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Dept of Agr, Ottawa

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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ALIX

Vol. XXXVII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 5, 1902.

No. 557

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 piners!" "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 to buy a great deal better to feed their cattle and sheep on hay as fat stock," and quoting Mr. Hanbury said "the cattle were being fed in Canada on the profits of the feeder going there and the other countries." It had been stated that a number of Canadian store cattle were fed in the U. S. One of the gratifying features of the unanimous opinion that the Cana-

dian cattle were the healthiest and soundest cattle that have passed through the Scotch feeders' hands. The moral for our Canadian stockmen is, therefore: "Use only the best bull's, with heavy fleshing, easy-keeping characteristics, that the resulting stocker may be one that it is possible to finish at a profit!"

Farm Siftings.

This year the weather has been quite favorable to the destruction of weeds, being sufficiently dry to wilt those which were torn up by tillage, and wet enough to cause many seeds in the soil to germinate. Even yet, fallows on which grow any biennials such as false tansy or winter annuals as stinkweed, shepherd's-purse, peppergrass, tumbling mustard or skunk grass will pay to be cultivated. Surface cultivation in the fall will prove the most effectual way of disposing of these pests. It is most essential to destroy early in the fall all the growth made by the Canadian thistle and such like deep-rooted perennials. This class of weeds store up food in their roots to carry them over winter when allowed to make even a little top growth in the fall. To ensure cutting them it may be necessary to use the gang plows.

With a big crop to take off, fall plowing is apt to be left too late. Late fall plowing is apt to leave the soil too loose. A firm seed-bed is essential to a successful wheat crop, and the more firmly the plowing can be done the better.

Slowly but surely the cultivated grasses are being introduced, and where once introduced they forever afterward form one of the staple crops. A load of good timothy, brome or rye grass hay is worth two of the wild swamp hay. Native hay meadows cannot be depended upon. Some seasons they are too dry, others too wet, and haying is often thrown into harvest; whereas the cultivated grasses, properly managed, are almost a sure crop and the haying is out of the way in good time for harvest.

Oats cut when the top grains of the heads are just turning make fine horse feed, and in many sections are the principal feed through the year. Oat straw cut when the grain is not fully ripe makes excellent roughage and is worth stacking carefully. On the saving of oat straw an Illinois exchange says:

"It will be found to be an exceedingly good practice to cut oats before they have become completely ripe. If cut just before the straw has turned yellow it will add materially to the feeding value of the straw and yet will affect the yield of grain but slightly. This seems to be due to the fact that grain will 'make' after the crop has been cut, although this process does not necessarily mean that the soluble digestible part of the nutriment in the straw are changed to indigestible and crude fiber, as would be the case if the crop were allowed to stand until completely ripe."

A great many farmers adopt the practice of cutting oats while the grain is in the early dough condition, in which case the crop is fed out during the winter without threshing. Indeed, it is considered that the greatest feeding value of an oat crop is obtained in this way. However, the average farmer finds it necessary to separate the grain from the straw, so that for this purpose it is well to allow the grain to approach ripeness. It must be remembered, however, that it is not necessary for a crop to ripen entirely to be well threshed out."

In many districts where the settlement is not very thick there will be great danger of prairie fires this fall especially as there is a most luxuriant growth of grass. Every precaution should be exercised to prevent the starting of fires, and

none should neglect making good fire-guards about buildings and property.

There is always danger of fire during threshing time. It is well to provide a few barrels of water and some pails in convenient places. An ounce of prevention is worth tons of afterthought.

The thresher has had many experiences, now from bad weather, bad roads and bad conditions. He should be a skillful operator by this time. It is now up to him to do a good job threshing out our big crop, and to do it right smartly.

Reader, have you observed that good beef cattle were selling lately on the Chicago market up to \$9 per cwt., live weight? It's worth thinking about. Why not have more of that class of animals to sell?

The sugar beet is now a factor in Canadian farming, and 1902 a red letter inaugural year. Here is the record in a nutshell: Four factories established in the Province of Ontario; approximate investment, \$2,250,000; beet area under successful cultivation, 20,000 acres; prospective yield, 12 tons per acre, from which 25,000 tons of sugar should be produced.

"Whip," in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," deals with a live and timely subject, viz., classification of horses at shows. The confusion of mind regarding types of horses to which he refers and which in a measure he aims to clear up, has been intensified by the almost infinite variety of classification to be found in various prize lists. As an ideal type of roadster to raise on the farm, our own fancy would be for a shade less of the greyhound conformation than "Alix," portrayed in "Whip's" excellent article.

So systematize and plan the work of the farm that there will be time for some wholesome recreation. If you value the lives and company of the wife and family, don't let it be one "ever-lasting grind." Don't run things all the time so that everybody has to roll into bed exhausted as soon as night falls. Intersperse a little music and other care-lightening diversion and have an outing now and then. You will be just as far ahead at the year's end. Don't be a slave.

The bachelor editor-in-chief of one of our exchanges has been taking his summer holidays on a prairie farm, and this is what he thinks about what he saw: "Somehow or other the girls of our farms have gathered all of the beauty of their ancestry, and improved upon it. For I say, not for the purpose of flattery, nor to win favor, but to speak the truth, that it is the loveliest type of womanhood the planet ever beheld." He will likely be taking another trip before long.

A multiplicity of newspapers, political and otherwise, cater for the patronage of the farmer. No occupation makes greater demands upon the capacity and intelligence of those purveyor than farming. Hence the need for a periodical devoted exclusively to its various departments. A high-class, practical paper is the farmer's best ally. To double the constituency of the "Farmer's Advocate" this season, we now offer to new subscribers all the issues, including the Christmas number, from now on, until the end of 1903 for \$1.00, or until the end of 1902 for 25 cents. If you will send it to a friend, or what it would be helpful, or get him to subscribe, the Western Farmer it has no equal.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA
AND N.-W. T.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Feed the Pigs.

At this season, pigs as a rule are not making rapid growth, owing largely to lack of pasture and a light meal bin. Now that harvesting is well along, the grain allowance may well be increased with profit, always bearing in mind the special purposes for which the various lots are intended. A gradual increase of ration, even when the block is the immediate object, is not only safer, but actually gives better returns, producing the finished animal at an earlier date. This increase of ration should continue until the full digestive capacity of the animal has been reached, but not overtaxed. A roomy pasture may be regarded as a grain-saving addition to the pigpen, and if a portion of it be low, moist land, with willows or scrub, all the better during the hot weather. Should the pigs root too freely, try ringing as a preventive; it is cheap and gives good results. Pork is now in demand at good prices, and therefore the hogs should be shoved along before the market becomes glutted.

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.

I am well pleased with your premium rate. I also found the material first-class. My daughter was well pleased with the book, "Flowers, and How to Grow Them." The new subscribers are also well pleased with the "Advocate."

A. HARRISON.

Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Not long ago a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" enjoyed the pleasure of inspecting the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Assa. At the time of the visit everything about the farm presented a delightful appearance. Along the walks and driveways the trees and flowers were a beautiful sight, and going further back, the fields were all bearing heavy crops and giving evidence of good tillage and careful management.

A most interesting part of the farm is the experimental plots. Here various grains and grasses not common to this country are being tested as to their fitness to our soil and climate. From what we saw of this department and the work which is being carried on, farmers have good reason to expect information of great significance from this source. If it were possible for farmers' institutes or clubs to arrange excursions to this place just before harvest begins next season, visitors would be more than repaid for their trouble.

A large variety of the different classes of root crops are being tested this year, and the outlook speaks well for the future of this country in the production of roots for stock and vegetables for the farmer's table. Some are yielding much heavier than others, while considerable variation in the keeping quality of different varieties is to be found. Thus the kinds best suited to our conditions are determined. In leguminous crops, peas were the principal variety. The grass pea and several varieties of the common pea have been grown this season, and at the time of our visit gave prospects of a very satisfactory yield. With the absence of the pea-bug, which is said to be very troublesome to pea growers in Ontario, this should become a profitable grain to grow. Vetches, too, giving every indication of a heavy crop, could be noticed in many plots near the peas. This year's seeding of alfalfa, common red and alsike clover were all looking splendid. Timothy was also good, but orchard grass was light. A fine crop of brome grass, with long heads, was being cut for seed. The corn crop was only fair, the excess of moisture during the early part of the season being partly accountable for this. In the orchard a large number of healthy crab-apple trees were found, and on these during the last two years considerable successful grafting with the Russian varieties has been done. The hybrid apple trees are also doing very nicely and promise good results. Experiments along this line are of deep interest, and should a few good keeping, prolific varieties become established in this country it would mean a grand addition to the farm. The Weaver and several other varieties, as well as the native plum, are all doing extremely well; some of the trees were so heavily loaded that they were propped. The Aitken, a large, early plum, of fairly good quality, being one of the best. Raspberries, black-caps and all kinds of currants were doing well, but gooseberries only fair. The principal trees on the farm are mountain ash, Scotch pine, hard and soft maple, native rock elm, white birch, cottonwood, poplar, pine, balsam, cedar, larch, spruce and ash leaved maple.

In live stock the three breeds, Shorthorns, Ayrshires, and Guernseys, are represented by males, while in females there are only Shorthorns and grades.

Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth swine are also kept; and quite a nice selection of poultry can be seen in very comfortable quarters.

A well-managed grain and fruit exhibit in connection with the institution is open for the inspection of visitors. The samples are very choice and well put up. The cattle stables are being refitted, cement floors taking the place of the former wooden ones. This will prove more lasting and healthful, as well as more easily cleaned. On the barn there is a windmill, which is used for grain grinding, and another, some distance away, for pumping.

THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT is under the management of Messrs. N. W. Ross and George Lang. It is steadily making progress, having a very large number of fine seedlings of maple, cottonwood, Russian poplar, and elm. They are strong and healthy, having been well cared for, and will be ready for shipment in the spring. Besides these, can be seen, other trees, larch, spruce, ash and white birch, all of which

promise to do well. This industry is in its infancy, and the farmers are only beginning to get in shape for the benefits they can reap from it. Trees are shipped when one year old, free of cost, provided the farmer takes a fairly large quantity, prepares the ground according to directions, and promises to care for them in a suitable manner. The managers report that a large number have already taken advantage of the offer. In connection with this department a new building is in progress of construction, and will be used as a packing house and office. Many trees, which seem tender in our climate at first, become more hardy each year, and the seed from such trees, it has been proven, is much better adapted to this soil and climate than seed of the same species grown elsewhere. This leads us to the conclusion that by persistently experimenting with some kinds which do not adapt themselves immediately to their changed environments, we may yet be able to successfully grow many good species which at present do not thrive.

Stacking Grain.

The introduction of modern farm machinery makes it possible for a man to work a very large area with very little help. Had all the grain in the West to be stacked before threshing, 40,000 harvesters would be required, instead of 20,000. As it is, the stacking of all the grain is simply an impossibility. With the improvement of threshing outfits and facilities for handling the grain by the use of double wagon boxes or the small field granary (as described in the "Advocate," June 5th), into which the grain is spouted direct from the machine, without any harding whatever, stook threshing means an immense saving of labor, and has now become the regular thing in most sections where wheat farming is carried on extensively.

There are districts, however, where stook threshing is neither possible nor desirable, and even on any farm there are apt to be breaks in the weather which makes it advisable to stack a certain amount of grain almost every year.

With the great influx of new settlers, there are many of our new subscribers who have not had any experience in stacking grain, and for their benefit we venture to describe a practical method of building a stack, which, if followed, will ensure rain-proof stacks. Of course, no old settler nor farmer from the Western States needs any pointers in stack-building, for every one of them knows well the need of a good stack and how it should be built (if only he will do as well as he knows).

Grain stacks can be built round or oblong, the former can perhaps be more easily built, but in a long stack more stuff can be put away from the weather, and when properly "placed" they are equally convenient for threshing. Round stacks are generally placed in sets of 4 or 6, thus: $\circ_0 \circ_0$ with just room between for the separator.

Beginning a round stack, start with a round stook in the center, continuing the stook, keeping the sheaves as upright as possible, till the foundation is large enough. In this way no heads touch the ground to get damp, and an even foundation is given, which makes the stack less liable to slip out when building and less liable to lean when settling. Before beginning the regular outside tiers, it will likely be necessary to lay some extra sheaves in the center to bring it up full, and keep all sheaves on the next tier sloping outwards. Begin a layer of sheaves round the outside, laying the second row at the same time, and placing the butts of the second about to the band of the first. The stacker should keep his weight off the outer row, and in laying the inside rows continue round and round systematically, laying one row at a time as closely together as possible, stepping on each sheaf as laid, each course overlapping the one below about to the bands, or sufficiently to keep the center well above the outside row. Thus the outside will settle more than the center, as it will not be so compact, and all sheaves will slope downwards and outwards. By putting on a bulge—that is, letting the stack out a little larger each course till high enough for the stalem—more grain can be put under the same roof than if the stack is built with straight sides. At the "take-in" be sure the sheaves do not fall. Continue as before, taking in each course a little, and keeping the heart

very full. The butts of the sheaves become set in the stooks, and by a little care in placing them with the slope downward on the outside roof tiers, a very smooth, neat job can be made, and if the heart is always kept full there will be little danger of wet getting in. Every course of sheaves should be continued systematically to the center of the stack: it makes the stack more solid and more stuff can be put in than when merely a pile of sheaves are thrown into the middle. It is not necessary to carry the stack very high, or make a roof like a church steeple. A sharp-pointed stick about four feet long run down through the cap sheaf will hold it on and let in no water.

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 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 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, newspapers 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 brother.

J. C. W.

Ranching in Enclosed Pastures.

Mr. C. Schaefer, a Colorado ranchman, contributes to the Ranch News the following experience with running stock on enclosed pastures as compared with the open range:

"The new method of keeping cattle in a close herd and corraling them every night is working to a great advantage wherever tried. Private ownership and control of pasture will induce owners of stock to provide water so there would be no necessity of any animal to go more than two miles during the summer season. The benefits to bovine stock in Colorado would amount to, from that advantage alone, at the most conservative estimate, \$2 a head, and to sheep 25 cents a head, and there is therefore a loss generally to the stockmen of Colorado of \$3,000,000 on cattle and \$2,000,000 on sheep every year by not close herding.

"In the cattle industry the great drawback by the use of the open range is the breeding. There is not a stock-owner if he had his cattle inclosed but would have the best of sires. The increase of value of every head properly bred is not less than \$5 when from yearlings up.

"Here's another advantage: Private control and inclosure of pasture would give the owner of the stock the advantage to let a part of his holdings go to seed. That holding could be utilized in the months of March and April, after the completion of the winter feeding. The new grass on unused lands comes at least a month to six weeks earlier than on those which have been grazed the previous summer, owing to the protection which it receives from the old grass and the snow during

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 with-



MANITOBA NOT ALL A TREELESS PLAIN.

winter. One section of such protected land will furnish more feed than five sections that have been grazed the summer previous, or common Government range. A judicious and wise utilization of the grasses and the land will make it possible to create a pasturage for the maintenance of twice the amount of cattle, sheep and horses on the small area.

"Just a few examples of practical experience: In 1892 Pat Travis, who used my bulls, put eighteen steers in one inclosed pasture. These steers from birth were handled precisely like my own. I left my steers on the open range. All the steers were fed alike during the winter. We shipped together. The eighteen head averaged 1,360 pounds and sold at \$3.50 a hundredweight. Mine, that were run on the range, averaged 1,076 pounds and sold at \$2.75 a hundredweight.

"Again. In 1898 Pat Moore had a carload of cattle in his inclosed pasture. They were the same quality as mine. At marketing time his averaged 1,220 pounds and sold at 4 cents a pound; mine averaged 1,025 and brought 34 cents.

"As to sheep. In the fall of 1899 I bought 600 head of Colorado bred ewes. I run them during that winter on seventy-five acres of alfalfa land and sixty-five acres of upland hay pasture, a total of 140 acres, and also fed them hay. I marketed them during the next summer, the last going in August 31, 1900, and the bunch, including the lamb product, made me a net profit of \$1,360 after all expenses and interest had been paid. Some of my neighbors used 10,600 acres of open range for the same number of head."

in 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.

Learn Something.

Of the various channels through which education may be obtained, reading and observation are within easy reach of every farmer. As you go about the shows this year, keep your eyes open. Don't make the visit to the exhibition a matter of pleasure merely, but strive to learn something, and when you return home, read the best agricultural paper in the country to maintain the interest in high-class stock and farm produce which the outing has aroused. Life is too short to learn from actual practice everything required to be known on a farm. The experience of others, if obtained from a reliable source, may become a valuable acquisition.

The Moose Mountain District.

The prospects of the country south of White-wood are very promising, the soil being rich and the people prosperous and contented. Last year's crop is not all marketed yet, and this year's indicates heavy yield. Wells of moderate depth furnish spring water, and several spring creeks fed from Moose Mountain flow through these parts. In many places 600 of the 610 acres of each section can be plowed. Land with slight improvements is selling at \$10 per acre, unimproved going for \$6.

Mr. A. B. Potter, of Holstein fame, belongs to this neighborhood; also Mr. J. Dernoddy, a Shorthorn breeder. In addition to breeding cattle extensively, the latter harvested 5,000 bushels of grain last year. In the mountain district, Mr. Reed, a rancher, has a fine herd and reports stock doing well. Mr. Brown Lee, also a rancher, keeps both cattle and sheep, but his stock has been somewhat troubled by wolves. Mr. Denison, of Napanee, Ont., while travelling through this district, was impressed with the general happy appearance of the people, especially the ranchmen, who never fear frost.

Another advantage of this section is the fuel supply which can be had from the Moose Mountain Reserve by paying 50 cents per year. South of the Mountain there is an unlimited supply of coal, which farmers can have for \$1 per load at the pit mouth. The grass land in the district lying south-east of the Mountain is very fine, and at Manor there is a station, two large elevators, and a few stores. Between Manor and Elkhorn, on the Virden trail, houses are far apart, much good land being open for homesteading. The Pipestone district, however, is well settled.

In travelling over these different localities, it is very noticeable that the many varieties of soil are being used to advantage, wheat and stock utilizing in harmony the regions best adapted for the greatest returns. The rougher sections near the so-called mountains constitute ideal pasture land, being well watered and abounding in shelter suitable for all seasons.

When to Cut Wheat.

Andrew Boss, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Minnesota Agricultural College, contributes the following to the Farm, Stock & Home. Had the length and condition of the straw and the prevailing weather conditions been given it would have added to the value of the test described. It is a question worthy of further investigation, as in seasons when the harvest is a little late there is great temptation to cut grain green.

The proper time to harvest a wheat crop is a question of importance to the farmer, not only because it insures his getting the best quality of grain and the highest yield, but because the sooner it can be harvested the sooner is the element of risk removed in gathering the crop. The appearance of the chinch bug and other insect enemies often necessitates harvesting soon as it is allowable, to protect the grain crop from destruction.

In some observations made two or three years ago, wheat cut in the dough stage gave light yields, as compared with that fully matured. At that time a plot of wheat was cut in the soft dough stage when the kernel was filled and quite plump, but a large quantity of milk was present in the kernel. Another plot was cut in the soft dough stage, but no milk appeared in the kernel. A third plot was cut in the soft dough stage, earlier than is ordinarily thought to be safe to cut wheat; this plot was greener than the wheat usually harvested; in fact, had just begun to turn. A fourth plot was cut when the wheat was fully ripened, but not in the least overripe. These four plots were all cut, bound and shocked in shape to be unaffected by the weather. Round shocks were built and two bundles used for caps; in no instance was there trouble from mould or heating. The fifth plot was allowed to stand until quite overripe, and after a heavy rain, when it was cut and shocked as the others had been. The following table shows the weight per bushel and the grade in percentages, together with the yield per acre:

Stage of Growth	Grade, Per Cent.	Weight, Per Bu.	Yield, Per Acre.
Soft milky dough	86	56	17.3
Soft dough	90	59	18.8
Hard dough	92	58	16.2
Fully ripe	94	59	21.2
Five days overripe	82	57	19.8

It will be noticed that the third plot was low in yield and also in weight per bushel. It is possible that some unevenness in the soil was the cause of the low yield, though to all appearances the plots were uniform. The test was fair, and results about what would be expected by anyone familiar with the conditions.

It will be seen that wheat cut in the soft milky dough weighs lighter per bushel and is of poorer grade than that cut greener. In the soft dough stage very little loss occurs in yield. That fully ripened, but not overripe, gave the best yield; was the best quality both in grade and weight. This was, of course, when the wheat had ripened under normal conditions.

The fifth plot went back badly in weight, in

grade, and also somewhat in yield. The falling off in yield is doubtless due partly to shrinkage in the kernel and partly to shelling. It is well known that wheat that gets wet after it is ripe, either before harvesting or when in the shock, will shrink from three to five per cent. in weight. This, of course, cannot always be avoided, but it is a strong argument for securely capping the shock and taking every precaution possible against the weather. If one has only a small acreage of wheat, and there is little danger from destructive storms or insect pests, it is best to leave the grain until fully matured before cutting; but where the acreage is large, there will be less loss from early cutting than from allowing the grain to overripen.

Experiments carried on by other stations verify the conclusions drawn here, and emphasize the importance of cutting the crop at the proper time.

The Otterburne District.

Eastward from the Red River, and within sight of the electric lights of Winnipeg, lies a district into which as yet the land fever has scarcely penetrated. So peacefully does the contented settler pursue the even tenor of his way, that were it not for the irresistible contagion of this land fever he might feel aggrieved that his land is actually increasing in value. To the rear of the long, narrow river lots on the east bank of the mucky Red lies a tier of townships, in Range 3, east, that are unsurpassed for fertility and strength of soil. The district more particularly under review at this time lies in townships 6 and 7, Range 3, east, along the eastern line of which passes the Emerson branch of the C. P. R. Throughout these townships the soil is a uniformly rich black clay loam, in places verging so a stiffer clay. In some places there is little perceptible change in the black loam for three or four feet in depth. Almost everywhere the purest of water may be had by drilling from 50 to 90 feet, and flowing wells of clear cold water are quite common. Across this section, near the center, runs the Rat River, a small stream, flowing eastward into the Red, and still further drainage is naturally supplied in the occasional coulees. While the district is so abundantly supplied with the best of water, and native hay is fairly plentiful, making it particularly suitable for stock-raising, wheat-growing is the chief industry. The convenience to the elevators at Niverville and Otterburne, and the exceeding richness of the soil, making crop failure practically unknown, cause dependence to be placed largely upon wheat. Oats and barley are also grown in considerable quantities and of good quality.

The system of farming in vogue includes an occasional bare fallow to hold in subjection the numerous noxious weeds that are sure to infest a soil so rich. The fallow generally consists of one plowing, followed by repeated surface cultivation, and a second plowing when weed destruction demands it.

A grass rotation is gradually being introduced, with the object of supplying the soil with humus (vegetable matter), which is found not only to improve the mechanical condition of the older soils, but to make them work more readily and freely. Wheat is usually sown on fallow land or on fall-plowing, but this year the writer saw a half-section of wheat sown on stubble, without plowing, that promised a 30-bushel yield. Of course, this was new, clean land, and the season peculiarly favorable for such a crop. Oats generally do not yield so well as formerly, probably owing to late seeding and lack of preparation. We believe it would be found more profitable to give the oat land more careful preparation and to sow the crop earlier than has been customary. The early-sown oats invariably yield better, and generally escape the rust.

Barley might, we fancy, be used to advantage more generally as a cleaning crop, plowing and cultivating the land as early as possible, sowing the barley rather late, and harvesting it on the green side if need be to ensure getting it off before the weeds mature seed.

Timothy, native rye and brome grass have all been tried throughout the settlement, and all seem to do well, but timothy appears to be rather more generally in favor. A mixture of timothy and brome should suit the soil and locality, and the one improves the other for hay.

An important point, apt sometimes to be overlooked, is the necessity of having a firm seed bed for wheat. There is generally a great difference between early and late fall plowing in this respect, the late plowing being apt to leave the soil loose and open. This, of course, could be avoided by the use of soil packers, an implement not yet introduced into the neighborhood. In lieu of a packer, a trial of the disk harrow might be made on late plowing, running without angling too much, with the object of driving down the air spaces in the lower part of the furrow and solidifying the soil.

Taken all together, there are few more favored localities, and its proximity to the grain market, which is ever increasing in volume, will make the land exceeding valuable.

the land-seeker discovers the richness of the soil, the purity of the water and the many other advantages of this quiet district in townships 6 and 7, Range 3, east.

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 assayer 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 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 (1) pleura 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. McFadden, the mentor 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 the nose, strangles and infectious pneumonia.

A laudable feature of the proceedings is the publication 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 read and discuss the papers for discussion. The author attending was Dr. Bowhill, F. R. C. V., who is a veterinary officer to Col. Dent and is a prominent representative in Canada.

Burning Stubble.

An unusually heavy stubble is to be seen in most grain fields at the present time. This is largely on account of heavy rainfalls that have prevailed during the growing season, which in turn caused cereal crops to lodge, so that there are few cases where self-binders could be said to have made a clean job. This gives rise to the question of what should be done with this stubble? Should it be plowed under or burned?

In answer to these questions it may be said that something depends upon conditions. On general principles it is never advisable to waste vegetable matter, and stubble of this character when decomposed is transformed into humus material. On light soils or on stiff clays it is generally advisable to plow under as much of this roughage in the fall as possible, the effect being that light soil will be made more retentive, while heavy soil will be made more porous. However, a very large portion of the central West is composed of what might be called a rich black loam, this soil being charged with a very large supply of vegetable matter. Under such circumstances, the practice of burning the stubble may not be a wasteful one, although, as we have said before, it may not seem to be strictly in accord with up-to-date agriculture.

The principal benefit to be derived from burning stubble is that it destroys large numbers of insects that would otherwise live over winter, and at the same time it is our opinion that burning tends to lessen fungous diseases the following year. It is a well-known fact that many insects make rubbish of this kind their winter quarters, all such being destroyed when stubble is burned off. The smuts and rusts are possibly the principal fungous pests that infect cereal crops, and no means should fail of adoption that will tend to lessen the spread of these.—Iowa Homestead

A Canadian Transportation Policy.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte hit the nail on the head at the banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Halifax, when he declared that the problem of Canada was the problem of transportation. Proper facilities, at equitable rates, for the carriage of animals and their products and the products of the field and orchard over Canadian highways constitutes the most outstanding need of Canadian agriculture. If statesmen and officials will attend to this end of the business, the intelligence, enterprise and industry of the Canadian farmer will do the rest.

Stick to Type in Horse Breeding.

A recent despatch from London, Eng., states that the British War Office now has on foot a scheme for encouraging the breeding in Canada of horses for army purposes. A large number of stallions fitted to become sires of the typical war horse are to be shipped across the water, it is said, and the entire scheme is to be under the direction of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture. This report, coming as it does only a few weeks after Mr. Broderick's statement in the British House of Commons, that 500 Canadian horses annually would be bought in time of peace, will not cause much excitement on the part of horse breeders in this country. Since, without special preparation, we were able to supply over ten thousand remounts for the recent campaign, why should inducement be offered to breed five hundred per year when the war clouds of the world have cleared away?

In reviewing the horse market for a number of years, during which time prices have varied considerably, the situation presents one feature more striking than all others, and that is, that good specimens of the different classes have always brought profitable prices. Men who have been breeding only straight Clydesdale or Shire on their farms for years are those who have reaped a rich reward. The same may be said of other types such as fancy drivers, and the horses that are likely to bring profit to their breeders in future are not those which may have been bred specially for army purposes, but horses typical in conformation of some recognized class, the result of intelligent selection and mating. Districts are known in Ontario where thoughtful farmers have so co-operated for years, in their patronage of sires of a definite class, that today the majority of the horses found therein are fair representatives of the ideals according to which they were bred. It therefore happens, when a buyer has an order for a number of a class, he goes to that section known to be breeding them, and where they can be had at least expense. Nevertheless, when the horses, and especially the brood mare, of the country are considered, it is surprising how few possess characters fitted to identify them with any particular class. The happy-go-lucky style of patronizing a stallion, merely because he was a "fine horse," or because his owner was popular, has brought its reward in the predominance of no-class or scrub stuff. Some men who have been breeding to rather heavy stock, get the idea that something with greater speed would make a better general purpose horse, and so the common farm mare, in whose veins runs, perhaps, Clyde or Shire blood, is bred to a trotter, and only with disappointing results. At many agricultural shows, too,

the horses are improperly classified, and too much importance is placed upon the so-called "general purpose horse," an animal which only circumstances can classify. When the call was made at Toronto Industrial, last year, for general purpose teams, there came into the ring pairs quite heavy enough to pass as Clydes, and others fitted only in weight for the race-track.

It may be mentioned, also, that the pedigree of the sire should not be lost sight of. The stronger the blood of his ancestry, and the longer it can be traced in a direct line, the stronger the possibilities of the progeny partaking of his characteristics, and the greater the assurance given to the breeder that they will be like him. A great mistake made by many is in breeding something for use only on the farm, instead of an animal for which a market might be had if required, and one which would be quite as suitable for agricultural purposes. What is wanted on the part of breeders in general is a deeper interest in the classification of horses, coupled with more intelligent selection of sires, and that adherence to type the product of which buyers are ready to pay for.

Improve the "Farmer's Advocate."

Reader, do you get all the advantage from the various departments of the "Farmer's Advocate" that you ought? Do you obtain from its pages just the help that you need to make your work successful? Look over the various departments and consider which of them you would like to see strengthened, and in what particular? From your point of view, what subjects require to be dealt with most fully? Would you suggest any new features? What class of engravings do you find most instructive? What articles do you find most beneficial? What we aim at is to make the "Farmer's Advocate" the ideal paper for the farmer, the stockman and the home. What we desire to know is your frank opinion on these points. The commendations that readers have been writing us are only an incentive to make the paper for the future better and more serviceable in a vastly enlarged constituency. If you are disposed to co-operate in these plans—and our relations in the past lead us to believe that you are—then write us at once, in the most concise way possible, your answers to the questions above. Re-read them carefully and then give your opinion now. From all localities and in whatever branch of agriculture you may be engaged, we look for a general response sent to the "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man., Canada. In this way you will be taking part in an editorial mission of helpfulness and progress. To all who do so we extend now, in advance, our hearty and sincere thanks.



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OTTAWA CITY POST OFFICE, THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AND THE CANAL BRIDGE.

Regina Fair.

Regina's grand summer fair, under the auspices of the Agricultural Association and the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, was held at the fair grounds, a short distance from the thriving town of Regina, on August 7th and 8th. The stock was well brought out and the management excellent, the large prize list doubtless accounting chiefly for the fine condition of the animals. The attendance was large and a deep interest was taken in all the judging-rings.

Although the second day was very threatening, with frequent light showers during the forenoon, still the people found their way in large numbers to the grounds and were fully repaid for their visit.

All the horse rings were judged by Mr. Wm. Moodey, DeWinton, Alberta; while Mr. J. A. Turner, of Calgary, acted in the same capacity with cattle and pigs. Both gentlemen rendered their decisions in their usual satisfactory manner.

HORSES.

HEAVY DRAFT.—In this class a lot of choice, well-fitted animals were shown to a very appreciative crowd of onlookers, Mutch Bros. taking five first and one second with some of their noted Clydesdale winners. Prince Stanley 2443, sired by imp. Grandeur, and heretofore described as a winner at Winnipeg, led as aged stallion. Charming Lassie and Charming Star, both sired by Lord Charming, took first and second as three-year-old fillies both here and at Winnipeg, but places were reversed. In two-year-olds, Lady Eva, another of Lord Charming's get, got first. She is a blocky filly, of the right type. Miss Eva Charming, another prizewinning descendant of Lord Charming, led as a yearling. The draft-team prize also fell to Mutch Bros.' grand pair of blocky mares, which completes their honors in this class. Trayner Bros. put up strong competition, winning two firsts with mare and foal. The mare, Lady Grace, took first at Toronto as a yearling and first here again, being the only times she has been shown. Two seconds were also won by Trayner Bros., one for a two-year-old colt out of Lady Grace, and the other in aged stallion ring, with Gordon, sired by Prince of Eyre, out of Evening Star. Prince of Eyre has won sweepstakes at Toronto, Ottawa, and London. Gordon and three of his get won the progeny diploma. In three-year-old stallions there were three out, a strong lot. First went to C. Martin's Prime Minister 2772, by Janitor (imp.) 10206, a dark brown, muscular, sappy fellow, of good action and fine limbs, a hard colt to beat. Second went to Balgreggan Heir, a bay of grand general make-up, with good bone and feathering, owned by Thos. Brooks. General Buller, sired by Louis Gordon and owned by C. W. Bolding, is a horse well worthy of being mentioned. He has clean bone and good action.

With brood mare and foal, G. Watson took second on both, these animals being very smooth and of good quality. J. H. Pearce took second in yearlings.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—This class was well represented with many useful animals of mixed origin, making it (as it always is) a difficult class in which to render satisfactory judgment. J. Godson took two firsts and one second, T. Elliott two firsts, A. Mullen one first and one second, Fred Guiger one first, A. Neville two seconds, and P. Nichol one second.

ROAD OR CARRIAGE.—In Standard-bred stallions four competed, J. Forrester taking first and Dr. Churchill second. Pair roadsters in harness (judged from standpoint of make, shape and speed) brought out three; E. Smith first, T. R. Brown second. In carriage team section, A. Hamilton, winner at Indian Head, took the red; E. L. Williamson following. Upon single driver being called, seven appeared; H. C. Lawson's gray, of fine action, winning. Geo. Kinnon's entry, a very good animal, took the blue ticket. This was a strong class, causing considerable deliberation on the part of the judges. In saddle horses, H. C. Lawson took both places. Wm. Smith won first for both mare and foal. In three-year-olds, D. Wilkie and E. L. Williamson took places in order mentioned. Lieut.-Gov. Forget took both places in two-year-olds, with a neat, well-coupled, clean-limbed, showy pair. John Cook's beautiful dark brown filly, of great size and Percheron breeding, was the only entry in yearlings. Her choice quality would assure her of a good standing even had competition been keen.

PONIES.—For pair in harness the winners, in order, were Wm. Smith and W. J. Clancy; single driver, Sergt. M. A. and stable Sergt. M. A. Ayre and H. C. Lawson. Yearlings were a very select lot.

SHORTHORNS.—The class was not by any means as strong as it should have been. In aged stallions, Wm. Smith won; while Geo. Kinnon took first in two-year-old and calf; C. A. Mullen second place in two-year-olds; the red went to S. Beach; while J. W. McKell

took both first and second; E. Meadows doing likewise with yearling heifers. All female calf prizes went to Jas. Glenn, as well as the herd diploma.

ANY OTHER BEEF BREED.—This class was represented entirely of Herefords of good type and in some cases prime quality. R. Sinton won two firsts with a pair of young bulls; also the herd diploma, as well as five out of the eight prizes given for females; D. A. Purdy taking the other three, first for cow and second for yearling heifer and calf.

BEEF GRADES.—In this class S. Beach won far the largest number of prizes, four firsts and the herd diploma being won by him. J. C. Pope took first for two-year-old steer, and C. Boulding first for suckling calf.

DAIRY CATTLE (PURE-BRED).—Bull three years or over was won by Geo. Broden (Ayrshire). Ayrshires led again in the two-year-olds, A. C. Pope being the winner, second going to D. McEwen's Holstein. In cows, Pope's Ayrshires took both places; while D. McEwen's Holsteins won in two-year-olds. Pope took the red with another Ayrshire in the yearling ring.

DAIRY GRADES.—In four, three and two year old female sections, Pope took first honors, also the diploma for three best females. With yearling heifers, Beach came first and Pope second; and with calves G. Broder first, Pope following.

PIGS.

A small showing was made as far as numbers was concerned, yet several of the individuals were good specimens of the represented breeds. In Berkshires, Messrs. R. McKell and J. C. Boyd were the winners. For boars over one year, also diploma for boar any age, as well as aged sow and sow and litter, prizes were won by McKell; Boyd taking second for aged boar, first for young boar and first and second for young sows.

YORKSHIRES.—Mr. McEwan took first for boars of both ages, the Industrial School taking second in aged section. Mr. Pope won all the sow prizes. Competition was not keen in the class for grades, all the prizes going to G. Elliott.

MAIN HALL.

In the main hall a very tasteful exhibit of grains, grasses, fruits, flowers, roots and vegetables of first-class quality and in prime condition could be seen on the ground floor. The second story was devoted to art, fancywork, flowers and Indian curios; the two latter being kindly loaned by the Industrial School.

The West Cannot be Checked.

At this season of the year the greatest problem of the West is transportation, and, in fact, it is beginning to make itself felt throughout the entire year. The movement of freight, other than grain, and the general passenger traffic has so increased of late as to keep the railway facilities fully employed, but when harvest comes on the tax becomes greater than the capacity of the outlet for our products. This is true in years like the present one, when every acre is producing a record crop, but every year is not a bumper one, and the railway officials can scarcely be expected to meet all demands in a country of such rapid growth during years like the present. A wheat blockade is a bad thing in very many ways, yet there are few questions that possess only one side. The news of last year's wheat jam spread far and the knowledge that our land, still sparsely settled, did produce a crop sufficient to overtax the motive power of a great transcontinental trunk line was a good advertisement of the possibilities of the country. Many a discontented man, upon hearing of that blockade, investigated until satisfied of its reality, and is with us to-day, helping to increase the value of our land and to induce still others to improve their condition. The individual settler, however, is not in a position to afford such, to him, expensive advertising. The converting of his wheat into money is his immediate and pressing need, and while it seems hardly possible that the railways can handle the crop this year as fast as it comes to them, let us all hope that no serious inconvenience will result to the producers. There is no use saying that we should have no more settlers until the roads of the present population are adequately supplied. The more people we have the more rapidly will capital come in to provide transportation and other facilities. Every year will see a rapid increase in storage and transportation facilities, and doubtless if the present railroads continue unable to take care of the traffic other companies will come in and the products of our soil find their way to the world's markets. The West cannot be checked.

The beautiful harvest which has been brought through this prairie country will be evidence of placing thousands of farmers on a firm and secure footing, and the only way to secure rapid improvement in agriculture is to have more comforts in general.

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, butterine, 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, butterine 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.

Breaking Ranch Horses.

Thousands of horses are being brought in every year from the ranches of our great western provinces and put to earning their living on their owners' farms. As most of these have attained an age of from four years upwards without experiencing the restraints of harness or the sight of farm buildings and machinery, the farmer who has never had any of this kind to hand will perhaps appreciate a little information regarding one tried method of breaking-in these animals. I shall attempt to explain how a pair which I purchased this spring were successfully broken and persuaded to do their share of the farm work.

The pair were led home after having been lassoed and halter broken by the cowboys in charge of the bunch. The first and most obstinate was a large, lightly-built mare at least six years old, with evidences of some broncho blood in her veins. She had been raising colts on a ranch, and knew nothing whatever of harness. First, we led her to a piece of breaking, and having made a noose on a tethering rope, laid it on the ground in the form of a circle, and the mare was led around till she stepped both front feet into the noose. The rope was then jerked quickly and her feet drawn together and held fast. After a few plunges, her feet were pulled sidewise as she reared up, and the next instant she was down on the ground, with a man on her head. The rope was then removed and one front foot drawn up to her body and fastened tightly by winding with a pole strap around the fetlock and forearm. The rope was then attached to the opposite foot, and the mare allowed to get up. With this apparatus she was thrown several times, till thoroughly subdued, though throughout the whole operation not a cross or loud word was spoken to her. While in this condition the harness was brought and placed gently on the mare, and after a half hour of petting and rubbing and walking around, she was hitched as fourth horse to a breaking plow. This we considered the best to hitch her to on the start, for although the traces and whifflores were low down, yet in case the animal should kick over then no serious damage would result. In hitching, care was taken to tie a rope good and short from the halter around the trace buckle in the backpad of the horse beside her. This is important inasmuch as it prevents the possibility of the new horse swinging out and crowding around in front of the middle team, while a rope into the hame-ring of the same horse's harness keeps the broncho up in her place. All being ready, the outfit was started, with one man to hold the plow and another the lines, and after a few preliminary springs, bolts and frightened kicks, the beast started in to plow a round of prairie breaking with furrows a mile long. By plowing two rounds the first day and three the next, gradually increasing, but by keeping her in the harness every day, a nervous and obstinate animal was converted in two weeks' time into a solid farm horse and was capable of keeping up her end with the best on the outfit.

The other animal, also a brood mare and about the same age, showed evidences of having been in harness before, and as she proved to be a naturally obedient disposition from the first, the gentle measures employed in the first case were not necessary in introducing her to the harness business. CHAS. J. GREENE.

Ottawa Exhibition.

The Canada Central Exhibition, at Ottawa, held this year in the last week in August, was in some respects an improvement on its predecessors. In the last few years unfavorable weather and cold nights had discounted the attendance and rendered the show financially unprofitable. The earlier date was decided on this year as an experiment, and the weather being exceedingly fine, the attendance was very much better than formerly and the directors were greatly encouraged. The probability is that the early date will be adhered to in future. The only difficulty in this course is that Western Ontario exhibitors of live stock hesitate to take their stock to Ottawa before the Toronto Exhibition, where the highest prizes are hung up and where they wish to have their stock presented in the best possible bloom. If, however, the Ottawa people get into financial circumstances warranting the offer of more liberal prizes, a larger entry of stock will doubtless follow. The Ottawa Show is well managed. Exhibitors, judges and visitors speak in complimentary terms of the kind and courteous treatment received from the officers and directors. The accommodation for stock is comfortable and the officials are considerate of the convenience and comfort of exhibitors. The prominent portion of the live-stock department this year was, as usual here, the dairy cattle, and the outstanding feature the display of Ayrshire cattle, which on this occasion was extraordinary both in respect to numbers and uniformity of excellence. Ottawa being a convenient center for the dairy districts of Quebec and of Eastern Ontario, where many of the most prominent Ayrshire herds are kept, special provision is made in the prize list for this breed, separate sections being opened for dry cows and heifers, and for those in milk, as well as for grade dairy females, a class which is always largely filled here and mainly with Ayrshire grades of great excellence. Altogether, there were about 250 entries of Ayrshires and their grades, making a remarkable display. Indeed, it was freely remarked by old exhibitors of the breed that this was the best show of Ayrshires ever seen on this continent, not excepting the Columbian and the Pan-American Exhibitions. There were no fewer than ten competitors for the herd prizes, and in many of the sections there were from 20 to 30 entries of animals of such uniform quality that it was no easy task for a judge to satisfy himself in placing the awards, but Mr. Alf. Kains, of Byron, Ont., who officiated in that capacity, did excellent work and probably gave as good satisfaction as any one man could have done, and doubtless better than any two would have done.

While the prizes were widely distributed, especially in the younger sections, the herd of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, may be said to have secured the place of honor, winning as it did the first award for both the young herd under two years, bred by the exhibitor, and the open herd, consisting of a bull and four females over one year; also the sweepstakes for the best bull any age, with imported Douglasdale, the Pan-American champion, now in his five-year-old form and looking better than ever. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., was second in both the open and the young herds, and second to Douglasdale with his four-year-old imported Duke of Clarence of Barcheskie, who, always a typical bull of the breed, has improved with his years. In a class of 28 cows in milk, the greatest class ever seen together in this country, imp. Lady Bute of Mid-Ascog, seven years old, of the herd of J. N. Greenshields, Danville, Que., a milky-looking matron, was placed first, with two of the Ogilvie cows, Minnie of Lessnessock and White Rose of Barmoorhill, as second and third, and Lady Ottawa of the herd of Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, as fourth. Ness had the first-prize two-year-old bull; Greenshields the first yearling bull, a son of Matchless, and a good one; Reed & Co., Hintonburg, the first-prize bull calf over six months and under six months.

Jerseys were excellently represented by the herds of Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Toronto, and B. H. Bell & Son, Brampton. The Massey herd had the first-prize aged bull in imp. Island Lad, who also won the sweepstakes; the first-prize yearling bull in Arthur's Golden Fox, son of the \$7,500 Flying Fox; the first-prize cow in imp. Tister Dot, who was the sweepstakes female; and the first-prize herd. Bell & Son had the first-prize two-year-old bull and bull calf, the second and third-prize cows, first-prize three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling heifers and heifer calves, the second-prize aged bull, Belvoir King, and the second-prize herd.

Other Jerseys were well shown by Mrs. Massey, Toronto, Mr. Greenshields, Danville, and Hon. S. J. Fisher; the first herd prize and sweepstakes bull and female being found in the Massey herd. Greenshields had the first yearling bull, the first three-year-old cow, two-year-old heifer and bull calf, and second-prize herd.

Other Jerseys were represented only by the herd of B. H. Bell & Co., Rockland, and by two first-prize yearling bulls from the herd of Senator

Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., which won first and second prize, and a good aged bull shown by C. W. Holmes, Amherst, N. S. The Edwards herd was headed by imp. Marquis of Zenda, in working condition, and a useful lot of females in moderate condition. Of the other beef breeds, Herefords were well shown by H. D. Smith, Compton; Galloways by D. McCrae, Guelph, and Aberdeen-Angus by Walter Hall, Washington.

The horse classes were light in numbers throughout, the Clydesdales being principally from the stud of Robert Ness, Howick, Que., who showed four of his newly-imported stallions, three of which are worthy sons of the noted sire, Baron's Pride, and which won all they showed for.

The sheep classes were light also, the only keen competition being in Southdowns, in which two very fine flocks were shown by Senator Drummond and Mr. F. E. Carne, St. Andrews, N. B., both of which were in splendid show fix.

Swine were not largely represented, but a superior exhibit of Berkshires was made by Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove, Ont., and of Tamworths by Reid & Co., Hintonburg.

Farmers, Aim High.

Success, in its truest sense, is only attained after strenuous efforts have been repeatedly put forth. We never place the highest value upon anything that has been easily won. In the school-boy's life it is the hard-contested struggle for supremacy, whether in the classroom or on the campus, that is fully appreciated even by the winner. In the show-ring it is the same. When an animal wins in a keenly-contested class, the owner is justly proud, but how much more so

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 fakery 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 ani-



A HEAVY CROP OF OATS ON THE FARM OF H. BRADBROOK, YORKTON, ASSA.

would he naturally be if the breeding, feeding and management of that animal were the product of his own skill and labor. A man might purchase a splendid animal and win first honors, but could he feel the same deep thrill of satisfaction as the other? Have a definite, lofty aim, and vigorously strain to reach it. Think of the satisfaction that awaits the successful completion of well-directed effort; think of the uplift and stimulus your achievement must necessarily implant in others, and think of the benefit your kindred and country will reap through you. Be up and at your work, for it is waiting, and no one can do it for you as well. The high ideal belongs as truly to the farmer as to any citizen of our land. Make your fields more productive, rear animals of the most approved type, bend your energies to drive out the profit-sapping weeds; produce the best grain, butter and poultry, and the choicest fruit; add to the appearance and general usefulness of your farm. These and many other difficult problems call for thought and pluck. Look upon these difficulties as opportunities, for they certainly are to the extent that they bring out the true worth of individualism; surmount them; set a pace for others to follow. Example is the strongest teacher. Place yours in the foremost rank. To estimate the benefits derived from a life spent in this manner is beyond us. They are so far-reaching and many-sided that human nature can neither fathom or soar to the almost boundless possibilities for good which a farmer possesses when he is fired with a high aim, securely coupled to that all-important quality, perseverance.

mals, 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 closing 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 5 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 Dobbies 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—yes, practically—perfect, named Everlasting, is positively disfigured by the white marks he possesses. Kits have been the Clydesdale breeder's 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 agriculture, 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, energetic farmers and breeders of pure-bred stock, the Canadian farmer is ahead of his Old Country confrere. INTER PRIMOS.

A Fancy Brand of Cheese.

To meet the demand of the local market for a moist, fat cheese in convenient shape for grocers to handle, Mr. Chas. Johnston, in the Glanworth, Ont., factory, is this season making a flat twelve-pound cheese in one-half and one-pound prints, indicated by slight creases on top and sides by the galvanized-iron box in which it is pressed. Its dimensions are: 12 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 2½ inches deep. The only variation from the ordinary cheddar process of handling the curds is to the end of retaining moisture and richness. In a few days after the cheese are made they are dipped in melted paraffine wax, which improves their appearance and keeping qualities, though the demand and rapid consumption has thus far been such as to give them little or no chance to mature or ripen. There seems to be a growing demand for a mild, fresh cheese of that character. They are very handy for cutting up in the stores or for the table. The patrons who supply the milk are paid on the basis of the ruling market price for cheddars, and, as will be understood in making a moist cheese of this character, there will be a greater yield of cheese for a given quantity of milk than in making ordinary cheese, the results being very satisfactory to the patrons. Greater labor is involved in making, and the cheese being more attractive for the trade, a higher price is secured for them by the factoryman. We found them retailing in the London (Ont.) groceries at 14 cents per pound. The process is covered by patent.

Making a Book.

Aug. 25th, 1902.

"Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen: As a reader of your valuable paper, I must say a few words of recommendation as to its merits, for I think it is most deserving, and if time would permit me just now I would endeavor to show how it is so invaluable to any practical farmer, or anyone who is aspiring to bring the greatest of all pursuits, agriculture, to a higher and more prosperous level. I am binding my numbers into a book of six months each, and I prize it very much, as they contain more valuable information than any farmer who will read it, and act on it, will do what I can to place your paper where it ought to be in every farmer's home. Yours truly,
P. N. FLEET.

Cattle for the West.

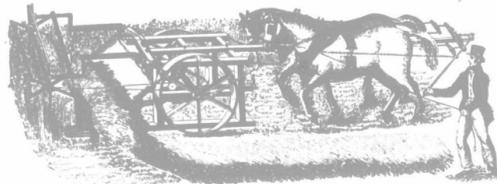
Several large herds of cattle, including one from Alberta and Assinboia, and another of 10,000, from Crosswell, California, and one of 4,500 from California, will be pastured on Cypress Hill, which have been inspected by Canadian officers.

Strathelair Fair.

On August 13th, the sixteenth annual exhibition was held by the Strathelair Agricultural Society. The fair is held on open ground, no fenced enclosure having as yet been provided, the schoolhouse being utilized for the exhibits in horticulture, fine arts and other departments.

A remarkably good showing of agricultural horses was out, competition being fairly strong in a number of classes. The judging was done by Dr. Lawson, V. S., of Shoal Lake.

George F. Cook, of Newdale, judged the cattle and swine. The cattle display was not very large. A few Shorthorns were exhibited by the President, Edward Burnell, and James Campbell, the



BELL MACHINE, 1828.

latter winning in the female classes with cows of fairly good quality, Mr. Burnell winning the first prize on aged bull, and also the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' sweepstakes with Lord Stanley 3rd, bred by John E. Smith. Jas. McKay won first in the yearling class with a good, smooth, red bull of Walter Lynch's breeding. In the grade class the judge awarded the prizes to the cow he considered best suited for producing export steers. There was a number of really good cows of distinctly dairy type which were thus outclassed. The prize list in this respect might be improved by the addition of sections for dairy grades.

In the swine classes the Berkshire was the only breed represented, E. Campbell, E. Burnell and Hugh Craig being the principal exhibitors, the latter winning the first prize on the aged boar "Cronje." The same breeder won the diploma offered by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

The exhibit of vegetables was only fair, and in the dairy products and home manufactures there was considerable falling off from previous years, but there was an overflow in the department for ladies' work, there being a scarcity of room for the display of the many beautiful specimens of finery.

From Sickles to Binders.

It is not likely that the sickle was the first implement used in cutting down grain, but it is going far enough back to begin with. It was used from time immemorial, by all the great nations of antiquity. Egyptians, Jews, Babylonians and Chinese used the sickle in their harvest fields, and from sculpture and paintings we learn its shape was much the same as the reaping-hook of the present day, occasionally used in cutting down corn. In the report of the Northumberland (Eng.) Board of Agriculture for 1798, the secretary writes: "Most of the grain is cut with sickles, by women, seven of whom, with a man to bind after them, generally reap two acres per day. Oats and barley are sometimes mown, but are more generally reaped, according to the practice in Scotland."

Homer, celebrating in song the Siege of Troy, 1194 B. C., speaks of the well-to-do farmer as having fields

"Crowded with corn in which the reapers toiled
Each with a sharp-toothed sickle in his hand."

The first historical mention we have of the



HUSSEY MACHINE, 1837.

sickle is in Deut. XVI, 9: "From such time as thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn." Here it is spoken of as a well-known implement, brought from Egypt, or reaching back to the days of Abraham. An improvement was made on the sickle by the Hainault scythe, imported into England from Belgium. This was a blade 2 feet 3 inches long, with a handle 14 inches long. Held in the right hand, and sweeping the grain with the left, aided by a crooked stick, a man could reap a field in a day, and a good hand could take down half an acre a day,

and the price ranged from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per acre.

Pliny, A. D. 70, describes the first mechanical reaping machine we have any account of. He says: "In the extensive fields in the lowlands of Gaul, vans of large size with projecting teeth on the edge are driven on two wheels through the standing corn by an ox yoked in a reverse position. In this manner the ears are torn off and fall into the van." The conception in the construction of this rude Gallic machine seems to be continued in the Deering Header of the present day, driven by four horses, accompanied by a van into which the heads of the grain are received as they are elevated from the reaper. But the first reaping invention of any historical importance in recent times was made in 1785, by Capel Loft, and was immediately improved on, and in 1812, the Dalkeith Farmers' Club, to stimulate genius, offered a premium for the best serviceable reaping machine. The prize was taken by Mr. Smith, of Deanstow, but another was brought out in 1815. The names of several inventors occur about this time, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Mann, of Wigtonshire; Mr. Ogle, of Remington, Eng., and Mr. Scott, of Ormiston.

In all of the reaping contrivances, up to this time, the knives had the scissors motion. Like the construction of a pair of sheep-shears, the blades or cutting part moved out and in. Where the grain was thin, it worked fairly well, but in heavy grain the knives were liable to choke.

But the reciprocal or shuttle motion of the knives was beginning to occupy the inventive mind, and not to a mechanic or a farmer, but to a minister of the gospel, belongs the honor of constructing the first really serviceable horse reaping machine, when in 1826 the Rev. Patrick Bell, parish minister of Carmylie, in Scotland, brought out the celebrated "Bell" reaper, that cut the grain on the very same principle as our own mowers and binders of the present. In 1829, it was tested in a field of grain at Powrie, in Forfarshire, in the presence of about 50 practical farmers, who were all highly pleased, and signed a document that the machine, with one horse, cut down a breadth of five feet at the rate of one acre per hour, and did it well, keeping from 6 to 8 persons binding the grain. The Highland Society awarded Mr. Bell \$250 of a premium. In the Bell machine, the horses went behind and pushed the machine, laying the grain off in a swath. Several Bell machines were used in the Course of Gowrie, and at least four were shipped to America, and gave pointers to American inventors.

A woman who in her youth followed the Bell reaper, with 4 or 5 other young women, lifting the grain with short-handled rakes, told me it was proposed to take the machine to exhibit in the grain fields of Ireland, but they refused to go, fearing they would all be murdered.

In 1822, a self-reaper was invented by Mr. Samuelson, of Banbury, Eng., and is reported to have been capable of cutting 14 acres per day. This machine was the first to have a tilter. It had four rakes that could be set to throw off the sheaf. The driver walked or rode on one of the horses. Similar to this was the invention of Mr. Hussey, of a manual delivery reaper, patented in 1833. This was followed in 1834 by the McCormick mechanical delivery reaper, laying the grain off in swaths like the Bell machine, but neater and by means of a sort of Archimedean screws. Both the Hussey and McCormick machines became very popular. In the Hussey, the sheaves had to be lifted before the next round could be cut. This was a drawback. In the McCormick, the whole field could be cut without waiting till the swaths were bound.

A great interest was awakened in reaping grain by machinery, at the World's Fair of 1851. The two most popular American reapers, the McCormick and Hussey, were sent over to England for exhibition and trial. After being thoroughly examined in Hyde Park, they were tested under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on crops of grain in different parts of the country. At the close, the preference and Exhibition medal were given to the McCormick, but Mr. Hussey was not satisfied, and at a subsequent trial by the Cleveland Agricultural Society, the decision was given in favor of the Hussey reaper. Garrett-Crosskill and all leading implement makers adopted Husseys, and great numbers of them were turned out. In the meantime the Bell reaper had been greatly improved and those manufactured by Crosskill were chiefly used and continued till superseded by others of superior working.

At the Paris Exposition of 1855, models of all the best French, American and English machines were tested in the grain fields of Trappes. Many claimed the prize, but the officials awarded the medal to McCormick, of Chicago, and the first-class silver medal to J. H. Manny, of Freeport, Illinois. The Emperor Napoleon was so highly pleased with the McCormick machine that he purchased it.

In the same year, Seymour & Morgan's single reaper (hand rake) was introduced into Canada and did good work on smooth ground. At the Provincial Exhibition in Kingston in 1856, it

took first prize as a reaper; Patterson taking first prize as a combined reaper and mower.

In 1858, the Marsh Harvester appeared, laying the foundation of the great Deering firm of harvest machinery. In this machine, a man stood on the platform and with a wisp bound the grain as it fell on the platform.

For some years previous to this, the Canadian farmer had been under the necessity of importing his reaping machines from the States, but at the Twelfth Annual Provincial Exhibition of Upper Canada, held at Brantford, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, there was not a single foreign machine on the ground. Twenty mowers entered, but only eight came out for competition. Fourteen combined mowers and reapers entered and the prizes were as follows:

1st—"Ohio Buckeye," J. Forsythe. 2nd—"Standard," Noxon Bros. 3rd—"Ohio Dodge Rake," J. H. Grout.

Just when it was thought the reaper had reached the ne plus ultra of perfection, it was found to be possible to bind the sheaf as well as cut the grain, so the restless inventive spirit of the 19th century astonished the agricultural world by introducing the binder into our harvest fields, with what success I will leave your readers to judge.

At first, the binding material (wire) being considered a dangerous thing for the stomach if getting into cattle feed, farmers were shy in adopting the self-binder, but the drawback was soon overcome by substituting twine for wire.

Perhaps the most comical, but most disappointing, of all modern reaping machines was that exhibited by the patriarch of all reapers, Obed Hussey, at a great national trial held in July, 1857, in Syracuse, N. Y. Ninety-six machines from 14 States entered, but on the week of the trial the number was reduced to 40. Every conceivable design was represented. Self-raker, hand raker and swathers were there. Mr. Hussey's Baltimore cut a swath 10 feet wide. No rake was needed; when enough grain to make a sheaf had fallen on the table, a hand sitting behind the driver pulled a lever, the table tilted and the sheaf slid off. It promised to be something immense, but once around the field and it proved a ponderous failure, and left the field ingloriously.

Our Scottish Letter.

HORSES FOR CANADA.

During the past four weeks the chief thing happening here, and of interest to Canadians, has been the number of shipments of all kinds of pure-bred stock made by Canadian buyers. Almost every week shipments of Clydesdales and Shorthorns have been made, and Mr. Hopkins has been kept busy testing the latter. Fortunately, Clydesdales don't need to be tested, and less delay occurs in putting them through than in putting the Shorthorns on board. In a previous communication I gave some indication of the superior quality of the horses shipped by Mr. Robert Ness, Jr., Howick, Quebec, who is rapidly becoming a veteran among the exporters. Mr. Ness was always fond of the Clydesdale of the old short-legged quality type, and he is able to report a growing appreciation for that kind of animal in Canada. His five Clydesdales this year were perhaps truer to type than any he had ever before taken away. Four of them came from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, and one from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains. Three were sons of the champion Baron's Pride 9122, whose supremacy as the leading sire of the day is more firmly established this year than ever. He was sire of every first-prize Clydesdale at the Highland but one. Besides being got by the champion sire, Mr. Ness' horses are out of mares of the best breeding, and some of them have already produced prizewinning stock. A three-year-old stallion is out of a Darnley mare, the dam of the famous Lady Louisa, sold on one occasion for £800, or \$4,000. Another is descended from the famous mare, Maggie of Balgreddan 781, the dam of noted prizewinners by both Prince of Wales 673 and Darnley 222. From Mr. Kilpatrick, Mr. Ness bought a son of the Glasgow premium horse, Royal Carrick 10270, which stood second at the Highland in 1901 and was the Glasgow premium horse in 1900. Not content with Clydesdales, Mr. Ness also bought two Hackneys of blood and action, and several French horses.

The August shipments have been exceptionally heavy. Amongst those who have made heavy shipments have been Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, Ont., who dealt with Mr. D. Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, and several owners in Cumberland; Mr. T. E. Berry, Howick, Ont., who got a number of horses from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries; Mr. J. A. S. MacMillan, Brandon, Man., who bought a Clydesdale, along with a number of Shorthorns, from Mr. Robert Taylor, Pittlivie, who has sold quite a large number of mares to Mr. C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., who have wherever they could find what pleased them; Messrs. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., a veteran who in his long career exported better horses than any in this year; Messrs. Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., who are opening up a big trade on both sides, taking away pedigree horses and bringing back

workers; Mr. George Nixon, Mitchell, Ont., who got a horse with a prizewinning record and a lot of breeding in him, from Mr. Picken; and last, but certainly in no sense least, our old friend, Mr. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont., who had nine horses and a prize mare all bought from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, who were also the sellers to Mr. Colquhoun, and partly to Smith & Richardson. In each of these lots there were prizewinners, and it would not be wonderful were the tenth commandment frequently broken during the Atlantic voyage. Bawden & McDonnell had two notable prizewinners in Canongate 10521 and Sir Archie 10134. These are unusually big, good horses, and both had prize mares for their dams. One of Mr. Berry's horses was by a son of Baron's Pride, and out of a mare uterine sister to Prince Patrick, which won the championship at Chicago. The other is by the Glasgow premium horse, Prince of Clay, and his dam is a well-bred mare by the champion horse, Prince Robert 7135, the sire of the phenomenal prize horse, Hiawatha. In Mr. Colquhoun's lot are Peerless 10832, which had the Kirkcudbright premium two years in succession; Climax 10529, which had the Atholl and Breadalbane premium, and Prince Fragrant 11460, which had the Selkirk and Galashiels premium. Of Mr. Colquhoun's younger purchases, one is by Prince Thomas 10262, the H. & A. S. champion horse of 1900, and another is by Blacon Macgregor 11163, which had two premiums as a district horse in Scotland. One of the most notable horses in Smith & Richardson's shipment was Hopewell 11375, own brother to the renowned champion horse, Hiawatha 10067, the only horse which has ever won the Cawdor Challenge Cup four years in succession. Dalgety Bros.

Altogether, there is a fine boom in pure-bred stock, and plenty of money can be made in the business by those who know how it's done.

The autumn pure-bred sales are now in sight. Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.), Perth, have an enticing programme on hand, including both Scottish and English sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and Scottish sales of Shorthorns. The Scottish block sales begin on Friday, Sept. 12th, when the whole of the Powrie herd will be sold in Perth auction mart. On the following day the herd of the late Mr. Geddes, of Blairmore, who was at one time President of the Board of Trade in Chicago, will be brought to the hammer in Aberdeenshire, and the week beginning 15th September will be fully occupied with sales from Milton of Noth (dispersion), Ballindalloch, Aberdour, Elchies, Anchorachan, Knapperna, and Hattonslap (dispersion), all in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire. The English sales open in week beginning 30th September, with Eshotts and Balliol College drafts, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; Preston Bissett dispersion in Buckingham, Maisemore Park draft in Gloucestershire, and Trosley, West Malling, in Kent. These promise to be most interesting events, and are sure to be well attended. The first of the Northern Shorthorn sales will take place at Tillycairn, on 7th October, when the bull calves from Mr. Duthie's and Mr. Marr's herds will come under the hammer. On the following day, Pirriessmill and Newton joint sale takes place; then on 9th October another joint from Jackstown and Westertown, and finally the Shethin dispersion on 10th October.

Ayrshire cattle men have recently been discussing their pedigree rules. They have resolved that after 1st January next Appendix entries of bulls will cease, and no further entries of such foundation stock will be taken.

This is a step in the right direction. Twenty-five years is long enough time to give breeders to record their foundation stock, and no herdbook should be kept open at both ends for a longer period. The resolution to close out unregistered sires gave rise to very little debate amongst the breeders of Ayrshires, and only twelve members voted on the question. This was a poor representation of the body of the members of the Herdbook Society, but the proposal to alter the rules was fully debated in the press. There can be little doubt that the change meets with the approval of the great body of the members, or they would soon have manifested opposition. Another Ayrshire item of much interest is the publication of a notable book by that eminent son of Ayrshire, Mr. Primrose McConnell, who for many years has farmed an Essex clay. His book is entitled Agricultural Geology, and it is undoubtedly a remarkable production in every sense of the term. In it Mr. McConnell shows the influence of geology on agriculture, and he is to be congratulated on the amount of information conveyed in comparatively small compass. That a tenant farmer should have produced such a book during the intervals of his exacting labors is a most significant feature of our time. Mr. McConnell's brethren everywhere should show their appreciation of his labors by purchasing the book.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Japan Buys Horses.

The Government of Japan has had representatives visiting horse-breeding establishments in the United States for the purpose of purchasing stallions suitable for breeding purposes. A number of animals have been selected and will be used to improve the native stock of that country. Japan has been forging ahead rapidly in many lines of late, but her attempt to improve the live stock is a new departure, of which these aggressive people will surely make much.

Big Creamery Company Failure.

The Elgin Creamery Company, which operates 135 creameries throughout Illinois and Wisconsin, has failed. The creditors number 10,000, more than 4,000 being farmers. The American Trust Savings Bank was appointed receiver, and its bonds are fixed at \$500,000.



LANGTON'S DANEGELT.

Superior Hackney stallion; sired by Langton's Performer (4844); dam Lady Danegelt (8036). OWNED BY EDWARD C. ATRILL, GODERICH, ONT.

have taken away Prince of Cowal 10849, one of the biggest stallions in Scotland and a premium winner. Without making invidious distinctions, it may be affirmed that Mr. Oswald Sorby had the choicest lot in the shipment. His mare, Montrave Geisha 14584, won many prizes as a yearling and two-year-old, and her sire was the celebrated prize horse, Montrave Mac 14584, sold when a yearling for £1,000, and got by Macgregor 1487, out of the celebrated champion mare, Montrave Maud by Prince of Wales, gr-dam the invincible Moss Rose 6203. This mare's dam and gr-dam, viz., Montrave Gay Lass and Lass o' Gowrie, were both almost invincible in their time. One of the best breeding horses has been picked up by Mr. Sorby, in Black Rod 10509. This horse was got by Baron's Pride, out of a Prince of Wales mare, and was well placed at the great H. & A. S. Edinburgh Show of 1899. More than that, and better, he has proved himself a good breeding horse in Lanark district, where he travelled with high approval for two seasons. The younger horses are by noted sires, and in some cases out of prize mares. One is from Lady Diana, which as a yearling was unbeaten in Scotland. Mr. Meharry's purchase has much prizewinning blood in his veins, and himself came from the famed stud of Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh. Mr. Nixon's purchase, Kit Kennedy 11083, won first at Dumfries as a yearling and fourth as a two-year-old. He is a good horse.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle from Lord Roseberry's and other herds have been shipped to Canada during these weeks, and big shipments of Shorthorns are either on the way or about to set out. Clydesdales have been purchased for shipment to Australia and New Zealand, and leave England in a day or two for Melbourne.

Some Experiments with Early Potatoes.

In these days of experimental farms and numberless varieties of the products of the field and garden, experiments by the private gardener are not always considered of much account. Still, localities differ, seeds differ, and many other things combine to make sometimes the most elaborate and painstaking experiments of little use and advantage. I propose to give a few results that have come from experimenting with potatoes, in variety, earliness and methods of forwarding and culture. So much has been published along this line in recent years that perhaps what I shall tell may not be entirely new to some of my readers, but coming from one who has had considerable experience and success with this important crop, may make this account interesting and profitable to many. Several ways of forcing potatoes for earliness are employed. I have used and practiced the sod plan, the box of sand, the manure sprouting of the seed and transplanting from a hot-bed. The plan of inserting the seed in a piece of sod and after it has started to grow setting it out, has some disadvantages as well as advantages. The potato requires light, which is not easily obtained in most cellars; consequently, the shoots are very pale and spindly. It also requires a certain amount of heat to give the plant a good start. Still, the advantage of the plants being little disturbed when set out compensates in a great measure for these disadvantages, and I have found it a very good plan, which, however, on account of lack of space in most cellars, cannot well be practiced on a large scale. The hotbed plan of forcing has the great advantage of exposure to light and bottom heat, but is rather limited in its sphere of operation. If the plants are carefully taken up and set out with plenty of ground attached to the roots, like tomato plants, it is the best plan for early potatoes. The hotbed, or, more properly, cold frame, does not require much bottom heat; the same quantity of fermenting manure that would be required under one sash for tomatoes, will give sufficient heat for two sashes of potatoes. To have a few potatoes very early for family use, this is the best plan of all, and I

have had good results from the practice of this method. The manure-sprouting system, that of putting the seed potatoes in fermenting manure, has much to commend it, its worst fault being that the sprouts, being rapidly started, are very delicate and slender and liable to be broken in cutting and planting the seed. The sand-sprouting system or method is more generally used than any other, as it is not so limited in its operation and can be more easily carried out than the previous methods. A barrel with holes bored into it all around, in order to let the air circulate, is best. In the bottom place a layer of sand or dry earth, then a layer of potatoes, one deep; next a layer of sand, and so on till the barrel is full. I then stand the barrel near a stove or furnace and every day or so give it a turn around so that the warm air will gain entrance to every part of the barrel and promote the sprouting of the seed. When the potatoes are well sprouted, the sprouts should be strong and thick. I then cut the seed, and carefully placing them in a shallow box so as not to break or damage the sprouts, I take them to the prepared ground and set them in the drills, carefully covering them with a hoe. For a small garden, shallow boxes are best to sprout the seed, as they can grow larger before setting out and the sprouts are much stronger. After the seed is planted and beginning to show above ground, I go over the patch with a steel garden rake and break the crust and mellow the ground around them. This shallow culture, besides keeping down weeds, helps hold both heat and moisture, which are so essential in forwarding any crop, especially early potatoes. This cultivation, if kept up till the plants are in bud, is much superior to hilling and far less laborious. I do not find hilling to be of much advantage. Low ridging, so as to keep the stocks and tubers from being exposed to the sun, is more important and will result in a much earlier and better crop.

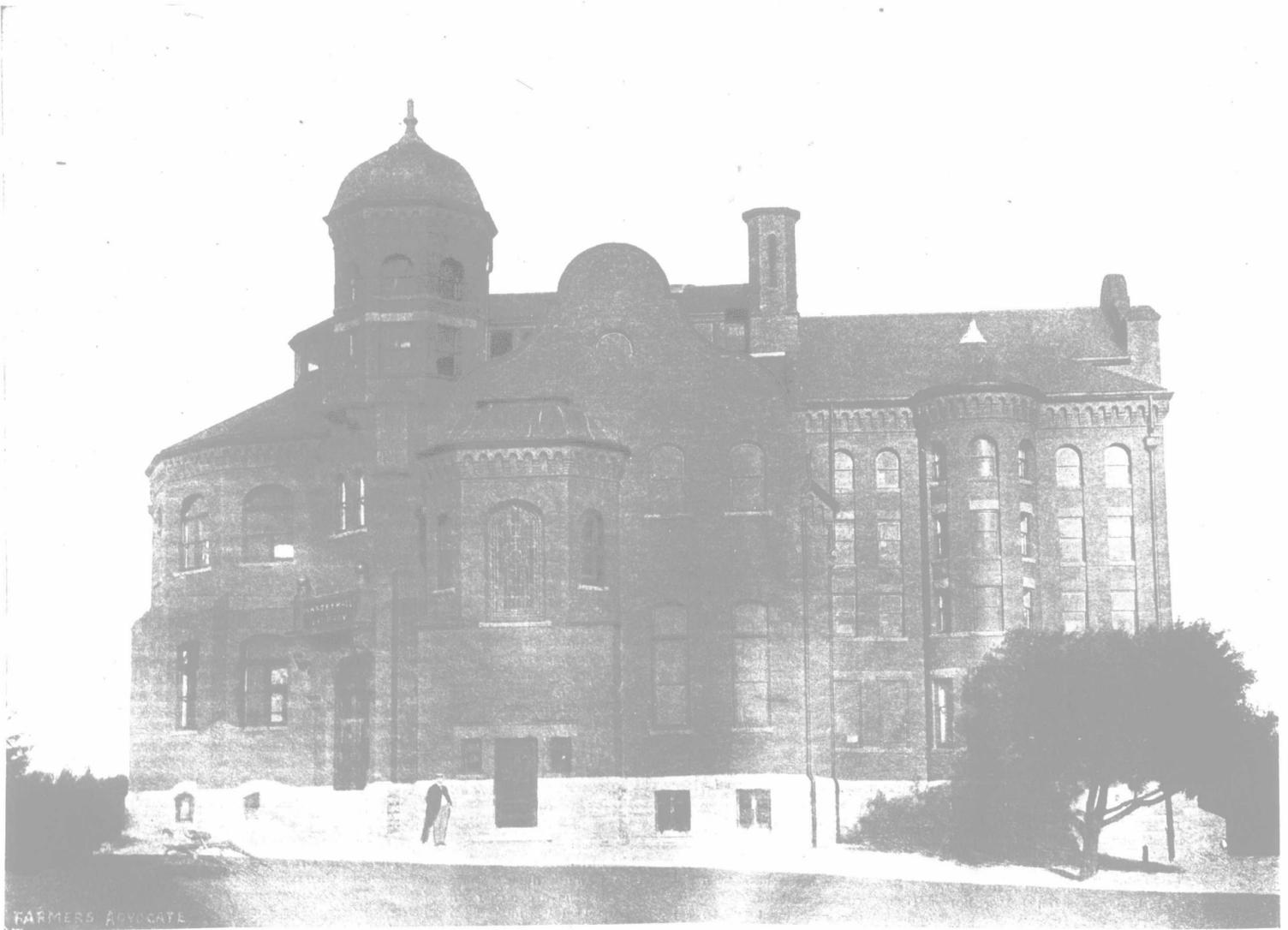
If the first bugs are picked off and destroyed, not much trouble will result, but an application of Paris green is the mainstay of the successful potato-grower. The best fertilizer for early potatoes I find to be, on heavy black soil, wood ashes or phosphate; on light soil, hen manure or well-rotted barn manure. Commercial fertilizers give best results on heavy soils. Varieties have got to be so numerous lately that their merits are rather confusing. The best way is to depend

on the older, well-tried sorts for a main crop and plant several rows of newer varieties for comparison. I have gained much information as to the character of varieties, and also pleasure from doing so. I think that Bliss Triumph on light soil and Early Ohio or Irish Cobbler on heavy ground will give good satisfaction. They were the best of the varieties tried the past summer. They are much earlier than the Hebrons or Rose sorts and give equally as good a yield.

EDGAR MACKINLAY.

Pure Water for Washing Butter.

One of the absolute essentials in dairying is pure water for the cows to drink and for use in the dairy room for cleaning utensils, setting milk and for washing the butter. A "fishy" flavor in butter has frequently been traced to the water supply. The manager of an Australian butter factory says that he has found it to be practically impossible to make good butter with water from creeks and streams. He first experimented with water from streams and rain water caught in 1,000-gallon tanks. He invariably found that the butter washed with the stream water got off flavor after it had been in the market a little while, but that the butter washed with rain water remained good for a long time. He then tried filtered and unfiltered water. The butter was made in two lots and watched. After seven days both butters were good. After fourteen days the butter washed with filtered water was good, while the butter made with unfiltered water was slightly off and molds were showing on the parchment. After twenty-one days the first butter was still good, while the other was off on flavor and was bitter near the surface. After forty-two days the butter washed with filtered water was good, while the other was more pronounced in its bitterness. At fifty-six days the first butter was slightly off in flavor, but eatable, with no mold showing. The butter washed with unfiltered water was very moldy and had a rank and very bitter flavor. The unfiltered water had all the appearance to the eye of being pure. Without doubt much of the bad flavor of butter is caused by the water with which it is washed.



THE NEW MESSY HALL AND LIBRARY BUILDING AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.



WM. HUTCHISON,
President Ottawa Exhibition.

Cheese Curing and Other Problems.
(From our Ontario and Eastern Edition.)

The "Farmer's Advocate," the other morning, found Mr. W. A. Bothwell, of Strathallan cheese factory, in Oxford County, a few miles north of Woodstock, turning out about 27 cheeses of standard size per day, Monday's make numbering 45. This season's make will run to about 212 tons. The factory, though not so young as it used to be, was clean and fresh as a new pin, and the bright-flowering plants in the windows were an index of the general tone of the establishment. Mr. Bothwell has been twenty years in cheesemaking—twelve years at Spring Creek factory and eight at Strathallan—but he seems as open to make improvements and as ready to keep step with the profession as the newest graduate of a dairy school. The factory sells its whey at the rate of \$6.12½ per ton of cheese made, to Messrs. King and Graves, who feed hogs on a large scale, and it is pumped away underground 100 rods as fast as made. Some 33 patrons also buy whey at the same rate, and haul it away themselves. Their share is run from the vats into an elevated tank, regulated by a float, and each man's share is measured out to him according to the milk delivered—so many inches of whey in the can corresponding with so many pounds of milk delivered. When emptied, the tank is thoroughly cleaned out every morning, even the washings running away in the pipes to the swine-feeding establishment. We found no bad smells about this factory. Leaving the large make-room, with its flowing vats, curd sinks and special vat for washing curds, next comes the press room, which is about 38 feet square, and still further back, in direct line and connected by a narrow-gauge track over which a car carries the pressed cheese, is

THE CURING ROOM,

which was really what the writer came out to see. The first section of it is a storeroom for boxes, etc., 25 x 32 feet, and next the curing-room proper, 60 x 32 feet, dark as night. Its capacity is 1,200 cheeses, and the track and car run along the east side at right angles to the



W. K. McNAUGHT,
President Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

shelving, thus saving much labor. The ceiling is 11 feet high, and to shut out light and heat there are shutters inside and out. The walls, resting on stone foundations, are of brick, strapped on the inside and lathed and plastered. The ceiling is lathed and plastered on an 8-inch joist. Above it is laid ordinary matchboard flooring, then a coating of asbestos paper, and above that another layer of flooring. The hot afternoon sun shining on the long west side of the curing-room was found to have a decided effect in raising the temperature within higher than it should be for the good of the cheese. To overcome this difficulty, 4-inch scantlings were fastened up and down on the outside of the brick wall, and upon these siding was nailed, left open under the eaves and also at the bottom, so as to allow a circulation of air. Opposite three of the curing-room windows this siding is converted into shutters, which swing out, to be opened at night if a circulation of air is wanted through the curing-room. The sun-break, which was painted white, has had an excellent effect, and the idea might be applied to advantage to many curing-rooms. The windows of the cellar below the curing-room are also protected from heat by board shutters. In the room are two ice boxes, 7 ft. high and 3 ft. square, which are kept filled with ice in specially hot weather. Outside is an ice house of 40 tons capacity. Two ventilators one foot square each extend upward to peak of roof, from the curing-room ceiling. They are, however, kept closed a good deal of the time in hot weather. On the forenoon of our visit the temperature stood at 63° Fah., the variations this season having been from 57° to 70°, the latter occurring only on one or two extremely hot days. In the storage section of the same building, where the temperature was not controlled, it had run up to nearly 80°. The cheese were free from mould, and presented a very fine appearance, and under the trier the



W. W. HUBBARD,
Manager and Secretary Canada's International Exhibition,
St. John, N. B.

quality proved to be equally good, being very meaty and rich and of good texture. The cheese made are all white. In cold weather a coal furnace, standing in the room, is used, with a small water pan in rear to furnish moisture. Two ordinary scuttlefuls of coal lasts 24 hours. The brick chimney is brought right down through the ceiling into the curing-room, so that no furnace heat is lost, and there is greater safety from fire. A proper coal furnace is thought to be far superior to wood, and affords a much more uniform heat. Throughout both make and curing rooms strict attention is paid to cleanliness, and liberal use is made of paint and whitewash. Curing room floors, shelves, etc., are thoroughly scrubbed with caustic soda, the aim being to cure the cheese in a pure atmosphere, at a low temperature.

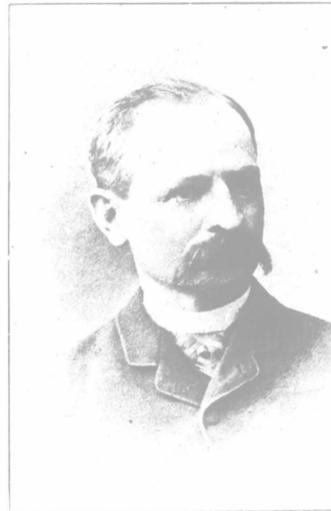
THE GOVERNMENT CURING STATION.

Our next call was at the Dominion Government "Illustration station," as it is called, alongside the C. P. R. tracks, Woodstock. It is a modest, flat-roofed building, painted white. The curing-room proper is a basement, seven feet below ground and two feet above, making a 9-ft. ceiling. The site is practically on a gravel bed, ensuring natural drainage. On the other floor are the offices, receiving room for cheese, and ordinary experimental curing-room, boxing and weighing room, space for dipping the cheese in melted paraffine wax, and the room containing the gas engine and other plant connected with the Linde British Refrigeration System, which generates the cold air supplied to the tanks in various apartments, on which could be seen several inches of hoarfrost. The walls proper consist of six thicknesses of boards and four of paper, and the windows of the cold rooms have four thicknesses



E. McMAHON,
Secretary Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa.

of glass. The idea is to shut out either heat or cold, and control temperature absolutely. Everything is up-to-date, and would represent an outlay of probably \$7,000 or \$8,000. The institution is under the efficient direction of Mr. Burgess (formerly of Bluevale, Ont.), for several years in the P. E. I. Dominion dairy service, with several assistants and an engineer. Six teams are engaged hauling in the cheese made and taken out of the presses every day by the following nine factories: Spring Creek, Embro, North Oxford, Anderson, East and West Oxford, Brookbank, Sweaburg, Harris Street, and West Oxford. The Government is assuming all the expense, and only asks for the saving in weight or shrinkage effected by means of curing under perfect conditions at low temperature, coupled with the waxing or paraffining to which all the cheese is now subjected. The cold storage curing room has a capacity of 3,000 boxes of cheese, and the boxing room 1,000 to 1,500. Since July 1st about 6,000 cheeses have been taken in and some 3,600 sold out by the salesmen of the factories. They are, of course, weighed in and weighed out. The cheese is cured at a temperature of from 56 to 57 degrees Fahrenheit, and at the time of our visit moisture stood at 89 degrees. A great deal of trouble was at first experienced with mould, which Mr. Burgess attributed, partly at least, to the dampness of the new room. This trouble has now disappeared, and it would seem about simultaneously with adopting the system of waxing the cheese with paraffine. A good many dealers have been paraffining their cheese, which prevents mould and saves the heavier expense of scraping and re-scaleboarding. About 3-16 of a pound of paraffine (a by-product of petroleum) will wax a cheese at a cost of about two cents. It can be bought from the refiners at about eight cents per pound. Paraffine that will melt at about 120 degrees of heat is used, and the cheese are dipped at 200 degrees. In the Woodstock Station three cheese are lowered at a time, on a wooden three-bar rack, by a crane, into a galvanized-iron tank in which the paraffine is melted over gas. It is submerged for about 30 seconds. On rising in the air, the thin transparent coating, impervious to air, instantly hardens, so that no mould can form and evaporation of moisture from the cheese is prevented. If kept in a warm atmosphere the wax would soften and probably



H. J. HILL,
Manager and Secretary Toronto Industrial Exhibition.



LT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE,
President Western Fair, London.

rub off, hence the desirability of the cool curing-room. Heretofore there has been great waste in shrinkage, and also many bad flavors have developed, due to warm curing-rooms or hot cars. A damp or "leaky" cheese, due to too much acid being used, will not take the paraffine properly. They should be dipped when dry, and a day or so after making.

The cheese remain in the Government curing-room from two to three weeks. To illustrate results, Mr. Burgess weighed for us two cheese made on the same day, out of the same vat, in the North Oxford factory. One was paraffined and put in the cold curing-room; the other was not waxed, and went into the ordinary curing-room. They were made on August 5th, and went into curing on Aug. 6th. We were there on Aug. 20th, and the results were shown as follows:

No. 1.—Waxed and cold cured; weighed when put in, 82 lbs.; weighed on Aug. 20th, 81½ lbs.; shrinkage, ½ lb.

No. 2.—Unwaxed, ordinary curing room, at about 70 degrees; weighed in, 81½ lbs.; weighed on Aug. 20th, 79½; shrinkage, 1½ lbs.; or a saving in favor of the former of 1¼ lbs.

The question of the ultimate quality of the cheese cured in this way will be seen as reports return to the salesmen, but it should be superior and command better prices. One salesman present stated that the buyer expressed his willingness to pay ¼ of a cent more for such cheese. The Government is purchasing a few of the cheese which they are curing in the two ways, to be forwarded to Britain for official report.

The cheese in curing on the day of our visit presented an exceptionally handsome appearance, the makers in the nine different factories evidently vying with each other in making and finishing their cheese as well as possible. The shelves presented a handsome example of well-made Canadian cheddars.

Mr. Burgess points out that no method of curing will make a good cheese out of a bad one. "Ye canna mak' a silk pur-e out o' a sow's lug," but at the same time a fairly good cheese may be spoiled in a bad curing-room or by deficiencies in transportation. There is another curing station at Brockville, Ont.; a third at Cowansville,



J. E. WOOD,
Manager and Secretary Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition,
Halifax.

P. Q., and a fourth at St. Hyacinth, P. Q. The Brockville and St. Hyacinth stations are fitted up with ice cooling arrangements, and the one at Cowansville with cold air like Woodstock. These stations are big object lessons in curing cheese, and are partly experimental; in other words, to learn and to demonstrate, even though it costs a good deal.

The product of factories may not come to be generally cured in consolidated curing-rooms like these, owing to the cost of such a system, as compared with proper curing-rooms at each individual factory. There are a lot of factories in Ontario which could best be reformed by being blotted out of existence and new ones erected in their places. The only wonder is that makers have been able to live in them and make cheese as well as they have done. There is an old hot-bed of pollution under many a factory, and too many curing-rooms are little better than stables. One great step in advance would be good cement floors, with proper drainage from the make-rooms; and a second, a proper house for curing, in which the lessons indicated above could be worked out in practice.

At Woodstock we have seen what the Government is undertaking to illustrate, and at the Strathallan factory what can be actually accomplished by an earnest, progressive maker.

Canadian Manufacturers in Session.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association received a cordial welcome at their annual convention, held last month at Halifax. The membership of this influential organization has grown from £25 in 1901 to 1,021 in 1902. The Association was officially welcomed by the Hon. A. G. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor, after which the President, Robt. Murray, delivered his annual address.

Following the report of the Tariff Committee, Mr. W. K. McNaught introduced the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Geo. E. Drummond, which was unanimously carried: "That in the opinion of this association, the changed conditions which now obtain in Canada demand the immediate and thorough revision of the tariff, upon lines which will more effectually transfer to the workshops of our Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods which we now import from other countries. That in any such revision the interests of all sections of the community, whether of agriculture, mining, fishing or manufacturing, should be fully considered, with a view not only to the preservation, but to the further development of all these great natural industries. While such a tariff would be primarily framed for Canadian interests, it should, nevertheless, give a substantial preference to the mother country, and also to any other part of the British Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade can be arranged, to our mutual advantage, recognizing always that under any conditions the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers."

Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, proposed a heavy export duty on pulp-wood, which was being drained to feed the 1,100 paper mills of the United States, causing a loss of \$3,000,000 a year to Canada. Sixty-five per cent. of the paper used in the States was from Canadian poplar, spruce, balsam, etc. To stop the exportation and require its manufacture in Canada would increase the population between Nova Scotia and Lake of the Woods to the extent of 6,000,000 persons.

Another report called the attention of the Association to the western part of the Dominion. So great are its possibilities and so much are the manufactured goods of the United States in favor at the present time, that it is absolutely necessary for the eastern manufacturer to lose no opportunity to place his goods before the Northwest farmer, or Canadians will to a great extent be driven from the market. United States manufacturers are constantly taking advantage of all the best exhibitions to create a demand for their goods in Canada, and Canadian firms should place their manufactures as prominently as possible before the people, especially in the West.

A resolution was adopted in favor of expert commercial representatives to push Canadian trade in various parts of the world, and for spreading commercial intelligence regarding Canada. Better postal facilities within the Empire were also urged.

It was proposed that the next annual session be held in Winnipeg.

Best Knife.

The premium knife I received is the best general-purpose farmer's knife I have ever seen. It is made of the very best material.

Yours truly,
C. W. SHIPPEN.



J. A. NELLES,
Secretary Western Fair, London.

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, Winnipeg, Man., 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.



HON. J. W. LONGLEY,
President Halifax Exhibition.



T. L. HASZARD.
President Prince Edward Island Exhibition, Charlottetown.

Increasing Exports of Canadian Live Stock.

During the year ending June 30th, 1902, Canada exported living animals valued in the aggregate at \$13,739,113. Of this sum, \$10,704,875 went to Great Britain, \$2,168,349 to the United States, and \$865,889 to other countries. The mother country, therefore, took from us nearly five times as much live stock as did the United States. Last year was a record-breaker in regard to exports of live animals, being \$1,537,518 ahead of the best year ever previously experienced. Our export of horned cattle reached its highest value last year, being \$10,633,819, or \$1,599,257 in excess of 1901 and \$1,891,329 more than in 1891, when cattle to the value of \$8,722,499 were shipped abroad. Great Britain was the market for \$9,742,738 worth of Canadian cattle, being the largest amount for this class of stock she ever took from us in any one year. To the United States we last year sent \$787,871 worth of cattle, a decrease of \$103,469. Of horses the total export was \$1,457,173, or \$548,900 more than for the previous year. Of this number, \$434,755 went to Great Britain, \$345,448 to the United States, and \$676,970 to other countries. The latter expression probably means South Africa, for a large number of Canadian horses were shipped there on account of the war. Our total export of Canadian sheep amounted to \$1,483,526, showing a falling off of \$142,176 compared with the previous year. The reduction was in the number sent to the United States and other countries. To the former we shipped \$908,892, as against \$1,158,069 in 1901. Great Britain received from us \$525,336 worth of sheep, or \$90,000 worth more than for the year previous.

Manitoba Dairying.

Mr. S. M. Barre delivered an address before a meeting called under the auspices of the Board of Trade, Winnipeg, on August 28th, in which he dealt in a very exhaustive and practical way with the dairy situation in the Province of Manitoba. A report of this meeting, which is crowded out of this issue, will appear in next issue.



N. T. DUSSAULT.
President Sherbrooke, Quebec, Fair.

Good Milkers.

Writing of the lack of careful and kindly milkers, Mr. Valancey Fuller, in the Jersey Advocate, says:

Anyone who has had a large dairy herd knows how hard it is to get first-class milkers, who will draw the milk rapidly from the udder without hurting that delicate organ, and yet get every drop the cow is capable of giving. The cow is a sensitive creature and requires to be handled in a very gentle manner, and no portion of her body is as sensitive as the udder. It is a great relief to the cow to have her over-distended udder relieved of the milk that is in it. How often have we stood in front of a cow who is being milked by a skilled and gentle milker (and no one unless he is gentle and sympathetic will ever make a really good milker) and seen the look of contentment which comes in the eyes of the cow; with half-shut eyes and dreamy look she gladly yields up the lacteal fluid we ask from her. She is prepared to do her part by man, and she asks in return that man do his part by her, by drawing the milk quickly but gently, not by unnecessary tugging at the teats, but by gentle, rapid pressure, and with a downward movement of the fingers.

Good milkers are rare, and they are a priceless blessing on any dairy farm. It goes without saying that the cow should be milked regularly, at the same hour each day, and always by the same milker. We all know that a change in the time of milking, or in the milker, means a decreased flow of milk until the cow becomes used to the ways of the new milker and there is a bond of sympathetic confidence established between him and the cow.

In the matter of feeding and handling, much loss often occurs from lack of appreciation of the wants and needs of each individual cow. A proper ration may be compounded, but the duty of the feeder does not end here. It is folly to say that cows can always be fed in proportion to their weight, or that all cows will do equally as well on a similar ration. Each cow has her own individual power of assimilation and taste, both of which must be considered and satisfied, if we expect her to do her best work and give us the greatest net profit. These will vary less when cows have all been reared and bred on the same farm, as what will best suit the appetites and will be best assimilated by the cows is largely a matter of training.

The writer has attained a slight measure of success in the handling and feeding of cows. He applies the laws as they affect the human race to the cow, and has attained the best results by so doing. The cow is, after all, our mother, the great foster-mother of us all. We should consider her as such, and treat her with the same kindness and consideration that a mother is entitled to at our hands. The writer tries to know each cow of the herd; to appreciate her wants and to supply them; to get at the peculiarities of each cow and cater to them; to establish a bond of sympathy between him and his cows. To say cows have no affection for and no memory of their attendants is all nonsense. The writer has seen many cases of both illustrated.

To make the greatest success of a herd, study the wants of each cow. Know such wants and supply them. Compound a ration that will best suit such wants and secure the greatest profit. Treat your cows kindly and they will readily respond thereto. Curry them daily; it is healthful and beneficial to the cow. Do not expose them to inclement weather in winter, nor to the severe rays of the sun and heat of summer, without proper protection or shelter. Feed them regularly, at the same time each day. Have them milked at the same hour, by the same man, each day. Establish a bond of sympathetic friendship between you and your cows, and you will go a long way towards making them the most profitable bank account you can tie to.

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.

The Best Going.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is well worth the price that is charged for the same. Many a wrinkle is found between the red covers which can be put to practical use. It is the best farmer's paper going.

SAMUEL WOOD.



C. R. SMALLWOOD.
Secretary Prince Edward Island Industrial Exhibition, Charlottetown.

O. H. M. S.

BEWILDERED SWINE BREEDERS.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Would you kindly, through the columns of your influential and widely-read paper, explain to a perplexed subscriber who has been cudgelling his brain in a vain attempt to fathom the mystery contained in an official catalogue, sent I presume (O. H. M. S. free) to every post office in this broad Dominion. It appears to be a gigantic official free advertising effort to boom a Yorkshire breeder whose name and place appear prominently over 50 times in the body of said official catalogue, not mentioning list at back of same, and whose stock has been retired from show-rings by stronger competition. Will the Government officials most interested in this free advertising scheme "O. H. M. S." kindly explain if he or they propose to extend to the other breeders the same "O. H. M. S." privileges they have so lavishly bestowed on the favored few mentioned in official catalogue.

E. W. TUGGAR.
Vice-President N. W. Farmers' Institute.

Monthly Cheese Reports.

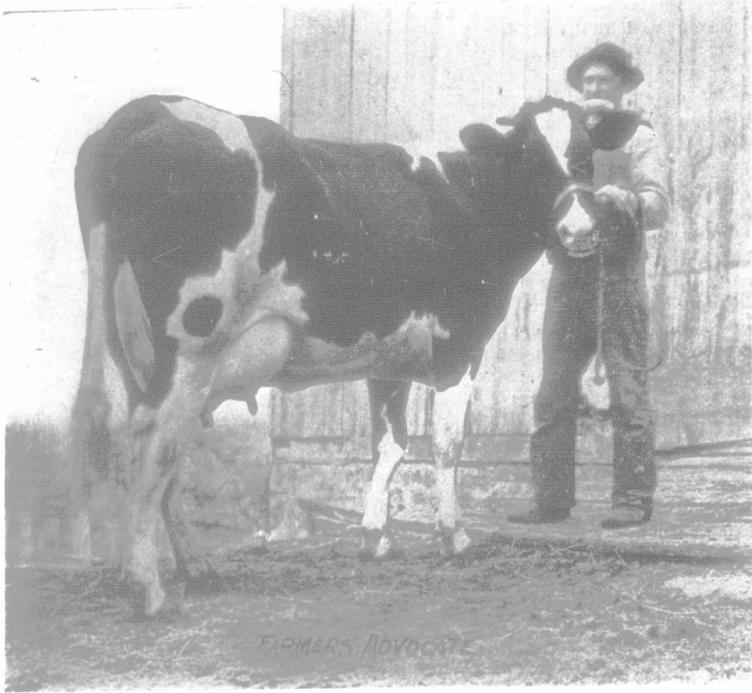
The patrons of cheese factories should be furnished with monthly statements such as the following, issued by Laurel factory, Dufferin County, Ont.: "Fourth sale of cheese for 1902, June 30th to July 19th, 18 days. Aggregate quantity of milk received, 247,858 lbs.; aggregate quantity of cheese made and sold, 22,210; aggregate value of same, \$2,085.34; price sold at per lb., 9¢; average lbs. milk required to produce one lb. of cheese, 11 1-0; cost of manufacturing cheese, \$233.20; cost of hauling milk, \$205.06; average to patrons per cwt. of milk, (nearly) 67¢. J. T. G. Varcoe, Sec.-Treas."

Northwest Butter for Australia.

A carload of butter was last week shipped from the Calgary creamery to Australia, via Vancouver. Owing to the terrible drought, Australia, which in 1901 exported 15,000 tons of butter, is now short and has to buy in Canada.



WM. TOMLINSON.
Secretary Sherbrooke, Quebec, Fair.



CALAMITY JANE 2ND.
Three-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow.
OWNED BY GEO. RICE, CURRIE'S CROSSING, ONT.

Horticultural Shows.

While much of the West is still sparsely enough settled, the "shack" period is rapidly passing, and the home, with all its refining influences, is becoming a marked feature of both town and country life. No greater evidence of the leavening of this home influence could be needed than the fact that during August this year three very successful horticultural shows have been held. One at Regina, the Territorial capital, the first flower show, as far as we know, held in the Territories, one at Brandon; and the Manitoba Provincial Horticultural Exhibition at Winnipeg.

REGINA.

On August 21st was held the inaugural flower show under the auspices of the Regina Horticultural Society, the president of which, Mr. A. F. Angus, manager of the Bank of Montreal, was the prime mover. The hall was tastefully arranged, and the exhibit of plants and flowers was really wonderful. Many beautiful specimen plants and flower collections were also exhibited, and the whole display did credit to the amateurs of the Territorial capital. During the evening music was furnished by the Regina orchestra.

THE BRANDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The Brandon Horticultural and Forestry Association held their annual horticultural exhibition in the City Hall, August 22nd and 23rd, and it was a decided success financially and otherwise. Owing to the many difficulties experienced during the season, on account of floods, etc., the exhibits from the immediate vicinity were hardly up to the usual standard, but this deficiency was amply compensated for by the magnificent display made by farmers, who turned out in strength, their exhibits calling forth expressions of admiration from everyone.

The farmers' gardens, judged *in situ* a few days previous to the show, were especially creditable, those of Wm. Lawson, of Hayfield, and Jas. Henderson being awarded equal firsts.

Owing to the lack of professional exhibitors, the plant collection was not a large one, although the amateurs are to be congratulated upon the large space which they so creditably filled.

The Experimental Farm exhibit occupied a large table and consisted principally of a varietal display of cucumbers (about 40 in all), giving an opportunity of comparison not often available. Pumpkins, squash, corn, cauliflower and most of the vegetables in season were well represented, and in addition an exhibit illustrating the evolution of the apple was extremely interesting.

About 12 varieties were shown, ranging in size from a pea to a good-sized crab, and they hope in the near future to be able to show a still greater improvement.

A splendid musical programme, headed each evening by the orchestra added greatly to the enjoyment of visitors, and altogether the Shows are to be congratulated upon the success of their fourth annual exhibition.

THE WINNIPEG SHOW.

The horticultural show at Winnipeg was a splendid success. Report will appear in our Sept. 20th issue.

Sheep Keeping--- Autumn Problems.

BY J. M'CAIG.
MUTTON-RAISING

There are different ends served in keeping sheep by different shepherds, and corresponding systems of management. Some do not spend much time in caring for sheep stock, do not give any valuable foods and always buy cheap rams. The returns from their business consist generally of a little wool for trading at a low price for blankets at a local mill, a few carcasses of lambs or old ewes for home use and an odd one or two to a local butcher at the time everybody else has surplus stuff, and hence at prices that are low. After this general class, we have special classes of sheepmen, and these are of a higher type. Instead of

having a few lambs to sell in September, when nearly all the lambs of the country might be put on the market, they have an article for the market when prices are good. A lamb is generally worth a half more in June than in August or September. To have it at good killing weight at

of rough food into manure in the pens. Little is done in Ontario in handling yearling wethers. The tendency of demand for meats of all kinds is so favorable to early, tender meats that yearling stuff is generally not worth any more and sometimes not as much as good lambs in summer time, independent of its greater weight. The mutton business in Ontario, then, boils down to spring, fall or winter lamb production. It seems, on the whole, that spring and winter lamb-selling are more profitable than selling in the fall, though each branch depends on the relation of supply and demand for its profit, and it is not to be assumed that any one of these will be always good.

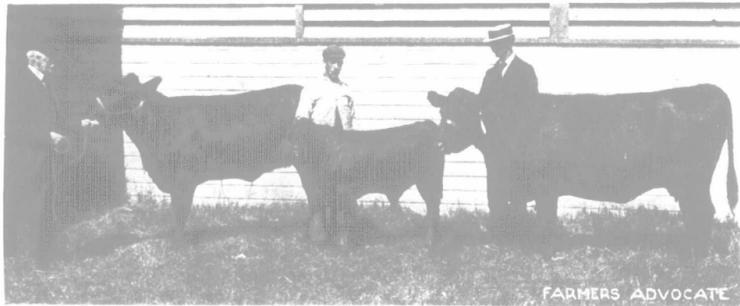
ABOUT WOOL.

Wool in Canada has become an incidental rather than an essential part of the sheep business. Every sheep grows wool, and the improvement of mutton and wool have gone on concurrently even in the English sheep. The improvement of the sheep for mutton has been chiefly in the improvement of blocking qualities—in the putting on of heavy weights in good places; likewise in the improvement of quality by reason of rapid maturity. The improvement in wool can scarcely be called an improvement in quality, for it has become coarser. It has improved in length and strength of staple and in the total weight of fleece. On account of the very low price of Canadian wool, it is better policy to keep the eye chiefly on the fleshing properties of sheep than on the fleece. In a ram, however, a weak fleece may be regarded to some degree as a sign of want of vigor. A ram should show strength in all his externals and form. He is not subject to the burdens in procreation that make ewes light shearers by heavy maternal duties. A ram has every chance to be strong, and it is evidence of an absence of masculinity to be weak in any particular.

THE CULTURE OF BREEDING SHEEP.

A knowledge of good blocking form is valuable and necessary to every sheep-breeder for success. The breeder of pure-bred sheep requires, besides, a knowledge of types and families. Each man conceives an ideal or makes a choice. He has a

fancy, as it is called, for a particular breed. It amounts to more than a fancy, however, as his exercise of choice involves comparison and discrimination among different breeds or families. Knowledge of breeds is made perfect only by comparison, and though a man may be called a Shropshire man or a Cotswold man, it is not to be assumed that he is a narrow man, for the definiteness of the conception of his type depends on his being a



ABERDEEN-ANGUS PRIZEWINNERS

At Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902.

OWNED BY F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, ASSA. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 663.)

this time, more care is necessary in the spring and a little more feed is required for both ewe and lamb, but the profits are higher on the special article. Higher prices still can be commanded at Easter for January and February lambs. The cost of these must necessarily be high, as they are fed entirely on stored foods. This branch of

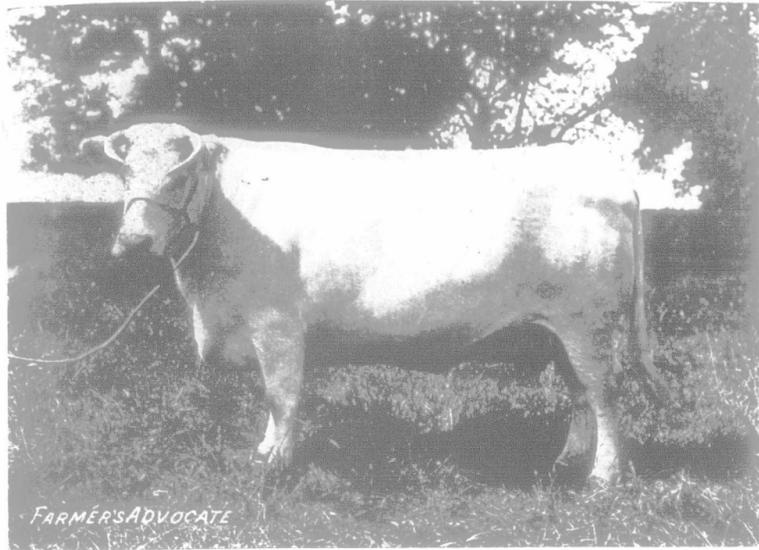
lamb-raising can best be done with Dorset ewes, as they will take the rain any time. It is a branch of sheep-keeping that is capable of profitable extension around almost any Ontario town. It is a common practice with some farmers to buy up lambs at weaning time when they are plentiful and cheap, run them on rape and grass until fall and then feed for a short time to finish them. It is possible with such stock to wait for a favorable market between December and April, for the stock is always increasing in weight and improving in condition. Their grazing in the fall is a good way of increasing the fertility of the soil, and they convert a great deal

student of breeds. The first qualification of a breeder, then, of pure-bred sheep is the capacity to incorporate and breed to an ideal. It is this property in the owner that gives to his flock of sheep what may be called character or individuality. The first thing noticeable in flocks of pure-breds is that they generally conform to a



FLORA VI.

Best and champion Shorthorn female at the Royal Show, at Carlisle, 1902.
OWNED BY J. W. HARRISON, GAINFORD HALL, DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.



WHITE HEATHER,

Champion Shorthorn cow, Royal Show, England, 1901.
PROPERTY OF MR. J. DEANE WILKS, BAPTON MANOR, WILTSHIRE.

well-defined type. His flock requires special treatment. The recognition of distinct breeds implies that certain pains have been taken to embody a fixed combination of properties and markings in a single animal. The animal is thus a special product that stands for considerable care and art. This implies similar care and art to preserve and perpetuate these properties. Pure-bred stock is frequently a disappointment to beginners because, from want of experience, they do not rise to the need for special treatment. It can scarcely be justly said that highly-improved stock is weak stock, but, rather, that compared with the unimproved animal it has farther to fall if subjected to hard treatment, and so its deterioration is very noticeable. It is the product of a special set of conditions that make it an entirely different animal from its ancestor.

Faithful adherence to a well-understood type, and generous but rational feeding and care, are synonymous with high rewards in sheepkeeping. This class of sheep husbandry entitles its patrons to be regarded as public benefactors. Their influence cannot be measured in dollars and cents, but if there are any dollars and cents going in the business they get them.

Fall Feeding.

By the time the honey harvest closes, all the colonies ought to be strong in numbers, and in favorable seasons their aggregate resources should be such that when an equal division is made there will be enough food for all. If some have more than others less than they need, an equitable division may usually be effected in movable frame hives. Such an agrarian procedure would soon overthrow human society; but bees thus helped will not spend the next season in idleness; nor will those deprived of their surplus limit their gatherings to a bare competency. Before the heavy frosts all feeding required for wintering bees should be carefully attended to. It is also desirable that this work, when once begun, proceed as rapidly as possible, as the bees are so excited by it that they consume more food than they otherwise would.

THE HONEY-BEE.

The Honey Crop.

A good deal of speculation is being indulged in by beekeepers and commission men in the United States concerning the extent of this year's honey crop. From the general trend of the estimates which are being made, it would appear that a light crop is to be harvested, but not so much below the average as is anticipated in Canada. The weather in many parts of the States was more favorable for gathering honey than in this country, and as a result our apiarist cousins will probably have more honey to sell than we. Should this be the case, however, the supply on this side the line is pretty sure to set the price in its own market, as the duty on American honey or any substitute thereof is at present 3 cents per pound.

Breeds of Hogs in Ireland.

The detailed returns of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland show that during last year 1,331 breedable boars were kept for service in that country. Of this number, 1,234 were Yorkshire, 89 Berkshire, 5 Suffolk, and 5 Tamworth. Grades numbered 432.

Some Mistakes in Buttermaking.

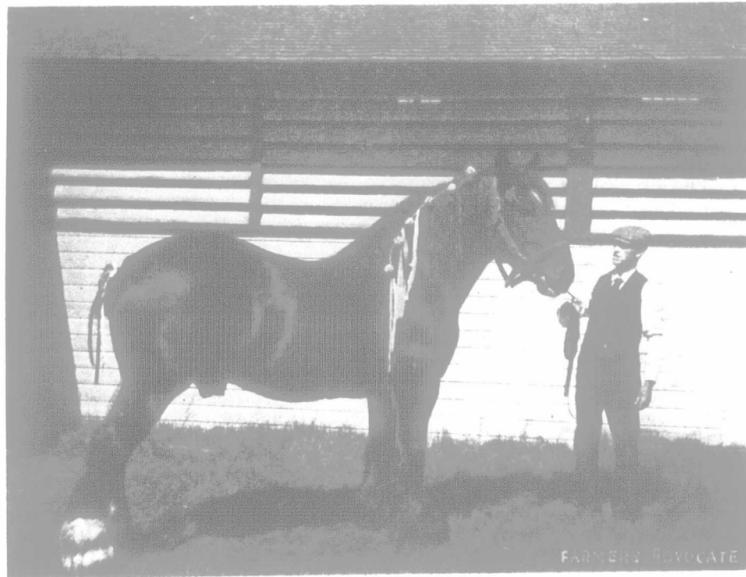
BY LAURA ROSE.

[From our Ontario and Eastern editor.]

The Scotch are canny. They take in everything, but are a wee bit backward in saying what they are thinking or doing themselves. I notice this very markedly at my meetings which are largely composed of Highland Scotch people. They sit or stand around, listening to my every word and noting my every movement, but never once have they told me how they make butter at home. That I have been only able to gather from observation, and from chance remarks.

I am sure that many have the cream too sour before churning, from the fact that four out of every five me to churn have gone far beyond the desired acidity, and produce what I call a buttermilk taste in the butter. It is seldom I get cream which makes butter with that sweet, nutty flavor real choice butter should

possess. The cream is raised in pans, earthen basins, and creamers. We find the water throughout the country cold and good—springs often being as low as 46 or 48, which should do good creaming if the milk is allowed to stand long enough. I think, when the milk is set in the pans enough thought is not given to have the cellars ventilated. I find that peculiar smell on the cream due to close, bad air. Once in a while I hear of a woman who sets her milk in shallow wooden tubs, called keelers—a practice that cannot be condemned too strongly.



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

I have found it to be quite a common custom to gather the cream in the churn or to put it in the churn a day or two before churning. They bring up the churn from the cellar the night before they are going to churn. If the cream is not warm enough before next morning they pour it into an iron pot and heat it on the stove. I need not tell the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" how forcibly I denounce such bad

methods. Another fault much of the cream has, is that it is not stirred sufficiently, and in some cases not at all, during the gathering of it, and this accounts for the hard curdy matter found in the cream and sometimes in the butter. To insure a nice, smooth, glossy cream, it should be thoroughly stirred twice a day, right from the bottom to the top, and should be kept covered in a cool place. It is of prime importance to have clean, nice flavored cream, otherwise no amount of skill can produce a first-class butter.

If the butter-eaters had a keener taste with regard to the different flavors in butter, and would discriminate more closely as regards what might be classed good or bad, I am afraid a good deal of the butter made would have difficulty in finding a market. I do not hesitate to say this, for I feel sure many women realize they are not making as good butter as is possible.

The dash churn is quite in universal use. The butter is churned into lumps, then taken out into a wooden tray, washed and worked, or dressed, as they say, with the hands. After the women have seen me use the lever butter-worker, I hear them remark among themselves: "That's the best thing yet. It's just splendid. Why, she never touched the butter with her hands." That is the greatest surprise of all, to think I do not put my hands near the butter. The other day at a meeting, I could not help but be amused at one old lady, who, people told me afterward, had I talked a week I could not have changed her views. She did not like me speaking against working the butter with the hands, and said: "If you wash your hands well and scald them it is just lovely to work butter with them, and if you've never done it, you have something yet to learn about butter-

making." The butter is mostly all packed in small wooden tins, and taken to the country store and exchanged for groceries. A considerable quantity is put by for winter use, as the majority of the cows are only milking during the summer months. I find the women eager to learn, expressing themselves as going to drop many of their old practices and adopt the new methods. Those who studied and read about buttermaking are doing nice work. They are always my most interested listeners, and no little wrinkle in the art escapes their notice. It is a pleasure to talk to such women, for one feels that every suggestion is appreciated and will be put into use.

The bumper grain crop of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is being rapidly harvested in good condition, and if favorable weather continues for a few weeks threshing will be so well forward as to secure to the farmers a splendid return for their labor this year.



JAMES STAMFORD WATT -21687 .

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.

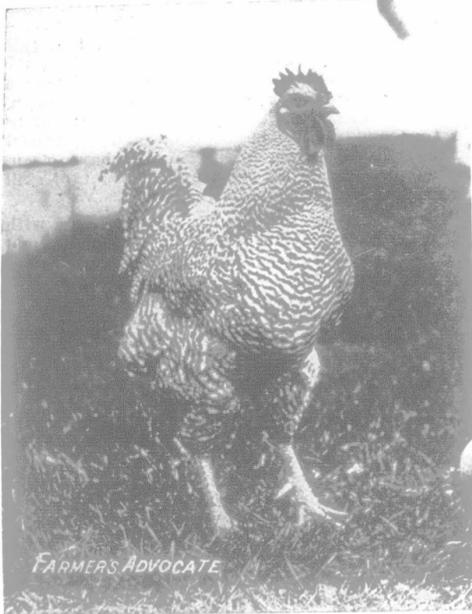


FIG 1.—GOOD FEEDING TYPE.

Good and Bad Types of Market Fowls.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir.—Since Canada started to export dressed poultry to England, the prices have risen rapidly, from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than they were some four years ago. Farmers are now being paid for their poultry according to weight, the result being we have had a great demand for large birds. Are these large, overgrown specimens the best class to grow? Are they as profitable as the medium-sized breed? Having carefully observed and noted birds, alive and dressed, of the various types of the same breed, I have been very much impressed with the lack of uniformity of the product, and, in many instances, the very poor quality of the dressed stock. True, we have made great strides in our dressed poultry, and what was considered prime stock five years ago is now only ordinary. Yet, we have still great quantities of birds marketed in poor flesh.

In looking over dressed poultry in some of the exporters' shops, I have often thought how easily it would be to improve the appearance of much of the ordinary poultry, and some of that which is especially fattened, only to a lesser degree, if the birds had been bred to a proper type. I have spent much time in carefully examining different types of birds, alive and dressed, also, noting the feeding capacity of some types of birds, although regarding this latter point, it would take years to arrive at any definite conclusions.

One of the most important points is constitution. This may have no actual market value, but it certainly has much to do with the bird's ability to grow and put on flesh. What we want is a good feeder and an economical producer. Generally, a bird with a short, stout, well-curved beak, a broad head, not too long, and a bright, clear eye, will have plenty of constitution. And furthermore, I have noticed that when a bird has a long narrow beak, a thin, long comb, and head,

and an eye somewhat sunken in the head, it is lacking in constitution. It has a narrow, long body, and in many cases legs which are long, and upon which the fowls seldom stand straight. There are some exceptions to these points; yet, upon the average, if a bird has a good head, the chances are favorable for a good body, and if a poor head, the opposite may be said. I have frequently noticed in rose-comb breeds, such as Wyandottes, that you seldom see a good-shaped one that has a long, narrow comb.

The neck should be moderately short and stout, indicating vigor. The breast is the most important point in a market chicken. It should be broad, moderately deep, and if fairly long it will present a fine appearance and appear well-fleshed. It is quite possible that a broad, deep breast will carry more meat than a moderately deep breast of the same width, yet there is no doubt but that the latter will present much the better appearance, and thereby sell quicker and at a higher price in the market.

When considering the length of breast, we must try and get it to come well forward (see Fig. 1), and not cut off at an angle, as seen in Fig. 2. The body in general should present the appearance of an oblong when the head, neck and tail are removed. We frequently see birds that are very flat in front and cut up behind. This class of chicken gives a very short breast, and if it happens to be deep, you will have, when dressed, about as poor a looking chicken as one could wish to see, there being a lack of width and length of breast, with excessive depth. In Fig. 2 note the very flat breast, the length of back, the long neck and head, the narrow comb, the sunken

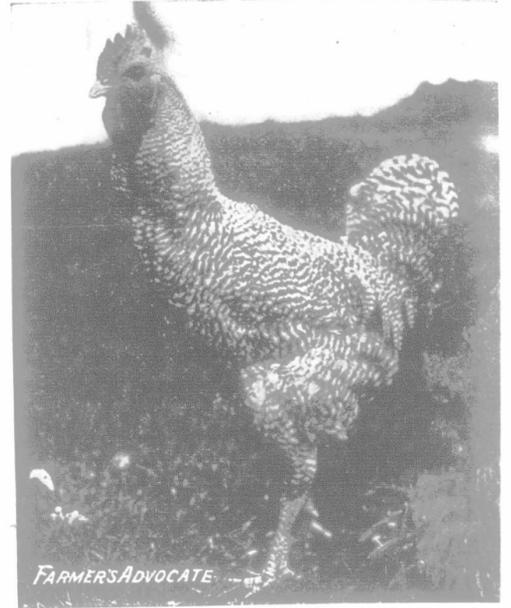


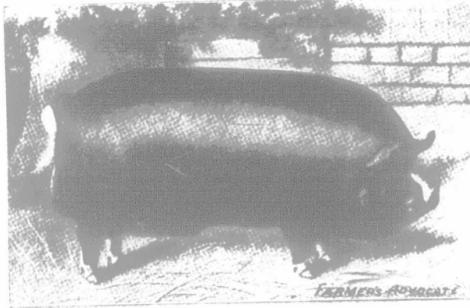
FIG 2.—POOR FEEDING TYPE.

market is demanding a five-pound bird when dressed. Farmers have gone to raising big chickens, and are asking for large, overgrown cockerels for breeders, and, further, birds that have excessive depth. The result is, we get dressed chickens weighing four to five pounds each, that have immense, high breast-bones and very long legs. These are not attractive to the buyers, and sell at less price per pound than plumper birds. For example, if given two birds of the same width of breast, one is one and a half inches deeper in the breast than the other, the result will be, the one bird looks plump and sells readily, the other lacks plumpness and sells slow. This can be bred out by using such males as Fig. 1.

W. R. GRAHAM.

Keep a Pure-bred Flock.

On the ordinary farm where poultry are kept for utility purposes only, there are several advantages in favor of keeping but one breed, instead of a mixture of several. A flock of pure Wyandotte or Rock hens of any class present a beautiful if not a prosperous appearance in a farmyard. Some people think that pure-bred poultry cost more to breed and give less in return than cross-breds. This is an absurd idea, founded neither on fact nor reason. Where a good strain is selected and carefully bred, a flock may be reared to give returns of the highest order. Money may be made from a pure flock in every way in which those of mixed breeding are known to be useful, and in addition, eggs may be sold for hatching, the best pullets and cockerels for breeding purposes; and the dressed birds for the open market, at a higher rate than the average, because of their uniformity in shape and color of skin. Be careful in deciding what breed is best adapted to your conditions and when you have made a start don't be carried away by fads. For the farmer, Wyandottes, Rocks or Orpingtons are generally considered most suitable. Give this matter some thought and we are satisfied you will consider the suggestion a good one.



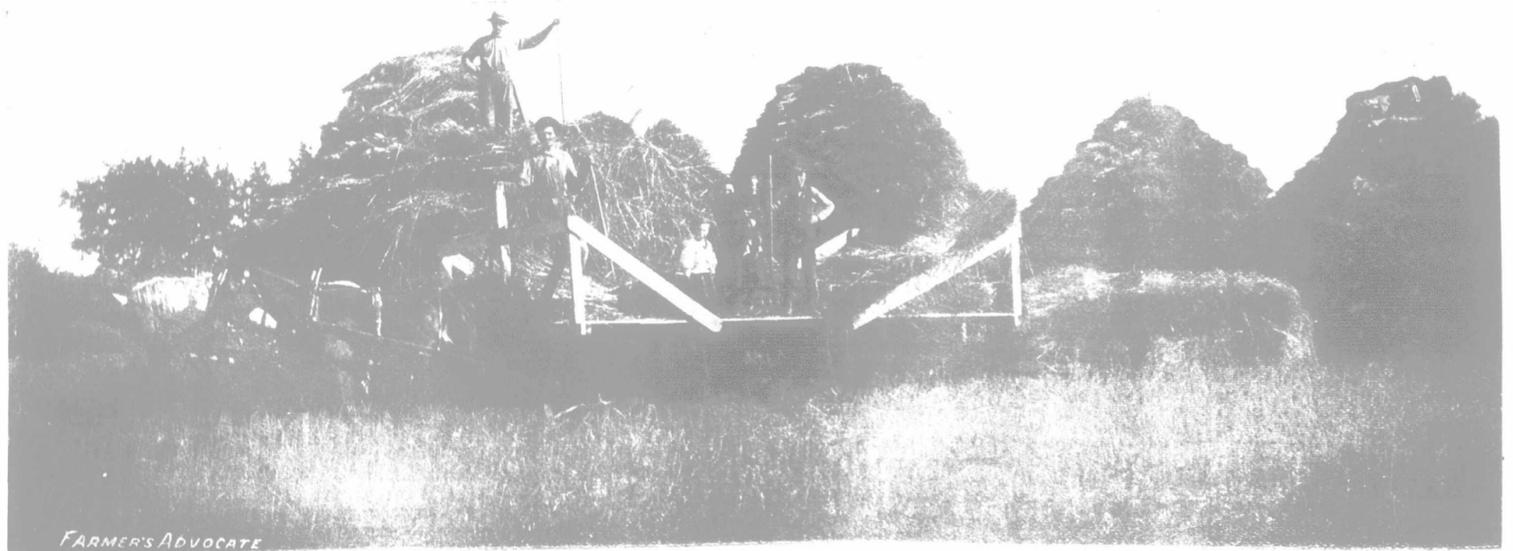
ROYAL MAJESTIC.

Young Berkshire boar, sold by auction for \$400, at Roscoe, Ill., August 6th, 1902.

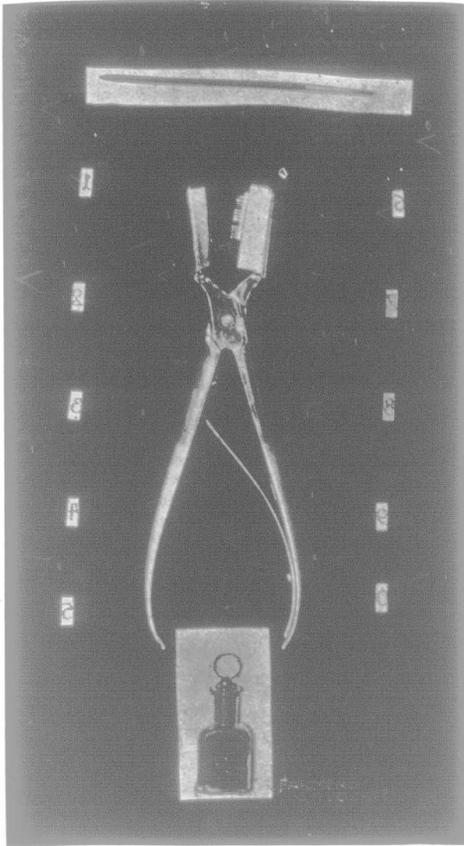
eye, and the length of legs. The breast comes fairly well back, but not well forward. In Fig. 1 the bill is short and stout, but not as well curved as I would like. Note the breadth of head, the prominence and brightness of the eye, the short, stout neck, the great width of the breast, the fullness caused largely by the breast-bone extending well forward, the short, stout legs, that are straight under the body, and the width between the legs. There is an expression about this chicken that impresses one as being the essence of vigor.

The back should be broad to give lung and heart capacity, and, further, this width should extend well back to the tail-head. Avoid the wedge-shaped back as seen in some fowls that have great width at the shoulders and taper rapidly towards the tail-head.

It is much easier to get well-shaped market females than it is to get good cockerels. Our



STACKING SHEAVES FOR THRESHING ON THE FARM OF A. NEWTON FOX WARREN, MANITOBA.



TATTOOING MACHINE.
The Tattooing Machine.

Often among breeders of pure-bred registered animals, no little difficulty is experienced in so marking the individual as to insure its identity at any future date. In the Northwest on the range, where danger of straying renders some practically unremovable or ineffaceable and easily discernible mark necessary, the branding iron does the work, but even this, which frequently leaves an unsightly and disfiguring scar, fails to serve every purpose, since it indicates the owner rather than particularly identifies the animal.

The tag and button devices commonly used in the ear are usually a source of annoyance, due to the aptitude they display for attaching themselves to everything they may be brushed against.

Various live-stock associations have devised at one time or another various more or less ingenious and less or more satisfactory devices to ensure identification, but nearly all are open to the objection that for one reason or another they fail in a short time to serve the end in view.

The method open to the fewest objections, where it can be used, and one that has been adopted by certain breeders' associations, and which is practiced by many breeders of various classes of live stock in Great Britain, is the tattooing of characters in the ear. The operation is simple and practically painless. The mark is legible and fairly durable. But unless some white fluid for use in tattooing black-skinned animals is available this method would be useless for certain breeds of cattle and swine.

The instrument used is simple and easily manipulated. It consists, as shown in the cut, of a pair of pincers or forceps so constructed as to permit of changing the marking teeth or stamps. With the forceps come two or more sets of numbers from 1 to 0. These may be arranged into many combinations, and so serve, when tattooed on the ear, to effectually distinguish the individual. Besides figures, letters may be secured, and so initials or whole words tattooed. The tattooing process is simple. The ear of the animal

should be thoroughly cleansed. India ink should then be applied with a brush to the hairless or inner side of the ear, so as to cover the surface where it is desired the characters should appear. The jaws of the forceps being so placed on the ear as to bring the piercing device over the ink, a sufficient pressure should be exerted to cause the points to pierce the epidermis and true skin, but not the cartilage of the ear. The ink should then be rubbed into the punctures, although, generally speaking, the mere piercing operation drives enough coloring matter into the skin to leave a good mark.

The wound soon heals, and a mark that cannot be easily removed or tampered with is left. The above cut, from an actual photograph, showing the letters C. E. F., will indicate quite clearly the appearance of the tattoo marks.

The machines most commonly used are manufactured by Messrs. Krohne & Sesemann, 37 Duke St., Manchester Square, London, W., England.



TATTOO MARKS.

the different lots, uniform, and the arrangement in general as much like that found on the average farm in Iowa as possible.

At the beginning of the experiment, twenty good barrow pigs, averaging 142 pounds each, were placed in each feed lot to utilize the undigested corn which had passed through the cattle. They received no feed except what they got out of the droppings of the steers. The hogs did not make very good gains. In fact, the gains were so small that they were obliged to take out one half of them (ten) at the end of eight weeks. The hogs were not in fit condition for market at the conclusion of the experiment, thus were held over to be marketed later. The gains made by each lot of hogs is credited to their respective lots of cattle at a valuation of 7c. per pound.

The final comparison may be seen from the accompanying table, showing weight, value, expense and profit in each case.

It will be noticed that no allowance has been made for the labor involved in the feeding, the interest on the money invested, nor the manure made by the cattle during the test. It must also be remembered that this was but one experiment of its kind, and, although conducted on a large scale, conclusions must be carefully drawn. The Iowa Station intend to continue this work, but in the meantime inferences can be drawn which may, in a measure, guide the feeder in the purchase or choice of foods for fattening steers.



C. I. V.

Two-year-old Shorthorn bull; winner of the championship at the Royal Counties Show, England, 1902. PROPERTY OF MR. J. DEANE WILLIS, BAPTON MANOR, WILTSHIRE.

NUMBER OF LOT.	Average Weight of Steers at beginning.	Average Value of Steers at 5c. per lb.	Average Cost of Feed per Steer.	Average Weight of Steers at Chicago.	Average Selling Price per Cwt.	Average Value of Steers at Chicago.	Average Value of Pork per Steer.	Average Expense per Steer in Competition with Marketing.	Average Total Proceeds per Steer.	Average Net Profit per Steer.
I. Corn.....	1042 lbs.	\$52 10	\$24 10	1244 lbs.	\$7 45	\$92 68	\$1 86	\$3 85	\$94 54	\$14 49
II. Corn and Oil Meal.....	1082 lbs.	54 10	25 94	1295 lbs.	7 50	97 12	1 62	3 85	98 74	14 85
IV. Corn and Buffalo Gluten Meal.....	1075 lbs.	53 75	25 80	1321 lbs.	7 65	100 06	1 33	3 85	101 39	17 99
V. Corn and Buffalo Gluten Feed.....	1025 lbs.	51 25	25 92	1277 lbs.	7 60	97 05	1 57	3 85	98 62	17 60
VI. Corn and Germ Oil Meal.....	1075 lbs.	53 75	25 37	1265 lbs.	7 40	93 61	1 52	3 85	95 13	12 16
VII. Corn and Dried Blood.....	1062 lbs.	53 10	25 19	1258 lbs.	7 60	95 61	1 89	3 85	97 50	15 36
VIII. Corn and Iowa Food.....	1015 lbs.	50 75	22 70	1201 lbs.	7 10	88 87	1 52	3 85	90 39	13 09
IX. Corn and International Food.....	1016 lbs.	50 80	24 87	1167 lbs.	7 20	84 02	1 83	3 85	85 85	6 33
X. Corn and Standard Food.....	1030 lbs.	51 50	24 38	1198 lbs.	7 00	83 86	1 39	3 85	85 25	5 52
XI. Corn and Grass.....	1053 lbs.	52 65	25 07	1246 lbs.	7 55	94 07	2 47	3 85	96 54	14 97

They were assigned to the various yards, and put on a preliminary feed for a period of three weeks before the regular feed test commenced. For grain, at the beginning, shelled corn (corn in cob) was fed, followed by shelled corn, then corn-and-cob meal, while corn meal was used during the last few weeks. For roughage wheat straw was used throughout the entire period, which lasted ninety-four days.

The amount of fodder supplied was gradually increased from the beginning, and not until five weeks had elapsed were the cattle receiving full feed. In every lot, the quantity of corn meal consumed during the latter stages of feeding amounted to twenty-four pounds per day, an amount which Canadian feeders would consider extravagant. The three companies supplying condimental foods were allowed to say what quantity of their preparation should be supplied. This was found to be from 1-10 to 1-7 pound daily per head during the main feeding period. A special effort was made by those in charge to have conditions, as to the shelter and feeding of



CHEVELEY EMPEROR.

Yearling Southdown ram. First prize and champion, Royal Show, 1902. OWNED BY COL. M'CALMONT, M. P.



HIBISCUS OF GLAMIS 32791.

Aberdeen-Angus heifer; first prize and reserve champion, Royal Show, Carlisle, 1902. PROPERTY OF EARL OF STRATHMORE.



ALIX, 204.
Typical roadster.

Classification of Horses for Show Purposes.

To any person who is in the habit of attending the horse ring at fall exhibitions, either in the capacity of judge or spectator, it is evident that many mistakes are made in classifying the exhibits. Many high-class animals are exhibited in classes to which they do not belong, hence cannot win, and while an animal so exhibited may be worth more money in the market than those that win the prizes, he is out of his class, and it would be doing an injustice to the other exhibitors to give him a place, notwithstanding his value. Occurrences of this kind are very unfortunate, and not infrequently subject the judge to unfair and severe criticisms. The owner of the horse knowing that he has the most valuable animal in the ring, and either through want of accurate knowledge of the characteristics demanded in horses of certain classes or carelessness in making his entry, has entered him in the wrong class, it is often hard to convince him that he has made a mistake. He either can not or will not see it, and considers that his horse should be placed first in either class, and in many cases will enlarge, often in language more expressive than polite, upon the ignorance of the judge. Conditions of this kind would not occur if exhibitors would carefully read the prize list and consider the characteristics of their horses and then be careful to enter each animal in his proper class. It must be admitted that there are many very useful, and in some cases valuable, animals that cannot be said to belong to any recognized class—that is, they have not the special characteristics of any class sufficiently well marked to justify classification. Such animals should not be exhibited. We have heard men grumble in such cases that there was no class for them. This is quite correct. An exhibition society cannot make classes for all animals, and it would be unwise to do so, for while an unclassified animal may in some cases be valuable, it would not be wise to encourage his production. The classes which include most of the horses owned and exhibited by farmers are: Heavy draft, agricultural, general-purpose, carriage, roadster, and saddle. The other classes, as high-steppers, tandems, four-in-hands, hunters, etc., require animals that in the first case are essentially of their respective classes, and then are subjected to special training in order to develop their characteristics. Hence these classes, we may say, are especially for the dealer or the gentleman who has plenty of time to prepare his horses for exhibition or pleasure. We will, therefore, confine our remarks to the first-mentioned classes.

THE HEAVY-DRAFT HORSE

must be of a certain weight. Some prize lists state what the minimum weight shall be. We will say 1,600 lbs. and over. He should possess the general characteristics of the special class of draft horses to which he belongs, either Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Suffolk Punch, German or French Draft, but he must have the required weight in order to make him eligible to compete. The Clydesdale and Shire are certainly the most favored draft breed in Ontario and some of the other Provinces.

THE AGRICULTURAL HORSE

is of the same general type, but of less weight, say between 1,400 and 1,600 lbs.

THE GENERAL PURPOSE HORSE

is hard to describe. Some claim that there should be no such class, but we think there is a general purpose horse. He is said to be an animal that performs fairly well to a wagon, cart, buggy, plow or under saddle, not being so good at any especially adapted for any one thing. Such an animal we consider should be of the roadster type, say 15 to 16 hands, weighing between 1,200 and 1,400 lbs., with clean, flat bone, good legs, withers well marked, good obliquity of back, shoulder and pastern; an active, good-mannered fellow,

who carries both head and tail well and has fair action.

There are more mistakes made in classification in the light classes than in the heavy. Of course, when an animal is of pure breed there is no difficulty, but carriage and roadsters are usually of mixed breeding and classification depends more upon action than conformation.

THE CARRIAGE HORSE

should be a stylish, attractive fellow of fair size, say from 15 to 16½ hands, and symmetrical. (Many think that size distinguishes between the carriage and roadster, but this is a mistake.) In general conformation he should have more substance and general muscular development than the roadster. Still, we often see a horse whose appearance while standing will admit of him being placed in either class, and we must see him move in order to classify him. He must have style and attractive appearance whether standing or in motion, must hold his head and tail well, and should drive without either check-rein or martingale. His action should be straight and graceful, neither rolling nor paddling with the fore feet, nor going wide behind, and he must have at least fairly high action: the higher the better, and this action must be maintained whether jogging or going fast. He must not pace.

The extreme action looked for in the carriage horse, and demanded in the "high-stepper," is congenital in the Hackney, and in some cases can be developed in the Standard-bred or roadster.

ROADSTERS,

like carriage horses, are of different sizes, and usually of mixed breeding. A roadster should be of fair size and substance. In general appearance not necessarily as stylish and attractive as the carriage horse; still, there should be an absence of plainness and coarseness. He should be able to go fast, not necessarily fast enough to race, but should have sufficient speed and substance to draw two men in a buggy over an ordinary road at say 10 miles an hour, and have



MOPSA AND RUBICON.

Pair of carriage horses, exhibited by R. Beith, M. P., Bowmanville, Ont.

sufficient endurance to keep the clip up for a few hours if asked to. He may either trot or pace, and may go either low or high. Must not paddle or roll in front, but may go reasonably wide behind.

SADDLE HORSES

are, with rare exceptions, the produce of the Thoroughbred sire out of mares of mixed breeding. The nearer they approach the Thoroughbred in general type the better, so long as they have sufficient size and substance. A saddle horse must have a rangy neck, well marked, and rather sharp withers, rather strong back and strong loins, oblique shoulders and pasterns. In action he has not got the height and flash of the carriage horse nor the speed of the roadster. He goes rather close to the ground, with an elastic motion, whether at the walk, trot or canter.

Another class not mentioned is the

COMBINATION HORSE.

Good horses of this class are hard to find. The characteristics are a mixture of those of the high-stepper and saddle horse. The aspirant for honors in this class should be of medium size. He must be of an attractive appearance; have more action than the saddle horse, yet not so extreme action as the high-stepper. In rare cases a horse can be taught to act higher in harness than in saddle, and this makes the ideal combination horse. He must have good manners in both harness and saddle.

"WHIP."

A Beautiful Bible.

I wish to thank you for the beautiful and useful Bible. It is far beyond what I expected it would be. Wishing you every success, and thanking you again for your promptness and kindness, I am,

CHAS. McGLASHAN.

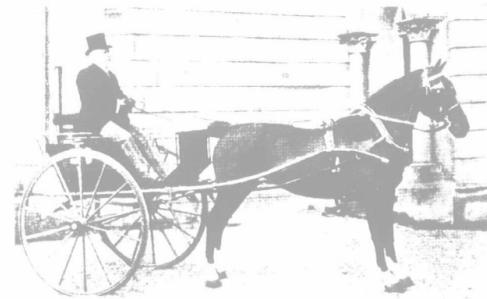
P. S. I hope to do some good work for you.

Selecting Brood Sows.

From the general trend of the hog market, and the prices which have been paid for the last few years, it must be clear to every intelligent farmer that more brood sows could have been profitably kept in this country. Recent advices, too, coming from Great Britain, as well as reports from packers in our own land, indicate that very profitable returns may be expected by Canadian bacon producers for some time to come. It therefore behooves farmers to awaken to the situation and at once prepare to increase their capacity to meet the demand.

The first step will be the selection of good brood sows. This is an important matter at any time, and especially so when large profits may be obtained from the industry. There is no better season at which to make a choice and no more opportune time than the present one. Spring-bred litters are the best from which to select, because usually the young pigs will have had more exercise than if dropped in the fall, and in consequence will be possessed of stronger bone, heavier muscle, and the foundation of a better constitution. As a breeder of bacon hogs, it is not necessary that the sow be pure-bred, but she should, at least, have two or three direct crosses of some recognized bacon breed, and if a pure-bred sow of the right type can be secured at a moderate price, she is preferable, because she will be more likely to breed true to type. Since it is essential that a brood sow be a good mother, a heavy milker and a breeder of fair-sized litters, it will be necessary that the young sow be chosen from a dam known to possess these characteristics, and if the same can be said of the female ancestry for two or three generations, so much the better. It is also very important that she be descended from an early maturing strain and one noted for constitutional vigor. Individually, she should give evidence of possessing these qualities in high degree. The age at which a sow is selected effects, to some extent, an estimate of her possibilities; the nearer maturity, the better idea may be had as to her probable form and quality in general. No sow, however, intended for breeding, should be allowed in the finishing pens where rapid fattening is taking place. It is, hence, necessary that she be removed from the rest of the litter before forcing begins. Even at three months, a fairly accurate idea may be had of her possibilities as a breeder. Strong constitution will be indicated by breadth, depth and fullness of chest. Early maturity may be estimated by size according to age. Maternal instincts will be seen in a kindly disposition, and ability to produce large litters will, to some extent, be assured by good length and depth of body

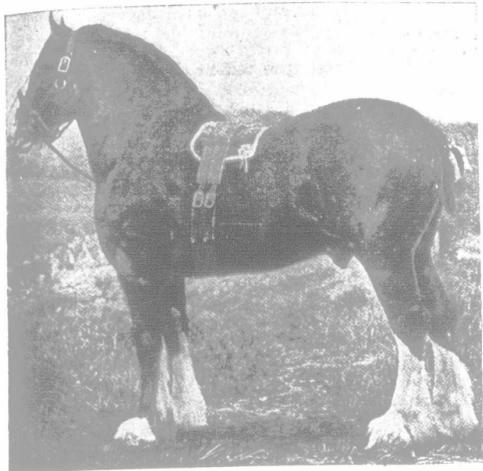
and by the presence of at least twelve mature teats. In addition to these, a brood sow intended for raising bacon hogs should show strong bone of fine quality, stand well up on her feet; have smooth shoulders, a strong back slightly arched, be long from shoulders backward, with hams full and well-developed. It may be difficult to find these in a single individual, but the closer to them an animal can be found, the greater the assurance of success. While the history of the ancestry (pedigree) is of great significance in the selection of breeding stock of any class, individual merit must not be overlooked. Young sows are frequently taken into the breeding pens without sufficient consideration or care in choosing. The difference between the profits from a good and an average brood sow in a single year may easily amount to as much as \$50, and when it is remembered that a choice breeder may be kept until four or five years old, the matter of selection becomes one of great moment.



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

COMBINATION TYPE.

Harness, saddle or brood mare. Ringlet.
OWNED BY C. V. HAWORTH, ENGLAND.



BARON'S PRIDE (9122).
Famous Clydesdale stallion. Typical draft horse.

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.

NAVICULAR DISEASE AND INDIGESTION.

1. I have a horse that is lame in the front foot. Is the same when shod. The foot is narrow at the heel and the frog drops out. The trouble seems to be in the heel of the foot. Sometimes the foot feels hot.

2. I also had a sow, nine months old, that was within two weeks of farrowing, when all at once she stopped eating. In 24 hours she partook of mud and water, and about 24 hours later she became paralyzed in the front legs and would not eat. About two days later she died. Her feed had been milk, oats, bran and shorts. E. W. Cardston.

Ans.—1. Your horse is suffering from disease of the navicular articulation, generally called "collin-joint lameness." It is usually of a serious nature, and is very often incurable. Keeping the hoof soft by frequent poulticing or soaking in water, and the application of a shoe with a moderately high and heavy heel and low toe, will in many cases give temporary relief. Blistering around the coronet is sometimes beneficial. The toe of the hoof should be kept short. The operation of neurotomy is sometimes performed with good results in this affection.

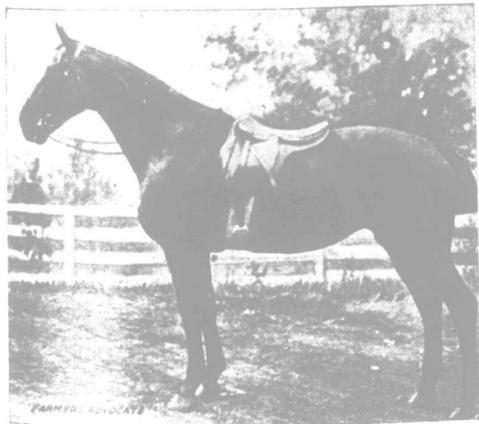
2. Your sow's ailment was evidently indigestion, and was, in my opinion, caused by engorgement of food, probably too much shorts. Six or eight ounces of castor oil given in time might have saved her.

LAME MARE.

I have an eight-year-old mare that has got (two months ago) a spot of grease on her hind left leg. There is no more swelling, the leg seems to be all right, but the mare cannot stand on it, and when walking she moves stiffly on the toe, there being no bending of the fetlock.

St. Rose Du Lac.

Ans.—The case is one which should be personally examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, so that the exact locality of the lameness could be determined. Your description is entirely too vague to enable me to give an intelligent opinion of the case.



JOY BELL.
Typical saddle horse.

OPHTHALMIA.

Some of our cattle have a disease of the eye, called pink eye here. The sight gets covered with white film, the other part appears inflamed. The young ones get over it, as a rule, but some older ones stay blind. It does not always affect both eyes. Would like to know how to cure, and how to prevent it?
RANCHER.

Medicine Hat.

Ans.—The ailment of your cattle is inflammation of the conjunctiva, the fine and delicate membrane which lines the eyelids and covers the eye. The disease is termed "simple ophthalmia," which sometimes appears in an epizootic form due to atmospheric or other local causes. The treatment consists in the administration of a purgative, i. e., 1 to 1½ pounds Epsom salts, 1 to 1½ drams calomel, 4 drams ground ginger, 1 pint molasses; dissolve all in one quart of hot water and give in one dose. The above doses are for adult cattle. Younger animals must get a proportionately smaller quantity. Apply to the eyes, two or three times daily, the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc, 3 drams; fluid extract of belladonna, 4 drams; rain water, 1 quart.

SOKE THROAT—INJURED MARE.

1. We have a young horse, six years old, that has gone off his feed and is very thin. Breathes heavy, coughs and runs at nose; lumps of food, after being chewed, will come out of his nose. Can hear a rumbling noise in the throat; his teeth appear to be all right. What is the cause and cure?

2. Also, have a young mare that has been in the pasture, is very lame in off hind leg. There is a cut on her hip bone nearly two inches long and in to the bone; it is terribly swollen down to about half way between the stifle and hock joints. Have been washing the cut with carbolic acid and water, but swelling does not go away. What would you advise?
E. S.

Heaslip, Man.

Ans.—Your horse is suffering from inflammation of the structure connected with the throat. Possibly, being a young horse, he may have "strangles." Externally apply mustard to the throat, between the jaws and along the tract of the windpipe for five or six inches. Take the chill off drinking water and place it on a level with his mouth. Place well back on his tongue, three times daily, one level teaspoonful chlorate of potash. Keep stable clean and well ventilated.

2. It is very likely that there is confined pus in your mare's leg, which should be allowed to escape as soon as possible. It is a case which demands the personal attention of a good veterinarian.

WORMS IN MARE.

Mare, five years old, has long white worms, pointed at each end. She is suckling a foal and safe in foal again. A. J. T.

Ans.—Take 1½ ozs. each of powdered sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic; mix and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food, or mixed with ½ pt. cold water as a drench. After the last powder has been given feed only bran for 8 or 10 hours, and then give 1½ pts. raw linseed oil, feed only bran for 24 hours longer and give water in small quantities and often.

Miscellaneous.

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 buried, 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 ferric 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



AMERICAN TROTTER-BRED STALLION "CONVERTED" TO HEAVY HARNESS.

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.

SAND CHERRIES.

At the South Dakota Experimental Station a very exhaustive series of tests are being carried out under the supervision of the Horticulturist, Prof. Hansen, with a view to the improvement of wild native fruits, and he writes us that he would be pleased to receive any samples of extra choice specimens of wild plums, sand cherries or other wild fruits, with particulars as to the locality of growth, etc. The samples can be expressed or mailed to Prof. Hansen, Brookings, S. D. The Professor reports having made considerable progress already with the improvement of the sand cherry by selection, and hopes to breed something from this hardy fruit that will be useful throughout the Northwest.

Fall Fairs.

Maple Creek	Sept. 26 and 27
Argyle, Woodlands & Woonona	at Woodlands, Sept. 26
Pheasant Forks	Sept. 27
Grenfell	Sept. 29 and 30
Saltecoats	Sept. 30
Medicine Hat	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
Whitehead	Oct. 1
Churchbridge	Oct. 2
Swan Lake	Oct. 2
Cartwright	Oct. 2 and 3
Innisfail	Oct. 3
Pincher Creek	Oct. 3
Fairmeade	Oct. 3
Olds	Oct. 4
Carlyle or Arcola	Oct. 4
Lethbridge	Oct. 7 and 8
Camdelf	Oct. 8
Oak Lake	Oct. 10
Springfield	Oct. 1 and 2
Kildonan and St. Paul's	Oct. 7 and 8

UNITED STATES.

Ohio—Columbus	Sept. 1 to Sept. 5
Minnesota—Hamline	" 1 to " 6
South Dakota—Yankton	" 8 to " 12
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	" 8 to " 13
Indiana—Indianapolis	" 15 to " 19
Michigan State—Pontiac	" 22 to " 26
Illinois State—Springfield	" 29 to Oct. 4
St. Louis Fair, St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 6 to " 11
Kansas City	" 20 to " 25
International—Chicago	Dec. 1 to Dec. 6

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Receipts, 18,000. Choice beefs steady; others slow; good to prime steers, \$8 to \$8.85; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.25.

Hogs.—Receipts, 23,000; 10c. to 15c. lower; mixed and butchers', \$7.20 to \$7.75; good to choice, heavy, \$7.50 to \$7.85; rough, heavy, \$7.15 to \$7.40; light, \$7.25 to \$7.65; bulk of sales, \$7.35 to \$7.60.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts, 22,000; sheep and lambs lower; good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4; fair to choice, mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.50; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Sept. 3.—Live cattle steady at 13c. to 14c., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 11c. per lb.



NOT LIKELY OF HILLHOUSE (4469).
Typical Ayrshire bull; winner of numerous first prizes and championships.
PROPERTY OF JAMES HOWIE, HILLHOUSE, KILMARNOCK.



"Laden deep with fruity cluster,
Then September, ripe and hale;
Bees about his basket fluster,
Laden deep with fruity cluster.
Skies have now a softer lustre,
Barns resound to flap of sail."

The Red River Settlement.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF FIFTY YEARS
AGO.

After a bishop, in due and fitting sequence, should come an archdeacon; but the especial archdeacon of whom I would take note to-day might with some show of reason have been mentioned before his bishop, for he had lived and labored amongst the Indians of the Northwest before Rupert's Land was formed into a diocese, and, consequently, before it had any bishop at all.

One can realize what an immense relief it must have been to good Bishop Anderson to find, ready to greet him on his arrival, such a coadjutor as the Rev. W. Cochrane. Tall and stalwart of frame, big of body as of soul, I can picture the mighty grip with which he grasped the hand of his bishop, and what a strength to him he became from that day forth. In my childhood I had lived in a very conservative corner of conservative Old England, where a butcher was a butcher, a baker was a baker, a candlestick-maker just that and nothing else, and where one looked up to the rector of one's parish as at one who had been originally constructed of more spiritual and of less human material than mere ordinary folks or he would never have become a clergyman at all. So it came almost as a shock to all my preconceived notions to learn that the very house in which we were to live, the fine big church of St. Andrews at the Rapids, and much of the building of the smaller church and school at the Indian Settlement, had been either constructed wholly or helped in its building by the Venerable Archdeacon Cochrane himself. And such good work too—much of it standing to this day, even that which remains of the original old St. Cross refusing to own itself a ruin. A grand old man indeed was Archdeacon Cochrane, and the church to-day owes much to the firm spiritual

foundation laid by him in that long ago of which I speak. How many remain, I wonder, who can recall as I do his rugged features, breaking into a very gust of laughter when the humor of a thing struck him? I have seen the broad smile creep over his lips even as he pounded his little pulpit cushions, when he talked on familiar topics, rather than preached, to his Indians at the Indian Settlement. I can almost hear his voice when, after a positively stern remonstrance against what he considered had been an act of levity which could not be passed over, the comicality of the situation and the overpowering nature of the temptation to use it suddenly took possession of his senses, and his lecture to the delinquent ended with a, "Well, get you away then. I suppose it was in ye and had to come out." There must surely be some who received and can never forget the whole-souled hospitality not only of the Archdeacon, but of Mrs. Cochrane and their family. My early memories always include their familiar faces, all but one of whom have passed into the invisible.

"Doctors?" Well, yes, we had two, and they, as far as I understood it, were almost the only medical men from Red River to the North Pole. Dr. Cowan ranked as an officer of the Hudson's Bay service, but never refused to lend a hand outside his apportioned domain when asked. Kindly natured, florid of complexion, light brown of hair, blue of eyes, large of size, taking life and its duties without unnecessary worry, such was the Doctor Cowan of Upper Port Garry as I recall him. "Take out your tooth, eh? Well, I'll do my best, but you had better not let me try. I know I shall hurt you horribly. Before I came the people all went to the blacksmith, and I am only a degree better than the blacksmith." And never was a truer word said, for sc-cr-r-crunching through my head I have felt, time and time again, as in a nightmare, that terrible, old-fashioned dentist's key of Dr. Cowan's. From that day to this, I positively have never had the courage to face the dentist's chair for any process but that which defers the evil day. Scattered in the broad Northwest, are there, I wonder, any members left of the family of our doctor at the Fort?

Perhaps there was no one amongst the old pillars of the past with a name more irrevocably knitted to the very soil of the old Settlement than that of Dr. Bunn. There always must have been Bunn's, and there always must be Bunn's in the Northwest, for on enquiry I have learnt that even in Winnipeg several of his descendants remain, and that wherever they may be there are traces that in some measure, at any rate, his mantle has fallen upon them. But not altogether. No Bunn who has since followed him could ever fill the unique position in the heads

and hearts of young and old such as was filled by the Dr. Bunn of the old, old days. True, there was a good deal of bitter-sweet about him. One had to get through the rind to find the pleasant flavor of the kernel. We young folks were, at first, anyway, a little in awe of him, and some of us never quite got over it, but to those who did, it was evident that the little bit of sarcasm had a kinder object than just to be disagreeable or merely to be "funny," and his friendship and regard, once won, were a gift worth the prizing. A package of letters in his cramped, old-fashioned handwriting, in his quaint, Johnsonian-like sentences, full of wit and humorous description, were one of my cherished possessions for years, until in the exigencies of travel, and because the thin sheets would hardly any longer hold together, I laid them reverently to rest amongst the ashes of other relics of a past which could have no interest for those who come after me.

H. A. B.

From Angell's Lessons on Kindness to Animals.

1. Never to stick pins into butterflies and other insects, unless you would like to have somebody stick pins into you.
2. Never to carry poultry with their heads hanging down, unless you would like to be carried in the same way.
3. Never to throw stones at those harmless creatures, the frogs, unless you would like to have stones thrown at you in the same way.
4. That nearly all snakes are harmless and useful.
5. That earthworms are harmless and useful, and that when you use them in fishing they ought to be killed instantly, before you start, by plunging them in a dish of boiling water.
6. That it is very cruel to keep fish in glass globes, slowly dying.
7. That it is cruel to keep twitching the reins while driving.
8. That when your horse is put in a strange stable you should always be sure that he is properly fed and watered, and that his blanket is properly put on.
9. That you should never ride after a poor-looking horse when you can help it. Always look at the horse and refuse to ride after a docked or poor-looking one, or a horse whose head is tied up by a tight check-rein.
10. That you should always talk kindly to every dumb creature.
11. That you should always treat every dumb creature as you would like to be treated yourself if you were in the creature's place.



VENETIAN FRUIT SELLERS.

Travelling Notes.

In the last sentence of my last Notes, I think I promised to tell you something of passing events, all of which are of the most absorbing interest, not only to those who witness them, but to people of all nationalities. To tell you now even of those which come more immediately under my own observation makes it obviously necessary that I should appear to have literally flown from Geneva and perched myself down in the thick of it all, instead of telling you of the places we passed through on our homeward way, so I must leave my account of Cologne, Brussels, Antwerp, etc., until later on, and then, if you are not tired of Mollie and her Continental itinerary, you shall have a detached Note about those places and nothing else.

Before I say anything of the enthusiastic reception to Lord Kitchener, which, through the kindness of Lord Strathcona, I was enabled to witness from one of the grand stands erected upon Constitution Hill, I would like to tell of the gracious sympathy extended by Queen Alexandra, in the midst of her own hour of terrible anxiety, to the relatives of the two ladies who were the unfortunate victims of the catastrophe in Langham Place, one lady being seriously injured, the other (a Canadian, Miss Strathy, granddaughter of Mr. Strathy, formerly of London, Ontario) being killed on the spot.

The facts were brought to the notice of the Queen the same afternoon, and Her Majesty immediately sent the following message to the Middlesex Hospital:

"The Queen is greatly shocked to hear of the sad accident which occurred this afternoon, and wishes a report to be sent at once, giving the condition of the ladies who were injured. Please convey Her Majesty's deep sympathy with the sufferers, and, if possible, express to the relatives of the lady who was killed Her Majesty's distress and sorrow at this lamentable event."

Probably the story connected with this tragic incident has already been given in the Canadian press, for Miss Strathy was well known, not only in London, Ontario, but in Montreal, to which place the sad news was conveyed to her father by cablegram. By what a mere hair-breadth do we sometimes meet or escape calamity? Her grandmother (82 years of age) and her aunt had gone to the Coronation Bazaar, the great attraction of the day. Instead of accompanying them, the younger lady, with her friend, strolled out into Langham Place to see the decorations, only a few yards off from her hotel, and there met her death. The article in the London paper giving the message of condolence sent by Her Majesty is headed, "The Queen's Sorrow," and it is no new thing for their people to receive from the King or herself a gracious token of their sympathy when affliction overtakes them. Is it a wonder, then, that in the trial which laid low the Sovereign of England, his subjects should have allowed every feeling of dismay and disappointment to be swallowed up in an overwhelming sympathy for their suffering, and of high admiration for the fortitude with which it has been borne? One hears everywhere the very highest praise expressed of the unselfish heroism manifested by Queen Alexandra.

One paper has this to say of Her Majesty as a nurse: "With regard to Her Majesty's capabilities as a nurse, one cannot do better than cite the remark of a poor woman whom she tended at Sandringham. 'I never knew any one,' she said, 'who could arrange the pillows for a sick person like the Princess.'

"On one occasion the late Czar said, 'I do not know of better nurses than the Queen of Denmark's daughters.'

"Queen Alexandra has proved that she merited the eulogium on several important crises in her life. Everyone will recall her weeks of close ministrations in her husband's illness in 1871 and how astonished people were that one so frail and delicate as the Queen was at that time should bear the strain without a breakdown.

"Yet again we see the Queen tasting the bitter dregs of the cup of sorrow with characteristic calm when she tended her mother in her last illness. She remained on one occasion by the Queen of Denmark's bedside for fourteen hours at a stretch, and the physician had to exercise his medical authority before she could be persuaded to take even a brief rest."

"So no one wonders to learn that in this still greater crisis Queen Alexandra has borne herself with a heroism which marks her not only as a noble queen, but as a noble woman, and as a woman whose price is above rubies.

And now for a little bit about Lord Kitchener and the almost blaze of glory with which he was crowned back—as, indeed, he deserved to be—the land for which he had done so much and which delights to honor him. Of course, I had my own bird's-eye view of the "conquering hero," and the other generals—heroes too—who accompanied him, and I could bear none of the

speeches to which the twice victorious conqueror in Africa had given terse and characteristic replies, but from the comments of those around me it was easy to see that it was no mere hysterical outburst of enthusiasm, but honest, deep-seated appreciation of his really noble character and wonderful intellect, which gave strength and volume to the cheers which must have almost deafened him as he went by. Kitchener had not only conquered England's foes, but had purchased for her an honorable peace.

But perhaps of all the welcomes tendered him, none would be quite so sweet to the hero of the hour as that of Queen Alexandra herself, who stepped out upon the balcony of Buckingham Palace and waved her hand in token of greeting. The papers teem with facts regarding Kitchener, unanimously recognizing the patience and power of the man in gauging the deeper motives and springs of thought which have been the secret of his thoroughness. His taciturnity and concentration of mind has doubtless had something to do with the not wholly deserved accusation of Lord Kitchener being a woman-hater. "He may be called so," once said Queen Victoria: "All I can say is, he was very nice to me." But another woman told a different tale. She was very beautiful, and, in sympathy with the Boers, had wheedled out of susceptible staff officers and others many a useful bit of information. She tried her wiles upon Kitchener, and this is what she had to say of him:

"I don't believe he is a man," she said. "He is a sphinx. He turned and fixed his cold eyes upon me with a gaze like that of a basilisk, and I felt every moment that if he read my secret he would shoot me without a moment's compunc-



(Jose Frappa.)

"THE BELLE OF THE INN."

tion. I never want to see that man or his eyes again."

I have been in very fine company lately, seeing many celebrities, amongst them the King of Basutoland and the Colonial Premiers. Close by me on the stand, watching the procession, were Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, and ever so many Colonial Somebodies whose names and titles I could not catch. I have also been to the big reception given to Colonials by the Lady Mayoress; but I have used up all my space, and so can tell you nothing now of what was a most novel and interesting event in the life of—

MOLLIE.

"The Belle of the Inn."

Oh! those cavaliers of old, with their whispered nothings to charm the ears of the pretty maids of the inns. How intently the girl listens, as if the old, old tale were new to her; and how certain he is that she believes the tale he is telling her! But rural beauty does not always imply a blind simplicity, and so it may even chance that it is the gay deceiver who is himself deceived.

H. A. B.

A minister whose first parish was in the backwoods of the West was called upon to officiate at the wedding of a rather seedy-looking fellow and a blooming young woman. The ceremony was performed in the log-cabin home of the bride's parents. There were many guests present, and a pleasant informality prevailed. When the bridegroom repeated the words, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," a tall and lank guest innocently observed: "Thar goes Hank's houn' dawg, by gum!"



My dear Guests,—

^ The thistle-down floats idly on the air,
In unused ways the golden-rod lifts up
Her flaming torch. The purple aster bends
Above the meadow stream; Summer is gone."

"Flocking of birds to summer climes,
Tinting of leaves and cicada's call,
Winds in the branches making a rhyme,
And these are the messengers of fall."

Yes, although we may scarcely realize the flight of time, September is already here and summer is gone. So silently and gracefully she slipped away from us, amid a blaze of blossoms, we hardly noticed her departure, but shortening days remind us that autumn's reign has begun.

With September comes the reopening of all the schools, and many merry boys and girls reluctantly leave the sports of holiday-time for the busy school-room, envying their (in their opinion) more fortunate brothers and sisters who have hidden a final adieu to text-book and classroom. These have not, in reality, left school, but have rather been promoted to a higher grade, for life is but one great school, and experience, and sometimes sorrow, is the teacher; the training received in early years may serve to ward off many of the ruder shocks which sooner or later come to all.

This subject recalls to memory a discussion in which I recently took part. A gentleman, living in the country, remarked that his daughter had passed the High School entrance examination, adding: "After that, I keep my girls at home." I remonstrated, saying he should give his children further education than that. "No," said he, "I don't want to educate my girls to be useless; let them stop at home, learn to do housework and patch trousers. I don't believe in educating my boys too much, either, for then they will not want to stay on the farm."

This is the view expressed by one man, yet I know for a certainty it is entertained by a great number. I maintain that parents owe it to their children to educate them as far as their means will allow—I do not mean that they should necessarily make great sacrifices in order to do so—and that those who allow their children to go out to fight life's battles handicapped by a very meagre, possibly no education, have not fulfilled their duty. A young girl need not have useless hands because her brain has been developed, nor will the knowledge of something beyond the "three R's" give a boy a distaste for farm life. Do you want to know a great cause for your boy wanting to leave the farm and seek other means of livelihood? It is largely because he finds farmers so often laughed at and looked down upon for lack of that education that places the peasant on equal footing with the millionaire, and which their parents, from mistaken motives, withheld from them. An educated, well-read farmer is the peer of the highest professional, and will make himself recognized as such, because education insensibly dignifies all who possess it. If that obtained at school be supplemented by proper home influences, there should be no reason for complaints like the above. Parents, let your children study, let them develop a taste for good literature, and you will find them imbued with deeper love of nature and of laboring in nature's own workshop—the farm—than ever before; very often the masterpieces of a lover of nature awaken one to a sense of numberless hidden beauties hitherto a sealed book.

OUR COMPETITIONS.

The response to Contest XXI. has been small, much smaller than I anticipated. We shall have to try to revive the flagging interest by something in the puzzle line soon.

"Lady Clare."—I cannot give you any information regarding your first question. Pompeii is pronounced (according to Webster) Pòm-pé-é-é.

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

Among the reminiscences of the class of '02 at Yale is the story of a stout and healthy-looking member, who was told by his tutor that "he was better fed than taught." "You teach me; I feed myself," was the retort.

THE QUIET HOUR.

A Great Man.

"We rise by the things that are under feet;
By what we have mastered of good or gain;
By the pride deposed, and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet."

Most people would like to be great, although their ideas of greatness may differ very widely. Riis says that the boys belonging to the "gangs" in the New York slums are ambitious to be ring-leaders in crime. The heroes they try to copy are daring criminals, like Tracey. Such an ambition is not very different from the savage idea of measuring a man's greatness by the number of scalps he can show, or the civilized theory that a man is great if he has killed a number of people in battle.

However, the ideal of greatness I want to put before you to-day is very different from these. Naaman, the Syrian, "was a great man with his master," we are told; and his character, as shown in the brief glimpse we have of it, is great indeed. He had those virtues which are admired in every age and every country—courage, generosity and kindness. His courage is plain from the words, "By him the Lord had given deliverance unto Syria; he was also a mighty man in valor." His generosity may be noticed in his dealings with Elisha, when he vainly urged him to take a rich present, and afterwards gave Gehazi twice as much as he asked—the weight of silver being as much as two men could carry. If he had not been kind to his household, the little captive maid would not have been so eager to have him cured of his leprosy, neither would his servants have dared to offer unasked advice.

But these virtues are not uncommon even among the heathen, and Naaman was great in another way, displaying a very rare virtue indeed. He was willing to own himself in the wrong. He did this in a very practical fashion, by accepting his servants' advice and acting on it at once. It may not be quite true that "the only vice disliked by all men is advice"; but certainly a man is very seldom willing to accept advice from one of his own household, especially from one in an inferior position. Every man may not be as unwilling to admit that he might possibly be mistaken as a certain Boston editor. Someone came to him and said, "Your paper says that I hanged myself, and I want you to take it back."

"No," said the editor, "we are not in the habit of doing that, but we will say the rope broke and you escaped."

Naaman was great enough to understand that his dignity could be safely left to care for itself. He was eager to grasp any means of cure, as sick people generally are. That accounts for the vast number of "cure-alls" on the market, for the demand creates the supply. He scorned the simple remedy proposed by Elisha, and that too was natural enough. I saw in the paper the other day that a man dying of consumption had cured himself by walking from California to Toronto. Whether that is a fact or not, it is certainly true that the simplest remedy for consumption, and also for many other diseases, is the best. Like Elisha's prescription, it is free as air. In fact, it is fresh air, which is now prescribed in large quantities by the best doctors. How many sick people might be cured, if they were willing to try this simple remedy. But, like Naaman, they are ready to "do some great thing," but scorn anything so simple and common as fresh air.

But we are wandering from our subject, which is true greatness. Solomon says, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." Naaman lived about three thousand years ago, and knew nothing of the Christian doctrine about the blessedness of meekness and poverty of spirit; yet we enlightened Christians of the 20th century might learn a very useful lesson from him. We have hardly learned to admire meekness yet, much less to practice it, considering that it is almost the same thing as weakness. We talk very scornfully of a man being "poor-spirited," notwithstanding the fact that the very first words of our Lord's first sermon are "Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

Naaman, as I have tried to point out, was great in many ways, but greatest of all in his simple and direct ways of accepting advice which he knew to be good; without seeming to consider for a moment that he was lowering his dignity by owning himself mistaken in his first, indignant refusal of the prophet's advice. Most of the petty squabbles which are apt to blossom into serious quarrels might be nipped in the bud if even one of the persons concerned would be great enough to acknowledge that he was partly, at least, in the wrong. There is generally wrong on both sides, and such a frank and honest acknowledgment often calls forth a similar confession from the other person concerned. It is not an easy thing to do, certainly, but no one can be truly great without effort.

Humility is a rare and very beautiful grace, one that it would be well for us all to cultivate; remembering that the high and lofty One not only dwells in the high and lofty place, but with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit."

"If that in sight of God is great
Which counts itself for small,
We, by that law, Humility
The chiefest grace must call;
Which being such, not knows itself
To be a grace at all."

HOPE.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Prize Competition.

Those deserving honorable mention for their descriptions of the picture called "Perfect Bliss" are Elsie A. Zavitz, W. M. Deacon, Charlotte Hunter, Annie Baker, Abbie Alderson, Isabella Mackenzie, Mina McCullough, Roy Harris and Alice Armstrong. The list of prizewinners was given last month, and I hope they have received their prizes before this. Frank Hawkey's essay was particularly good, although it had to be shortened a little. Mary Kydd, too, deserves a special word of praise. I don't think many little girls of seven could write so well. Congratulations to you too, Florence; I am glad to see the children under twelve are not afraid to try.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

PRIZE STORY—CLASS II.

Perfect Bliss.

Well, I think the picture represents two little



"A FISH STORY."

children having a social chat and eating some hot roasted apples which they have bought with their money, and are resting after a hard day's work.

The little children are orphans, their parents both dying when the children were young, and as they had nothing to leave them, the little boy and girl were cast on the streets of New York to earn a living. The boy sold newspapers and the little girl sold laces around the streets of the city. By doing this they earned enough to buy food and to pay rent for a room in the basement of an old building.

One Saturday night, after they have paid up all their debts for the week, they find that they have enough money to buy some apples, and roast them by their fire. They seem to enjoy the apples very much, but the little boy seems to find his too hot to eat, and thus we see him cooling it. The girl seems to be able to eat hers right up and smile at the boy. The children seem very happy, and perhaps they are as happy as the children who have every enjoyment and are waited upon by servants.

FLORENCE FORTNER, aged 10.

Hyde Park, Ont.

CLASS III.

Perfect Bliss.

In the morning it was cold, so Willie put on his stockings and boots, cuffs and cap, and warm clothes. Jennie stayed home to keep the baby, and the sun came out warm, so she went bare-footed. She washed her feet, hands and face, and got a clean dress on, and her mother said she and Willie could have some hot apples and a cup of milk. Jennie saw Willie coming from school, and called, "Willie! Willie! Harry! I've got something for you." Willie was running, and hung his bag on the back of the chair, and grabbed an apple so eagerly that Jennie could not see from laughing. When they are together they are perfectly

happy. When the "Farmer's Advocate" comes there is "Perfect Bliss" in our house, for I love it the best of any paper that I know of.

MARY EVELYN KYDD (aged 7).

Thames Road, Ont.

"Night."

What is more ideal than nature's sweet repose? After the sultry day, the earth is cooled, and the flowers, pitifully wilted by the sun's fierce rays, now freshen, kissed by the dews of heaven, and with petals fondly folded, slumber. The gentle zephyrs, alike, rock the tender grass and the stately trees to sleep, while nature's harps play fitful lullabys. The sun, which, through the long day, from its place high in the heavens, watched over us, now rests behind the western hills, and the moon, relieving that golden orb, with softer light, watches while we sleep. The singing birds, that warbled all day long, have sung their vespers, and in the peaceful quietness are resting. The radiant vault of heaven is studded with myriad stars, which are reflected by the placid waters of the shimmering lakes, and the passing clouds, delicately silvered by the moon's pale light, drift lazily across the heavens.

But the babbling brooks, that never rest, ripple peacefully along their course, while the lakes, when nature is in a gentle mood, fondly lap their pebbled shores. Over the still night air, from the pools and from the marshes, comes the monotonous croaking of the frogs and of the lizards. All through the long night these sounds are heard, but nature, undisturbed, sleeps, her rest unbroken by these accustomed sounds.

But nature's rest is ending. From behind the eastern hills rises, now higher and higher, a ball of fire, and golden beams stretch across the brightening sky. The freshened flowers unfold their closed petals; the silver moon and the blinking stars have left their places in the heavens, and nature, refreshed by her sweet repose, awakens.

ELTON L. CLEMENS.

Leamington.

Home Cures.

If poisoned, take mustard, or salt, table-spoon.
In a cup of warm water, and swallow right soon.
For burns, try borax and a wet bandage, too;
If blistered, then oil and dry flannel will do.
For children's convulsions warm laths are the rule;
With castor oil dose, too, but keep the head cool.
Give syrup of ipecac when croup is in store;
For fainting, stretch patient right out on the floor.
To soak in hot water is best for a sprain—
Remember these rules, and 'twill save you much pain.
—Exchange

"A Fish Story."

It is not often that the narrator of wonderful achievements can have the apparently rapt attention of four pretty girls to the tale he is telling them. The question is, whether there may not be a little make-believe in even their attitudes. "They seem to have said," here he comes. "Mind, not a smile, however amazing, which he may tell us. Let him go on until the climax is reached, and it will be our turn then. I think the very gravity of their faces is proof of his being a fisherman when he comes to the end of the 'fish story' which he has told, in spite of his almost empty bag, for a fish tale." H. A. B.

A Letter from a "Farmer-Woman."

To the Editor of the "Home Magazine":

I have wondered for some time why our farmers' wives and daughters are content to live such narrow lives, without an interest outside their households, and if the editors of our invaluable "Advocate" could not suggest a remedy for this state of affairs. Now, of course, we have all read the many excellent articles which have been published in the "Advocate," in which the writers wax eloquent over brilliant advantages of country life. But the real truth is, that the great majority of country people are utterly indifferent to those many advantages.

How many of our young people take any interest whatever in the "flowers of the field and forest, the wonders of the starry sky, or the ever-changing beauty unfolding itself before headless eyes?"

Our young folks are looking for a good time, not for opportunities for cultivating their minds. Listen! In a school composed of fifty pupils, only one had ever seen a cowslip, although, on their way to school, the children passed hundreds of cowslips in bloom, and the teacher in this school (a farmer's son) stated that the maiden-hair fern was very rare, although the woods here abound in this species. One young lady informed me that she had been told the names of the wild flowers, but she "forgot them all." And I have known people to mistake a basswood in bloom for some sort of ornamental flowering tree. Astronomy? I doubt if many women could point out even the polestar, or would be interested if you did. Ornithology? Not one farmer's daughter in twenty can tell the difference between a bobolink and an oriole. As for watching the white mist on the river disappearing before the rising sun, or the golden grain swaying in the summer wind, very few think of such a thing. And the long winter evenings spent with our favorite authors, or forming the acquaintance of new ones? One half of my young friends frankly tell me they "don't like reading," the others "read anything they can get their hands on." Pinned down to a more specific answer, they "can't remember author's names," and ask if I read the story in the "Globe" or "Citizen." This is in a district where every little town has a good public library.

Nor is it because they are too busy to study anything, because these girls are not interested in their work. They hate to work in the garden, they hate to sew: Ma bakes the bread, Ma does the knitting; they will not mend, and I don't know what they like to do. I asked one young girl what she and her brothers and sisters did to amuse themselves in the evenings. "Oh, do up the chores, and go to bed—well, most nights we go somewhere." And that really is the popular amusement. Pa reads the paper or dozes on the lounge; Ma knits or mends; the boys and girls—generally they "go somewhere." They are not musicians; they are "out of practice," or "only took six lessons"; they have no games; they are "going to get some"; they cannot embroider centerpieces or piece fancy quilts; they "don't know how," as for "society small talk," it is a lost art. Most of the girls "just love" dancing, but few are really graceful dancers. In fact, the chief employment of the modern country girl is, like Sister Anne in the Bluebeard story, keeping a sharp lookout from the watchtower for the coming Prince Charming, not, however, on Fatima's, but on her own extremely individual account. The older woman is interested in her children, the latest neighborhood gossip, her little daily round of tasks, and has neither time nor inclination for anything else.

Now, I am tired, tired of women living in a cup-and-saucer, and never attempting to peep outside the rim of the saucer, but I can see no way of bettering things. Can the editor or readers of the "Home Magazine" throw any light on this dark question?

Yours in despair,
DAME SANDHURST.

Household Hints.

An old-fashioned housewife suggests that cupboards and closets can be rid of mice and ants by stopping up the mouse holes with corks dipped in carbolic acid, and the floors and shelves should be scrubbed with diluted carbolic acid as well. A teaspoonful to a bucket of water is required, but the water must not be hot, and the acid must be stirred in with a stick until incorporated with the water, for carbolic acid is a powerful corrosive, and therefore great care is needed in handling it.

A small wringer attached to the side of a mop pan is a valuable aid to quickness, as well as neatness of work, and housekeepers will do well to be supplied with one.

A very easy and satisfactory way to remove dust from a carpeted floor is to wet a flannel bag, wring out as dry as possible; put it on the broom and drag it with several strokes over the floor. All the dirt will in this way be collected in one place and can be easily taken up, without leaving streaks of dust on the floor.

Doing Something.

If you're sick with something chronic,
And you think you need a tonic,
Do something.
There is life and health in doing,
There is pleasure in pursuing,
Doing, then, is health accruing,
Do something.

If you're fidgety and nervous,
Think you need the doctor's service,
Do something.
Doing something will relieve you
Of the symptoms that deceive you,
Therefore, if these troubles grieve you,
Do something.

If you do not like the weather,
Don't condemn it altogether—
Do something.
It will make the weather clearer,
Life will sweeter be and dearer,
And the joys of heaven nearer—
Do something.

And if you are seeking pleasure
Or enjoyment in full measure,
Do something.
Idleness! There's nothing in it;
If you're busy, don't begin it.
'Twill not pay you for a minute—
Do something.

—W. S. Whitacre.

A Train Flirtation.

I did not even know her name,
Nor where she lived—nor whence she came—
'Twas sad, and yet
Was I so much to blame
That all my heart should start to flame,
And flare and fret?

She was so sweet, so passing fair,
With such a smile, with such an air—
What could I do?
A glance as shy, as debonaire,
An eye as bright, a smile as rare,
I never knew!

And so I smiled across the aisle,
And met the winsome, merry smile
She sent so bold;
At last she laughed, then after while
She cooed aloud in friendly style,
'I'm free years old!"

—From Western Graphic

Summer.

Moss at our feet, and overhead all green,
'Gainst tender skies that ever earthward lean,
While feathered songsters lift their lays serene.

Hillsides aglow, and bramble bower'd dells
Where woodland music softly sinks and swells,
Where sway a million pale and fragrant bells.

See the last trace of dreariness give room
To summer's glow of sunshine and perfume,
And the glad times of mingled song and bloom.
—Genesee Richardson, in Outing.

Laundry Lines.

Napkins should always be folded with the selvage toward the ironer.

The water in which rice has been boiled should be saved for starching muslins.

Rainwater and white castile soap in lukewarm suds is the best mixture in which to wash embroideries.

Never have irons on the stove when cooking, particularly when the article cooking is one that is apt to flow or boil over or while frying.

A teaspoonful of kerosene does as well as a bit of white wax in boiled starch, and mutton suet is as good as either to make a plain gloss.

To retain the colors in any washing materials, soak the articles in alum water. A teaspoonful of alum to every quart of cold water is the proportion.

In hanging blankets after washing them remember to put them lengthwise over the line, otherwise they are likely to split from the weight of water in them.

Wash flatirons occasionally with warm water, to every two quarts of which has been added half a tablespoonful of melted lard. Wipe thoroughly and set in a warm spot till perfectly dry.

Humorous.

A witness called in a case in the King's Bench, says the London Daily Mail, was asked his name. "John 'Awkins," was the prompt reply. "Do you spell your name with or without an 'h'?" queried counsel. "With—J-o-h-n," was the emphatic reply.

A self-appointed instructor in civics, nine years of age, was rehearsing the greatness of Premier Laurier, when he was interrupted by one of his hearers, a little girl, who said gently, but with a certain air of reproach: "God made Canada; he only lets Sir Wilfred run it."

Economy.

"Practice economy as a fine art, make a duty and a pleasure of it; it is the mortar wherein you lay up the walls of a home," one writer says. "Don't be ashamed of economy; study it; consult about it; don't confound it with meanness. Meanness is going in debt for luxury." A friend of mine once tried to practice economy. In the first place, she took her children out of school, hired a poor servant in the place of a good one, discontinued her magazines and newspapers, while her two grown daughters were as idle and dressy as before. She called that economy, but I don't.

Now, don't let pride get a foothold in your home. Franklin says: "Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and twice as saucy." When you purchase one fine article of dress you need more to correspond with it. Better stop before you commence. You will then be likely to keep out of debt; and don't hang a millstone of debt about your husband's neck. It may ruin him, and debts will increase instead of decrease. "Oh dear," you say, "no new clothes! How will it look! Why, that is an open declaration of poverty." No, it is not poverty, but economy and honesty. Then if you have fewer fine clothes, you will care less about going out, and so you will not need to entertain so much. I do not mean by this, not to go out or entertain at all, but you will like privacy more than company that is bringing you into debt. "How mean it makes me feel to see my friends out in fine new clothes," you remark. Perhaps they have gone in debt for them, and then perhaps they can afford it; but if you had such clothes you would certainly have to run in debt for them. One must not measure one's expenses by other people's outlays, but by one's income.

The people of to-day respect and imitate the showy rather than the substantial. Encourage your desires, spend more than you can afford, and you will pass along the road to ruin. On the other hand, by being careful, practising economy, living within one's means, one may enter the road of assured prosperity. "The hand of the diligent maketh rich."

If people would only learn that economy is a thing of littles and individuals and of every day, and not some great thing! Order is everything in practising economy.

I know a lady who is well-to-do, and she says prosperity came by economy. She says: "Economize in little things, and great economies will take care of themselves."

This love of dress and love of display which seems to be in every woman's heart is the one great hindrance to practising economy. Fear of what others will say is another great drawback. "She daren't practice economy," you say. Yes, she dare. There are many women who are economizing in their homes and in their dress. They are also helping their husbands on to the road of prosperity. Let us practice more economy in the home.
MARY VERNE.

Port Royal, Ont.

A Missionary Story.

A missionary returned from Equatorial Africa told this story at a club the other night:

In this man's territory there was a chief who had resisted every appeal to make him a Christian. He was the biggest man in a sort of confederation of savage tribes, and the missionary knew that if the big chief were once converted the effect would be felt by every native within fifty miles. So the missionary kept after him month in and month out, in face of every kind of indifference and rebuff.

At the end of two years the missionary was all but ready to give up, when one day the miracle came to pass—the big chief's heart was touched by the truths of Christianity. The missionary redoubled his efforts, and in two months more the big chief offered himself for baptism.

It looked like a great victory won, until, in examining the new convert, the missionary discovered that according to the chiefly prerogative he had two wives. The missionary expressed his horror, indignation and grief to the chief.

He explained to him how the state of polygamy was a barrier to anyone who wished to become a Christian. Then he prayed with him, and the chief departed, weeping over his unfitness.

But a month later he came again, joyous, devout, and, throwing himself at the missionary's feet, asked for baptism.

"My brother," said the missionary, "I cannot baptize you while you are the husband of two wives."

"No two wives, just one wife now," said the chief.

The missionary raised him to his feet. Here was the true penitent.

"My brother," said the missionary, "you make my heart glad. And what did you do with your second wife?"

"Um," answered the chief, "she no good; me want be Kistian; me eat her."

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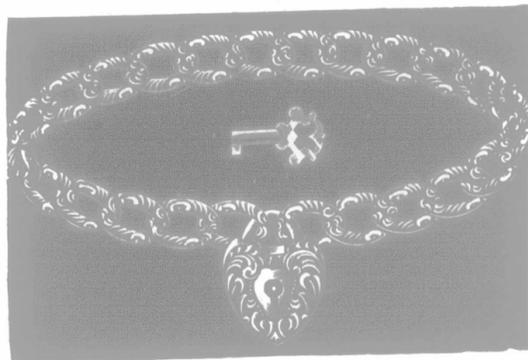
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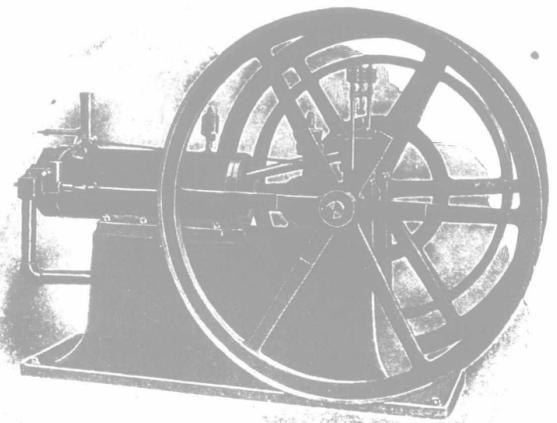
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GOSSIP.

Mr. R. D. Prittie, ex-student of the O. A. C. Guelph, called at our office this morning, August 20th. He, along with his brother, is making an extensive tour through Manitoba, the N.-W. T., and also British Columbia. Mr. Prittie visited several districts and is very favorably impressed with the prosperous conditions of towns and country.

Prof. R. S. Shaw, son of Prof. Thos. Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, has been appointed Professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of the Michigan Agricultural College. Prof. Shaw is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and for some years has been in charge of the Agricultural Department of the Montana College, where he has conducted some valuable experiments in stock-feeding.

Mr. Collyer, Welwyn, Assa, in giving a description of the animals portrayed elsewhere in this issue, says: "The heifer on the left is an Angus grade just 18 months old (one of the class styled by Mr. John Graham, in a recent article in the 'Advocate,' as a 'dwarf'). Next to her is the bull calf, Kyra of Houghton 3rd -51985-; calved March 28, 1902; out of Ivy of Laroside -23180-, first-prize cow in 1901 and third-prize in 1902. The cow is Lady Del of Willow Grove 13680, second-prize cow at Winnipeg Industrial, 1902.

Robert Scott's creamery at Shoal Lake is one of the pioneer butter-factories in the Province. For the last two years, J. R. Nesbitt has been head buttermaker, and has kept everything about the factory in perfect order. During the present season the make is averaging about 500 lbs. per day. The equipment of the factory is such that 2,000 lbs., or more, could easily be handled, but as the district is rapidly becoming a wheat-raising country, dairying is not increasing as one might expect from the increase of settlement. At the time of our call, butter was being packed in two-pound tins, hermetically sealed and intended for the Yukon trade.

Aberfeldy stock farm, a good old Scotch name, but no better than the class of Scotch Shorthorns bred there, lies in the County of York, Ontario, 3 1/2 miles from Weston Station on the G. T. and C. E. J. C. and electric railway, which place can be reached every half hour from Toronto. This well-regulated farm is the property of Mr. John Gardhouse, breeder and importer of Scotch Shorthorns, Shire horses, and Leicester sheep. The large herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns is made up of Claret, Wallflowers, Favorites, Rosebuds, Lovelies, Wives, Blossoms, and Constances, the whole headed by the perfectly-banded and richly-bred Cruickshank Lancaster bull, bay Prince Louis 32082, bred by Col. Charles Munroe, Aberfeldy, Scotland, and sired by Prince Archer, dam Lancaster Girl by Bendigo. Prince Louis' get are of the kind that will certainly make him famous as a sire, being very even, thick, low and meaty. It is scarcely possible to enumerate the choicest animals among the breeding cows, so that only a few of them will be mentioned. Clarissa's Fancy 2nd, by Golden Crown 17098; dam Clarissa's Fancy (imp.) by Gravesend, a straight-bred Claret, and a cracker. Rolla (imp.) by Van Beau; dam Rolla 8th, by Vanderbilt; now in calf to imp. Prince Louis. She is a model of the breed, and it is to enter any ring. One of the extra good Rosebuds is a Rose Laeth, by British Hero 21448; dam Rose Hill 21161, by imp. Gold-ender's Heir 2nd, g. dam Rose of Kinabie (imp.). An extra nice Lovely-bred cow is Red Cross Girl 26291, by Bold Briton 26397; dam Lovely Gem 2nd, by War Eagle. Among the many young things in the stable are several very sweet heifers, one of them, Fern Gill Blossom, by imp. Red Velvet, dam Blossom 2nd (imp.), by Roscommon. She is six months old, and a good one. Another cracker is the one-year-old heifer, Lady Constance 65th, by Sir Robert 30 629. Another of the good ones is Clementina, by imp. Guardsman, and thus we might go on. Suffice it to say that in this herd are several half-sisters to that noted sire, Sir Vandyke, and a number of heifers, all ages, bred by imported bulls, and several young bulls from two to ten months old, all sired by imp. Prince Louis. These youngsters are an ideal lot, and a number of them will certainly develop into winners. Anything in the herd is to be seen in Shires, the crack pair of the year and sweepstake winning pair, Prince and Violet, were found in the same condition, and will be in evidence again at the leading shows this fall. Another extra good young mare is the three-year-old Mildred, by imp. The King of the Castle. She is a hack and showing great substance with good legs and stands on model feet and is, as usual, the Leicesters, some good ones, and are looking in prime condition. The youngsters having done particularly well. The flock is descended direct from imported stock, and nothing but the best procurable rams are used. There will be a number of both sexes of this fall. Write Mr. Gardhouse at Aberfeldy, to Highfield P. O., Ont.

After winning first prize for best Canadian-bred draft stallion at Ottawa, Harry Boag, of Churchill, Ont., sold his horse, Glen Lion (born to Mr. Wm. Nicols, of Staynerville, Argenteuil Co., Que.), Glen Lion (Calf) is the son of Glen Lad, the horse that was first at Toronto last fall; the price is said to be a long one.

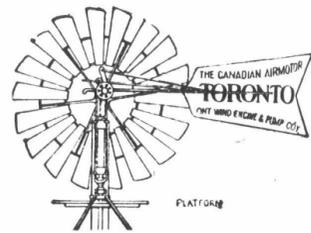
In the interests of horticulture and forestry, a monthly journal has been started, in Brandon, under the auspices of the Brandon Horticultural Society. The journal is a monthly, entitled the "Field, Garden, and Forest." J. A. Osburne, editor of the Brandon Sun, is editor.

At the annual sale of Shropshire sheep from the noted flock of the late David Buttar, Corston, Scotland, good prices were realized. The first-prize shearing and champion ram at Aberdeen this year sold for 100 guineas (\$525) to Mr. Moore, Tasmans, who also took one at 70 guineas and another at 50 guineas. The average price for the 60 rams sold was £13 7s. Among the purchasers present was Mr. James McFarlane, Clinton, Ont., who secured a shearing ram and 15 shearing ewes.

In connection with the report of the Shires at the Winnipeg Industrial in our last issue, a mistake was made whereby Reid & Wrightman's horse was placed first and John Armstrong's third. This should have been reversed, as Mr. Armstrong's Wilcott Thumper =18452=, sired by Wilcott Carbon =14940=, and out of Bertha =19316=, was not only the winner of first honors in four years or over section, but also won the medal for best stallion registered in the English Shire Horse Society's Studbook. Wilcott Thumper is a massive fellow of great quality, compactly made and smooth throughout, an able winner, well worthy his honors. The Hon. Thos. Greenway called at the "Advocate" office while in the city recently. He speaks very favorably of the glowing prospects of this year's harvest. Mr. Waldo Greenway, has undertaken the entire management of the farm and herd. The Prairie Home farm at Crystal City is well known as the quarters of many noted sweepstake winners, and we feel quite assured that under the new management the reputation of the herd will be ably upheld.

Mr. Wm. Martin, of Hope Farm, Man., reports great enquiry for Galloways since the Winnipeg show, where the fine exhibit of this stock attracted great attention. Mr. Orr of Swan River, bought the second-prize yearling bull, Lord Stantley 19054, and the yearling heifer, Clemmie 18489. Mr. Barrager, of Elm Creek, has just bought the first-prize yearling bull, General Hutton 19049, to head his Galloway herd which he recently started on his farm there. Mr. Martin's best sale, however, was the first-prize two-year-old heifer, Lady Hamilton 17840, one of the famous Hannah family, which shows some of the best Galloway blood in the herd-book. Mr. Swigart considers this heifer the best two-year-old Galloway in America to-day, and bought her to show with his herd at the leading State shows this fall. Mr. Martin has a shipment of twelve head on the way out from Scotland, including four prizewinners at the recent Royal and Highland Society Shows at Carlisle and Aberdeen, and as several are two-year-old heifers he was willing to part with Mr. Swigart's purchase.

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The De Laval Separator. The finest built machine of its kind in the world. Made from the best material that money can purchase, by the most skilled mechanics obtainable from both sides of the Atlantic. All this, backed up by 25 years' experience in this particular line of work, and a well-deserved and unapproachable reputation, are reasons why you can safely leave separator experimenting to someone who has time and money to waste. Ask us for other reasons why. OVER 300,000 MACHINES IN USE, OR TEN TIMES ALL OTHER MAKES COMBINED. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. OFFICES, STORKS AND SHOPS: 248 MCDERMOT AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Woven Wire Fencing. A heavy stay in one piece. A perfect lock to hold. Complete in the roll. Made from heavy hard spring wire throughout. Will stand up and do business where other styles fail. WRITE: McGregor, Banwell & Co'y, Windsor, Ont. Coiled Spring and Other Fence Wires, Fence Supplies. SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT TORONTO AND OTHER FAIRS.

GOSSIP. Mr. Fred C. Smith, New Hamburg, Ont., proprietor of the Spruce Grove Herd of Yorkshires, writes: I have now for sale seven choice young sows in pig for sale seven choice young sows in pig to imported boar; also boars and sows from eight weeks to four months old, bred from Summer Hill Member.

CHANGE IN ROYAL SHOW WEEK. The rule of the Royal Show of England has for many years been to commence judging all classes of stock at nine o'clock on Monday morning. Now that the show is to be permanently located in London, the council of the Society fixed the days for holding the show from Tuesday to Saturday, inclusive. By this regulation no one who is not employed in the showyard will need to start for the show before the Monday, or to stay longer than the following Saturday at the outside. It was impossible to accede to the request of some exhibitors to close the show on the Friday evening, because Saturday, with its half-holiday, will be the great day for the multitude of London visitors.

SALES OF SHEEP IN ENGLAND. At the Shrewsbury sale of Shropshires conducted by Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., Mr. R. P. Cooper's shearing ram, Coronation Champion, was sold at 150 gs. to go to New Zealand. The Earl of Eilesmere's flock of Suffolk sheep at Stretchford Park realized £4,211, for ewes prices ranged up to £10 and rams made up to 60 gs. The highest price at the sale of Southdowns at Cambridge was 30 gs. for a ram of Colonel McCallmont's, purchased for New Zealand. At Mr. John Treadwell's sale of Oxford Downs at Upper Winchendon, the average was £10 17s. 6d., the top price being 33 gs. Mr. J. T. Hobbs' Oxford Downs were sold at the Cirencester Fair, when the average was £11 14s. 9d., the highest price being 40 gs. At Alesford Fair, Hampshire Down rams made up to 12 gs., and at Hsley Fair, up to 23 gs., a ram having been hired at that price. The average for Messrs. Thomas Brown & Sons' Cotswolds at Marham was £8 1s. 4d., the highest price being 33 gs. Devon Longwools at Exeter made up to 23 gs., and at Taunton, up to 14 gs. South Devon rams at Totnes made up to 15 gs. At Mr. John Harding's sale of Shropshires, the top price was 50 gs.

GOSSIP.

Land sales are steadily increasing, with prices advancing from time to time. The present prosperous year, following one of almost like proportions, is sufficient reason for the increased business in this line. Implement men tell us that the demand for machinery is abnormally large, yet they maintain that they are prepared to meet all requirements along this line.

In another part of this issue can be seen a cut of Provost =16333=, sired by Regent 2nd =6316=, and out of Bertha =19316=. This brown Shire, the property of Walter Card, Keepawa, Man., is a strongly-coupled, massive fellow, with smooth shoulders, broad chest, and a grand neck. He is a good useful type of horse and deserved a fair share of patronage of the section.

Glenbourne Stock Farm lies in the County of Grey, about six miles south-west of Meaford Station, Ont., and is the property of Mr. Robt. Batty, breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, Shropshire sheep, and Yorkshire hogs. The herd of Shorthorns numbers 23 head, of Urys, Matchless, Stamfords, and Adelines, headed by the grandly-bred bull, Village Hero 40898, by Royal Baron 31878; dam Village Maid 24760, by Challenge 2933, who is the sire of most of the young ones. The Adeline family is represented by the cow, Hillsdale Adeline, Vol. 16, by Hillsdale Chief 22937, a grandson of Indian Chief; dam Adeline 4th 29125, by Lord Outhwaite 18787. This cow is now suckling a three-months-old bull calf. One of the Stamfords is Nellie Osborne, Vol. 13, by Golden Eagle 21090, dam Golden Hope 2nd 23724, by Aberdonian 11406. This cow traces to Imp. Stamford 5th 506. She has a beautiful heifer calf by Red King. One of the Matchless cows is Millie Silverthorn 30859, by Sir Jasper 17916; dam Rosalind 24000, by Arthur Fitz Ingram 10432. This cow is now in calf to the Marr-bred bull, Imp. Royal Emperor. The Ury family is represented by Ury Queen 26425, by Sir Jasper; dam Meaford Daisy 14046, by Lord Barnpton 3405. She has an extra good eight-months-old heifer Ury Lily, by Ury King 36762. Another of the Urys is Ury Nell 34461, by Village Baron 22656; dam Miss Ingram 18519, by Lord George Ingram. There is a one-year-old heifer out of her, Ury Blanche, Vol. 19, by May Duke 21048, by Clipper King, a half-brother to the champion Judge. In all, there are 9 heifers from 6 months to 2 years old, out of the above named cows and sired by Village Baron, May Duke, Midshipman, and the stock bull. In males there are only three calves left, from two to four months old, which will be for sale later on; but all the above mentioned heifers are for sale, together with a few of the older females. The Shropshires are honorable representatives of the breed, showing good form and perfect covering. The lambs are doing extra well and will be for sale in the fall. The Yorkshires are of Brethour breeding, which speaks for their quality. There are young sows on hand at present for sale, extra good ones, but no males. Mr. Batty is one of the ablest breeders in the Peninsula, and thoroughly understands the different strains or families of Shorthorns, and parties buying from him can depend that the animals they get are bred right. Write him to Meaford, Ont.

DALGETY BROS.' IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Messrs. Dalgety Bros., London, Ontario, recently shipped from Glasgow twelve stallions and two fillies. Of these may be mentioned the purchase from Mr. Alexander Scott, Berrysteads, Greenock, of the six prizewinning horse, Prince of Cowal (110849), one of the biggest and most powerful Clydesdale stallions shipped to Canada for a long time. He was got by Mr. Riddell's prize horse, Gallant Prince (110552), winner at both the Highland and Glasgow, and out of an own sister of the champion Sir Everard (5353). The second, Montrose Chief, was purchased from Mr. Wm. McKie, Newburgh, Montrose, and was got by Mr. Webster's noted breeding horse, Lord Fauntleroy, whose produce were gaining first prizes at the recent Angus Show. Three were purchased from Mr. James Drummond, Pitlochry, Dumfermline, two being two-year-olds. One was got by the noted Clackmannan and Fifeshire champion horse, Rorland Pride (10000), a son of the celebrated Barron's Pride (9122), while the second in the same lot was by the noted Kilmess premium horse, Prince of Roxburgh (10346), and was out of the same dam as the noted Glasgow premium horse, Caschman, and got by Macgregor's (10000). The remainder of the lot consists of four stallions and two fillies, all got by the noted Glasgow premium horse, Prince of Carrachan (10000), who was never beaten at any show of the Glasgow A. Society, where he won three years in succession, and was the Rute, Dumfries, and Glasgow, and the land's premium horse, and was got by James Kerr, and the well-known racing horse, Royal champion, and winner of many prize horses in the show. Mr. James Dalgety, who has been expected to reach Toronto with the importation in time for the Industrial Exhibition there.

ANALYSES BY
Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis

Official Analyst to the Dominion Government.

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



An excess of resin and other cheap ingredients takes the place of oils or fats in common laundry soaps—thus flannels are hardened and shrunk, and linen ruined.
Sunlight Soap is a Good Laundry Soap.

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



Fat not turned into soap would have no cleansing power, but would be waste.
There is Absolutely no Waste in Sunlight Soap.

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



The pure alkali used in the manufacture of Sunlight Soap is so exactly balanced with the oils and fat that no surplus or free alkali is left to injure the hands or clothes.
Sunlight Soap is Neutral.

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



Loading mixtures or adulterations cost about one-fourth the price of oils and fats, and they are put into common soaps to increase their weight, but they are valueless to the user.
Sunlight Soap is all Pure Soap.

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



When a good soap is dissolved in water, the dirt should attach itself to the flakes of soap and come away in the rinsing, reducing hard rubbing, labor, and wear on the clothes. The clothing and skin cannot be injured by a well-made soap.
Sunlight Soap is Good for Clothing and Skin.

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



These are adulterants or twin sisters to adulterants. As these adulterants lack washing property, uncombined alkali is left in common soaps to help out their lack of cleansing properties, and thus the hands and clothes are damaged.
Sunlight Soap is the Standard of Quality.

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis reports:



Pure flour and pure yeast do not necessarily mean good bread—it may be spoiled in the making. A staff of chemists test not merely the ingredients of Sunlight Soap, but the Soap itself in every stage of its manufacture. Thus
Sunlight Soap is Well Made.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

James Douglas, "Willow Bank Stock Farm," Caledonia, Ont., writes: "Am well satisfied with the results of my advertising in the 'Farmer's Advocate.' Wishing you success."

The prizewinning five-year-old Hackney stallion, Langton's Danegelt, is advertised for sale in this paper by Mr. E. C. Attrib, Ridgewood Park, Goderich, Ont. He is a horse of excellent type, bold and action. He won first prize as a three-year-old at the Western Fair, London, in 1900, and was the reserve winner for the championship. He comes from a championship-winning stock in England, his sire and dam both being champion animals. His sire, Langton's Danegelt, by Carron Duke of Conington, was a great race horse as was his dam, Langton's Danegelt. The public so that in the event Langton's Danegelt stands up to the test of the best sires in the world, and we are assured he can be well worth the money.

We regret to announce the death, on August 16th, of the famous pacing stallion and sire, Online 204, owned by the International Stock Food Company, of Minneapolis, Minn. Post-mortem examination proved that he died of volvulus of the smaller intestines. This, of course, is sure death, and there was not a possible chance to save him, as about twenty feet of the intestine was twisted, which is very unusual. He is not only a great loss to his late owners, but the entire horse world regrets his death, as he was proving to be a phenomenal race and pacer. He had been the best paced stallion racing around for 13 years, and although a large horse, he had beaten all the other stallions and was more ready to enter.

Volume 12 of the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook has been received at this office through the courtesy of the efficient secretary, Mr. Thos. McFarlane, Harvey, Ill. It is a beautiful, well-printed and substantially-bound book, containing entries of 11,000 animals from February, 1901, to May, 1902, showing a rapid increase in numbers and in favor. The breed is evidently holding its own and steadily gaining ground in the United States.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association has appropriated \$10,500 of its funds to be offered as special and supplementary prizes at the seven-teen State, Provincial and other leading shows, including \$1,500 at the Chicago International, \$2,500 at the Kansas City Show and \$100 at the Toronto Industrial and \$100 at the Ontario Provincial Winter Show at Guelph.

A BENEFIT TO FARMERS.

The benefits that will undoubtedly result to farmers from the recent incorporation of the International Harvester Company which took over the business of the five leading harvester manufacturers have probably not been considered by a large portion of the farming community.

The economical necessity of a consolidation of the interests of manufacturers and those of their farmer customers must be apparent to any one who understands the present situation.

The increased and increasing cost of material, manufacturing and selling—the latter in consequence of extreme and bitter competition between manufacturers and their several selling agents—has made the business unprofitable.

The two alternatives left for the manufacturers were either the increasing of the prices of machines or the reduction of the cost of manufacture and sales. The latter could only be accomplished by concentrating the business in one company.

As can readily be seen, the forming of the new company was not a stock-jobbing operation, but a centering of mutual interests. There is no watered stock; the capitalization is conservative and represented by actual and tangible assets. There is no stock offered to the public, it having all been subscribed and paid for by the manufacturers and their associates.

The management of the International Harvester Company is in the hands of well-known, experienced men.

The officers are: President, Cyrus H. McCormick; Chairman Executive Committee, Charles Deering; Chairman Finance Committee, George W. Perkins; Vice-Presidents, Harold F. McCormick, James Deering, Wm. H. Jones and John J. Glessner; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard F. Howe. The members of the Board of Directors are as follows: Cyrus Bentley, William Deering, Charles Deering, James Deering, Eldridge M. Fowler, E. H. Gary, John J. Glessner, Richard F. Howe, Abram M. Hyatt, William H. Jones, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, George W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, Leslie N. Ward, Paul D. Cravath.

The International Harvester Company owns five of the largest harvester plants in existence. The Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Plano—plants that have been producing nearly or quite 90 per cent. of the harvesting machines of the world.

It also owns timber and coal lands, blast furnaces and a steel plant; it has a new factory in process of construction in Canada.

It is believed that the cost of producing grain, grass and corn harvesting machines will be so reduced that the present low prices can be continued, and that consequently the results cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the farmer. To maintain the present prices of these machines means to continue and increase the development of the agriculture of the world, for no one cause has contributed or can contribute more to this development than the cheapness of machines for harvesting grains.

GOSSIP.

The photograph of Mr. F. J. Collyer's Aberdeen-Angus cattle, appearing on another page in this issue, was taken at the recent Winnipeg Fair. Mr. Collyer is one of the leading Western exhibitors of this useful breed. His address is Wadena, Assa. The heifer to the left is an 18-months-old Angus grade of good type with strong back and fine loin, smooth and a good handler. Kyma of Houghton 3rd—51985—, out of Ivy of Earnside—23180—, was calved March 28th, 1902. He is a strong, well-made bull, smooth and sappy, with lots of live capacity and plenty of good bone. His dam, Ivy of Earnside, is a smooth, heady cow, with plenty of Angus characteristics and good quality of skin and hair. She was first at Winnipeg a year ago, taking the honors this time. The cow to the right, Lady Bate of Willow Grove—51986—, won second place at the Winnipeg Industrial this year. She is a strong, level, deep and smooth, a strong, vigorous animal, with well-shaped legs, fine heart-girth, and plenty of bone.

GOSSIP.

The annual report of the Northwest Entomological Society has been issued, and copies may be had on application to the secretary, Percy B. Gresson, Waghorn, Alta. This society is making good progress and doing excellent work, especially among the school and agricultural societies of the West.

In the prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial, published in our issue of Aug. 5th, the open herd prize in the Tamworth swine class was omitted. This herd prize was won by W. E. Baldwin, Manitou; W. L. Trann, Crystal City, winning the herd prize the principal condition of which was that the females eligible to compete should be bred in the West.

At the annual sale of Shropshire rams from the flock of Mr. Philo L. Mills, Ruddington, England, last month, the highest price paid was 100 guineas for a grand sheep purchased by Senor Ossa, Chili. Thirty-five rams sold for an average of £11 7s. 2d. At the annual sale from the flock of Mr. T. S. Minton, Shrewsbury, the highest price for rams was 50 guineas, and the average £13 16s.

At the annual letting and sale of Hampshire ram lambs and rams from the Bishopton flock, England, last month, two ram lambs were let for the season at 20 guineas each, and two others at 18 and 16 guineas. Rams from the Cholderton flock sold up to 15 and 17 guineas each. At the dispersal sale of Prof. Wrightson's flock from the College of Agriculture, Downton, 20 ram lambs averaged £7 6s. 6d., the prices ranging from 5 guineas to 30 guineas. One hundred and thirty-nine head of shearing ewes sold for an average of 88s. 6d.

On page 666 of this issue appears the advertisement of Mr. Frank Workman, Book, Job and General Printer, of Winnipeg. Although only recently started in business, he has already proved himself to be a producer of Artistic Printing of every description in unexcelled excellence, and we predict for him a very bright and successful business career. Mr. Workman attributes his success largely to his having made a specialty of orders by mail, to which he gives direct personal attention. His plant is new and thoroughly equipped throughout with labor-saving machinery, and he is able to turn out the best class of work quickly and at extremely moderate prices.

SHIRE HORSE AWARDS AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

In our report of the Winnipeg Industrial, Shire horse class, Reid & Wrightman's stallion, Chevin Victor Chief, was credited with winning first prize in the aged class and the English Shire Horse Studbook Society's gold medal, both of which honors were awarded to Wilcott Thumper, the property of John Armstrong, Pilot Mound. It is difficult to avoid some errors getting into the fair reports, as they always have to be prepared in a rush, several sections being judged at one time.

NOTICE.

THE BELL-SMITH LAND COMPANY, of Winnipeg, Man., are interesting a great many Ontario and eastern farmers in Western farm land. This company, with Messrs. Frank C. Bell and Wm. Smith as principals, must certainly gain the confidence of landseekers, since they have maintained the reputation of being thoroughly reliable, and deal with all on the "level." Readers, if you are contemplating a "homestead in Western Canada," it would be to your material advantage to drop a card to the Bell-Smith Land Co., of Winnipeg, for their fine prospectus.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Pure-bred Clydesdale Horses.



It will pay Canadian farmers

TO WRITE
JOHN R. CAMPBELL, PROP. HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, CLYDE, MINN., U. S. A.
For prices on
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS
from strains that are famous the world over.
Has been a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle for 20 years.
Address
JOHN R. CAMPBELL,
Highland Stock Farm. CLYDE, MINN., U. S. A.

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

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

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



Alex. Galbraith,
JANESVILLE, WIS.,
and BRANDON, MAN.,
Importer of the best class of
STALLIONS

for the last twenty years,
Has supplied 75 per cent. of the Manitoba trade during last season. New importation of winners will arrive September 1st. Don't miss seeing them.

JAMES SMITH, AGENT,
Beaubler House,
BRANDON, - MANITOBA.

Ask For
Ogilvie Oats

DELICIOUS FLAVOR.
FREE FROM HULLS.
WARRANTED PURE.

Put up in all sized packages.

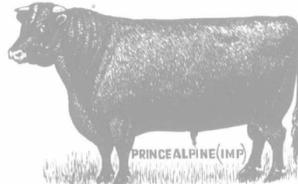
**Ogilvie's
Hungarian**

AS NOW
MANUFACTURED

The great FAMILY FLOUR.

Insist on getting "OGILVIE'S," as they are Better than the Best. Have no equal.

**W. S. LISTER, BREEDER OF..... MARCHMONT STOCK FARM, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**



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

BARGAINS IN STALLIONS !!



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

For all particulars apply to

J. A. S. Macmillan,
P. O. BOX 483,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

GOSSIP.

A man who has won wide renown is Mr. Laughland, of Hartney. On his wheat he has won first prize at Glasgow, Paris, Chicago, Toronto, Winnipeg and other sections. He is also known as a good practical all-around agriculturist. He says: "As a farm and agricultural journal, I would be no wiser to be without the Advocate for double the money."

NOTICE.

AS OTHERS SEE US. As an advertising medium, King Irons, Wadena, has this to say of the "Advocate": "In advertising in other papers we get a goodly number of correspondence, although very few answers, but with the 'Advocate' we get only a moderate number of correspondence and mostly all sales." This is due to the quality of the "Advocate" and its readers.



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



A SHAMPOO
with pure soap and water is as essential to the health of the hair as the bath is to that of the skin.
It removes dandruff and dust, cures disease of the scalp and prevents baldness. If you care for your hair, use **FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE-TAR SOAP**.
This happy combination of pure Glycerine, Pine Tar and Pure Soap not only cleanses the scalp, but feeds and tones the hair follicles and keeps the hair beautifully soft and silky. It is the superior soap for all toilet purposes on account of its cleansing and healing properties. Its price is just **FIVE CENTS**. Ask your druggist or grocer.
MADE ONLY BY
The N. K. Fairbank Company
Chicago - New York - Boston - St. Louis
Makers of Oval Fairy Soap

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.



Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by **Imperial Oil Company.**



In Olden Days men were broken on the wheel, now they buy **Electric Steel Wheels**, and save money. They fit any wagon. Made with either staggered or straight spokes. Let us tell you how to make a low down wagon with any size wheel, any width tire. Catalog tells. It's free. **Electric Wheel Co., Box 253, Quincy, Ill.**

MAIL ORDERS.
SHIPPED BY REGISTERED EXPRESS. You can get the best of everything you need at a low price. Write for our price catalogue.

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

A Farmers' Combine.
Articles of incorporation have been filed with the South Dakota Secretary of State by the Farmers' National Co-operative Exchange Co., with a capital of \$30,000,000, to enable farmers to secure better prices for their produce. The corporation proposes to buy and sell grain, live stock and all kinds of produce on commission and otherwise. A chain of grain elevators, warehouses, cold-storage plants and stock-yards will be built. Half of the capital stock will be left virtually with the farmers in the various banks where the money has been raised to carry their crops to more favorable markets, one-fourth will be for building elevators, yards, branch offices, etc., and the remainder will be a cash fund for deals in grain and provisions on the Board of Trade.

Canada's Agricultural Exports.
Canada's export of wheat, according to unrevised figures, amounted for the fiscal year ending June 30th, to 36,446,357 bushels, valued at \$26,110,101, as compared with 18,936,252 bushels, valued at \$13,662,930, for 1900-1901, an increase of 92 per cent. Great Britain was our largest customer, taking 33,371,876 bushels. The United States only bought 15,086 bushels, but Belgium took 1,737,377 bushels, and Germany 1,032,533 bushels. In 1901 our exports of wheat were: Great Britain, 16,766,772 bushels; Belgium, 379,585 bushels; Germany, 361,102 bushels; Italy, 278,140 bushels; France, 91,550 bushels; United States, 53,186 bushels.

Our export bacon trade seems to more than hold its own. Last year we sent abroad \$12,163,505 worth, an increase of \$666,025 compared with the preceding twelve months. Great Britain is by long odds the largest consumer of Canadian bacon. Last year we sold the mother country \$12,119,342 worth, or \$660,000 more than in 1901. The United States bought from us \$12,589, an increase of \$5,881. In the matter of hams we did not do so well, our export last year aggregating \$211,485, or \$41,000 below that of the previous year.

Canadian butter exports show an increase of \$2,311,000, the total for 1902 being \$5,667,150, and for 1901, \$3,356,150. Great Britain took \$5,465,495; the United States, \$11,551; Newfoundland, \$17,066, and other countries, \$113,035. Our sales of cheese abroad were rather disappointing last year. The value of our exports was \$19,870,072, a decrease of \$1,250,000 compared with the preceding twelve months.

Our exports of eggs last year reached the sum of \$1,736,141, being an increase of \$43,815. The purchasers were: Great Britain, \$1,691,021; United States, \$38,663; other countries, \$6,554. In shipments of poultry, too, Canada did well, the total being valued at \$238,175, or \$96,653 better than in 1901. Nearly all our poultry went to Great Britain, only \$7,612 being shipped to the United States and \$11,000 to other countries. Our neighbors are awakening to an appreciation of the Canadian potato, which appears to find a ready market in the United States and Cuba. The total export was valued at \$689,860, as against \$366,410 for 1901, an increase of \$323,450. The United States bought \$328,625 worth, and Cuba \$231,106. In the year previous those countries bought \$70,174 and \$181,103, respectively.

GOSSIP.
Greenline, son of Online 2.04, owned by the International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., companion to the famous trotting stallion, Directum 2.05½, has this season paced in 2.07½. Online has other promising colts.

Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Tamworth hogs, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write that they will compete for honors at Toronto Exhibition again this year with their Tamworths and that their stock is coming along in nice condition, not being overloaded with fat but all in the best of shape and of the right type and quality, and such as will give satisfaction to purchasers. See their ad. in this paper, and their stock at the fairs, or write them for prices.

Readers will please note as announced in his new advertisement that Mr. J. I. Balsdon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs, formerly of Balsdon, has removed to the well-known Kannelar Lodge farm at Woodville, Ont., occupied until recently by Mr. John Isaac. On this excellent stock farm, which is conveniently situated, being only a mile from Markham station, and only a few miles from Locust Point, P. R., Mr. Balsdon will have all the facilities for breeding and raising the best stock of the breed. Among his specialties and of which he is among the best in Ontario, are young bulls, some good yearling and two-year-old rams, yearling ewes, and pigs of both sexes are offered.

MASON & RISCH
PIANO CO.,
Winnipeg.

Drop Us a Card for Our List of Second-hand Square Pianos. Good Practice Pianos. All in Good Order. \$50 Up.

Six Prices, But Only One

PIANO

And it Comes Direct from the Factory to the Consumer.
We employ no agents or middlemen.

\$400

This is Our Standard Piano. We Make No Other.

There is no confusion to the buyer. Our most expensive Piano is no more durable. The difference lies solely in the size and the cost of the case.
If you are interested, drop us a post card, and let us send you further information.
We manufacture also the HENRY HERBERT PIANO, which we sell for \$325. Undoubtedly the best Piano for the price sold in Canada.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION TO

THE GREAT MICA ROOFING

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



W. G. FONSECA, Esq.
A year ago last spring I covered my planing mill roof with the Mica Roofing you handle, and did not paint or sand it for five or six months after. It was a rainy season, but the water-proof quality of the roofing kept it quite dry; neither did the felt take any harm. Neither heat nor cold has had any effect on it. I believe it to be a valuable roofing.
(Signed) R. D. PATTERSON.

Mica Paint No. 3 preserves tin roofs, covers well, will stop, without fail, leaking tin roofs as nothing else can do.
Mica Paint No. 2 preserves shingles from warping, splitting, gathering moss; will not rust, crack or peel off.

For details and samples apply to
W. G. FONSECA, WINNIPEG.
176 HIGGINS AVE.
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1883)

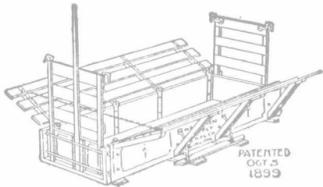
LICENSED AND BONDED
Grain Commission Merchants.

WRITE FOR TERMS AND SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

P. O. BOX 758, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ship your wheat, oats, barley and flax to us. Farmers who ship their grain will find it to their advantage to have it sold through us. Our prices and facilities for handling are the best. Liberal advances made on shipping receipts. We send returns promptly when grain is sold.

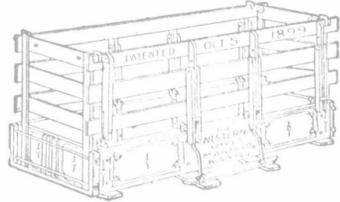
REFERENCES, ANY CHARTERED BANK IN WINNIPEG.



IF TIME IS MONEY

Then buy "THE WESTERN" combination Wagon Box, Hay, Grain and Stock Rack, the handiest article on a farm. No more heavy lifting of the old-style rack on and off when you have "THE WESTERN." Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd. Box 787, Winnipeg, Man.



"PERFECTION BRAND"

HORSE COLLARS



THESE COLLARS ARE HAND STUFFED AND THONGED WITH OIL-TANNED LACE LEATHER THONGS.

It is the Best Collar You Can Buy.

BECAUSE:

1. They have a solid long straw throat and will not break.
2. Nothing but a kip russet collar leather is used. We do not use sheepskin in our faces.
3. It has a good heavy facing of wool, which makes the best face it is possible to give a collar.
4. Body seam and rim seams are both thonged with lace leather—not a cheap split thong which soon becomes brittle and hard, then breaks.
5. They are hand stuffed with long straw—not filled up with stuff cut up with a straw cutter and run in through a machine.
6. Large rims, good hame room and heavy body.

If you want to get the handsomest, strongest and best wearing and fitting collar, see the Perfection Brand Wool-Faced Concord Collar.

Shipped, express prepaid, to any address in Manitoba for the same money as you pay for the ordinary common collar. \$5.50 per pair. In the Territories for \$5.75 per pair.

A. E. WIMPERIS, 592 Main St., WINNIPEG.

11-INCH BROWN-BACK SWEAT PADS, 75c. PER PAIR.

W. G. DOUGLAS, ESQ.,

CARMAN, June 26, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I have examined the ingredients used in making Douglas' "Carnefac," and find them to consist solely of pure medicines and highly-nutritious foods, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all stock owners as a first-class food, and superior to any other kind I have ever seen in the market.

Yours truly,

J. A. STEVENSON, V. S.

"CARNEFAC"

Has proven a decided success, bringing into condition and

Fattening Where Other Foods Fail.

Send for leaflet giving the views of veterinarians as to the merits of Carnefac. They

ALL SPEAK HIGHLY OF IT.

Put up in 11-2, 3 and 61-2 pound packages, and 25-pound pails. Sold at 25c, 50c. and \$1.00 per package. \$3.50 per pail.

W. G. DOUGLAS,

MANUFACTURER.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Bulbs for the house and outdoors for this fall's planting.

Everyone interested in flowers should grow some bulbs. Send for illustrated descriptive catalogue, which is now ready and can be obtained free of charge for the asking.

Two of our cheap collections: No. 1 for house, and No. 5 for outdoors.

No. 1, price 50c., carriage paid (25 bulbs), value 80c.

3 Roman Hyacinths, 3 Dutch Hyacinths, 3 Tulips, 3 Frezias, 3 Crocus, 1 Buttercup Oxalis, 3 Isias and Sparaxis, 3 Narcissus (Paper White), and 1 Chinese Sacred Lily.

No. 5, price 50c., carriage paid (46 bulbs), value 80c.

3 Dutch Hyacinths, 12 Tulips, 3 Snowdrops, 10 Roman Narcissus, 3 Soella Siberica, 3 Crocus, 3 Snow, and 1 Lilium Candidum.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,

SEED MERCHANTS,

Established 1880. Hamilton, Canada.



SINGLE TULIPS.

Face to Face with the Man in the Moon. Special 60 Day Offer to introduce this large, powerful Achromatic Telescope



Needed on Sea, Farm and Ranch. Made by the largest manufacturer in Europe, measures nearly 3 ft. when open, is fitted with powerful lenses scientifically ground and adjusted, has brass barrel tubes, and is provided at both ends with brass dust caps. It brings to view objects miles away with astonishing clearness. Read what Customers say—HICKSTON, Ont., Nov. 4th, 1901. "I've tried the 99c. Telescope all right. It's a dandy. I could not take three times what I paid for it, if I could not get another one 100 ft. away." ALEX. FROST, Mississauga, N.B., Jan. 29th, 1902. "I can very much praise with the Telescope." DANIEL H. MATTHEWS, CHILMARK, B.C., March 3rd, 1902. "It brings objects miles away very near to me." BEATTIE GIBSON. Telescopes of this size have formerly sold at from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Special Introductory Price, only 99c. postpaid. A grand bargain. Don't miss it. The Mail Order Supply Co., Box 3327 Toronto.

GOSSIP.

THE CARTWRIGHT FARMERS' ELEVATOR COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the above Elevator Company was held recently, and a detailed financial statement of the assets and liabilities of the company presented to the shareholders. The elevator han-

dled 137,359 bushels of wheat during the season, and shows a surplus of \$1,133.90. The present standing of the Company, as shown by this statement, gives the shares, \$20 a share of \$28.71. Those interested in these or other farmers' elevators can doubtless obtain copies of this statement by applying to the secretary, A. W. Bagwell, Cartwright.

Pave the way to victory by investigating the merit of **Chambers' Barred Rocks.** They are always among the winners at the leading shows. Also Buff Rocks (Nugget strain), B. Hamburgs, and S. C. B. Leghorns. Eggs, \$2 for 13; \$4 for 30. **Thos. H. Chambers, Brandon, Man.**

O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont.
Importers, breeders and dealers in registered **HEREFORD CATTLE.**

Special prices on cows and heifers by car lots. We will contract to supply registered Hereford bulls by car lots, or mixed carloads of Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn bulls, to ranchmen for fall or spring delivery. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

POPLAR GROVE
HEREFORDS

The leading herd of Western Canada.



COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS FOR SALE.

J. E. Marples
DELEAU, MAN.

WANTED Grade Galloway Cows and Heifers; also young Oxford, Oxford grade or Shropshire grade Ewes. **H. W. HUSBAND, St. Francois Xavier P. O., Manitoba.**

GALLOWAYS: Bulls and heifers for sale.

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

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

LAKESIDE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
3 young bulls, 11 to 14 months old; quality and prices right.
R. McLENNAN, HOLMFIELD, MAN.

Lakeview Stock Farm, SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for sale bulls and heifers of good quality. Cheap if sold soon.

THOMAS SPEERS, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

FOR SALE:
Registered Shorthorns
Bulls and heifers of all ages. Prices and terms to suit purchasers.

WALTER JAMES, ROSSER, MAN.

Breeder of Shorthorns.
Imp. Baron's Pride 2883 at head of herd. B. P. Rocks and Bronze turkey eggs for sale.
J. H. KINNEAR, SOURIS, MAN.

SHORTHORNS
Gold Medal herd of 1899-1900. Bulls in service are: Noblesman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Some good young bulls for sale.
J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Manitoba.

Shorthorns, Tamworths & Yorkshires



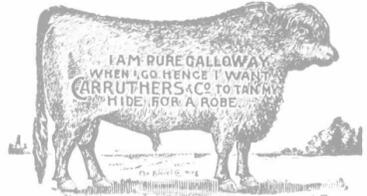
MR. GEO. MORRISON has been for years manager of the **Shorthorn** herd of Scotch Shorthorns. He has the word to say of the "Advocate" stock journal. "As a general stockman's paper, I would not be out of the 'Advocate' under any circumstances. In fact, I do not believe I can do without it."

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

OAK GROVE FARM. Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

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

SHORTHORNS.
Will sell either of my stock bulls, Robbie O'Day—22672— or Veracity—31419—. Also a number of young bulls, some good enough for herd headers. **YORKSHIRES.**—A few young sows to farrow in May. Orders booked for spring pigs. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—Some choice cockerels. **RYE GRASS.**—Large quantity of clean, bright seed, also clean Flax Seed.
Andrew Graham, Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy, Man. Carman and Roland shipping stations.



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

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

RIVEREDGE FARM. Shorthorn Cattle and Standard-bred Horses. Herd headed by Sittlyton Stamp (imported). Females bred from or tracing to Windsor (imported).
A. TITUS, NAPINKA, MAN.

English Flat Coated Retriever Pups
TWO MONTHS OLD.

By Imp. Winnipeg Carlo } Champion Right (C. K. C. 5369). } away. Tattle.
Imp. Nita (C. K. C. 5394). } Black Drake. Pharsala.
Carlo is a winner of 7 first prizes and 9 specials.
A. H. M. CLARK, 55 Sherbrook Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Home Bank Farm OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Are still to the front. Some grand sows, bred for the spring trade. Have two fine litters ready to ship about March 15th. Now booking orders. Call or write for prices.
Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, Man.

YORKSHIRES!

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

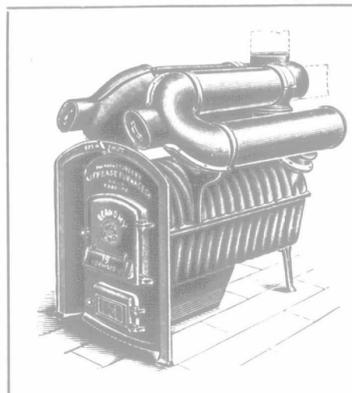
WANTED! FARMERS' SONS.
Sixteen boys, between the age of 16 and 18 years, to learn the saddlery and harness business. Must be well educated, healthy and strong. References required. Apply to

The Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

1000 Letterheads | \$5
1000 Envelopes

PRICE INCLUDES PRINTING.
Send for mailing from a Visa card to a Poster. We do for prices. Mention "Advocate."
F. WORKMAN, PRINTER, 100 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg. Phone 1588

BURNS WOOD



THIS IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL WOOD FURNACE ON THE MARKET. BUILT TO GIVE GOOD HEAT AT A LITTLE COST IN FUEL. IT'S CALLED THE

ECONOMY

Represents our latest and most successful effort to solve the question of economical and effective heating in country districts, where coal is expensive and hard to get.

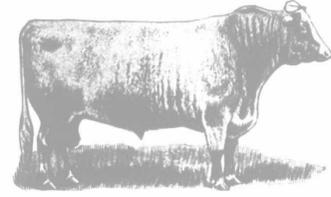
The "Economy" is being used in thousands of comfortable homes the Dominion over, and is universally praised.

Write for particulars. We also manufacture all classes of warm air, steam, hot water and combination heaters.

J. F. Pease Furnace Co., Ltd.
Head Office: 189-193 Queen St., East, TORONTO, CANADA.

J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO., Limited, Wholesale Agts., WINNIPEG. W. J. MAXWELL, Main St., City Agent, WINNIPEG.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM



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



Hill Grove.
I am now offering one yearling boar, two May boars and five spring sows, all gilt-edge and ready to ship. I will also have a dozen splendid Barred P. Rock cockerels to ship by November 1st from the Ekhorn Farm, Wakopa, Man., where I will be located by October 1st.
A. E. THOMPSON, HANNAH, N. D. Canadian shipping point, Snowflake, Man.



How About That New Watch?

Haven't thought much about it, have you? We have, and are prepared to please you in any style or price you may desire. Drop in and let us show you. We can and do please the hard-to-please customer. Among the best watches we sell are Waltham, Elgin, Hampden, and our special—the Hamilton. We do only first-class work in our repair department. We have pleased others, why not you? Orders received by mail have our prompt attention. Remember the place.

W. H. MALLETT, Jeweller and Optician, Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

A Word About Premiums.

A Handsome Subscription Offer.

We do not give premiums with the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," it is such a good premium of itself. People do not expect anything more. The farmer is entitled to the best and most up-to-date paper possible, dealing with all departments of his occupation and business, and also devoted to the home life on the farm. Not how cheap, but how good, is the "ADVOCATE'S" motto, and this is the secret of its popularity and success. Our premiums, an attractive list of which appears on pages 659 and 660 of this issue, go to present readers who secure new yearly subscribers to the paper. Show the paper to your friends. They will see its excellence at a glance, and the more they become acquainted with it the better they will appreciate it. The subscription price is small, quality considered, and as an additional strong inducement, in order to double our subscription list, we have decided to give every issue of this paper from now till the end of 1903, including the beautiful Christmas numbers of both years, for the regular yearly rate, \$1.

Free Treatment

DR HOPE'S

TINY
TABLET
TREATMENT

You can't get well without it.

For LIVER
KIDNEY
and NERVE
Troubles.

The three most prevailing causes of death in the present century. The Dr. Hope Medicine Co., Limited are so positive of the efficacy of their Treatment that they send Free Samples and their large treatise entitled "How to Live Long" on receipt of name and address. Write at once to

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Complete with cooling tank, gasoline tank, electric igniter and all fittings. Self-contained on iron sub-base. Just the outfit for the farm. Write for booklet.

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GOSSIP.

At the auction sale last month of 100 head of Yorkshire hogs from the herd of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Walton Hall, England, an average price of \$38 was obtained. The top price was \$110, for a boar.

Mr. W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe, Ont., breeder and importer of Shropshire sheep, in a recent letter states: "My imported ram, purchased at W. F. Inje's sale, has just arrived, having been released from quarantine at Athenia, N.J. This sheep will be a valuable acquisition to the flock as a stock ram. He has been very successful in the prize-ring, being second at Oxfordshire Show (Witney); commended at Nottinghamshire; second in pen of five, Shropshire & West Midland (Shrewsbury); second, Royal Counties (Reading); first and champion, Herefordshire & Worcestershire (Hereford); third in pen of five, Leicestershire Show (Leicester); third in pen of five, R. A. S. E. (Carlisle). He is a very even sheep, splendid back, and standing on good short legs; presents a splendid appearance and is stylish and very characteristic."

Within the corporate limits of the Village of Stouffville lies Bonnie Burn Stock Farm, the property of Mr. D. H. Ruskell, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs. The Shorthorns are represented by the well-known Lavinia and Strawberry families, the foundation Lavinia cow being Jessie Jones 27941, by Prince of Carrick 17848; dam Jessie Galloway 17699, by Earl of Lennox 8547. She is a roan of superior make-up, and out of her is the splendid four-year-old red cow, Jessie's Beauty, by imp. Kinnellar Sort. Another daughter, also a good one, is the two-year-old Jessie Blossom, by the herd bull, Royal Stamp 29873. Her youngest daughter is the seven-months-old roan heifer, sired by the stock bull. She will make a fine animal. The Strawberry foundation is Strawberry 5th 23168, by Athelstane 8545; dam strawberry 3rd 13241. A daughter of hers is Strawberry 12th, by imp. Kinnellar Sort. She is suckling a fine seven-months heifer by Royal Stamp. Another of the breeding cows lately purchased is Meadowgrass, Vol. 16, by Gallant Lad 16078; dam Meadowflower 23rd, by imp. Boulderwood. She is also suckling a seven-months-old heifer by the stock bull. Altogether there are several heifers from seven months to three years old, all good ones. Royal Stamp 29873 is by Sittytton Hero 23313; dam Scottish Lass 2nd, by imp. Premier Earl. He is a massive, thick, evenly-built animal, and a splendid stock getter. There are for sale a couple of good young bulls and several heifers. The Shropshires are of Mansell strain. This season's crop of lambs will be for sale, the major part of which are sired by an imported ram. In Berkshires, the main brood sow is imp. Dauphin Belle 6687, by Braggs 5974; dam imp. Victoria. She is now in pig to Royal Bob 8165. Mr. Ruskell reports sales as extra good in all his lines of stock, and the demand for pure-bred stuff rapidly on the increase, which experience is universal among pure-bred breeders generally.

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Here is a tempting list of Organs and Pianos. Every instrument is guaranteed to be in good condition.

Our 50 years' standing insures our out-of-town buyers the best of treatment, and as complete satisfaction as if they bought in person at our warehouses.

Bargains in Square Pianos.

(1) Jenny & Sons, New York, handsome square piano in elegant case, 7 1/3 octaves, carved legs; altogether a beautiful instrument. Regular price, \$350; our special price, \$175. \$10 cash and \$6 a month.

(2) Steinway & Sons square piano, rounded corners, carved legs and lyre, 7 1/3 octaves; in elegant condition. Manufacturer's price, \$350; our special, \$185. \$10 cash and \$6 a month.

(3) Kranich & Bach square piano, in handsome case, beautifully carved and in good condition. Manufacturer's price, \$275; our special price, \$175. \$8 cash and \$6 a month.

(4) Gerard Heintzman square piano, in fine condition. A beautifully-toned instrument. Manufacturer's price, \$375; our special price, \$150. \$10 cash and \$5 a month.

Bargains in Upright Pianos.

(1) Newcomb upright piano, medium size, walnut case, carved panels and continuous hinges. 7 1/3 octaves and 3 pedals. Manufacturer's price, \$385; our special, \$250. \$10 cash and \$6 a month.

(2) Heintzman & Co. upright piano, medium size, elegant case, carved panels, 7 octaves. Almost as good as new. Regular price, \$350; our special, \$245. \$10 cash and \$6 a month.

(3) Dominion upright piano, large size, fancy rosewood case, beautifully-carved panels, 7 1/3 octaves. Manufacturer's price, \$475; our special, \$255. \$12 cash and \$5 a month.

Bargains in Organs.

(1) Karn organ, high back, mirror, 5 octaves, 9 stops, 3 sets reeds, treble and base couplers, 2 knee swells. Regular price, \$115; our price, \$47. \$6 cash and \$4 a month.

(2) Wilcox & White, high back, 11 stops, 5 octaves, 3 sets reeds, treble and base couplers, grand organ and knee swells. Regular price, \$125; our price, \$45. \$7 cash and \$4 a month.

(3) Karn organ, high back, 12 stops, 5 octaves, 5 sets reeds, treble and base couplers, grand organ and knee swells. Regular price, \$150; our price, \$50. \$6 cash and \$4 a month.

(4) Dominion organ, high back, 8 stops, 4 sets reeds, octave couplers, 5 octaves, grand organ and knee swells. Regular price, \$85; our price, \$39. \$5 cash and \$3 a month.

(5) Goderich organ, piano case, 6 octaves, 11 stops, 4 sets reeds, treble and base couplers, grand organ and knee swells. Not used 6 months. Regular price, \$135; our price, \$79. \$10 cash and \$5 a month.

We pay freight on these instruments to any point in Ontario, and make special rates when distance is greater. Handsome stool and scarf free with every piano.

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115-117 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Consumers are sometimes solicited to buy sprayers other than Spramotors because they cost less. It should occur to users of sprayers that if they cost less they are worth less.

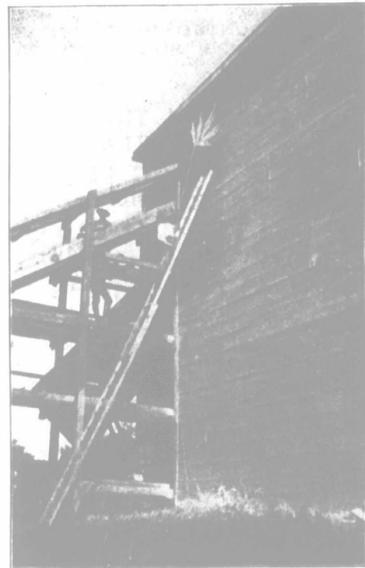
The elements of a good sprayer, such as durability, economy in use, ease of operation, effectiveness, are more strongly displayed in a Spramotor than in others.

The Canadian Government appointed judges who for two days made exhaustive trial, and placed the Spramotor first as the most useful combination for all classes of work.

The Spramotor gives better results than is possible with any other. With it you can paint a good-sized barn in an hour's time with Spramotor Cold Water Paint, which is a pure mineral paint in dry powder form, requiring only the addition of cold water for instant use. It's fire-proof, weather-proof, produces a hard enamel finish; will not rub, scale, crack, nor turn yellow with age; covers better than oil paint and at one-fourth the cost. Can be used to equal advantage on stone, brick, wood and plaster, and over oil paint or any good firm surface.

Full particulars and prices, with 80-page catalogue and treatise on the diseases affecting fruit trees and their remedies, will be mailed free to all who mention this paper.

LONDON, CAN., **SPRAMOTOR COMPANY** BUFFALO, N. Y.,
63-70 King Street. 109 Erie Street.



Brooding pure-bred horses seems yet to be in its infancy in the West. While the greater number of farmers seem to take a pride in fine horses, still few have ventured into raising pure-breds. David Stevenson, Wawanesa, although as yet on a small scale, has undertaken for the past few years to breed some fine stock. At present he has six choice animals. Jubilee Prince, aged five years, by Prince Patrick, World's Fair champion. Jubilee Prince is one of the first-prize

yearling at Winnipeg Industrial this year. Scotland Yet, aged one year, an exceptionally fine colt, winner of first wherever he has been shown. Also two mares, one Rosbud runner. Each of the mares has a fine fine colt. Together with these he has a half interest in Elletts Chest, a grand one of old Prince of Wales. All being well, Mr. Stevenson purposes going to Scotland this fall to bring out a shipment of Clydesdale with him.

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CANADA'S FOREMOST AND RENOWNED ABELL

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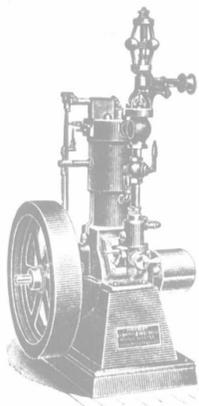
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McLachlan Gasoline Engine

18 MOUNTED IN 5, 10, 15, 20 OR 25 HORSE POWER.



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THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., LIMITED,
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for catalogue and prices.

GOSSIP.

Goodwood stock farm lies in the county of Simcoe, four miles from Orillia; the owner, Mr. C. H. Rowe, is well known as an extensive breeder of Shorthorn sheep. His present flock numbers the head of several animals, among which are eight shearling ewes, secured by Crosby 133151, a grand son of the famous Newton Lord, imp. He is also sire of the best crop of lambs, a very even, well developed flock, ranging on short legs. The whole flock are in excellent condition. Mr. Rowe is offering, in addition to the above mentioned ewes, 100 shearling ewes, a number of yearling ewes, and this year's lambs. All sold, sheeps for sale about 60 head. He reports a very successful year as very satisfactory, some of his lambs being young as far as Nova Scotia.

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STEEL SHINGLES

Are made so carefully and accurately that they are fitted together with perfect ease. Their patent side lock is the best shingle "wrinkle" you ever came across. It's a great help to be able to apply them so quickly and easily. They are the popular lightning, rust and fire proof roofing for all farm buildings. Don't be behind the times. USE EASTLAKES.

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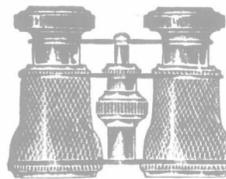


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CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
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\$1.95 FIELD GLASS REGULAR PRICE \$5.00

Enormous Range Power Objects miles away brought to view with astonishing clearness. Fitted with Achromatic lenses of Highest Quality and finest finish, (Best Parisian Make), smooth working focussing bar, telescope action, fine mosaic covered body with satin lined mirrors carrying case and leather strap. Every part made of best material, finished and fitted with scientific exactness. **Send No Money.** Simply write us giving the name of your nearest Express Office and we will send the Glasses for examination. Examine them carefully, test them thoroughly and having satisfied yourself that they are worth many times what we ask, and the greatest bargain you have ever seen, pay the Express Agent \$1.95 and Express charges and they are yours. This is the chance of a lifetime. You cannot afford to be without a pair. They are almost invaluable to Kinsmen, Hunters, Sailors, etc. The greatest bargain in a high grade long distance Field Glass ever heard of. We bought these Glasses at a fraction of what it costs to make them. When they are gone it will be impossible to get a glass of this quality for less than \$5.00. Don't delay. Order today. **JOHNSON & CO., BOX 3327, TORONTO.**

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manufacture the best metal gate on the market. Low prices and fullest guarantee of satisfaction. If they do not suit you, we pay all expenses. Write for particulars.

SHEDDING HINGE MOVEMENT OF STAYS UNDER PRESSURE STAYS CANNOT BEND & WILL SPRING BACK TO PLACE WHEN PRESSURE IS REMOVED.



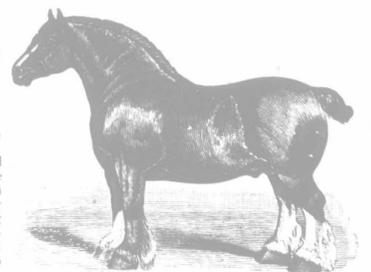
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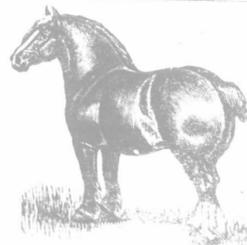
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Largest Importers of Horses in Canada.

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 you 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.



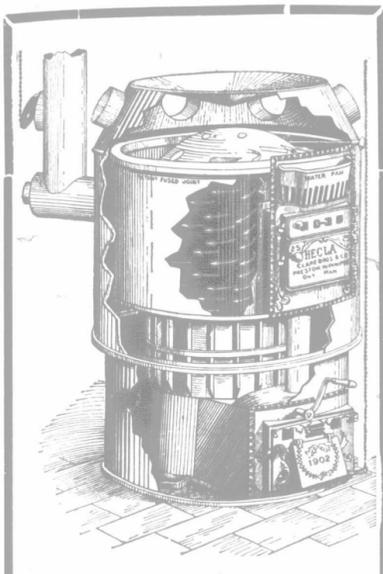
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Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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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A PATENT FUSED JOINT
IS USED IN OUR

Hecla Furnace

To render it gas, smoke and dust tight. By means of this method of construction we fuse the steel and iron into one solid piece without the use of cement or bolts.

Another feature of the HECLA is that it will burn ANY KIND OF FUEL

coal, wood or peat.

If you should desire a furnace for wood only, we should recommend our

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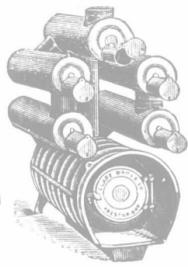
Wood Furnace

This furnace is so constructed that it will burn up large, rough wood to good advantage. It has a large fire-door and immense radiating surface, making it a powerful heater.

We are always pleased to give advice re heating systems, and ask you to write us. If you send a rough sketch, we shall submit plans and estimates free.

Clare Bros. & Co.,

Preston, Ontario.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.



GOSSIP.

About six miles from Myrtle station on the C. P. R. and seven miles from Brooklin on the G. T. R., in the County of Ontario, lies Robin Hill Stock Farm, the property of Mr. Wm. Ormiston, Jr., breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, and Yorkshire hogs. Robin Hill Farm is a credit to the Province and a pleasure and a profit to the owner, with its many acres of rich agricultural and pasture lands, its commodious bank barns and well-regulated stables, tastefully-arranged stone dwelling, and, withal, the many pure-bred animals roaming the fields. Truly, Mr. Ormiston's is a goodly heritage. The Shorthorns number 25, of the Morning Glory and Lavinia families, all in the pink of condition, headed by the richly-bred Mina bull, Mina's Northern Light 38850, by Northern Light 2nd 21465, dam imp. Mina Princess 5177, by Golden Prince. Individually he is a good type of the fashionable Shorthorn, and as a sire is a pronounced success, his calves showing a grand form with exceptionally good backs. The foundation cow of the Lavinia family was Lily Glamis 15554, by imp. Lord Glamis 1268; dam Florence 3rd, by Royal Barnampton. She goes back to imp. Lavinia. The foundation cow of the Morning Glory family is Morning Glory, Vol. 10, by Prince Arthur Enfield 14680, by Boulderwood (imp.); dam Lily of Taunton 12556, by Earl of Dalhousie. She traces back to imp. Lily 302. The various animals in the herd are sired by imp. Boulderwood 6329, Royal Bruce 26018, Bright Light 18148, Ontario Victor 25359, and the stock bull, A later purchase is the splendid cow, Mayflower 2nd 25836, by Marion, dam Mayflower 28723, by Pretender. She belongs to the well-known Scotch Jane family. Among the younger ones is an extra nice fifteen-months-old heifer. She belongs to the Morning Glory family, and was sired by Duke Lad 36204, by imp. Oxford. There is also a cracker in the nine-months-old heifer by the same sire and of same family. These two heifers are show animals. There is also something extra in the eight-months-old roan bull calf by Reveler 28476, dam a Morning Glory bred cow. He will make a prize-winner sure. In younger ones there are ten bull calves that show fine form and lots of quality, also some heifer calves. Mr. Ormiston's Shorthorns are a big square lot. Both sexes are for sale. In Clydesdales there are two two-year-old fillies for sale that are full of quality from the ground up. One is Denfield's Pride 3034, by imp. Bakerfield. The other is the two-year-old prizewinner, sired by imp. Eastfield Laddie, dam Pan, by imp. Gordon. This filly has won first prize wherever shown, and is a very sweet mare. Both are registered, and are an extra good pair. The Yorkshires are of Brethour breeding, headed by Oak Lodge Roger 5125, by imp. Ruddington Lad; dam imp. Metchley Spot 2nd. He is all that could be desired in an up-to-date, perfect type of bacon hog. An extra nice type of sow is Myrtle Lass 3rd 5721, by O. L. Chance 3rd 4216; dam O. L. Mite 7th 3097. There are both sexes on hand, for sale, about four months old that are hard to beat. Mr. Ormiston's P. O. address is Columbus, Ont.

Pennabank Stock Farm, the home and property of Mr. Hugh Pugh, breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, lies about three miles from Locust Hill station on the C. P. R. and six miles from either Pickering or Markham on the G. T. R. The Shorthorns number 20 head of Delilahs and Victorias, at the head of which is the splendid bull, Scotch Stamp 33979, by Prince of Oxbridge 3039, dam Ogla 16880, by 2nd Vice President 9957. He is a solid red and shows a form that is massive, even and smooth, and is proving successful as a sire. One of the Victoria-bred cows is Lady Cambria 20383, by imp. Mexico, dam Victoria 2nd 8111, by Pleasant Duke 2204. This cow is one of the up-to-date kind and represents the breeding of that family in the herd. A Delilah-bred cow is Delilah of Pennabank 25917, by Premier Prince 4849, dam Delilah 5th 2591, by Duke of Ontario. One of her daughters, and an extra good one, is Delilah 3rd, by imp. Golden Crown. Another is Ethelda 2nd, by Whitevale Victor, by Local Member, by imp. Vice Counsel, dam Ethelda 25919. In the herd are several heifers bred on these lines that are in splendid condition, also several young bulls, all sired by the stock bull, that are a low-down, meaty lot, all of which are for sale, together with a number of females. In Shropshires Mr. Pugh excels. His stock of over 50 head of Mansell-bred ewes are a grand, well-built and well-covered lot. This season's crop of lambs are sired by two imported rams, one of them bred by Knox, the other by Williams. They are doing exceedingly well, and have perfect covering, and will be a hard lot to turn down this fall at the shows. Lately Mr. Pugh has purchased for use this fall the imported ram, Miller's 4227, sired by Lord Bangley 8361; dam by Preference 7043. Mr. Pugh's Shropshires are in show condition. Many of them are prizewinners, and this flock will be well represented at the leading shows this fall. Mr. Pugh reports the demand for both Shorthorns and Shropshires as extra good. He has sold a lot of cattle in the last year, and in sheep he has not a single yearling left. The majority of last year's crop went to Ohio. This year's crop, of course, will be for sale.

COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The World's Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy.

A Safe, Speedy & Positive Cure

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING AND CURES

Founder, Wind Puffs, Thrush, Diphtheria, Skin Diseases, Removes Bunches or Blemishes, Splints, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Ringbone, Pink Eye, Sweeney, Bony Tumors, All Lameness from Spavin, Quarter Cracks, Scratches, Poll Evil, Parasites.

Safe for Anyone to Use.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard Veterinary Remedy.

ALWAYS RELIABLE. SURE IN RESULTS.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADAS. CLEVELAND, O.

Spavin Cured, and Horse a Pacer. Elwood, Ind., July 30, 1901.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland: Last September we were compelled to take in training "Job Edison" on account of a spavin. I got a bottle of your COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM and gave him a good blister, and renewed it two different times, then turned him out for the winter. Gave him one light blister in March. Entered him July 20 at Marion, Ind., in the 2.35 class with 14 starters, in which he got the last three heats in 2.21, 2.21, 2.20. How is that for a cripple? FRED HATTMAN.

The Best Blister and Spavin Remedy St. Francisville, Ill., Oct. 14, 1901.

I had a heifer one year old that had a lump raise on the stifle joint next to the flank, about the size of a teacup and as hard as a bone, and stiffened the joint so she was very lame. Made one good application of COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and in four weeks' time you could not tell that the lump was ever there. It is the best remedy for Spavin of any kind I have ever used, and I have recommended it to my friends, who have tried it and say it is the best blister they ever used. JOHN J. COLLISON.

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SEED WHEAT

NEWEST and BEST SORTS.

Extra Early Windsor—Bald; grain white; ripens very early; has produced over 1,000 kernels for a single grain. Without exception, the best winter wheat in cultivation to-day. Try it. Pound, 25c; 3 lbs., 60c. (by mail postpaid); peck, 60c; 1/2 bu., \$1; bu., \$1.40; 5 bu. and over at \$1.35 (purchaser pays transportation charges; bags, each 18c. extra).

Thousandfold Fall Rye—Heaviest yielding rye known. Bu., 90c; 10 bu. at 85c.

TIMOTHY—Rennie's Best—Bu., \$3.81; Choice Quality—\$3.36 (bags extra). om

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CREAM EQUIVALENT for calves and young pigs. Leading merchants sell it. 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.



RIBBON BARGAINS

Having recently secured an immense stock of Ribbons from a manufacturer in London, England, we are now offering the lady readers of this paper astonishing bargains in choice-rich Remnants, all from one to three yards long and up to 3 inches wide. finest quality. Cross edge, Gros Grain, Matt, Plain edge, Satin edge, Silk Broadwads, Striped Ottoman, and various other plain and fancy styles in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths suitable for Bonnet Straps, neckwear, trimmings for Hats and Dresses, Bowes, scarves, etc., all first class. Their cheapness will astonish you. We guarantee satisfaction. Mrs. Walter Gallagher, East Clifton, Que., says: "Your box of ribbons received, and I must say I am well pleased with them. I consider them the cheapest I ever got." Don't miss this chance. Carefully packed in boxes and sent postpaid, 35c. a box, or 3 boxes for 90c. Mail Order Supply Co., Box 3327 Toronto.



DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Kingworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian 75c. om

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 KING ST., EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

\$5,000 Reward.

Anybody can secure that amount who will prove that any letter or endorsement which we publish in any way, relative to the merits of **Tuttle's Elixir** is spurious or untruthful. It needs nothing but the truth to support it. It is undoubtedly the best veterinary remedy known to man.

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. **Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.** Be wary of so-called Elixirs—none equal to Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any. **LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.**

THE OLD WAY

Of Treating Stomach Trouble and Indigestion a Barbarous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is the common and usual one at the present time, and many dyspeptics, and physicians as well, consider the first step in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others, or to greatly diminish the quantity of food usually taken.

In other words, the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential in the cure of weak digestion. The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for stomach trouble has been proven time and again, but still the usual advice, when dyspepsia makes its appearance, is a course of dieting.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a person suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve and fiber in the body.

What is needed is abundant nutrition, not less, and this means plenty of good, wholesome, well-cooked food and some natural digestive to assist the weak stomach to digest it.

This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted, and this is the way they cure the worst cases of stomach trouble.

The patient eats plenty of wholesome food, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him.

And this is in accordance with nature and common sense, because in this way the whole system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 1,800 grains of meat, eggs and similar food.

Any druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remedy of extraordinary value, and probably is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles.

No person suffering from poor digestion and lack of appetite can fail to be immediately and permanently benefited if they would make it a practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.—Adv. om

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.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

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

LAMB FENCE

Stands up because it has a stiff cross-bar. om

The H. R. Lamb Fence Co., Limited, London, Ont.

H-T-T. Published monthly, 52 pages. Tells all about Hunting, Trapping and Raw Furs. Sample copy, free. **Hunter-Trapper, 100 G. Gallipolis, Ohio.**

PENNBANK STOCK FARM.

Twenty five ram lambs, a few ewe lambs and shear lines with top William's or Knox bred sires; 1 good two shear ram, 4 four five young Shorthorn bulls. Also our stock bull, 3 years old, Scotch Stamp No. 33979. om **Hugh Fugh, Whitevale, 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 15th Sept. Intending purchasers should see this stock or correspond. om

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

CHOICE HEREFORDS.

A. S. HUNTER, DUNDAS, ONT.,

has for sale the following:

- 25 Young Registered Bulls.
- 30 Young Registered Heifers.
- 10 Young Registered Cows.

The above stock are in good condition and can be bred from imported and American stock. Intending purchasers will do well to inspect this offering. om

The announcement of the new issue of the Central Bulletin, published in Toronto, contains the portrait of the late W. H. Shaw. It will do you good to take a look at both.

NOTICES.

FENCES AND GATES are a necessity on a well-kept farm. If those surrounding the house and barns be ornamental and neatly built the property will be increased in value. Durability, neatness, strength and cheapness are points to be considered in a good fence. From this standpoint, Esplen, Frame & Co., Stratford, have something on the market claiming attention. See their advertisement in this paper.

OUR GRANDFATHERS suffered from pains and aches, the result of severe toil, but they had, even in their day, a remedy in St. Jacob's Oil. That old remedy is as good to-day as ever, and to its announcement in the advertising columns of this paper we confidently direct those suffering from rheumatism or allied complaints, knowing that in this famous oil relief may be found.

BUSINESS FARMING cannot be carried on without some means of weighing the farm produce. Scales not only make the profession more interesting, but they increase the profits. Read the announcement of John Fox, London, Ont., to be found elsewhere in this paper.

FIRST-CLASS FRUIT TREES only should be planted by those who intend enlarging their orchard. This is the best season to place an order, but it should only be given to a reliable firm. See what A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ont., have to say elsewhere in this number.

ONCE ONLY is the title of the announcement of the Federated Business Colleges of Ontario which appears in another part of this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." These schools include several of the oldest and best commercial colleges in Canada, such as the British American, of Toronto; the Canada, of Hamilton; the Forest City, of London; the Ottawa, of Ottawa; and the Hamilton, of the Ambitious City. The gentlemen at the head of these schools have won a high place among practical business educators, and their graduates number well up in the thousands—25,000 it is stated. The several colleges in the federation publish interesting and instructive circulars that ought to be of value to farmers' sons and daughters.

GOSSIP.

From the Earl of Rosebery's herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Dalmeny there has recently been sold to Mr. Walter Hall, of Washington, Ontario, the well-bred bull, Klondyke of The Burn, which has been chief stock sire in the herd for some time back. This superior bull was bred by Colonel McIlroy, of The Burn, and has done very well at Dalmeny, his stock so far as they have gone, being of superior quality. Klondyke will be accompanied to Canada by two nice cows, also bought from the Dalmeny herd, one of them being Pride of Aberdeen CXCIV, and the other Pride of Dalmeny VIII.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ontario, shipped, on August 8th, from Glasgow, six stallions and two fillies. Of the stallions, Pioneer (11131) was purchased from Mr. Wm. Anderson, Napdock, Old Meldrum; the big horse, Scotland's Chieftain (11180), from Mr. James Relf, Stainton, Perth; Lavender (11394) is from the Messrs. Montgomery, and out of the same mare as Royal Cairnton, the Chicago three-year-old winner in 1901; the other three with one filly, were purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries. Those purchased from Mr. Crawford are Hopewell (11375), Laird of Craigie (11084), and Sir Tain (11537). A choicely-bred filly was also purchased from Mr. Hugh Todd, Harperland, Dundonald. She was got by the Sir Edward horse, King's Cross (10070), and her dam was by the Glasgow premium and champion horse, Lord Erskine (1744). The breeding of these stallions, as an examination of their pedigrees will show, is of the highest order, and combines some of the best blood recorded in the Studbook. One of the horses named is own brother to the champion stallion, Hawatha, which four times won the Cawdor Challenge Cup, and was himself got by the champion Prince Robert, out of the well-known Glasgow champion mare, Old Darling (1000). Another was got by the well-known Keir stud horse, Ethiopia (7750), out of a mare by Prince of Albion, which won prizes at the Highland four years in succession, and yet another is by the well-known breeding horse Prince of Johnstone (9906), whose stock have won numerous prizes at Dumfries and Glasgow Shows in Perthshire while the sire of the same colt was the celebrated Young Duke of Hamilton (1293), which gained the Glasgow premium in 1887. The importation is by name of Mr. Fred Richardson, and is expected to arrive at Columbus about August 20th.



Fleming's 3 are free if they fail.

They Put a Stop to Loss on Stock

Few Spavins Now Incurable.

Nearly all can be cured, most can be removed with a single 45-minute application. It is useless to question this because we charge nothing for Fleming's Spavin Cure if it ever fails. Equally certain for Ringbone, Splint and Curb. "I write to thank you for the good accomplished with the Spavin Cure. It is worth its weight in gold." So writes Judge F. R. Tarver, Tusculum, Ga., May 10, 1901. We wish to send you more such reports and a valuable booklet.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURED.

Once seldom cured and then after months of treatment. Now all cases can be cured in 15 to 30 days with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure. Not one failure during two years' test of it. Write by next mail for our free treatise.

Lump Jaw Has No Right to Exist.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure has made it a perfectly easy matter to exterminate this disease. Severe or mild cases alike yield to the remedy. Easy, common-sense, economical method that has already saved stockmen hundreds of thousands of dollars. Valuable information free. Write us at once for literature on any or all of the above.

Mention this Paper.

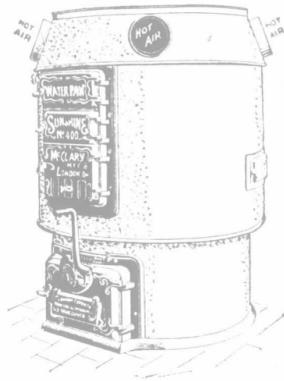
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

"Sunshine" FURNACE.

No farmer should install a furnace without looking into the merits of the "Sunshine."

It has every feature necessary to give perfect satisfaction, and still is easy to operate.

Burns coal or wood. Has large feed-doors, self-acting gas damper, and heavy steel-plate dome.



"Cornwall" STEEL RANGE.

Not the cheapest, but the most durable and handsome steel range on the market. Has every device for saving work, time and fuel.

Is a perfect baker.



WRITE FOR BOOKLETS, FREE.

The McClary Manufacturing Co.

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

FREE RIFLE
 Sure death on any game.
 Range—Terrific Force. All steel barrel and fitting improved, takes wind shock. The best Air Gun ever. Given for selling only 15 packages of **Coronation Nectar Powders** at 10¢ each. Each package makes \$1.00 worth of delicious sparkling summer drink. Everybody buys with us for Powders. Sell them, return \$1.50 and receive the splendid Rifle. **HOME SUPPLY CO., TORONTO.**

LUMBER AT HALF PRICE

WE PURCHASED THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION... Send us your lumber bill for our estimate, and we will make you prices delivered free of all charges at your shipping point.

WRITE FOR OUR EXPOSITION CATALOGUE OF MATERIAL. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., PAN-AMERICAN, DEPARTMENT 56. BUFFALO, N. Y.

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM.

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.

J. I. BALSDON, Markham P. O. and Sta.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hoof, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDERICK 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.

J. M. GARHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O. MALTON, G. T. R.; WESTON, C. P. R.

IMP. CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.

The three imp. stallions, Copyright, Baron Frederick and Baron Laing, and the Canadian-bred stallion, Laurentain. Ayrshires all ages; and poultry, utility breeds. Eggs for sale.

ROBT. NESS & SONS, Howick, Que., P. O. & Sta.

Newton's HEAVE, COUGH, DIS-TEMPER & INDIGESTION Cure

A veterinary specific for WIND, THROAT, & 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.

High Park Stock Farm

Galloway Cattle. A few choice young heifers and bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

SHAW & MARSTON (Late A. M. & R. Shaw) P. O. Box 294, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Aberfeldy Stock Farm.

Scotch and Scotch-topped sexes. Over forty head to select from, of such noted families as (imp.) Rollas, Claret, Lovelys, Rosswoods, Blossoms, Circos, Hoses, and other choice families.

JOHN GARHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O. WESTON STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

High-class Herefords

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

A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

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

H. D. SMITH, Compton, Quebec, Ont.

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

Herd Established 1855. A number of young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Imported Christopher = 28859 = heads the herd of large cows of grand milking qualities. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes, from imported foundation.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

For Sale: 1 Yearling Shorthorn Bull.

J. H. TAYLOR, KEENE, ONT.

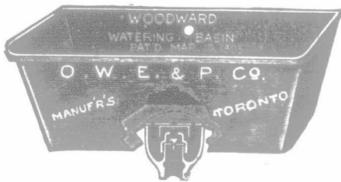
SHORTHORNS.

THORNTON HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

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

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Water Basins.



EIGHT REASONS FOR ADOPTING THE Woodward Water Basins.

1st. They will pay for themselves in ONE YEAR.

The MILK is RICHER. The flow is increased. You or the hired man are saved both time and labor. Second reason, next issue.

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

Manitoba Agents: Manitoba Pump Company, Brandon, Manitoba.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams, now for sale.

A. W. SMITH, Allea Craig Station, Maple Lodge P. O., G. T. R., 3 1/2 miles.

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, COTSWOLDS.

We are now offering a number of heifers and heifer calves; a few bull calves; a number of cows; all bred in the purple and as good as the best. Also Shropshire and Cotswold sheep.

JOSEPH BELL ESTATE, Bradford P. O. & Sta.

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicesters

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

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE: 6 yearling

bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Cows and heifers in calf to Sir James, deep milkers.

H. E. HIND, Hagersville P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and, M. O. R.

SHORTHORN BULLS

FOR SALE: A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 20833 =; and cows of the Mara family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis P. O. Elmvalle Station, G. T. R.

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.

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

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.

JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare Sta. and P. O.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

100 SHORTHORNS TO SELECT FROM. Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37852 =. We offer for sale a choice lot of young bulls, cows and heifers of all ages. Also one 3-year-old stallion, and one 4-year-old brood mare. Farm one mile north of town.

For Sale: TWO CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, registered: sires, British Hope (38046) and Royal Charlie (30118). Also Yorkshires and Berkshires, both sexes. Write: C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

Mercer's Shorthorns

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

T. MERCER, MARKDALE P. O. & STN.

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.

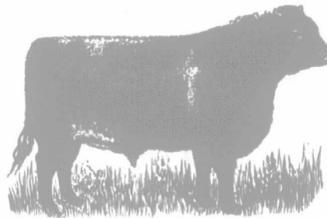
FOR SALE: Imported bulls and bull calves. Home-bred bulls and bull calves, from imported cows and by imported bulls. Home-bred bull calves. A large and excellent lot of young cows and heifers of various ages.

GREENWOOD, ONT., P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

RAILWAY STATIONS: PIKERING, G. T. R., 22 MILES EAST OF TORONTO. CLAREMONT, C. P. R., 28 MILES EAST OF TORONTO.

Spring Grove Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Cattle AND Lincoln Sheep.



get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

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.

Come and see or write for prices.

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

Robert Hunter, Manager

or W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

W. C. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN P. O., ONT., IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep,

Make a Special Offering for May and June:

One of our imp. stock bulls, 3 years old, red; one imp. bull, 2 years, roan; two bulls imp. in dam, 15 months; four bull calves from imp. cows, 12 and 14 months; four home-bred bulls by imp. bulls, 15 to 18 months; seventy-five imp. and home-bred cows and heifers, all ages. Catalogues on application.

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

LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages. As good as the best. Meaford Station, G. T. R. North. JAMES BOWES, Strathairn P. O.

"ORCHARD HILL" SHORTHORNS.

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Vandeleur, Ont.

JAS. GIBB, Brooksdale, 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.

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

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdales, Leicesters, Oxfords, and Berkshire Pigs.

Our herd represents such families as Matchless, English Lady, Mildreds, Village Buds, Missies, Stamfords, Mysies, Vanillas, Clarets, Marthas, and others. The imported bull, Scottish Peer, and Coming Star, a prizewinner at Chicago in 1901, head the herd. Imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also twenty registered ewes and lambs.

Farms 2 miles from Ebra Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R., 13 miles north of Guelph.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT.,

BREKDER AND IMPORTER OF
Scotch Shorthorn & Clydesdale
CATTLE HORSES.

Forty-one head of Shorthorns arrived from quarantine 20th March. One Clydesdale stallion for sale.
COBBOUR STATION, G. T. R.

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.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS
SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

In service: Derby (imp.) = 32057 = ; Lord Montala, by Collynie Archer (imp.) = 28860 = . Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

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

JOHN DRYDEN,

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO,
BREKDER OF
ORUICKSHANK 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.

HAWTHORN HERD

of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from AI dairy cows.
WM. GRAINGER & SON,
Londesboro, Ont.



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FREE
We send our Illustrated Catalogue free on receipt of 2c. stamp to help pay postage.
With it you can choose your equipment for Field, or In-door sports, just as well as by calling at any store—and cheaper—as we make special prices for our catalogue goods, and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods.
GUNS, Revolvers, RIFLES, Ammunition, SHOOTING CLOTHES, Targets, TRAPS, Golf, FOOT BALL, Boxing Gloves, FENCING BAGS, FOLDS, SKATES, Skating Boots, SNOWSHOES, Moccasins, TOBOGGANS, Skis, HOCKEY SUPPLIES, Billiards, PING PONG, etc.
T. W. BOYD & SON MONTREAL, P.Q.

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 stock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

SPRINGBANK FARM.

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

JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

SPRUCE HEDGE SHORTHORNS.

We are offering females of all ages. Among them are prizewinners and youngsters that are sure to win.

JOHN MCKENZIE, Keward P.O. and Chatsworth Station, C.P.R.

FRED. RICHARDSON

Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.,

Will return from Scotland about Aug. 29th with six Clydesdale stallions including H. p. w. 1413750, full brother of the great 1st show winner, H. w. 1413750, and Lavender (1413750), and of the same mare as Royal Cairnton, the champion show winner, 1st winner in 1901, and Pioneer (1413750), sire of the champion pair of two-year-old, fillies for the Dominion, Champion Unionville.

For Sale: Very heavy, milk-producing, shank and Bates year-old heifers in calf. Bull seven months in calf (Jack's the Lad, No. 42922). Dark red. Also young calves of both sexes.
JOHN McFARLANE, DUTTON, G. T. R.

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.

SHORTHORNS

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

W. G. HOWDEN,
COLUMBUS P. O.



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. WILSON, GOBING 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.,

BREKDER OF
Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

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.

PROF. 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, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

I am now offering the bull, Count Amaranth, imp. in dam, 2 years old, and young bulls 10 months old; heifers, various ages; Clydesdales, American and Canadian registered; and Yorkshires, both sexes and all ages.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBBOURG STA. & P. O.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Ury, Stamfords and Matchless. Young, vigorous females, all ages, for sale. Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire pigs.

ROBT. HATTY,
Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. & Sta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

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

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

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

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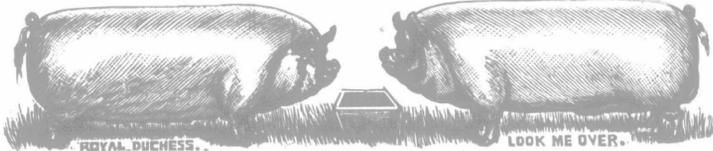
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 Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp.; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs, both sexes; Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs. om
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GOSSIP.

A RECORD SALE OF BERKSHIRES.
 At Roscoe, Illinois, on August 6th, 47 pedigreed Berkshires, property of A. J. Lovejoy & Son, of that place, sold at auction for an average of \$107.35. Nine boars averaged \$173, and 38 females, \$92. The highest price for a boar was \$100, for Royal Majestic, farrowed October, 1901, sired by Rockland's Gentry, and purchased by E. H. McCutcheon, Holston, Iowa. Conqueror, a pig of October, 1901, brought \$350. He was got by combination, the boar sold at the Chicago sale last December, by Messrs. Lowrey, for \$500. Another boar pig of the same litter as Conqueror sold at the late sale for \$300. Two sows brought \$200 each, and a third \$200. The lowest price for a pig in the sale was \$35. The average was a record one for Berkshires at auction, and speaks well for the continued popularity of the breed.

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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.

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

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 Choice shearing rams at farmers' prices. A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale.

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 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. om
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 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. om
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 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. om **R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.**

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 An 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. om
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 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. Inquiries promptly answered.
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 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, om **A. B. ARMSTRONG, Codrington, Ont.**

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A fine lot of young pigs on hand, sired by imported boars; pairs supplied not a kin. Boars and sows old enough to breed. Also choice Scotch Shorthorns, both sexes. Importations of Shorthorns and Yorkshires made yearly. Address: om
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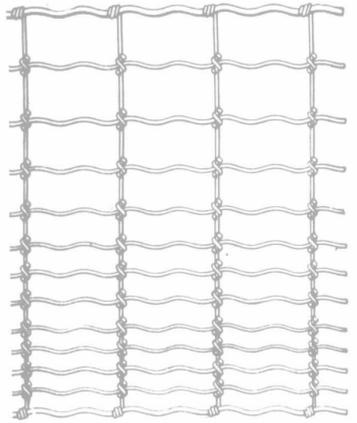
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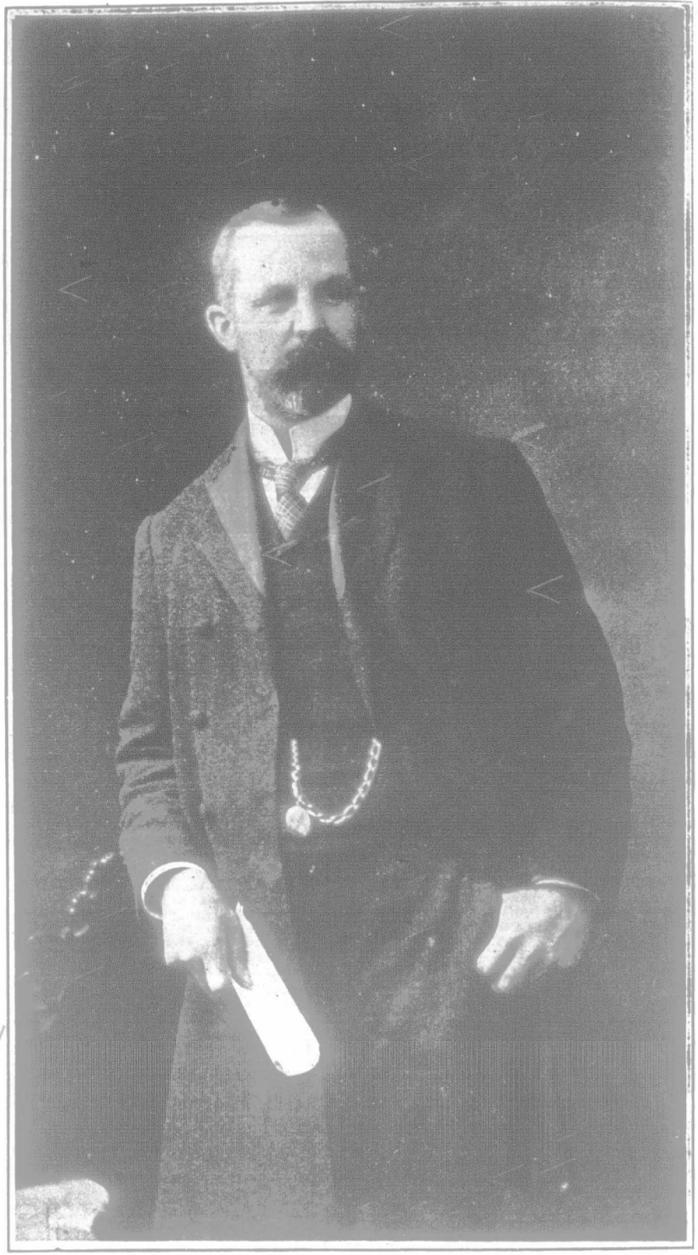
GOSSIP.

Mr. Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont., breeder of registered Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Yorkshire swine, makes a change in his advertisement, in which he offers for sale Jersey heifers from 6 months to 2 years old, and a yearling bull sired by a grandson of the noted cow, Adelaide of St. Lambert, whose record of 84 lbs. milk daily stands unexcelled by any of the breed in the world. Cotswold lambs and yearlings and Yorkshire pigs, of either sex, are also included in his offerings.

Park Hill herd of Tamworth hogs are known from British Columbia to the United States. They are the property of Messrs. John Ford & Son, Parkhill, Ont., and at the present time there are about 70 head of imported and home-bred animals on the farm. This farm is situated in the County of Middlesex, about 2 1/2 miles east of Parkhill station on the main line of the G. T. R. Mr. Ford's chief stock boar is imp. Starlight, bred by John Norman, Chilli House, Tamworth, Eng. He was chosen and imported on account of his perfect type, and comment is needless. The next in service is Pan-American 1st, so named on account of his winning 1st in his class at the Pan-American Exhibition last year, which speaks louder than words of his form and quality. The 3rd in service is Lord Boy, winner of 1st prize at Toronto in 1900. A choice lot of sires indeed! In brood sows, there is English Lady, imp., a cracker and no miscare; then there are two sows in breeding, out of Middleton Mimulus 12, sired by O. A. G. 115, a Toronto winner, and several others, all the kind that Mr. Ford is noted for keeping. In younger stock that is for sale are several young sows, out of imp. English Lady and by Pan-American 1st—smooth, sweet young sows they are—and a number of others of both sexes, out of winning dams and sired by imp. Starlight. Mr. Ford is also showing a splendid flock of Embden geese, which he is offering for sale and which can be bought right, and there is no better bred geese than the Embden.

Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ontario, writes: "I have at present the finest lot of Holsteins on hand I ever had, mated with my imported herd bull, Judge Akkrum De Koi 3rd. My superior bred cows are giving very satisfactory results, quality being stamped on every one of the offspring. I have several heifers milking now, that are very promising. My herd now numbers over 30 head of very select stock, such as will take the eye of every lover of good stock and choice breeding. I purpose to make a draft of my herd and exhibit at Toronto, to give intending purchasers a chance to compare the quality of my stock with other herds. My other stock bull, Sir Paul Alvino De Koi, promises well and is the right bull to mate with the get of my old bull. My Tamworths are also holding their own, and will compare well with the best in the country. I have long been anxious to breed an ideal bacon pig, and consider I am nearing that mark. I have a number of young pigs on hand, and lots more to come. I hope to meet my many friends again at Toronto."

One of the choicest herds of Scotch-bred Shorthorn cattle to be found in northern Ontario is on Montrose stock farm, the property of J. W. Hartman & Son, whose beautiful and well-appointed farm lies eight miles south-west of Meaford Station, G. T. R., and whose P. O. is Elm Ridge, Ont. For a great many years Mr. Hartman has paid particular attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs, and by careful selection of breeding animals, coupled with the best possible care and feeding, the herd of 25 head to-day will stand a favorable comparison with any in the country. The families represented are Nonpareil, Grey, Mysies, Isabellas, Minas, Strawberrys and Matchless, at the head of which is the splendid stock bull, May Duke 21048, sired by Clipper King 16293, a Cruickshank Clipper, bred by Hon. John Dryden; got by Imp. Sussex, and out of Coquette, by Imp. Baron Surmise, got by Imp. Cornflower. The dam of May Duke was Mildred 4th 22941, by imp. Hospodar. He is a roan bull, of massive build, very evenly quartered, a broad, level back, great heart-girth, well-sprung rib, and a sire of the first rank. One of the choicest cows is Nonpareil 6181, Vol. 19, by Golden Measure 30922; dam Nonpareil 544th 27-28, by Prince Royal 2288; dam Effel 17646, by Lord Barnpton 3105. A Mina cow is Mina Lass 4th 25871, by imp. Tofthills, dam imp. Mina Lass, by Gravesend. One of the Strawberry family is Perfection's Queen 30270, by Perfection 9100; dam Strawberry 3rd 10-03, by Beaconfield 3rd 4263. A Mina-bred cow is Margerie, Vol. 15, by imp. Blue Ribbon; dam Isabel 26332, by Susan's Motto 15111. In younger animals there are 10 heifers from 6 months to 2 years old, that are hard to duplicate. In males there are three young even months old, sired by May Duke, and out of Fry and Mina bred dams. These young bulls are good looking, well-bred, low-down, beefy fellows, and the best of the breed. There are also several young cows, some of them 6 months old, that will make good milkers. In cattle, any one who is interested in the breed, should write to Mrs. Hartman.



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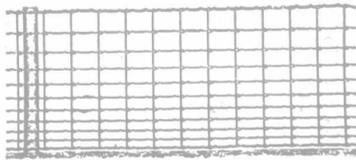
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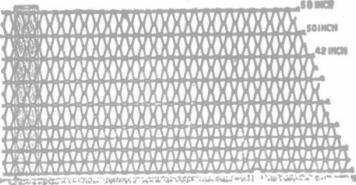


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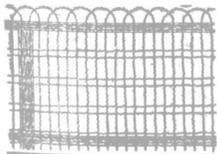
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The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 8

GOSSIP.

River Stock Farm is the property of Mr. H. Parker, and lies in the County of Grey, Ontario, in the outskirts of the town of Durham, and is the home of a well-selected herd of Shorthorn cattle, numbering 35 head of Clarets, Lustres, Isabellas, and Butterflies, headed by the richly-bred bull, Verschoyle 160513; sired by Sturdy Prince (imp. in dam), by Prince of Archers; dam Velvet Beauty (imp.), by Velvet Jacket. He is a rich roan, possessed of perfect form and abundance of quality. His predecessor was Lord Lavender 26855, by Imp. Sittyton Stamp; dam Lavinia (imp.), by First Choice. The young animals in the herd are all sired by him, and in make-up are all that could be desired. There are half a dozen young bulls from eight to sixteen months old, low-down, beefy youngsters, that cannot fail to develop into rare good sires. These bulls are for sale. They are bred right, they are the right type, and are offered well worth the money.

The recently-published pamphlet announcing the preliminary classification and prize list of the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 29th to December 6th, 1902, shows a remarkably comprehensive classification, both in regard to breeding and fat stock, and, together with the donations of the various breed associations, one of the most liberal prize lists ever offered in any country. In addition to the usual list of prizes for animals of the different ages by years, there are in most of the cattle classes sections for senior and junior yearlings and calves of each sex, and also senior and junior sweepstakes for both bulls and females, besides substantial cash prizes for aged and young herds, and a calf herd, for the get of a sire, and the produce of a cow, and also for carload lots of fat cattle. In the classes for draft horses, sheep, and swine, the prize list of the International is in most cases liberally supplemented by the breed associations, making the offerings exceedingly attractive. The prospects for the show this year are very bright, and it will doubtless be the greatest aggregation of good stock ever seen in America. For the prize list and other information, address W. E. Skinner, General Manager, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Maple View Stock Farm lies in the County of Middlesex, about three miles west of Thorndale station, and is the property of Mr. R. H. Harding, breeder of Dorset Horned sheep, Improved Chester White hogs, and Ayrshire cattle. Mr. Harding's flock of Dorset sheep numbers 75 head, of imported and Canadian-bred animals. Among the imported ewes are a number of Royal winners, bred by Leonard Cole and Attrill, all of the Isle of Wight, Eng. This season's lambs are sired by imp. Tranquillity 978, bred by Rutherford Stuyvesant, Allamuchy, New Jersey, and a number of them are out of Royal winners, as well as out of winners at Chicago, Buffalo, Toronto, London, and Guelph. Mr. Harding has a particularly nice bunch that he is fitting up for the fall shows, including lambs, shearlings and two-shears. This lot will be hard to turn under. There are on hand, for sale, all told, 40 head, including a few one and two year old rams and ram lambs, the balance being ewes one and two years old, and lambs. At the head of the herd of Chester White hogs is the model boar, imp. Dandy 1380, bred by Vanderslice Bros., Cheney, Nebraska. Dandy is, without doubt, one of the best bacon-type Chester White hogs alive. His form is faultless, while at the same time he shows abundance of bone and substance. He was never shown but once, and then at Omaha, when he carried off the first prize. The breeding sows were all selected for their perfect type, and are certainly a choice lot. There are at present only a few on hand for sale, but they are choice ones, of both sexes. In Ayrshire, Mr. Harding is offering for sale two heifers about five months old, sired by Robin Ruff 10501, and out of Hattie Scott, by Sir Walter Scott 9725, and Manda Lee, by the same sire. These young heifers are a choice pair, showing perfect dairy conformation and are in splendid condition, and will be sold well worth the money. Write Mr. Harding, to Thorndale P. O.

BUTTER TESTS AT TRING SHOW.

In the one-day butter test at the annual show held in Tring Park (Lord Rothschild's), August 7th, the first prize in each of the two classes, under 900 lbs. and over 900 lbs. live weight, was awarded to Jersey cows, Capt. Smith-Neil's 'Puddie Queen' winning in the former class, with a yield of 41 lbs. 4 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 13½ ozs. butter, 108 days after calving. In the class over 900 lbs. weight, Dr. Watney's 'Sharab' (Jersey) yielded 53 lbs. 14 ozs. milk and 8 lbs. 9½ ozs. butter, 128 days after calving. The second prize in this class went to Mr. Merry's Molly (Shorthorn), who gave 52 lbs. 2 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 15½ ozs. butter, 25 days in milk. In the milking trial at the same show, the first prize in class under 900 lbs. went to a Jersey cow which gave 86 lbs. 10 ozs. milk, 166 days after calving, and in the class over 900 lbs., a Lincoln Red cow won, with 75 lbs. milk, 69 days after calving.

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It stands at the top for purity. Most imitations are harmful for delicate skins.

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GOSSIP.

Readers of the "Advocate" will notice in our advertising columns the advertisement of Mr. W. D. Pugh, whose farm lies in the County of Ontario, three miles north-west of Claremont station on the C. P. R., in which he offers two 2-year-old Shorthorn bulls and one young Clydesdale stallion for sale. One of the bulls is Royal Prince dam Red Rose of Claremont 86922, by Premier Prince 11849. This bull is a roan, two years old, a short-legged, blocky fellow, and an all-round good type of animal. The other is Royal Duke 2nd 40890, by Royal Duke 335, dam Red Rose of Claremont 3rd 41319, by Waddell Chief 34602. He is a dark red, also a good type of the up-to-date animal. These bulls are both well worth the price asked for them. The stallion, as yet, is not registered. He is sired by Two in One; dam Nell, by Here U R. He will be two years old in September, a bay, with white hind legs and white stripe in face, with plenty of size and the best possible kind of feet and legs, and a splendid actor. He has six straight crosses, and will make an A1 horse. Write Mr. Pugh, to Claremont P. O., Ont.

REMARKABLE HOLSTEIN COWS.

The illustration in the August 20th issue of the "Advocate," of the great Holstein cow, Iscoo Pride, winner of the championship at the Toronto and Pan-American Exhibitions last year, and the picture in this issue of the grand young cow, Calamity Jane 2nd, represent the Brookbank herd of Mr. Geo. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont., which has made for itself a continental reputation in prize-winning and milk and butter records. Calamity Jane 2nd figures in the list of officially authenticated Holstein-Friesian butter tests for seven consecutive days for 1901-2, in the class for cows 3 years and under 3½. At 3 years 4 months 13 days, 12 days after calving, she gave in the seven days of the test, 441.3 lbs. milk (average 61 lbs.), 15,479 lbs. butter-fat, average test of fat 3.51, highest test 4.0, equivalent of butter 80 per cent. butter-fat 19.56 lbs., or 18.09 lbs. 85 per cent. butter-fat; and secured the third prize of \$30 in the All-American competition for cows of her age. She is a young cow of superior dairy type and quality, and when she reaches maturity will probably equal her illustrious mother, Calamity Jane, who holds the record in a public test and is one of the greatest of the breed.

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AN OIL THAT
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