females of the beef type used on Canadian farms, and a general use of good pure-bred sires from the best breeds. That is the foundation—make no error about it! And we believe that if plenty of good fat cattle are produced the buyers will be forthcoming.

2nd. Better feeding. This is where the value of American corn comes in, which Mr. Gould emphasizes. It is not enough to breed the cattle—they must be fed well from start to finish, as calves (as Mr. O'Leary truthfully states), and as stockers and in the finishing stage.

3rd. Better markets. Not merely market and transportation facilities, with fair rates and freedom from monopoly, but such a consumptive and competitive demand that the feeder can realize a profit out of his operations. A host of Canadian farmers went into dairying and dairy cattle because they felt that there was more money in it than in raising and fattening steers. The dressed-meat business in Canada is already beginning to develop in a local way. As a large industry it will likely come when the necessities of the demand for meat and the supply of cattle will warrant it, and no sooner.

About Free Corn.

A number of city newspapers are again urging the Canadian Government to restore the duty upon American corn. If the Government are well advised they will do nothing of the kind. About the best move the Government ever made in relation to agriculture was when the duty was taken off. Selling grain and fodder means selling fertility, but in feeding them a portion of this fertility is restored and soil impoverishment is stayed. Hence, feeding animals and selling their products, such as beef, bacon, cheese, butter, etc., not only enables the farmer to sell his superior skill in producing these more refined food products to good advantage, but he sustains the productivity of his soil. It is a better and safer system of farming. Corn and other coarse grains are the farmer's raw material which, through the animal economy, he manufactures into more finished products. A few misguided politicians, thinking to make cheap capital, once raised the objection that free corn would depress the price of Canadian coarse grains, but it did not have that effect, and there has been little heard on that score lately. Coarse grains last year reached a figure that made the purchaser groan. Given well-bred animals, the greatest ally the Canadian farmer has is cheap feed of good quality. The pea crop cannot be relied upon to fill the feed bins, and the country would be vastly advantaged if more barley were fed on the farm, instead of being diverted into other channels. Canada is making a decided increase in corn-growing, but largely for the purpose of ensilage as a succulent food, rather than for the grain itself. In a very limited area, such as Essex and Kent counties, Ontario, do specially favorable climatic corn-producing conditions prevail as in the great U. S. corn belt, so it is in that direction that the Canadian farmer looks for his supply of this rich feeding staple. Canadian cattle, like the States cattle, need the corn-crib cross. Last year, when the Western corn crop failed, U. S. beef production at once fell off. Newspapers are now crying out that the Canadian beef industry is too slow, that it needs a boom, but some of them want to give it a stab under the fifth rib by taxing one of the chief elements that can contribute to its successful prosecution.

For Government Control of Elevators.

At an Institute meeting, held some few weeks ago by the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, a memorial was submitted and approved by the meeting endorsing the principle of Government ownership of grain elevators. Mr. Wm. Watson, of Marlborough, who prepared the memorial, suggests a scheme of Government ownership of all grain elevators and Government control of the whole grain trade, including shipping and selling in the British markets, on much the same plan as is now in vogue in the creamery business of the Territories, which are operated and controlled under the supervision of Prof. Robertson's department. The proposition made by Mr. Watson, which would also have to include government expert grain inspectors, weighers, etc., at shipping points, is a big one.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the first and fifteenth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

Camera Competition.

Last year the "Farmer's Advocate" conducted a camera competition which proved decidedly popular. The large number of amateur photographers who sent in samples of their work and the artistic excellence of the photographs indicated in a surprising degree the progress that has been made in that direction. Many of the photos were quite equal in artistic excellence and execution to the work of professionals, the subjects selected showing great variety and interest. So encouraging were the results, that we have decided to announce another competition open to amateurs, and to offer much larger prizes than we did in the competition of 1901. We now offer eight prizes, as follows: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$3; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$1; 7th, \$1; and 8th, \$1; for the best photographs of country homes, individual animals or groups, ranch, field or garden scenes, bits of scenery, tree plantations or individual trees grown under cultivation, or anything of that nature, subject to the subjoined rules:

All photographs must be not less than 4 x 5 inches in size, mounted or unmounted, and be the work of amateurs.

All photographs must be clear and distinct in detail and well finished.

They must reach the "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont., not later than October 1st, 1902.

The name of the competing photographer and post-office address, and the name and location of the scene, must be marked on the back of each photo.

Any person competing is at liberty to send more than one photograph if desired, but only one prize will be awarded to the same individual.

All the prizewinning photographs will become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate" for the purpose of illustration. We reserve the right to purchase, at 25 cents or 35 cents each, according to size, any photographs that do not win a prize.

No photograph is eligible to competition from which an engraving has previously been made, and photographs must be the work of competitors.

The Need of Feeding Experiments.

As time goes on the true value of experiment station work is being more fully appreciated by those in whose interest it is carried on. These institutions long ago proved themselves useful factors in the solution of problems with which no private individual could afford to deal. Through the investigations which have been conducted, new methods of feeding and management have been introduced to the stockman, and the advisability of their adoption made clear. In like manner, practices involving unnecessary labor have been shown to be fallacious, and their general discontinuance has been the result. As a prominent example in this connection, the once prevalent, but now practically discarded, custom of cooking roots for stock might be mentioned.

There are yet, however, experiments that could be easily undertaken by experiment stations which might result in a saving of labor to feeders of live stock. The question as to whether cattle will give as good returns from roots when fed whole as when pulped is a significant one, deserving careful investigation. Pulping roots for a number of animals means a large expenditure of energy, and where it must be performed by hand is no inconsiderable matter. For feeding hogs and calves, or where the cattle ration is mixed a few hours before feeding, it is of course essential that the roots be pulped or sliced, but in many instances, such as fattening steers, where the roots are thus prepared the cost of so doing is believed



T. J. TRAPP, ESQ.
President Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society,
New Westminster, B. C.

by many to far exceed the profits to be had therefrom. Some stockmen claim to get quite as good returns by feeding whole. If this be true, in any case it is time reliable data were forthcoming. Another problem is whether or not to cut straw and hay for mixing with such concentrates as are being fed. This, it is said, has been tested at certain stations, but we believe the result are by no means conclusive. If equally good returns may be had by feeding straw, hay, roots and grain separately, a great saving in labor would result. A knowledge as to what extent it is desirable to so prepare these fodders would be gladly received by feeders on every farm. Many claim to have satisfied themselves on this point, but too often the conclusions reached have been from comparisons which were made in different years, and hence under diversified conditions. These are not questions which farmers can accurately and satisfactorily work out. To the experiment station belongs this function of impartially and carefully making such investigations. In both Canada and the United States these stations are now carrying on tests of various kinds relating to feeding. Professors of animal husbandry and directors of agricultural colleges have shown themselves ever ready to accept suggestions having in view the advancement of agriculture. Our Government should see that the money necessary to finance such experiments is forthcoming, for the sooner reliable information can be obtained the better for Canadian stockmen who read, think, and act.

The Stock Judging Pavilion.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has for a number of years pressed forward the claims of the live-stock exhibitors for more recognition at our large fairs. It is not enough that a good prize list be provided, judges supplied, and then the live-stock department allowed to take care of itself. This portion of the exhibition must be made one of the great features of every show that derives revenue from the public treasury on the plea that it is an agricultural exhibition.

While it is true that at the present time a very large percentage of the total revenue of our large exhibitions is derived from what are called the "attractions" (and with good clean attractions we have no quarrel), it must be remembered, however, that the attractions have been advertised as the main feature of the fairs; they have received most attention from the management, and have been most prominently kept before the public by the daily press. Until lately there never has been any attempt to make the live-stock judging a feature, no comfort has ever been provided for the spectator at the ringside, the exhibitor, nor for his beast.

As already referred to in our account of the Winnipeg Industrial, a forward movement was made at Winnipeg this year, from which it will never be possible to recede. The judging pavilion where were judged the beef breeds of cattle was much appreciated by the visitors as well as by the exhibitors and the exhibited. Once the farming public find out that it is possible to intelligently view the judging of the various classes of stock in comfortable, sheltered, well-lighted buildings, they will patronize the live-stock fairs as they have never done in this country. Not only will these features become popular with farmers, but city people, too, will learn to take an interest in these great displays of pure-bred stock. Even now the interest taken in all matters pertaining to improved stock breeding and agricultural advancement is rapidly taking a deeper hold upon all classes of the community. Referring to the stock-judging pavilion at Winnipeg Industrial, the St. Paul Farmer has the following favorable comment in a recent issue:

"Where the cattle were judged at the Winnipeg Industrial, the work could be done with comfort to the judge, the exhibitor, and also to the cattle. The onlookers could also view the judging without sweltering with the heat, and indeed without any discomfort in ordinary summer weather. The judging was done in a building with a roof of moderate height. It was floored, and the floor was covered with sawdust. Three tiers of seats were along the walls for the visitors who wanted to see the judging. These were raised just enough and not too much. Above these seats for several feet there was no siding on the walls. This allowed the wind to blow through from side to side, hence the heat never became oppressive, as it is sometimes where animals are being judged.

"It is not good to judge live stock in the hot sun on a hot day. It is not good for the judge. He ought to be reasonably comfortable when he does his work. It is not good for the cattle. They do not look well nor do they stand when sweltering with the heat. It is not good for the herdsmen, whose work at the best is trying. Nor is it good for those who want to see the judging. Hence when a place has been provided it is well. The day is approaching when a good place will be provided for doing this work at every important fair, so important is the work in itself.

"The building at the Winnipeg Industrial may not be the best that can be devised, but the plan was good of the kind. The idea embraced in it was excellent, since it provided protection from the sun and rain in case of rain. And it also provided such excellent ventilation. Of course, a large amphitheatre would have to be differently constructed, but even in these, every care should be given to the preservation of proper ventilation. When such places come to be established for judging live stock, much more interest will be taken in this work by the visitors at the fairs."

Representatives Required.

We want a good representative—farmer or farmer's son—at every fall fair in Canada this season to secure new subscriptions for the "Farmer's Advocate," the great agricultural paper of the Dominion. Write us for terms, outfit and sample copies. State at what fair or fairs you can represent us, and the dates. It is easy to canvass for a popular paper.

STOCK.

What a Steer is Made Up Of.

A 1,200-pound steer, when dressed according to modern packing-house conditions, will yield, says the National Provisioner, of Chicago, as follows: Ribs, 165 lbs.; loins, 115; rounds, 165; chucks, 150; plates, 113; shanks, 45; flanks, 24; suet, 28; kidneys, 2; tongue, 5; hide, 65; oleo oil, 25; oleo stearine, 13.20; tallow, 5.21; hair, 12; glue, 1.55; cheek, 5; brains, 5; lips, 1; heart, 3.5; liver, 10; tail, 1.25; sweetbreads, 2; medicinal glands, 6; tripe, 8; casing, 5.07; fertilizer, 24.75; hoofs, 1.75; shins, 1.5; neat's-foot oil, 1; butter stock, 1.25; raw bone, 13; horns, .75; blood, 1.20; total, 881.56 lbs. These figures are said by independent packers to be extremely conservative. The uses of the several parts are: Hides, leather. From tallow, soap, glycerine, buterine, lubricator and candles; from blood, albumen, fertilizer and stock food; from the tankage, which includes all manner of "refuse," fertilizer and stock food; from the hoofs, buttons, hair-pins, fertilizer, glue and fancy goods; from the oleo, oil, buterine and compound lard; from the intestines, sausage casings, gutskin for goldbeating purposes; from the weasands, sausage casings, brewer's hose and snuff packages; from the bladder, casings and packages for putty, lard, snuff; from the tail, hair for mattresses and upholstery; from the bones, buttons, glue, handles and fancy goods; from the neat's-foot oil, polish, leather dressing, lubricant and illuminant; from the bone meal, stock food, fertilizer, material for tempering steel, anhydrous ammonia and glue. The tongue, cheek, brain, lips, heart, liver, tail, sweetbreads and tripe are all sold for meat. There is nothing wasted but the water in the carcass.

Smells Bad.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your readers generally will not have been surprised at the knockdown letter from D. C. Flatt in your August 15th paper. Like an Englishman, he strikes straight out from the shoulder. Being himself a breeder of the Large Yorkshire, he naturally did not, as a matter of policy, enlarge upon the black-eye given the Berkshires especially, and the Tamworths, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, Essex, Suffolks, et al., incidentally by the author of the catalogue, which in its way was a gem. Why all these breeds should be so roughly and officially sat upon, no fair-minded man can understand. I have seen some post-mortem statements about this business in one or two newspapers, representing that the selling of the swine was kept down to some \$435, the contributors (whoever they really were) of the animals paying the shot themselves. If this is to be credited, the figures given would not embrace the outlay for officials, which might have cut unpleasantly close into piggy's spareribs. Nor is there any light shed on that other mystery, how, if it were a private scheme, that those wonderful catalogues came to enjoy the freedom of His Majesty's mail-bags, despite the lynx-eyed officials of the postal service? It's a bad-smelling mess, like some that went before, and I hope Mr. F. won't stir it up any more. DUROC-JERSEY.

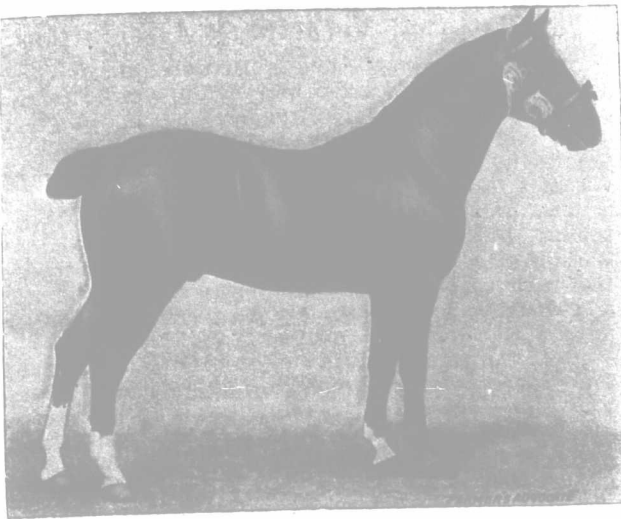
Reported Cure for Anthrax.

At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, Dr. Doyen, the well-known surgeon, communicated the new treatment invented by him for boils and anthrax. It consists of an albuminous liquor injection against infection of staphylococcus. Injections made before the formation of the core rapidly caused cessation of pain and patients are cured within 28 hours. If the core is already formed, the inflammation is stopped immediately after the injection, and the cure is effected within three days. Large anthrax is also cured without incision or cauterization.



BARKER, 2,294.

First in Roadster class, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902. OWNED BY VETERINARY MAJOR HINMAN.



HACKNEY STALLION, ROYAL DANEGELT. Champion, 1898, and reserve in 899, London Hackney Show. PROPERTY OF SIR WALTER GILBEY.

HORSES

Standard of Excellence for the Hackney Stallion.

HEAD.—Ears rather small, set wide apart, fine and turned inwards at tips when pointed forwards; Forehead broad and flat; Eyes full, clear, prominent and mild, but lively in expression; Bones of Face straight in front, but slightly dishd laterally; Nostrils well developed, firm and flexible; Mouth rather small, muzzle fine; Lower Jaw not heavy, but the branches wide apart at angles; Cheeks flat and well clothed with well-developed, hard but not bulky muscles; Head carried fairly high, with ears in an attractive position; Nose drawn slightly in towards the breast. 1

NECK.—Of medium length; Crest well developed, hard and whipcordy, well arched, clean out, not too coarse at throat, attached to head in a graceful, angular manner, wide and muscular at the shoulders. 5

WITHERS AND BACK.—Withers high, but not too sharp; Back short and strong, with slight rise at loins, which should be broad, full and muscular. 8

CROUP.—Slightly drooping, long, not steep; tail coming out rather high up, well haired with straight and not too coarse hair, and carried straight and well out from the body in a graceful manner. 4

CHEST.—Ribs long and well sprung, with well-marked angles, false ribs well developed, deep through Girth; Breast tolerably wide, with well-developed muscles standing out prominently. 10

SHOULDERS.—Oblique from above downwards and forwards, deep and well muscled. 6

ELBOW.—Well muscled, strong and lying close to chest. 2

FOREARM.—Long, muscles well developed, well defined and extending well down the limb. 4

KNEE.—Straight, broad, deep, and strong in all directions, an absence of malformations. 5

KNEE TO FOOT.—Cannon bone short, broad, flat and clean, an absence of beefiness; Ligaments and Tendons standing out plainly; Skin lying close to bone and tendons, with an absence of long hair on the posterior border; the limb must not be too much tied-in below the knee; Fetlock Joint large and strong; Pasterns strong and of medium length and obliquity. 5

FOOT.—Rather large, round and strong, tolerably concave Sole, well-developed Frog; Heels broad, strong and not too deep; must not turn toes either inwards or outwards when standing, and feet must be of equal size. 10

HAUNCH OR UPPER THIGH.—Heavily muscled, thick through ham; hind quarters broad and strong in all directions. 4

STIFLE.—Strong, compact, and well muscled. 2

GASKIN OR LOWER THIGH.—Strong, well and prominently muscled, muscles extending well down the limb, hamstring standing boldly out and well let down at hock. 4

HOCK.—Strong, clean, rather short, an absence of coarseness or puffiness, well developed and angular in all points; Point well marked and posterior border straight. 5

HOCK TO FOOT.—Cannon rather short, flat and clean, an absence of beefiness; Ligament and Tendons standing out prominently, an absence of a tied-in appearance below the hock; Skin lying close to bone and tendon; no long hair; Fetlock joint large and strong; Pastern strong and of medium length and obliquity. 5

FOOT.—Smaller and not so round as fore one; Sole more concave; frog well developed; Heels broad, strong and not too deep; the feet must be of equal size. 10

SKIN.—Soft, mellow, loose, not like parchment. 4

COLOR.—Bay, chestnut, brown, black, roan, gray, with reasonable modifications, reasonable white markings not objectionable (a good horse of this class may be an undesirable color). 3

ACTION.—Shoulder, elbow, knee and pastern action in fore limbs, and hip, stife, hock and pastern action in hind limbs, must be free, easy and extensive (or we might say massive); Fore and hock action must be high; pasterns must be well fixed, showing the soles of the feet plainly; Shoulder thrown well forward, giving considerable extension to the tread, with style, grace and speed, the fore feet being brought high up towards the elbow; he must neither paddle nor roll with the front feet, nor allow them to tarry in the air, but fetch them up and forward in a straight line, with grace, promptness and style; hind feet must be lifted promptly and high, with good hock flexion, not with a sprawling action, nor yet going close enough to interfere, but being brought forward in a straight line, with a long stride, and planted firmly but lightly; he must show this stylish, high and attractive action whether jogging or going fast, and the faster he can go the better, so long as he maintains the quality of action. 25

TEMPERAMENT.—Docile, but very energetic, free from nervousness, general appearance attractive and stylish. 4

WEIGHT.—Say 950 to 1,250 lb. 3



W. H. KEARNY.

Manager and Secretary Royal Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

HEIGHT.—Say 15 to 16 1/2 hands. 3

SYMMETRY.—Well-proportioned and graceful in all points. 10

Total.....145

The points of perfection for the Hackney mare or gelding are the same as those for the stallion, except for an absence of the masculine appearance of the head, neck, withers and general physiognomy. WHIPP.

Dan Patch Paced in 1.59 1-2.

At the Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park, Dan Patch, the unbeaten son of Joe Patchen, paced an exhibition mile in 1.59 1/2, reducing his record from 2.00 1/2. The mile was within a quarter of a second of the world's record of 1.59 1/2, made by Star Pointer at Readville five years ago. Myron McHenry drove the famous brown stallion, and his owner, M. E. Sturges, of New York, watched the performance from a box in the grand stand.

Always Interesting and Helpful.

Gentlemen,—I wish to thank you for your kind notice of Vol. 12 of our herdbook. You will observe that this is an abbreviated form as respects the entries, which form we trust will give general satisfaction and become a permanent style of entry. I wish to congratulate you upon the beautiful number of your issue of Sept. 1st. We always look through your periodical with interest, confident of finding something that is interesting and helpful.

Wishing you success in your work, I am,
Very truly yours,

THOS. MCFARLANE, Sec.

Harvey, Ill., Sept. 8, 1902.



A GOOD FEEDER.

Photographed at the Toronto market by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, on September 4th, 1902.

Steers for Winter Feeding.

A TORONTO STOCK-YARDS STUDY.

Owing to the high prices which good cattle of all classes have been bringing during the last few months, and the strong demand for fattened stock which is likely to exist for some time to come, it is more than probable that many farmers who have not heretofore fed to any extent will this winter fill their stables and undertake to finish a few animals for the trade. To those who have been feeding cattle for years we can offer few suggestions regarding the selection of stock, for no teacher in this art can compare with "Dame Experience"; but to beginners, or others whose training has been limited, we wish to draw attention to certain points upon which the success of the venture depends. First and foremost, it must be borne in mind that the chief aim in all feeding is preparation for the block and that the animal which is being fed is merely a machine with which to convert the fodder into more marketable products. The person who imagines it will pay to feed any type of animal is laboring under a delusion and will surely come to grief after his first attempt.

The variation in the ability of animals to utilize food products is well known to experienced feeders. Some increase more rapidly in weight than others upon the same feed allowance. Then, again, certain types possess the faculty of placing the fat not upon the highest-priced cuts, but upon the internal organs where it is of comparatively little value. Hence, such cattle, even when the fattening process is complete, lack that finished appearance for which buyers are willing to pay. Representatives of the dairy breeds—Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys—are always more or less open to this charge, and although many of them will give quite as rapid gains as beef-bred stock, yet the selling price cannot be so high, for the reasons given. We would therefore advise those who are about to select a bunch for profitable feeding to steer clear of animals showing signs of dairy blood. The accompanying photo-engravings, showing desirable and undesirable feeding type, were taken at the Western Stock-yards, Toronto, by a member of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, on Sept. 4th, and are fairly representative of the offerings on that day. The difference in general appearance will be seen at once. In the one we have that low-set, rectangular conformation so much sought by home and foreign butchers; in the other a long-legged, narrow type certain to slaughter with a high percentage of offal. The former shows a broad, level back and well-arched rib, giving plenty of surface for laying on flesh where it will be valuable. The large barrel, too, denotes strong digestive capacity, without which no steer can become a profitable feeder. Good depth, breadth and fullness of chest are noticeable, indicating strong respiratory organs and giving assurance of good health. His broad, smooth rump, and deep, full twist and flank are all points of superior excellence. It will also be noticed that the neck is short and thick and blending nicely with the shoulder. Several good judges assert that the head is a condensed reflection of the rest of the form, and in this case there is a splendid example. In shape, it is short and broad; the eyes stand out prominently; the nostrils are full and the mouth is large; while a quiet, satisfied expression is clearly visible. These peculiarities must never be forgotten in making a selection, as they are invariably associated with rapid flesh-forming.

It is almost unnecessary to discuss the weakness as portrayed in No. 2. Unfortunately, too many of this class are bred in Canada. Large numbers, as has been stated, are descended from dairy stock, yet very often this also represents a type bred on some farm where the owner has half

an ambition to produce beef steers, but does not appreciate the value of good blood and consequently mates his cows with some fifty-cent bull when a pedigreed animal might have been had by doubling the sum. To those who have been so short-sighted or unfortunate as to breed stock of this kind, we would say sell them at once to someone who does not read the "Farmer's Advocate," rather than depend upon obtaining a profitable margin after a winter's feeding. This steer is in every particular just the opposite to what should be looked for in a good feeder, or to that shown in No. 1. The face is slim; neck long and thin; withers pointed; chest lacking

in depth; back narrow; ribs flat; loin thin; quarters light; and the legs long.

Another class that should be avoided when making up a bunch for feeding is the animal which has been stunted. Of all the specimens from which a choice might be made, this would likely prove the most unsatisfactory. In form this steer may be all that could be desired, but a digestive tract deranged during calving forever unfits him for the most rapid fattening. In like manner, too, exposure to extreme climatic conditions may have so caused a diversion of nature's functions that readjustment is unpracticable, and hence the food consumed will not be assimilated to the best advantage. Such stock also are sure to lack in quality. This is a feature which may be seen in the best cattle by moderately fine bone, mellow skin, a thick coat of fine silky hair, and an absence of coarseness of body. It is invariably associated with rapid and economical fattening, and its reward at the finish is the highest market price.

No steer in thin flesh should be discarded, provided he is possessed of the commendable characters mentioned. An organization of the right kind, when supplied with the proper fat and flesh forming materials, will soon overcome that deficiency.

It will thus be seen that the skill of the purchaser is an important factor in determining whether a profit is to be obtained or not. To know in theory the characteristics of a good animal is in itself a mark of ability, but to be able to make use thereof in actual selection is a mark of superior knowledge. It takes no end of training to fit a man to become expert in this work, but the greater the proficiency of the selector the higher will be the profits realized.

Mr. Norman Sherk, Welland County, Ont., who has only been a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" for a short time, writes that he has already found that he cannot do without it.

Pigs in the Rape Field.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of August 15th was a complaint from Wallace's Farmer re blistering of hogs when pasturing on rape. In my experience, I believe this is entirely due to the effect of the hot sun—nothing more or less than sunburn, and not in any way due to any poisonous substance on the plant. I have seen black hogs affected in the same way, but it is not so noticeable on account of their color. The pigs while pasturing are exposed to the sun more or less, and their condition from the succulent food may also render them more susceptible.

Ordinarily, no treatment is required, but in severe cases a little oil or vaseline may be used.

R. R. ELLIOTT,
N. Y. State.

The National Veterinary Association.

The above Association of British veterinarians held a two days' session in London, at the rooms of the Society of Arts Adelphi, the last days of July, and discussed glanders, the causes of pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs), and the use of vaccines in canine distemper.

The first subject will be of interest to Manitonians, both to the professional and layman, as the essayist laid down clearly what he considered the best methods of stamping out a malignant and loathsome disease, which, unfortunately, is not at all rare in the metropolis of the world.

Attention was drawn to the fact that following an outbreak of influenza, there was an increase (recrudescence) in the number of cases of glanders. It was stated that glanders does not spread in the stable by germs floating in the air of the stable, but was more reasonably accounted for by contagion being carried by means of pails, nosebags and mangers, and by the shifting of infective cases (?) from one part of the stud to another.

The term "infective cases" should be noted, as the essayist claimed that all reactors to mallein were not infective, but might become so at any time. Dr. Hunting considers that case of glanders classed occult as non-infective, but considers it dangerous, because the disease may develop and permit the escape of active glander germs. Great stress was laid upon the necessity for being suspicious of all nasal discharges.

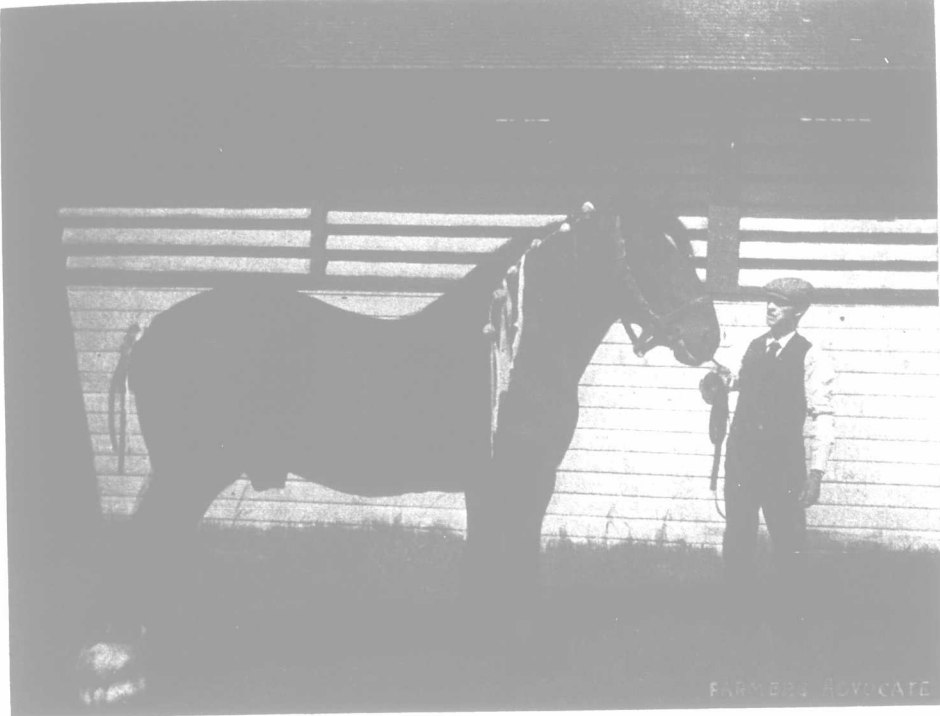
The spread of this disease (glanders) is largely due to coming in contact with infected horses, which do not at first show the clinical signs, but later on give evidence of having the disease. On this point, the frequent statements of the P.V.S. of Manitoba back up what Dr. Hunting, probably the greatest authority in England, says. Dr. Hunting also made the statement, with which all up-to-date members of the profession will agree, viz., that only a mallein test of all new purchases can protect buyers against the purchase of a latent case. Dr. Hunting was quite decided that a glandered horse showing symptoms, nasal discharge, etc., was dangerous to other horses in the same pasture or grazing over the same ground.

The essayist cited the experiments of Schutz and Nocard, which show that clinical symptoms appear in six or eight days after ingestion (swallowing) of pure cultures (growths) of the glanders germs. Dr. Hunting is of the opinion that infection is most frequently by the digestive system, although the settlement of such a controverted point is of comparatively little value in the extirpation and control of the disease. He mentioned the following symptoms of glanders, which are often overlooked, viz., a hacking cough when driven at a fast pace, a fastidious appetite, continuous loss of weight, and excessive staling (making water) in the stable. Affected horses often show intermittent rises of temperature; horses showing a rectal temperature varying from 101.5° to 103° were held to be suspicious cases before mallein was introduced. Mallein is considered by Dr. Hunting as almost perfect as a diagnostic, showing, according to his statement, 98 per cent. of the cases of glanders. The reason advanced why some practitioners don't get good results is because they overlook the local swelling at the point of injection, which symptom he considers in itself almost sufficient on which to condemn an animal. Mallein should not be injected when the temperature is over 102, because the result will be a fall of temperature. Dr. Hunting, while giving several significant occurrences from the continued use of mallein in cases of glanders, when asked if this treatment would cure glanders, answered, "I don't know." His remarks on the



A BAD FEEDER.

Photographed at the Toronto market by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, on September 4th, 1902.



SHIRE STALLION, PROVOST =16333--.
OWNED BY WALTER CARD, NEEPAWA, MAN.

stamping out of the disease were full of sound common sense and in the nature of heavy criticism on the sapient officials of the British Board of Agriculture, who, it will be remembered, discovered (!) pleuro in a Canadian beast. A reasonable system of compensation, he stated, was essential to the rapid stamping out of glanders.

In the discussion of pneumonia, Prof. McFadyean, the nestor of the profession in Great Britain, stated that lots of cases of strangles existed without any local swelling, and that the germ found was the same in infectious catarrh of young horses, strangles and infectious pneumonia.

A laudable feature of the proceedings is the placing of the essays in printed form in the hands of the members of the Association a week before the meeting, and the selection of certain members to prepare criticisms of the papers for discussion. Among those attending was Dr. Bowhill, F. R. C. V. S., who acted as veterinary officer to Col. Dent when purchasing remounts in Canada.

Snap-shots at British Agriculture.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Great Britain may be a nation of shopkeepers, as Napoleon dubbed them, and yet her agriculture is one of the things that has undoubtedly added luster to the fame of the tight little island. The culmination of agricultural effort in these isles is undoubtedly more easily kodaked at the Royal and Highland Shows than at any other place, so a snap-shot of these institutions will be in order.

The Royal—held at Carlisle in this year of our Lord 1902 and the coronation of Edward 7th—the English Agricultural Society's show, has undoubtedly the right-flavored cognomen. This is the Royal's last year as a travelling show; it will be permanently located at the N.-W. corner of London in future. One of the reasons for taking this show off the road is that it is a losing venture when receipts and expenditures are compared. Its itinerancy is not a sufficient excuse, however, for the continual appearance of a deficit in the Society's financial statements—there are others! First and foremost, the English Society is nothing more or less than a big political machine, owned by the landlords, to whose music the tenant farmer dances. A curious thing is that, by the system of election followed, the council practically elects itself and is in matter of fact a remarkably close corporation. Outside of holding an annual show, it is doubtful whether the R. A. S. E. is of much benefit to agriculture in Great Britain; it cannot be said to be closely in touch with the British agriculturist. The show itself is always worth a visit—the best stock is there, a few titled people may be looked at, the bands play excellent music, there is an absence of fakers and side-shows, and the judging is done expeditiously, with no visible friction, and the on-lookers can, by means of a well-catalogued stock, get some information regarding the different animals, and are able to recognize them in the ring. The judging rings are kept pretty clear of all except the judges, so that if a judge doesn't know his business he is unable to get "on-the-spot" assistance from an anxious owner. As for attractions, the work of the hunters and jumpers is the only pretense at it, judging attractions by the transatlantic standard. People go home early from the show-yard, as it is called, the gates clos-

ing at 8 p.m. Nearly all varieties of improved stock are to be seen there, and the price you pay determines in a great measure how well you see the stock. Admission first day is five shillings, second 3s. 6d., third 2s. 6d., and the last days are 1 shilling each. The judging is all done on the first day. The exhibits have been described in detail to the "Advocate" readers; suffice it to say that with one or two exceptions nothing sensational was shown. Toronto shows as good sheep and pigs, and is a close second in horses and cattle; while Chicago, in the classes shown there, is superior to the big English Show. Implements, both home and foreign, are well to the front and take up a lot of space. Canadian goods are well displayed, and evidently are in favor. Rain spoiled the attendance this year, and made the show-yard more like a field on which sheep were folded.

THE HIGHLAND.

is a remarkable contrast to its southern contemporary. While it also is nomadic in its nature, the H. A. S. contrives to have a balance on the right side of the ledger. Held at Aberdeen, right in the heart of the cattle-breeding county of Great Britain, it was only to be expected that the show of horned and polled stock would be good. The Doddies were certainly a fine show, even in quality as a breed, which is more than can be said for the red, white and roans, on which breed the continual culling out of the best by Canadian and Yankee stockmen is showing. The champion Shorthorn was the two-year-old heifer, also a winner at the Royal, from the Darlington herd. Those picturesque and withal useful animals, the Highlanders—useful because the blood of the Highlander is being employed, I am told, in the breeding of some newcomers to Coates' Herdbook—were a good show. The same pigs were, with a few exceptions, winners at the H. A. S. Show as at Carlisle. In the North, Leicesters, Shropshires, Cheviots and Blackfaces were in evidence. Horses were plentiful, especially high actors, some very good ones being shown; and then the Clydesdales! The Scotchman has been over-liberal with the whitewash brush on his draft horse, and the champion, a remarkably good horse, almost—practically—perfect, named Everlasting, is positively disfigured by the white marks he possesses. Kits have been the best of the best, but idol, and his drafter has them of the best, but there are other things besides pasterns necessary to a first-class draft horse. Here again one sees a well-ordered show, judging with fair speed, the dual-judge system being used, animals well catalogued and properly numbered, and an extra good parade of the prizewinners at 10 o'clock every morning. Graduated prices also for the different days of the show. Titled people are not as plentiful at the Highland Show, and yet the attendance

at it seems to be made up of far more intelligent and hustling agriculturists. There is a great gulf fixed between the English and Scotch farm laborer. The former is much the inferior of the two, and seems to be possessed of little intelligence, slow movements, and an unlimited capacity for beer. After even a brief acquaintance with British agriculturists, one is not surprised to be told that "it is in a bad way." No system of farming can pay where such frequent attention to whiskey or beer is paid, such little personal supervision given by the farmer, and where such faithful attendance at the market is the rule. Outside of the exceptions, a few very clever, ener-

getic farmers and breeders of pure-bred stock, the Canadian farmer is ahead of his Old Country confrere. INTER PRIMOS.

Ottawa Exhibition.

The Ottawa people took some chances in fixing the date of their show this year for the last week in August, two to three weeks earlier than usual. The unusual lateness of the harvest caused uneasy apprehensions as to the probable attendance, but, fortunately, the weather proved ideal, and a shower on Tuesday night gave the farmers an opportunity to take in the fair while the grain was drying, and they came in large numbers, while the city people also turned out in a gratifying manner, swelling the attendance to such an extent that on the two best days the grounds were packed with a cheerful and contented class of people, while the officers and directors wore happy-looking faces and congratulated themselves and everybody else on the result of their venture on an early date, as the turnstiles told the tale of repleted coffers.

The Ottawa Exhibition is a model one in many ways. It is well managed, the officers and directors take an active interest in making visitors comfortable. Exhibitors, judges and visitors all join in complimenting the officials on their courtesy and kindness in contributing to the comfort and convenience of their patrons. The stabling for stock is well arranged and admirably adapted for displaying the animals to advantage, while visitors can see without disturbing them. The show ground in Lansdowne Park is a pretty one, combining many pleasant features, and most of the attractions presented before the grand-stand were of a first-class character. If the early date for the Ottawa Exhibition is continued, and whether it is or not, the show when it comes to be better known will be more highly appreciated, and if favorable excursion rates from Western cities are advertised in future, larger numbers will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Capital City at this pleasant season, when the natural beauties of the city and its surroundings are at their best.

The one difficulty in holding the show at the early date, namely, the hesitancy of western exhibitors of live-stock to take their animals to Ottawa before the Toronto Industrial, where the largest money list of prizes is hung up, thereby losing to some extent their freshness and bloom, will doubtless disappear as the circumstances of the Ottawa Association warrant an increase in the amount of prizes offered and breeders learn that in some classes good money offered has not been claimed.

The outstanding feature of the live-stock department this year, as indeed it has generally been here, was the dairy cattle, and especially the AYRSHIRE class, which was extraordinary in respect to both numbers and uniformity of excellence, there being some 250 head of this breed on exhibition, while the character and quality of the animals was declared by veteran breeders to have exceeded that of the display at the Columbian and Pan-American Exhibitions. One well-known breeder, who had visited the leading Scottish shows in the present year, stated emphatically that the Ottawa show of Ayrshires far outclassed anything he had seen in the land of their origin. And one can well believe this when he reflects that enterprising men of means in Canada have for years been buying the best that could be secured for importation to this country, and giving them and their produce the best of care. No one need envy the position of the judge to whom was entrusted the duty of placing the awards in this



PRIME MINISTER (2772).
Excellent 3-year-old Clydesdale stallion shown at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902.
OWNED BY CORNELIUS MARTIN, WASCANA, ASSA.



JAMES STAMFORD WATT =24687=.
A two-year-old Shorthorn bull, winner of third prize at the Winnipeg Industrial and sweepstakes at Neepawa, 1902.
OWNED BY STEPHEN BENSON, NEEPAWA, MAN.

class, in many sections of which entries of from 20 to 30 animals, the most uniform in character, came before him, testing to the utmost his skill and level-headedness. In all fairness, it must be said that, considering the extent of the classes and the difficulties of the task, the judge, Mr. A. Kains, of Byron, Ont., did as good work as any one man could reasonably be expected to do, and probably as good or better than any two men would have done, and in much less time. The rule at Ottawa, in the dairy classes, is to show first for the herd prizes for the best bull and four females any age, and to follow on with the cows and heifers in milk. When a judge at the start finds, as in this case, ten herds, of fifty animals, facing him, and not an inferior one in the lot, he needs to have some nerve in order to preserve his balance, collect his thoughts and give due consideration to the various points to be summed up in rating the comparative merits of the exhibits. Or, as in the case of the class for cows in milk, to find a collection of 28 extra good ones marshaled in the ring, as at Ottawa, the judge has no sinecure. While the prizes throughout the class were widely distributed, and no one exhibitor could claim anything like a monopoly, the cattle shown by Mr. W. Watson Ogilvie, from his fine herd at Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, were very uniform in type and quality, and were brought out in fine condition, securing the largest share of the most coveted honors, capturing the first prize for both the open herd of one bull and four females over one year, and for the young herd of a bull and four females under two years, bred and owned by the exhibitor. The sweepstakes for the best bull any age went to his first-prize aged bull, imp. Douglasdale, the Pan-American champion, now in his five-year-old form, a model bull of the breed, looking better than ever. The third prize for bull over three years old also fell to the same exhibitor for imp. Black Prince of Whitehill, a bull of fine dairy type and quality; the second place being given to imp. Duke of Clarence of Barcheskie, shown by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., a typical bull of the breed, now four years old, and holding a brilliant prize-winning record. Mr. Ness had also the first-prize two-year-old bull in Lord Minto of Burnside, by Goldfinder; the first-prize three-year-old cow in Lady Harcourt, the second-prize two-year-old heifer in milk, second-prize heifer calf over six months, second heifer calf under six months, and second for both aged and young herd, an exceedingly good record for a young breeder, considering the competition, and the fact that all his entries were bred by himself, excepting the imported bull at head of the herd. In perhaps the strongest class of cows over four years old ever seen together in America, imp. Lady Bute of Mid Ascog, of the Isaleigh Grange herd of Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Danville, Que., a milky matron in her seven-year-old shape, was, after much consideration, placed at the head of the list. She is not as handsome as some of her rivals, and was shown in only moderate condition, owing to having had a nail run into her foot, necessitating caution in feeding her to avoid inflammation, but she has all the indications of an extraordinary milker, her udder being of great size and perfect form, running well forward and back, and covered with richly-colored, elastic skin. Probably the most popular cow with the outside talent was Mr. Ogilvie's imp. White Rose of Barmoorhill, first at Toronto last year, a strong, handsome cow, with a model udder and of approved type, but the judge preferred for second place her herd companion, imp. Minnie of Lessnessock, a very useful-looking cow, more nearly of the type of the first-prize cow; and White Rose had to be content with third place. The fourth cow, chosen from a long list of good ones, was Lady Ottawa, a well-

known prizewinner in former years, of the herd of Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont. She has generally been found among the winners, and this year looked her best, showing much quality and carrying a beautifully-balanced udder. In three-year-old cows there was a capital showing, and Molena of St. Anne's, of the herd of Mr. R. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., a daughter of imp. Glencairn 3rd and imp. Kirsty Wallace, who figured so creditably in the Pan-American test, seemed to the spectators to have very strong claims for premier place, being much of the type of the first-prize cow, with extraordinary dairy indications in the size, shape and color of her udder, and combining size with approved dairy form and quality. The judge, however, for some reason preferred the smaller, neater, handsomer Lady Harcourt, of Mr. Ness' string, a pretty cow, with well-formed udder and true breed type. Isaleigh Grange supplied the first-prize winner in a ring of 18 two-year-old heifers, in Norinde, by Matchless, out of imp. Nora of Fairfield Mains; Mr. Ness securing second place with Lady Rose of Burnside; and Mr. Reford third with Princess of St. Anne's, by imp. Napoleon of Auchenbrain. In a great class of 22 yearling heifers, of very uniform type, Ogilvie's Lady Beatrice of Glenora, by imp. Comrade of Garlaff, won out, followed by Ness' Marguerite of Burnside, by Duke of Clarence, in second place. There were no less than 30 heifer calves over six months and under a year old, and a lovely lot they were, the first place being given to an extra nice one from the herd of Mr. J. G. Clarke, Ottawa; second to Ness; third to Ogilvie. In a large class of heifer calves under six months, Jos. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place, won first and third with Effie Bells and Mote Meadows, charming daughters of Cock of the North of St. Anne's, the excellent sire at the head of their herd, a son of imp. Napoleon of Auchenbrain and of White Lady of St. Anne's. The same firm had also the second and third prize bull calves under six months, excellent ones, by the same sire. In the class for cows not in milk, Ogilvie's herd supplied the first and second winners in Georgina of Wynholm and Miss Ida of Garlaff, typical cows of the breed, the third winner being Mr. P. S. Gouin, of Three Rivers, Quebec, who showed a very useful herd, winning also first prize for two-year-old heifer not in milk. The Isaleigh Grange herd of Mr. Greenshields had the first-prize yearling bull in Isaleigh Matchless, a capital son of Nancy of Fairfield Mains and the superior sire, Matchless, who is a son of imp. Nellie Osborne, the World's Fair champion female. The same herd had the second-prize two-year-old bull in Isaleigh Prince, a bull of fine quality and large for his age. They also showed in their herd imp. Fair Queen of Barcheskie, a dry cow which when in milk makes a grand show and has been a noted prizewinner, being beaten in Scotland only by Lady Bute, the champion here. In bull calves, both over six months and under six months, Reid & Co., Hintonburg, had the first winners in sons of their fine stock bull, imp. Duke of York 2nd.

JERSEYS were well represented by selections from the widely-known herds of Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Dentonia Park, East Toronto, and B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., with a few scattering entries by local breeders. In this class, as in that of the Guernseys, the awards were placed by

Mr. J. C. Snell, London, Ont. In the section for bulls three years and over, the Massey herd scored first with imp. Island Lad, a very handsome bull, of fine quality; second going to Belvoir King, of the Brampton herd, a bull of fine form and character, and a noted winner in former years at Toronto and elsewhere. The Brampton herd also supplied the first-prize two-year-old bull in Brampton Rex, the second and third prize yearling bulls, the second-prize bull calf over six months, and first and third bull calves under six months, capital sons of imp. Monarch. The Massey herd won first for yearling bull, with imp. Arthur's Golden Fox, the beautiful young bull bought at the Cooper sale last May, son of the \$7,500 bull, Flying Fox. This youngster has fine dairy form and quality, and should develop into a splendid stock and show bull. The sweepstakes prize for best bull any age went to Island Lad, the first-prize aged bull of the Dentonia herd. In an excellent class of cows the first place was given to imp. Tister Dot, of the Massey herd, sister to the champion bull. She is a sweet cow, of fine type and quality, and showing a large and well-formed udder. Second place was well filled by Messrs. Bull's comely Sunbeam of Brampton, a noted winner in former years, looking as well as ever, showing fine conformation and a model milk vessel, though the position was closely contested by Battina of Brampton, of the same herd, a milky little cow of fine type and character, who has seen-sawed with Sunbeam in the prize list on former occasions and admirably fills the bill for a profitable worker. In three-year-old cows the Brampton herd won with Vera, of handsome type, and the same herd supplied the first and second two-year-old heifers, the first being Brampton's Pretty Maid, imported from the Island this year, and promising to make a grand cow, combining beauty and utility in high degree. The second, a daughter of imp. Monarch, is a heifer of great promise, showing remarkable udder development and superior quality. In yearling heifers Fancy Maid, another of Messrs. Bull's importation, and a charming one, was placed first, the second going to her herd mate, a beautiful daughter of Monarch. The first and second prizes for heifer calves, both over and under six months, also went to the Brampton herd for the get of Monarch, who is well maintaining his reputation as a superior sire. The sweepstakes for best female went to the Massey herd, the first prize cow being the winner. The first herd prize for a bull and four females also went to the Dentonia Park contingent.

GUERNSEYS made a very good showing, being represented by entries in every section from the well-known herds of Mrs. Massey, Dentonia Park, Toronto; Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Danville, Que., and Hon. Sydney Fisher, at Knowlton, Que. The Dentonia herd supplied the first-prize two-year-old bull in imp. Island Heirloom, a bull of rare quality and finish, having a notable prize-winning record, having won first at the Royal Show of England as a call and first at the Pan-American as a yearling. Mr. Greenshields' Isaleigh Joubert made a very creditable second, showing fine breed type and richness of quality. Isaleigh Grange also won first for yearling bull, with a youngster of fine type and quality; Mr. Fisher's imported bull, a strong, richly-colored animal, of good type, taking second place. The first-prize bull calf was found in the Isaleigh Grange string,



LADY BUTE OF MID-ASCOG (IMP.).
Winner of first prize in class of Ayrshire cows four years old and over, Ottawa, 1902.
PROPERTY OF J. N. GREENSHIELDS, ISALEIGH GRANGE, DANVILLE, P. Q.

and the second went to Mr. Fisher's entry. Four good cows were shown, the first and second going to the Massey entries, for Jessica and Lady Honesty of Dentonia, fine types of the breed, with well-shaped udders. Third went to Mr. Fisher's entry, a good representative of the breed, with a nicely-balanced udder. In three-year-old cows, two-year-old and one-year-old heifers and heifer calves it was Greenshields first and Fisher second. The herd prize and the sweepstakes for best female went to the Dentonia herd.

Three excellent Quebec herds of French-Canadian cattle made a very interesting show, being brought out in fine condition, the cows in milk giving evidence of superior dairy qualities. They were judged by Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, and the exhibitors were A. Denis, St. Norbert; Louis Thouin, Montreal, and T. B. McCauley, Hudson Heights, the prizes being freely distributed between the three herds.

HOLSTEINS were well shown by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell; W. W. Brown, Lyn; J. A. Richardson, South March, and G. W. Dowler, Billings' Bridge. Brown was strong in bulls, winning first in every section except for two-year-old. His first-prize three-year-old bull, Emperor Joseph, an animal of grand type, quality and finish, has always been first here, and was also first at Toronto last year. He was awarded the sweepstakes on this occasion as best bull any age. Mr. Brown's first-prize bull calf, Ybma De Kol Hengerveld, who is to head their herd, is a son of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy, and is a very promising youngster, of fine type and quality. In the section for aged cows, Gilroy's Carmen Sylva, though advancing in years, maintained her record as a winner by again getting to the top. For eight years in succession this grand cow or one of her daughters has won the sweepstakes at the Ottawa Exhibition. Mr. Brown's second-prize cow, Empress Josephine's Brookside, is a first-class representative of the breed. She is the dam of the sweepstakes bull, and has the splendid record of 14,700 lbs. milk in ten months, having given as high as 77 lbs. daily. The third prize cow, Pietertje Wieske, of the same herd, is also a cow of excellent dairy type and a heavy milker. Gilroy was first in the two-year-old cows, with Pride of Evergreen, a half-sister of Carmen Sylva, being from the same dam. Brown's Carborn De Kol, a milky-looking two-year-old heifer, was first in that section; Gilroy coming in second with Carmen Sylva 2nd De Kol, a daughter of Carmen Sylva 2nd. In yearling heifers, Gilroy won first with Carmen Sylva, a daughter of the old champion cow; Brown being second with Empress Junior.

The gold medal for open herd prize went to Brown, and the Breeders' herd prize to Gilroy. Mr. Richardson won second prize for two-year-old and for yearling bull, with excellent animals, and third for heifer calf over six months.

BEEF BREEDS.

SHORTHORNS were principally shown by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, who brought out a useful lot, in good breeding condition, headed by the massive imported bull, Marquis of Zenda, who was awarded the male championship, his closest competitor being Senator Drummond's first-prize yearling bull, Cicely's Pride (78459), bred by H. M. the King, and sired by the Duthie-bred Pride of Collynie, now in service in the Royal herd. Cicely's Pride is a rich roan, calved in September, 1900, and his dam is a Cruickshank Clipper, by Sittyton Stamp. He is a very level, thick-fleshed bull, with capital quality of flesh and hair and much smoothness. The Huntlywood herd of Senator Drummond also furnished the second-prize yearling bull, in Huntlywood, a red bull, born in January, 1901; sired by imp. Primate of Dalmeny, bred by Lord Roseberry, and out of imp. May Queen, of the Broadhooks tribe, by Lordly Archer. This is a strong bull in individual merit as well as breeding, and, like his herd mate, the first winner, was brought out in fine fit, under the direction of manager W. H. Gibson. Mr. C. W. Holmes, Amherst, N. S., won second prize with his roan three-year-old bull, an animal of excellent stamp, and brought out in fine form. The calf classes were exceedingly good; those from the Pine Grove herd of Messrs. Edwards & Co. reflecting great credit on their sire, Marquis of Zenda, the leading stock bull in the herd.

HEREFORDS were well represented by the Ingleside herd of Mr. H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., who always makes a strong show, his herd being brought out in fine trim by his capable foreman, Mr. Fred Norton. The championship bull was Prince Ingleside, and the sweepstakes female, the charming two-year-old heifer, Ingleside Chatterbox, by Mark Hanna, out of imp. Chatterbox.

GALLOWAYS were brought out in fine form by Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, whose herd is typical of the breed and is headed by the grand imported bull, Cedric 4th, a noted prizewinner in his native Scotland, and a prince among his peers in any country.

Walter Hall, Washington, Ont., made a very fine display of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, brought out in the pink of condition, and secured all the prizes for which he made entries.

The beef breeds were judged by Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

HORSES.

The horse exhibit this year was somewhat disappointing in point of numbers, owing largely, no doubt, to the early date, as, Toronto Exhibition following immediately after, western exhibitors felt, as some of them expressed to the writer, that the competition at Toronto was so keen they could not afford to risk the shrinkage there would necessarily be following the long trip to Ottawa and the return to Toronto. Nevertheless, there were entries in every class, and, generally speaking, the animals shown were fairly representative of the class to which they belonged. The class for heavy draft (imported or bred from imported stock on both sides), in point of numbers, was sadly short; in fact, had it not been for Mr. Robt. Ness' latest importation of four splendid two-year-olds, the exhibit, especially of stallions, would have been almost a failure. The exhibitors were: Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; Reid & Co., Ottawa; A. Scarf, Templeton. In aged stallions, Mr. Clark had things all his own way, with Woodruffe Ploughboy, a massive horse, with many good qualities. In three-year-old stallions there was but one entry, Mr. Ness' imp. Primrose Pride, by the famous Baron's Pride, and his dam by Darnley. The two-year-old stallions were the exhibit of the class, being made up of Mr. Ness' four newly-imported horses. Cecil, by the great Macara, a perfect type of the modern Clydesdale, combining in a very marked degree size, quality, action, symmetry and condition, carried off the premier prize in his class and also the championship. Killarney, a colt that many competent judges predict will make a world-beater, with a little more age and finish, was placed second.

fillies there were two entries, but, both belonging to the one man, Mr. J. G. Clark, the judge was enabled to place the awards without danger of arousing the wrath of the owner. Mr. A. Scarf was awarded first on best mare any age; while the sweepstakes for best stallion any age went to Mr. Ness for Laurentian.

In the class for general-purpose horses the first award for brood mare and foal went to Mr. Jos. Kerr, Templeton. The first prize for three-year-old filly went to the entry of Mr. A. Scarf. In two-year-old fillies there were seven entries, and a nicely-turned lot they were. Mr. E. W. Clark, Ottawa, carried off first; A. Ogilvie, Cummings' Bridge, second, and John Minogue, Cumberland, third. For the best mare any age, there were two entries, the diploma going to Mr. Wm. Henry, City View. For best team in harness there were two entries, Wm. Henry, City View, getting first and R. Dunlop, Harboard, second. In heavy drafts there were special prizes given for yeld mares, not less than three years old. The first went to Mr. A. M. Stewart, Dalmeny; the second to Bell Bros., Mosgrove. This ended the judging of heavy horses. Mr. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., officiated as judge, and gave universal satisfaction.

In the class for French-Canadian stallions any age there were three entries, two of which were Percheron-bred animals, the other a purely typical French-Canadian, low-set, beautifully moulded, with kind, intelligent head, descended from Percheron and Normandy horses imported years ago. He is the property of Mr. L. Cavin, Hersal, but was only placed third, the first and second prizes going to a pair of splendidly-fitted horses owned by Mr. J. Mooney, Vankleek Hill, both being sold on the grounds, the one going to Detroit, the other to Windsor, the price paid being \$1,000 each. In this class there was only one other entry, a three-year-old filly, owned by Louis Thouin, L'Assumption, Que. There was no class for Percherons, a mistake, we think, as there are a number of this popular breed in Quebec. There were two stallions in the stable: Prairie Rocket, a big model horse, weighing a ton, the property of W. R. Wilson, Manotick, and Fluor, one of Mr. R. Ness' latest importation.

In the Hackney class there was only one entry, Mr. R. Ness' newly imported stallion, Bally Garton, a horse full of quality, combined with size and perfect action, who with a little more finish will be a hard one to beat. The class for Thoroughbreds was lacking in entries, the sections filled being those



CORONATION CHAMPION.
First-prize Shropshire ram at the Royal, Carlisle, 1902.
OWNED BY MR. R. P. COOPER.

Royal Stayer, a big, growthy, well-balanced colt, got third place; and there being only three prizes, Proud Baron had to leave the ring without a winning honor, although he had many admirers. Yearling stallions were represented by two excellent youngsters, the one owned by Reid & Co., Hintonburg, being placed first, and J. G. Clark's entry second. In the section for brood mare and foal, Mr. A. Scarf had it all to himself, winning on both. The first prize for two-year-old filly was won by J. G. Clark, as was also that for best mare any age.

In the class for heavy draft horses, Canadian-bred, there were three aged stallions to face the judge. Harry Boag, Churchill, Ont., was awarded the first prize on his splendid horse, Glen Lion Chief, a horse choke-full of quality and with the action of a Hackney. James Callender, Gore Corners, came in a very close second with Dan-die Dimmont, a horse showing perfect mould, die Dimmont, but lacking in action; while heaps of quality, but lacking in action; while the third prize went to Mr. John Clark, sr., City View, for the horse, Comet, a big, roomy animal, but not in good finish. In the three-year-old stallion class there was only one entry, Laurentian, the property of Mr. Ness. He is a horse fit to enter any ring in any country. In two-year-old stallions there were three entries. The first prize went to Mr. D. McIntyre, the second to Mr. A. Scarf, and the third to Mr. E. W. Clark. The competition in this class was very keen, and kept the judge cogitating as to where to place the awards, all three colts being good ones. No great harm would have been done if the badges had been placed differently. In three-year-old mares or geldings there was a walk-over for Mr. Scarf, his being the only entry. In two-year-old mare or gelding there were two entries, the first going to Mr. Robt. Clark and the second to Mr. J. G. Clark. In one-year-old

for stallions and two-year-old fillies. In aged stallions there were six entries, the first prize going to Basso, the property of Mr. W. O. Shaver, Ottawa; the second to Jack Carey, owned by Mr. W. E. Clark, Ottawa; the third to Colchester, owned by Mr. P. Gorman, Ottawa. In two-year-old fillies, the first went to H. Alexander, Ottawa; the second to P. Gorman, Ottawa, and the third to W. E. Clark, Ottawa.

In the Carriage class nearly every section had out more or less entries, and in almost every case the animals shown were worthy of attention. In aged stallions two faced the judge, the first going to Mr. A. Bloyd, of Ottawa, on his splendid horse, Selby Chief; the second to Wilkes B., owned by Mr. F. Burnett, Moose Creek. Stallions two years old were represented by two entries, but the first prize was not awarded; the second going to H. M. Mather, Hurdman's Bridge, and the third to H. Blair, Herringford. In one-year-old stallion there was only one entry, that of E. W. Booth, Cityville. For brood mare and foal, two entries, H. M. Mather winning first and W. C. Edwards second. In the three-year-old mare or gelding class there were four entries. Mr. J. Minoque, of Cumberland, got first and second, and A. Scarf, Cummings' Bridge, third. In one-year-old mare or gelding, there was only two entries, W. C. Edwards getting first and M. H. Mather second. For the best stallion and three of his get, this proud distinction went to A. Bloyd, for Selby Chief. For best mare any age, the honor was awarded to J. McCaig, Huntingdon, Que.

The animals shown in the Roadster class were a credit to the owners, and were the center of attraction of many admiring eyes. In aged stallions, Bevedge, owned by Mr. J. A. McGregor, Vincent Center, once again, as he has so many

times before, carried off the coveted honor, and Brosse, owned by Mr. J. H. Schuse, Carsindy, got the second prize. The year-old stallion, Pap Larabie, a son of Larabie the Great, and a good one, owned by Mr. John Tweedie, Papineauville, Que., was decked with the ribbon, and well he deserved it. He also won the medal as best stallion any age. For brood mare and foal, R. Gill, Ottawa, had it all his own way, securing both ribbons on a pretty nice pair. For three-year-old mare or gelding, A. McLaren, Buckingham, Que., showed the only one in the class. In two-year-old mares or geldings there were two entries, A. McLean getting first and R. Gill second. The diploma for best mare any age went to R. Gill.

The Standard-bred class was represented by a number of really excellent animals. In aged stallions, Mr. A. McLaren, Buckingham, Que., carried off first on his Larabie the Great, three-year-old record 2.12½. This horse is wonderfully perfect in his make-up, and weighs 1,275 pounds. He is sired by Jay Bird, by Geo. Wilkes; dam Kate Brooks, by Abdelbrino. The second prize went to E. Wendling, Brockville, on his horse, Derisis. He is a side-wheeler, a very sweet individual. Larabie the Great won the medal as best stallion any age. In three-year-old stallions, Mr. A. McLaren's Neralcom, a son of Larabie the Great, was first. In mare and foal, Mr. F. S. Kane, Montrose, was first. The same exhibitor also won the two-year-old mare or gelding premium. In the three-year-old mare or gelding section there were four entries. The first prize went to A. McLaren; the second to N. F. Wilson, Cumberland; the third to J. McCaig, Huntingdon, Que. The diploma for the best mare any age went to A. McLaren.

In single and double road horses the exhibit was not up to last year, while saddle horses were perhaps better represented. Mr. Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, was on hand with quite a large string of his high-class horses, single, double, tandem, four-in-hand, saddlers and jumpers, and, as usual, won creditably in all his classes. The light horses were judged by Dr. J. H. Reed, V. S., Guelph.

SHEEP.

While all the breeds in the prize list were represented, and generally well represented, the competition in most classes was very limited, and there was room for rivalry in nearly all. The Southdown class was the most keenly contested and the best brought out, the principal flocks represented being the Huntlywood flock of Samuel Drummond, Beaconsfield, Quebec, under the management of Mr. W. H. Gibson, with Geo. Allen as shepherd, and the Chamcook flock of Mr. F. E. Came, St. Andrews, N. B., under the management of Mr. James McLeay, with Samuel Bradburn as shepherd. Both flocks were brought out in the pink of condition and fitting, and it was a battle royal for the prize ribbons from start to finish, the judges on all classes of sheep being Prof. Day, of Guelph, and Mr. D. G. Hammer, of Burford, Ont. The New Brunswick flock won on aged rams and shearing rams, the latter bred by and bought from Mr. Drummond as a lamb. A grand yearling ram, the second-prize winner at the Royal Show, bred by Mr. Adeane, and imported by Mr. Drummond, arrived at the show too late to compete. He is a model sheep, and would have greatly strengthened the Huntlywood flock had he arrived in time to show. Chamcook had also the first-prize ram lamb, this and the first-prize ewe lamb being prizewinners at the Royal Show and imported by Mr. Came. The first and second prizes for ewes two years and over went to the Huntlywood flock. In the shearing ewe section was the closest contest in the class, the judges being perplexed as to how the entries were to be placed, the first finally going to the New Brunswick flock for a handsome and typical ewe bought from Huntlywood when a lamb, considered there as inferior, but which under good care came out a cracker. The first flock prize was awarded to the Chamcook flock of Mr. Came.

Shropshires were shown by T. Lloyd-Jones & Son, Burford, Ont., and N. F. Wilson, Cumberland, who had out a few useful sheep in field condition, without special fitting, and won first prize on ram lamb and ewe lamb and second in all other sections, Lloyd-Jones winning first in all sections, except lambs, and securing the first flock prize with a typical pen of Shrops. Oxfords were exhibited by J. H. Jull & Sons, Burford, Ont., who made a good display, winning all the first prizes except that for aged ram, which went to H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg, Ont., for a capital sheep, full of character and quality, strong in breed type. John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., made the principal show in Leicester and Hampshire Down classes, with excellent entries, typical of the breeds, full of quality, and brought out in prime condition, as his sheep always are.

Lincolns were shown by Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que., who showed a useful lot of sheep. The same exhibitor made the principal display of Cotswolds, of which he had out a very useful exhibit, showing good quality and breeding.

Dorsets from the flock of Col. J. A. McGill-

vray, Uxbridge, Ont., made a splendid showing, being well brought out by manager Silverside, showing the merits of the breed to best advantage, and winning all the principal prizes. J. A. Richardson, South March, also showed a few good sheep in this class, and won second prize for ram lamb.

Merinos were shown by W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., who won all prizes he entered for.

SWINE.

The exhibit of hogs was a very creditable one indeed, the long row of pens being well filled with choice representatives of the various breeds. In

Berkshires there were two exhibitors, both having a large number of entries of superior type and quality. In aged boars, Reid & Co., Ottawa, were placed first; Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove, second and third. One-year-old boar, Wilson first, Reid & Co. second. Boar under one year, Wilson first, second and third. Boar under six months, Wilson first, second and third. Aged sows, Wilson first, second and third. One-year-old sows, Wilson first, second and third. Sow under one year, Wilson first, second, Reid & Co. third. Sow under six months, Wilson first, second and third. Litter, Reid & Co. first, Wilson second. Herd prize, Wilson.

Yorkshires were not as numerous as Berkshires, but the quality of the animals shown was equally as high. There were four exhibitors: David Barr, Renfrew; A. W. Ross, Bromley; J. W. Slack, Merivale; J. G. Clark, Ottawa, and C. N. Holmes, Amherst, N. S., who exhibited a boar under six months, on which he got first. In the aged boar section, J. W. Slack got first and J. G. Clark second. Boar one year, Slack first, Barr second. Boar six months and under one year, Barr first, Ross second and third. Aged sows, Barr first, second and third. Sow one year and under two, Barr first, Clark second. Sow under one year, Barr first. Sow under six months, Barr first and third, Ross second. Litter, Ross first, Clark second. Herd prize, Barr.

Tamworths were well represented both in point of numbers and excellence of animals shown. There were three exhibitors: Reid & Co., Ottawa; J. A. Richardson, South March, and Wm. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Aged boar, Reid & Co. first and second. One year and under two, Reid & Co. first and third, Richardson second. Six months and under one year, Smith first, Richardson second, Reid & Co. third. Six months and under, Richardson first, Reid & Co. second and third. Aged sows, Reid & Co. first and second. One-year-old sow, Smith first, Reid & Co. second and third. Sow six months and under one year, Reid & Co. first and second. Sow under six months, Richardson first, Reid & Co. second and third. Litter, Reid & Co. first.

Chester Whites.—In this class there were only two exhibitors, J. D. Deeks, of North Williamsburg, and Robt. Clark, of Ottawa. In aged boars, Clark got first and Deeks second. Boar one year and under two, Deeks first, Clark second. Boar under six months, Deeks first and second. Sow one year and under two, Deeks first, Clark second. Sow over six months and under one year, Clark first and second. Sow under six months, Clark first, Deeks second. Aged sow, Clark first and second. Litter pigs, Deeks first, Clark second.

In Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas there was only one exhibitor, Wm. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, who, of course, got all the prizes he showed for in both classes.

The awards in all classes of hogs were made by Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.

JUDGING COMPETITION.

A number of the farmers' sons entered the Massey-Harris judging competition.

The first prize for judging of dairy cattle, contest restricted to farmers' sons not over twenty-five years of age, was won by Mr. Jas. Ferguson, of Dalmeny; N. F. Wilson, Cumberland, second; R. J. Downing, Lenaghvale, third, and G. B. Rothwell, Cummings' Bridge, fourth.

For the best judging of beef cattle, Mr. N. F. Wilson, Cumberland, won first prize; J. C. Ready, Rosetta, second; F. Barnott, Rockland, third, and R. J. Downing fourth.

In the sheep judging Mr. N. F. Wilson was again first, Downing second, J. E. Ready third, and G. B. Rothwell fourth; while for the best judging of swine, H. Barton, of Vankleek Hill, won first; Rothwell second, Ready third and Downing fourth. In each class the prizes were \$10, \$7, \$5, \$2.

Work at the Fairs.

Energetic farmers and farmers' sons can combine pleasure with profit by taking new subscriptions to the "Farmer's Advocate" at the fall fairs. We want a good representative at every fair. Write for terms, outfit and sample copies. Mention the dates and the fairs at which you want to work. You will represent the best agricultural paper published.

New Brunswick Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition, St. John, N. B., Aug. 30th. to Sept. 6th, was a notable event which in several respects surpassed any of its predecessors. This show is not limited to Maritime exhibits—it is open to the world.

HORSES.

The exhibit of horses was far in advance of previous years, both in number and quality. In the class for medium drafts no sections were given for stallions. W. W. Black, of Amherst, N. S.; G. F. Stephenson, of Golden Grove, N. B., and W. E. S. Wetmore, of Bloomfield Station, N. B., showed some good animals. In the heavy draft section some good individuals were shown. Special mention may be made of a very fine imported Clydesdale mare, Effie, and foal by imported Prince of Annic, shown by W. W. Black, who also exhibited a fine pair of heavy draft horses.

CLYDESDALES.—While there were some good individuals in this class, the number present was not large. In the aged stallion section, Glassey & Co. won first with Adjutant, imported by the Nova Scotian Government, in 1900. This horse shows very marked improvement over his form of a year ago. He is a brown, 1,900 lbs., four white feet and white in face; good bone, but rather deficient in feather; good style and good trotting action. The second place went to McGill, owned by Robt. Hefel, of Summerside, P. E. I., and bred on the Island. The section for three-year-olds had but one entry, owned by Jas. Cavanaugh, of Silver Falls, N. S. This is a fair colt and may develop into something better. In the two-year-old section, W. W. Black won with a very nice, blocky colt with good quality and action, "Cumberland Boy," by Achmie, ex Effie. He was imported in utero. The same owner also exhibited a chestnut brood mare, May Stanwood, with a foal by Prince of Annic, at Per si'e.

CARRIAGE HORSES IN HARNESS.—This class was open to all breeds and classes of light horses. Thoroughbreds, Standard-breds, Hackneys, and the different breeds of Coach horses, with crosses of all breeds, were brought before the judge. As they were judged from the standard of carriage horses, there were many excellent and valuable animals that did not win. Mr. J. S. Sanborn, of Lawistown Junction, Maine, had a large string of French Coach horses present, and he won most of the prizes. His exhibit deserves special mention, as his horses, without exception, are of a very high class. He won first and second in aged stallions with Lothaire and Gamaro, first in three-year-olds with Gerome, first in yearlings, first and second in three-year-old geldings or mare, first and second in single carriage horse over 1,050 and also first and second in the class under 1,050, first on pair of under 1,050 each, and first for tandem. J. H. Pullen, of St. John, won third in aged stallion. T. R. Black, of Amherst, N. S., won second in three-year-olds with a Hackney stallion; and J. M. Johnston, of Calais, Maine, won third with his fine Standard-bred Tom Phair. In two-year-old stallion, B. E. DeBow, St. John, won first; J. R. Murphy, Woodstock, N. B., second; and D. Steel, Summerside, P. E. I., third. In yearling stallion, H. H. Mott, St. John, won second, and J. D. Bridges, Sheffield, N. B., third. In two-year-old filly or gelding, T. R. Black won first; W. R. Fitzmaurice, of Amherst, N. S., second; and L. Eckerrecht, St. John, third. In yearlings, E. Tupper, Berwick, N. S., won first; T. R. Black, second, and C. Nunn, P. E. I., third. Mrs. Coster, of St. John, won third place in large single carriage horse, with a fine-looking roan with good manners and action. F. E. Came, of St. Andrews, N. B., had some good Hackneys. He won third in carriage horse under 1,050 lbs. and second for tandem. In the class for large carriage pair, Gov. Snowball won first, and G. L. Jewitt, of St. John, second. H. H. Mott, of St. John, won third place in small carriage pairs with a well-mated pair of black roadsters that have quality, action and speed and would be very hard to beat in their class.

STANDARD-BREDS.—This class was not as largely represented as usual, but there were some high-class exhibits. In the aged stallions, E. J. Jewitt, of St. John, won with his speedy black horse, Synonym, by Simmons, out of Kissie by Woodford Wilkes. He also won for stallion of any age, with four of his get, with this horse. Second place went to Ben B., by Red Wilkes, owned by W. R. Simpson, of Oak Bay, N. B. Three-year-olds—First, Ferrill by Ferrow, A. S. Fowler, St. John; second, Maine Star by Wilkes, H. S. Wallace, St. John; third, Brignoli by Pure Wilkes, H. Dalun, St. John. Two-year-olds—First, Baron Duncan by Baron Wilkes, J. R. Murphy, N. B.; second, a brown colt belonging to D. Steel, P. E. I. Yearlings—First, Beau Gallant by Bow Bells, J. M. Johnston. In the brood mare class special mention may be made of Fan-lla (2 22½), owned by J. M. Johnston, Calais, Me. This mare is the dam of Todd and Miss Todd, sold by their breeder for \$8,000, and for which \$29,000 has since been refused.

THOROUGHBREDS.—There was only one aged stallion present, viz., Sceptia, by Sir Digby, by

Dandie Dymont; out of Miss Vanderbilt, by Vanderbilt. This is a big brown four-year-old, with white ankle behind, and star. He stands nearly 16½ hands, is in low condition, and weighs 1,200 lbs. He had substance, style, quality and action. He was bred by W. H. Millman, at Woodstock, Ont., and sold to the St. John Agricultural Society by J. H. Reed, of Guelph, in his two-year-old form. His first crop of colts are now suckers, and have such size and quality as to indicate that he will be a successful sire of sadders and hunters. F. E. Came showed some colts and brood mares of good quality.

HACKNEYS.—In the aged stallion class, Glassey & Co. won first with Rydale Fashion, and A. W. Ebbert second with Stampede. In three-year-olds, T. R. Black won with Lord Roberts. In yearlings the Nova Scotia Provincial Farm, Truro, N. S., won with a very fine big colt of good substance and action, Sensation. This colt won the diploma for stallions of any age, and he promises to make a high-class horse. T. R. Black and T. E. Came showed some good brood mares and colts of different ages.

FRENCH COACH.—In aged stallions, J. S. Sanborn won first and second with Lothaire and Gemare, third place going to J. H. Pullens, Ta'e-mgc. Mr. Sanborn won in three-year-olds with Gerome, and in yearlings with Lordship.

CARRIAGE HORSES OWNED IN THE CITY OR COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.—In pairs, Mrs. Vassie, of St. John, won the prize (silver plate) over an excellent field, with her large, handsome, stylish and good-acting greys. In the class for single horses, Mrs. Coster, also of St. John, won a like prize with her stylish, large and attractive, well-mannered roan.

The parade of prizewinning horses was a great attraction, and the horse exhibit all through was very creditable.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—The show of Shorthorns was the best ever seen in St. John, and competition was extremely keen in many sections. C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N. S.; Frank E. Dickie, Canard, N. S.; L. G. Harris, Canning, N. S., and Geo. Fawcett, Upper Sackville, N. B., were the principal exhibitors. Archibald had the veteran Robert the Bruce at the head of his herd, and the old bull carries his form remarkably well, showing to better advantage than last year. The young things in this herd by Robert the Bruce show remarkable uniformity and smoothness, giving clear evidence that their sire is more than a mere show bull. One of the best things in the Truro herd was the white two-year-old heifer, Snowflake, bred by Jno. Miller, Markham. She is a smooth heifer, of good substance, and was a close competitor for the female champion hip.

Dickie's herd is headed by a capital, low-set, thick two-year-old, purchased from Harry Smith, Hay, Ont. He was somewhat out of condition, however, and did not show to the best advantage. Dickie's best female, and the best female in the class, was white Adeline, a beautiful, low-set, smooth cow, of the very best Shorthorn type.

The Harris herd was headed by a good imported roan two-year-old. The main fault of this bull is his length of leg and a slight shallowness of body. His top, however, is all that could be desired, and he possesses fine Shorthorn character. The contest between the Dickie and Harris bulls was the feature of the cattle show, and the judges took a long time to make up their minds. The two bulls are very different in type, and the best of judges might disagree in placing them. The Harris bull finally gained the coveted ticket, though the short-legged red had many champions among the onlookers. Harris also showed some excellent females, and made the fight interesting. Fawcett showed a good, useful type of four-year-old bull, who had to take second place to Archibald's Bruce. The same breeder showed some good young things, which were scarcely sufficiently fitted for so hot a contest. Archibald secured first for aged bulls, and also championship on Robert the Bruce, second on bull calves, fourth on aged cows, first on two-year-old heifer, first and second on yearling heifers, first, second and third on heifer calves, first for aged herd, and first for young herd, together with the best prizes in the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association specials. Dickie had second on two-year-old bull, first on bull calf, first and third on aged cows, first on three-year-old cow, fourth on two-year-old heifer, championship for female, and second in herd, and also had a look-in in the Dominion specials. Harris had first on two-year-old bull, second on aged cow, second and third on two-year-old heifer, third on yearling heifer, and third on aged herd. Fawcett took second on aged bull, third on bull calf, first on bull calf under six months, second on three-year-old cow, first on heifer calf under six months, second on young herd, and also got a slice of the Dominion specials.

HEREFORDS.—W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S., had things practically all his own way in this breed, but he brought out some thirteen head of creditable animals, headed by the grand aged bull, Sir Horace. As an assistant to Sir Horace, he has a capital two-year-old from the herd of H.

D. Smith, Compton, Que. It is to be regretted that there was not more competition in this class, for the Amherst herd would have put up a good argument.

GALLOWAYS.—Senator Ferguson, from P. E. I., had out his usual contingent of black-skins, and also met with no opposition.

THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS men failed to put in an appearance, which is an unusual thing for St. John.

The grade and beef classes were fairly well filled, and while there is room for improvement in some quarters, there were numerous entries of high merit.

AYRSHIRES.—Hot indeed was the battle among the graceful Scotch milkers. M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N. B.; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.; Fred S. Black, Amherst, N. S., and S. Creighton, St. John, N. B., were all in the fight, and mixed things up generally. Parlee had rather the best of the argument, capturing both male and female championships, and the herd prize. Black's two-year-old bull had a number of supporters in the male championship competition, and a very promising animal he is. Archibald made away with the breeder's young herd ticket, and in the various sections all herds got a share of the prize money.

JERSEYS.—This breed was well represented, and some excellent specimens were on hand. The principal exhibitors were: W. McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.; Josselyn & Young, St. John; S. Creighton & Sons, Silver Falls, N. B.; B. V. Millidge, St. John, N. S.; Pipes & Sons, Amherst, N. S., together with scattering entries all along the line. Honors were pretty well divided. Josselyn & Young had champion bull and first-prize herd;

was also in the mix-up, and came in for a share. The Lincoln and Cotswold exhibit was rather weak, and Southdowns and Dorsets were each represented by one flock.

SWINE.

The best exhibit of swine was in the Yorkshire class. E. J. Peters & Son, Elmsford, N. B.; S. J. Goodhife, Sussex, N. B.; M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N. B.; F. E. Came, St. Andrews, N. B.; T. Barton & Son, Welsford, N. B.; W. Mullin, St. John, and several others, contributed to the interest of this class. Competition was keen in most of the sections, and there were many animals of high merit.

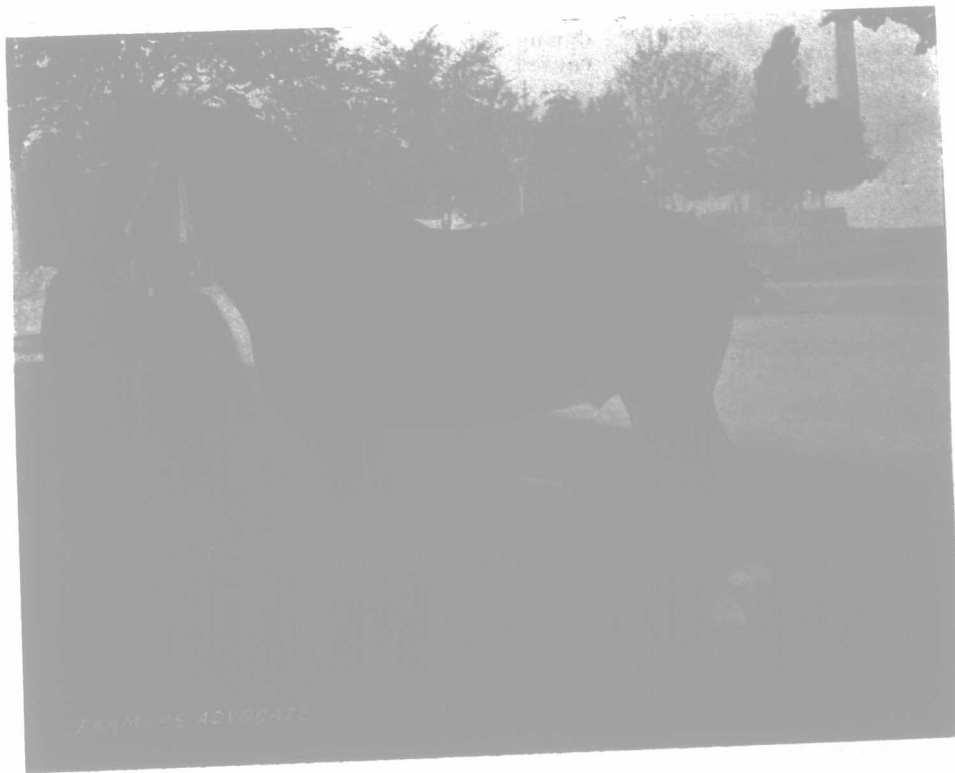
M. H. Parlee, Sussex; Josselyn & Young and Logan Bros. contributed the rather light entry of Berkshires, of which the quality was very fair.

Josselyn & Young had the only Tamworths, and J. E. Baker and E. Baker, of Amherst, had an exhibit of Duroc-Jerseys.

The Toronto Exhibition.

Canada's Great Fair, the Toronto Industrial, has registered another very successful event in the grand gathering of exhibits and visitors in the Exhibition Park by the lakeside last week. It was a splendid display of the products of the country and an excellent representation of the advancement and capabilities of our young Dominion in the realm of agriculture and the arts. The character of the season, and a combination of circumstances for which the city council appear to have been largely responsible, made it unusually difficult for the directorate to carry out their liberal plans for steady improvement in the

buildings and other accommodations for the great and glowing exhibition. The regrettable illness of Mr. Hill, who had so long and ably managed the fair, and the delay in arranging the plans and contract for the erection of the new main building, and for the general improvement of the outlay of the grounds, sufficiently account for the unfinished appearance which necessarily marred the symmetry of the show, but despite all this, many well-finished and substantial improvements had materialized, and the general character and tone of the exhibition gave evidence of very decided advancement and progress, for which President McNaught and his able staff of co-workers are entitled to congratulations. With a vigorous hand the management relegated the "Midway" fraternity to their background, east of one of them which was promptly closed out. The whole tone of the exhibition was improved by this reform. The new art building, a long-felt want in connection with the Exposition, is a creditable structure, and for the present serves its purpose admirably, the arrangement and lighting showing the pictures to good advantage, though, judging from the patronage of this year, enlargement will ere long be required. The new dairy building, another permanent structure, probably the best yet provided on any fair ground on the continent, proved admirably adapted to the purposes of cold storage, the display of dairy products and appliances, and the demonstration of dairy work in the actual manufacture of cheese and butter in public view; while the comfortable seating accommodation for interested spectators was used to the fullest extent and was highly appreciated. Such was the interest taken in the buttermaking competitions, that instead of hundreds, thousands would have gladly viewed the work had the seating capacity been adequate. This part of the structure will certainly have to be enlarged. Its popularity fully justifies all that we ever urged in contending for the new building. The educative value of this feature of the show was generally acknowledged, and it is hoped that this will prove the harbinger of the introduction of other branches of manufacture in actual operation, and a good live-stock judging pavilion, at future exhibitions, as it is certain that no other features of a show gives more pleasure and satisfaction to thoughtful people. The new main exhibition building, in course of construction, has been planned on a



NEWNHAM DUKE (IMP.) [343] (19893).

Three-year-old Shire stallion; winner of first prize and sweepstakes, and gold medal offered by English Shire Association, at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1902. PROPERTY OF J. M. GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD, ONT.

Creighton captured the red ticket for young herd; and Millidge had champion female. McMonagle got a good share of the prize money, and made a fine exhibit.

HOLSTEINS.—The black-and-whites were not so numerous as the Ayrshires and Jerseys, but they made a very creditable showing. F. E. Came, St. Stephens, N. B.; Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S.; S. Dickie, Central Onslow, N. S., and E. W. McKenzie, Nerepis Station, N. B., were the principal exhibitors. Logan Bros. carried off all the red tickets but four or five, though all the good animals were not in this herd by any means. Came showed a beautiful yearling bull, which was a close competitor for championship honors.

GUERNSEYS were not numerous, but some splendid types were on hand. W. McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.; McMillan & Dawson and E. R. Brow, from P. E. I., represented the exhibitors in this class, the first-mentioned capturing the largest share of the prize money.

A few Quebec Jerseys and a large class of grade dairy cows completed the dairy end of the exhibit.

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit was very good on the whole. Oxfords and Shropshires were out in largest numbers, and some capital specimens were shown. Some good Leicesters were exhibited by S. Boswell, from P. E. I., who also had a creditable display of Shropshires. Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S., fought it out with Boswell in the latter breed, and had rather the better of it. A. Lane, from P. E. I., and J. E. Baker, Amherst, N. S., crossed swords in Oxfords, and both exhibitors made a strong showing. Fred S. Black, Amherst,

generous scale, and when finished will be one of the handsomest and best of its kind, and will add greatly to the beauty of the grounds and the facilities for displaying exhibits. In case of a Dominion exhibition being held on these grounds, next year or the following year—a contingency which is now among the probabilities—it becomes more than ever necessary. The displays in the fruit and other departments were magnificent.

The live-stock department of the show, always one of its most interesting features, was this year, on the whole, fully up to the usual standard of excellence, while the exhibit of horses was distinctly in advance of that of any former year in the history of the Exhibition, all sections being well filled with high-class animals both in the heavy draft and in the lighter classes of harness and saddle horses. This is the result of the great demand and good prices ruling for the best class of horses, a demand which breeders, importers and dealers have, with commendable enterprise and success, combined to meet and provide for. The beef and dairy breeds of cattle were well represented in all classes, as were also sheep and swine, a considerable number of new exhibitors in all departments contributing to the display and showing an ever-increasing interest in the greatest of the Dominion's assets—its live stock, the general improvement of which is its most important material problem. Complete reports and prize lists will appear in our next issue.

The total attendance at the show was for the ten days, 394,676, as against 249,016 last year; Breeders' Day attracting the largest crowd, 82,457.

Judging Competitions at Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

These competitions, the prizes for which were given by the Massey-Harris Co., and the competition restricted to farmers or farmers' sons not over 25 years of age, resulted as follows:

Dairy Cattle.—1st, Percy F. Clemons, St. George, 234 marks; 2nd, C. J. Bray, Guelph, 188 marks; 3rd, B. C. Gilpin, Guelph, 185 marks; 4th, R. H. Williams, Berlin, 184 marks.

Beef Cattle.—1st, W. J. Gardhouse, Highfield, 110 marks; 2nd, J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare, 104 marks; 3rd, R. J. Deachman, Guelph, 98 marks; 4th, A. S. Gardhouse, Highfield, 94 marks.

Sheep.—1st, R. G. Baker, Guelph, 120 marks; 2nd, Jas. A. Telfer, Paris, 115 marks; 3rd, A. Gardhouse, Highfield, 103 marks; 4th, W. J. Gardhouse, Highfield, 102 marks.

Swine.—1st, Wm. MacRae, Guelph, 145 marks; 2nd, J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare, 141 marks; 3rd, R. H. Williams, Berlin, 135 marks; 4th, Alf. E. Shore, White Oak, 127 marks.

Farmers' Telephone.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

For some years I have felt the need of a telephone to connect my farm with the City of Brandon. Over two years ago I applied to the Bell Company's agent at that place, and he requested me to wait until the Company's new line was built, and they would put one on my premises. Since that time he requested me to state what I would pay and he would submit my offer to the Company. Accordingly, I offered thirty-five dollars per year for the term of three years, and several other farmers of this township made the same proposition at that time. My farmhouse is one mile from the Bell Company line and about nine from Brandon. The Company replied to my offer, stating that they would put me in the instrument and connections for \$60 per year for five years' contract.

Every one will admit that the progress which this country enjoys has been brought about by the farmer, and I do not know of any way that a farmer in this township can enjoy the advantages of a telephone at the present time except by paying five times more than it should cost, and I expect it is the same in other places in this Province. Some years ago I drove for some distance from Spring Valley, through the south-east part of the State of Minnesota. Farmers there were well supplied with telephones, and any farmer could get one, by signing a three years' contract, for \$12 per year. This included local use, three towns as large as Brandon being within that limit. For longer distances a small additional fee was charged. The farmers there also have free mail delivery. We have as good a country, with, I believe, more prosperous farmers. In many parts it is as well settled, and we have better buildings. It is, I think, high time that we in the thickly-settled districts should have some of the home comforts that our cousins enjoy across the line. We are willing to pay a reasonable rate for a farmers' line, believing that it would be money in the pockets of the business men, as well as of untold value to the farmer in case of sickness, etc. This, I believe, would prove a good investment to any company that would take hold of it. I don't mean the Bell Company. I would like to hear the opinions of farmers on this matter through the leading agricultural journal of Manitoba. JOHN BROOKS.

Why Toronto Cattle Prices are Lower Than Chicago.

[From the Toronto World.]

I have noticed in your columns the last few days a good deal being said about why live cattle sell so much higher on the Chicago market than they do on the Toronto market. The difference is due not so much to the breeding as to the feeding. These Chicago cattle you see selling at from 7c. to 8½c. per pound have been fed all the corn they could eat for from six to ten months, running loose. This mode of feeding produces beef with the fat well mixed with the lean, which is of the very best quality and is the kind of beef that is sold in all the large American cities. But none of these high-priced cattle are exported. This long feeding is very expensive.

The Canadian cattle are, with few exceptions, short fed, which means the farmers only feed them from two to three months, and not all that time on grain. This process is not nearly so expensive and the cattle can be sold much cheaper. I have no doubt if the Canadian feeders had as good a market for the very best cattle as the American feeders have, they would soon produce the quality. But they have not got the market for the very best cattle, consequently they would not bring as high a price if they were equally as good.

It has been proved time and again by exporters that it does not pay to ship these high-priced cattle. The main advantage the American feeder has over the Canadian is the cheap corn. In your issue of yesterday you quoted figures showing that the Americans exported a great many less cattle and a great deal less dressed beef during the last seven months than they did during the previous seven months. This was caused wholly by the partial failure of their corn crop last year. With the crop of corn they have this year, their exports will equal or exceed other years again. I have no doubt their exports of beef and cattle will increase instead of decrease.

Regarding exports of dressed beef from Canada, a great change will have to be made in the feeding and handling after being killed, both on this side, on the ship, and in England, before it will be a success. Cattle can be procured only for a few months in the year of suitable quality, while they can be got in Chicago any week in the year. I don't consider Canada is losing anything by not having a dead-meat trade. She does not produce enough good cattle for exporting alive yet, and with ocean freight at 30 shillings live cattle can compete with dressed beef. Feeders are the best judges of how long to feed and the kind of feed to use. They are very intelligent on this matter regarding results. JOSEPH GOULD.

Boston, Sept. 4, 1902.

My attention has been called to your remarks with regard to the price of United States cattle in Chicago, compared with prices obtained for Canadian cattle in Canada. As I have been a long time engaged in the trade, I venture to give my opinion. In the first place, American cattle are better finished than Canadian. They never are allowed to lose their flesh from the time they are calves, and, consequently, they dress a greater percentage to their live weight. On the contrary, our cattle in the majority of cases are only skin and bone in the spring time and never get time to grow flesh, but are shipped away when in good condition, just when a little more feed would make them prime. Anyone can see by the British market reports that United States cattle sell for more than Canadian by at least one cent per pound. Very few, if any, of those fancy priced cattle in Chicago find their way to England, dead or alive. They have a better market at home. I note your remarks regarding Argentina. You seem to overlook the fact that live cattle from that republic are not allowed to be landed in Great Britain and Ireland, so that accounts for the increased shipments of dressed beef. There are people now in Toronto who were engaged in the dead-meat trade to Great Britain many years ago, and if they had found it remunerative they would likely have continued it. If I am rightly informed, it would take the proceeds of the Klondike gold mines to carry it on. The question is often asked: How do Americans make money by exporting dead meat? Because in the United States the trade is in the hands of a syndicate, who regulate the home market by sending away the surplus, even if they lose the freight and other expenses by doing so. Why, they will sell meat in London and Liverpool for less than they get in New York and Boston, just to keep up home prices. The Canadian exporter of dead meat who loses his money has not the opportunity of getting remuneration in that way, as the trade here in Toronto and Montreal is cut pretty close by competition in the wholesale business. During three months of the year Canadian stable fed cattle compare favorably with those of the States, but when it comes to grass time we are not in it with the States. DENIS O'LEARY.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1902.

FARM.

Weeds and Insects.

In view of the increasing trouble in combating insect pests affecting grain, root and fruit crops and animals, and the spread of noxious weeds, we desire readers in every county in Canada to write us at once on a post card:

1st. What insect pests have proved most troublesome during the present and previous seasons in your district, and are on the increase? What remedies are proving most effective?

2nd. What weeds are considered worst in your locality and are gaining ground? What method of extermination is found most effective with the particular weeds in question?

If you cannot put what you need to say on a card, put it in a letter. If you find any troublesome weed with which you are unacquainted, kindly forward us a sample, giving your name and address, mentioning its habits as far as you have observed them. Send a complete plant, in good condition, and we will undertake its identification.

Value of Early Plowing.

To clean a farm that has become overrun with noxious weeds, or insure cleanliness to one already free from such intruders, there is no more effective agent at the disposal of the farmer than the plow if used soon after the crop has been removed. The once prevalent idea that to clean a field of thistles, June grass, etc., required the whole summer and the absence of a crop has long ago been exploded, not but what the summer fallow affords an excellent opportunity of combating pernicious weed, but then it is an expensive operation and one not absolutely necessary.

Although we believe grain fields should mostly be sown with clover, yet circumstances arise on many farms requiring much of the stubble to be turned under in the preparation for a crop the next season. The early plowing should be rather shallow, but at the same time the entire surface should be cut so that no weeds having heavy roots may be permitted to escape. Four inches will be found about right on most soils; those of a loamy character, however, may do even shallower. For this operation there is no better and speedier implement than the modern gang plow. This two, three or four furrow implement has now reached a stage of perfection when work equal, almost, in finish to that of a single plow may be accomplished, and the speed at which a field may be covered makes its employment desirable in these days of scarce farm help. After the stubble has been upturned, the light harrow should go on to shake out the roots of all weeds which may have been growing and to close up the larger openings in the soil so that the moisture already present may be retained. Following this, the spring-tooth or shear cultivator may be used when the surface has become compact or the weed seeds have germinated and are showing forth a tiny plant.

If this method be pursued during the growing season of the fall, numberless seeds will be sprouted and killed which, if only late fall plowing were done, would come forth the next season to increase and so multiply in numbers as to retard the progress of the crop. There is no better plan of killing false flax, shepherd's-purse and other long-lived annuals than the one outlined. In some sections there is a custom of running the disk harrow or cultivator over the stubble land in hope of causing some undesirable seeds to germinate. While this is a comparatively speedy process, and very good as far as it goes, it by no means takes the place of the plow if used as described. But a short time will be required to turn the unsodded stubble fields on most farms, and no operation at this season will insure better returns in the future.

Manitoba's Harvest.

Hark to the merry noise—the joyous whirr
Of driving-wheel and roaring cylinder;
At night the camp-fires flush with ruddy glow,
The blue above—the tinted wheat below.

God keeps His promise—He doth aye prevail;
Seed time and harvest, they shall never fail.
Behold the canvas that He doth unfold:
Above, the blue; below, the cloth of gold.

—The Khan

The attention of all contributors of letters or articles for publication in the "Farmer's Advocate" is directed to the fact that the former one-cent rate on such has been raised to two cents for four ounces and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Any letters intended for publication weighing over one ounce must not be sealed, and must not contain any other correspondence. No letter intended for publication can be sent for less than two cents.

Farming in Nova Scotia.

BY LAURA ROSE.

HAY THE PRINCIPAL CROP.

This morning, from my window I watched a man as he swung, with even stroke, the long blade of the scythe, and I thought how much muscular force he was expending and how tired and sore his arms and back must be by the end of the day. Much of the hay in this country is cut with the scythe, for in many places the land is such that a mowing machine could not be used.

There is a charm about a hay-field no other crop possesses. Wheat is never anything but wheat; but hay may be clover of different kinds, grasses of various sorts, or a combination of them all. We admire the tender green the fields have in early spring, then later on when the bloom comes on the clover and the grasses, how sweet and lovely. Even in death it exhales a fragrance about which poets sing.

I have tried so hard to get a picture of a Nova Scotia haying scene. The women do most of the raking, and to see them with their sun-bonnets and large white aprons on, skillfully gathering up the hay with long rakes, is a pretty sight. They are fond of the work too, and would rather do it than be indoors. Many of the hay wagons have but two wheels, and the long poles reaching from the back serve as shaves for the one horse which draws the load. One locality I was in oxen were altogether used for this work.

The land here is spoken of as upland, that on the hills; intervale, that between the hills, usually the flats along a river, and marsh or dyke land, that recovered from the sea. The latter is the most valuable and fertile. Year after year it stands constant cropping with hay, gets nothing returned to it, and will yield three or four tons to the acre. Such land sells for \$100 an acre.

Many of the intervalles are permanent hay-fields, as one farmer, pointing to some fields, said: "There's land that's never felt the snout of a plow." He also told me that after the hay was taken off, the land received a top-dressing, which prevented the cattle from clipping the aftergrowth too closely, and also protected it from being winter-killed, while, of course, at the same time it enriched the soil. For this dressing a compost is made. You will often see a pile of it by the roadside. It is made of good earth or sod and manure put in layers. Very often, when near the sea, seaweed is largely used also.

The uplands are plowed under every four or five years and seeded down again. The land in many places looks poor, the hay on it being chiefly daisies, buttercups and brown-top grass. Ox-eyed daisies, they say, are native to the soil here, and the farmers do not seem to mind them in the least. I've seen hay-field after hay-field as white as a sheet with daisies. When cut with the petals still on, I've been told, they make good feed and are readily eaten by the stock. In speaking to one man about the daisy crop, he said: "Sheep are dainty feeders, and they will pick out the daisies first from the hay."

The only extensive crop raised here is hay. Very little wheat is grown, many farmers not putting in any, others just enough to make the family flour. They get it ground at the country mills, and it makes a very dark, sweet, wholesome bread. The oat crop is good this year. I frequently ask how many acres they have in oats, and the reply is always the number of bushels they have sown, usually from ten to twenty bushels. The American Banner is the variety mostly grown, as it seems well adapted to these parts. I have seen a few small patches of buck-wheat and barley. I may say no corn is grown, and very few roots, excepting potatoes.

I am puzzled at times to know just how farmers do make a living. They have little or no grain for sale; they feed their hay to some stock which could hardly be entered as first-class; not a great many cows are kept, and the majority of these only give milk during the summer months when butter is cheap; and few pigs and poultry are raised. The complaint often is that there is no market for these things; but if they were raised in sufficient quantities, it would induce buyers to come in, and instead of prices decreasing, they would increase. Now the farmer has to take the first chance to sell, for fear it may be his last, but were the supply greater, there would be more buyers, hence more competition.

True, the people in this Province do not depend, in many cases, solely on agriculture. Their interest and labors are often spread over many fields, mining, fishing and lumbering receiving even greater attention than farming; and perhaps this has much to do with the run-down appearance of many of the farms.

The season was very backward. Farmers were late in getting at their hay. The broken weather has hindered the work, and the heaviest freshets that have been for years have flooded the marsh lands, and although this is September, there is still hay to cut in some places. As one farmer remarked, he thought he'd have to wait until it froze up so he could run the mower on the ice.

But there is a crop, and a most valuable one,

that is to be found thriving on nearly every farm. I see it peeping from behind the barn, or the side of the house, or perhaps "from the windows open wide, heads and shoulders clear outside"—the children—"the riches of the poor," and, verily, a fortune many a rich man might earnestly covet. They are frequently at our meetings, are well behaved, never meddle, and I like to look into their honest, sunburnt little faces, eagerly listening to all I say—God bless them—and may Nova Scotia sustain her reputation for producing more smart men than any other Province in the Dominion.

Guysboro Co., N. S., Sept., 1902.

Education of a Farmer.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Education as a factor in the making of a farmer has until very recent years received little or no attention. Just why the erroneous idea, that education is of no practical benefit to the man who intends to make farming his life's work, should have prevailed so long is a question difficult to answer. It means that agriculture, one of the noblest callings man can follow, has received little consideration, not only from people in other professions, but particularly from the farmers themselves. Although it has advanced steadily from the earliest civilization, yet it has never reached the position that it should occupy, and never had the pride nor ambition to lift it to its proper level that it should have had. Only now we are beginning to appreciate its intellectual needs.

Lack of education and agricultural training has been one of the greatest drawbacks to advancement. Until very recent years the idea of a special training in agriculture was scoffed at by

is lack of representation in Parliament or politics. We are living in a country whose resources are almost purely agricultural and where agricultural interests should receive first attention. How can we get the proper consideration as long as politics and Government are in the hands of professional politicians and men in other professions? We should have our own representative farmers in Parliament, and they should be men capable of good judgment and of holding their own against others. These things can only be attained by education. Give every boy a good common schooling, and, if possible, a course in agriculture, that he may be able to work, not by guess, but by principle, and be able to give a reason for any particular course of action. The education will broaden and train his mind so that he will be able to run his farm with greater pleasure and profit. He will thus also acquire the habit of reading and of thinking for himself, and with the many valuable but low-priced papers, magazines and other literature on the market, he will become a well-read and intellectual man, capable of carrying on his work in a thorough and businesslike manner, the intellectual equal of his city brother.

Manitoba.

Harvesting on the Irrigated Lands.

The harvest on the irrigated lands about Lethbridge and neighboring settlements has been a plentiful one. Fall wheat is an undoubted success, and the acreage in all the irrigated districts has increased greatly this year. It is more than double that of last year. Wheat is a good sample, and all crops have come in much faster than was expected, owing to the exceptionally fine, dry weather of the past month. Threshing operations have shown a larger yield than last year, owing principally to much of the land being now second and third year land. Irrigation has not been generally necessary, owing to the wet weather of the growing season, and much land that was formerly considered suitable for ranching has produced fine grain and root crops, though roots are not as satisfactory a crop as usual.

The Mormon town of Raymond has become a place of seven hundred inhabitants in one year, with an area of four thousand acres in its neighborhood under crop. This land, which is principally under grain, will be principally sown with sugar beets for the new factory which is to be erected in the near future. The concern promises to be a big thing for the district. It will have a capacity of four hundred tons of beets a day, will cover an area of about three acres, and the contract price for building it is \$730,000.

J. McCAIG.



CRIMSON HERO = 43477 = AND RECIPROCIITY.

Shorthorn bull, roan, under one year, and white steer, one year and under two; winners of first prizes, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1902.

PROPERTY OF ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONT.

nearly everyone. Not only that, but even common school education was given little consideration. As soon as the boy was big enough to work, he was obliged to quit school, and thus there were numbers of young men who learned little more than to read and write. Schools are now within the reach of all, and full advantage should be taken to give the boys a good common school education at least.

The lack of education is sure to keep us from going forward, because we find it difficult to get out of many of the old ruts, owing to the reasoning powers not being trained to act as they should, and therefore we become slow in accepting new conditions. The world is changing every day. Muscle counts for less nowadays in the world's strife than heretofore. The man who has brains, and knows how to use them, is the one who is going to the front. For most other callings a man has to pass certain fixed standards or serve an apprenticeship before he is qualified for his work, while farming, which needs better judgment and more intuitive ability than any of them, is considered easy enough to require no particular amount of knowledge. In farming, nature is dealt with directly, and consequently a knowledge of her laws is essential.

Few farmers keep an accurate account of their business transactions or the extent of their annual productions, and hence many leaks remain undiscovered.

With so many different branches to look to on the farm, strict watch must be maintained to avoid unnecessary expenditure or waste. We criticize men who adopt unbusinesslike methods and fail, yet we go on in the same happy-go-lucky manner year after year, and think we are doing things to the top notch.

Another loss we sustain for want of education

Cutting Corn.

The best time to cut corn, probably, when the stalk and ear are wanted, is when the ear is just passing out of the glazed stage to the stage of completed ripeness. The nutriment is then all in the stalk and ear together. When corn is cut at that stage, the ear is not likely to shrivel, and the stalk has a palatability far ahead of that which is possessed by the stalk which is allowed to cure on the ground before it is cut. If corn could all be cut at that stage it would be well, but where a large acreage is to be cut, so that cutting it is going to cover several days, it may be well to begin when the crop is not yet quite ready, as before it is all cut some of it will be a little too ripe.—[The Farmer of St. Paul.

Good Agents Wanted.

Farmers or farmers' sons who will undertake to represent the "Farmer's Advocate" at the fairs this fall, and secure new subscriptions, should write us at once for terms, sample copies and outfit. State what fair or fairs, and the dates. It is a pleasure to canvass for a paper that everybody likes. Try it.

Mr. Maxwell Smith, of Vancouver, has been appointed inspector for British Columbia under the Dominion Fruit Marks Act. Extra men will be appointed also to assist inspecting apple shipments at Montreal.

DAIRY.

The New Toronto Dairy Building and Exhibits.

For years the dairymen and manufacturers of dairy machinery have complained of the poor facilities afforded them at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition for showing their produce and apparatus. It must be admitted now that the cause of complaint has been effectually removed by the erection of the handsome new dairy building, which is a credit to the Industrial Fair and a compliment to Canada's greatest industry. The building is well adapted for the special purpose that it is intended to serve, and at the same time stands as an object lesson in cheese-factory and creamery construction that cannot fail to have an influence for good along a line where improvement is much needed. It is, without doubt, the most substantial and best adapted building ever erected on this continent for the purpose of a dairy exhibition. Owing to the late and hurried completion of the building, the arrangements for showing the cheese and butter were more or less of a temporary nature, but we are assured by Chairman MacLaren that before another year great improvements will be made in this respect.

In the line of apparatus there was a very large showing of cream separators, all the leading makes being well represented in different styles and sizes. A new feature this year was the installation of a complete mechanical refrigeration plant, of the Linde-British type, in full working order, by means of which the butter cases were kept at such a low temperature as to preserve the contents in perfect condition.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

There was a splendid exhibit of butter and cheese, especially of the latter. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, who was judge of all the dairy produce, stated that the quality was finer than anything he had ever seen at an exhibition before. This statement, coming from Mr. Ruddick, with his wide experience, and his habit of criticising frankly when he finds defects in Canadian dairy products, should be very gratifying and encouraging to the cheesemakers. Of course, as was pointed out in the Sept. 1st "Farmer's Advocate," the season has been a very favorable one for cheesemaking, owing to the cool weather that has prevailed. Some idea of the excellent quality of the exhibits may be gathered from the fact that on the first scoring of the white August cheese Mr. Ruddick made only six points of difference in quality, and in order to make the sequence in prizes it was necessary to show a greater difference in the scoring than the difference in quality called for. The great majority of the exhibitors who failed to win prizes have no reason to be discouraged, or ashamed of the result, because the prizewinners were selected on the merest points of difference, differences which would not be recognized on a commercial basis. It is worth while noting that some lost on slight defects of finish; that is to say, when the quality was considered equal, the best finished cheese carried off the honors. The cheese on exhibition which were made during the months of June and July, while showing the characteristics of "heated," were, in the judge's opinion, of much better quality than what was shown last year.

In the creamery butter sections there were some very fine samples. First prize in export butter went to the Compton Model Farm in the Eastern Townships. The score-cards for the butter do not show the same uniformity of quality as those for cheese do, the principal defect being in the flavor, which was described variously as "cowy," "sour" and "cheesy," "not clean" and "strong." A marked improvement in style and finish was apparent to anyone who has observed these things at all closely in the past. There was one exhibit of dairy butter, however, covered with a cloth that had previously been used for other purposes.

THE BUTTERMILKING COMPETITIONS

created a great deal of interest, as evidenced by the crowded state of the amphitheatre whenever any work was in progress. Indeed, it is safe to say that if there had been seating accommodation for thousands instead of for hundreds it would have all been occupied at times. It is weary work tramping about the Exhibition grounds and buildings; therefore, any place where one may enjoy a rest while having the pleasure of such interesting operations is sure to be popular. For those who look on out of mere curiosity, what is a prettier sight than to see deft-handed young ladies, appropriately attired, lifting the golden grains from the churn, and, by skilful manipulation, shaping them into the standard one-pound prints of finished butter! For those who would learn of the art of buttermaking, a high-class instruction is afforded.

Mr. Henderson, manager of the Windsor Salt Co., on observing these competitions, was so well pleased with them that he added \$20 to the first prizes, making them \$60 each.

Aeration of Milk.

It has long been known that animal odors and taints may be removed by aeration. Proper aeration will do it. However, aeration and cooling must not be confounded in this matter. Cooling apparently removes odors and taints, but such disappearances are due to the chilling of the milk, under which condition the milk gives up the volatile substances with reluctance, doubtless owing to the reduced power of volatility of the substances themselves when cold. When such odors and taints are removed by aeration the removal is permanent unless they are generated by bacteria which continue to grow after aeration. Odors and taints may be due to any one of the following causes:

1. Absorption of gases from the air by the milk.
2. Physiological processes of the cow.
3. Disease processes of the cow.
4. Bacterial growth in the milk.
5. Introduction of odoriferous substances into the milk.

Odors in the air emanate from fermentations, foods, etc.; aromatic food substances are likely to pass through the body and be secreted in the milk; a high temperature in an animal is likely to reveal itself in the milk; many taints arise from bacterial development in the milk; and frequently sufficient filth gets into the milk to give it a distinct flavor—all of these or any one of these causes may be the immediate producer of odor or taint.

How aeration should be conducted is a matter of considerable importance, consequently we have added a few suggestions:

1. Aeration should be conducted at body temperature.
2. Aeration should be carried out over the most extensive surface possible and as slowly as possible.
3. Aeration should take place only in a pure atmosphere.
4. Aeration is best accomplished immediately after milking.
5. Aeration should precede cooling.
6. Aeration and cooling simultaneously conducted cannot yield the most satisfactory results.—[Chas. E. Marshall, Michigan Experiment Station.]

Western Dairymen's Association.

At a directors' meeting of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, in the Toronto Exhibition offices, Sept. 9th, a special course at the Guelph Agricultural College was recommended for instructors. Correspondence was read respecting branding dairy butter as creamery, and it was decided to call the attention of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to this matter, with a view to preventive legislation.

A grant of \$150 was made to the dairy department of the Toronto Exhibition, and \$50 to the Western Fair. The latter fair is to be asked to make better provision for dairy exhibits.

It was decided that the annual convention of the Association shall be held at Brantford on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 13, 14 and 15. In connection with the convention there will be held a Winter Dairy Exhibition for September and October cheese, both white and colored, and for creamery butter, for each of which very handsome prizes of \$50, \$25 and \$10 will be offered, and for print butter prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5. Cheese buyers and bankers interested will be asked to grant special prizes in the shape of trophies and sweepstakes for the highest scoring cheese and butter.

Messrs. Eagle, Millar, Connelly and Steinhoff were appointed a committee to look after the programme for the convention.

On motion of Mr. Harold Eagle, seconded by Mr. John Scott, a resolution of thanks to the Toronto Fair directorate was unanimously passed in providing a dairy building which is so well suited for the proper exhibit of the dairy produce, enabling the dairymen to exhibit their goods under the most favorable conditions in the history of the Dominion. It was recommended that the refrigeration be retained as a permanent part of the building, but that pipes be removed from the center to the outside of the interior.

Cow Withholding Milk.

We have a three-year-old heifer that holds up her milk. Some days she will only give about five quarts, when her accustomed milking is ten quarts. Is there any remedy? Kindly let me know in your next issue. W. H. C. ROBLIN.

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Ans.—The habit of withholding a portion of her milk, into which your heifer has fallen is due to a nervous affection arising from excitement or fear caused at milking time. Treat her as kindly as possible, and when tied in to be milked each time supply a quantity of bran and chop or other palatable food sufficient to keep her eating while being milked. A satisfied disposition on the part of any animal is necessary to a large flow of milk. Aim to create it in your heifer and you will be rewarded.

The First-class Buttermaker.

A strictly first-class, up-to-date buttermaker should be of mature age and have some experience and considerable dairy education. He should be possessed of a good head, strong arms and willing hands, and be honest and upright. Of mature age, so that he will attend strictly to business and act like a mature person should. Of experience, that he may avoid the mistakes sure to overtake the inexperienced often. He should have considerable dairy education, that he may be able to apply the experience of others and disseminate the necessary knowledge among his patrons. Possessed of a good head, that he may do at least a part of his own thinking, and apply it practically, as well as being competent to manage a business requiring exceptional judgment. Strong arms and willing hands, that he can and will do the work thoroughly and completely. Honest and upright, that he can and will treat all his patrons, as well as the association or company, fairly, and always do the proper work at the proper time.

He should have some knowledge of arithmetic, engineering, machinery, carpentering, bacteriology and chemistry, be an expert with the Babcock test, and be clean, neat and accurate in all things.

He should have some knowledge of arithmetic, judgment in taking it in, so that he may not injure the quality of his goods.

His aim should be to produce the largest quantity and the finest quality of butter at the least possible cost, and the nearer he approaches this standard, the more valuable are his services, and, so far as he is concerned, the nearer perfection has modern buttermaking become.

Most anybody can make good butter some of the time, but few can produce perfect butter at all times. GEO. DUNFORD.

POULTRY.

Skim Milk for Poultry.

Another way of disposing of the surplus skim milk with profit is to feed it to the poultry. As a feed for poultry, it furnishes the material for making growth in a palatable, easily-digested form. For this reason it is especially valuable as an addition to a grain ration which is liable to lack in the materials to make growth. The Indiana Experiment Station fed two lots of growing chickens exactly alike, except one lot was given all the skim milk it would eat, in addition to the grain ration. The lot having grain, but no skim milk, made an average gain of 2.62 ounces per week. The lot receiving skim milk made a gain per week of 4.46 ounces. The conclusion of this experiment was as follows:

"If skim milk be added to the ration fed young chickens, it will increase the consumption of other foods given. The greatest increase in gain was coincident with the period when the greatest amount of skim milk was consumed. Skim milk is especially valuable as a food for young chickens during the hot, dry weather, and becomes of less importance as the chickens grow older and the weather becomes cooler."

The New York Experiment Station found skim milk a very economical feed for producing growth in chickens. In these experiments the skim milk was valued at 25 cents per hundred pounds, but some careful poultry-feeders believe 50 cents per hundred not too high a valuation. Skim milk can be fed sweet or after it is quite thick and sour. It is necessary, in feeding it in any form to poultry, to take great care that the troughs or utensils in which it is fed be kept clean. Lack of attention to this point is about the only cause of poor results from feeding skim milk as an addition to the grain ration for poultry.—[Missouri Experiment Station Bulletin.]

Drawing Roosters.

A school teacher in one of the charming rural suburbs of Philadelphia, where fancy gardening and the raising of "Philadelphia fowl" are general among the residents, recited to the class the story of the landing of the Pilgrims, and as the children had been taking up the work, she requested each scholar to try and draw from the imagination a picture of the Plymouth Rock. Then it was that the little fellow got up and raised his hand.

"Well, Willie, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, do you want a hen or a rooster drawn?" came the unexpected reply.

APIARY.

September Work in the Apiary.

When the wind is blowing over the oat stubble and Jack Frost is causing the pumpkin and other tender vines to wilt, these and other gentle reminders of winter should cause the beekeeper to recollect that his bees will need food and protection to carry them safely through the long winter months, till the time comes that they can again gather their own living.

While some delay feeding till quite late in the fall, in my mind there is no question but that all stores should be in the hive not later than Oct. 15th, preferably before that date. As soon as the supers are taken off, an examination should be made of each colony, to ascertain just how much each lacks to safely winter on. As all queenless colonies should have been attended to ere this, there will be no need of unduly disturbing the brood chamber. Colonies that have been run for comb honey, generally have sufficient honey in the brood chamber to winter on, as also will be the case with a number of colonies run for extracted honey, provided the hives are as large as the 10-frame Quinby. In my limited experience with the 8-frame L. hive, I have found that almost always they require to have their winter stores supplied them. If the bees are in single-walled hives, the surest way to ascertain how much each one needs is to place the hives on the scales. However, the experienced apiarist can generally tell, by looking at the combs or lifting the hives, just about how much they will require for their needs. Be sure to err on the safe side, and rather give them a little more than a little less than they actually require. Never mind if there should happen to be a lot of unused stores in some of the hives in the spring; it is good "stock-in-trade," and can be used to advantage later on in the season by being converted into bees to gather the expected flow of honey. Twenty-five pounds of sealed stores is generally said to be sufficient to winter a colony on. While that amount may be all right for cellar wintering, experience has taught me that for wintering outdoors it is not enough sometimes, so I now see that each colony has from thirty to forty pounds, often a little more. If sealed combs have been set aside in the honey harvest, it will be a very easy matter to feed the bees. However, that method seems to be quite an expensive way, when good honey is worth what it is to-day, and when we consider that good sugar syrup (excellent for wintering) can be provided for at less than half the cost of honey.

In preparing the sugar syrup, I simply empty a 100-lb sack of granulated sugar into a large tank, then pour about 60 lbs. of boiling water on it, and stir till all is dissolved. Some add a small quantity of honey to the syrup; others put in a little tartaric acid; the object in both cases being to prevent granulation. While honey or the tartaric acid certainly do no harm (probably they do some good), yet I have never found it necessary to use anything but the pure syrup, and at different times fed colonies their entire winter stores of the same, and had them to invariably come through in good condition.

A very important item in connection with giving the bees their winter stores, is to give it to them quickly when once you start. Don't extend the feeding over a week or longer, as this will stimulate the queen to lay and a lot of the syrup will be consumed in raising brood, which is undesirable at this time of the year. An average colony will carry down at least 15 lbs. during a night, so all any swarm will need can be given to them in at least two different feedings.

Of all the different feeders on the market, the "Miller" is undoubtedly the best for fall feeding, as it will hold a large quantity at once. However, a large dish placed over the brood chamber, inside of the super (same, having combs removed), will answer the purpose just as well. Straw, grass or small sticks should be thrown on top of the syrup, for a float for the bees; and, of course, an opening will have to be made through the quilt or board, for the bees to get through.

Be sure and attend to this matter of feeding in time, as many colonies are lost each winter by having unsealed fermented stores in the hives, which condition is generally brought about by late feeding, as the bees have no chance to seal the stores before cold weather sets in.

York Co., Ont.

J. L. BYER.

It is worthy of note that in the experiments carried out during the past few years in connection with the Agricultural Department of the Durham College of Science, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, better crops of turnips have been grown by suitable mixtures of artificial manures than by 12 tons of farmyard manure. In the wet season of 1900 the artificials gave the best results on eight farms out of ten, while in the dry season of 1901 the artificials gave the best results on seven out of the eleven farms in which the experiments were conducted.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Cold Storage of Fruit.

The latest bulletin to be issued from the Ontario Agricultural College is No. 123, by Profs. Reynolds and Hutt, giving the results of a series of experiments which were conducted in the autumn of 1891 to determine the keeping quality of apples and pears in cold storage. Three conditions were chosen: i. e., different temperatures; different sizes of fruit; and different styles of packing.

One variety of pears, the Duchess, and one of apples, the Fameuse, or Snow, were used in the test. Only first-class specimens were chosen, and all were packed in the orchards, according to directions from the Department of Physics, and immediately shipped to the cold-storage warehouses in Toronto and St. Catharines.

The pears arrived at the cold-storage warehouse about Oct. 1st, and the apples about Nov. 18th. Owing to some blunder at the Toronto warehouse the section of pears that was being held at the low temperature was shipped out before being examined. For the pears, therefore, we have only one temperature to report upon.

THE EXPERIMENT WITH PEARS.—The plan in detail was as follows: The fruit was packed in two similar sections, one section to be held at a temperature of 31°, and the other at a temperature of 38°. Each section was re-divided into two subsections identical in style of packing, the one containing large pairs, the other medium-sized pears. In each of these subsections there were five boxes of pears, packed as follows:

- A. With pears only, no packing or wrapping.
- B. With excelsior (a sort of shredded wood) at bottom and top of pears in the box.



YEARLING LEICESTER RAM.

Canadian-bred, winner of first and head of first-prize pen, Toronto Industrial, 1902; first and champion at Western Fair, London, 1902; also first at Chicago International, December, 1901.

PROPERTY OF J. M. GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD, ONT.

- C. With pears wrapped singly in tissue paper, and packed in layers, and excelsior above and below and between the layers.
- D. Same as C, with oil-paper instead of tissue paper.
- E. Same as D, with heavy wrapping paper between box and fruit, making the box air-tight.

The Snow apples were packed after the following styles:

- A. In an ordinary packing case, containing one-third of a barrel, without wrapping or filling.
- B. In the case, unwrapped, with excelsior top and bottom.
- C. In the case, wrapped in tissue paper, with excelsior top and bottom and between the layers.
- D. Wrapped in oil-paper, otherwise same as C.
- E. In a barrel in the ordinary way.

This made four boxes and one barrel in the section; and the section was duplicated, one being held at 38° and the other at 31°.

The results are summarized as follows:

- 1. Apples and pears keep best when wrapped singly in paper, and packed in a shallow box not larger than a bushel. They ship best when, in addition, they are packed in layers with excelsior between.
- 2. Apples keep better at a temperature of 31° than at a higher temperature. Our experiments do not show what is the best temperature for pears.
- 3. Cold storage cannot make bad fruit good; neither can it keep bad fruit from becoming worse. Only good specimens will keep for any length of time in cold storage, or will pay for storage.
- 4. For long storage, it pays to select the best fruit and to pack it in the best manner known. The extra labor and the cost of material are more than repaid in the greater quantity and better quality of fruit left at the end of storage period.

5. With apples and pears at least, and, it seems likely, for most kinds of fruit, the fruit should be picked and stored in advance of dead ripeness. The maturing process goes on more slowly in cold storage than on the tree or bush.

6. With the two kinds of fruit tried, apples and pears, the medium sizes of fruit keep longer than the largest, all being perfect specimens and picked at the same time. It would, therefore, be an advantage, especially with pears and peaches, to pick the larger specimens first, and leave the smaller to mature later.

7. Fruit, on being removed from cold storage, should be allowed to warm gradually, and moisture should not be allowed to deposit upon it. But if the wetting cannot be prevented, then the fruit should be spread out and dried as quickly as possible.

8. With all kinds of fruit, there is a time limit beyond which it is unprofitable to hold the fruit in cold storage, or anywhere else. That limit, for sound fruit, is dead ripeness. Duchess pears can be kept profitably until late in December; Fameuse, or Snow, apples, until March or April. The time limit has to be determined for each kind of fruit.

9. In addition to proper conditions in the storage room, the most important points in the storage of fruit are the SELECTION of sound fruit; GRADING into uniform sizes, one variety only in a case; and careful PACKING. Therefore, the results of these experiments can be made use of by the family, in preserving fresh fruit for their own use, by the fruit-grower, in securing better prices for good fruit later in the season, in the local markets; and by the shipper, in enabling him to take advantage of the higher prices offered in foreign markets.

A fuller report may be had by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, for a copy of the bulletin.

A Fruit Preserving Process Investigated.

We are under obligations to a valued reader, Mr. Jos. R. Taylor, of Westmoreland Co., N. B., for calling our attention to an advertisement, signed Francis Casey, of a process of putting up fruit, which we received in the ordinary course of business through an advertising agency and which appeared in our issues of June 2nd and 16th and July 1st last. There was nothing objectionable apparent on the surface, or it would not have been accepted, as we reject hundreds of dollars' worth of questionable advertising every month. Mr. Taylor sent the required stamps for the recipe and sample of fruit, which came to hand in due course from the California Fruit and Chemical Co., of St. Louis. The recipe was to take two ounces compound extract of salyx (which they offered at \$1.00 per 2 ozs.), 14 lbs. granulated sugar, and dissolve in 3½ gallons of hot water, and when cold pour over the fruit closely packed in the jars. It was claimed that this mixture was harmless and healthful, and would preserve the fruit for any length of time perfectly fresh. It looked all right, but the sequel tells a different story. Mr. Taylor secured samples of the extract, four ounces in all, and a part of this he wisely sent to Prof. Shutt, Chemist at the Central Experimental Farm, for analysis, whose letter to Mr. Taylor is as follows:

[COPY.]

Dear Sir,—We have carefully examined the sample accompanying your letter of 19th inst., labelled "Compound Extract of Salix," from the California Fruit and Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., and find it to be simply salicylic acid. All the tests made are in accord and established beyond doubt the nature of its composition.

Although there is no evidence to show that salicylic acid in the proportions used in preserving foods will act directly as a poison, there seems to be no doubt that it has an injurious effect upon many systems, and is especially dangerous to those with any disease of the kidneys.

Its use in milk is absolutely forbidden on hygienic grounds in most countries. If used in canned or bottled goods, most governments require that its presence and amount must be stated on the label.

Personally, I should advise you not to use it, for even assuming that in itself it is harmless, it is probable that it might retard digestion. I believe the consensus of opinion on the matter, formed by those best qualified to judge, is that salicylic acid cannot be considered a safe and wholesome preservative in articles of diet. Chemically-pure crystallized salicylic acid is quoted at 75 cents per pound, New York prices.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK T. SHUTT,
(Sig.) Chemist, Exptl. Farms.

Mr. Taylor advises us that he was out \$4 or \$5, and asks us to put others on their guard regarding this matter, which we gladly do.

Tulips and Hyacinths.

"I should like to procure some plants like those beautiful ones in bloom in the park," is an order given to the seedsman many times daily during the spring, while hyacinths, tulips, narcissi and other spring-flowering bulbs are delighting the spectators with their gorgeous hues. The same old answer has to be repeated again and again: "The flowers you describe are produced from bulbs which must be planted in the fall; they will then flower the following spring. It is now entirely too late."

It is really surprising how few people realize that while their gardens are in their autumn glory it is also the proper time to order and plant hardy spring-flowering bulbs, without which most gardens will be bare of flowers for many weeks the following season. In fact, there are many people who do not know what bulbs are. For the benefit of such I may state that flowering bulbs are like an onion. The roots and foliage die away; i. e., "ripen off," leaving the naked bulb, in the heart of which are stored incipient flowers, stems and leaves, which are therein sustained while the bulb remains in a dormant condition. During the dormant season bulbs may be dug up, shipped, stored and replanted, like so many potatoes, and after their term of rest has expired, conditions being congenial, they will again start into growth, first throwing out roots and then developing the stored-up leaves and flowers.

As the majority of hardy flowering bulbs ripen off during the early summer months, and as they do not naturally remain in a dormant condition longer than from three to six months, it is absolutely essential that they be planted in the fall. This permits them to make their root-growth before freezing weather sets in, and the better the root-growth the better will be the flowers.

Bulbs planted very late in the fall or carried over winter in cold storage and planted in the spring seldom give satisfactory flowers, for the reason that the foliage and flowers commence to develop as soon as the roots; therefore the flowers cannot develop beyond the sustenance supplied by the rootless bulbs, and this sustenance is usually exhausted when the flowers are about half-grown. While it is true that the flowers, etc., are formed within the bulb before they ripen off, yet it is absolutely essential for their maximum development that the bulbs become thoroughly rooted before the tops are allowed to start.

A good rule to follow as to the proper time to plant hardy spring-flowering bulbs in the open ground is from four to six weeks before freezing nights are expected. Then the under soil is still warm enough to induce root-action, while the cooler surface and air checks top-growth until spring.—[From Country Life in America.

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.

FARDEL-BOUND COW—OX'S EYE HURT.

1. Two-year-old cow calved June 15th; gave a good flow of milk for a month, when she appeared to be unwell, staying around at times instead of going around with other cattle; appeared stupid and failed one-half in her milk. Since then has got a little better, but has failed in flesh, and is now very thin, though not for lack of food. For the past week a lump has been growing on her backbone, and is now about three inches across and one inch in depth, is painful even to slight pressure; cow has not been hurt, to my knowledge.

2. Young ox accidentally struck over the eye with whip-lash; eye began to run water, and in an hour or so turned white. Eye runs considerable at times, but does not appear shrunken. Keeps it closed most of the time, and appears blind.

Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Ans.—1. Your cow is suffering from impaction of the third stomach, usually called fardel-bound. Give two pounds of Epsom salts, and if that does not purge her, give a pint of raw linseed oil every day till you get a free movement of the bowels. Give, also, the following mixture: Take 12 drams each nux vomica, pul. gentian, and ginger, mix into a dozen powders, and give one morning and evening till done. Give her plenty of sloppy food, but avoid rich meal, such as pea and corn meal.

2. Bathe the ox's eye with warm water twice a day till the inflammation subsides, then, if the scum is still there, take five grains nitrate of silver and mix with two ounces of water and apply to the eye with a feather once a day. I think there is a chance of the eye coming all right.

but if the internal structures are much inflamed blindness may result. H. G. REED, V. S.

LYSANTERY IN COW.

Holstein cow took sick Sunday morning; slight diarrhoea, discharge of a very dark color; fell off in her milk; did not appear very bad; Monday morning followed the other cattle, but didn't feed; Tuesday was worse, and stood with head down and made a noise when breathing. Administered a dose of Epsom salts; at noon cow was dead. Opened her stomach, which appeared all right, with the exception of some gravel and small stones in it; small bowels much inflamed, and parts of them of a very bad color. Sherbrooke, P. Q. J. L. R.

Ans.—From the symptoms described, I think it likely your cow died from an attack of dysentery which resulted in inflammation of the small intestines. The ordinary treatment for this disease is a purgative dose of Epsom salts, followed up with well-boiled starch gruel. Give also 2 ozs. opium morning and evening. A little gravel in the stomach is quite an ordinary occurrence. H. G. REED, V. S.

SPLINT, AND PUNCTURED SOLE.

I have a horse that, about two years ago, started to grow a lump on the inside of fore leg, about six inches below the knee. The same horse, about three weeks ago, run a nail in his foot, just on one side of the frog, near the center. I have kept the hole open and the foot poulticed, but he is hardly able to put the foot on the ground yet. G. R.

Ans.—The lump on your horse's leg is a splint, and is not likely ever to injure the animal. Blistering in the first stages would have done good, but would be useless now. As regards the punctured foot, your treatment was all right, and unless the nail penetrated very deeply into the internal structures of the foot he will come all right. See that the hole is kept well open, so that no pus can remain above the sole, and go on with the poulticing; make quite a large opening through the sole along the track the nail left, so that the matter can escape freely. H. G. REED, V. S.

LAME FOAL—EYE TROUBLE.

1. I have a foal, born June 1st; a few days after birth its joints swelled, and the swelling went from one leg to another and settled in the hind leg, and it now goes like a horse that is tripped; there is no soreness nor swelling, and it is quite healthy, only it cannot put any weight on that leg.

2. Mare with a narrow white scum across one eye; came on about three months ago. It seems to get no better nor worse. W. G. P. Durham Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. I think your foal is suffering from rheumatism. Young animals frequently get better if left alone, but your case appears a stubborn one. You might try giving it one dram of salicylic acid morning and evening.

2. From the fact that your mare's eye has been so long in the condition described, I think it is hardly likely a cure can be effected, but you might try five grains of nitrate of silver in two ounces of water; apply once daily with feather. H. G. REED, V. S.

ENLARGED FETLOCK.

I have a mare that in driving last winter struck the hind ankle and it swelled. After a time the soreness and heat left, but the enlargement remains. After a long drive the enlargement will almost disappear, but will return again. Leeds Co., Ont. S. S. C.

Ans.—As a rule, an injury such as this is completely cured by a month's run on pasture. If not convenient to try this, or if you have tried it and it failed to cure, then bandage the leg every night with a good strong bandage wrung out of cold water; in the morning remove the bandage and rub in the following liniment: 1 ounce each of spirits of ammonia, methylated spirits and oil of terebinth, to which add 5 ounces of water. Give regular exercise. You may have to persevere in this treatment for several weeks before effecting a cure. H. G. REED, V. S.

Miscellaneous.

STORING GREEN CORN.

I have a quantity of fodder corn this season, and would like to know if I could put it into the mow green, without putting it through an ensilage machine? I have no silo. The corn is "Mammoth Sweet" and "Red-cob White Cap Dent," sown separately. W. G. WRIGHT. Hastings Co.

Ans.—Being without a silo, it would be best to leave the corn in large shocks in the field until winter, when layers one foot deep might be spread over the mow. Green corn, if stored in quantities in the barn, would not pack solid enough to prevent the entrance of air, and hence fermentation would proceed until the fodder would rot and be totally lost. Uncut cornstalks, green, have been successfully stored in silos, but the practice does not grow in favor, for obvious reasons.

RIB GRASS AND BINDWEED.

1. The enclosed weed is one of many that I found in my meadow. Is it a dangerous weed, especially in pastura? Will the cattle eat it? Will plowing the ground kill it?

2. Would you please give me a description of bindweed? Prince Edward Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Rib grass, the weed received, is not one of our worst enemies. Ordinary care in selecting seed, and good cultivation, should keep any farm free from this pest. Cattle do not care for it, but when pasture is scarce they may eat a small quantity. If the plants are not numerous, cut below the crown with a spud. If they are, plow lightly after harvest and when the seeds have had time to germinate cultivate thoroughly and continue at intervals until late in the fall, when the surface should be ribbed with a double-mould-board plow, or cultivator with ribbing attachment, to present the largest possible area to the freezing and thawing action which takes place during winter and early spring. The next season follow with a hoe crop, and don't allow any plants to go to seed. The year following, all specimens to appear should be promptly pulled by hand or cut below the surface. This will take but a short time if the directions heretofore described have been carried out.

2. Bindweed may be described as a very troublesome perennial which winds its tough and curling stems around other plants, thereby partially choking them and hindering their growth. It has a very large creeping root which penetrates far into the soil. Any piece of this root which possesses even two buds is capable of producing a new plant. The stems are quite branching and either trail on the ground or clumb and entwine anything standing within their reach. The leaves are rather small, having two to four lobes at the base, giving it an arrow-shaped appearance. The flowers, which may be found any time from June to September, are white or rose colored, about one inch in diameter, and, although smaller, resemble those of the common morning-glory very much. The seeds, three in number, are large, black and angular, about 3-16 inch in length, and are held in a spherical capsule. This is one of our very worst weeds to eradicate, and those whose farms are now clean cannot be too careful in the selection of seed grains of all kinds.

AN UNSATISFACTORY TENANT.

A had a farm of two hundred acres. Eight years ago A died, without a will, leaving a wife and family, none of the family being of age. Since his death the wife has done the renting of the farm, and as the tenant who had the farm was leaving it last fall, she bargained with another tenant to have it, whose term was to commence March 1st, 1902. But as the former tenant moved out in the fall, next tenant got leave to move in then; and before the lease for the farm was made the wife happened with accident, causing death, thus leaving the place without an administrator. Most of the family are of age now and wish to do business with the tenant as to giving a lease, and that he strictly refuses to do, to comply with an ordinary farm lease. He will give one to suit himself, but the family would not accept that, and have given him six months' notice to give up the farm, which he refuses to do, as he says he had it rented for more than one year. But all the bargain that was made was the number of years and the rent he was to pay, and an understanding that there was to be a lease. Can the family take legal proceedings to compel him to leave the place? If so, how? I. J. R.

Ans.—It does not appear, from your statement, that as the case stands at present the family are in a position to legally dispossess the tenant. But the matter is in a very unsatisfactory state, and, while legal proceedings are hardly advisable at this time, a solicitor ought certainly to be instructed to endeavor, without legal steps, to effect a suitable arrangement.

COWS COUGHING.

Three or four of my cows took a cough about four weeks ago. They don't seem to get any worse, and yet don't seem to get better. What shall I do for them? J. S. Inarck Co., Ont.

Ans.—Get four ounces of potassium chlorate and four drams of digitalis pulverized; mix and divide into twenty-four powders; give one night and morning on food. For external application, get linseed oil, turpentine and ammonia, equal parts; mix and apply to throat once a day.

COW WITH SORE TEAT.

One of my cows has a chink in one of her teats, and has been giving bloody milk for four or five months. Can you suggest a cure? Wolland Co., Ont. N. S.

Ans.—Get one dram of oxide of zinc, mix with six drams of lard; apply twice a day. 2. Give two pounds of sulphate of magnesia, and give one half ounce of potassium nitrate once a day for a week, and give scalded bran night and morning.

DISINFECTING GLANDERED STABLE.

In April last, I was obliged to kill a horse which was affected with glanders. The stable in which he was kept was built of logs, but was valuable. Will it be possible to so disinfect it that other animals may afterwards be safe therein? If so, how? Some say it should be burned.

Lisgar Co., Man. INQUIRER.
 Ans.—Glanders is a contagious and a most serious and loathsome disease. The virus will retain its vitality for some time. It is, therefore, necessary to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the apartments recently occupied by a glandered beast. The virus may become dried in the air and kept for a great while, and if rendered fluid by water, is capable of producing glanders, so that a stable just swept out and left for months still contains the contagion of glanders. Mangers, feed-boxes, pails, loose boards, bedding, etc., and the halter used—in fact, anything that came in contact with the diseased beast—should be burned, and the stable interior thoroughly disinfected. Too great care cannot be taken. It is well to know that should any of the virus get into the human system through a cut or otherwise, the disease is sure to set in.

To disinfect the stable, procure a spraying machine and a quart of carbolic acid; mix one part acid to thirty parts hot water, and spray the walls, ceiling, floor, manger, windows and doors of the stable, going over it several times. If the floor is a gravel or earth one, flood same with a solution of ferrous sulphate (copperas), one pound to a pail of boiling water. (See that all the crystals dissolve in the water.) After this has been completed, whitewash the whole interior of the stable, adding a small quantity of carbolic acid to the wash. All manure and sweepings that may have been taken from the barn during the lifetime of the infected beast must be destroyed or disinfected with a solution of ferrous sulphate or chloride of lime.

SEEDING TO GRASS.

On a farm that I wish to pasture next summer, there are a few acres not yet seeded. Please suggest through the columns of your valuable paper the best way to get a catch of grass so that we may run stock on all of it next summer?

Wellington Co., Ont. S. B. ARMSTRONG.
 Ans.—You can scarcely rely on having a catch of grass suitable for pasture next year on the part not already seeded. Provided the fall were an exceedingly favorable one for plant growth, and the soil in good condition, a fair stand of timothy or orchard grass might be secured. Clover also might be sown in early spring, but these would not be far enough advanced to pasture when the stock should be introduced to the balance of the field. Under such circumstances it would appear that the sowing of rye about the third week in September, at the rate of one bushel per acre, might be advisable. This would produce a fair crop of succulent and palatable forage in good time next season, and any not consumed by the stock could be plowed down to enrich the land toward the last of June. If it were the intention to pasture the field a second year, the timothy might be sown this year with the rye, and the clover early next spring. Although the chances of failing to get a catch would be greater than if the rye were not pastured, yet fair assurance of success might be entertained.

SPRAIN OF PASTERN—HONEY.

1. I have a horse which sprained his ankle last winter; it has been swollen ever since; is so lame that he cannot be driven?
 2. When is the correct time to take honey from bees?

Waterloo Co., Ont. G. P. M.
 Ans.—Your horse's ankle has evidently been very seriously injured. It is just possible he may have sustained a fracture of some of the bones of the joint. I think the best treatment will be repeated blistering. Take one dram biniodide of mercury and mix with one ounce of lard or vaseline and rub in around the joint; clip off all hair, and wash the skin with soap and water, and then rub in the blister for at least 30 minutes, and repeat the blister in a month.
 H. G. REED, V. S.

2. As soon as the first frost takes place, or whenever the crop is at an end, the entire surplus honey should be removed. See July 15th issue "Farmer's Advocate," page 528.

CATTLE DYING AFTER SALE, BUT BEFORE DELIVERY.

I sold five cattle to a butcher in April at so much per pound, he to come for them whenever he wished, but before the first of August. He gave me \$2. I was to go with him to see the animals weighed. On August 1st one of the animals died (one had died previously). I informed the butcher. He came up a few days later, when I telephoned again. Then we found another animal (not one of the five sold) dying. He said he would not be able to take the other three until danger of the disease—anthrax—was past. Can I make him pay for the second animal?
 Ans.—We think so. In so answering, we, of course, assume that the loss of the cattle is not owing to any negligence on your part.

KILLING SMUT ON BARLEY—SMUT OF WHEAT AND BARLEY DIFFERENT—RHEUMATISM IN HOGS.

1. For two years we have been growing a heavy yielding variety of barley, but the crop has been going considerably to smut. Is there any cure, or would you advise selecting other seed?
 2. This year about an acre of fall wheat, growing in a field near the barn, was four-fifths smut. When threshing smutty barley last fall the dust blew in that direction. Would that be the cause?
 3. Is rheumatism in hogs properly so-called, or is it indigestion? Is this disease transmissible to man by eating diseased pork?

Dufferin Co., Ont. J. JENNINGS.
 Ans.—There will be no necessity for discarding the barley because of smut. The seed may be cleared of common or loose smut by treating as follows: Dissolve one-pound bottle 40-per-cent. solution of formalin in 40 or 50 gallons of water. Place the barley in a sack and immerse in the solution for 20 minutes, then spread out to dry. This treatment, if carefully followed, will destroy all spores to be found in the seed and render the ensuing crop practically free.

2. Fall wheat is not affected by smut from barley nor any other grain. The spores of smut as found on different species of grain are distinct in themselves, and under the microscope can be grouped as easily as wheat and barley can be distinguished with the naked eye.
 3. There is a disease properly known as rheumatism in hogs, but it often originates through indigestion. It is not transmissible to man in any way.

VENTILATION—FLOORS AND FITTINGS FOR STABLE.

1. Kindly give in your next issue a plan for ventilating a horse stable? We are building a stable under our bank-barn.
 2. Where could I procure perforated iron to cover gutter for carrying away the liquid manure from behind horses, also iron posts for stall partitions?
 3. Are cement floors preferable to wood?

Northumberland Co. M. H. WINTER.
 Ans.—1. One of the most satisfactory systems of ventilation now in use consists of two pipes made of inch lumber; one through which fresh air is admitted to the building, opening in front of the animals, and the other through which the foul air is forced out, leading from behind. Both these air-channels extend to the roof, and on one is arranged a revolving cowl that faces the wind at all times and provides for a continuous circulation of air throughout the building. The size of these conductors depends upon the size of the stable; 12 x 12 is large enough for ten horses. Where it is desired to distribute the pure air more evenly along the row, the intake pipe may be divided into two or more laterals, the ends of which should extend to within about one foot of the floor. The out-take may begin either at the ceiling or a few feet lower.
 2. Write A. M. Rush, Harriston, Ont., mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

3. During the past year no subject has been discussed more fully in these columns than cement floors. Kindly refer to your back numbers, which contain a wealth of information on this subject. For horse stalls two-inch plank should be laid on the cement, but for passages cement alone is all that is necessary. The litter used will absorb the liquid voidings. The gratings mentioned are not necessary, and their use usually results in the loss of much valuable fertilizing material.

PEAR-LEAF BLIGHT.

What is the cause and cure of the cracking and spotting of the pears, samples of which I send you along with leaves covered with dark brown patches? Trees grow on clay-loam sod. Trouble began last year, but is much worse this season. Adjacent trees (other varieties) not affected. Were sprayed several seasons prior to present year.
 F. G.
 Middlesex Co.,

Ans.—The pears are affected with leaf blight (Entomosporium maculatum). This is a fungous disease, which attacks stem, leaf, and fruit. It usually appears about the time the first leaves are formed, but if the season be dry, little harm may be noticed before midsummer. When the fruit is attacked while small, it grows but slowly, becomes hard and corky, and usually cracks. This is one of the fungous diseases which may be largely controlled by spraying. Use Bordeaux mixture when the leaf-buds are opening, and repeat at intervals of from two to four weeks until August, after which the ammoniacal copper carbamate solution or other clear fungicide should be used. If it be not checked on the tree in question others will soon become diseased.

HOLIDAYS AND CHORES.

Is a man working by the year obliged to do chores once or three times a day on Sundays and all public holidays? 2. Can he collect pay for all holidays he does not take?
 A. H. S.
 Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Not unless there is an express agreement for it.

TRANSPLANTING LARGE MAPLES.

Do you think maples from eight to twelve inches through could be transplanted with success? If so, when and how could it be best done?
 Essex Co. E. C. BARRETT.

Ans.—Maples the size mentioned might be successfully transplanted, but on account of the great weight of the tree and the earth which should accompany it, the operation would be not only troublesome, but expensive. In the spring, while the ground is still frozen, is the best time to undertake such work. A circle of earth ten feet in diameter and two feet thick should adhere to the roots, and the top should be trimmed down to correspond in size therewith. In removing from the bed and transporting to the place of planting, considerable power in the shape of heavy ropes and pulleys will be required, the arrangement of which would require a definite knowledge of the situation.

HARVESTING TOBACCO.

I have a small quantity of tobacco which I transplanted last spring, for my own use, after danger of frost was over. I have not grown any before and so do not understand it. Will you please inform me in your next issue the time to gather it, and is there any way of manufacturing it into plugs, and what liquids are used, if any?
 Simcoe Co., Ont. W. S.

Ans.—According to some of the best authorities, the proper time for cutting and harvesting tobacco is when the top leaves have attained the size of the lower ones and begin to be dotted with reddish spots. Damp, wet weather is said to be most desirable in which to do the picking. It is then tied in bundles of fifteen or twenty pounds each and placed where rapid drying cannot take place. The process of manufacture varies according to the grade to be produced. In some cases large quantities of low-grade molasses are required. For home consumption the pure tobacco is generally used.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

There is a bog on my farm that grows cranberries wild, and I wish to cultivate them. Can you refer me to works on the subject. The vines are at present in blossom, but there are white moths now on them. How can we prevent them from damaging this year's crop?
 MAC.
 P. E. Island.

Ans.—The standard works on the cranberry are White's "Cranberry Culture," price \$1.00, and Webb's "Cape Cod Cranberries," price 40 cents. Both of these may be ordered through this office at the sum mentioned. You might also write, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate," to the office of the American Cranberry Growers' Association, Trenton, N. J., for a copy of their annual proceedings; it contains much valuable information to cranberry growers.

From the meagre description given of the moth found on the vines, it is impossible to determine exactly what it is, and hence no definite remedy can be prescribed. The probability is, however, that no harm will result therefrom this season, as the eggs may not be hatched.

PLANTAIN OR RIB GRASS.

Please give name of the weed enclosed, and if it be a bad one, tell how to kill it? It seems to be a strong-growing plant either on clay or sand. I got it in clover seed.
 H. E. SELMAN.
 Elgin Co.

Ans.—The plant received is English plantain (Plantago lanceolata). This weed appears to be gaining ground in certain parts of the country as several specimens have recently been sent in for identification. For method of eradication see answer elsewhere in this issue.

LINE FENCING.

Six years ago A and B came into possession of two village lots adjoining each other, with fence between. This spring C came into possession of A's lot. Half of the dividing fence was in bad condition when C took possession; the other half was good. C claims the good part of the fence, and orders B to put up the bad part. Has C any priority over the good part?
 LOT.
 Wentworth Co., Ont.

Ans.—The statement of facts is insufficient to enable us to pass upon the merits of C's contention. If the parties cannot agree, it is a matter to be disposed of by the local fenceviewers.

ANTHRAX IN PASTURE-FIELD.

Is it of any use to dress a field, with salt or wood ashes, on which animals pastured and died of anthrax?
 F. RANSOM.
 Wentworth Co.

Ans.—The spores of anthrax are so virulent in character that no dressing which might be applied to pasture-fields would be of any use in eliminating future danger.

WILD MORNING-GLORY.

I have a running weed on my farm which is hard to kill. I call it wild morning-glory. Would you kindly tell me how to get rid of it?
 Durham Co. WM. UGLOW.

Ans.—The weed which you mention is doubtless bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis), sometimes known as wild morning-glory. For method of eradication, see July 1st issue "Farmer's Advocate," page 494.

BUILDING A ROOT-HOUSE.

I would be pleased if you could give, in the "Farmer's Advocate," some practical instruction in the building of an up-to-date root-house. Quebec.

GUS. LANGELIER.

Ans.—In building a root-house the plans to some extent should depend upon the climate of the locality and the amount of exposure to which the building will be subjected. There are, however, four essential points to be aimed at. They are cheapness, convenience, ventilation, and a temperature above 32 degrees Fahr.

As a rule, most stock-barns now being constructed have a convenient portion of the basement set apart for roots. In this case no extra precautions are necessary to keep out frost, as the animal heat is usually quite sufficient to balance the cold from without. Where a storehouse of only limited capacity is required, an arch of brick, stone or cement, the latter preferable, may be built under the driveway. Either of these plans afford ease in unloading, as the wagons can be driven overhead and their contents quickly moved to the space below. A plan of a cement arch for this purpose appeared in the May 1st "Farmer's Advocate." For a root-house which is to be erected separate from other buildings, there is no better material for walls than concrete. While this substance of itself will not keep out frost, it makes a durable wall; and if strips of lumber two inches thick be placed vertically against the sides at frequent intervals, and on them inch boards be nailed, horizontally, or in severe climates two ply, with tar-paper between, no roots are likely to be frozen. For the ceiling, the size and strength of the joists will depend upon whether or not a great weight is to be carried. They should be laid with the ends imbedded in the cement, and the top boarded in a manner similar to the walls. Over this should be placed about one foot deep of dry sawdust or other insulating material. For ventilation sufficient to keep the roots from heating after being stored, a satisfactory method is to have posts 6 inches square extending from floor to ceiling, placed 12 feet apart throughout the storehouse. On each corner of these posts inch strips are nailed, and over them other pieces horizontally, leaving a space of from two to three inches between each. Up the channel thus provided any gas which may be generated among the roots has an opportunity to escape to the ceiling, from a central point of which a flue should lead to the outside of building. For a floor, the earth, if well drained, is all that is necessary; otherwise, cement may be used, as for ordinary stable flooring. All necessary doors and windows should be double, and if convenient, be placed on the side least exposed to frosty winds.

BUILDING SMALL DAIRY.

Please describe in the next issue of "Farmer's Advocate" the best material and method of building a small dairy, size 10 x 12 feet, so that cold-air ventilation may be had in summer and the frost kept out in winter.

Middlesex Co. "CONSTANT READER."

Ans.—For the walls of such a building, two thicknesses of brick, with a hollow between and plastered on the inside, might be used. A very satisfactory wall, and one which would doubtless cost less than the brick, would be cement about eight inches thick for the outside, and on the inside one tier of tongued-and-grooved spruce lumber, laid on scantling two inches thick, to which building paper had first been applied. The two-inch air space between the cement and the boards would prevent the frost from entering. Spruce should be used instead of pine lumber, as the latter is apt to transmit an objectionable flavor to the dairy products. The floor should be by all means built of cement, in the same manner as for stables, only it need not be quite so thick. Care should be taken to secure a smooth, hard surface to the floor, which should have a fall to one point, so that waste water used in washing, etc., can be carried away through pipes into drain. For the ceiling the joists should be laid in the cement or brick wall, and on the bottom lathed and plastered, and on the upper side a layer of building paper or asbestos laid and then boarded closely with perfectly dry jointed lumber. If necessary, dry sawdust six inches deep might be laid, but would probably not be necessary. The doors and windows required should be double, and as far as possible placed on the side least exposed to the sun. In ventilation, we know of no better method than that outlined in these columns for ventilating a farm stable. The pipes need not be large for a building this size, and in winter the inlet may be closed, and, if desirable, the outlet also most of the time. The temperature in summer could be reduced a few degrees by having the cowl attached to a sub-earth duct, as used in ventilating curing-rooms in cheese factories, but the cost to such a small dairy would probably not be justifiable. The roof may be of either shingles, tile or iron, the cheapest being perhaps the most economical; and if both roof and walls be pointed or in some way colored white, a lower inside temperature may be encouraged in summer.

HOG PASTURE—PREPARATION FOR ROOTS.

1. I have a piece of dry, gravelly sod which I would like to re-seed next spring with something suitable for hog pasture. What would you recommend, giving cultivation of soil, date of seeding, and area required for ten hogs?

2. I have also a piece of clay loam at present in grass, and would like to prepare it for mangel's and sugar beets for stock-feeding. Explain how to prepare for spring seeding? Could I grow on such soil any better roots for stock than those mentioned?

Ans.—1. On gravelly soil, nothing will give better results as a hog-pasture than alfalfa clover. If you have any manure on hand, apply it to this land and plow as soon as possible; then roll to pack the sod and harrow to form a mulch on the surface and conserve the moisture to rot the sod. After a time the cultivator may be applied occasionally to destroy weeds or kill any grass which may appear. The following spring begin cultivation to prepare a mellow seed-bed as soon as the soil is dry, and sow of this clover 14 lbs. seed per acre, preferably alone. If a nurse crop is to be grown, it should be sown thinly, to give the alfalfa a chance. Little returns can be expected from this crop the first year, but if a good stand be secured and portable fences be used so as to allow one part to grow while the other is being grazed, half an acre should provide abundant pasture for ten hogs for three or four years.

2. The clay-loam sod should also be plowed at once and cultivated as indicated in previous question. If sufficient manure is not on hand to give the field a good coating, it may be applied during winter and worked into the surface layers early in spring. Have the soil mellow and sow when danger of frost is over. Mangels and sugar beets are probably not excelled by other roots as food for hogs and dairy cattle. Turnips, perhaps, give better results with fattening cattle and some sheep.

ENGLISH PLANTAIN.

I am sending you a plant or weed which I found in my clover field, but I can't find anyone who can name it. I have never seen anything like it, in same field until this summer. Kindly let me know the name and nature of it, as I was thinking of cutting the clover for seed, or would you consider it unsafe? CHAS. HANCOCK. Durham Co.

Ans.—The weed is English plantain or rib grass (*Plantago lanceolata*). Although not generally regarded as a very bad weed, its presence in any quantity is quite objectionable. In uncultivated fields the roots live over from year to year. The seeds when ripe are 1-12 inch long, brown and shiny, with a groove on one side, in the center of which is a black spot. The opposite side, as well as the ends, are rounded. In clover fields intended for seed a reasonable number of plants might easily be pulled or cut near the crown and removed. Where the number is too great for this, it would be unwise to leave the crop for seed. For method of eradication see answer to "Rib Grass" elsewhere in this department.

SEDGE—YARROW—EVERLASTING

I send you a specimen of weeds for identification. No. 1 is a kind of grass quite common on some farms in this neighborhood. It evidently comes with timothy or clover seed. It is seldom seen in first year's cutting, but the two years in pasture it grows rapidly. No kind of stock eat it. It appears first in bunches, but ultimately swards over, especially in damp loamy soil. No. 2 is abundant on roadsides, along fences, in orchards, and places not cultivated. In some places it vies with ragweed and golden-rod for supremacy. It may also be seen at this season in many fields, by the pure white flower. I think it spreads by the roots. No. 3 looks not unlike No. 2 at a distance, although the flower is not so pure white, nor the leaves so fine. It is not so common as No. 2, but seems as persistent to maintain its ground where it gets a hold as any other weed. I do not recognize any of them among the hundred weeds common to this part of the Province given in Agriculture by C. C. James, M. A. Middlesex Co. A. A. BRODIE.

Ans.—Specimen No. 1 is a species of sedge, closely allied to the lower forms of grasses. Being such, it thrives best in damp soil, and since this has been a wet season the plant has doubtless made a greater headway on well-drained soil than ordinarily. The seed is so extremely small that it may be easily separated from grass or clover seed, and hence should not be found in well-cleaned samples.

No. 2 is yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). This weed is a perennial, growing up from the root year by year. It never gives trouble in cultivated fields.

No. 3 is common everlasting (*Gnaphalium polycephalum*). This, also, is a perennial, a fact which accounts to some extent for its persistence in grass fields and out-of-the-way places.

FARM GOSSIP.

Every reader is invited to write something for this department that other farmers ought to know. Do it while you think of it. Put it on a post card if you haven't time to put it in a letter.

Nothing Like It.

Gentleman,—I believe the "Farmer's Advocate" is way ahead—the best farmer's paper published in America—and I have large opportunities of comparing it with other publications of its class, both American and Canadian; and as a Canadian I am proud of Canada's great publication in the agricultural interest, viz., the "Farmer's Advocate." A. E. BRASHER, P.M. Elgin Co., Ont.

Dr. Saunders' Western Crop Review.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms, has returned from his annual tour of investigation in the West. During his absence he has inspected and arranged the work of the Western Experimental Farms and made many inquiries as to the general condition of agriculture in the western parts of the Dominion.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON.

The crops on the Experimental Farm at Brandon are very good. The yields of wheat and other cereals will be considerably above the average. Peas, Indian corn, roots and potatoes also promise excellent returns. The hay crop had also been good, and had given from 2 to 2½ tons per acre.

CROPS IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Dr. Saunders thinks that the Manitoba crop, two-thirds of which had been cut when he left, will average a little higher than last year. In general appearance the fields are much the same as then, but the heads are better filled, being plump with kernels from base to tip. In the large number of fields examined, the condition in this respect was uniform. From what ascertained, the condition is learned in reference to this crop, he is of opinion that the average will be about 27 bushels per acre, and with good weather for curing and threshing, a very large proportion of the wheat will grade No. 1 hard. The crops of oats and barley are very promising, although some fields of oats will be late in ripening. The crops of these cereals will probably average about the same as last year.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, N.-W. T.

The crops on the Indian Head farm are wonderfully heavy. It is expected that the wheat will average fully 40 bushels to the acre; barley from 50 to 60 bushels; and oats from 80 to 100 bushels or more. Most of the grain on this farm was cut, but cutting in the Territories generally is not very far advanced. The wheat throughout the Territories on summer-fallow land is remarkably even and heavy, and will probably average about 35 bushels; but the crops on stubble land are much lighter and will probably range between 20 and 25 bushels per acre. A large part of the crops is in summer-fallow, and the proportion in fallow is increasing from year to year. The demonstrations which have been annually made on the experimental farms in the Northwest during the past fifteen years, of the great advantage arising from the summer-fallowing of land, have induced farmers generally to adopt this profitable method of treatment of the soil. The average of the wheat crop in the Territories will, it is believed, be higher than in Manitoba. Dr. Saunders met the visiting editors from Great Britain, at Indian Head, and travelled with them through portions of this part of the country, where they were much impressed by the magnificent crops everywhere seen. Besides examining the crops on the main line, Dr. Saunders made journeys north as far as 160 miles, and south to several points varying from 50 to 110 miles.

SETTLERS POURING IN.

The settlement of the unoccupied lands within 20 to 25 miles on either side of the railways is going on rapidly, and many visitors were met going from point to point on railways and in vehicles inspecting and purchasing lands. A number of these were from Eastern Canada, but the larger proportion came from the United States. Among these latter land-seekers were farmers from Michigan, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and other States. Along the line of railway to Prince Albert, the sales of land have been very extensive. One company of United States capitalists bought, in April last, 1,100,000 acres, and have since sold 600,000 acres at advanced prices. Another company, organized at St. Louis, Missouri, has recently bought 200,000 acres in that section of the Territories, and other large purchases have been made in other localities by farmers and by individual and associated capitalists. The number of entries for homesteads made in the Dominion land offices throughout the Territories has been very much larger than in any previous year, and the number of desirable homesteads available for settlers within convenient reach of the railways has been greatly reduced. There has been a considerable advance in the price of land throughout the Northwest country, and with these advances the demand for land seems to have much increased.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AGASSIZ, B. C.

At the Agassiz Farm the crops are also good. The hay had been very heavy and was well saved, and at the time of the Director's visit the grain was being rapidly harvested. The apple crop was scarcely an average one, but that of plums was good. Plum rot, however, prevailed to a considerable extent, which would lessen the proportion of marketable fruit and interfere with its keeping properties. The crops in the orchards on the sides of the mountain were suffering much less from this trouble. Small fruits had yielded abundantly, and the crops in the nut orchard were good, especially the Japanese and English walnuts, and the Spanish and Japanese chestnuts.

GENERAL CROPS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The crops generally in the coast climate of British Columbia were good. The hay crop was particularly heavy. Oats also promised abundant returns. In the interior country, especially in the Okanagan valley, the fruit crop was a heavy one and was in excellent condition, while grain also had yielded well. The results of the harvest generally will be highly satisfactory, and prove a great stimulus to business in all parts of the Dominion.

Western Ontario Good Roads Association.

At a meeting in Toronto, on Sept. 9th, called at the instance of the Council of Ontario County, Mr. George Gerrow, warden of Ontario, was chosen president, and Lieut.-Col. Farewell, of Whitby, was chosen secretary. A resolution was adopted forming the Western Ontario Good Roads Association, and a committee composed of Warden Shantz, Waterloo; Warden Cook, Halton; Warden Quinlan, Simcoe; Nelson Monteith, ex-M.P.P., Stratford; and Peter Christie, Manchester; C. C. Kendrick, Ancaster, and Lieut.-Col. Farewell, were appointed to draft a constitution.

Subsequently a constitution was adopted, by which the membership is to consist of members of municipal councils and delegates appointed by them, not exceeding two. The Association may elect such other persons as it sees fit to membership. Mr. Gerrow was elected president; the wardens of the various counties in the territory covered, vice-presidents, and Col. Farewell secretary-treasurer.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Nelson Monteith, ex-M.P.P.; H. B. Cowan, Ottawa, secretary of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association; Warden Griffiths, Welland; County Councillor Graham, Lindsay; Warden Quinlan, Simcoe; Major Bruce, Barrie, and Warden Austin, of Victoria.

A Legislation Committee, to consist of representatives of ten counties, was provided for, to consider necessary legislation, the Executive to take steps to bring such proposals to the attention of the Government. The second Tuesday of the Exhibition was selected as the day for the annual meeting.

Prince Edward Island.

The harvest is now mostly cut, except in the eastern end of King's County, where the grain is later. The crop is a good average one, and is being saved in fine condition. Wheat is exceptionally good, and oats, though not as heavy in straw as we have seen, will thresh out well. Potatoes and root crops continue to do well, and a good yield of each is now assured. There is as good a catch of clover on the newly seeded meadows as ever we had. Pastures continue poor, though somewhat improved since the middle of August. Since August 10th we have had a good share of rain. There is great complaint of falling off of the supply of milk at the dairy stations. Apples are maturing well and showing fine color. We have had no heavy wind storms to knock them off yet.

Prof. J. W. Robertson and Dr. Fletcher visited the Island during August, and delivered addresses at several central points. The Professor, while here, selected the site for the "consolidated school" to be established by the liberality of Sir W. C. Macdonald. The site is at "Pownal," a thriving agricultural village nine miles south-east of Charlottetown.

J. W. Mitchell, Dairy Superintendent for the Maritime Provinces, visited the Island two weeks ago, and delivered a number of addresses on matters connected with dairying. Island exhibitors of cheese have carried off the best prizes at St. John Exhibition. The steamship "Manchester Trader" will call in Charlottetown in a few days for freight, and sail from there direct to England.

There are no prices named here yet for the grain crop, and shipping will not begin before October to any extent. One dollar to \$1.50 per barrel is offered for apples suitable for canning. Eggs sell for 14c.; live hogs, 5c. to 6c.

Our Provincial Maritime Exhibition promises to be the largest and best ever held on the Island.

A company of capitalists are proposing to erect cold-storage warehouses in Charlottetown, Summerside and a central place in King's County; to establish a pork packing and meat-canning emporium; and fruit-canning establishment in Charlottetown; to spend \$250,000 within one year in starting these industries, and to pay out yearly in wages not less than \$10,000, if the Government will grant them exemption from taxation and guarantee an issue of their bonds at 5%, payable in 30 years. The Government, it is said, has agreed to the scheme, subject to the approval of the Legislature. The scheme does not meet with the unanimous approval of the farmers, as our revenues are now short, and the 5% guarantee may add much more to the taxpayers' burdens. But if the enterprise is properly inaugurated and carried out, and the interests of the people properly safeguarded, it will give a great stimulus to our agricultural interests. W. S. Sept. 6th.

Welland County, Ont.

Spring opened rather dry and then turned wet in June, and continued so until about two weeks ago, so we have had dry weather since. But, after all, good crops are the rule in nearly every line. And how the farmers managed to get through with their work, on account of the rain and the scarcity of help, is something of a miracle. Last spring wheat looked rather poor, but it picked up and made great strides. Wheat is turning out well, running as high as thirty bushels per acre, which will encourage the farmers to sow a larger acreage than last year. The Hessian fly was not troublesome. Oats are a good crop. The binder did a lot of work, and in so doing used up all the available twine in stock. Those that did not buy their twine early had some difficulty in getting it, as the supply ran short, and the dealers that had twine look advantage of it and raised the price. Grass peas—a complete failure, as in all other wet seasons, all running to vines. They continue to blossom, but do not appear to fill. Corn will not all come to maturity, especially ensilage corn. We will see experiments in putting green corn into silos. It will be the greenest we ever siloed.

Fruit is abundant. Apples are a large crop, and it is to be hoped buyers will come in and secure them, and not let them go to waste as they did two years ago. The hailstorms that visited this country did not do as much damage as was at first supposed.

The Threshermen's Union is something of a failure. Some farmers are death against a union man, and will not have them to thresh; so some have pulled out of the union, and agreed to cut prices as well. But nearly all have all they can do, as every body wants to thresh at the same time. W. W. MARSHALL.

Judges at Ontario Local Fairs.

Mr. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, has arranged the following series of judges in live-stock classes for about 60 township and other local fairs this season:

Division 1.—Horses, W. F. Kidd, Simcoe; dairy cattle and sheep, M. Cumming, Guelph; beef cattle and swine, G. B. Hood, Guelph. Division 2.—Horses, H. G. Reed, Georgetown; beef cattle and sheep, John Campbell, Woodville; dairy cattle and swine, R. McCullough, Snelgrove. Division 3.—Horses and beef cattle, E. W. Charlton, Duncrief; dairy cattle, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; sheep and swine, Andrew Elliott, Galt. Division 4.—Horses, J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; beef cattle and sheep, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; dairy cattle and swine, William Jones, Zenda. Division 5.—Horses, George Gray, Newcastle; dairy cattle and sheep, D. C. Hamner, Mount Vernon; beef cattle and swine, J. E. Brethour, Burford, and Peter Christie, Manchester.

Prof. L. A. Moorhouse.

The news has just reached our office that L. A. Moorhouse, B. S. A., of Cairo, Ont., has been appointed assistant in the Department of Soils and Crops at Oklahoma Agricultural College. Prof. Moorhouse graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College with honors in June last, and his friends will be pleased to learn of his recent success. He will have the oversight of the field experiments, and also charge of a soil laboratory and forage crop museum. We predict for him a brilliant future in his new sphere of usefulness, the opportunities of which are vast.

South Perth, Ont.

The wet weather greatly retarded harvest operations in this section, but in spite of it all very little grain has spoiled. Hay crop suffered most; very little good hay was saved. Potatoes, a light crop, are suffering from rot. There are also some who claim that the premature dying of the tops is due to a new insect pest which eats out the pith near the top and also affects the rootstalks. Wheat is more than average yield, and of good quality. Oats, though well headed and filled, are apparently threshing light. Barley will yield well, and of peas there are hardly any sown now, except the grass variety. Fruit is, on the whole, below the average, plums being very scarce; and apples, though plentiful, are of rather inferior quality. On the whole, the husbandman will reap a fair reward for his labor. J. H. B.

The Warton Beet Sugar Factory.

The Warton, Ont., beet sugar factory is nearly completed, and the management expect to start operations on November 1st. The farmers in the neighborhood have grown over three thousand acres of beets, and, as far as heard from, a large crop is promised. The factory supplied beet seed to the farmers within a radius of forty or fifty miles, and they have agreed to pay the farmers at least \$1 a ton and a certain percentage on any that show an increased yield in sugar. The farmers will begin to harvest the beets some time in October, and will deliver at the factory the moment it is ready to handle them. The factory will be able to turn out finished sugar in a few days after the beets arrive.

A New Political Factor.

At a meeting held during the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, what was designated the Farmers' Association was organized, the object stated being to promote the interests of the farmer in matters of legislation. Mr. C. A. Mallory, of Cobourg, was appointed chairman, and W. L. Smith secretary pro tem. Dr. Goldwin Smith delivered an address, in which he commended the movement, intimating that the Patron movement had failed because it had gone into the Legislature instead of bringing influence to bear upon it. Mr. Jabel Robinson, M. P., thought the new organization could do no better than endorse the principles of the Grange, and said the party in power were always willing to listen to anybody whose influence would help to keep them in power. Among others who took part were Messrs. F. Hunt, Middlemarch; L. E. Annis, Scarborough; Joseph Stratford, Brantford; T. Henderson, Rockton; W. H. McLeod, Vanneck; J. F. Beam, Black Creek; J. F. Wilson, Glengarry, and D. D. Rogers, ex-M. P., Kingston. Strong resolutions were adopted against bonusing, demanding the proper assessment of corporations, the regulation of transportation rates, and against tariff increases. An executive committee of 15 was appointed to arrange for the annual meeting and other business. The membership fee was fixed at \$1.00 per year.

Exhibition Dates.

Table with columns for location, date, and month. Includes sections for CANADA and UNITED STATES with various regional listings.

Toronto Markets.

The run of live stock at the Western Cattle Market was light, few loads of well-finished stock being on sale. Prices ruled steady on all classes. Export and butchers' cattle have not recovered the slump of two weeks ago. Hogs lower. A greater number of young farmers are visiting the market than ever before, and many questions were asked as to quality and weight of cattle on view.

Export Cattle.—Choice picked loads of export cattle sold at \$5.75 per cwt.; medium, \$5.00 to \$5.25; export cows, \$3.75 to \$4.25. The quality of cattle was an improvement on the last two weeks' deliveries. Mr. Wm. Levack paid \$5.85. Mr. Alex. Levack bought one load of export, averaging 1,150 lbs., at \$5.90.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice butchers' cattle, weighing 1,075 to 1,150 lbs., suitable for the best class of hotel trade, \$4.85 to \$5.30. Butchers' heifers and steers, 950 to 1,050 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.75; medium butchers', poor heifers and steers, \$3.60 to \$4.00; common cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Mr. W. J. McClelland bought 107 fat cattle at from \$3.65 to \$4.50 per cwt. Picked loads of best quality for local trade at from \$4.50 to \$5.00; straight loads as they run, at \$4.50. Two carloads of best butchers' cattle were selected on this market for Bermuda, West India Islands, to be shipped via Montreal.

Bulls.—Export bulls, choice heavy weight, sold at \$1.50 to \$3.00. Light export bulls sold at from \$1.00 to \$4.50. Messrs. Lunness & Halligan bought one load of bulls, average 1,100 lbs., at \$2.75 to \$3.50. Messrs. Dunn Bros. bought two loads of feeding bulls, 1,100 lbs. average, at \$3.50.

Feeders.—There is still a good demand for best feeders. Those weighing 1,000 to 1,050 lbs. are worth \$4.50 to \$5.00. Light feeders are worth \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt. Twenty-seven heavy feeders sold at \$4.50, average weight 1,000 lbs. each.

Stockers.—Stockers weighing from 500 to 700 lbs., of good quality, in demand, and are worth \$2.50 to \$3.00. Mixed colors, poor quality, are worth \$2.00 to \$2.50. A few sold at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per head, or from \$5.00 to \$5.75 per cwt.; quite a number of good calves on offer; ready sale.

Sheep.—Prices steady, and range from \$3.00 to \$3.60 per cwt. for ewes. Bucks sell at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.; the run of sheep was fair, and all offerings sold at firm prices.

Lambs.—Spring lambs are worth \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt. Hogs.—Selected bacon hogs, not less than 160 lbs., not above 200 lbs. live weight, off cars, unfed or watered, are worth \$7.12 per cwt.; light and thick fat at \$7.00; sows, \$4.50 to \$5.00; stags, \$3.00.

The hog trade is at present in a very unstable condition. Whilst prices are firm, supply is not equal to demand. Packers are resolved to keep off the market. The demand is not keen, and looking for lower prices.

Table comparing prices to-day, two weeks ago, and same date last year for various commodities like Export cattle, Butchers' cattle, etc.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat.—Eight hundred bushels of white sold at 68c. per bushel. Two hundred bushels of red wheat sold at 67c. Two hundred bushels of goose sold at 65c. per bushel.

A good deal of speculation among farmers at the St. Lawrence Market was what will be the highest or lowest point of wheat this fall? We have only to record the fact that more inclined to the opinion of lower prices than higher. The dealers are cautious and not talking.

Barley.—Eight hundred bushels sold at 40c. per bushel. Oats.—Eight hundred bushels sold at 35c. for new, and at 49c. for old.

Rye.—One load of rye sold at 50c. per bushel. Butter.—The prices of all good choice dairy butter are firmer, at from 21c. to 22c. per pound in pound rolls. Average quality sells at from 18c. to 20c. per pound.

Dressed Beef.—Beef, fore quarters, cwt., \$6.50; beef, hind quarters, cwt., \$10.00. Mutton carcass, lb., 6c.; veal carcass, lb., 8c.; spring lamb, lb., 9c.; hogs, dressed, cwt., \$9.35.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, Sept. 15.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; choice 1,200 to 1,300 lb. steers, \$6.50 to \$7; fair to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; choice heifers, \$5.25 to \$6; fair to good, \$4 to \$4.50; best fat cows, \$4.50 to \$5; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4.25; export bulls, \$4 to \$4.50; butchers', \$3.25 to \$3.75; choice cows, \$5 to \$6; fair to good, \$3.5 to \$4.5; feeders, \$4 to \$4.65; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.10; stock heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Veals—\$8.25 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.75; common to light, \$5.50 to \$6.50. Hogs—Heavy, \$8.10 to \$8.30; mixed, \$7.80 to \$8.00; Yorkers, \$7.65 to \$7.75; light Yorkers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; pigs, \$7.25 to \$7.35; grassers, \$7 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs—Top lambs, \$5.75 to \$6; fair to good, \$5.50 to \$5.70; culls to common, \$4 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$4 to \$4.50, a few \$4.85; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.75; sheep, top mixed, \$3.75 to \$4; fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 15.—Butchers were present in large numbers and there was a good demand for everything pretty good in the beef line, but common stock continue to bring low rates. A pair of good steers were sold at \$4.60 per cwt., but none of the others brought over 44c. and from that down to 34c. per lb.; common stock sold at from 24c. to 3c. Calves sold at from \$2.50 to \$12.00 each, or from 34c. to 5c. per lb. Sheep sold at from 3c. to 34c., and lambs at from 34c. to 4c. per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 7c. per lb., weighed off the cars.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$7.50 to \$8.60; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.25; cows, \$1.50 to \$5; heifers, \$2.50 to \$6; bulls, \$2.25 to \$5.50; calves, \$3 to \$7; western steers, \$3.75 to \$5.90. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$7.45 to \$8; good to choice heavy, \$7.80 to \$8.20; rough heavy, \$7.40 to \$7.70; light, \$7.45 to \$8.05; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to \$7.75. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4; fair to choice mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.25; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

MARKETS.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Sept. 13.—United States cattle, 74d; Canadians, 74d; sheep, 64d. Liverpool, Sept. 13.—Canadian cattle, 64d; sheep, 6d.



"We take our share of fretting,
Of grieving and forgetting;
The paths are often rough and steep, and heedless
feet may fall.
But yet the days are cheery,
And night brings rest when weary,
And somehow this old planet is a good world, after
all."

The Red River Settlement. SOME REMINISCENCES OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

If my Reminiscences had not taken a form so erratic, mention only being made of one individual or another at the impulse of the moment, as it were, there is one name which certainly should have had a precedence, namely, that of Colonel Caldwell, an officer in Her Majesty's Service, who, upon our arrival in the Settlement, and for some three years afterwards, held the highest position which the Hudson's Bay Company, who then owned it and millions of miles besides, could offer. Colonel Caldwell was the Governor of Assiniboia and Commander-in-Chief of the Pensioners who were the sole military defence upon which our forty miles of scattered homesteads would have had to rely in case of an Indian outbreak or unexpected disturbance. Fortunately for us, and for that handful of men, no such outbreak occurred. Their military instincts seemed long ago to have died a natural death, leaving them with apparently no greater remaining desire than to take life easy and get out of it as good a time as circumstances permitted. I believe, after the departure of their chief, many sold their little allotments and returned to the Old Sod, but there must still remain the descendants of others who were sufficiently satisfied with their lot to make the Settlement their abiding-place, especially that part of it about and above the Forks of the Assiniboine. Perhaps some of them made their fortune at the time of the great land boom, when wise Canada laid her motherly hand upon what then looked but a forlorn little spot, a speck not worth the tracing upon the map of British North America! Perhaps the sons of some of them are amongst the men of mark in the Winnipeg of to-day. But to return to Colonel Caldwell. I am sure no one who once knew him, or had the still greater privilege of knowing Mrs. Caldwell, could possibly forget them. In stature our Colonel was a giant among men: his height was 6 feet 6 inches, and he was broad in proportion. The Colonel in his Highland kilt was a sight not easily to be forgotten, but it was one rarely witnessed, for we seldom saw either the Colonel or the staff officer of Pensioners (a big Irishman, called Capt. Hill) in any but civilian clothes.

Oh! the delight in those days of being fetched out of the grim greyness of our uneventful lives by the Colonel and Mrs. Caldwell, to spend the day at the Fort, or if that higher bliss was not to be ours, to see in the summer the big square carriage, or in the winter the big fur-lined sleigh, from the Fort, stopping at our gate, literally packed with the beaming faces of the large little family from Government House. The elder boys attended St. John's, and the eldest daughter came to St. Cross, and one of the greatest joys of the writer's long life has been the still unbroken friendship between the latter and herself, which began then and which will, please God, never cease while life lasts.

How we would run to welcome that carriage or sleigh, which always brought us some unexpected dainty, some to us otherwise unattainable luxury! I can see, as I write, our Colonel with his own kind hands stripping off the concealing robes and handing out two big solid blocks of milk-ice, with the deep, rich cream as a crown to each, or in summer a pail of berries which Mrs. Caldwell had sent for the girls, etc. How many remain, I wonder, who can recall the sweet, saint-like face of Mrs. Caldwell? She has always seemed to me the very embodiment of our Lord's friends, Martha and Mary, in one personality—capable in the fulfilment of all life's varied duties, and yet bearing on her countenance the look of one whose feet never strayed beyond the hearing of the voice of her Lord.

Amongst our St. Cross girls, are there not some who can recall not only these welcome visitors from the Fort, but also the somewhat unauthorized visits from the other side of the field—the boys' side—of little Robbie Caldwell, even then such an adept at figures that it is not to be wondered at that he should have become the celebrity and expert he has since become at his own university, Cambridge, England. The boys, even brothers, were not supposed to be allowed as guests, except upon special occasions,

but "Rob was such a little one, and he could be such a help." I, in my semi-official capacity, would be conveniently blind, but did I not very well know that the little shawl across the back and the big white sunbonnet which shaded the face, as one slate after another was handed to the busy little figure, with a "My turn now," belonged to no girl who had a right to sit in that long row of little maidens in the shade of the picket fence at recess, but just to Robbie, from over the way? Little Robbie, forsooth! He is now nearly, but not quite, as big a man as his father physically, and, like his father and mother, he will leave the world all the better for his having lived in it.

It was very seldom, so seldom that it stood out as a boulder in our lives, if any event ever happened to break their monotony, and did we not make the most of the very smallest happening, however little it might really concern us? We just drew upon our imaginations, and made it concern us! For instance, there arrived once, unexpectedly, a certain Count de la Guiche and a friend, who had come out buffalo-hunting. Need I remind you that I am writing of fifty years ago, when big bands of buffalo still remained to roam the prairie, and big bands of hunters still made high festival of the season for their massacre? It was a massacre, for hundreds were sacrificed for just their more toothsome humps and tongues; but this is a digression. To us it mattered not what brought the strangers to our Settlement. Their coming at all was a breath from the outer world, a sign that faint as was the link between us, yet it did exist, and so all was not lost yet. For the few days necessary to arrange for guides and horses, the Count and his friend were the guests of the Chief Factor of the Fort, and I remember going nearly wild with delight when an



"A THIEF."

invitation to meet them, actually including me, came, saying that we "should be fetched at a given time, and were to stay the night at the Fort." In that carriage came those two celebrities themselves, for they were, I believe, celebrities in science or anatomy or something of which I knew literally nothing. They were very human, however, and seemed to enjoy heartily the novelty of their surroundings. During that delightful outing I was as one in a trance, sometimes overpowered with shyness—a shyness which would be followed by that kind of irresistible overflow of mad high spirits which will occur to the untrained girl who does not even know the meaning of being "out." Probably the Count, intent upon the treat in store for him, took small note either of the more decorous elder sister or the younger maiden, who probably appeared to him but as "une jenne Demoiselle, a littel, what do you call it, crazy?"

An event of much greater historical importance which occurred during our five years' residence in old Red River, was the passing through our Settlement of the explorer, Dr. John Rae, who had gone into arctic lands in the search for traces of Sir John Franklin and his gallant comrades. He had found some of these, which showed without doubt that he had come upon their track, and we were privileged to see the old bits of silver, ship's logs and other memoranda long before he carried them back to England in proof of the partial success of his mission. How breathlessly we listened to the story he told us of the hair-breadth escapes of his own party, of their hunger and their thirst, and of the straits they were reduced to before they could allay either.

They had gnawed their deerskin shoestrings, they had nibbled their precious tallow candles, they had killed and eaten every crawling, swimming creature within their reach, however repulsive to natural man, that they might keep within them the breath of life and be enabled to bear back with them the indubitable proofs that they had found on the arctic shores footmarks of the men they sought.

Dr. Rae was an old Hudson's Bay man, and the greeting accorded him by his old friends lacked nothing in heartiness. I can hear (I have no other way of expressing it, so vivid are my memories) the jovial voice of Dr. Rae as, all his struggles over and forgotten, 'it joined in the chorus of the old Scotch songs which always followed every festive dinner or supper which was given by the hospitable pioneers of the big Northwest. It seems strange now, and almost difficult to believe, that it was a matter of weeks—nay, months—before Dr. Rae could even notify results to those who had sent him by the long Red River route in search of Sir John Franklin. Nowadays the news would have been flashed across the wires and through the Atlantic Cable. But I am speaking of fifty years ago. H. A. B.

The Fallacy of All Work and No Play.

It should be a part of a woman's religion to do something every day that she likes to do—something that does not belong in the diurnal "musts." No matter how foolish or inconsistent it may appear to others, she should have the privilege of doing it, without note or comment.

Housework even with the help of the best of modern conveniences is at best a grind where there is but one pair of hands to accomplish all, and any little diversion which can be made to serve to lighten the burden should not be a matter of whim or taken with a sense of stolen sweets, but should be as much a duty as washing dishes or making beds.

Individual tastes differ, and what would be a bore to some woman is a panacea for another.

The active temperament finds rest in a change of work, the dish-cloth is exchanged for a bit of embroidery or crochet, the four walls of the house for a race in double-quick time "down to the store" or over to the neighbor's.

The cook-book is superseded by the latest magazine by the woman of less active body but busier mind; while to some women the utter forgetfulness of self and everything else in a short sleep is the greatest luxury.

The care of a few house-plants is to some the most interesting and enjoyable of the things they like to do—tastes, as I said before, differ; rummaging in the attic or cleaning up the cellar seems to contain the element of recreation for some women. The opposite temperament is content if allowed to do absolutely nothing, in undisturbed quiet for a little while. But the point I wish to make is that, whatever a woman's temperament, surroundings or circumstances make pleasurable and restful to her, she should be allowed the undisturbed enjoyment of it for a brief period every day—without let or hindrance from any other member of the family, who may be temperamentally her opposite, and who therefore can have no sympathy with her particular fancies.

There is one method of keeping in touch with life outside the daily round of toil, which I am sure is almost universally neglected, and that is writing letters.

How many dear friends have been forever estranged by an unanswered letter. It was not intended neglect, but just putting off from one day until another—and then so long a time went by that it seemed too late to try to answer it at all.

If a table in the kitchen contained a drawer where could be kept stationery and pen, or even a pencil, how often a few spare moments would be devoted to writing. We are all so glad to receive letters, it is a wonder we are not more prompt in replying, but the fact that we have to go into another room, and perhaps hunt up writing materials (every one cannot afford the luxury of a desk), often deters us from the good work, that though perhaps not a recreation in itself may bring us a pleasure.

The all work and no play woman soon becomes scarcely more than a machine, a machine that too often runs without the wheels being greased—in a hard, grinding, squeaking way, requiring much more strength and time than if a little lubrication had been given in the shape of occasional pleasant moments snatched by the way.

There is one thing certain: it is better to try and be content with little, doing without some things that we may have a great desire for, than to so wear ourselves out, body and spirit, in their attainment that we lose the power of enjoyment, too tired to care for anything.

So the wise woman, though like the woman in the Bible she rises "while it is yet night," she yet makes sure of a little time every day—perhaps not more than a half hour—which is her very own, and with which stranger or friend "intermeddeth not."—(Mary Sargent Hopkins.)

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Master's Call.

"I asked the Lord to let me do
Some mighty work for Him,
To fight amidst His battle hosts,
Then sing the victor's hymn.
I longed my ardent love to show,
But Jesus would not have it so.
He placed me in a quiet home,
Whose life was calm and still,
And gave me little things to do,
My daily life to fill.
I could not think it good to be
Just put aside so silently.
Small duties gathered round my way,
They seemed of earth alone;
I who had longed for conquests bright
To lay before His throne,
Had common things to do and bear,
To watch and strive with daily care.
So then I thought my prayer unheard,
And asked the Lord once more
That He would give me work for Him,
And open wide the door—
Forgetting that my Master knew
Just what was best for me to do.
Then quietly the answer came:
My child, I hear thy cry;
Think not that mighty deeds alone
Will bring the victory;
The battle has been plained by Me;
Let daily life thy conquests see."

When Mary of Bethany, crushed beneath her sorrow, sat still in the house, without energy or spirit to do anything, she was roused by the message, "The Master is come, and calleth for thee." She lost no time in obeying that welcome call, and soon found that even her great grief could be changed by Him into joy. The message was given secretly; those who were so vainly trying to comfort the broken-hearted woman only saw her action, they did not understand the reason of her sudden awakening from a state of hopeless despair.

This beautiful scene has been re-enacted many a time since then. Many a loving disciple has answered the Master's secret call, and found that His service brings a lasting joy and peace which can be found nowhere else.

"Mollie's" dear invalid aunt, of whom she wrote in one of her bright, newsy letters, sent me a little book last Christmas, one chapter of which is about the "Divine Master." The writer suggests that the words, "my Master," should be worn next the heart, next the will; sinking into the very springs of both, deeper every day. He goes on to say: "Let me get up every morning with this for the instantaneous thought, that my Master wakes me. I wake, I rise, His property. Before I go out to plow, or feed, or whatever it may be, upon his domain, let me, with reverent and deep joy, go into his private chamber, as it were, and avow Him as my Master, my Possessor; absolute, not constitutional; supremely entitled to order me about all day, and, if He pleases, not to thank me at the close . . . let me continually, in the habit of my thought, be coming again into that Presence-chamber, to renew the act of that dedication and submission."

I know these words can only be understood by those who own the Lord Jesus as their Master, not only in name, but in living reality. It is as true to-day as it was in St. Paul's time, that the preaching of the Cross is to some "foolishness," while it is to the others "the power of God, and the wisdom of God." What a difference it makes in the day's happiness, and in the quantity and quality of the work done, when we remember at frequent intervals that the Master is here, and that we are in very truth called to work for Him. He speaks in secret and says to each servant, "Do this," and he doeth it. The world goes on, unconscious of the still, small voice, so plainly heard by all who are listening for it. Sometimes the Master takes the everyday work and offers it bit by bit to His servant, saying, "Do this for me." Sometimes it is a sudden emergency call, interrupting the routine of everyday. As a rule we don't like interruptions from the outside, when we are really interested in what we are doing, but that is no matter. Our time belongs to our Master; not an hour of it is our own, and he has a right to stop us whenever He sees fit. Let us say with St. Paul, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" and as soon as we understand the order rise up quickly and obey it. Instead of drifting along without aim or object in life, let us make it our business to do our Master's will every day, in small things and in great. His business here was not to do His own will, but the will of the Father, and what higher object can any of us have!

Let us listen for the Master's call, answering readily and cheerfully as Samuel did, "Speak

Lord, for Thy servant heareth." Surely He is calling each faithful servant to obey Him not only in outward action, but also in heart and mind, bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

"I should not love Thee now wert Thou not near,
Looking on me in love. Yea, Thou dost meet
Those that remember Thee. Look on me still,
Lord Jesus Christ, and let Thy look give strength
To work for Thee with single heart and eye."
HOPE.

It Doesn't Cost Money.

It doesn't cost money, as many suppose,
To have a good time on the earth;
The best of its pleasures are free to all those
Who know how to value their worth.
The sweetest of music the birds to us sing,
The loveliest flowers grow wild,
The finest of drinks gushes out of the spring—
All free to man, woman, and child.
No money can purchase, no artist can paint,
Such pictures as nature supplies
Forever, all over, to sinner and saint,
Who use to advantage their eyes.
Kind words and glad looks and smiles cheery and
brave
Cost nothing—no, nothing at all;
And yet all the wealth Monte Christo could save
Can make no such pleasures befall.
To bask in the sunshine, to breathe the pure air,
Honest toil, the enjoyment of health,
Sweet slumber refreshing—these pleasures we share
Without any portion of wealth.
Communion with friends that are tried, true, and
strong,
To love and be loved for love's sake—
In fact, all that makes a life happy and long
Are free to whoever will take.
—Our Dumb Animals.

The Quest.

There was once a restless boy,
Who dwelt in a home by the sea,
Where the waters danced for joy,
And the wind was wild and free;
But he said, "Good mother, oh, let me go;
For the dullest place in the world, I know,
Is this little brown house—
This old brown house
Under the apple tree.
"I will travel east and west;
The loveliest homes I'll see;
And when I have found the best,
Dear mother, I'll come for thee.
I'll come for thee in a year and a day,
And joyfully then we'll haste away
From this little brown house—
This old brown house
Under the apple tree."
So he travelled here and there,
But never content was he,
Though he saw in lands most fair
The costliest homes there be,
He something missed from the sea or sky
Till he turned again, with a wistful sigh,
To the little brown house—
The old brown house
Under the apple tree.
Then the mother saw and smiled,
While her heart grew glad and free,
"Hast thou chosen a home, my child?
Ah, where shall we dwell?" quoth she.
And he said: "Sweet mother, from east to west,
The loveliest home, and the dearest and best,
Is a little brown house—
An old brown house
Under an apple tree."

For the Flat-chested Girl.

The flat-chested, or worse yet, hollow-chested girl ought to be ashamed of herself. She stoops or does not breathe properly. To straighten herself is her first duty to her health and to society. And it is the simplest thing in the world as well as one of the most important to fill out the hollows in a sunken chest and to develop the lungs, says the New Commercial, and thus do away with most of the coughs and colds that sap so much of the strength of many women, even at this time of year.
To "transform" a hollow chest:
Stand in a doorway, placing the flattened palms of your hands on the casings just at the height of your shoulders. Then, without removing your hands, walk through the door. Do this 40 times night and morning. You will be amazed to see how your chest will rise. You'll look like a grand opera singer in a few months. Any exercise that sends the shoulders back and brings the chest muscles into play is helpful and good. When you begin treatment measure yourself just under the arms. In six weeks' time measure again. You'll have a surprise.

The Gold Beyond the Gray.

I have been sitting here beneath the pines this sweet September afternoon, thinking of the gold that lies beyond the gray. A few fences away, there is a shorn harvest-field. The fences are gray and rickety, and there are some old barns beyond them that are very gray and very rickety. Some ancient apple-trees stand near the barns, and it is through and beneath their green gray foliage that this warm yellow field glints like a topaz. I look at the ugly fences, at the dull, rolling acres between them, the decrepit bays, the neglected trees, and a little shiver runs over me. Then I look beyond—if only we would "look beyond" oftener—and that corner of the harvest-field seems to glitter like a bit of exquisite gold lace. The shiver is gone. Here may be neglect, and odiousness, and poverty, but yonder is order, and beauty, and wealth. The gray is here, of course—and "pity 'tis, 'tis true"—but the gold is beyond it.

"For snow's white wing a verdant field,
A gain for loss;
For buried seed the harvest yield,
For pain, a strength, a joy revealed,
A crown for every cross."

And the gold is always beyond. Isn't the sunlight always above the clouds? "Tho' the mist is on the river yet the sun is on the hill." You have seen the heavy fogs that we sometimes have on a winter morning, and you know how dark and fall-like they are, and how the willow and evergreens seem to cringe and moan with their weight of ice, and the distant poplars reach up like the plumes of a hearse and then the fog lifts! You have seen that too. You know how like a rainbow is every tree and shrub, how the telephone-wires droop like strands of fire, how the snowbanks are set with diamonds, and every eastern hillside is a pink opal. It is the gold that lies beyond the gray.

And, again, you know the gloom of a gray November sky at eventide. The fields are all gray there, too, and the watercourses do not laugh as in the April sunshine, and the rooks caw and flap about in their dismal way. I think there is nothing more conducive to depression of spirits than a gray November evening, particularly if one is far from home, among strangers and amid uncongenial surroundings. But sometimes there comes a dividing of the canopy and the sunlight flashes through over all the land. The tree-trunks have an ochre tinge then, and the brown furrows grow ruddy, and in the woods you see spots of vermilion and orange that you somehow missed before. It is just such a sunset as it was that evening when the oxen ran away with the stone-boat and dumped you into the fish-pond, or the evening when you strained the milk into the wash-basin by mistake and sister Jane told you about it in the morning, or that other evening when, on your first holidays, you strode from the sharp air into the home-kitchen, and feasted on "punkin" pie, and apple-butter, and johnnycake. Home doesn't seem quite so far away now. It is the gold beyond the gray.

I was driving through a beautiful cemetery a few days ago. Massive, shining monuments and vaults rose high here and there, brilliant with gold lettering, while others were dulled and discolored with the lapse of years. I stood in one spot where I could see the flat side of many headstones, large and small. They stretched on for a great distance, and as I looked at the long line of dreary, silent things, I thought of the line of dreary hearts that were left behind. That was the gray, and a very cold, strange gray it seemed. Then I changed my position a little, and lo! the gold appeared. Clusters of nasturtiums, and lilies, and yellow pansies and dahlias sprang up all along the line. Other beautiful colors there were, too, but I seemed to see only the gold. The gray was there, and the gold that the temporal eye can see, but what of that "pure gold" that lies beyond that is seen only by the eye spiritual?

"There is no death. The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore."

We are so apt to let our lives become gray and monotonous, and mechanical. We are so apt to drift with the tide and yield to our inclinations, and, in the midst of our multifarious farm duties, lose sight of our dreams and aspirations and grow disheartened and hopeless when things go against us. But, remember, the gold is always beyond the gray, and we very often find proof of this when we least expect it. We may not be able to see it at times, but that is often our own fault. We don't try to see it. Perhaps we don't want to. If our indifference has reached this sad degree let us think of these words:

"Dear heart, alone and lonely,
Though shattered life's hope may be,
The Lord who cares for the wayside rock
Much more shall care for thee;
Thy deeds of tenderness, words of love,
Like flowers may spring and twine,
Till joy shall come into other lives,
From the very rents in thine."

CHRYSOLITE.

Coronation Notes by Mollie.

Through the kindness of Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada, I was presented with a ticket for a seat, amongst hundreds of other Colonials, on a grand stand in Parliament Street, near the Abbey, from which I obtained an excellent view of the whole coronation procession, both going and returning. To insure getting through the crowds, we started very early in the morning, and by 8 o'clock we were on the stand, and from that time until three in the afternoon, when I left, I was never more delightfully entertained in all my life. It was indeed a feast for the eye: The elaborate decorations of the streets and buildings, the embellishments of windows and stands, the whole route sprinkled with clean damp red sand, contributing color to the scene. The imposing Canadian arch was again, and for the third time, bedecked for the occasion, and inscribed, "Canada, Britain's Granary in War and Peace" and "Free Homes for Millions." At night, when it was most beautifully illuminated, it stood out in resplendent glory, a very temple of radiance. But other objects soon diverted our attention, for Colonial troops, Anglo-Indian volunteers, and detachments of Eastern forces from Bengal, Madras, the Punjab, etc.; Sikhs, Gourkas, Burmese, Chinese, Fijians—the latter bare-footed and very black, with yellow-bleached wiry hair standing up straight, not in appearance unlike an immense sponge; and many other varieties from all parts of the world, began taking up their position on the line of route; the variety of uniforms, and turbans, or headgear, of the Orientals giving a quaint and picturesque effect to a scene the like of which had not been witnessed before to such an extent and in such curious detail. All these bodies of men were heartily cheered as they arrived.

Anon came the visitors, in gorgeous apparel, honored by invitation to the Abbey, but not included in the State procession. Every now and then a royal carriage passed, recognizable as such by the scarlet livery of the servants, and one had glimpses of fair faces and beautiful dresses, followed by a crowd of notables—judges, members of Parliament, counsellors of the King, and all manner of official folk.

The dukes and greater peers drove past in gilt coaches with a wealth of decoration on them, their powdered coachmen and footmen all in their quaint family liveries, whilst quite another variety of faces looked out from the carriage windows.

The whole scene was as a beautiful moving kaleidoscope. Naturally, we talked to the near neighbors on our stand, some of them from Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. A few even from our own London the Less—all happy and almost wild with the joy and excitement of the scene. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the little Yorks, the Princesses, "Bobs," Kitchener, and many others, all came in for a share of our hearty applause; but these demonstrations were trifling to those which greeted the King and Queen as they slowly passed along in the gilded fairy coach drawn by eight of the famous cream-colored horses of the royal stud.

Through the wide glass panels their Majesties could be plainly seen, the King looking somewhat pale after his recent severe illness, but stately, grave and majestic; the Queen, more beautiful and graceful, if possible, than ever. Both bowed constantly as they moved along, and not a few eyes were filled with tears of love, joy and thankfulness that a life so precious should have been spared in answer to the prayers of his loyal subjects.

Add to the scene the passing, in slow procession, of thousands of men and women in gorgeous apparel, some of the gowns of the duchesses being literally studded with diamonds, and the Court attire of the men being little short of magnificent. The Colonial contingents—i. e., 2,957 officers and men, 605 of whom were Canadians—were amongst the 30,000 troops which took part in the procession and in guarding the line of route, 22,000 less than would have been there had the coronation been held on the 26th of June, as first intended. These, as we all know, had returned disappointed to their homes across the water.

By the ringing of bells and booming of guns we knew that at 12.40 p. m. the climax of the important ceremony had been reached and that Edward VII. had been crowned King of England. Those who were privileged to witness the scene within the sacred walls of Westminster are not likely to forget the moment when, the electric light being turned on, the whole dazzling beauty of that bejewelled symbol of his kingship was in a flash of glorious light suddenly revealed. After

a breathless second the peers donned their coronets, and the whole Abbey resounded with the cry, "God Save the King." Before the actual crowning of His Majesty, he was, by the mouth of the head of the Church, and as by precedent, formally submitted for the approval of his people, and it was the formal recognition of the popular sentiment that they would have none other to reign over them which found its utterance in the Vivats of the Westminster boys and in the trained leadership, to give harmony to the enthusiastic cries of "God Save the King." The recognition by the King himself of the deeply religious significance of the ceremony, and the earnest, solemn meaning he personally read into, as it were, each separate symbol, had almost a mesmeric influence upon all present, whether as participators in or spectators of the scene. No one could miss the religious and State suggestiveness in every detail of the imposing ceremonies. The King's replies were each clear and loud. The listeners even high up in the triforium distinctly heard his words, "The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep, so help me, God." This he said as he knelt at his faldstool before the altar, with his right hand resting upon the Bible. The taking of the Communion by the King and Queen was a deeply solemn function, one which must for all time leave its impress on their own hearts and upon those who, in being witness to it, had their own hearts stirred to the very depths. The English papers will have told you of the two specially pathetic incidents which occurred on that memorable day, one when the aged Archbishop of Canterbury, kneeling at the feet of his liege Sovereign, either from emotion or from the infirmity of old age, could not rise without assistance, the King, quick to note his weakness, stretched forth his hands and raised the aged prelate himself. The other was when the Prince of Wales was turning away, after having

consideration for others and forgetfulness of self is a most prominent trait in the characters alike of King Edward VII. and Alexandra, his queen and ours.

MOLLIE.

The Bishop and the Drummer.

The Right Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, of Kentucky, one of the eminent bishops in the Episcopal Church, enjoys a good story as well as if he did not wear the cloth. He tells this one on himself:

A number of years ago he was going by train to one of the smaller towns of his diocese to hold services. He was enjoying a cigar in the smoker, and upon the seat facing him was a very large valise, containing his clerical vestments. A drummer sitting back of him, noticing his jaunty travelling cap, leaned forward and enquired:

"Travelling man, eh?"
 "Yes," answered the bishop.
 "What house d'ye represent?"
 "The biggest house in the world."
 "Shillito's?" (the largest house in Cincinnati) asked the drummer.
 "Bigger than that."
 "Marshall Field?"
 "Bigger than that."
 "A. T. Stewart's?"
 "Bigger yet."
 "Well, what house is it? Those are the best I know."

"I represent, sir," said the bishop, impressively, "the house of God."

The salesman gave a gasp, then glancing at the mammoth valise, exclaimed:

"Well, all I've got to say is, you carry a pretty full line of samples."

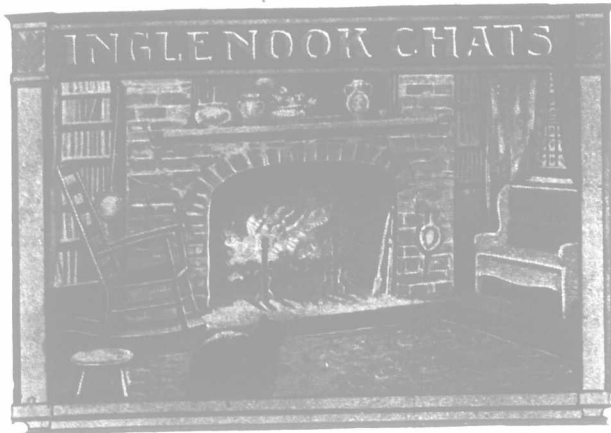


"GOOD FRIENDS."

Humor in the Family.

Good humor is rightly reckoned a most valuable aid to happy home life. An equally good and useful faculty is a sense of humor or the capacity to have a little amusement along with the humdrum cares and work of life. We all know how it brightens up things generally to have a lively, witty companion who sees the ridiculous point of things, and who can turn an annoyance into an occasion for laughter. It does a great deal better to laugh over some domestic mishaps than to cry or scold over them. It is well to turn off an impatient question sometimes, and to regard it from a humorous point of view, instead of becoming irritated about it. "Wife, what is the reason I can never find a clean shirt?" exclaimed a good but rather impatient husband, after rummaging through the wrong drawer. His wife looked at him steadily for a moment, half inclined to be provoked; then, with a comical look, she said: "I never could guess conundrums; I give it up." Then he laughed and they both laughed, and she went and got his shirt, and he felt ashamed of himself and kissed her, and then she felt happy; and so what might have been an occasion for unkind feelings and hard words became just the contrary, all through the little vein of humor that cropped out to the surface. Laughter is better than tears. Let us have a little more of it at home.

An Irishman was walking with a friend past a jewelry shop. The window was filled with precious stones. "Wouldn't you like to have your pick?" asked Larry. "Not me pick," said Mike, "but me shovel."



My dear Guests,—

Contest XXI. is over, and judging from the small number who contributed, it must have been, as some said, rather hard. By way of compensation, we shall have something more amusing next time. The winners in this contest are: Miss Beattie McCaig, Collingwood, Ont.; Miss Annie L. McDiarmid, Ormond, Ont.; and Harry S. Stayner, Windermere, Muskoka.

Robt. B. Forsythe and Jane Mackay were close followers. Other replies were received from Phyllis M. Reyecraft and Mrs. John Banks.

The following are the answers:

- | Author. | Work. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.—Pope— | "Essay on Man." |
| 2.—Edmund Burke— | On "The French Revolution." |
| 3.—Adelaide Procter— | "Expectation." |
| 4.—Coleridge— | "The Ancient Mariner." |
| 5.—Alice Cary— | "Nobility." |
| 6.—Burns— | "Tam o' Shanter." |
| 7.—Laurence Sterne— | "Sentimental Journey." |
| 8.—John Keats— | "Endymion." |
| 9.—Owen Meredith— | "Lucille." |
| 10.—Mrs. E. B. Browning— | "Work." |
| 11.—Oliver W. Holmes— | "The Two Armies." |
| 12.—Jerome K. Jerome— | "On Being in the Blues." |
| 13.—Goldsmith— | "Vicar of Wakefield." |
| 14.—H. W. Longfellow— | "Evangeline." |
| 15.—Alfred Tennyson— | "In Memoriam." |

We may have another contest of this nature, but will take more familiar quotations.

My thanks are due to several of my Guests for kindly comments and good wishes, which I heartily reciprocate. By the way, does not our column look quite improved since the "Ingle" itself appears at its head? How cosy it looks! If you doubt it, come right in and see for yourselves.

Mrs. B.—I am pleased with the interest you take in the "Advocate." I have no doubt "Hope," in her loving-heartedness, prays for us all, and she will be pleased to know that you remember her in a similar way. May not the Hostess hope for a similar memento?

"Daisy."—I shall send the words of the little poem you ask for, and hope there may be room for it. It has been set to music and is quite pretty.

Mrs. J. H. Taylor.—"Once upon a time," as the fairy tales say, I used to try to make poetry (perhaps it would be more appropriate to call it rhyme), and I assure you that, like yours, most of such work was done while attending to the ordinary duties of farm life. One thing we may feel satisfied about, is the fact that even if our efforts possessed but little intrinsic worth, our minds were more pleasantly occupied than in worrying over the petty trials of life, or our neighbor's ingratitude; don't you think so? I am glad your prize pleased you.

Miss A. L. McDiarmid also acknowledges receipt of prize in Wild Flower Contest. As you are again a winner, I begin to think we shall soon be obliged to debar you from the lists, but we will not take such extreme measures yet, so come again.

Harry S. S.—You are an old contributor, are you not? I have never visited your beautiful Muskoka, but would like to do so. I agree with you that too much civilization detracts from the beauty of such a place. I wonder if there will be any natural beauty left in the world a hundred years from now? This is a touch of "trade's impeding train" which Goldsmith dreaded. People theorize about "lowly living and lofty thinking," and yet they make living so complex that one has scarcely time for "thinking in his heart."

A. D. C. H.—Your poem is very sweet, and I shall use it if possible. I was in the city during the fair, and thought of you, but had not time to look you up. You are not losing your love of the country while there, I trust.

Look out for a Conundrum Contest next issue. Have your wits at work ahead of time, so you may all be ready for the brain-catchers.

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

There! Little Girl, Don't Cry.

BY J. WHITCOMB RILEY.

There! little girl, don't cry;
They have broken your doll, I know;
And your tea-set blue,
And your play-house too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by,
There! little girl, don't cry.

There! little girl, don't cry;
They have broken your slate, I know;
And the glad, wild ways
Of your school-girl days
Are things of the long ago;
But life and love will soon come by,
There! little girl, don't cry.

There! little girl, don't cry;
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh,
There! little girl, don't cry.

[For "Daisy."]

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

"Kiss Me!"

Our Patty's a bright little lassie,
She's busy as busy can be;
And all day long she is dancing,
Her heart is so full of glee.

I took a snap-shot with my kodak
One day when I happened to peep
At the prettiest little love-scene—
It was really too good to keep.



Then I to the "Advocate" sent it,
And asked them to print it here,
So that all in the "Children's Corner"
Might have a look at the dear.

"Kiss me!" she said to the puppy,
Then she kissed his black little nose,
While he squirmed and twisted and wriggled—
Did he like it, do you suppose?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

In a Minute.

I have heard of a boy who every day had to saw the wood needed for the kitchen stove. He disliked this job so much that he got into the habit of rising early and finishing it before breakfast. "Then there ain't nothin' to worry about the rest of the day," he explained. Don't you think that is a more sensible plan than putting off disagreeable work to the last possible minute, and feeling bothered all the time because it is impossible to help thinking about it? To do a thing a dozen times in imagination is far harder than doing it once in reality. The "Put-it-offs" don't have a very pleasant time, for this is how they live:

"Did you ever go to Put-off Town,
Where the houses are old and tumbledown,
And everything tarries and everything drags,
With dirty streets and people in rags.

On the street of Slow lives Old Man Wait,
And his two little boys, named Linger and Late,
With uncleaned hands and tousled hair,
With a naughty little sister named Don't Care.

Grandmother Growl lives in this town,
With her two little daughters, called Fret and Frown;
And Old Man Lazy lives all alone
Around the corner at Street Postpone.

To play all day in Tarry Street,
Leaving your errands for other feet;
To stop, or shrink, or linger, or frown,
Is the nearest way to this old town."

Peter Caldwell was one of the boys living in "Put-off Town," and when he was asked to do anything he always said: "Ye-es—in a minute."

One day his mother asked him to go down town and get her a book from the Library. "Ye-es—in a minute," said Peter, who was whittling a stick; then he at once forgot all about it.

Suddenly a tall man in an ulster and fur cap stood before him and said: "Come, Peter."

A horse and sleigh stood in front of the door, and they jumped in. "You may drive," said the man. Peter had never driven before, for he was only ten years old, and his father didn't keep a horse, so he thought it fine fun to hold the reins. As soon as they started the stranger took a book out of his pocket and began to read. Suddenly the horse took fright and ran away. Peter cried out, "Quick, take the reins, I can't hold him!"

"Wait till I finish this chapter," said the man. The horse tore like lightning along the road, pelting them with lumps of snow and nearly tipping the sleigh over more than once. Peter was nearly frightened out of his wits before the strange man had finished the chapter. Then he took the reins, and the next minute they reached a fine hotel. While they waited for dinner the stranger lighted a cigar and opened his book. He threw away the blazing match, which struck a lace curtain and flamed up in a moment.

"Quick, put out the fire!" shouted Peter, but the man only said, lazily, "Ye-es—in a minute," as he turned over a leaf of his book. Peter emptied a pitcher of water on the fire, but that did no good. "Help! help!" he screamed, but the stranger only said: "Wait till I reach the end of this page." At last he got up, took a hand grenade from one of his pockets and threw it at the fire, putting it out in a faintly.

After dinner they got into a boat and Peter was told that he might row, "for," as his strange companion said, "I want to finish this book before it is too dark to read. It's immense!"

They floated down stream for awhile and then Peter heard the roaring sound of a waterfall. "Quick, take the oars! I hear the falls!" he exclaimed.

"Just one page more," said the stranger. "But I can't stop the boat, and we'll go over the falls," screamed Peter, frantically.

"Didn't I tell you not to interrupt?" said the stranger, sharply. "It's getting dark, and I want to finish this book. It's awfully exciting."

"Oh, take me home to my mother," sobbed the poor boy.

"Ye-es—in a minute," said his queer companion, as he lighted a lantern and went on reading by its light.

Peter must have fainted from fright, for when he recovered his senses he was opening the door of his own house. "Where have you been?" said his mother. "Did you get the book?"

"No," said Peter, opening the door to go out again. "but I will, this minute!"

I tell this story of Peter's troubles as it was told to me, thinking that perhaps some of the children in our "Corner" had better be warned about the dangers of that lazy Put-off Town—

On the banks of the River Slow,

Where blooms the Walt-awhile flower fair,
Where the Some-time-or-other scents the air,
And the soft Go-easys grow.

It lies in the valley of What's-the-use,
In the province of Let-er-slide;

That tired feeling is native there,
It's the home of the listless I-don't-care,
Where the Put-it-offs abide.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Sanitation in Hot Weather.

Among the prevailing erroneous ideas regarding the use of disinfectants one may be mentioned with reference to the employment of these substances in hot weather. Many people think that by sprinkling a disinfecting powder over a heap of rubbish or refuse that the heap becomes robbed of all its offensive properties. Nothing can be further from the truth. No effect whatever can be produced in this way, and the refuse remains unaffected, to cause, it may be, serious illness in the vicinity.

The only way to preserve our surroundings sweet and clean is the removal of all rubbish at once. It is the same with sinks, drains and closets. Defects in these places can never be remedied by pouring disinfectants down. What is accomplished is a temporary substitution of one smell for another, and from this result no safety can possibly be expected. Flushing drains is a sensible enough proceeding in its way, if a plentiful water supply is at hand. It is the use of disinfectants in an unjustifiable fashion which confers a false sense of safety upon us.



Baby enjoys his bath

all the more, and his sleep is the sweeter when you use

BABY'S OWN SOAP

It softens and soothes all skin irritations, keeping it healthy and fresh.

Don't use imitations on Baby.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL.

GOSSIP.

See the advertisement in this paper of the dispersion sale, on Oct. 22nd, of the entire herd of Shorthorn cattle and flock of Leicester sheep, Clyde horses, etc., belonging to Mr. James Snell, Clinton, Ont. See also Gossip on page 702 in reference to this sale and the circumstances making the sale necessary—namely, the loss by fire of all the barns and crop of the farm.

The attention of the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Alex. Hastings, of Crosshill, Ont., in which he offers for sale 50 head of high-class Leicester sheep. They are of both sexes and all ages, and among them are prizewinners at Toronto and other leading shows.

WINNING HORSES AT TORONTO.

The detailed report of the judging and awards at Toronto Exhibition not being at hand in time for this issue, we give below a summary of the principal stallion winnings in the breeding classes:

THOROUGHBREDS.—Four years and over—1 Robt. Davies, Toronto, Kapanga Colt; 2 Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Derwentwater, imp.; 3 S. P. Thompson, Woodstock, Dogtown, Stallion, 4 years and over, best calculated to produce hunter and saddle horses—1 Quinn Bros., Brampton, Woodburn; 2 Mossup & Waugh, Toronto, Temple, Champion—A. Campbell, Ont.

ROADSTERS.—Four years and over—1 A. C. McMillan, Erin, Ren Wilkes; 2 Graham, Paxton, Callicut, Port Perry, Penville Boy; 3 G. W. Langs, Round Plains, Joe Chamberlain, Champion—Ren Wilkes.

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS.—1 Alex. MacLaren, Buckingham, Larabie the Great; 2 T. Caster, Claremont, Equard; 3 Colin McKeigan, Strathroy, Lord of Manor, Champion—Larabie the Great.

CARRIAGE or COACH.—1 Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, Clerkenwell, (imp.); 2 J. L. Reid, Derry West, Lord Roberts; 3 W. N. Scott, Milton, Performer, Champion—Clerkenwell, Bawden & McDonnell.

HACKNEYS.—Four years old—1 Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, Connaught's Heir (imp.), (1st and champion); 2 Graham Bros., Attraction; 3 Bawden & McDonnell, Buller (imp.). Three years old—1 Robt. Ness, Howick, Billy Garton (imp.); 2 Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Guelph Performer.

CLYDESDALES.—Four years and over—1 Richmond Hill Breeders' Ass'n, Young MacQueen; 2 Graham Bros., Claremont, Burnbrae; 3 Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Peerless (imp.). Three years old—1 Wm. Colquhoun, Prince Fragrant (imp.); 2 Graham Bros., Bucephalus (imp.); 3 T. Rafter, Jr., Arthur, Canada's Pride (imp.). Two years old—1 Dalgaty Bros., London, Fidelity (imp.); 2 Dalgaty Bros., Mosstrooper (Champion) (imp.). Champion of class—Young MacQueen.

SHIRES.—Stallion, 4 years and over—1 Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, Belshazzar (imp.). Three years old—1 J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Newham Duke; 2 E. A. King, Crediton, Milo 2nd (imp.). Two years old—1 Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Bank Statesman (imp.); 2 J. & E. Chinnick, Chatham, Baron Kitchener; 3 Bawden & McDonnell, April Foke (imp.). Champion of class—Newham Duke, imported by Bawden & McDonnell, owned by J. M. Gardhouse.

NOTICE.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE ADVERTISEMENTS that has appeared in Canada is the enormous electric sign on top of the new premises of the "SALADA" Tea Co., Toronto. This sign contains 1,200 lights, each of 32 candle power. It automatically spells out the word "SALADA" and it can be plainly seen at night from the middle of Lake Ontario.

Dairy Business for Sale.

The largest and most prosperous retail dairy business in Canada is offered for sale, doing a cash business of about eighty-five thousand dollars a year; could easily be doubled; select trade only; established eleven years at Toronto; the equipment including new cold-storage plant is perfect and up-to-date. Owners retiring. Price, twenty thousand dollars, or would exchange for farm. Profits would pay for it in three years. Excellent system for operating the business. A magnificent investment. For all information, address Fred. R. Ginn, Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Suffolk sheep, writes: "At Smithfield Shows of 1899 and 1900, Suffolks won highest honors alive and also in carcass competition. Our 14 cattle won 13 prizes at the late Toronto Fair."

Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., have recently sold from their herd, to Messrs. G. M. Woody & Stewart, Collins, Iowa, 8 choice Shorthorn heifers, six of which were home-bred and two imported.

The Berkshires, which made a great showing at the Toronto Exhibition, being admittedly the strongest class in the show, made good their claim to being prolific and good mothers by two of the show sows producing on the ground litters of 14 pigs each, of which a round dozen in each case were living and doing well at the close of the show, which goes to prove that the Berkshires are all right and still doing business at the old stand.

Mr. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, has sold his noted stock bull, Lovat Champion, to Mr. Andrew Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. Lovat Champion is a red 4-year-old bull, bred by Lord Lovat, sired by Royal Star and out of the Broadhooks cow, Victoria, by the Collynie-bred bull, Proud Duke. He has been used with great success in the Collynie herd, his calves selling at top prices at the annual sales. The bull has been shipped to Quebec, where he will remain in quarantine for three months.

Mr. John Richards, Bideford, P. E. I., who made a very successful showing of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the late Toronto Exhibition and whose advertisement appears in this paper, sold Capt. T. E. Robson and Mr. T. W. Phillips, Oakville, Ont., the imported 2-year-old heifer, Belle of Delaval 2nd 53459. This heifer won first in the yearling class at the Birmingham (England) Show and Sale last year, and is of fine type and quality. Mr. Richards also sold at this fair, to Mr. Jas. McLeod, Glenville, Ont., the first-prize 2-year-old bull, Pradamere 53458, a royally-bred bull imported this year and a capital individual, sired by the champion, Delamere.

Dalgaty Bros., London, Ont., were very successful in winning prizes at the Toronto Exhibition with their new importation of Clydesdale stallions, winning first and second in the 2-year-old class with Fidelity [3347] and Mosstrooper Champion [3396]. The first-prize colt, Fidelity, a slashing big bay with large bone of fine quality and grand action was sold to Capt. T. E. Robson and Mr. T. W. Phillips, of Ilderton, Ont., who are to be congratulated on securing for their district so desirable a horse. It was no small honor to win first and second in a strong class of 15 entries, 12 being imported horses, and Dalgaty Bros. may well feel proud of the result, and Messrs. Robson on securing such a prize in their purchase.

A first-class grain, dairy and stock farm is advertised for sale in this paper by Mr. James Kennedy, at Georgetown, Ont. It is conveniently located near the junction of the G. T. R. main line and Hamilton and N. W. branch, and quite near the station. It is only 29 miles from Toronto city, and is in a very pleasant and healthful neighborhood. Parties looking for a comfortable home and a fertile farm in a good district of country will do well to note the ad and see the farm or correspond with Mr. Kennedy.

BATEMAN BROS.' SHORTHORN SALE.

As announced in their advertisement in this paper, Messrs. Bateman Bros., Christina, Middlesex Co., Ont., will, on Oct. 3rd, sell their entire herd of 27 head of Shorthorn cattle, and also the grade cattle, horses and Tamworth hogs on the farm. The Shorthorns are nicely bred, the foundation stock being of sound pedigree, tracing to well-known importations from England of good milking families, while for many years only thick-fleshed, Scotch-bred bulls have been used in the herd, with the result that the cattle are of uniform character and all of the low-set, thick-fleshed type now approved and sought after. The present stock of hogs on the farm, is of the popular English Lady family, tracing to imported English Lady, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, and sired by the famous Heir of Englishman, who left his impress on the Marr herd, as Champion of England did on the Cruickshank herd. The sire of Bowhill Heir, Baron's Heir 28854, was bred by Mr. Shepherd, of Shethin, Aberdeenshire, and imported by H. Cargill & Son, and his dam was by Sittyton Chief 17060, by Imp. Hospodar, which gives him a strong current of the blood of the best of the Sittyton and Uppermill sires, which can hardly fail to make him a very impressive and safe sire. Among the sires preceding Bowhill Heir in the herd were Papineau, by Imp. Baron Lenton, bred by Amos Cruickshank, dam Mistloetoe 3rd, tracing to Imp. Margaret, who was sold at one of Mr. Stone's sales for \$750. Money-maker 14079, another sire used, was by Crimson Knight 10541, by Imp. Red Knight 2732, and of the favorite Crimson Flower tribe. Second Lord of the Manor 2307, sire of a number of the cows in the herd, was of the Scotch-bred Swan Betty family, one of the best of the Kinellar families. Vice-Crimson, the sire of several of the younger members of the herd, was a Crimson Flower bull by Vice Regent 22920, by Imp. Aberdeen and of the Scotch Sime family. The calves of last year and this are by the present stock bull, Bowhill Heir, and the females of breeding age are either in calf by him or have calves at foot sired by him. There are four bull calves, sons of Bowhill Heir, all red, ranging in age from 5 to 8 months and of a good useful sort, such as are needed to improve the stock in many sections. The place of sale is convenient of access, being only three miles from Melbourne on the Michigan Central RR, and five miles from Mt. Brydges on the branch of the G. T. R. running from London to Windsor, and only 15 miles west of London. See the advertisement and write for the catalogue.

IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE OF REGISTERED Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Leicester Sheep ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22ND, 1902.

Having lost all my barns and stabling by fire, I will sell at auction on the above date, at my farm, "Hayne Barton," four miles from Clinton, G. T. R., and two miles from Londesborough station on the London and Wingham branch, my entire herd of

26 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

20 females and 6 bulls, including the superior Scotch-bred bull, Star of Morning = 31879 =, winner of first prize at Western Fair, London, and reserve for sweepstakes. The herd is noted for its thick flesh and superior milking qualities, and only first-class bulls have been used for thirty years. A grand lot of young cows in calf or with calves at foot are in the herd. The splendid five-year-old Clyde stallion, Brave Boy 2982, bred from imported sire and dam, will be sold, also a capital two-year-old registered Clyde filly. And the entire flock of 50 head of high-class Leicester sheep—rams, ewes and lambs—one of the very best flocks in America. Sale to commence at one o'clock. Catalogues mailed on application.

JAMES SNELL, CLINTON, ONTARIO.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE, Grade Cattle, Horses, and Tamworth Swine, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1902.

On the above date we will sell by auction at our farm, 3 Miles from Melbourne Station, M.C.R., and 5 Miles from Mt. Brydges, G.T.R., our entire herd of

27 Head of SHORTHORNS

22 FEMALES and 5 BULLS, including the richly-bred 2-year-old stock bull, BOWHILL HEIR = 35070 =, by Imp. Baron's Heir = 28854 =, and of the Scotch-bred English Lady family. The females are a thick-fleshed, smooth lot, many of the cows being heavy milkers. First-class Scotch-bred bulls have been used for many years and the cattle are of the type now in demand. A good lot of grade cattle, horses and pure-bred swine will also be sold. TERMS OF SALE: Twelve months' credit on approved joint notes, or a discount of 5 per cent. per annum off for cash. Catalogues sent on application.

BATEMAN BROTHERS, CHRISTINA P. O., ONTARIO.

Stock Farm for Sale

THE RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, Woodburn, Ont., for sale. The farm contains 300 acres of choice land, well wooded and watered. Excellent buildings. For particulars address: Lee, Farmer & Stanton, Hamilton, Ont.

First-class Farm for Sale

One of the best dairy and stock farms in Ontario, consisting of 210 ACRES rolling land, being the 19th lot in the 8th concession of the Township of Georgetown and County of Halton, lying partly in the concession of Georgetown, on the Junction of the G. T. R. and N. W. Railroads, 29 miles west of Toronto. The farm is in good state of cultivation, well fenced and well watered, having two never-failing springs, and plenty of good spring water in barn. The barn is 60 x 100 x 24 feet, on good foundation, with stable modern fitted for dairying, having a silo 16 x 30 feet, and root house 14 x 40 feet. The house is frame and quite large, affording ample room for large family. Intending purchasers would do well to apply to owner on premises, or write for full particulars to

JAS. KENNEDY, BOX 155, GEORGETOWN P. O., ONT.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes and poultry. -om

J. Richards, Bideford, P. E. Island,

Importer and breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Shropshire Sheep, and Shetland Ponies. Stock always for sale. om

AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.

My Ayrshires are all bred from imported stock. Yorkshire from Mr. D. C. Flatt's imported stock. Choice young animals for sale. James McCormick, Sr., Rockton, Ontario.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters

FOR SALE: Young animals of both sexes always on hand for sale; bred in the purple, and as good as the best. 20 Leicesters, both sexes, all ages. -om

WM. MCINTOSH, Burgoyne P. O., For. Elgin Sta.

LEICESTERS:

We are offering for sale 50 head, of both sexes and all ages, a big, growthy, well-formed lot. Alex. Hastings, Crosshill P. O., Newton Sta.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address, and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address, and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 508, WINDSOR, ONT.

"HOME NURSING"—We have recently received a pamphlet, entitled "Home Nursing," which contains practical information...

Ottawa Fair Prize List. HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 W O Shaver, Ottawa; 2 E W Clarke, Ottawa; 3 Peter Gorman, Ottawa. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 Hugh Alexander, Ottawa; 2 Peter Gorman; 3 E W Clarke, Ottawa. Stallion any age (diploma)—W O Shaver, Ottawa. Special prize by His Worship Mayor Cook for best Thoroughbred stallion, any age (gold medal)—W O Shaver.

Howick, P. Q. Special prize by T Ahern for best stallion any age (gold medal)—Robert Ness, Howick, P. Q.

SADDLE HORSES AND HUNTERS.—Saddle horse, gelding or mare—1, 2 and 3 Geo Pepper, Toronto. Hunter (heavy-weight) up to 210 lbs—1, 2 and 3 Geo Pepper. Hunter (lightweight) up to 154 lbs—1, 2 and 3 Geo Pepper. Special prize by Messrs. A. Rosenthal & Co., for the best saddle horse, gelding or mare, exhibited (gold medal)—Geo Pepper, Toronto.

PONIES.—Pair ponies in harness, from 12 to 14-1 hands—1 W C Edwards & Co, Rockland, Ont.; 2 G F Guy, Ottawa. Single pony in harness, from 12 to 14-1 hands—1 Eric Skead, Riverview, Ont.; 2 G J Bryson, Ottawa. Single pony in harness, under 12 hands—1 Joseph Kerr, Gattineau Point, P. Q. Special prize by Fred L Cains for best pony in harness, from 12 to 14-1 hands (gold medal)—Eric Skead, Riverview, P. Q.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.—Brood mare with foal by her side—1 Joseph Kerr, Gattineau Point, P. Q. Three-year-old gelding or filly, shown to rein—1 Adam Scharf, Cummings' Bridge, Ont.; 2 Andrew Ogilvie, Cummings' Bridge, Ont.; 3 John Minogue, Cumberland, Ont. Foal—1 Joseph Kerr, Gattineau Point, P. Q. Best team (geldings or mares) in harness—1 William Henry, City View, Ont.; 2 A C Despres, Hull, P. Q. Best mare or gelding any age (diploma)—1 William Henry, City View, Ont. Special prize by C Jackson Booth, Esq., Ottawa, for best team general purpose horses exhibited, mares or geldings (gold medal)—William Henry, City View, Ont.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES (special local class).—Gelding or mare, any age—1 James Callendar, North Gower. Yield mare, not less than three years old—1 A M Stewart & Son, Dalmeny; 2 Bell Bros, Britannia Bay, Ont.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.—Heavy draft stallion, four years old and upwards—1 J G Clark, Ottawa. Stallion, three years old, shown to rein—1 Robt Ness, Howick, P. Q. Stallion, two years old—1, 2 and 3 Robt Ness, Howick, P. Q. Yearling stallion, shown to rein—1 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont.; 2 J G Clark, Ottawa. Brood mare with foal by side—1 Adam Scharf, Cummings' Bridge, Ont. Filly, three years old, shown to rein—1 J G Clark, Ottawa. Foal—Adam Scharf, Cummings' Bridge, Ont. Mare, any age (diploma)—J G Clark, Ottawa. Stallion with three of his get—J G Clark, Ottawa. Special prize by the Bank of Ottawa for best heavy draft stallion, two years and upwards (gold medal or \$25)—Robt Ness, Howick, P. Q.

HEAVY DRAFT (Canadian bred only).—Heavy draft stallion, four years old and upwards—1 H G Bond, Churchill, Ont.; 2 James Callendar, North Gower, Ont.; 3 John Clark, sr., City View, Ont. Stallion, three years old, shown to rein—1 Robt Ness, Howick, P. Q. Stallion, two years old—1 Daniel McIntyre, Keomore, Ont.; 2 Elijah Scharf, Hazeldean, Ont.; 3 E W Clark, Ottawa. Yearling stallion, shown to rein—1 John Fitzsimmons, Howesville, Ont. Three-year-old gelding or filly, shown to rein—Adam Scharf, Cummings' Bridge, Ont. Two-year-old gelding or filly, shown to rein—1 Robt Clark, Ottawa; 2 R & G Sparks, Westboro, Ont. Yearling filly or gelding, shown to rein—1 T J Graham, McGrove, Ont.; 2 T J Graham, McGrove, Ont. Special prize, given by Frank Bate, Esq., for the best Dominion-bred heavy draft stallion, any age (gold medal)—Robt Ness, Howick, P. Q.

FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.—Stallion, any age—1 and 2 James C Mooney, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 3 Cavan & Dole, Thurso, P. Q. Three-year-old gelding or filly, shown to rein—1 Louis Thoin, Repentigny, P. Q.

MOUNTED INFANTRY HORSES.—Geldings or mares suitable for mounted infantry, from 14-3 to 15 hands—Geo Pepper, Toronto, Ont.

CAVALRY HORSES.—Geldings or mares suitable for cavalry purposes, from 15-2 to 16 hands—1 Geo Pepper, Toronto; 2 Geo Pepper, Toronto.

CATTLE.—SHORTHORNS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 W C Edwards & Co, Rockland, Ont.; 2 Chas W Holmes, Amherst. Bull, two years old—1 John Minogue, Cumberland, Ont. Bull, one year old—1 and 2 Geo A Drummond, Beaconsfield, P. Q.; 3 W C Edwards & Co, Rockland, Ont. Bull calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3 W C Edwards & Co, Rockland, Ont. Cow, three years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3 W C Edwards & Co, Heifer, two years old—1 W C Edwards & Co, Heifer, one year old—1, 2 and 3 W C Edwards & Co, Heifer calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3 W C Edwards & Co. Female any age (diploma)—W C Edwards & Co. Herd consisting of one bull and four females over 1 year old (diploma)—W C Edwards & Co. Herd consisting of one bull and four females under two years of age—1 and 2 W C Edwards & Co. Best bull, any age—W C Edwards & Co. Best herd of four calves, under one year old, bred and owned by the exhibitor—1 and 2 W C Edwards & Co.

GALLOWAYS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—7 David McCrae, Guelph, Ont. Bull, one year old—David McCrae. Bull calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3 David McCrae. Bull of any age (diploma)—David McCrae. Cow, three years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3 David McCrae. Heifer, one year old—1 David McCrae. Female any age and 2 David McCrae. Herd consisting of one bull and four females over one year old (gold medal and diploma)—David McCrae.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 H D Smith, Compton, P. Q. Bull, one year old—1 H D Smith. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 2 H D Smith. Bull, any age (diploma)—H D Smith. Cow, three years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3 H D Smith. Heifer, two years old—H D Smith. Heifer, one year old—H D Smith. Heifer calf, under one year—H D Smith. Female, any age (diploma)—H D Smith. Herd consisting of one bull and four females over one year (gold medal and diploma)—H D Smith.

POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Walter Hall, Washington, Ont. Bull calf, under one year—1 Walter Hall. Bull, any age (diploma)—Walter Hall. Cow, three years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3 Walter Hall. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 Walter Hall. Heifer, one year old—1 Walter Hall. Female, any age (diploma)—1 Walter Hall. Herd consisting of a bull and four females over one year old (gold medal and diploma)—Walter Hall.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 W W Brown, Lynn, Ont.; 2 G A Gilroy, Glen Buell, Bull, two years old—1 G Dowler, Billings' Bridge, 2 John A Richardson, South March, Ont.; 3 John Tweedie, Pappeneauville, P. Q. Bull, one year old—1 W W Brown, P. Q. Bull, any age and under one calf, over six months and under one year—1 W W Brown; 2 G A Gilroy; 3 John A Richardson. Bull calf, under six months—1 and 2 W W Brown; 3 G A Gilroy. Bull, any age (diploma)—W W Brown. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 G A Gilroy; 2 and 3 W W Brown. Cow, three years old—1 G A Gilroy; 2 W W Brown. Heifer, two years old—1 W W Brown; 2 G A Gilroy. Heifer, one year old—1 G A Gilroy. Heifer calf, under six months and under one year—1 G A Gilroy; 2 W W Brown; 3 John A Richardson. Heifer calf, under six months—1 G A Gilroy; 2 and 3 W W Brown. Female, any age (diploma)—G A Gilroy. Herd consisting of one bull and four females over one year—W W Brown. Herd consisting of one bull and four females under two years, bred and owned by the exhibitor (\$6 and diploma)—1 G A Gilroy; 2 W W Brown.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Mrs W E H Massey, Coleman, Ont.; 2 B H Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont. Bull, two years old—1 B H Bull & Sons; 2 Mrs F J Alexander, Billings' Bridge, Ont. Bull, one year old—1 Mrs W E H Massey; 2 and 3 B H Bull & Sons. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1 Mrs W E H Massey; 2 and 3 B H Bull & Sons. Bull calf, under six months—1 B H Bull & Sons; 2 Mrs W E H Massey; 3 B H Bull & Sons. Bull, any age (diploma)—Mrs W E H Massey. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 Mrs W E H Massey; 2 and 3 B H Bull & Sons. Cow, three years old—1 B H Bull & Sons; 2 Mrs W E H Massey; 3 G J Millar, Ottawa, Ont. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 B H Bull & Sons; 3 Mrs W E H Massey. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 B H Bull & Sons; 3 Mrs W E H Massey. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 B H Bull & Sons; 3 Mrs W E H Massey. Heifer calf, under six months—1 and 2 B H Bull & Sons; 3 Mrs W E H Massey. Female, any age (diploma)—Mrs W E H Massey. Herd consisting of a bull and four females over one year (gold medal and diploma)—Mrs W E H Massey.

AYRSHIRES (this class was very large this year, there being in all 211 entries).—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 W W Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, P. Q.; 2 R R Ness, Howick, P. Q.; 3 W W Ogilvie; 4 Wm Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont. Bull, two years old—1 R R Ness; 2 Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q.; 3 Wm Wyle, Howick, P. Q.; 4 Robert Reford, St Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. Bull, one year old—1 Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm; 2 J G Clark, Ottawa; 3 Robert Reford; 4 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1 R Reid & Co; 2 Robert Reford; 3 W W Ogilvie; 4 J G Clark. Bull calf, under six months—1 R Reid & Co; 2 and 3 J Yull & Sons, Carleton Place; 4 Wm Stewart & Son. Bull, any age (diploma)—W W Ogilvie. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 Isaleigh Grange Farm; 2 and 3 W W Ogilvie; 4 Wm Stewart & Son. Cow, three years old—1 R R Ness; 2 Robert Reford; 3 W W Ogilvie; 4 Wm Stewart & Son. Heifer, two years old—1 Isaleigh Grange Farm; 2 R R Ness; 3 Robert Reford; 4 J G Clark. Heifer, one year old—1 W W Ogilvie; 2 R R Ness; 3 Isaleigh Grange Farm; 4 W W Ogilvie. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1 J G Clark; 2 R R Ness; 3 W W Ogilvie; 4 J Yull & Sons. Heifer calf, under six months—1 J Yull & Son; 2 R R Ness; 3 J Yull & Son; 4 W W Ogilvie. Dry cow, three years old and upwards—1 and 2 W W Ogilvie; 3 Isaleigh Grange Farm; 4 Wm Wylie, Dry Heifer, two years old—1 P A Gouin, Ste Marguerite, Three Rivers, P. Q.; 2 and 3 W W Ogilvie; 4 R R Ness. Female, any age (diploma)—Isaleigh Grange Farm. Herd consisting of a bull and four females over one year (gold medal and diploma)—1 W W Ogilvie; 2 R R Ness; 3 Isaleigh Grange Farm. Herd consisting of a bull and four females under two years, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2 W W Ogilvie; 2 R R Ness.

Horse Owners Should Use COMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE. Prepared exclusively by J. E. Combault, at-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

Leg and Body Wash. Tuttle's Elixir. Tuttle's American Condition Powders. A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

CANADIAN CATTLE (Race Canadiane).—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Arsene Denis, St. Norbert Station, P. Q.; 2 Louis Thoin, Repentigny, P. Q.; 3 Louis Thoin, Bull, two years old—1 Louis Thoin, Repentigny, P. Q.; 2 and 3 Arsene Denis. Bull, one year old—1 Arsene Denis; 2 T Babington Macaulay, Hudson Heights, P. Q.; 3 Louis Thoin. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1 Louis Thoin; 2 Thomas Babington Macaulay; 3 Arsene Denis. Bull calf, under six months—1 Arsene Denis; 2 Louis Thoin. Bull, any age—Arsene Denis. Cow, four years and upwards—1 Arsene Denis; 2 Louis Thoin; 3 T Babington Macaulay. Cow, three years old—1 Louis Thoin; 2 T B Macaulay; 3 Arsene Denis. Heifer, two years old—1 Arsene Denis; 2 Louis Thoin; 3 T B Macaulay. Heifer, one year old—1 Arsene Denis; 2 and 3 Louis Thoin. Heifer calf, over six months and under one year—1 Arsene Denis; 2 Louis Thoin; 3 Arsene Denis. Heifer calf, under six months—1 Arsene Denis; 2 Louis Thoin. Herd consisting of a bull and four females over one year (gold medal and diploma)—Arsene Denis.

GRADE CATTLE FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.—Cow, four years old and upwards—1 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont.; 2 P A Gouin, Three Rivers, P. Q.; 3 R Reid & Co. Cow, three years old—1 H J Whitteker, North Williamsburg, Ont.; 2 R Reid & Co. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 R Reid & Co. Heifer, one year old—1 Mrs Harry Allan, Rideau Park, Ont.; 2 R Reid & Co. Female, any age—1 H J Whitteker. Herd of dairy cattle consisting of five females over one year—1 R Reid & Co.

GRADE CATTLE FOR BEEF PURPOSES.—Cow, three years old and upwards—1 W C Edwards & Co, Rockland, Ont.; 2 Chas W Holmes, Amherst; 3 W C Edwards & Co. GUEBENSEYS.—Bull, two years old—1 Mrs W E H Massey, Coleman, Ont.; 2 Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q.; 3 Hon Sydney Fisher. Bull, one year old—1 Isaleigh Grange Farm; 2 Hon Sydney Fisher. Bull calf, under one year old—1 Isaleigh Grange Farm; 2 Hon Sydney Fisher; 3 Isaleigh Grange Farm. Bull, any age (diploma)—Mrs W E H Massey, Coleman, Ont. Cow, four years and up—1 and 2 Mrs W E H Massey; 3 Hon Sydney Fisher. Cow, three years old—1 Isaleigh Grange Farm; 2 Hon Sydney Fisher. Heifer, two years old—1 Isaleigh Grange Farm; 2 Hon Sydney Fisher; 3 Isaleigh Grange Farm. Heifer, one year old—1 Mrs W E H Massey; 2 Isaleigh Grange Farm; 3 Hon Sydney Fisher. Heifer, under one year—1 Isaleigh Grange Farm; 2 Hon Sydney Fisher; 3 Mrs W E H Massey. Female, any age—Mrs W E H Massey. Herd consisting of one bull and four females (diploma)—Mrs W E H Massey. (Continued on next page.)

OTTAWA FAIR PRIZE LIST

(continued).

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS (Long-wooled).—Ram, two shears and over—1 Alfred Denison, Metcalfe, Ont.; 2 Arsene Denis, St Norbert Station, P. Q.; 3 Albert N Ross, Bromley, Ont. Shearling ram—1 Arsene Denis; 2 Albert N Ross. Ram lamb—1 Arsene Denis; 2 Albert N Ross. Ewe, two shears and over—1 Arsene Denis; 2 and 3 Albert N Ross. Shearling ewe—1 and 3 Arsene Denis. Ewe lamb—1 and 2 Albert N Ross; 3 Arsene Denis. Flock consisting of one ram, two aged ewes, two shearling ewes and two ewe lambs (diploma)—Arsene Denis.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont. Shearling ram—1 John Kelly. Ram lamb—1 and 2 John Kelly. One ewe, two shears and over—1 John Kelly; 2 Wm M Smith, Scotland, Ont. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3 John Kelly. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3 John Kelly.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 Arsene Denis, St Norbert Station, P. Q. Shearling ram—1 Arsene Denis. Ram lamb—1 and 2 Arsene Denis. Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 Arsene Denis. Shearling ewe—1 Arsene Denis. Ewe lamb—1 Arsene Denis.

OXFORDS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 H J Whitteker, North Williamsburg, Ont.; 2 J H Jull, Burford, Ont.; 3 John A Richardson, South March, Ont. Shearling ram—1 and 2 J H Jull; 3 H J Whitteker. Ram lamb—1 J H Jull; 2 H J Whitteker; 3 J H Jull. Shearling ewe—1 and 2 J H Jull; 3 H J Whitteker. Ewe lamb—1 and 2 J H Jull; 3 H J Whitteker. Flock consisting of one ram, two aged ewes, two shearling ewes and two ewe lambs (diploma)—J H Jull.

SOUTHDOWNS (Medium-wooled).—Ram, two shears and over—1 F E Came, St Andrews, N. B.; 2 and 3 Geo A Drummond, Pointe Claire, P. Q. Shearling ram—1 F E Came; 2 Geo A Drummond; 3 Robt Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, Ont. Ram lamb—1 F E Came; 2 Geo A Drummond; 3 F E Came. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 Geo A Drummond; 3 F E Came. One ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3 F E Came. Flock consisting of one ram, two aged ewes, two shearling ewes and two ewe lambs (diploma)—F E Came.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 Thos Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; 2 and 3 N F Wilson, Cumberland, Ont. Shearling ram—1 Thos Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; 2 and 3 N F Wilson. Ram lamb—1 and 3 N F Wilson; 2 Thos Lloyd-Jones. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 Thos Lloyd-Jones; 3 N F Wilson. One ewe lamb—1 and 3 N F Wilson; 2 Thos Lloyd-Jones. Flock consisting of one ram, two aged ewes, two shearling ewes and two ewe lambs (diploma)—Thos Lloyd-Jones.

SUFFOLK AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3 John Kelly. One ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 John Kelly. One shearling ewe—1 and 2 John Kelly.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 John A McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont.; 3 John A Richardson, South March, Ont. Shearling ram—1 and 2 John A McGillivray; 3 John A Richardson. Ram lamb—1 John A McGillivray; 2 John A Richardson. One ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3 John A McGillivray. One shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3 John A McGillivray. One ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3 John A McGillivray. Flock consisting of one ram, two aged ewes, two shearling ewes and two ewe lambs (diploma)—John A McGillivray.

MERINOS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 W M Smith, Scotland, Ont.; 2 Robt Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, Ont. Shearling ram—1 W M Smith; 2 and 3 Robt Shaw & Son.

Ram lamb—1 and 2 Duncan Cumming, Russell, Ont.; 3 W M Smith. One ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3 W M Smith. One shearling ewe—1 W M Smith; 2 and 3 Robt Shaw & Son. One ewe lamb—1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 W M Smith.

FAT SHEEP.—One fat wether, under two years, long-wooled—1 John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont. One fat wether, two shears and over, short-wooled—1 and 2 Geo A Drummond, Pointe Claire, P. Q. One fat wether, under two years, short-wooled—1 Thos Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; 2 and 3 J H Jull, Burford, Ont.

SWINE.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE.—Boar two years and over—1 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont.; 2 and 3 Wm Wilson, Snelgrove, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 Wm Wilson, 2 R Reid & Co. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 Wm Wilson. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2 Wm Wilson; 3 R Reid & Co. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3 Wm Wilson. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 Wm Wilson; 3 R Reid & Co. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 3 Wm Wilson. Litter of pigs (not less than five) under three months, sucking—1 R Reid & Co.; 2 Wm Wilson. Herd (diploma)—Wm Wilson.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE.—Boar, two years old and over—1 J W Slack, Merivale, Ont.; 2 J G Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Boar, one year old—1 J W Slack; 2 David Barr, Jr, Renfrew, Ont.; 3 J G Clark. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 David Barr, Jr. Boar under six months—1 Chas W Holmes, Amherst; 2 and 3 Albert N Ross, Bromley, Ont. Sow, two years and over—1, 2 and 3 David Barr, Jr. Breeding sow, one year and under two years—1 David Barr, Jr; 2 J G Clark; 3 J W Slack. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 David Barr, Jr.; 2 J W Slack. Sow under six months—1 and 3 David Barr, Jr.; 2 Albert N Ross. Litter of pigs (not less than five) under three months, and sucking—1 Albert N Ross; 2 J G Clark. Herd (diploma)—David Barr, Jr.

CHESTER WHITES.—Boar, two years and over—1 Robt Clark, Ottawa; 2 J D Deeks, North Williamsburg, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 J D Deeks; 2 Robt Clark. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 J D Deeks; 2 Robt Clark. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2 J D Deeks. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 J D Deeks; 2 Robt Clark. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 Robt Clark; 2 J D Deeks. Litter of pigs (not less than five) under six months, and sucking—1 J D Deeks; 2 Robt Clark. Herd—1 Robt Clark; 2 J D Deeks.

POLAND-CHINA.—Boar, two years and over—1 W M Smith, Scotland, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 W M Smith. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 W M Smith. Boar, under six months—1 (no exhibit worthy); 2 W M Smith. Breeding sow, two years and over—1 and 2 W M Smith. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 W M Smith. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 W M Smith. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 W M Smith. Herd (diploma)—W M Smith.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2 R Reid & Co, Hintonburg, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1 R Reid & Co; 2 John A Richardson, South March, Ont.; 3 W M Smith, Scotland, Ont. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 3 R Reid & Co; 2 John A Richardson. Boar, under six months—1 John A Richardson; 2 and 3 R Reid & Co. Breeding sow, two years and over—1 and 2 R Reid & Co. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 Wm M Smith, Scotland, Ont.; 2 and 3 R Reid & Co. Sow, under six months and under one year—1 and 2 R Reid & Co. Sow, under six months and under one year—1 and 2 R Reid & Co. Herd, under six months and under one year—1 and 2 R Reid & Co. Herd, under six months and under one year—1 and 2 R Reid & Co.

Continued on next page.

PERTINENT FACTS.

The De Laval Machines were awarded the only Gold Medal for Cream Separators at the Pan-American, 1901.

The De Laval machines were awarded the Grand Prize (Highest Award) at Paris, 1900.

The official skimming record of the De Laval machine at the Pan-American, during its allotted run, was .0161.

The official skimming record of the only machine trying to compete, during its allotted run, was .0543.

The De Laval is used by all prominent and successful creamerymen and dairymen in every country on the globe.

The above statements can be substantiated in every instance.

The De Laval Separator Co.

77 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO PHILADELPHIA POUUGHKEEPSIE

DON'T

BUY A SEPARATOR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE

National.

EXAMINE

The simplicity of the design. All wheels and bearings protected, being perfectly safe in the hands of a child.

It has anti-friction ball bearings. Few parts to wash—only two pieces inside the bowl.

The National is made by The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, whose success with the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine is sufficient guarantee of the high finish and workmanship.

In 1901 five machines a day were manufactured. For 1902 the capacity is increased to 25 machines per day, showing the satisfaction given by the National in the past two years.

The 1902 National contains all the strong points found in other separators, and is placed on the market with the guarantee of being the best and most up-to-date machine in every particular offered to the Western farmers to-day.

The National will well repay investigation by intending purchasers. National No. 1, capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour. National No. 1 A, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.

GUELPH, ONT.

WE ALSO MAKE GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

TWO CHOICE FARMS.—Agriculture in Canada is now entering upon its palmy days, and the present outlook for the farmer was never equalled before. Farm lands are destined to increase in value. Two valuable properties of this description are offered for sale elsewhere in this issue, viz., "Holmlea" and "Park House," farms of the estate of James McAlister. Look up the advertisement and make prompt enquiries.

SUCCESSFUL SCHOOLS.—Many a young man whose home is on the farm is now turning his thoughts to the best use he can make of the winter months ahead of him. It is therefore a timely suggestion to direct the attention of such to the excellent facilities afforded by the Federated Business Colleges of

Ontario—schools that have stood the test of nearly half a century. These colleges have trained and sent into the business world twenty-five thousand graduates, many of whom are to-day leaders in Canadian business enterprise. The federation includes such representative colleges as the British American Business College, Y. M. C. A. Building, Toronto; the Canada and Hamilton Business Colleges, Hamilton; the Forest City Business College, London; the Ottawa and Metropolitan Business Colleges of Ottawa. There are branches in St. Catharines, Galt, Sarnia, Berlin, and Brantford. A business man need not be a farmer, but a farmer must be a business man if he wishes to succeed nowadays. If the reader will apply to any of the above colleges a handsome circular will be mailed to him.

Queenston Cement

WE have reduced our prices, and are prepared to demonstrate that no better value for the money is obtainable anywhere. All work done with our cement according to our instructions is guaranteed to be absolutely perfect. A barrel of Queenston Cement, though weighing less, contains just as many cubic inches of cement as any barrel of Portland. In mixing concrete, the cement is gauged by measure, not by weight. Farmers and others will do well to remember this fact, and not be misled by false statements. Write me, or see my agents, for full particulars.

Isaac Usher,

QUEENSTON, ONT.

OTTAWA FAIR PRIZE LIST
(continued).

months—1 John A Richardson; 2 and 3 R Reid & Co. Litter of pigs (not less than five) under three months, and sucking—1 R Reid & Co. Herd (diploma)—R Reid & Co.

DUROC-JERSEY RED.—Boar, one year and under two—1 Wm M Smith, Scotland, Ont. Boar under six months—1 and 2 Wm M Smith, Scotland, Ont. Sow two years old and over—1 Wm M Smith. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 W M Smith. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 W M Smith. Sow under six months—1 and 2 W M Smith. Scotland, Ont. Herd (diploma)—W M Smith.

MASSEY-HARRIS PRIZEWINNERS.
Judging Competition.

JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE.—1 James Ferguson, Spring Hill, Ont. The following three competitors were bracketed for second place: Norman F Wilson, Cumberland; R J Downing, Fenaghvale, Ont.; and Geo B Rothwell, Ottawa.

JUDGING BEEF CATTLE.—1 Norman F Wilson, Cumberland, Ont.; 2 John C Ready, Rosetta, Ont.; 3 Fred Barnett, Rockland, Ont.; 4 Geo B Rothwell, Ottawa, Ont.

JUDGING SHEEP.—1 Norman F Wilson, Cumberland, Ont.; 2 R J Downing, Fenaghvale, Ont.; 3 John C Ready, Rosetta, Ont.; 4 Geo B Rothwell, Ottawa, Ont.

JUDGING SWINE.—1 H Barton, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 2 Geo B Rothwell, Ottawa; 3 John C Ready, Rosetta, Ont.; 4 R J Downing, Fenaghvale, Ont.

COLLECTION OF CANADIAN FLOWERING PLANTS.—1 Henri St. Jacques, Ottawa. Judge's remark: "The collection is very good."

ARTISTIC AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE.—1 William Ide, Ottawa East; 2 John C Trotter, Ottawa; 3 (not worthy of a prize).

DOZEN WHITE-SHELL EGGS.—1 Mrs James Anderson, Dominionville, Ont.; 2 Mrs Jas Anderson, Dominionville; 3 W H McConnell, Aylmer, P. Q.

DOZEN BROWN-SHELL EGGS.—1 Mrs A H Foster, Twin Elm, Ont.; 2 Mrs Jas Anderson, Dominionville, Ont.; 3 Mrs Jas Anderson, Dominionville, Ont.

PAIR OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS OR WYANDOTTES.—1 Alex Robinson, Billings Bridge, Ont.; 2 Duncan Cumming, Russell, Ont.; 3 Alex Robinson, Billings Bridge Ont.

PAIR OF DUCKS.—1 Duncan Cumming, Russell, Ont.

PLAN OF FARM BARN.—1 H Barton, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 2 Mrs G Gordon, Lime Bank, Ont.; 3 John C Ready, Rosetta, Ont.

PLAN OF FARMHOUSE.—1 H Barton, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 2 Mrs G Gordon, Lime Bank, Ont.; 3 John C Ready, Rosetta, Ont.

COLLECTION GRAINS.—Mrs James Anderson, Dominionville, Ont.

DAIRY.

CHEESE (colored).—1 F N Dilworth, Twin Elm, Ont.; 2 Mrs E Drewry, Hallduff, Ont.; 3 Miss Mary Morrison, Newry, Ont.; 4 John Stewart, Waba, Ont.; 5 A A Ferrier (Bowen, cheese-maker), Osceola, Ont.

CHEESE (white).—1 Fenzie McGowan, Douglas, Ont.; 2 R Elliott, South March, Ont.; 3 Walter Hamilton, Listowel, Ont.; 4 Wilbur F Gerow, Napanee, Ont.; 5 Miss Mary Morrison. Gold medal for best three factory cheese—Fonzie McGowan, Douglas, Ont.

CREAMERY BUTTER (tubs).—1 Narcisse Beaudin, Russelltown, P. Q.; 2

Wm H Stewart, Frontier, P. Q.; 3 R D McEwen, Kelso, P. Q.; 4 Ottawa Dairy Co., Ottawa; 5 Robt Ireland, Beachville, Ont., and J H Allan, Carleton Place, Ont. (ex aequo).

CREAMERY PRINTS.—1 Isaac Wenger, Aylmer, Ont.; 2 R D McEwen, Kelso, P. Q.; 3 H Weston Parry, Compton, P. Q.; 4 Wm H Stewart, Frontier, P. Q., and Damase Meilleur, Angers, P. Q. Gold medal for best lot dairy butter exhibited—Isaac Wenger, Aylmer, Ont.

DAIRY BUTTER (boxes, tubs or firkins, not less than 50 lbs.)—(No exhibit worthy first award); 2 Martha Hunter, Rockton, Ont.; 3 Mrs J H Pillar, Russell, Ont.

DAIRY BUTTER (boxes, firkins or crocks, not less than 20 lbs.)—1 Mrs Duncan Cumming, Russell, Ont.; 2 Martha Hunter, Rockton, P. Q.; 3 Mrs James Callendar, North Gower, Ont.

DAIRY BUTTER (prints, not less than 10 lbs.)—1 G H Fenton, Leitrim, Ont.; 2 Martha Hunter, Rockton, Ont.; 3 Mrs Duncan Cumming, Russell, Ont.

BREAD, HOMEMADE (one loaf).—Miss L Watson, Aylmer, P. Q.; 2 Mrs Jas Daglish, Ottawa; 3 Mrs A Pegg, Ottawa, Ont.

BREAD, GRAHAM, HOMEMADE (1 loaf).—1 Mrs J L Deacon, Ottawa, Ont.; 2 Mrs Jas Daglish, Ottawa, Ont.; 3 Mrs R C Woodley, Shawville, P. Q.

BREAD, CORN, HOMEMADE (1 loaf).—1 Mrs A Mackey, Harbord, Ont.; 2 Mrs N McLellan, Billerica, P. Q.; 3 Mrs John Black, Ottawa, Ont.

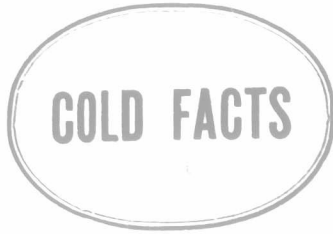
BUNS, HOMEMADE.—1 Mrs R C Woodley, Shawville, P. Q.; 2 Mrs J C Smith, Hintonburg; 3 Mrs A K Scott, Ottawa.

SPECIAL PRIZE BY THE OGILVIE MILLING CO. for best two loaves homemade bread made of Ogilvie's flour: \$30.00, in three prizes of \$15.00, \$10.00, and \$5.00.—1 Mrs Cadieux, Ottawa; 2 Miss Annie Wright, Ottawa; 3 Mrs A Pegg, Ottawa, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Gus Langelier, of Quebec City, has been quite successful at the Sherbrooke Exhibition, held August 30th to September 6th, 1902. His imported Large Yorkshires competed in three sections and won three of the creamy prizes. The sow, Summer Hill Walton Sarah 5th, imported last spring, was in the pink of condition, and was certainly an attraction in Yorkshire alley. It is, in fact, always surprising when one sees a hog weighing 500 pounds or over that can walk around his pen as lively as a small animal. Mr. Langelier had three young boars there, and these were sold before the show was over. We must give due praise to the Quebec farmers; they buy a good animal when they see it, and they are not afraid to pay a high price either. Mr. Langelier won eight prizes—four firsts and four seconds—on eleven birds which he had at Sherbrooke, but his winnings in the poultry shows are now well known, as he won at the Pan-American; at Boston, 1902; at Guelph, 1900 and also 1901; at Montreal, 1901 and 1902; at Quebec, 1901 and 1902, and at Sherbrooke, 1901 and 1902. The fact that he won a sweepstakes at Buffalo in the class where he competed, and both specials for best collection in the two classes, where his birds were entered at the "Ontario," 1901, needs no more comment. It is also significant that Hon. Mr. Greenway's Ayrshire bull which won the championship in his class at Winnipeg this fall is out of the same family as the animal now heading Mr. Langelier's herd. They both trace to imported Glencairn III, the famous show-ring animal, and Nellie Osborne, the first-prize cow at the Columbian in 1893.

The Imports of Japan Tea to Canada have declined
5,931,262 lbs. Since



"SALADA"

Uncolored Ceylon Green was first introduced. It's better Tea and the People know it.
Sealed Packets Only—Same Form as the Famous "Salada." Black Teas—25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. Per Pound.

REMEMBER!! To ensure your getting the genuine the name "Salada" must be on each and every sealed lead packet.



Special GUN Offer.

DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-LOADING GUN ONLY

\$8.50.

A perfect gun, 12 bore, top action, chequered pistol grip, walnut stock, rebounding locks, laminated steel barrels, Richards make.

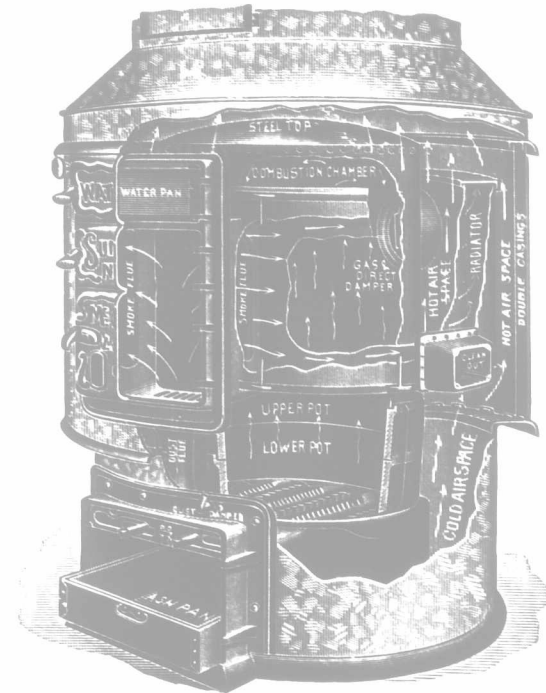
FRED. HAMILTON, HAMILTON, ONT.

Wholesale and Retail Hardware and Sporting Goods

"Sunshine" Furnace

SPECIALLY BUILT TO HEAT A FARMER'S HOME.

BECAUSE:



It burns either wood or coal—wood can be used in fall and spring, and coal in severe winter weather.

Has double feed-doors, which will admit rough chunk of wood.

The dome is constructed entirely of heavy steel plate, which makes it a more effective heater than the cast-iron dome put in common furnaces.

The "Sunshine" will extract more heat from the same amount of fuel than any other furnace, and no other good furnace is sold so cheap.

SOLD BY ALL ENTERPRISING DEALERS. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

The McClary Mfg. Co.,

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER; ST. JOHN, N. B.

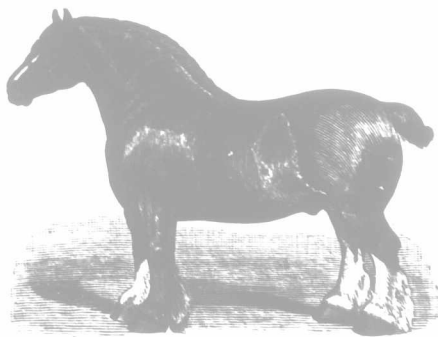
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Our new importation of Clydesdale stallions and mares and Hackneys will be at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on Friday, Aug. 29th, and will be on view there for two weeks, and will include many valuable horses, combining size, quality, breeding and action. Great care has been taken in the selection of this consignment. We have imported a great many winners at the principal shows, which goes to prove that we bring out the right kind of horses. We are in an excellent position to offer buyers the best quality at most reasonable prices, having made our selection in person, and with great care, to meet the requirements of the Canadian trade. Parties desiring to purchase either stallions or mares, please write or call upon us.



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Clydesdales and Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Seven choice young stallions, and several young mares and fillies. Five young bulls and bull calves, and thirty-five excellent young cows and heifers. Mostly registered in the American Herdbook.

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Scotch Shorthorns:

Of both sexes, of the following noted families: Golden Drops, Rosebuds, Claras, Matchlesses, Strathallans, Vain Duchesses, Marr Beautys, Mayflowers, Crimson Flowers, and others; 56 head to select from. Herd headed by the imported Bracelet bull, Red Duke = 36984 = (77585).

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

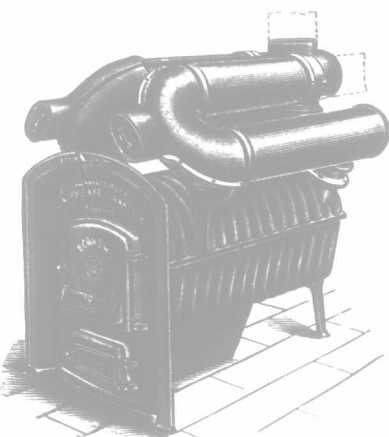
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To Close Out Estate.—Fine modern dairy and fruit farm (with every convenience) near Toronto. Twelve acres orchard in full bearing, cattle, implements, crop and milk contract can be taken over by purchaser, or he can have possession in the spring.
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 A snap for some one. One of the best farms in this famous dairy district for sale at a very low figure. 225 acres first class land, capital buildings, high state of cultivation, 2 1/2 miles from Woodstock. Apply **ORMSBY & CLAPP, Real Estate Agents.** Woodstock, Ont.

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 IN COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.
 300 acres, lots 3, 4 and 5, Con. 3. Township of Pilkington, 2 miles from Alma (G. T. R.), 5 from Elora, 20 from Guelph; one of the best farms for stock or grain in Ontario. Two sets of buildings. Suitable to be farmed as one, two or three farms. For particulars apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or by letter.

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 "Holmea," 200 Acres; Park House, 100. BUILDINGS substantial and spacious. SOIL adapted to produce the best results in farm products. LOCATION unsurpassed in Canada. Urban populations 35,000. SUITED for dairy, stock, swine, poultry, small fruits and vegetables, as well as production of grains. THE DISTRICT SUGAR-BEET experiments are eminently satisfactory. SUGAR FACTORY is at Berlin. WATER pure and abundant. TERMS moderate. Owner deceased. Chances of a lifetime. Full particulars **BOX 394, GALT, ONT.**

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 Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire pigs. I have for sale 3 young bulls, 3 shearing bucks and 2 two-shears, and 6 shearing ewes; also this season's crop of lambs, both sexes; Berkshire boar and 2 sows.
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DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE
 For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FRED. RICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.**

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.
 Clyde and Shire Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.
 The imp. first-prize Shire stallion, Newharris Duke, and the four-year-old Clyde stallion, Gay Gordon, half brother to Hiawatha, now in service. The imp. bull, Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, heads the herd. Young bulls and females for sale. Our flock of Leicesters has won at the leading shows of Canada and U. S., and we have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale. My motto: The best is none too good.
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 IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
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IMP. CLYDESDALES AND AYRESHIRE
 The three imp. stallions, Copyright, Baron Frederick and Baron Laing, and the Canadian-bred stallion, Laurentian. Ayreshires all ages; and poultry, utility breeds. Eggs for sale.
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Newton's HEAVE, COUGH, DIS-TEMPER & INDIGESTION CURE
 A veterinary specific for WIND, TUBERC, & STOMACH TROUBLES.
 Strongly Recommended.
 \$1.00 per can, dealers or direct.
 Newton Horse Remedy Co. (D), Toledo, O. Trade supplied by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.

We are offering some young Durham bulls, cows and heifers, and 20 Berkshires and 10 Yorkshires, of both sexes. Prices reasonable.
 Could supply a carload of 2-year-old stock steers. Correspondence solicited, or come and see our stock. No sale, no harm. Visitors welcome to
CAMDEN VIEW FARM,
 A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville, Ont.

ELM PARK STOCK FARM
 Fresh Importations of High-class
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
 AND
SUFFOLK SHEEP.

Both imported and home-bred Angus for sale. The Suffolks are from the best stock in England. Shearing rams, ram lambs and ewes of all ages for sale.
JAS. BOWMAN,
 GUELPH, ONTARIO.

The Sunny Side Herefords.
 Imp. Sunny Slope Tom 1st at head. We have the best of blood lines, also individual merit. For sale: 8 cows, from 3 to 7 years old; 10 heifers, bred and safe in calf or ready to breed; 1 bull, 2 yrs.; 1 bull, 1 yr., and 12 young bulls ready for service, by our stock bull. Visitors always welcome. **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.**
 Ilderton station, L. H. & B. Lucan station, G. T. R.

CHOICE HEREFORDS.
A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT.,
 has for sale the following high-bred Herefords:
 25 Young Registered Bulls.
 30 Young Registered Heifers.
 10 Young Registered Cows.
 The above stock are in good condition, and are bred from imported and American-bred sires. Ranchers will do well to inspect this offering.
ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONT.
Scotch-bred Shorthorns.

CHOICE SPECIMENS OF BOTH SEXES FOR SALE.
FARM ADJOINS EXETER, ON THE LONDON AND WINGHAM BRANCH OF THE G. T. R. 30 MILES NORTH OF LONDON.

Scotch Shorthorns
 BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

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

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
 BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF
SHORTHORNS ONLY.

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Cattle
 AND
Lincoln Sheep.
 HERD prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the
 get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply
T. E. Robson,
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Rapids Farm Ayrshires.

REINFORCED BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS of 2 bulls and 20 cows, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows last year. Imported Douglasdale of Dam of Aber, champion at the Pan-American, heads the herd. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at—
 Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900, and at the Pan-American in 1901.
 Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale, bred from High-class Imported Stock.
Robert Hunter, Manager
 for W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

TROUT CREEK HERD
 OF
Shorthorns
 Won first prize for herd and the championship for best bull and best female, any age, at Toronto Industrial and Pan-American Exhibitions, 1901. We keep constantly in our herd a choice lot of imported and Canadian-bred cattle of both sexes. Personal inspection invited. Parties desiring to see the herd will be met on arrival of trains if notice is given. Visitors always welcome. Address:
JAMES SMITH, Manager, MILLGROVE, ONT.
W. D. FLATT, 378 HESS ST., SOUTH, Hamilton, Ontario.

GOSSIP.
 Messrs. Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, Ont., breeders of Berkshire hogs, in ordering a change in their advertisement, report a better demand than for several years, proving that the Berkshire is still popular with the farmers, both for main-
 taining a pure-bred herd and for crossing with other breeds to produce a profitable class of hogs and the best type for the market. As announced in their advertisement, they have young boars and sows of various ages for sale. Parties requiring stock in this line will do well to note their advertisement and correspond with them.

"ORCHARD HILL" SHORTHORNS.

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

JAS. GIBB, Brookdale, Ont. BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE. Imp. Prince William at head of herd. Stock for sale.

RIVER FARM SHORTHORNS

I am now offering 6 choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 26855. They are rare good ones. Price right.

H. PARKER, DURHAM P. O. and STATION.

CHARLES RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

Importer and breeder of Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshire Pigs Young stock always on hand.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)



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

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

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

SHORTHORNS (IMP.): For Sale: My stock bull, imp. Capt. Mayfly, a prizewinner, and calves by him and out of imported and home-bred cows. Various ages.



T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT.

Shorthorns & Clydesdales

100 SHORTHORNS TO SELECT FROM. Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 23861 = and Double Gold = 37852 =.

FRED. RICHARDSON

Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.,

Will return from Scotland about Aug. 20th with six Clydesdale stallions, including Hopewell (11375), full brother of the great Glasgow winner, Hiawatha, and Lavender (11349), out of the same mare as Royal Cairnion, the Chicago three-year-old winner in 1901, and Pioneer 11131, sired by Sir Arthur, owned by Whitty Clydesdale Association.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED In service: Derby (imp.) = 32057 =; Lord Montclair, by Collynie Archer (imp.) = 28890 =.

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

For Sale: TWO CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, registered: sires, British Hope (30946) and Royal Charlie (30118). Also Yorkshires and Berkshires, both sexes. Write: C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

Mercer's Shorthorns

Are represented by Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Squire 24993, a son of Abbotsford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

T. MERCER, MARKDALE P. O. & STN. PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

WINDMILLS



You require one that will do your work satisfactorily. The

CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

TERROR TO WORK. WHY? CAST-IRON CONSTITUTION. MECHANISM SO SIMPLE. MATERIAL THE BEST.

ONT. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED. TORONTO, ONT.

SHORTHORNS: JILTS and MARAS: 6 heifers from 1 to 3 years old; 5 with calves at foot and in calf again to Imp. British Statesman.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE Sired by Scottish Chief and Abbotsford, and from prizewinning dams. Also cows, heifers, and Berkshire pigs.

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

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

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of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from all dairy cows.

WM. GRAINGER & SON, LONDONBORO, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

BREEDER OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

40 shearing rams and 30 shearing ewes of extra size, substance and quality now for sale. Prices are interesting. Visitors welcome.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds & Berkshires

FOR SALE: A choice lot of this year's bull calves—reds and roans—from good milking dams; Bates and Scotch breeding. Also cows, heifers and heifer calves. Young pigs, two months old, of the long bacon type.

F. BONNYCASTLE & SONS, Campbellford, Ont.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.

Now offers one year-old roan bull, out of Imp. Day-spring; sire Abbotsford 19146; a prizewinner sure. Also a few choice heifers out of imp. and home-bred dams, and ram lambs out of imp. Dudding ewes.

Rosevale Shorthorns

We are offering for sale several cows and heifers bred to Maringo's Hyden Duke (imp.), son of the great champion Maringo. Also several bred to Golden Able, imp. in dam. Also some choice young bulls. Any wishing to purchase apply at once.

W. J. SHEAN & CO'Y, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

NO HUMBUB & PERFECT INSTRUMENTS Humane Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns, Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 for trial; if it works, send balance. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02 for 17 yrs.; Canada Dec. 17, '01, 18 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U.S.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle

Have imported, this year, 68 head of Shorthorns—6 bulls and 62 females. Twenty-seven head due to leave quarantine 11th Sept. Intending purchasers should see this stock or correspond.

BOMANTON P. O., COBOURG STATION, G.T.R.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, ONT.,

BREEDER OF SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS.

This herd represents such families as Mysies, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Langshires, Butterflies, and others, and is headed by my now famous stock bull, Spicy Robin, grandson of Royal Sailor (imported) and Ruby Veegarh, and bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem. Quite a number of young stock of either sex for sale.

ERIN SHIPPING STATION, C. P. R.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS:

I am now offering a few heifers, Clarets, Floras, and one Missie; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham.

W. G. MELSON, GOING P. O. and MARKDALE STATION.

SHORTHORNS (imported)

One imported and one Canadian-bred bull. A few cows and heifers.

THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.

LEONARD BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT.,

BREEDER OF Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

FOR SALE

Three Shorthorn bulls of first-class breeding, sired by Scotland's Fame (imp.). Color: 2 red, 1 roan. Prices right.

F. A. GARDNER, BRITANNIA, ONT. Peel County

For Sale, the following: Victor White, 2 years old, imported in dam; bred by A. Innes, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; got by Prince Charles; dam Victoria, by Matadore. Roan bull, 16 months, got by Orange Duke (imp.); dam Victoria, by Matadore. Also 1 white, 2 roan and 2 red bulls, from 5 months to 15 months old; got by Orange Duke (imp.); dams Prime Minister and imp. heifers from Challenge-bred cows. W. B. CAMPBELL, Campbellcroft, Ont.

E. JEFFS & SON, BOND HEAD, ONT.,

breeders of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires, have for sale 10 young bulls, 7 heifers, 5 boars, 11 young sows and suckers, not akin; 12 rams and 20 ewes, various ages. Write for prices, or come and see stock.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES.

For sale, two 2-year-old Shorthorn bulls, one by Imp. Royal Prince, the other by Royal Duke 33577. Good ones. Also one Clydesdale stallion, coming 2 years old.

W. D. PUGH, CLAREMONT P. O. & STATION.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM,

40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited.

D. H. RUSSELL.

FARMERS

AND STOCK - RAISERS.

PROFS. A. & M. DAY'S ENGLISH TONIC Powders furnish all requirements for the cure and prevention of diseases of the horse, cattle, hog, sheep, and poultry. A separate package for each kind of stock. Full directions on each package for preparing a Tonic Food for fattening purposes. Each package of powder is sufficient to prepare 25 to 40 pounds of Tonic Food. 35 cents a package. For sale in most towns; if not in your town, write us for free sample. Mention kind wanted.

THE DAY'S STOCK FOOD CO'Y,

TORONTO, ONT.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

J. K. HUX, Rodney, Elgin Co., Ont., P. O. and Station, now offers 7 young bulls, cows and heifers. Abbotsford 19146 now at head of herd. Also ram lambs out of imp. Dudding ewes.

SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: 4 females, from 1 year to 4 years. These are served by Imp. Golden Conqueror, Vol. 17. Also two bulls out of Royal Ury = 23630 =.

AMOS SMITH, Listowel Station, Trowbridge P. O.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Urys, Stamfords and Matchless. Young, vigorous females, all ages, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs. ROBT. BATTY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. & Sta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

Nonpareils, Mysies, Isabellas, Urys, Minas, Strawberry, and Matchless. Animals of both sexes and all ages for sale. Also choice Berkshires.

J. W. HARTMAN & SONS, Montreal Farm, Elm Hedge P. O. Meaford Sta.

Centre Wellington Scotch Shorthorns

Young bulls, heifers and young cows for sale. Farm adjoining town on G. T. R. and C. P. R. Correspondence solicited.

H. B. Webster, FERGUS, ONT. Box 66.

For Sale: Very heavy, massive cows of Cruickshank and Bates breeds, also two-year-old heifers in calf. Bull seven months old, dark red (Jack's the Lad, No. 41922). Dark red heifers. Also young calves of both sexes.

JOHN McFARLANE, DUTTON, ONT.

RARE YOUNG BULLS

of serviceable age for sale; also females of all ages. Roans and reds. Prices right.

E. & C. Parkinson, Thornbury P. O. & Stn., G.T.R.

Brookbank Holsteins

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

GEO. RICE, Carrie's Crossing, Ontario, OXFORD COUNTY.

Riverside Holsteins.

Victor De Kol Pietertje heads the herd, assisted by Johanna Rue 4th Lad, whose five nearest dams, including the record of his dam made at 25 months old, average ("official") 82.6 lbs. milk per day and 21.86 lbs. butter in one week.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co. CALEDONIA, ONT.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

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

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS.

Present offering: Young boars and sows fit to breed, and younger ones. Choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams. Perfect covering.

E. O. MORROW, HILTON P. O., BRIGHTON STN.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

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

Come and see me at

Toronto and inspect my De Kol bull and his get; also my other stock. A select lot of Holsteins and Tamworths on hand.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

JERSEYS, COTSWOLDS, YORKSHIRES.

Registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire pigs for sale. A few nice heifers, 6 mos. to 2 years, and 1 yearling bull, by Count of Pine Ridge, grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, record 84 lbs. milk daily, on WM. WILLIS, NEWMARKET, ONT.

EXMOOR JERSEYS FOR SALE.

Heifer calves and deep-milking cows.

A. Norman Smith, Meaford P. O. and Stn.

JERSEYS:

Present offering: Two bulls, 8 months old; solid color; choice animals; sired by Nero of Glen Rouge, and out of deep-milking dams.

E. B. MINNAN & SONS, GRAFTON, ONT.

LAWNRIIDGE STOCK FARM.

Jerseys for Sale. Yearling bull and bull eight months old. Registered cows and heifers of choicest breeding and individuality. Some fresh and others coming in season. 100 head to choose from.

J. L. CLARK, Norval station: G. T. R. Norval P. O.

72 Head of High-class Jerseys 72

IN THE BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD NOW FOR SALE. Two yearling bulls of first-class dairy breeding and sure prizewinners. Seven bull calves, the best we ever had. Also a large number of cows and heifers. We have what you want. Come and see, or address, stating what you want.

B. E. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT. C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations within 2 miles of farm.

F. L. GREEN,

BREEDER OF Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Choice stock of each sex for sale.

PICKERING STATION, G. T. R. CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R. GREENWOOD P. O.

JERSEYS FOR SALE.

A few choice Jersey bulls and bull calves for sale at very low prices. Choice breeding; good colors. Write for prices.

W. W. EVERITT, OATHAM, ONTARIO. "Dun Edin Park Farm," Box 555.

CHOICE Jersey CATTLE.
EXHIBITION AND DAIRY ANIMALS. MALE AND FEMALE. ALL AGES.
MRS. E. M. JONES,
BOX 324, BROOKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

Homecroft Stock and Dairy.
Ayrshires, Chester Whites, B. P. Rocks. Write us for best young bull in Canada. Some A 1 bull calves; also some beauties for young sows. See that you look up our chickens.
J. F. PARSONS & SONS, BARNSTON, QUE.

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. A few choice bull calves for sale at reasonable prices; sired by Klondike of St. Annes 8897, and from deep milkers with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S. L. & A. R. 0

DAVID A. McFARLANE, Breeder of high-class Ayrshires. Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

Menie Stock Farm Choice young Ayrshire bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write **WM. STEWART & SON,** Menie, Ont.

LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS. Send for circular and price list and tack it up on the wall where you can see it when you want it.
R. W. James, Bowmanville, 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.

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

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, PROPS. Breeders of North Williamsburg, Ont. Ayrshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Black Java Fowls. For Sale: 5 Bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. Females any age. One 2-year old ram, six shearing rams, and five ram lambs.
Winchester, C. P. R. Morrisburg, G. T. R.

SPRINGHILL FARM. Importers and breeders of choice, deep-milking Ayrshires. Males and females for sale.
ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

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

CHOICE AYRSHIRES. Present offering: 4 bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, by choice sires, and out of producing dams, and A 1 individuals.
N. DYMENT, Clappison P. O., Dundas Sta.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires A yearling bull and several choice calves from heavy milkers, fit for exhibition purposes. Three Yorkshire boars fit for service; three sows ready to mate, also a number of young pigs fit to ship.
ALEX. HUME, MENIE, ONTARIO.

Ayrshire Bulls. Two choice August (1901) bulls, Four March (1902) calves, by imported bull and out of dams from imported stock. All good ones.
W. W. BALLANTYNE, ("Neidpath Farm" adjoins city.) Stratford, Ont. Main line G. T. R.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

J. YUILL & SONS Meadowside Farm, Carleton Place, Ontario, Breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire swine, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. A fine lot of the long Large English Berkshires for sale, ready to ship.

Ayrshires W. THORN, LYNEDOCH, - ONTARIO. Breeder of prizewinning Ayrshires. Stock always on hand for sale.

SUNNYLEA FARM. Jerseys—6 yearling bulls; females for sale: any age. Tamworths—30 boars and sows, different ages. Shropshire sheep—rams and ewes of good breeding. Prices reasonable.
H. E. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, P. Q.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS. FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD **ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,** LIVESTOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY. BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to **ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,** Shrewsbury, England, or to our American representative, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Canada.

Robert W. Hobbs, Kelmscott, Lechlade, England. One of the largest flocks in Oxford Down Flockbook. Numerous prizes obtained for ram lambs at principal shows. Rams and ewes always on sale.

JOHN BRYAN & SON, Southleigh, Witney, Oxon. One of the oldest registered flocks of pure-bred Oxford Downs. Annual sale of rams. Oxford ram fair. Rams and ewes for sale at home. Inspection invited.

English Shorthorns. Both and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruickshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herdbook. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on £400 won in prizes last year and this.
WM. BELL, Ratcheugh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.
Address: **FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W.** Cables—Sheepcote, London.

Southdowns and Collies Both imported and home-bred. Correspondence solicited. Railway station, London.

ROBT. MCEWEN, BYRON, ONT. AGAIN STOP! AND LISTEN!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE. Have this season produced a Great crop of high-class lambs. Do you want a flock header? If so, let us tell you that we have excellent imported and Home-bred rams of different ages To sell at good values to purchasers. They are of the best breeding. Are of good size, and extra quality.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont., Can.

PENNABANK STOCK FARM. Twenty-five ram lambs; a few ewe lambs and shearlings with Imp. Williams or Knox-bred sires; 1 good two-shear ram. Four fine young Shorthorn bulls.
Hugh Pugh, Whitevale, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE. I am offering for sale 1 imported stock ram, 11 yearling rams and two-year-olds, 30 ram and ewe lambs, 10 shearing ewes, all in good condition. Prices reasonable.
ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P. O., Ont.

DISPERSION AUCTION SALE
27 EWES REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP 21 RAMS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1902.

This flock has been shown at the local fairs for the last three years, and have won their share of prizes—they won 19 firsts at five fairs in 1901. Flock consists of ram, three shears, bred by Mrs. J. W. Robinson; two-shear ram (imp.), bred by Wm Thomas; 2 two-shear rams, home bred; 2 shearing (imp.), bred by Wm Thomas; 2 two-shear rams, home bred; 5 shearing ewes by rams, home bred; 15 ram lambs; 17 breeding ewes, 5 shearing ewes by imp. ram, and 5 ewe lambs. Flock is in excellent condition. Farm is about 10 minutes' walk from Streetsville Jct., C. P. R., 22 miles west of Toronto. Trains arrive from east 8.41 a. m.; north, 10.50 a. m.; west, 11.30 a. m. Trains leave for west 5 p. m.; north, 6 p. m.; east, 8.45 p. m. Lunch at noon. Sale to commence at 2 sharp.
JOHN SMITH, M. P. P., Auctioneer. N. W. SWITZER, Streetsville, Ont.

THE SHEEP OF THE CENTURY. PRINCIPAL AWARDS GAINED BY SUFFOLKS AND SUFFOLK CROSSES IN OPEN COMPETITION AGAINST ALL BREEDS, 1898 TO 1901.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL FAT STOCK SHOW—	1898	1899	1900	1901
Championship of the yard
Reserve number for ditto
SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW—		1899	1900
Championship of the yard
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Breed cup—cross-bred section
SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW (Carcass Competitions)—				
Centenary gold medal (best carcass in the yard)
Reserve number for ditto
First prize—Short-wool lambs
Second prize—
Third prize—
Fourth prize—
First prize—Short-wool wethers
Second prize—
Third prize—
First prize—Long-wool wethers
Second prize—
Third prize—
Second prize—Long-wool lambs
Third prize—

AN UNEQUALLED RECORD. Pamphlet, with full description of the breed, show-yard honors, live and dead weights of rams, ewes and lambs, can be obtained on application to
ERNEST PRENTICE, Secretary Suffolk Sheep Society, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

SHROPSHIRE. For sale—8 shearing rams, 12 shearing ewes, a number of 2- and 3-year-old ewes and this year's lambs; a low-down, well-covered lot.
C. H. ROWE, ORILLIA P. O. and STATION.

SHROPSHIRE Sired by CANADIAN FLAGSTAFF (IMPORTED) 15866.

This season's lambs; woolled all over, and of superior quality; from imported and home-bred ewes. Orders booked. A few GUERNSEY and AYRSHIRE bull calves. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address:
Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, Danville, Que.

SHROPSHIRE We are now offering a number of two shear rams and ram lambs—Mansell strain; good ones and well covered. Price right. **ROWAT BROS., Hillsdale P. O., Elmvalle Sta.**

Shropshire Sheep, and Chester White Swine of good bacon type. Write for prices.
W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONT. "SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM."

This season I am offering for sale **SHROPSHIRE** lambs of both sexes. Also shearing ewes and 2 shearing rams. Prices right and quality guaranteed. **GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE. Stock ram (two-shear), shearing and ram lambs; also ewes different ages, good blood. Prices reasonable.
J. F. BRUNTON, TARA, 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, 1901. Particulars mailed free. Address: **WORLD PUBLISHING CO., Guelph, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE. Shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, also shearing and older ewes, about 50 head all told. All registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition and form. Sires from Campbell and Dryden flocks. **MALCOLM McDUGALL, Tiverton, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRE We have for sale sixteen Shropshire yearling rams and 12 ewes, from Cooper and Mansell ewes, and sired by Mansell ram, also an extra good lot of ram lambs.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT. CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.
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HOLWELL MANOR FARM SHROPSHIRE. Choice shearing rams at farmers' prices. A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale.

D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT.

W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT. Importer and breeder of **SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.** Am offering 19 choice shearing rams, sired by Chancellor (imp.). Ram and ewe lambs for the fall trade, sired by Ruddington Knight. Also one imported shearing ram, good size and quality. Come and see them.
Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R.

FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS Imported ewes and lambs. Can supply show flocks.
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FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle Bred from best Bred from Scotch bulls English stock. of fashionable families. CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS. Write us before buying elsewhere. Address: **F. H. NEIL, Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT.** Box 35. Telegraph and Railway Station.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION. A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:

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LEICESTERS. A splendid lot of rams and ram lambs for sale. Price reasonable.
MAC CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

LEICESTER SHEEP. Quality, with good size and wool. Address: **C. & E. WOOD, FREEMAN P. O. BURLINGTON ST., ONT.**

Dorsets and Chesters Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable.
R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT. "MAPLEVIEW FARM."

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FRANK C. BELL.

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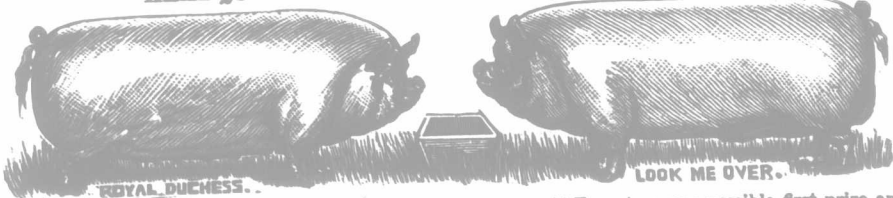
People going West

like to follow along about the same latitude they have been accustomed to. For that reason the farmer of Ontario feels at home in Manitoba. Here, too, he finds a lot of his old neighbors and friends, as fully half of the Manitoba people are from Eastern Canada. Here he finds the best of schools, plenty of churches, and the best of markets for all he has to sell. If he locates near WINNIPEG, he is near a city of 50,000 people to-day and 100,000 people a few years hence. He notices, too, that not only the Ontario farmer, but the American farmer, has his eye on Manitoba, and that while there is a large demand for land this year, there will be a much greater demand another year. They are coming this way. Will you come now, or will you wait for prices to double and then come? Many farmers from Eastern Ontario should come at once and secure some of this cheap land. Come, you farmer with a large family and a small farm. Come, you newly-married people just starting out for a home of your own. Come, you renter; rent or buy a farm here. Come, you speculator, and buy a good piece of land that will double in value. There is room for all here. Write us and tell us of your wants, and we will answer your letters, and try and fill the bill. **Prices from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre.**

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HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure-bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but two; while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of ten possible firsts, also sweepstakes on boar any age. At the Pan-American (Buffalo), Toronto and London there were thirty-six first premiums and medals given; all the medals and every first prize but six won by the Summer Hill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires

JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.
VINE STATION, G. T. R.—NEAR BARRIE.

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type.

FOR SALE:

An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows, recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin.

Enquiries Promptly Answered.

IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP

Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs, both sexes; Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs.

BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTICE P. O.

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

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

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

We are offering for sale 30 shearing ewes of first-class quality, and 6 extra good ones in show condition; also 25 good shearing rams and 1 three-shear imported ram, and all of this season's lambs, which are a good lot. Write us for prices or come and see our flock.

W. H. ARKELL, TEESWATER, ONT.

MILDMAY, G. T. R. TEESWATER, C. P. R.

SUMMERHILL OXFORDS.

Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs. Also 50 extra nice yearling ewes.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater P. O. and Station.

LINDEN OXFORDS

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

E. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

"FARNHAM FARM" Oxford Down Sheep

Am offering 40 choice yearling rams to head flocks, 50 superior yearling ewes, 70 ranch rams, 100 ram and ewe lambs of 1902. From imported sires, and a number from imported dams. All registered. Barred Rock eggs, 75 cents per setting.

HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT.

Oxford Downs.

Present offerings: A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs fit for show, and also one three-year-old ram and one two-year-old ram, one very superior shearing ewe. The above are all fit for show.

SMITH EVANS, Gourock, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH FOR SALE.

YOUNG boars and sows carrying the blood of Baron Lee 4th, Bright Star (imp.), Enterprise and Highclere, on Bow Park, Teasdale and Snell females, with Allendale Boy 5875 and Royal Lad 3rd 4307 heading the herd.

S. DYMENT, BARRIE, ONT.

Large English Yorkshires

Boars and sows 3 and 4 months old; boars and sows 8 weeks old. Have 75 head these ages for sale. Quality and breeding right. Write

JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.

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FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

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

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

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

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

Yorkshires

For the next 3 months I can supply either sex, that for ideal bacon type, smooth, even finish, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable.

WM. TRASDALE, om Thornhill Sta., and electric cars. Dollar P. O.

YORKSHIRES.

1 boar six months old, 1 boar seven months old; both sired by an imported boar; large, strong-boned, wide fellows, of the finest bacon type. For prices write:

W. E. SHEARER, BRIGHT, ONT.

LANGELIER'S YORKSHIRES

Won at Sherbrooke, Sept., 1902.

I offer for sale the full brothers of 2nd and 3rd year boars; also the sons of 2nd aged sow at the above show. These young pigs were born in Scotland, and are cheap at \$10, delivered anywhere in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. Write to

GUS LAGELIER, om QUEBEC CITY.

Pure-bred Yorkshire Boar and Sow Pigs.

farrowed March 18th, from the well-known herds of Brethour & Saunders and H. J. Davis. Pedigree given with each animal. For prices, etc., write to

JAS. H. LANE, Dorchester Station, Ont. CHEVAL GROVE STOCK FARM.



English Berkshires.

FOR SALE.—Choice well-bred young boars and sows. A few good Shorthorn calves and Shropshire ram lambs. Barred Rocks.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

This old-established herd, having made a continental reputation, is not being exhibited this year, but we are still breeding Berkshires as good as ever, and of the right type for the present-day markets—large, lengthy and smooth. We have boars and sows two to three months old, not akin, and young pigs two to three months. If you want the best, write us for prices and particulars.

SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

Imported Poland-China Hogs.

We are offering choice, of both sexes, any age (pairs not akin), from imported stock, and of the true type. Easy feeders, rapid growers.

ROBT. L. SMYTH & SONS, Fargo P. O. and Station, M. C. R. om

Spruce Grove Herd of Yorkshires.

FOR SALE: 7 choice young sows in pig to imported boar; also boars and sows from 8 weeks to 4 months old, bred from Summer Hill Member.

Fred. C. Smith, NEW HAMBURG, ONTARIO

YORKSHIRES AND POULTRY.

Young pigs, 3 weeks to 3 months old (bacon type), easy feeders, strictly choice. Winners for fall fairs in young White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks (Hawkins strain) and White and Brown Leghorns—something extra. Also pedigree collies.

A. B. ARMSTRONG, Codrington, Ont.

Improved Large Yorkshires.

A fine lot of young pigs on hand, sired by imported boars; pairs supplied not akin. Boars and sows old enough to breed. Also choice Scotch Shorthorns, both sexes. Importations of Shorthorns and Yorkshires made yearly. Address:

H. J. DAVIS, Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Box 290. WOODSTOCK, ONT.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS

Will again be at Toronto Exhibition this year in larger numbers and better in quality than ever before, where we hope to meet our many old customers and friends, besides make many new ones. We shall have some choice young stock to sell, of both sexes, and we invite a close inspection of the same by all visitors of the Fair, and especially any who may contemplate adding new blood to their herds.

COLWILL BROS., - NEWCASTLE, ONT.

Tamworths and Berkshires.

Choice litters of both breeds ready to ship, at \$6 each (registered). Holstein bull calf from registered stock and great milking strain. Also four sable collie bitch pups, \$3 each. Correspondence solicited.

D. J. GIBSON, BOX 38, BOWMANVILLE, ONT. HAZEL DELL STOCK FARM.

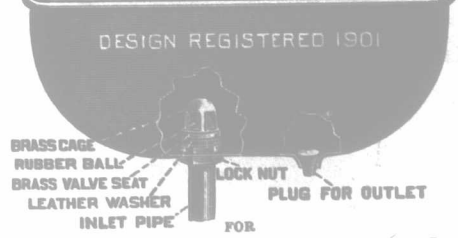
FOR 2 TAMWORTH BOARS

fit for service, \$15 each (registered). Holstein bull calf from registered stock and great milking strain. Also four sable collie bitch pups, \$3 each. Correspondence solicited.

R. J. LAURIE, Wolverton, Ont.

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Stock Water Bowls

DOUBLE AND SINGLE. PAINTED OR GALVANIZED. Circular and quotations given. Write:

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Are now made in Canada, saving duty and freight for our customers. Made of boiler steel. No rust or leak. Will cook 25 bushels roots or grain in two hours. Fine for heating stock water for tanks, dairy rooms, pigpens. Can be used outside or attached to a chimney same as a stove. Used and endorsed by the following Canadian breeders and many others: Brethour & Saunders, Burford; W. D. Platt, Hamilton; D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; also James Boden, Graham Bros., Newton & Gosh, J. A. McDonald, J. F. Conroy. Prices, \$10 to \$45. Took first premium at Toronto and London fairs. Catalogue and prices mailed free. Address

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Windsor Salt is very soluble. Its pure, white, delicate crystals are quickly absorbed in the butter. It makes buttermaking easier and more profitable.

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These services are maintained by large and fast steamers with midship saloons, electric lights and every convenience to make the voyage enjoyable. Rates of passage are very moderate, and we would ask intending travellers to apply for all information to a local agent of the company, or to

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LAMB FENCE.

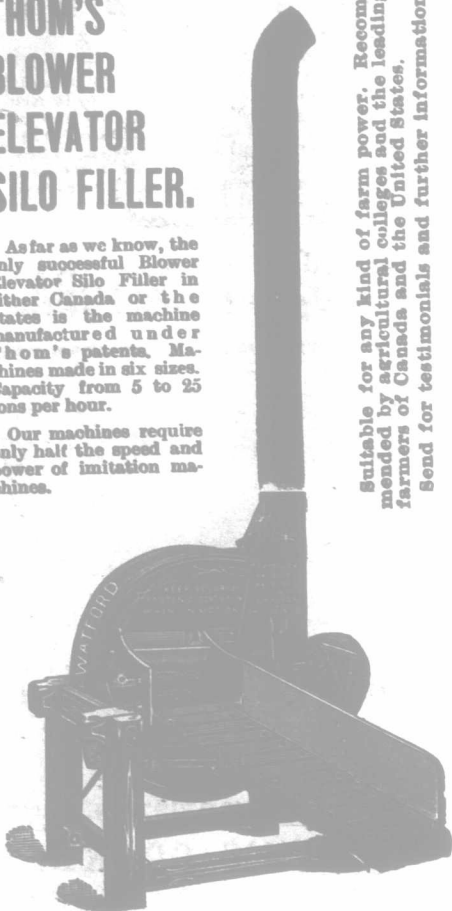
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The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., LIMITED, LONDON, ONT.

**The Originator and the Original
THOM'S
BLOWER
ELEVATOR
SILO FILLER.**

As far as we know, the only successful Blower Elevator Silo Filler in either Canada or the States is the machine manufactured under Thom's patents. Machines made in six sizes. Capacity from 5 to 25 tons per hour.

Our machines require only half the speed and power of imitation machines.



Suitable for any kind of farm power. Recommended by agricultural colleges and the leading farmers of Canada and the United States. Send for testimonials and further information.

Send us your address and we will send you testimonials from Canada's most progressive farmers, and also a nice lithographed hanger, showing machine.

**THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS,
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I Can Sell Your Farm
or other real estate for cash, no matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my wonder, fully successful plan. **W. M. OSTRANDER,** North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Summer Home:**

Perfection Wickless Blue Flame

Oil Stove

1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 Burners
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Burns ordinary coal oil safely, economically and WITHOUT ODOR. Ask dealers.

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WHOLESALE. - TORONTO.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.



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**NEW
CENTURY
AMERICAN
CREAM
SEPARATOR**

And have the best.

Nothing as good.

Simple, durable, easy to turn and clean. Five different dairy sizes.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION.

AGENTS WANTED.

C. RICHARDSON & CO.,
P. O. Box 1048, - St. Mary's, Ont

GOSSIP.

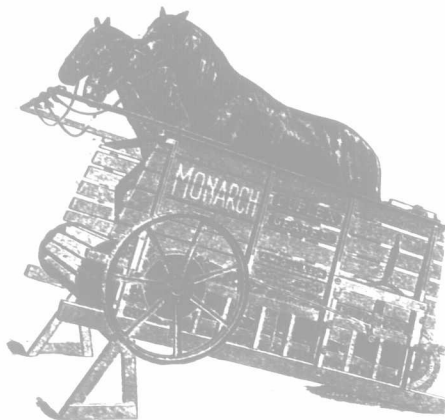
N. W. Switzer, Streetsville, Ont., writes: "Considering the amount of rain we have had in this locality, sheep have done very well. The growth of grass has been very luxuriant; in many cases the second crop of clover will be heavier than the first. Our flock of Shropshires is steadily increasing. The lambs this year, though not quite so early as previous years, have made very rapid growth: one weighed 110 lbs. at 18 weeks, and I have a number of others about the same age that weigh in the neighborhood of 100 lbs. They are mostly by imported Thomas ram."

On the night of August 25th the extensive barns and stables of Mr. James Snell, of Clinton, Ont., well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Clyde horses, and Leicester sheep, were burned, together with the entire crop of the 200-acre farm, the last of which had been housed only two days before the fire. The origin of the fire is unknown, but was probably heated grain. In consequence of this accident, Mr. Snell has concluded to sell his stock, and announces in this paper an auction sale on October 22nd, when he will dispose of his excellent herd of cattle which for over 30 years has had the benefit of first class bulls, individually and in breeding. The females of the herd are a thrifty, low-set, thick-fleshed lot, and the cows large milkers, with well-shaped udders. The stock bull, Star of Morning, bred by J. & W. Watt, is one of the very best in Canada, a first-prize winner at the Western Fairs and first-class breeder. The Clyde stallion, Brave Roy, from imported prizewinning sire and dam, is a grand good horse. The flock of Leicester sheep is one of the best in America, representatives having won many first prizes at the World's Fair and at Toronto and London. Further particulars may be looked for in these columns in our next issue. A catalogue of the stock is being prepared, and will be sent to all applying for it.

NOTICE.

CLYDESDALE STUBBOOK.—We beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Clydesdale Studbook, Vol. 24, of Great Britain and Ireland. In it are registered 445 mares and 344 stallions. Up to the present date the Society's Register includes altogether 11,572 stallions and 14,907 mares.

**McGILL
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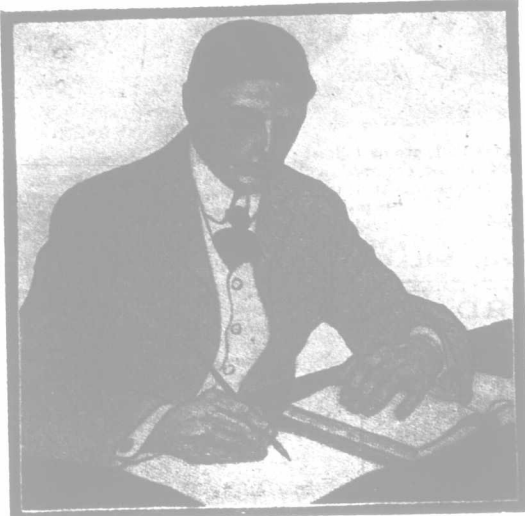
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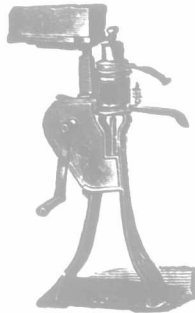
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