

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. AUGUST 1, 1902. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 555

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GOSSIP.
Messrs. C. & E. Wood, of Freeman, Ont., are among the best breeders of Leicester sheep in Canada. Their flock at present numbers one hundred head, bred from imported stock, all in the pink of condition, and are perfect specimens of the breed. This year's lambs are doing exceptionally well, being large, well-formed and vigorous. This firm has bred a large number of prizewinners, and the lambs this year were never excelled on the farm. So well known are the Messrs. Wood as breeders of high-class Leicesters that they enjoy in this breed a reputation second to no other firm in the country; in fact, so closely did they sell out last year that not a yearling is to be found in the flock.

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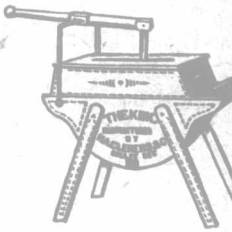
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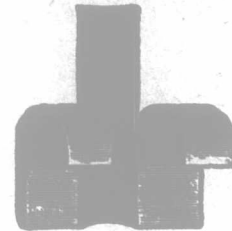


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Kills the bugs.
 Increases the yield.
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NOTICES.

"VETERINARY EXPERIENCE," by Dr. S. A. Tuttle, 66 Beverly St., Boston, is the title of a booklet of 100 pages, describing the symptoms and methods of treating the principal diseases of the horse. The special value of Tuttle's remedies are also explained, and numerous testimonials are given. A free copy may be secured from the above address.

THRESHING MACHINERY.—The small threshing machine has had a large sale in the Northwest in the last two years. By owning his own machine, the farmer saves the big threshing bills. The little machine can be operated at half the cost of a large gang necessary to handle a large outfit. It is easily moved over any roads, making it possible for those in hilly sections to grow grain in a small way. We refer our readers to the advertisement of the Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., found on another page.

GOSSIP.

Volume 51 of the American Shorthorn Herdbook has just been received. It contains the pedigrees of bulls from No. 174001 to 179365, inclusive, and also the pedigrees of 7,126 cows. The book is well printed and bound, being trimmed with leather. There are 1,237 pages, including the names of breeders and owners, as well as a nicely-arranged index of all animals recorded therein. It is now ready for distribution, the price being \$3.30, prepaid, or \$3.00 at the office of the Secretary, John W. Groves, Springfield, Ill.

Green.

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FRENCH PERMANENT,
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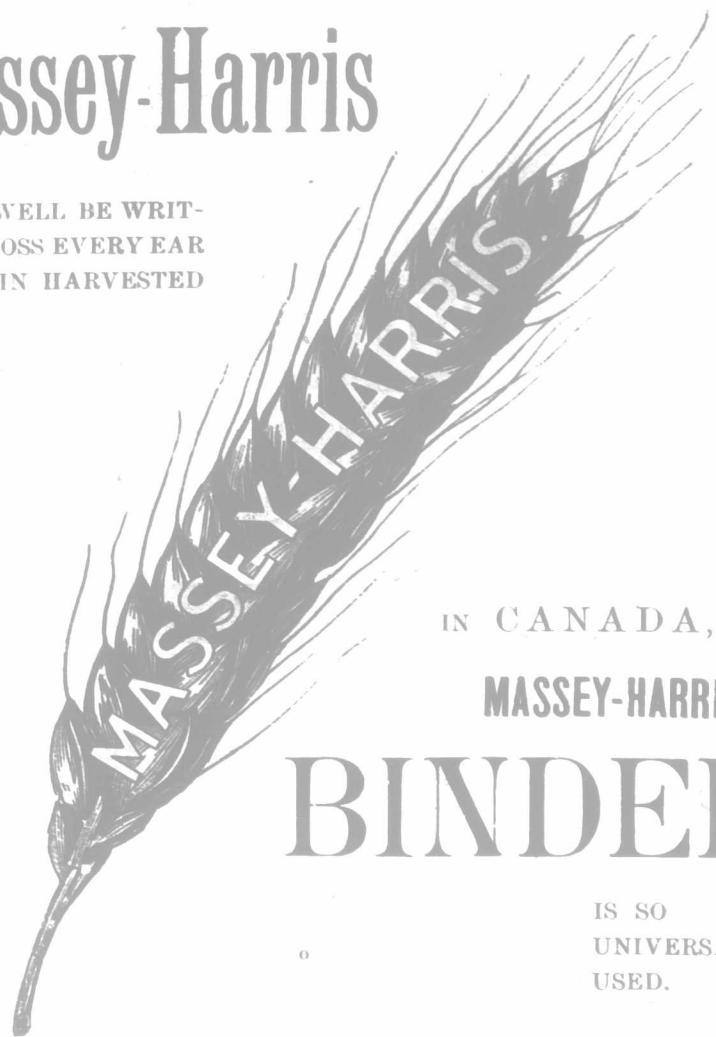
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THE NAME

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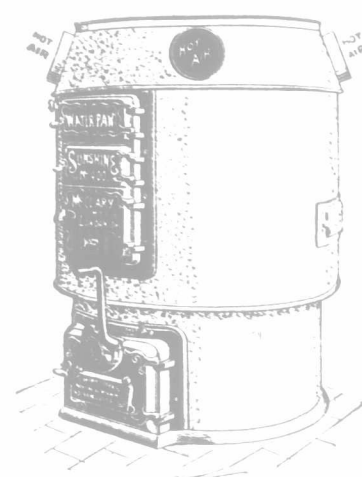
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The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine. ESTABLISHED 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXVII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 1, 1902.

No. 555

EDITORIAL.

Farmers in Office.

A writer in a recent issue of the *Prairie Farmer* has the following to say of farmers who become affected with the office craze:

"The man who gets to running for office habitually is not fit for much of anything else after a while. We have had two close neighbors who were once comparatively well fixed, and who, through this terrible office disease, are now out of farms, and also out of office. A good farm, well taken care of, beats any county office all to pieces, and it may be kept as long as you live if you will stay by it and take care of it. I would rather see a young man working for a farm any time than for an office."

We in Canada can quite agree with the statement, "a good farm well managed beats any county office," but then there is no reason why a successful farmer should not become a useful public official at the same time. In fact, many such can be pointed to in this country. Numerous practical and thorough agriculturists pass through the municipal councils and on to the Provincial Legislatures or Dominion Parliament, where, distinguished by prudent sagacity and intelligence, they become an ornament to their profession and an honor to their country. Nevertheless, there is truth in the contention that there is a type of chronic office-seekers who, upon entering public life, begin at once to neglect their farms, and such men should be quietly left at home by thoughtful taxpayers, because if they neglect their own private affairs they are also very likely to neglect public business.

Pointers.

The combination Shorthorn sale in the new Pavilion at Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday, August 13th, promises to be the stockmen's event of the year in Canada. Ten of the best Canadian herds will be represented. These breeders are men of probity and reputation, who are thus bringing within reach of the public a class of cattle worthy the occasion. The stockman or farmer who desires to improve his herd or lay the foundation of a new herd, will find this sale the opportunity of a lifetime. Were the prospects for good beef cattle ever better than to-day? Keep your eye on the date, and be there. Catalogues and any other information will cheerfully be furnished on application to the manager, Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.

The letter of Mr. Messenger, of Annapolis County, repeats in vigorous terms the call for better transportation facilities, which has been heard before and will be heard again, unless the "Farmer's Advocate" misreads the course of events. Both in regard to what the farmer buys and what he sells, especially the latter, transportation facilities and charges constitute the key of the situation. It will pay the Government to heed the message and address itself more vigorously than ever before to the solution of the transportation problem.

Beware of the stranger who proposes to leave you a valise containing \$10,000 in exchange for \$5,000 of your own cash. Josh Billings used to

have his doubts about the future of any man who thought there was any better way of getting a dollar than by industriously and intelligently earning it. Moral: Have no fellowship with the unctuous stranger who wants to give you something for nothing, but subscribe for a first-class agricultural paper.

It is a most significant fact, pointed out in the letter by Mr. Falconer, President and General Manager of the Palmerston Pork-packing Company, that Canada was not able to fill large orders for bacon for South Africa, nor have our packers been in a position to take care of the Canadian home market for pork. With a steadily-increasing demand in Great Britain, and with prospects of a big crop of coarse grains in sight, why not raise more bacon hogs?

Improvement of Local Shows.

As the time draws near for holding county and township exhibitions, a few suggestions to directors and others interested in methods of improvement should be of interest. The real and lasting benefits to be derived by any district from a good local show are too well known to need discussion. Unfortunately, however, many agricultural societies have not caught the forward movement of the times, but remain content with a system unfitted to educate or enlighten that community of people whom they represent, and who, it may be, are unable to visit large exhibitions. In the management of local fairs, as in all other lines where financial and educational success is to be achieved, intelligent business ability must be exercised, and the men at the helm must become animated by the importance of their charge.

Of the many questions deserving the most thoughtful and serious consideration of any exhibition executive, the selection of competent and conscientious men to act as judges in the different departments is one of the most important. The decrease in the number of entries in some shows is traceable only to the employment of incompetent or unscrupulous men who grant the awards contrary to the merits of the animal or article exhibited. In Canada there is no excuse for this. Capable judges in live stock and the other leading classes can be secured at a modest outlay, such as the day's expenses, and in cases of local men, sometimes the honor associated with the duty is appreciated as sufficient. Since the single-judge system has given such good results, the total expenditure in this connection for any local show need be but a comparatively small sum, when compared with the satisfaction to be had therefrom, and no enterprising managers will hesitate a moment in setting apart a reasonable consideration for the purpose. The main point is to secure competent, trusty judges.

In the arrangement of the different classes in the prize list and the general accommodation for live stock, improvement is greatly needed in many cases. For example, shows are known where only two classes are provided for sheep, the division being made according to length of wool. As a result, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester go into the ring side by side, and no effort is made either to distinguish breeds or to emphasize and encourage the breeding of pure-bred animals. Thus a great educational feature of the live-stock department is lost. In other cases, limited provision is made for the billeting of stock on the show grounds. Cattle are made to

stand against a fence, without protection from sun or rain, and hogs are often not required to be unloaded from the wagons.

The different breeds should be also kept as closely together as possible, and suitable facilities provided for unloading and loading all stock conveyed in wagons. Placards should show the name of every breed, and the particular section in which each animal is being shown should be indicated by card or otherwise. It should be the special aim of fair managers to have every breeder of good stock in their county make an exhibit, and where a trophy is offered to the township or county exhibiting the greatest number of good animals, added interest will be given to the entire show.

In special attractions, various features have been suggested to displace the degenerating influence of the skirt-dance and side-show. When it is remembered that the real function of any exhibition is to educate those who attend, and that tastes, particularly in the young, are easily cultivated in almost any direction, it behooves those who have this matter in charge to make the special features of such a character that impressions may be made, the afterthoughts of which will in themselves be elevating. For the younger people, good prizes might be given for the best collection of mounted weeds peculiar to the locality. Specimens of weed seeds could receive similar recognition. The insects native to the county, both troublesome and injurious, could come in for the same consideration. The girls might be encouraged to make exhibits of flowers, while the boys could be induced to figure in a stock-judging contest. Prizes might be given for the persons naming the greatest number of varieties of apples, potatoes, etc. For those specially interested in the improvement of live stock, lectures might be given on the merits of pure-bred animals supplied for the purpose. Where expert judges are employed, demonstrations by them on a plan similar to that followed at the Ontario Winter Fair would greatly enthuse the people and do more to arouse an interest and awaken the rank and file of the farmers present to the importance of using pure blood in their herd than anything else which could be done at the same cost. It has also been suggested, and wisely, too, that the proper method of packing apples and preparing poultry for market might be profitably illustrated, and in dairy sections, demonstrations given or competitions conducted in buttermaking. However, each locality will do well to emphasize the special line of farming carried on therein.

Now, in conclusion, it may be said that the special features which have been mentioned will either cost too much to introduce or will not draw a crowd sufficient to make the show a financial success. This, we feel safe to say, is a mistake. Canadian people everywhere have always shown a disposition to encourage and patronize everything tending to elevate and enlighten. The sooner managers of local shows realize that a prosperous society can only be maintained by having an exhibition which encourages all that is highest and best in agriculture, the sooner will they receive from the people that patronage which they demand. We would be glad to receive by an early mail from officers or directors who have been endeavoring to make their exhibitions a greater educational as well as financial success, a short description of any features or plans which have proved valuable, and the publication of which might be helpful to others.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

WESTERN OFFICE:
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.50 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscriptions, 6s. 6d., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
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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, gardens, field scenes, orchards or fruit trees, bits of scenery or anything of that nature, subject to the subjoined rules:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Benefits of Exhibitions.

In the light of the history of agricultural and industrial exhibitions, no thoughtful and unbiased person can, we think, dispute the beneficial influence of these institutions in stimulating to improvement in methods of farming, in the character and quality of agricultural and dairy products, in types of live stock, and in the production of efficient labor-saving implements and machinery. The question, "Have they been worth what they have cost?" is, to our mind, fully answered in the affirmative by the great improvement made in the various breeds of live stock, through the healthy rivalry incited by competition for the prizes and honors held out for the production of the best in all classes. How otherwise is it possible to determine that improvement is being made or has been effected? Advancement can only be made by bringing together for comparison the best specimens of the different breeds, the choicest of agricultural and dairy products, and the latest and best devices for effective and economical cultivation of the soil and harvesting crops. In no country has the fairs system been so long and successfully tried as in Great Britain, in no country has equal advancement been made in live-stock improvement as a consequence, and in no other country is more interest taken by all classes of the community in the encouragement of fairs, wealthy people contributing liberally of their means to the prize list, and the common people by their presence, both classes in large numbers attending purely agricultural and industrial exhibitions, with no extraneous attractions of any description. The prominent position taken by Canadian products at international exhibitions in recent years has undoubtedly proved one of the most efficient methods that has yet been devised for advertising the resources and capabilities of the country and its suitability as a field for immigration, its productions comparing well with those of the other favored nations of the earth and finding favor and preference in the world's best markets.

It is not only the larger and more pretentious exhibitions, either, that have thus exerted a progressive influence. The smaller and local fairs have also played an important part in the encouragement of young farmers and new beginners in various lines of breeding, in the cultivation of new and improved varieties of grains and grasses and the production of a better class of dairy products. These have acted as feeders to the larger shows, new exhibitors coming up from year to year from the township and county shows to the larger field of the provincial and national exhibitions.

If the exhibition system has not in every respect met the expectations and wishes of its friends, if there has been a decadence in some of its most useful features in some quarters, it is a hopeful and encouraging sign that fair managers are amenable to faithful criticism on the part of their friends among the press and the people, and that an honest effort is evidently being made to raise the standard of attractions and to introduce more of practical and educative features into their programme of events. These efforts, we are confident, will be appreciated and encouraged by the public, and will redound to the credit and satisfaction of all concerned. Patience and consideration will need to be exercised by the public with the management of fairs in introducing these improvements, for it is certainly much easier to criticise and find fault or even to suggest a remedy than to successfully introduce and carry out these suggestions, however reasonable and desirable they may seem to be.

We predict an unusually successful fairs season in all the Canadian Provinces the present year. Prosperity marks nearly every branch of the agricultural and industrial life of the Dominion. The seasons have, on the whole, been favorable to a bountiful harvest and for the condition of live stock, and we may reasonably expect a larger and better display in all lines of the usual exhibits, besides a fair share of new and improved features.

The leading provincial fixtures in all the Provinces have been strengthened both financially and by the increased zeal and energy of their boards of management, and they are confidently expecting the patronage and support of the public in effecting a successful issue. The Winnipeg and

Brandon shows have opened the season auspiciously, scoring splendidly. The Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, opens the campaign in the Eastern Provinces this year, the show commencing on the 22nd of August, the principal events being set for the second week, or from the 25th to 30th. An earlier date than usual has been chosen in the hope of falling upon finer weather than has been its lot in the last few years, and every effort has been and is being put forth to maintain its good reputation for efficient management and the placing of a good representation in all lines of live stock and farm products, as well as affording a pleasurable holiday outing for the people of the large constituency of which it is the "hub," and whose circumference is scarcely within the boundary lines of the Dominion. The Toronto Industrial, the Western Fair at London, and the Quebec and Maritime Provincial Shows, the dates of which are given in our list of fairs in this issue, follow in perhaps as satisfactory order as could reasonably be arranged.

HORSES

Care of Mare and Foal when the Dam has to Work.

A brood mare that is not required to perform work while rearing her foal should, other things being equal, rear a better foal than one that has to work. It is claimed that it does not pay to keep a mare for the sole purpose of raising foals; and, unless she be a high-class mare, there is doubtless a great deal of truth in the assumption. Be that as it may, the fact remains that many farmers who breed one or more mares depend upon them to do the ordinary farm work, and a few hints as to the better manner of treating such mares and foals is the object of this article. At all events, a mare should be allowed a few days' rest before parturition and at least a week after delivery. It is probably as great a strain on the physical abilities of a mare to suckle a foal as it is on those of the non-breeding animal to perform farm work. Hence, we can readily understand that when the double functions are exercised, the mare will require extra care and food. She should be given a liberal supply of easily-digested food that will produce bone and muscle and at the same time stimulate the secretion of milk. Chopped or crushed oats and bran along with good hay or grass has proved the best ration for these purposes. Provided she is doing regular work, her allowance of grain should be greater than for an animal that is not breeding. If practicable, it is good practice to feed four times daily. The colt can be taught to eat grain at a few days old, if care be taken, and while the dam will, in most cases, allow her foal to eat out of her box, it is better to feed it in a separate place, having its box fastened at such a height that it can readily reach the food. It is better to have the mare tied so that she cannot rob the foal after she has eaten her own ration. Finely-chopped oats is the best food for the little fellow and it is safe to allow it all it will eat. While the mare is at work, I consider it better to have the colt shut up in the stable. If it be allowed to follow the dam it will take more exercise than is desirable, and, consequently, will not thrive so well; it will also be a greater or less nuisance to the driver, and there is danger of it becoming tangled in the traces or the implement to which the dam is hitched, and thereby injuring itself. The box in which it is fastened in the stable should be such that there is no danger of it getting into trouble in its attempts to follow the mother. The walls and door should be so high that it cannot get its fore feet over them, and there should be no holes through which it can get its head. After a few days it will remain quite contented in the stall, and if supplied with a little chop and grass will not suffer from hunger between meals. In fly time the stall should be partially darkened. If the mare be a good milker, it is wise for a time after this mode of treatment is adopted for the driver to milk her a little occasionally to ease the congestion of the mammary gland, but it will not be necessary to continue this long, as the lacteal apparatus soon adapts itself to existing conditions. If the weather be cool, and the mare performing only ordinary work and not perspiring freely when taken to the stable, it is quite safe to allow the colt to suckle at once, but should it be warm weather or the mare performing very hard work, or from any cause be quite warm, it is dangerous to allow the colt to her immediately. In cases of this kind the milk becomes overheated and is very liable to cause diarrhoea in the young animal. When the milk is in this state the attendant should draw a little off and allow a few minutes, say 15 to 20, to elapse before turning her in the stall with the colt. After a time there will not be so much danger in allowing the colt to take milk under

AUGUST 1, 1902



HAROLD H.

such circumstances, as he will be getting stronger and the digestive organs will have become accustomed to this treatment. Still, reasonable precautions must be continued in order to avoid digestive derangements.

Water for Horses in the Harvest Field.

While in ordinary weather and at ordinary work the usual practice of watering working horses only three times a day may be deemed sufficient for their needs, it is more humane and, indeed, almost a necessity in the long, hot harvest days, when the strength and endurance of the animals is taxed to the utmost, to make provision for their refreshment between mealtimes by having water taken to the field, if it is not conveniently near, so that the horses may be given a drink in the middle of the forenoon or afternoon. A couple of barrels of water may easily be taken along on a stoneboat when the team goes to work, and this readily solves the problem of how to make the necessary provision. Men feel that they must have water to drink when needed, and their demand for it is usually acceded to without protest. Horses cannot speak for themselves, but their need in this regard may be quite as urgent as that of men, and it is economy, as well as humanity, to supply them. The horses must fail in condition if deprived of water when wanted, and, besides, they are liable to drink too much after long deprivation, and thus contract illness that may lead to their death and a serious loss to the owner. Prevention is always better and generally cheaper than cure, and in this matter to be forewarned should be to be forearmed.

Mating Mares.

A New Brunswick man, who has for years raised and sold horses for excellent prices, by using individually good mares, but without much breeding, mated to the best bred sires available, preaches a whole sermon in the following few words describing his method of breeding: "The first thing I always did was to look over the mare carefully and see where she was deficient, then in choosing a stallion to breed with her would select one that was strong in the points where she was weak. For instance, if my mare was a little heavy in the head, I looked for a horse with a small, beautiful head, and if she had flat feet selected a horse with a good cup foot; always bred to a pure-bred, a Standard-bred horse, and the best I could get, regardless of the service fee, and have found that it pays to do so. I feed the mares oats and hay every day from the date of service until they foal, and keep them at work until within a week of foaling. I feed the colts with the mares, bran and oats twice a day when at grass. During winter I feed a few roots along with their grains, but have no time to get them up a Fifth Avenue hotel bill of fare. I break them to harness the first winter, and the following summer drive them a little in a road cart. Doing a little by degrees they gradually become thoroughly broken in and without much trouble to myself."—[Raymond, in Horse World.]

Harold H. (2.04) for Winnipeg.

Harold H., by Roadmaster, the famous little Canadian trotter, whose turf performances were fully described in the last Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate," was sold at the Windsor (Ont.) races, recently, by Mr. Swartz, of Wingham, his owner, to R. J. McKenzie, of Winnipeg. The price is said to have been \$7,000. On July 8th, he was beaten in the match race on the Windsor track by Dan Patch (son of Joe Patchen and Zetica), who came under the wire in 2.06½, the first half of the mile being made in 1.01.

Remember the inaugural Shorthorn breeders' combination sale at Hamilton, Ont., on Aug. 15th.

Sir Walter Gilbey's Suggestion.

Sir Walter Gilbey, in a paper read before the Bishop Startford Farmers' Club (Eng.), suggested that the British Government should spend £250,000, or one-fourth the cost of a first-class battleship, on an experiment which might be likely to ensure to the army a constant supply of sound horses at a reasonable cost every year. Sir Walter dismisses as impracticable the idea that the Government should here start haras. He does not believe the country would tolerate such a venture, and experience in India does not suggest that it would be specially successful when all was done. The system of registration is also dismissed as hopeless. It does not admit of expansion, because the man whose horses are worth having as remounts will not reserve them for Government use for 10s. per annum. Tramway and 'bus horses, which may be profitably reserved at this fee, are not suitable as remounts, although very suitable for gun and wagon work.

What is wanted is to make horse-breeding in this country pay. This it never will do so long as the War Office only offers £40 for an undocked five-year-old horse. The crucial thing is to devise some means whereby horses could be bought from the breeders, when three years old, for £40, and kept during the intervening period of two years until thoroughly seasoned. Sir Walter Gilbey's proposal is that the Government should establish ten horse-training depots, capable of accommodating 400 horses apiece. In these the horses would be kept, and both they and their future riders schooled for a couple of years, so that when at length they were drafted into the army, they would be thoroughly seasoned and capable of enduring any amount of fatigue. Such depots, Sir Walter says, would cost about £25,000 apiece. They would be erected at six centers in England, viz., Carlisle, York, Northampton, Shrewsbury, Salisbury, and Tonbridge; at Ayr and Inverness in Scotland; and at Kilkenny and Mullingar in Ireland.

Breeding Army Horses.

In a recent issue, the Scottish Farmer has the following to say about breeding remounts:

"Major Dent seems a sensible kind of man. He acknowledges that it is impossible for farmers to breed the kind of horses demanded by the Government for remounts at the figure offered—viz., £30 to £40 for five-year-olds. His advice is that farmers should aim at breeding first-rate hunters and harness horses, and sell their misfits to the army. But what if the army buyers won't take the misfits? That seems an eminently reasonable question. The ordinary consumption of horseflesh during a peace season is 2,000 a year, but during the recent war the consumption was as many in a week. The effort to get remounts in this country must frankly be acknowledged a failure. The officers have attended various markets, but they have rarely had anything put before them which was worth buying. The best kind of horses which might make remounts are not to be had here for £30, and yet it is surely folly to trust to foreign nations to supply us with horses in time of war."

Grooming the Horse.

The real benefits to be derived from careful grooming of horses are apt to be lost sight of these days, when labor is so scarce on the average farm. As a rule, the principal object aimed at is to remove the dirt and give the animal a passable general appearance as he goes out from the stable on his daily round of labor. This, however, should be a mere secondary consideration: regular grooming has many other and more important advantages. It stimulates the secretory organs of the skin, tones up its muscular structures, and removes much of the soreness caused by severe exercise. Proper grooming is a process that requires practice, and, sometimes even patience, but the neglect to perform this duty to our noble friends means the encouragement of skin diseases, both parasitic and eruptive. Where horses are working steadily, the principal grooming should be done in the evening, because at that time the work is needed most, will be most effective, and the horse will afterwards rest better.

STOCK.

Judging in the Ring.

BY PROF. A. J. FERGUSON, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

With few exceptions, stockmen are agreed that the competition and friendly rivalry engendered through the medium of the show-ring is one of the most potent factors in the development and advancement of the interests of pure-bred live stock. During the past five years more than ever have stockmen and farmers been looking to the same source for positive information and education as to what was correct in form and type in the different breeds represented. Few of our judges realize to the full the responsibility thus resting upon them. In the case of our larger shows this responsibility becomes something more than that forbidding the giving of false impressions and ideals to the onlooker; it means much in the way of dollars and cents to the exhibitors, and also more to them in that the ring is the final tribunal which shall approve or condemn the result of long years, perhaps, of careful work. Hence, to be thoroughly competent to do the work of an expert judge, a man must have a close and thorough knowledge of what has been and is the correct ideal of the particular class of animals with which he has to deal. With some of our breeds there is even yet a considerable legitimate latitude through which a judge may range. It seems to us that the commercial mart is the final test of an animal's worth for any specific purpose, and whether that mart be the pure-bred sale-ring or the stock-yards pen, the man placing awards should be guided largely by what is most in demand from those centers. Over and above all this there will come in the indefinite something we term quality, which will vary as breeds themselves vary. Quality is clearly something you cannot measure in cold type. Often we find two animals practically alike in general conformation, but one possesses this indefinable something which the other lacks. Ring reporters try to voice it when they speak of "an aristocratic bull," "a matronly cow," or "a sweet, winsome heifer." We believe, and we say it with all due respect, that a large percentage of the men who officiate in the ring are seriously deficient in a proper conception of the finer points of breed quality.

USE OF SCORE-CARDS.

The time is past, if, indeed, it ever existed, when men claimed to be able to enter the ring and do good comparative work by means of these. The poultry show is the only place where we find them in use to-day. In college work we use score cards to acquaint our students with detailed points of conformation, but we always tell the men that score-card work alone can never make skilled expert judges. If it were for no other reason, they are too slow. Think of a man working over a ring of 35 yearling Shorthorn heifers, score-card in hand. Such a one would need the supplementary service of an expert accountant.

The following were drawn up for the benefit of our graduating class, many of whom will shortly be called upon to do ring work at their local fairs. They are given with the hope that they may be helpful to the judge starting work for perhaps the first time:

1. Have confidence in your own powers.
2. Concentrate your thoughts on the breed and breed type of the animals you are working upon.
3. Do not hurry. Take time to decide. Having done so, stick to it. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."
4. If possible, watch the class as it comes into



HACKNEY STALLION, DANEBURY 4724.
Winner of first at the Hackney Show, and many other honors.
OWNED BY MR. A. A. HALEY, EDDLETHORPE, MALTON, ENG.

the ring. There is often something about the style and carriage of the winner which marks him out as he walks.

5. Take a minute to look over the line from as near the center as possible in order to get a general idea on conformation.

6. Then pass slowly clear around the ring, inspecting each animal from front and rear.

7. Never be satisfied without using your hand in addition to your eyes. Appearances are often deceitful.

8. In handling, always work from front to rear. With cattle, work on the right side, approaching the animal from behind.

9. First pick out the winner of the class; then use it as your standard in placing second and third.

10. When first is placed, briefly sum up its strong points.

11. Look for characteristics and most common breed defects.

12. Pay no attention to either the men with you or the crowd around you. Your business is with the animals.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE ROYAL SHOW.

The curtain has rung down on the last of the peripatetic shows, otherwise known as the country meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. There was a certain fitness in the last of the sixty-three being held in the great border town of Carlisle. It has been a friendly combat between those who in other days fought stubbornly with each other and liquidated damages by the simple process of appropriating each other's goods as opportunity offered. Three times has the Royal visited Carlisle—namely, in 1855, 1880 and 1902. Sir Jacob Wilson is one of the few survivors of the old brigade who have been present at all three. To him belongs the honor of organizing the Royal shows on the imperial lines with which this country has been long familiar. As an ideal exhibition of live stock, implements, and other articles and machinery cognate to agriculture, the Royal Show has long been very hard to beat. But its very success has been its ruin as a peripatetic or migratory institution. Its exhibits demanded much greater space for their display than could be conveniently found near to any large center of population. Its carefully-planned circuit latterly could not be followed because representative cities and towns would not undertake the cost of fitting up and laying out the site, and in the end of the day the society was compelled to face either the curtailment of its show-yard or the selection of a permanent site. The council, without consulting the membership, resolved on the latter alternative, and, in my opinion, they have made a serious mistake, alike from the standpoint of the society's own finances and the educational advantages which it was so well fitted to confer on the country. H. R. H. the Prince Christian, K. G., a brother-in-law of the King, is president this year, and he rightly characterized the impending change as momentous. It amounts to a crisis in the fortunes of the society, and time alone will show whose judgment in the matter has been sound.

The last of the "country" meetings has not been favored with the best of weather. On the judging day (Monday) the weather auspices were of the best. The following day there was a persistent downpour of what is called Scotch mist—not heavy, driving blasts, but a steady soaking of all things from the sky. Wednesday saw matters greatly improved. It was dry above, and a steady breeze blowing all day helped to dry up the sodden earth. But on the Wednesday evening rain again began to fall, and Thursday was one of the worst possible days for "doing" a cattle show. Rain fell in drenching showers, the clay soil became sticky and slippery, and the only folks who thrived were the "bootblacks," who did a roaring trade at the exit gates. Financially, the show cannot be a success, but educationally and as an object lesson in British stock-breeding and progressive agriculture, it easily takes a foremost place. Having been at every Royal Show since 1879, except that at Derby in 1881, I do not hesitate to place the show of 1902 very near the top, and it certainly attains to the dignity of the front rank. The cattle breeds are magnificently represented, notably the Shorthorns and Galloways; Clydesdales have again demonstrated their supremacy amongst draft breeds; the North of England has shown that it can still breed hunters and coaching horses; as for sheep, the general standard is high; and an expert declared that the pigs were the finest display he had ever seen at a Royal Show. A bird's-eye view of the different sections specially interesting to Canadian readers is all that can be attempted here.

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Lincoln Reds are a Shorthorn variety for which a good word must be said. They are preserved in Lincolnshire, are of a deep red color, good milkers, and prime grazing cattle. At Carlisle they made an effective exhibit, the Messrs. Chatterton's big four-year-old bull, Walmsgate Mate II. 1722, from Stonigot, being well worth going some distance to see.

After the Shorthorns, in point of excellence as a breed exhibit, came the Galloways. They were not quite as well judged as the red, white and roans, but the champions were right. The bull, Mr. David Brown's Campfollower of Stepford 7476, has never been beaten. He was bred by his owner at Lower Stepford, Dunscore, and is one of the levellest bulls ever seen of any breed. His uniformity is something well worth going a long distance to see, and it is a great credit to a small tenant farmer to have bred such an animal. Mr. Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall, had the reserve champion bull in the yearling, Scottish Chief 3rd of Castlemilk 8054, and the champion female in the two-year-old heifer, Lady Douglas of Kilquhanity 16657. This is a lovely animal, level in flesh and outline, and one of the kind you always want to see as well as read about. Some "cracking" good cows were exhibited by Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Chapelton, Dalbeattie, and Mr. Robert Wilson, Kilquhanity, Dalbeattie, who bred the champion female. Sir Robert Jardine of Castlemilk, Bart., both bred and owned some of the best in the yard, and Major Wedderburn-Maxwell, of Glenlair, exhibited quite a number of high-class specimens. Aberdeen-Angus cattle will be seen to much better advantage on their native heath next week, but the exhibit at Carlisle was more than creditable. The breed champion was Mr. J. J. Criddle's Elate 16513, a three-year-old bull which last year was reserve. He is an exceptionally well-

bred specimen, and takes a deal of beating in the best of company. Needless to say, he is an out-and-out Erica, and has all the quality and symmetry for which that race is famed. Lord Strathmore, Glamis Castle, Forfar, was showing some choice heifers, his first-prize yearling standing reserve for champion honors. The King had the first-prize cow all the way from Abergeldie Mains, Ballater. Ayrshires were worthily represented, the veteran fancier, Mr. Robert Wilson, Manswraes, Bridge of Weir, leading with a pair of cows of the right stamp for the dairy. Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, had forward his unbeaten bull, Not Likely, which again won; and Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, was also a first-prize winner.

Clydesdales are bred in Cumberland to some purpose, and seldom has the commercial value of the breed been better demonstrated than at this show. The classes for agricultural horses filled splendidly with the produce of Clydesdale sires and the native mares of the northern counties of England. Many of them are sufficiently well bred to admit of registration in the Clydesdale Stud-book. All of them showed the value of the Clydesdale stallion as a draft-horse sire. The most successful sires in this department were Lord Lothian 5998, a horse which has been of incalculable benefit to Cumberland; the Seaham stud horse, Lord Stewart 10084, and a capital breeding horse named Royal Champion 8056. In the open draft-horse competition on the Thursday, pairs of Clydesdale geldings or mares competed against pairs of Shires, the judges being Captain Heaton, Worsley, the manager of Lord Ellesmere's great Shire stud, and Mr. John McCaig, Challock, Stranraer, the breeder of the famous Clydesdale sire, Prince of Carruchan 8151. In the class for pairs, Mr. Wm. Clark, Netherlea, was first with the Clydesdale geldings, Perfection and Bay Champion, the former never beaten and by the champion Royal Gartly 9844, and the latter by Royal Reward. A Leeds firm of contractors was second with a pair—a gelding and a mare—by Lord Lothian 5998; and a Shire pair of big chestnut geldings was third. In the class for single geldings, before the same judges, Clydesdales were again first and second, and a Shire third. In the breeding classes for horses and mares bred on studbook lines, and conforming to pedigree rules, there was a fine show; but generally, so far as sires were concerned, it was very much a case of Baron's Pride 9121 first, and the rest nowhere. This was not the case absolutely. The championship went to the first yearling colt, Mertoun, bred by Lord Polwarth, and owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. He was got by the Macgregor sire, McRaith 10229, and was first at Castle-Douglas and Ayr. In the three-year-old class, the Seaham Stud Company (Ltd.) led with their fine, handsome horse, Silver Cup 11184, a son of Baron's Pride; the second being Messrs. Montgomery's Royal Baron 11161, by the same sire. This is a reversal of the Ayr award, but was generally approved. In the two-year-old class, the Messrs. Montgomery were first with King's Crest 11385, the winner at Edinburgh and a very thick, "chunky" horse, which has already been hired for 1903. Mr. A. B. Matthews had second in this class, and another good one in the class was also owned by him. Amongst the mares and fillies, by far the most successful exhibitor was Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, Chester. He showed the fine old mare, Royal Rose 12494, in the brood-mare class, taking second prize with her. Her daughter, Lady Primrose, by Prince Pleading 10259, a fine big upstanding black mare, was second in the three-year-old class; and another daughter, Royal Ruby, was first in the two-year-old class, as at Ayr, and champion female here as she was there. Mr. Smith had first in the brood-mare class with Cedric Princess; and Mr. St. Clair Cunningham, Hedderwickhill, Dunbar, first in the three-year-old class with White Heather, the winner at Ayr and Edinburgh, and reserve champion at both places, as she was here. Both are like Royal Ruby, by Baron's Pride; and the third three-year-old filly and second and third two-year-old fillies were by the same sire. The first yearling filly is an upstanding quality filly from the Seaham Stud, got by Lord Stewart; and the second was from Mr. Pilkington's stud, and got by Baron's Pride, out of the 1,000-gs. yearling filly, Queen of the Roses. "SCOTLAND YET."

South Africa Needs Pure-bred Stock.

Now that peace has been restored and the agricultural lands of South Africa are once more to come under the plow, it is more than probable that a demand will come from that direction for pure-bred breeding stock. The official journal of the Cape Department of Agriculture states that there is no doubt that an opportunity to get possession of cattle of first-class breeding would be eagerly seized by many stock-breeders, and that if high-priced animals of good pedigree were landed at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, or East London, many farmers would willingly take the trip and pay the price. Should a trade in pure blood be developed with the new colonies, the present high prices of pedigreed stock may be expected to continue for some time.

Free Importation of Breeding Stock.

A recent despatch from Ottawa reveals a case of apparently unwarranted interference on the part of a U. S. Customs official in the matter of the importation of pure-bred live stock for breeding purposes into that country. The dispute is between Mr. H. F. Page, of Mission City, B. C., and the Collector of Customs at Sumas, Washington. The former, in October, 1901, was compelled to pay \$1,000 duty on ten Percheron horses—four stallions and six mares—entry for which had been made as pure-bred stock for breeding purposes, and claiming free entry under the existing tariff, the horses being accompanied by the proper registration papers of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association. The contention of the collector is that Mr. Page was taking the horses into that country for sale, and that such action was not in accordance with the spirit of the enactment. A deposit equal to the amount of duty on the valuation of the animals was claimed before allowing them to pass, and Mr. Page appealed the case. Testimony has recently been heard by one of the judges of the Board of Appraisers, whose headquarters are in New York and who will render their decision some time in August. Much will depend upon the rendering of the court as to the proper reading of the regulation referred to. It is well known that large numbers of registered horses and cattle have, in recent years, under this law been taken from Canada to the States, both by American citizens and by Canadians, and sold for breeding purposes without any questions being asked by the Customs authorities, so long as the proper registration papers accompanied them. It appears, on the face of it, to be an unnecessary and uncalled for interference with a legitimate trade, and it is to be hoped the court, in its wisdom, will so decide, as the free distribution of improved stock is certainly desirable in the interest of the people of both countries, and no unnecessary barriers should be placed in its way. If there is any industry in which free trade is mutually beneficial, it is in the dissemination of pure-bred stock for the improvement of the general stock of the country.

Americans Don't Expect to Excel Canada in High-class Bacon.

Prof. Curtiss, in an address before an association of Iowa swine breeders recently, thus described the essentials of the class of pork now rapidly coming into demand:

"The 1,800-pound bullock and the 200-pound wether have disappeared from our markets, and the over-fattened hog, with his extreme weight and waste, is no longer wanted. There are also other considerations besides the proportion of fat and lean. The tendency to push our hogs to early maturity by extreme forcing and selection for the form giving excessive obesity has also a tendency to softer tissues and a more flabby-sided carcass than can be combined with superior quality of the finished product. Fine grain, firmness of texture and a comparatively even distribution of fat and lean are the prime essentials in high-class pork products. These are the result, first, of heredity, and, second, of judicious feeding of wholesome feed products, succulent feeds, grass and abundant exercise.

"It is not to be expected that our country will in the near future, if ever, take rank with Denmark and Canada in the competition for the higher grades of bacon on the foreign markets, but the demand for better pork products for our home and foreign markets has already manifested itself in such a way as to command the attention of the farmer and producer. The change will undoubtedly come as a result of the modification of the type of our present popular breeds rather than through supplanting them with foreign breeds of the bacon type, although there is already a rapidly growing demand for hogs of greater activity, vitality and vigor and more prolific breeding qualities, and a firm of packers in this State has recently imported several hundred head of an English bacon type and distributed them among their customers for breeding stock."

The Ontario Hog Census.

It is interesting to note, by the tabulated returns of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, the number of hogs reported from the various counties. On July 1st of a recent year, all told there were 1,771,641 hogs reported in 48 counties. The lowest was Nipissing, with 1,797, and the highest was Kent. The twelve counties having the greatest hog population were as follows:

Kent	115,719
Essex	95,073
Simcoe	94,446
Middlesex	78,131
Wellington	74,301
Huron	72,925
Grey	71,168
Elgin	70,314
Oxford	66,118
York	61,871
Perth	59,634
Bruce	58,819

Can We Profitably Raise More Hogs?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—We believe the English market is capable of taking care of very much more Canadian bacon than is being sent there to-day. You are aware that in 1890, Canada exported a little over one-half million dollars' worth of bacon, and ten years after that about twelve million dollars' worth of bacon. Everyone will admit that this was a wonderful development in such a short time. We would not be surprised to see the next ten years show equally startling results, provided the farmer raises the right kind of hog. Canadian bacon is considered by many dealers on the English market to be quite as good as Danish, and they have heretofore had to pay several shillings more per hundred for the Danish than for the Canadian. They are beginning to realize that since the Canadian is so near the Danish in quality, that they had better save these shillings and buy Canadian. Of course, the Englishman is slow, but we firmly believe that Canadian bacon is destined to shove Danish bacon off the English market to a large extent. The production of bacon in Ireland seems to be becoming less annually, and possibly in a short time need scarcely be taken into account.

In the past a large quantity of bacon has been exported to Great Britain from the States. But look how the exports of cheese from American ports has fallen off—about 50 per cent. this year—and we believe the same thing will happen very shortly with bacon. In fact, the Western States have marketed over a million hogs fewer since the first of March up to the present time than they did for the same period last year. Of course, a shortage in corn partly accounts for this state of affairs, but the Americans will soon have all they



WANDERER'S LAST (IMP.) =36129-
A superb two-year-old Shorthorn bull, contributed by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., to the great combination sale at Hamilton, August 13th. (See Gossip, page 572.)

can do to take care of their home bacon market, and their ability to supply hogs is limited. Now, what we Canadians want to do is to step in and take care of this market that other people will have to give up.

If Canadian packers could buy hogs at such a price as to enable them to place the bacon on the English market at from 50 to 54 shillings, a very much larger quantity would be consumed than there is at the present time, because when bacon goes over these figures the working classes cannot afford to buy bacon and are compelled to use fish or other cheaper food. The farmers can raise hogs very profitably so that bacon could be sold at these prices. We consider the present unusually high prices of hogs very injurious to the trade in England, no good to the packer, and will some day in all probability be hurtful to the farmer. We consider a good fair average price paid all the year 'round better for everybody connected with the business.

Another feature that must not be lost sight of is the fact that Great Britain is rapidly increasing in population and has more people to feed every year; besides, the ability of the great mass of the English people to buy is quite remarkable when compared with what it was twenty-five years ago.

Now, with regard to the home market, we are great believers in the development of Canada, and hope to see the population of this country doubled in a few years. There are now large quantities of bacon required in the lumbering and mining districts. We believe these industries are only in their infancy yet, and that vast crowds of people will be brought into the country to increase their development. We are firmly of the opinion that it will be many years before you will

see the price of hogs to the farmer go below a paying basis; in fact, it is utterly impossible, for, as we have shown, both the home and the foreign markets for bacon are increasing every year, and we think the farmers have made a great mistake during the past two years by not going into hogs very much more than they have done, and we would strongly advise every farmer in Ontario to largely increase his output of hogs.

In the next place, we believe the supply of hogs during the past two years has been entirely insufficient, and that a very large increase would not have lowered the price below a very profitable basis. Tons of bacon might have been sent to South Africa and other points, but the business went past us Canadians simply because we had not the goods to supply the trade. The Americans, too, have been shipping in to Canada enormous quantities of bacon during the past two years, notwithstanding the high duty imposed on these goods brought into the country. We think it is really too bad that Canadians cannot take care of their own market. We pride ourselves in our broad acres, fertile soil and industrious people, and yet we allow the Americans to come in here and feed us. During the past two years there has never been near enough hogs to keep the packing-houses going. Although the supply of hogs is larger in the fall than at any other time of the year, still it has always been inadequate to the requirements of the trade.

The farmers of Ontario have improved their breeding and feeding very materially, and are to be commended for the advancement they have made along these lines. Still, there is room for improvement, and every farmer should try to furnish the hog required by the packer. During the past two years a good many of the farmers have made the mistake of holding their hogs too long, particularly when the price is off a little:

then when the price was high, they have been inclined to market their hogs before they were properly fed. This is a serious mistake. Hogs should be marketed when they are ripe, no matter what the price is, and if the farmers would always do this they would find that the average price for the year would be a satisfactory one. We favor the Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds. Farmers raising short, thick, fat hogs should get rid of them at once. The market for a long time has required hogs weighing from 160 to 200 pounds. This is the standard, and we think it is likely to remain such for some time.

In conclusion, we firmly believe that the Canadian bacon industry is only in its infancy, and is quite capable of wonderful development, and there is nothing a farmer could go into that would pay him better than the raising of hogs. It is the best way to dispose of coarse grains on the farm, and the farmer who goes at it systematically and makes a business of raising hogs has money coming in to him every month in the year. We would strongly advise every farmer to get the right breed of hogs and raise all he can take care of.

Yours respectfully,

W. J. FALCONER,
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

(The Palmerston Pork-packing Co.)

[Editor's Note.—The official figures from the Ontario Bureau of Industries report indicate that during the past three years the stock of hogs in Ontario has declined as follows: 1899, 1,971,070; 1900, 1,771,641; and 1901, 1,491,885. This, too, in the face of an increasing demand for bacon, as Mr. Falconer points out, and also with an increasing number of packing-houses in Ontario, of which there are now probably 18 or 20 of large capacity. For the year ending June 30th, 1901, Canada imported for home consumption from the United States, \$1,150,806 worth of pork and bacon, besides \$148,271 worth of lard.

Combine business with pleasure and go to the sale of Shorthorns which leading Canadian breeders will initiate in the new Pavilion for the purpose at Hamilton, Ont., on Aug. 13th.

the ring. There is often something about the style and carriage of the winner which marks him out as he walks.

5. Take a minute to look over the line from as near the center as possible in order to get a general idea on conformation.

6. Then pass slowly clear around the ring, inspecting each animal from front and rear.

7. Never be satisfied without using your hand in addition to your eyes. Appearances are often deceitful.

8. In handling, always work from front to rear. With cattle, work on the right side, approaching the animal from behind.

9. First pick out the winner of the class; then use it as your standard in placing second and third.

10. When first is placed, briefly sum up its strong points.

11. Look for characteristics and most common breed defects.

12. Pay no attention to either the men with you or the crowd around you. Your business is with the animals.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE ROYAL SHOW.

The curtain has rung down on the last of the peripatetic shows, otherwise known as the country meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. There was a certain fitness in the last of the sixty-three being held in the great border town of Carlisle. It has been a friendly combat between those who in other days fought stubbornly with each other and liquidated damages by the simple process of appropriating each other's goods as opportunity offered. Three times has the Royal visited Carlisle—namely, in 1855, 1880 and 1902. Sir Jacob Wilson is one of the few survivors of the old brigade who have been present at all three. To him belongs the honor of organizing the Royal shows on the imperial lines with which this country has been long familiar. As an ideal exhibition of live stock, implements, and other articles and machinery cognate to agriculture, the Royal Show has long been very hard to beat. But its very success has been its ruin as a peripatetic or migratory institution. Its exhibits demanded much greater space for their display than could be conveniently found near to any large center of population. Its carefully-planned circuit latterly could not be followed because representative cities and towns would not undertake the cost of fitting up and laying out the site, and in the end of the day the society was compelled to face either the curtailment of its show-yard or the selection of a permanent site. The council, without consulting the membership, resolved on the latter alternative, and, in my opinion, they have made a serious mistake, alike from the standpoint of the society's own finances and the educational advantages which it was so well fitted to confer on the country. H. R. H. the Prince Christian, K. G., a brother-in-law of the King, is president this year, and he rightly characterized the impending change as momentous. It amounts to a crisis in the fortunes of the society, and time alone will show whose judgment in the matter has been sound.

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Shorthorns have seldom been better represented at the Royal Show. The star of the Scots variety was again in the ascendant. Nothing else had much of a chance. For the third time in suc-

cession, the magnificent bull, Royal Duke 75509, was champion of the Royal Show. He is only four years old, and has been champion here in 1899, 1900 and 1402. He was also champion at the Royal, Dublin, and at the Highland two years ago, so that he has won supreme honors in all three sections of His Majesty's home dominions. He was bred at the Royal farms and continues there, although it is understood very high prices were offered for him, as a two-year-old, by the South American brigade. Not a brilliant walker and not too well colored in the head; when these things have been specified, no further objection can be made to this great bull. He is to be a breeder, the Royal herds supplying a first-prize winner in a large class of yearling heifers with one of his gets. Another Royal herds bull, Pride of Collynie 75248, from Sandringham, was third. He was bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, and passed through the hands of that "crack" stock-breeder and farmer, Mr. James Dumo, Jackstown, Rothie-Norman, to Sandringham. Mr. Bell, Ratchough, Alnwick, a Northumberland farmer, had the honor of dividing the two Royal bulls with his Baron Abbotsford 76087, whose dam was a Collynie cow. Another tenant farmer, Mr. John Handley, Greenhead, Milnithorpe, who owns fine cattle in Westmoreland, was first in the two-year-old class with Pearl King 79531, a fine roan, bred in Lancashire, and you don't want to see a better. His follower was Mr. J. Deane Willis' white bull, C. I. V., a typical "Scots" Shorthorn, very neat, compact and level as far as he goes, but, unfortunately, that is not very far, as there is comparatively little of him. Still, two English judges at the Royal Counties Show at Reading actually thought him good enough to beat Royal Duke. Mr. Deane Willis has a grand herd of genuine Cruickshank cattle down in Wilts, and he led the yearling bull class with Bapton Florist, a lovely roan, the second being Mr. Bell's Baron Ratchough, a son of his second-prize old bull. The champion of the females was a lovely two-year-old heifer, Flora VI., owned by Mr. George Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, who is very nearly if not quite the best Shorthorn judge in England. This heifer was calved to Mr. Naylor, down in Wexham, but she is an out-and-out Scot. Mr. Naylor purchased her dam, Flora IV., at the Auchronie sale in Aberdeenshire, carrying this heifer, whose sire was the Uppermill bull, Easter Gift, by Wanderer. There was no challenge of the judgment which gave this heifer supreme honors. Her stiffest opponent was the first-prize cow in milk, Lord Calthorpe's Warrior Queen, a roan five-year-old which, as a yearling heifer, in the hands of her breeder, Captain Duncombe, created a sensation. She fell off a little after that, but makes a gem of a cow. Her hardest opponent again in the class was Mr. Deane Willis' beautiful four-year-old, White Heather, bred in Aberdeenshire, by Mr. J. B. Manson, Kiblean, and female champion at the Royal in 1901. Yet another north country heifer led the three-year-old class—viz., Mr. Henry Dudding's Hawthorn Blossom X., bred by Messrs. Law, Mains of Sanguhar, Forres, and a level, true animal. Lest anyone should suppose that patriotism had something to do with these victories for north country bred cattle, it is to be observed that they are all owned in England, and the judges were both Englishmen—viz., Messrs. Robert Wright, Nocton Heath, Lincoln, and Geo. J. Bell, Standingstone, Wigtown, Cumberland.

Lincoln Reds are a Shorthorn variety for which a good word must be said. They are preserved in Lincolnshire, are of a deep red color, good milkers, and prime grazing cattle. At Carlisle they made an effective exhibit, the Messrs. Chatterton's big four-year-old bull, Walmsgate Mate II, 1722, from Stenigot, being well worth going some distance to see.

After the Shorthorns, in point of excellence as a breed exhibit, came the Galloways. They were not quite as well judged as the red, white and roans, but the champions were right. The bull, Mr. David Brown's Campfollower of Stepford 7476, has never been beaten. He was bred by his owner at Lower Stepford, Dunscore, and is one of the levellest bulls ever seen of any breed. His uniformity is something well worth going a long distance to see, and it is a great credit to a small tenant farmer to have bred such an animal. Mr. Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall, had the reserve champion bull in the yearling, Scottish Chief 3rd of Castlemilk 8054, and the champion female in the two-year-old heifer, Lady Douglas of Kilquhanity 16657. This is a lovely animal, level in flesh and outline, and one of the kind you always want to see as well as read about. Some "cracking" good cows were exhibited by Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Chapelton, Dalbeattie, and Mr. Robert Wilson, Kilquhanity, Dalbeattie, who bred the champion female. Sir Robert Jardine of Castlemilk, Bart., both bred and owned some of the best in the yard, and Major Wedderburn-Maxwell, of Glenlair, exhibited quite a number of high-class specimens. Aberdeenshire cattle will be seen to much better advantage on their native heath next week, but the exhibit at Carlisle was more than creditable. The breed champion was Mr. J. J. Cridlar's Elate 16513, a three-year-old bull which last year was reserve. He is an exceptionally well-

bred specimen, and takes a deal of beating in the best of company. Needless to say, he is an out-and-out Erica, and has all the quality and symmetry for which that race is famed. Lord Strathmore, Glamis Castle, Forfar, was showing some choice heifers, his first-prize yearling standing reserve for champion honors. The King had the first-prize cow all the way from Abergeldie Mains, Ballater. Ayrshires were worthily represented, the veteran fancier, Mr. Robert Wilson, Manswraes, Bridge of Weir, leading with a pair of cows of the right stamp for the dairy. Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, had forward his unbeaten bull, Not Likely, which again won; and Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, was also a first-prize winner.

Clydesdales are bred in Cumberland to some purpose, and seldom has the commercial value of the breed been better demonstrated than at this show. The classes for agricultural horses filled splendidly with the produce of Clydesdale sires and the native mares of the northern counties of England. Many of them are sufficiently well bred to admit of registration in the Clydesdale Stud-book. All of them showed the value of the Clydesdale stallion as a draft-horse sire. The most successful sires in this department were Lord Lothian 5998, a horse which has been of incalculable benefit to Cumberland; the Seaham stud horse, Lord Stewart 10084, and a capital breeding horse named Royal Champion 8056. In the open draft-horse competition on the Thursday, pairs of Clydesdale geldings or mares competed against pairs of Shires, the judges being Captain Heaton, Worsley, the manager of Lord Ellesmere's great Shire stud, and Mr. John McCaig, Challock, Stranraer, the breeder of the famous Clydesdale sire, Prince of Carruchan 8151. In the class for pairs, Mr. Wm. Clark, Netherlea, was first with the Clydesdale geldings, Perfection and Bay Champion, the former never beaten and by the champion Royal Gartly 9844, and the latter by Royal Reward. A Leeds firm of contractors was second with a pair—a gelding and a mare—by Lord Lothian 5998; and a Shire pair of big chestnut geldings was third. In the class for single geldings, before the same judges, Clydesdales were again first and second, and a Shire third. In the breeding classes for horses and mares bred on studbook lines, and conforming to pedigree rules, there was a fine show; but generally, so far as sires were concerned, it was very much a case of Baron's Pride 9121 first, and the rest nowhere. This was not the case absolutely. The championship went to the first yearling colt, Mertoun, bred by Lord Polwarth, and owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. He was got by the Macgregor sire, McRaith 10229, and was first at Castle-Douglas and Ayr. In the three-year-old class, the Seaham Stud Company (Ltd.) led with their fine, handsome horse, Silver Cup 11184, a son of Baron's Pride; the second being Messrs. Montgomery's Royal Baron 11161, by the same sire. This is a reversal of the Ayr award, but was generally approved. In the two-year-old class, the Messrs. Montgomery were first with King's Crest 11385, the winner at Edinburgh and a very thick, "chunky" horse, which has already been hired for 1903. Mr. A. B. Matthews had second in this class, and another good one in the class was also owned by him. Amongst the mares and fillies, by far the most successful exhibitor was Mr. Thomas Smith, Bacon Point, Chester. He showed the fine old mare, Royal Rose 12494, in the brood-mare class, taking second prize with her. Her daughter, Lady Primrose, by Prince Pleasing 10259, a fine big upstanding black mare, was second in the three-year-old class; and another daughter, Royal Ruby, was first in the two-year-old class, as at Ayr, and champion female here as she was there. Mr. Smith had first in the brood-mare class with Cedric Princess; and Mr. St. Clair Cunningham, Hedderwickhill, Dunbar, first in the three-year-old class with White Heather, the winner at Ayr and Edinburgh, and reserve champion at both places, as she was here. Both are like Royal Ruby, by Baron's Pride; and the third three-year-old filly and second and third two-year-old fillies were by the same sire. The first yearling filly is an upstanding quality filly from the Seaham Stud, got by Lord Stewart; and the second was from Mr. Pilkington's stud, and got by Baron's Pride, out of the 1,000-gs. yearling filly, Queen of the Roses.

"SCOTLAND YET."

South Africa Needs Pure-bred Stock.

Now that peace has been restored and the agricultural lands of South Africa are once more to come under the plow, it is more than probable that a demand will come from that direction for pure-bred breeding stock. The official journal of the Cape Department of Agriculture states that there is no doubt that an opportunity to get possession of cattle of first-class breeding would be eagerly seized by many stock-breeders, and that if high-priced animals of good pedigree were landed at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, or East London, many farmers would willingly take the trip and pay the price. Should a trade in pure blood be developed with the new colonies, the present high prices of pedigreed stock may be expected to continue for some time.

AUGUST 1, 1902

Growing Winter Wheat in Lanark Township.

To speak of the growing of winter wheat in Lanark township is to speak of an industry that is no longer profitable. Twenty-five years ago, when part of the land was still timbered and clearing was necessary, the wheat crop was a valuable one, because the protection afforded by the remaining forest and the fertility of the virgin soil insured a good yield, but the removal of the forest and the consequent subjection of the country to the severity of our eastern winter makes the wheat crop so uncertain that few farmers cultivate it. The acreage sown to winter wheat has so decreased in recent years that to-day a field of that grain is the exception rather than the rule, there being but seventy-two acres to be harvested in the township this season. A good yield is always realized when the roots are not heaved by the frost, but for the above-named reason and for the reason that the dairy industry is less subject to injury from pests or variable seasons, the amount sown is not likely to increase.

Sowing the wheat after a pea crop is the usual rotation followed. The crop needs a fine seed-bed but a firm subsoil. The grass sod is broken about four inches deep in October and then sown to peas the following spring. The land is given a light plowing after the harvesting of the pea crop, and it is also good practice, if the season is a dry one, to roll the land some time before sowing the wheat, to start capillary action and provide moisture for the germination of the seed. The land should not be rolled after seeding, but the surface should be kept rough, that protection may be afforded to the roots.

About the 20th of August seems to be a favorite date for seeding. If sown earlier, a rank growth in the fall may prove injurious in the spring by causing a moulding and consequent rotting of the crown of the plant; but if sown much later, the plants generally prove too tender to stand the winter frost. As yet no damage by the Hessian fly is reported, so that the date of seeding is not affected by that pest.

The Treadwell, Delhi and Clawson are among the favorite varieties. The Clawson takes the lead for hardiness and yield, but is scarcely equal to the others in milling qualities. The cultivation of spring wheat has largely taken the place of the raising of winter wheat, but that, too, is becoming an industry of the past, farmers finding it more profitable to buy their flour and cultivate their farms for the production of peas, oats, corn and roots and turn these into beef and dairy products.

JOHN C. READY.

Lanark Co.

Acreage in Fall Wheat Decreasing.

Wheat-growing in this locality has greatly decreased of late years, largely owing to the fact that the Hessian fly has destroyed large areas annually, and it has also been found that other crops pay better for the labor expended. There is no doubt but that the average will still further decrease, as the price obtained for it is comparatively low.

The arguments advanced for the continuance of wheat-growing are that it helps to form a complete crop rotation; abundance of straw is furnished for bedding purposes, and it forms a splendid nurse crop for the spring-sown clover.

There are still to be found a few who favor summer-fallowing for fall wheat, and in localities where beans are not grown, oats, barley or hay form the preceding crop, but where bean land has been heavily manured in the spring, and the bean crop kept thoroughly clean, we find we can put the land in the pink of condition for wheat upon the removal of the beans by merely giving it one stroke of the cultivator to level it off, thus lessening the cost of production by a very great deal.

Owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly on early-sown grain, the majority postponed seeding until after the 1st October last year, but an early and hard winter came, nearly wrecking our prospects of a crop to a greater extent than the fly ever did, and the only thing that saved it was a favorable spring. Consequently, we think the majority will go back to the old dates for seeding, viz., from 10th to 20th of September. Generally, the variety giving the largest yield is the one most widely sown, and as none have been threshed yet, it is impossible to state the popular varieties.

The Hessian fly did very little harm either last fall or this spring, but the excessive rains have badly rusted the wheat straw. It remains to be seen what effect this has on the grain.

W. A. MCGEACHY.

Kent Co.

Little Wheat Grown.

In recent years the acreage sown to fall wheat has been decreased to a minimum. At present, to our farmers fall wheat is out of the question.

Dairying is largely followed, and the crops sown are those that will give the largest amount of milk-producing feeds.

The Hessian fly has not been found as yet in this district, owing, no doubt, to the absence of wheat-raising.

G. I. CHRISTIE.

Dundas Co.

Wheat Area May Be Increased.

The acreage sown to fall wheat has not varied very much in this locality of late years. If anything, a slight decrease has taken place on account of the high price of stock inducing farmers to grow more coarse grains and corn for silage. This year, however, the acreage may possibly be increased, as the crop is an exceptionally good one. The straw is of considerable advantage for bedding, and the chaff has a useful place in the feed-lot.

In the preparation of a seed-bed, pea or barley stubble which has been manured gives the best results. The principal varieties sown are Dawson's Golden Chaff, Genesee Giant, and Michigan Amber. A new variety, called New Ontario, will be sown considerably this fall.

From September 1st to 15th is the usual time for sowing, and so far neither the Hessian fly nor any other pest has done any considerable damage in this part of the country.

Wellington Co.

W. WHITELAW.

Sow Fall Wheat Sept. 5th to 15th.

The acreage sown to fall wheat in this district has decreased in recent years owing to the decrease in price and to the fact that the land has been continually cropped since it was cleared. Previous to the last ten years, little or no grain was fed to stock in stables, consequently the land was being continually drained of its wheat-producing elements, and little or nothing supplied to sustain its fertility. The acreage to be sown this season will probably be a little in advance of last season. A fall-wheat crop makes less work for the following spring, and in harvesting, being



NONPAREIL OF LAKEVIEW 3RD.

A grand contribution by Mr. W. D. Platt to the combination Shorthorn sale in Hamilton, Ont., on August 13th.

ripe before the spring grain, the work is more evenly distributed. The best results are likely to be secured from the old-time summer-fallow, but good results have been obtained on clover sod, either alsike or red clover, plowed once, well rolled and well cultivated. Taking into consideration that in the summer-fallow a whole season is lost in regard to crop, while, on the other hand, you may have a good crop of clover and a fair crop of wheat, we think the latter is more satisfactory. Would advise sowing not earlier than the 5th of September and not later than the 15th. The favorite varieties are Dawson's Golden Chaff and Red Clawson. The Hessian fly has been working a little of recent years, but not to any great damage.

Dufferin County.

T. K. H.

Fall Wheat a Desirable Crop.

The acreage sown to fall wheat in this district remains about the same, nor is there likely to be much change this season.

There are several advantages in growing a limited quantity of fall wheat—it divides the work better. If ten or fifteen acres of fall wheat is sown, there is that much less spring work to be done, and generally it pays just as well as a spring crop. It can be harvested before the spring crops are ready, and one great advantage is that it is a much better crop with which to seed down. If we get our clover seed sown on the fall wheat the last of March or first of April we generally get a good "catch," whereas we very often fail when it is sown with spring grain.

Summer-fallowing is practiced to some extent yet, but in recent years the bulk of the fall

wheat has been sown on ground where a crop of peas has been taken off. The pea weevil was so bad in this section last season that a very limited quantity was sown, barley being put in instead, so a large proportion of the wheat this fall will follow barley. When the pea ground is clean, good results are obtained without plowing by using the cultivator and harrow. With barley ground, some gang-plow lightly first, then later on plow again; but I prefer plowing once, then using the roller, cultivator and harrow. The bulk of the wheat is usually sown the first two weeks of September, but some later. Dawson's Golden Chaff is the favorite here; it has yielded best, and next to that the Red Clawson. The Hessian fly has troubled us comparatively little.

Simcoe Co.

ROBT. MURRAY.

DAIRY.

Cross-breeds as Milkers.

THE JERSEY-SHORTHORN.

A writer in the Farmer and Stock-breeder, of London, England, writing on the above subject, says: "Tis strange, but a fact, that the most copious milkers are found among crosses, and, singularly enough, a strain between a middling milking breed and a good one may give very profitable animals. The most valuable all-round milking cows I have ever bred have been produced by mating Jersey bulls with Shorthorn cows. This excellent cross is not nearly sufficiently known. There appears to be more mingling of the blood in the South Midlands and in Cornwall, though, than anywhere else. Along the southern counties most dairy folks appear to use

one or two pure Channel Island cows in the herds to improve the whole tale of milk, or else give the main herd just a light strain of the blood. But I have proved over and over again that in crossing for milk it is the better plan to make a clean cross, as then you know what you are doing; otherwise, you do not. And it is only where such absolute crosses are made that I will guarantee happy results.

"On a typical Jersey - Shorthorn dairy cow you get the following sterling qualities: She is sure to be an early breeder, a deep milker, and pretty sure to give milk of more than average quality, although not, perhaps, so good as the pure-bred cattle of the sunny isles. She will be, as a rule, healthy, hearty, and tolerably hardy to stand our severe winters. Fur-

ther, she will be docile and free from that troublesome habit of kicking, which reaches a vice in some breeds, and which causes the milkman to lose his temper and abuse his charges. Such disturbances never ought to occur among dairy cows, where gentleness and kindness is not only so greatly appreciated, but well repaid. Then the cross-bred under discussion holds up her flow of milk for a prolonged period, filling the pail most of the time, for she milks deeper than any pure-bred, and yet she soon picks up condition when dried off, even in the few weeks' rest she gets and so well deserves. Her milk is good for either cheese or butter making. She is notoriously a free breeder, as well as an early one, as I have said, seldom going barren so as to lose time; this counts for a good deal. Lastly, she makes a substantial sum when her days of milking have terminated, for she sells readily to the neighboring grazier, or she may be fattened up for the butcher by the dairyman to make a good carcass, and is not long about it. She has, however, two drawbacks. She is not quite the sort to breed progeny for rearing for beef-making, although she may throw some good dairy stock; and she always is just a little more subject to milk fever than some sorts of cows, but this is the case with nearly all free milkers."

No Butter for Export.

The United States will not likely have any butter for export this year. The home market has been able so far to consume all manufactured, and whether a foreign buyer must be sought for a part of the output will depend somewhat upon the consumption of oleomargarine.

Successful Calf-raising.

Where calves are raised by hand—that is, fed milk from the pail, as is the usual practice in dairy herds or in those of the general farmer—it is important that good judgment be used in the method and manner of feeding, in order to avoid derangement of the digestive organs of the young animal and the troubles that are liable to follow. In the first place, there is certainly no better course for the welfare of the calf when it is born than to allow it to draw from the udder of its dam in the natural way small quantities at a time of the colostrum or first milk of the cow. This is nature's provision for bringing about the action of the bowels and giving the calf a safe start in its new line of life. The cow, in her affection for the calf, if left alone with it usually shifts her position frequently while it is sucking, thus allowing the calf to take but little at a time, and as often as it desires. It is all the better for the calf if it is left with the cow for two or three days before being taught to drink from the pail. The opinion probably prevails that this is not the best practice in the interest of the cow, as the longer the calf is allowed to remain with her the more she will fret when it is removed, and the common practice, we believe, is to take the calf away from her sight as soon as born or to allow it to suck but once. It is worth while to consider whether this unnatural course may not account for most of the cases of so-called milk fever, from which so many cows are lost. From extended experience with cows of the beef breeds allowed to suckle their calves, the writer fails to recall a single instance of milk fever, though some heavy-milking cows were owned. The experience of an English dairy farmer, published in the "Farmer's Advocate" a few months ago, confirms the theory that milk fever may be avoided by allowing the calf to suck its dam for a few days, as the writer referred to deposited that in a large herd of heavy-milking cows he had not had a single case of fever in many years, and his practice had invariably been to leave the calf with the cow for at least three days, and in no case to milk her out clean during that time.

Whether there is anything of value in this theory or not, and we are inclined to believe it is quite as reasonable as most of the other assumptions on the subject which have been published, it is certainly important that the calf be fed in small quantities and often from the first milk of its mother, warm and fresh from the udder. In feeding it, the good old plan of giving the finger to the calf to suck while partaking of the milk cannot be too highly commended, as this is the nearest approach to nature's way, unless a rubber nipple be used, as it is one of the very best correctives of digestive disorders. When the finger is so given, the calf drinks more slowly, and in the act of imbibing uses its tongue and jaws so freely that a large quantity of saliva is poured out and mixed with the milk, aiding digestion and abstracting the most nourishment from the milk. The ambition of the average calf-feeder is to teach the youngster as quickly as possible to drink without the finger in order to save time and trouble, but for the welfare of the calf it is a grave mistake to so hasten the process, as the gulping of the milk hastily is almost certain to cause derangement of the stomach.

The secret of successful calf-raising after the initial period is passed lies in feeding little at a time and often during the first two or three weeks, and always having the milk fed at about the temperature of milk as it comes from the cow. Whole new milk should be given three times a day for the first two weeks, then one-half the quantity may be skimmed milk, and at the end of a month skimmed milk fed warm may be the whole ration, though a little flaxseed jelly may be added with advantage, and the calf should early be taught to eat good hay and a little bran and oats or meal of some kind. During the hot summer months calves will do better kept in darkened sheds, with screened windows to exclude flies, or if kept out on pasture, should have a shed to protect them from the hot sun or from cold rains. With careful and common-sense feeding, calves are liable to few ills; but if, from in judicious treatment, scours, their commonest ailment, if taken in its early stages may generally be corrected by giving a dose of castor oil, followed by a raw egg or two, shell and all, and lessening the quantity of milk for a day or two until the digestive organs are restored to their normal condition.

Take a day and go to the Short-horn Breeders' sale in Hamilton, on Aug. 13th.

Dairying in Nova Scotia.

BY LAURA ROSE.

To see the best of a country one must needs drive through it. Then can right conclusions be formed as one has time to study conditions and an opportunity of meeting the people.

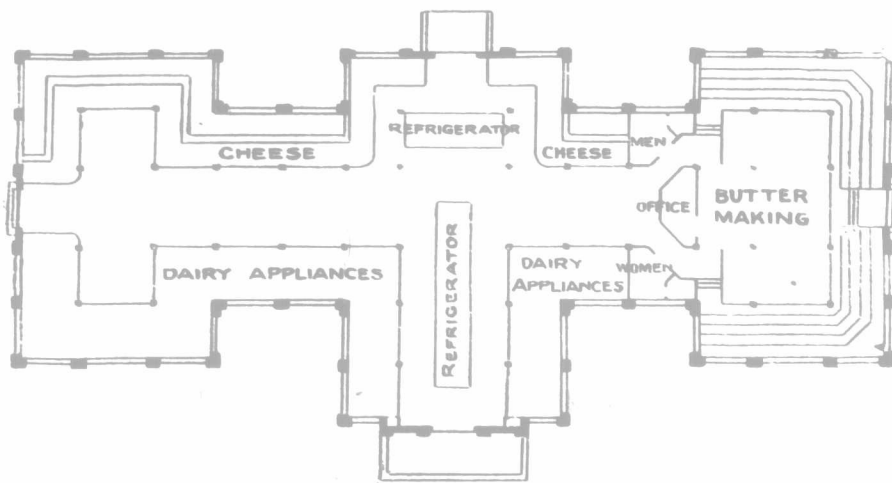
Lately, I left Truro, Nova Scotia, in a covered van to travel by horse through the counties of Pictou, Antigonishe, and Guysboro', to give practical demonstrations in dairying.

Pictou is counted as one of the best counties in the Province, and as I drove through the valley of the West River, the general appearance of the well-tilled fields and large, comfortable-looking farm homes indicated both intelligence and thrift.

Dairying is not so extensively gone into as one would like to see, for I contend it is really the only branch of agriculture a farmer here can hope to make much money at. There is not the land available to raise large grain crops, but there is plenty of rough land suitable for pasture and a splendid home market for the dairy products. Where the farmers err is in not making provision for winter feeding so as to keep up the flow of milk. Practically no corn and very few fields of roots are to be seen. The well-matured corn and fine mangels and turnips I saw on the Provincial Farm at Truro last fall was proof that these crops can be successfully grown in Nova Scotia.

From what I can learn, a great many cattle in the winter time are both badly housed and fed, and with such conditions not much money need be expected either in winter or summer. Cows so treated get run down, and it takes half the summer to bring them into condition again. Another general practice is putting the young calves in the pasture field and allowing them to remain there through all kinds of weather, very often with no shelter at all. Such treatment results in a stunted growth and the calves never develop into the large, healthy cows they would have had proper care been exercised.

As is the case in Ontario, enough thought has



PLAN OF NEW DAIRY BUILDING, TORONTO EXHIBITION.

not been given to the breeding and selection of good dairy cattle. Judging from the cows we pass along the road, I should say many are not paying for their keep.

In our work we test considerable milk, and, taken as a whole, the test is high, many samples running from 4.5 to 6 per cent. butter-fat. I noted the same high per cent. in the milk we tested last year in Cape Breton, and came to the conclusion it was largely owing to the small quantity of milk many of the cows were giving; but I do think that throughout the country the milk is richer here than in Ontario—perhaps because we find more Jersey and Ayrshire blood, and less Holstein.

Quite an interest is taken in the explanation and running of the cream separator we carry with us. The majority of the spectators have never seen one before. When we compare the skim milk from it to that which the people have brought us to test, it reveals to them in a most forcible way the serious loss many are sustaining by their method of creaming milk. The other day I really felt pity for one woman. The sample of milk she brought tested one per cent. butter-fat, and, with a most sorrowful look on her face, she said: "I knew we were losing a lot of the butter." "Yes," I replied, "where you should get four pounds of butter you are only getting three." The separator agent is abroad in the land, and if he follows in our path, his road is partly paved for sales.

So far, our largest meetings have been in Durham, where Mr. Chas. Bryan, Sec. Treas. of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association (and at whose home we stayed), left nothing undone to make the meetings a success.

At the three day sessions the average attendance was twenty-five, while in the evening the hall was packed. I felt our efforts were appreciated. The ladies present took right hold of the work. It was new to them to stop churning when the butter was in the granular form. And the lever butter-worker! Well, that was just the finest thing they ever saw.

The young and the old are alike interested in the work. At this morning's session there was a dear old lady, ninety-three years old, who had walked a quarter of a mile to the meeting. Her step was firm and her mind as clear and bright as ever. As she laughed and chatted with the younger people, it seemed difficult to realize her great age. But in my travels in the east I have met a great many vigorous old folks. Their simple, contented mode of life and healthy climate must account for their longevity.

Pictou Co., N. S.

Dilution Cream-Raising.

In Germany one of those hydraulic or dilution "separators," which have so frequently been exposed in the "Farmer's Advocate," was tested by Dr. Klein, with the result that in 25 trials the skim milk tested from .52 to 1.25 per cent. of fat. Most of the best hand separators do not leave more than .15, and often less. The use of these so-called "separators" lose from .37 to 1.1 lbs. of butter-fat for every hundred pounds of milk "set." The average loss was .59 or .44 more than with the hand separators, and this means with an average cow giving 4,000 lbs. of milk, an annual loss of 17.6 lbs. of butter-fat, which, at 18 cents per pound, means a loss of \$3.16 per cow. One of the alleged separators which the "Farmer's Advocate" had tested at the Toronto Exhibition, in 1900, actually showed a loss of one-quarter of the fat in the milk!

Individual Value of Dairy Cows.

At the Illinois Experiment Station a record of the food consumed and the milk and butter-fat produced by two ordinary-looking dairy cows has been kept for the past year. They were fed the same ration and treated alike in every respect. One consumed 6,478 lbs. digestible dry matter and produced 11,329 lbs. milk and 565 lbs. butter; the other consumed 6,189 lbs. dry matter and produced 7,759 lbs. milk and 299 lbs. butter. On the same feed basis, the difference in the value of the butter produced was \$47.09. This should be a strong suggestion to every dairyman to look carefully into his herd and induce him to weed out the "paupers" at the earliest opportunity.

The Petrolia Butter Factory has just issued the first cheques for the season to the patrons of the Wanstead skimming station. All milk is tested and paid 20 cents per pound for butter-fat. The tests range from 3.1-10 to 3.6-10, and for June milk requires from 28 to 32 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. This appears high, but the month of June was very wet, with frequent rains during night, when no doubt considerable water got into the cans setting in exposed places. J. OSBORNE.
Lambton Co.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Thrips Destroy Onions.

For several years the onion crop of the Niagara district has suffered from what was thought by gardeners to be a fungous disease. The leaves first became marked with small yellow dots, and finally the vitality was so affected that the top of the leaf itself turned yellow. Upon close investigation this season, a small insect identified as thrip was discovered secreted in the axils of the leaves, which, upon further observation, was found to be responsible for the dying of the leaf. These insects are small in size, slender, active, and with head so narrow that they seem pointed at both ends. In the larval state it is yellowish in color, but when mature is dark brown or blackish, and possessed of narrow, transparent wings. They puncture the leaves and extract the juice. Hot, dry weather is the most suitable to their development, while, on the other hand, cold rains retard their progress very much. The most effective remedy for this pest is to spray with kerosene emulsion diluted ten times, or whale-oil soap, one pound in four gallons of water.

Picking Plums.

The following seasonable pointers are given by Prof. Waugh, of Burlington, Vt.:

Plums which are used for jelly should be picked as soon as they begin to color, and long before they are mature. Those which are picked for canning should be taken in the early stages of maturity, while those which are destined for dessert or table use should be allowed to become dead ripe before they are removed from the trees. Plums for shipment to market must be picked about as soon as they are well colored, some varieties even earlier. They must be taken from the trees before they show any tendency to soften. Many varieties, particularly of the Japanese group, will bear earlier picking and will ripen up well in the fruit packages in which they are shipped to market.

Budding in August.

August is one of the months in which this important operation may be carried on. Apples and pears are now in the condition of growth favorable to the proper insertion of the bud and its union to the stock. On account of the season, plums, too, may still be budded with some chance of success. To the owner of the small fruit garden, budding offers a fine opportunity for the improvement of the quality of his crop. By its use, trees which, on coming into bearing, are found to be of questionable value may be rendered profitable in a short time, without the necessity of tearing out and replanting. Also, by budding-in several varieties to the same stock, a much greater variety may be obtained from the same number of trees, a point of considerable importance where the garden area is limited.

Budding is nothing more than summer grafting. The process is more easily adapted to the skill of the farm fruit-grower, however, than grafting, being much simpler and consisting in the insertion of a single bud of one variety under the bark of another. The proper time for this part of the work is toward the end of the season of growth, just when the new wood is in a half-ripe state, yet when the bark still peels easily from the wood. The growth from which the buds are to be taken must be in the same condition as regards growth. The necessity for caution in choosing the proper season is that the bud must remain dormant till the following spring. If growth continues after the insertion of the bud, the latter may start a growth which will not have time to ripen before the severe winter weather sets in.

The stock having been chosen, an incision lengthwise and one across, in the shape of a T, is made in the bark, cutting to the wood. The edges of the bark are then raised from the wood till free. These operations are easily performed with a sharp, thin-bladed knife. A bud is now cut off from a branch of the desired variety, this being done by cutting on a slant from about half an inch above to half an inch below the bud, taking with it a thin shaving of the wood. The leaf, which is usually attached to the base of the bud, is cut off, half of the stalk being left to serve as a handle. The edges of the T incision now being raised, the bud is inserted at the top and pushed down between the bark and wood. Raffia or soft string is wound around the cut above and below the bud, care being taken not to actually cover the bud itself. In ten days or a fortnight, the union should have taken place and the bandage may be removed. If not a success, the bud will have shrivelled up. In the ensuing spring, the buds that have united will start into growth, and the wood above each bud may be removed. This forces all the energy of the plant into the new bud and gives it greater growth the first season.

Wellington Co.

Costly, and Claims too Much.

Chas. D. Woods, Director of the Maine Experiment Station, reports that a preparation called "Kno-bug" is being sent out by a Boston firm, who claim that it will kill potato bugs, act as a vegetable tonic, and prevent blight, scab and rust. According to analyses, it contains lead plaster (87 per cent.), saltpetre (4 per cent.), ochre (2 per cent.), Paris green (2.5 per cent.). The remaining constituents are sand, clay and a little water. The ochre is evidently added to color the material so the plaster will not be readily recognized: the saltpetre is added presumably to give ground for the claim that it acts as a fertilizer. The clay and sand are probably impurities of either the ochre or the plaster. Whatever value the goods have as an insecticide depends upon the 2.5 per cent. of Paris green. No treatment of vines, so far as known, will prevent scab, and there is nothing in the goods to prevent blight. Applied in sufficient quantity, the Paris green contained in Kno-bug will kill potato bugs. These goods are sold for 10 cents down to 5 cents per pound, in accordance with the size of the package. With 2½ pounds of Paris green and 100 pounds of plaster mixed together, the farmer would have a material for practical purposes identical with Kno-bug, at a cost of less than 1 cent a pound.

Toronto Fruit Judges.

The following is the list of judges in fruit, recommended for the Industrial Exhibition, 1902: Apples—Walter H. Dempsey, Trenton; T. H. Race, Mitchell; G. C. Caston, Craighurst. Pears—George E. Fisher, Freeman; E. C. Beman, Newcastle; A. M. Smith, St. Catharines. Plums and Peaches—W. W. Hilborn, Leamington; V. Cline, Grimsby; Wm. Orr, Fruitland. Grapes—W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines; E. J. Woolverton, Grimsby; Alex. McNeill, Walkerville. Collection—A. H. Pettit, Winona; R. Cameron, Niagara Falls; George Leslie, Leslie, Ont.

Thinning Orchard Fruits.

Apples, peaches and plums well repay careful thinning, especially in years giving a heavy yield. Its results are chiefly seen in larger, better-colored and better-flavored fruit, and in the decreased tendency to rot, particularly noticeable among plums. The Japanese varieties of this latter fruit, which are noted for their over-bearing qualities, require very thorough treatment. For best results, peaches also need to have a large amount of the fruit removed, and in the big commercial orchards of this Province, thinning is now regularly carried on during the early summer months. The process is likewise being gradually adopted with the other large fruits. To many growers, thinning may seem at first to be a waste both of good fruit and valuable time; but one soon finds that a slightly smaller quantity of A 1 fruit is worth from two to three times as much as a greater amount of highly inferior quality.

Thinning is generally practiced after the small, undeveloped fruits, due to ineffectual pollenization, insect stings, etc., have fallen, for then the exact amount of fruit likely to come to maturity can be estimated. It should be carried out before the over-load begins to tax the tree. Individual fruits should be left far enough apart so as not to touch each other. Plums may be taken off up to half size, and before the pit becomes hard; apples, up to one and a half inches in diameter; peaches, from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The work can be cheaply done by the berry-pickers at odd times, where such labor is available.

Wellington Co.

P. W. HODGETTS.



ROAN QUEEN =47454=.

A beautiful heifer entered by Capt. T. E. Robson for the Shorthorn sale, on August 13th, at Hamilton, Ont. (See Gossip, page 571.)

August Gardening.

If the weeds have been kept well in check during July, very little trouble with them will be experienced now, as the first crop being destroyed before seeding, the annual weeds cannot flourish, and outside of such perennial pests as chickweed or pusley, plantain and couch grass, which sprout from the root, there is little trouble, the crops should now be luxuriant and very little space for weeds left except between the rows, where they can be kept in check with little labor. Where water can be secured, watering should not be neglected in dry spells, as it pays better than anything, except continuous cultivation, during August. It should be done in the evening if possible, as if put on in midday it rapidly evaporates, and, besides, is liable either to scald or chill the plant. If the soil is stirred or cultivated soon after, a mulch is formed by the particles of soil, preventing the rise of the water to the surface and holding it for the use of the plant. Where watering is referred to in these articles, it means a good soaking or pouring. A sprinkling, unless on some flowers, will do more harm than good, as the drops of water on the leaves attract the sun and scald and spot the plants to a great extent. By taking the sprinkler off the watering-can and placing the spout of the can near the root of the plant to be watered, watering can be very quickly done, as fast as a man can walk in most cases. Cucumbers, squash and cabbage pay best for watering, but tomatoes, although giving an immense crop, are rendered late in ripening, as heat is their great requirement.

Beans and peas need little care other than the removal of large weeds and shallow cultivation.

The pods should be picked as soon as of eatable size, as if left later they get tough and stringy, and in the case of the wax beans are liable to rust and destroy both pod and bean. There is a remedy for bean-rust in Bordeaux mixture, as is used to destroy scab on apples, but as this is highly poisonous, it should not be applied after the pods begin to form. The pea louse, or aphid, is a serious pest this month, and is about the hardest to fight or exterminate. If the first arrivals are sprayed with kerosene emulsion or tobacco water, there is seldom trouble, but if not attended to they multiply with great rapidity, and if the vines are sprayed the foliage is destroyed as well as the aphid. The only remedy appears to be to brush them off the vines with small branches and then cultivate before they can get a chance to get back again.

Beets, parsnips and most other root crops are immune from insect pests, and thorough cultivation, resulting in the destruction of weeds and the conservation of moisture, is all that need be done to secure a good crop. The carrot-rust fly, which deposits its eggs in the soil around carrots, the maggot afterward burrowing into and destroying the root, can be prevented to a great extent by liming. Some dry, powdered lime sprinkled along the rows and worked in the first half of the month, I have found to be a good remedy; but this pest is not widespread, and, taking it all together, root vegetables require little attention.

Cabbage, cauliflower, etc., need to be kept cultivated not too deeply so as it might injure the roots. If the large green worm appears, the plants may be sprayed with diluted Paris green or hellebore, but after they begin to head, hand-picking is the only remedy. Poison applied while the head is forming is a dangerous practice.

Cucumbers need to be picked as fast as formed, or the vines will soon stop bearing. Frequent watering will make the fruit more uniform and keep them from becoming bitter, as they are very liable to do in hot weather. Unless the tomatoes have had some support given them during the previous month, they should be tied up and the ripening fruit kept off the ground. If this cannot well be done, a shingle placed on the ground under each large cluster is of great advantage, and will prevent much loss by cracking and rotting. If they are very leafy and the fruit seems slow to ripen, I find going over them with a sharp knife and cutting out all the unfruitful branches, besides shortening the bearing branches somewhat, a great improvement. The sun

thus reaches green fruit and ripens many of them. Where tomatoes for pickling or chowchow are wanted, late plants set out where early potatoes have been taken from, and kept watered, will give immense quantities of green fruit, especially if the ground is very rich and shaded. Late potatoes and corn need to be hilled during the month, but not high, the advantage in the case of potatoes to prevent the exposure of the stalk and roots to the sun, and of corn to steady the plant so that the wind will not have such an effect on it. Shallow cultivation or undertillage is now depended upon almost exclusively for the benefit that formerly was thought only possible by hilling.

The fruit portion of the garden after the berries are gathered needs very little care till fall unless to keep down insect pests and promote ripening of the wood for the following season.

EDGAR MACKINLAY.

Halifax Co., N. S.

Currant Bushes Destroyed.

What is the best thing to do with currant bushes that have had their leaves dried up and crops nearly destroyed with worms? Would spraying be good, and with what material?

Lambton Co.

MRS. WALTER MILLAR.

Ans.—When the leaves have once been destroyed, there is no solution which if sprayed would act as a restorative. Where the worms continue to be troublesome, use hellebore as directed in the last issue of "Farmer's Advocate."

Lay your plans to attend the inauguration, on Aug. 13th, of breeders' sales of Shorthorns at Hamilton, Ont.

APIARY.

Marketing of the Honey Crop.

BY J. L. BYER, YORK CO., ONT.

Next to securing a crop of honey, the most important matter is the selling of the same. Some beekeepers (specialists) are adverse to giving any encouragement to farmers or others to keep a few bees, on the ground that the small producers are the ones who usually hurt the honey market. For instance, a farmer with half a dozen colonies in a good year may possibly have five or six hundred pounds of honey. This will seem like a prodigious amount to him, and he will jump to the conclusion that "honey is a big crop this year, and the sooner I get rid of mine the better." Consequently, he rushes it off to the nearest market, put up in any and every shape, and possibly takes whatever he is offered for it, thus demoralizing that market for the large producer. Just last year I knew of a man who had 1,500 lbs. of honey, which he sold for 6 cents retail, when the prevailing price was 9 cents wholesale. Needless to say, that man couldn't afford to spend a dollar for a bee journal or any other periodical. While two or three cents a pound does not mean much on a few hundred pounds, it does amount to considerable to the specialist, who may have anywhere from five to thirty or more thousand pounds, so it is not to be wondered at if some of the large producers are opposed to encourage others to keep bees, who will then sell their honey for 6 cents when it is worth 9.

In selling honey for the retail trade, in stores or other places, the package is quite a consideration. A glance over any grocery counter at the different attractive labels on canned goods, soaps, baking powders, etc., will convince anyone that manufacturers of these different articles know the value of handsome packages, and it will certainly pay the beekeeper to put his product up in a neat and attractive form. For the wholesale trade it is not so particular as to what kind of a container the honey is in, the square 60-pound tins probably being the handiest and most satisfactory. For retailing, the five- and ten-pound, slip cover, lacquered pails, nicely labelled with quality of honey, your name and address, etc., are the best packages I know of; for smaller amounts, one-pound glass jars are mostly used.

By all means label your honey intended for the retail trade—i. e., your clover and basswood honey. Better sell buckwheat and other dark grades wholesale, as the general public think all honey alike, consequently if they have had a pail of choice clover honey and then should happen to get a pail of buckwheat honey, they will be very apt to accuse the producer of the latter of adulteration. It pays to label your honey for different reasons, the chief one being that it advertises your product, as you certainly will not put your name and address on anything you are ashamed of. Last year I had two thousand pounds put up in five- and ten-pound pails, nicely labelled, intending to sell it at the stores. However, a wholesale firm made me an offer which I accepted. In a couple of months I received letters of inquiry from different parts of Ontario, asking me for quotations on honey like that they had recently purchased from Mr. H—, the wholesale man, of Toronto. The moral is obvious: Produce a good article, put it on the market in an attractive form, letting the public know where it comes from, and you will have no trouble to dispose of your product at a fair remuneration. For a number of years, with beekeepers in this section, the cost of pails was a dead loss. However, five years ago the members of the York County Association unanimously agreed to sell by gross weight—i. e., a five-pound pail weighs five pounds, including weight of pail. By this arrangement, price of pails is reduced to a minimum, and there is nothing unfair about it, as the customer knows precisely what he is buying, as each pail is labelled five pounds, gross weight. In selling hundreds of pails have yet to hear the first complaint from dealer or customer, so have good reason to believe that the system is satisfactory to all concerned.

If your honey is in large storage tanks, be sure and have it put in smaller packages before granulation sets in. Personally, I like to have it put in pails right away—i. e., as soon as any foreign substance has had time to rise to top of tanks—believing that the natural aroma of the honey is better preserved by so doing. Some say they leave it in the tanks to ripen (?). Better let it ripen in the hive, and so prevent any uneasy feeling in that line.

Good cattle from ten good Canadian Shorthorn herds will be offered at the Hamilton, Ont., sale, Aug. 13th.

POULTRY.

Fattening Chickens on the Farm.

It is surprising how much better chicken do when put in the fattening crate as compared with those running at large. Only yesterday, a farmer from whom I purchased some chickens came in and was looking over the birds in the crates. After looking them over, he asked where the chickens were I had purchased from him about two weeks previous, and when told that he was then looking at them, he would scarcely believe they were the same chickens. "Well," says he, "it certainly brings them along." This is what everybody says who has an opportunity of seeing the fowls. It would certainly pay the farmer to fatten his own. If it is profitable for us to buy the birds from the farmer and buy his feed to feed the chicken, why does he not feed them himself? I often suggest to the farmer to feed his own, but the general reply is: "I could not sell them as well as you, nor yet have I the buildings." Such answers amount to nothing. It requires no new buildings, and as far as selling is concerned, there are a number of buyers only too anxious to get the stock at good prices, not less than 10 cents per pound for well-fattened stock. The birds certainly want to be fasted at least 24 hours before killing, and need to be dry-picked.

What is required to make a success of fattening fowls at this season of the year is an open shed or cool stable, or a lean-to as seen in the picture. Any one will protect the fowls from the rain and sun. Of course, one must avoid a direct draft, otherwise some of the chickens may take cold and will then do poorly.

Our experience is that generally the chickens do much better in crates than when confined, loose, to a small pen. The crate is easily built,



FEEDING CRATE FOR FATTENING.

being made usually 6 ft. 6 in. long, 18 in. high, and 16 in. wide. The crate is divided into three compartments; each will hold four or five chickens, depending upon the size of the bird. The crate is made of slats, those on the top, bottom and back run lengthwise of the crate, while those in front run up and down. The slats are usually 1½ in. wide and ¾ in. thick. They are placed 2 in. apart to allow the chickens to put their heads through for feeding. The slats on the bottom are ¾ in. apart; this admits of the droppings passing through to the ground. Care should be taken not to have the first slat at the back fit tightly against the back, but should be at least 1 in. away from the back. This prevents the droppings collecting and decomposing. A small V trough is placed in front for to feed and water the birds; also small doors in the front or on the top to admit of taking the chickens in or out. (See photo.) Old shoe boxes or packing-cases can be used in making crates.

We get very good gains by putting the chickens up to fattening when weighing from 2 to 3 lbs. each; in fact, they gain more economically at this size than at 4 lbs. and upwards, providing the birds are healthy and thrifty and of a suitable breed, such as Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes, or Orpingtons. Our plan is to feed the chickens lightly the first week and then for the next two or three weeks give them all they will eat, but no more, and if any is left it is taken up within fifteen minutes after being fed.

We are feeding at present a mixture of finely-ground grains and milk, composed of as follows: 2 parts corn meal, 2 barley meal, 3 shorts, 1 oats (finely ground), 1 animal meal. This is mixed with an equal weight of skim milk. Water is given after each feed. No doubt other feeds would give good results. We have had very good results from corn meal, shorts and potatoes wet with skim milk. We calculate that the mixture

as used cost us \$1.40 per hundred for the grains, and the skim milk is figured at 10 cents per hundred.

We have just weighed 15 chickens that we put in the crate July 5th, weighing in at 33 lbs., and to-day (July 22nd) they weigh 51 lbs., making a gain of 18 lbs. This can be done by anyone. During the 17 days they have consumed 55 lbs. 10 ounces of grain and about an equal weight of milk. This would cost about 83 cents, or a pound of gain for a little more than 4½ cents. Surely it has paid to fatten these birds, as they can be sold to-day at 10 cents per pound, live weight, or 12½ cents, dressed. Of course, these prices will decline, but the chicks would probably do better in a little cooler weather.

W. R. GRAHAM.

Poultry Dept., O. A. C.

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.

FATALITY IN COLT.

A yearling colt, that had grown well but did not keep in good condition, was turned out on grass in the spring and did well until the last of June, when it became dull and gaunt and did not feed. I put it in the stable, and it became stiff in hind quarters, stopped eating, and showed symptoms of diarrhoea. I sent for a veterinarian and he treated for diarrhoea, with apparent success, as the diarrhoea was not so great, and it showed a slight tendency to eat. I left it in this state, and, returning in twenty minutes, found it dead. I sent for the veterinarian and he arrived in about five hours and held a post-mortem. We found some inflammation in the lining of the digestive canal, but not enough to cause death. The lungs considerably engorged with blood and the carotid artery filled with a white fibrous material resembling a sinew. The heart contained a cone-shaped mass of like material as large as a hen egg.

Lanark Co.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your colt died from exhaustion caused by diarrhoea and the absence of nutrition. It evidently was congenitally weak, and it might have been improved by tonics and extra good care during the winter. The digestive organs being weak, diarrhoea was easily produced. The veterinarian evidently did all that could be done, and while he succeeded in checking the diarrhoea, vitality of the colt had by this time become so low that even while he appeared to want to eat he suddenly collapsed. The whitish, cord-like structure found in the arteries and the mass in the heart were the fibrin and serum of the blood. The congestion of the vessels of the lungs is always found when an animal is not bled. There may, as you suspect, have been an excess of fibrin in the blood, but I do not think it was either the cause of the disease or of death.

J. H. REED, V. S.

LAME COLT.

A yearling colt that was weak and crooked on one hind fetlock when born and has always gone lame when trotting, has hurt or sprained the joint and now goes quite lame.

Muskoka Co.

R. W., Jr.

Ans.—Your colt will always be weak in this joint. For the present lameness, treat as follows: Put in a box stall and keep quiet; bathe the joint with cold water long and often and apply a cotton-flannel bandage. After the acute lameness and tenderness has disappeared, blister in the usual manner. Repeated blisterings will have a tendency to strengthen the joint.

J. H. REED, V. S.

WORMS AND BOG SPAVIN. IN COLT.

I have a two-year colt troubled with worms. He has been on grass since 28th of May. The same colt slipped on cement floor last winter and caused a lump on hock. The lump has grown bigger on both sides and in front. Would you advise the use of caustic balsam? M. S. Huron Co.

Ans.—Colts very rarely suffer from worms while on pasture. Occasionally, however, we find that they do. Some animals have a natural predisposition to this trouble and require constant care to be kept free from these parasites. Take 1½ ozs. each of sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron; pulverize finely; mix into a dozen powders and give one each day till done. Then give a purgative dose of 1 oz. Barbadoes aloes. The lump on hock is a bog spavin and thorough-pin. Apply to the enlargement once a day the following: Four drams each of biniodide of mercury and iodide of potassium; mix with 8 ozs. of water. This trouble can be treated more successfully during the cold weather, and, if your colt is not lame nor the enlargement very big, it might be as well to put off treatment till next winter, but if the enlargement is considerable and if the colt is lame it might be better to treat at once. H. G. REED, V. S.

STOMACHIC TROUBLE IN COLT.

I have a three-year-old colt that was poorly wintered. I put him in the stable and have been feeding him 2½ gallons of oats and a gallon of bran and hay daily. After drinking he belches wind, and I am afraid it may develop wind-sucking. W. B. R. P. E. I.

Ans.—The change of diet has been too sudden, and the wonder is that you have not had more serious trouble. The stomach is not able to digest the food, and when water is added fermentation takes place and he fortunately gets rid of the gases per gullet. There is no danger of it developing wind-sucking; in this case a horse takes wind into the stomach instead of belching. Give your colt a purgative of 7 drams ginger, follow up with 1 dram each sulphate of iron and gentian and 2 drams bicarbonate of soda twice daily. Feed about half the quantity of oats and gradually increase as his digestion improves. Give regular exercise except during the operation of the purgative. J. H. REED, V. S.

DEFORMED CALF.

1. We have a heifer calf, six months old. When born, she had a lump on her back about midway between shoulder and tail. The lump has increased in size.
2. Our other calves are with their mothers where there is plenty of shade, grass and water, but while they are growing well, they are thinner than we would wish. Do you think they take too much exercise and are troubled with flies? Would it be better to move them to clover pasture and allow them to go to the stable at will, allowing them to go to the dams twice daily, and feed grain at noon? E. A. W. Huron Co.

Ans.—1. The growth on the calf is a deformity and increases in size as the calf grows. It is not probable anything can be done to remove it.
2. If the flies are troublesome, the calves would do better if their quarters were changed as suggested. Finely-chopped oats, about a pint with a tablespoonful of linseed meal to each calf would be a good grain ration. Increase the quantity as the calves grow. This, with good clover and access to their dams twice daily, should give favorable results. J. H. REED, V. S.

JOINT ILL.

My mare's colt did well for two weeks, then became lame on left hind leg at fetlock. It broke and ran a grayish-brown fluid; then the other hind leg became affected at the hock. I lanced it in different places. Then the shoulder became affected, and it died in two days. McD. Glengarry Co.

Ans.—Your colt died from joint ill, which is caused by a germ entering at the navel opening. Treatment is of little avail. The disease can be prevented by applying to the navel soon after birth and several times daily until the opening heals, a lotion composed of 1 part corrosive sublimate to 500 parts water. Any good disinfectant will answer the same purpose. This point was discussed and preventive treatment recommended in the "Advocate" of March 15th, in an article entitled "The Mare and Her Foal." J. H. REED, V. S.

BRONCHOCOELE.

I have a colt, two months old, that had a soft lump in its neck when born. It is now harder and about the size and shape of a goose egg, about one inch below the throat, on the right side. L. S. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your colt has an enlarged thyroid gland. Rub it well once daily with the following ointment: 1 dram each iodine and iodide of potassium thoroughly mixed with an ounce of vaseline. It will probably take considerable time to reduce the gland to the normal size. J. H. REED, V. S.

COW LEAKING HER MILK.

I have a cow four years old. Calved twelve months ago. Was in fair condition and did well till calf was weaned, when I found that the milk would flow from teats when walking through the fields and when lying down. Some have suggested tying soft string around lower part of teat. P. E. Island. W. B. K.

Ans.—The leaking of milk from teats is due to a congenital weakness of the muscles surrounding the opening of the teat, which do not contract with sufficient strength to prevent the milk from running out. I do not think that anything can be done to successfully overcome the difficulty. Rubber bands have sometimes been used, but not with much success, but they would be decidedly better than a string. H. G. REED, V. S.

Miscellaneous.

TURKEYS DYING.

A Welland County, Ont., subscriber reports a good many of his turkeys dying. They go about with drooping wings. Saw lice on them. Please give cause and cure?

Ans.—I think the cause of the death was lice. Get a little olive oil, dampen the thumb with the same, and rub it over the turkey's head, under the wings, and just under the vent. Be careful not to use too much. I think it would be well to make the application once every five days for probably three times. Those to whom I have recommended this treatment speak very highly of the results obtained. It has also given us good satisfaction here when doctoring head lice on chickens. W. R. GRAHAM, Poultry Dept. Ontario Agricultural College.

HOLIDAYS AND CHORES.

A young man is hired on a farm by the month for the season. 1. Is he entitled to every second Sunday, going off on Saturday night, or has he a right to help with chores every Sunday? He is accustomed to help with milking, etc., during the week, and other hired men in the neighborhood all help with chores on Sunday. 2. Can the employer charge him for the absent Sundays or make him put in extra time at the end of the season, or in what way can he make up for the lost time? OLD SUBSCRIBER. Wellington Co.

Ans.—1. In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, he must do chores, but, apart from that, he is entitled to all Sundays as holidays. 2. The usual, and probably the most convenient, way is for the employer to make a reasonable deduction at settling time.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF DIFFERENT BREEDS OF SHEEP.

What is the standard weight of the leading breeds of sheep, both ewes and rams, at maturity? Sherbrooke Co., Que. JNO. RACY.

Ans.—The standard weight may be taken about as follows:

	Rams.	Ewes.
Lincoln, not less than	275	225
Cotswold, " " "	250	200
Oxford, " " "	250	200
Hampshire, " " "	225	175
Leicester, " " "	215	165
Dorset, " " "	150	125
Southdown, " " "	150	125

INCREASING BUTTER-FAT IN MILK.

Can the percentage of butter-fat in cow's milk be increased by feeding, and as it increases in quantity will it also increase in quality? Middlesex Co. JOHN FARISH.

Ans.—With a view to settling this question, experiments have been conducted in nearly every country in the world where dairying is carried on, and the consensus of opinion to-day is that the quality of the feed has little or no effect upon the percentage of fat in milk. Any variations to be found are, therefore, traceable either to the inherent powers of the animal to give rich or poor milk or to the length of time since the milking period began. Dairymen who wish to improve the capacity of their herd to give rich milk, must look to breeding rather than feeding for success.

BINDWEED.

I am sending a vine which is growing quite thickly in my garden. Please tell me, through the "Farmer's Advocate," what it is and how to get rid of it? W. M. Norfolk Co.

Ans.—The vine received is bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), one of the very worst weeds in Canada to eradicate. For treatment, see "Farmer's Advocate," July 1st, page 491.

KILLING OX-EYE DAISY.

Is there anything with which I can spray ox-eye daisy to kill them in rough ground where I cannot cultivate thoroughly? Or is there any other way I can get rid of them? YOUNG FARMER. Parry Sound.

Ans.—No spray, so far as we can learn, has yet been successfully used in the destruction of ox-eye daisy. In your case it will be difficult to eradicate. Hand-pulling seems the only practical method.

OUTLET FOR DITCH.

My farm is on the north side of the concession. Neighbor No. 1 is on the south side, and neighbor No. 2 to west of No. 1. I have an open ditch, some 60 rods long, through my field to the road. There is a good culvert on the road. At one time ditches have been made at each side of the road, but they are now almost filled up. The natural course for the water is through a part of neighbor No. 1's farm, which is rough and unbroken, but underbrushed and used for pasture, and into neighbor No. 2's farm at a part still in bush. At present the water lies at the roadside and in my field, more so than in No. 1's pasture patch. I have offered for a few years now to work day for day with No. 1 to make the drain through his place, but he seems most unwilling to begin. I am told that the township council must have the water taken from their property, and that they should deal with neighbor No. 1 about it. I am also told that the council can only be asked to take the water away if the roadside ditches are the means of bringing it in front of my place. The bulk of the water is off my land, however.

1. Will you please tell me which story is right? 2. Is it possible to make neighbors 1 and 2 give me an outlet, since the part of their farms through which the drain should go is not under cultivation? 3. If so, how had I better go about it? 4. And who would have to bear the cost of the surveyor, etc., etc., should such proceedings be required? P. D. Q. Ontario Co.

Ans.—1. Neither is entirely right, but the latter is the more nearly so. 2. You are entitled to obtain an outlet through their lands, but they are probably not liable to perform any part of the work. 3. You should first serve the other parties affected (including the reeve of the municipality) with a notice in writing signed by you, naming a day and hour and also a place convenient to the site of the ditch, at which all are to meet and estimate the cost of the ditch, and agree, if possible, upon the apportionment of the work and supply of material for construction among them according to their respective interests therein, and settle the proportions in which the ditch is to be maintained, such notice to be served not less than twelve clear days before the time named therein for the meeting. There is a form of such notice provided by the Ditches and Watercourses Act, R. S. O., Chap. 285. (Form C.) There is also a form (D) of agreement for use in case the parties come to an agreement at the meeting, and the Act makes provision for its being filed with the Municipal Clerk. If no agreement is reached at the meeting, or within five days thereafter, you might file with the clerk a requisition (Form E), requesting that the engineer appointed by the municipality under the Act be asked to appoint a time and place in the locality in question, at which he will attend to make an examination of the locality, examine owners and witnesses, and make award. The Act contains elaborate provisions respecting the proceedings and gives forms, and to it we would refer you for further particulars. We would add, however, that it is the duty of the municipality to keep copies of all such forms. 4. The engineer would state in his award the amount of his fees, etc., and who should pay same.

WHEAT JOINT-WORMS—CUTTING TOPS OF EVERGREENS.

1. We have ten acres of goose wheat which has had a severe attack of the joint-worm. Could you tell if there is any way to destroy it, or if it makes any difference what land you sow the wheat on?

2. We have a spruce hedge about thirty feet high, and would like to cut the top off. What time of the year would be best to cut them, and how much dare we take off without injuring the trees? FARMER'S SON. York Co.

Ans.—1. The presence of wheat joint-worms is not affected in any way by the texture or preparation of the soil. The full-grown insect is a fly. The larval, or grub stage, is passed in the straw, from which it does not emerge as a full-grown imago until spring. After that, the eggs are laid upon the joints of the wheat, when they hatch in a short time, and the young larvae at once begin their destructive work. There is no practicable method of saving a crop when once attacked, but the future ravages of the pest may be checked by utilizing the wheat straw for fodder or as litter during the winter months.

2. In general, pruning is best if done before the nutritive activities of the tree begin. With young evergreens, however, fair success is obtained by pruning in the month of June or early in July. Since your trees are so large, it would be advisable to defer the operation until late winter or early spring, when about three feet might safely be removed.

MARKETS.

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

FARM GOSSIP.

A Midsummer Outing.

(Editorial correspondence.)

Leaving London, Ontario, on July 4th, on a trip to Winnipeg and the West, via Chicago and St. Paul, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative found the fine County of Lambton water-soaked from repeated rains, and with its prospects for the usual big crops of corn heavily discounted, but with a big hay crop in sight and with pastures promising to last the summer through. Should warmer and brighter days soon set in, the corn crop may yet surprise the doubters and score a fair success. The State of Michigan is in the same boat, the corn crop trying to keep its head above water, but having a hard time, while cultivation for the killing of weeds is out of the question. A day at the Chicago Stock-yards, the greatest aggregation of the sort on earth, is a revelation to the man who sees it for the first time, and grows on the annual visitor amazingly. It is becoming more and more the acknowledged center for the live-stock men and interests of the continent, not only as a market for meat-producing animals and the distribution of pure-bred stock, but for an annual international exhibition of breeding and butchers' stock unequalled in the wide world, as well as for abattoirs and packing-houses on a mammoth scale and of matchless proportions. Apart from the interest to a stockman of the stock-yards and their concomitants, he quickly tires of the babel of 15-story towers builded by men, and the rattle and roar of the street traffic, and gladly gets out into God's country, with its fields and flowers and wooded hills. Soon the traveller finds himself in the rolling lands of Wisconsin, where corn and oats have this season made luxuriant growth, the only trouble being that the latter have grown too fast and gone down to an extent that will doubtless discount the yield of grain considerably.

A day at beautiful Madison, the State Capital, is a genuine treat. Here is a small city of over 20,000 people, and with few manufacturing industries, and, happily, with no saloons, but favored with being the home of the State University and Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. The Capitol occupies the center of the square, a pleasant park, which the principal hotels and business houses face, while private munificence at great expense has provided many miles of carriage drives along the shores of the beautiful lakes by which, on three sides, the city is bounded. The University, which annually attracts some three thousand students, is furnished with magnificent buildings (which are being steadily extended), is well manned with teachers of more than continental fame, the Agricultural College having on its staff such noted men as Professors Babcock (inventor of the Babcock butter-fat test) and Henry (author of "Feeds and Feeding"), Woll, Farrington and Russell; while animal husbandry and the experimental farm are under the able direction of Prof. W. L. Carlyle, a Canadian product and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, who has made his mark as an authority in these lines and is doing excellent work in each. His extended experiments in the breeding and feeding of hogs for profit, of which a report may soon be looked for, will be of much interest to stockmen, as will also the record of the fine herd of dairy and dual-purpose cows now being carefully worked out. The experiments in the culture of grasses and other forage and fodder crops are also of much importance, the production of rape measuring four to five feet high the first week in July, being a revelation even to a Canadian familiar with the crop. Seeding to clover with oats to be pastured off is in much favor here, having proved a great success, the dairy cows doing splendid work on the oats pasture and sheep being especially fond of it, the only precaution necessary being to avoid pasturing with cattle while the land is so wet as to be cut up by the hoofs of the animals. The oats serve the purpose of shading the young clover plants and the rootlets help to hold the soil from shifting.

The twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, their boundaries joining, boast of a population of over 400,000, the former being the home of the State Capital of Minnesota and the latter of the State University, the buildings for the accommodation of several of the departments of which, including the School of Agriculture, are located in St. Anthony Park, midway between the two cities. The situation is splendid, commanding a magnificent view of surrounding country. The buildings are extensive and of high-class char-

acter, while capital work is being done in the Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, the former under Prof. W. M. Hays, who is conducting very interesting and useful experiments in plant-breeding, and the improvement, by hybridizing and selection, of different varieties of grains and grasses. Prof. Boss, successor in the Department of Animal Husbandry to Prof. Thos. Shaw, who has returned to agricultural journalism, while still retaining connection with the University as lecturer, is doing good work in the breeding and feeding of cattle and sheep. To a Canadian visitor it was interesting to note that the principal animals in the cattle classes being fitted for the agricultural college competition at the International Exhibition were bred in old Ontario, and are being fed by George Craig, late of Fergus, in that Province, a preference, we presume, attributable to Prof. Shaw, himself a Canadian production, of whose splendid ability and achievements his compatriots of the Dominion are pardonably proud.

The State of Minnesota holds an immense area of excellent farming lands and makes a splendid showing of crops in this favorable season. North Dakota, with its extensive prairie lands, mainly devoted to the growing of wheat, oats and flax, suffered from an unusually wet spring delaying the seeding, but her great fields are clean and well cared for, and the crops, though late and yet short, are healthy-looking and require only warmth to bring forth an abundant harvest.

Crossing the boundary at Pembina in Dakota and Emerson in Manitoba, one on either side of the Red River, we find ourselves again on Cana-



SHATTERED BY LIGHTNING.

dian soil, with a clear shining sun overhead and wholesome breezes blowing, filling the lungs with healthy western ozone and imparting the spirit of cheerfulness, hopefulness and energy which characterizes the people of Western Canada, giving them confidence in themselves and in their country. While seeding in Manitoba and the West was delayed by the wet spring and damage in some sections has been done by recent heavy rains, the outlook on the whole is decidedly encouraging, the crops, though short, being thick, strong and healthy, and requiring only a continuation of the bright, warm weather now prevailing, and of which there is encouraging promise, to make the harvest yield a grand success.

Immigration in a steady stream is still the order of the day, every train from the east, as well as from the Western States, bringing in land-seekers and homesteaders. The Manitoba emigration and ticket office at St. Paul is a busy hive every day, and occupants of the trains coming into Winnipeg from that direction are largely land-hunters. J. C. S.

A Lightning-Rent Tree.

The accompanying engraving, from a photo taken by a member of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, illustrates the terrific expansive power of lightning. Early one morning in July, a sound green elm tree, about two feet in diameter, at the edge of a wood on the farm of Mr. Chas. Beattie, Middlesex Co., Ont., was struck by a bolt of lightning. It was as though tons of dynamite had exploded above to drive the trunk downward into the earth, bursting it into a thousand splinters, large and small, and "buckling" some of the larger pieces down nearly double.

A Vigorous Letter from Annapolis County.

The unusually poor set of fruit is generally attributable to frost during the blossoming stage. A very heavy bloom was accompanied by cold, wet weather and frosts, while wet weather since then has developed the black spot fungus in spite of spraying. For the same reason grain crops started so slowly that weeds were given a chance to grow and as a result grain generally is poor and weedy, though the warmer weather of the past two weeks is forcing it forward. The same applies to the hay crop. Sorrel, buttercups and daisies are this season taking the place of timothy and clover. Old farmers say this is due to the drying up of the roots last August after the hay was gathered. We had a very dry, hot season, especially during that month.

I am glad, however, to strike a more hopeful note in writing of our stock interests. The farmers are awakening to the fact that the old nondescript mixture of all recognizable breeds in both horse and cow is unprofitable, and more attention is given to breed selection for special purpose. It would be difficult to give an approximate estimate of the number of pure-bred cattle in the county, but though very small yet, we hope to see a rapid increase in the near future. Speaking of pure-breds, the writer was astonished some time since when told by a farmer that he had a pure-bred cow—that her sire was "half Durham" and her dam was "half Durham" also—that the two halves made a whole. Ignorance and prejudice regarding pure-breds, however, is rapidly dying out. As a noteworthy improvement in horses, we may speak of the purchase this year by Annapolis County farmers of two Clydesdale stallions for service. These are the first we have ever had in the County and that they are being well patronized is a hopeful indication, as well as the fact that heavy mares are being brought into the County from other parts of Canada.

I would place in order of profit the branches of farming as follows: 1st, fruit; 2nd, stock-raising; 3rd, dairying; 4th, poultry-raising. The latter is only an incidental part of the farm live stock generally, only enough being raised for home use. The raising of hogs is increasing, but fruit-raising, especially apples, claims by far the greater part of the farmer's attention. Dairying is in its infancy, but bids fair to grow.

There are several burning questions demanding Government interference and aid: (a) Better and cheaper transportation for fruit and other products; (b) Better facilities for technical education; (c) Better and more complete system of Institute work or agricultural extension among farmers. These are crying needs and the writer finds it difficult to speak of them and maintain an even temper. In view of wilful abuse of contract by transportation companies, the Government should be whipped for allowing it, while the farmers should be whipped for not combining to stop it.

The Maritime Agricultural College is still advocated and discussed. Whether or not it is needed we have no doubt, whether or not these little Provinces are large enough or are ready for one we leave to wiser heads to determine. Just at present we must say that anything tending toward the improvement of agriculture touches a tender chord in the heart of—
Annapolis Co., N. S. R. V. MESSENGER.

Oxford County, Ont.

So far as I can judge, the late spring frosts hurt the hay crop more than any other. Hay did not turn out as well as it looked, although a very fair crop. Those who commenced early had considerable partially spoiled, but with the tedder the bad effects of wet weather in haying are greatly minimized. A great many have purchased hay loaders this season, on account of the scarcity of help. Owing to wet weather, it has not been easy to get the root fields attended to properly. Our mangolds and beets are looking very fine. I never saw potatoes grow faster. We have our turnips all thinned out, except the headlands of the root field, which we sowed in Greystone turnips about the middle of July. When sowed much earlier they are very apt to rot. The pastures are simply luxuriant, and the cows are keeping up to their milk very well. Our average price for the June cheese was 9.46 cents, and if the proceeds had been pooled in the old way the milk would have been worth almost 76 cents per 100 lbs. Cheese is rather easier in price just now. Hogs are keeping up nicely and are going at 7 cents. Farmers ought to be able to make good payments on their mortgages this season. Some of our larger farmers are having quite a job to get through with their haying in time to start fall wheat and barley harvest. These crops are about the best in our district that I have ever seen. Farmers who did not sow any fall wheat are now very sorry for their timidity. Last fall an old farmer was telling me about the ravages of the Hessian fly about forty years ago, and I asked, "What did you do to get rid of the pest?" "Why," he replied, "we did nothing, just sowed the wheat the same as usual and it came all right." The bees are doing remarkably well this season; there was a great growth of white clover. It is really wonderful the amount of honey the bees make in a good season. Literally, ours is a land flowing with milk and honey. Our cheese factory manufactured nearly 28 tons of cheese in June, and we are only one of many. D. L.

Notes from Ottawa.
(Special correspondence.)

A visit to the Central Experimental Farm finds the crops in excellent condition. The outlook is for a bountiful harvest, especially in oats, wheat and barley. Peas have not at present the encouraging appearance of the other grain crops, and the corn crop is the most backward of all. During the past week corn has made rapid advancement, and if the weather continues favorable there will be a fairly good crop.

Prof. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, is on a tour of inspection of the farms, Maritime and Western, and will not be back before the latter part of September.

Dr. Fletcher, Entomologist, returned from the Northwest, where he spent the past six months on a mission to educate the farmers on preventive methods in dealing with insect pests. He states that the crops are promising well, and that an abundant yield of wheat is expected. Another important work of the officials at this time of the year is the reception of visitors and excursionists. On the 18th inst. the pupils of the McDonald Manual Training School, Ottawa, accompanied by Prof. Robertson, visited the Farm. They were addressed by Prof. Shutt and Prof. Macoun.

At the Poultry Department, in all about three hundred chickens were hatched this season, but during the cold and wet weather a great many died. Many of the survivors will be sold off for breeding purposes to farmers this fall. The earliest hatching was on the 27th of March, and the lot came through fairly well. Mr. Gilbert says that it is just as bad to hatch too early as too late, and he considers that the middle of May is the best time. The young chickens are being fed on stale bread and milk with corn meal. After a week they receive the ordinary rations of corn meal, shorts, ground barley and ground oats.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

The beautiful trees that surround the farm are an attractive feature, and they are now at their best. The forest belts extend along the northern and western boundaries of the farm. The belt on the western boundary is 185 feet wide, and that on the northern boundary 65 feet, their total length being 1 1/2 miles. The number of trees growing in these belts, including those in an evergreen clump, is about 23,300. The forest belts were planted for several objects, one of the principal being to gain information regarding the growth of the best timber trees on different kinds of soil, and at different distances apart. The distances chosen at first were five by five feet and ten by ten feet. Another object was to ascertain how the growth of trees planted in blocks of single species compared with that of trees grown in mixed plantations. The planting was also done to learn what influence the forest belts would have on the crops in the adjoining fields as regards the shelter afforded by them. The planting was also done with a view to improvement of the landscape, and the various species were arranged so that good effect would be produced. In addition to all this, it was intended that as much other data as possible should be gathered, and that the forest belts would prove object lessons to those who were interested in tree growth. It is now thirteen years since the first trees were planted in the belts referred to, and the growth already made is a useful object lesson and should encourage the more extensive planting of timber trees. The soil in which the trees were planted was in many instances poor, and while a number of species appear to succeed almost as well on poor as on good land, yet some kinds require good soil in order to grow successfully. As to the distance apart at which it is desirable that trees should be planted, those which were put five by five feet apart are making, in most cases, the best trees for timber purposes, as the lower limbs are dying, leaving the trunks clean, which will make the body of the trees freer from knots than those planted ten by ten feet apart, as at those distances there are as yet few instances where the lower limbs have died. The trees planted five by five feet apart are also a little taller, as a rule, than where wider planting was adopted, but the diameter of the trunk is not so great. The closely-planted trees are more protected from storms and there are fewer broken tops and crooked stems. The desirability of close planting was also very apparent until quite recently in the condition of the surface of the ground where trees were planted ten feet apart, which, in a number of cases, still required cultivation, as it was necessary, in order to keep the sod from forming and checking the growth of the trees, to cultivate the soil; whereas, in most instances where the trees are planted five by five feet apart the surface soil was kept shaded and moist and sod did not form. As the conditions of soil are different in the belts where the trees are planted in clumps of a single species and where the several kinds are mixed together, a fair comparison of these two methods of planting cannot be made, but the advantages derived from mixing the leafy sorts of trees with those which are not very leafy are already apparent. Where thin-foliage trees had been planted five by five feet apart and had had eight years' growth, the sod formed very readily unless the soil was kept cultivated, thus showing that sufficient shade was not afforded to prevent the growth of grass and weeds. In 1899 some plantations were commenced with trees and shrubs set 2 1/2 feet apart each way in order to

get the ground shaded soon. Most of these have made good growth and the experiment promises to be very interesting, as different kinds of trees and shrubs were used for undergrowth. These plantations were cultivated this year and in 1900.

BLACK KNOT.

Mr. Alex. McNeill, Dominion Fruit Inspector, states that a few years ago the black knot was very bad in Western Ontario, especially in the County of Essex. Inspectors were appointed with power to compel fruit-growers to treat all trees affected with the disease as recommended by the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. McNeill states that at the present time the disease has been practically eliminated and public sentiment created to such an extent that all fruit-growers in that district are guarding carefully against its reappearance. In the section surrounding London, Ont., he reports that the black knot is very bad, largely as a result of carelessness, and further states that when he visited Nova Scotia last winter he found the disease thriving in its worst stages. "Even in the college orchard at Wolfville," says Mr. McNeill, "I found the trees literally covered with black knot." Mr. McNeill states emphatically that farmers and fruit-growers should use every means available to wipe out the two great diseases that are hindering the fruit industry, namely, apple scab and black knot.

Exhibition Dates.

CANADA.			
Winnipeg, Man.	July 21 to July 25		
Brandon, Man.	" 29 to Aug. 1		
Ottawa	Aug. 22 to " 30		
Kingston	" 25 to " 29		
Morrisburg	" 27 to " 29		
Sherbrooke, Que.	" 30 to Sept. 6		
St. John, N. B.	" 1 to " 6		
Toronto	Sept. 1 to " 11		
Peterboro	" 9 to " 11		
Halifax, N. S.	" 10 to " 18		
London	" 12 to " 20		
Wellesley	" 16 and " 17		
Napanee	" 16 and " 17		
Metcalfe	" 16 to " 18		
Guelph	" 16 to " 18		
Owen Sound	" 16 to " 18		
Hamilton	" 17 and " 18		
Stayner	" 18 to " 18		
Orrilla	" 22 to " 24		
Richmond	" 23 and " 24		
Drumbo	" 23 and " 24		
Cayuga	" 23 and " 24		
Paisley	" 23 to " 25		
Prescott	" 23 to " 25		
Aylmer	" 23 to " 25		
Newmarket	" 23 to " 25		
Collingwood	" 23 to " 25		
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	" 24 and " 25		
Merrickville	" 24 and " 25		
Strathroy	" 25 and " 26		
Paris	" 25 and " 26		
Milverton	" 25 and " 26		
Woodstock	" 25 to " 27		
Lindsay	" 30 to Oct. 1		
Tilsonburg	" 30 to " 3		
Royal Agr. & Ind. New West-	Oct. 2 and " 3		
minster, B. C.	" 3 and " 4		
Beauchamp	" 7 and " 8		
Otterville	" 7 and " 8		
Rockton	" 7 and " 8		
Blyth	" 7 and " 8		
Beaverton	" 7 to " 10		
Victoria, B. C. (Provincial)	" 9 and " 10		
Calcutta	" 14 to " 16		
Simcoe	" 15 and " 16		
Woodbridge	" 15 to " 16		
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 8 to Dec. 12		

UNITED STATES.

Missouri—Sedalia, Mo.	Aug. 18 to Aug. 23
Iowa—Des Moines	" 22 to " 30
N. Y. State Fair—Syracuse	" 25 to " 30
Ohio—Columbus	Sept. 1 to Sept. 5
Minnesota—Hamline	" 8 to " 12
South Dakota—Yankton	" 8 to " 13
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	" 15 to " 19
Indiana—Indianapolis	" 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

Farm Laborers Scarce.

Rain in unlimited quantities has fallen here during the past six weeks, bringing farm work to a complete standstill and doing serious damage to crops on low-lying or poorly drained lands. On no less than 26 days in June we were favored with rains, either warm or cold or both, and in one storm alone over 18,000 tons of water fell per acre. The result was that when the clouds cleared away the early part of July we found ourselves confronted with one of the heaviest crops of hay on record, a large acreage of corn and beans, which in most cases had been untouched by either hoe or cultivator; within a week of wheat harvest, and that crop ripening rapidly, and help almost unobtainable, except at such extravagant prices as \$1.75 and \$2.00 per day. Rather than pay the high wages asked, a great number are buying more and improved machinery of every kind: two-horse cultivators, six-foot mowers, tadders, hay-loaders, etc., and should the weather continue favorable they will rapidly catch up with their work.

Beans have, apparently, suffered most from the heavy rains. Poor reports of this crop are heard from every direction. Corn is badly injured also in some places, but in our immediate vicinity is looking grandly. Wheat will give a good average yield. Barley and oats are very heavy, and pasture is excellent. The prospects for a heavy crop of all sorts of fruit are very bright, so much so that our canning factories are preparing to can varieties of fruit never before attempted by them, going particularly strong into the canning of peaches. W. A. McGEACHY.

Kent Co., Ont.

The Macdonald Educational Movement.

At Truro, N. S., Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, the Dominion Agricultural Commissioner, attended the closing of the Normal School, and witnessed the presentation of diplomas to nine teachers, who had attended a special class for educating instructors in manual training, and passed the necessary examinations. Six ladies were also granted diplomas for proficiency in household science. The movement for manual training is making great progress in Nova Scotia, and at least eight new places in the Province will adopt it as part of their course when the schools reopen in September. The teachers employed will be those who have been trained as instructors. The Provincial Government has provided for a grant of \$600 to any School Board that will give a full course in manual training or household science to not less than 100 pupils, or a grant of \$300 where the number is not less than 50. At a meeting of the Educational Institute of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, Prof. Robertson delivered an address upon the plan for the improvement of rural schools. In this Province also the manual training movement is going ahead, and the Government has arranged to present a bonus of \$50 to any teacher who gives instruction on the subject in his school. The New Brunswick Government has also offered to pay half the cost of carrying children to a centralized or consolidated school. At Quebec, Prof. Robertson had a conference with Mr. Parmelee, Secretary of the Council of Public Instruction, regarding the choice of places for the establishment of consolidated schools under the Macdonald rural school fund. Prof. Robertson will visit each of the three Provinces at a later date and inspect particular localities, accompanied by the Superintendent of Education.

Western Fair Prospects.

The enquiries that are pouring in for prize lists and space at the Western Fair, to be held in London, Ont., Sept. 12th to 20th, give promise that this year's show will be a record-breaker in several respects. An American manufacturer has just pre-empted space in the machinery hall for a magnificent display of implements. This year a new departure will be made that will be welcomed by all lovers of good horses, and will greatly enhance the educational value of the fair. Separate judging rings with seating accommodations are being prepared outside the speeding ring altogether, in which all the draft and other horse classes of that sort will be judged. Heretofore the general public had no opportunity whatever to view the work of the judges in these most important classes, which, to horsemen, young and old, are of the very greatest concern. The Western Fair directorate is to be congratulated upon this move, which we trust stockmen will take full advantage of at the approaching show. As in the past, the Western Fair officials will do all in their power to facilitate the work of press representatives in seeing and reviewing the various exhibits. A big and successful show at London is assured.

Crop and Live-stock Conditions in Nova Scotia.

In this district grain, fruit and roots all look very well just now. Turnips, at first, failed to take. In live stock much improvement has taken place of late years, but there is still great need for a change. Good breeding stock is largely imported from Ontario. The stock-raising industry may be said to occupy second place in importance in this country, fruit-raising coming first, and dairying, market gardening and poultry-raising following in the order named. The Government are, we think, doing much to help the farmer, but an improvement in our cold-storage facilities would be appreciated. More information, however, might be disseminated about the Province in places where immigration could be encouraged. J. NAYLOR.

Halifax, N. S.

Damage to Fall Wheat.

As we go to press reports reach us from several Ontario quarters that not only is winter wheat in the shock sprouting, through excessive wet and warm weather, but even the standing grain has begun to suffer similarly. Mr. Richard Gibson, the well-known farmer and breeder, advised us that after several careful examinations, he had come to the conclusion that in a field of his winter wheat that would average over forty bushels per acre he probably would not have a bushel of salable grain.

British Columbia Show.

The Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B. C. hold a Provincial exhibition at New Westminster, from Sept. 30th to Oct. 3rd, inclusive. Prospects are for a larger and better exhibition than in any previous year. The British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association hold a Provincial exhibition at Victoria, Oct. 7th to 10th, inclusive. This also promises to be better and larger than last year, particularly in industrial and mining features, in addition to those strictly agricultural.

Early Wheat Cutting.

Probably the earliest cut fall wheat in Ontario this season was about July 10th, at Harrow, Essex County.

Canada's Great Fair, Toronto.

The Toronto people cling to the title chosen for their Agricultural Exposition and Industrial Fair at its inception. With between \$35,000 and \$40,000 distributed in premiums and \$25,000 or \$30,000 spent in attractions, of which nearly \$8,000 is devoted to music alone, it is undoubtedly the largest in the country and probably the best annual in America. While it is to be regretted that the new manufacturers' building will not be ready for occupation at the forthcoming fair, to be held from Sept. 1st to 13th, there is much to be thankful for in the fact that the new dairy building will be available, to say nothing of the handsome art gallery that will have been erected. It has been the one prime deficiency in the truly great and national exhibition at Toronto that the accommodation for the country's foremost agricultural industry has been inadequately catered for. Now that that genuinely long-felt want has been supplied, the farming community have little to complain of as regards Toronto Exhibition. That the word "agricultural" should not be made a great deal of on the title page of the well-gotten-up prize list is to be regretted, but between the covers the agricultural community almost monopolizes the contents, upwards of \$30,000 of the \$35,000 given in premiums being devoted to them, live stock getting upwards of \$25,000 as their share. This is a magnificent showing, far ahead of any other annual exhibition on this continent. This year a few changes of some importance will be found in the prize list, which intending exhibitors are requested to make note of. Becoming to the inauguration of the new and spacious dairy building, additional premiums are to be awarded in that department, while several additions have been made to the premiums for bacon hogs for curing, and so on. Lectures and demonstrations will be given daily in the dairy building, where seating accommodation has been provided for 600 people. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this movement, as Toronto Exhibition will now become the center of instruction in the dairy business. There will be exhibits of all kinds of utensils, milking, butter-making and cheesemaking competitions open to farmers, farmers' wives, daughters, sons and help. Mr. A. F. Maclaren, M. P., as chairman of the dairy committee, has the warmest and most active support of both the Eastern and Western Dairy Associations, and, therefore, is warranted a grand success for the Toronto Exhibition's new building. It is well to note that while in the breeding classes horses can still only be entered in one class and sweep-stake, in the general classes, such as saddle, hunt, carriage, roadster and driving, they can be entered in as many classes or sections as they are eligible for. There are a few changes in the cattle, sheep and swine departments, which can easily be seen on a survey of the prize list, copies of which can be obtained, postage free, on addressing A. W. Bell, Exhibition Officer, 82 King St. East, Toronto. Meantime, it is proper to note that entries, which must be made on the proper form and accompanied by the fees provided, close as follows: Live Stock, Dairy Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, Honey, and all classes of manufacturers, Saturday, August 9th; Grain, Field Roots and Horticultural Products, Saturday, August 16th; Dogs, Monday, August 18th; Poultry, Wednesday, August 20th.

All plants and flowers in pots must be delivered on the grounds and arranged on the tables by 1 p. m., Sept. 1st. Dairy products, Saturday, August 30th. Agricultural products, roots, grain and vegetables, noon on Thursday, Sept. 4th. All other articles, implements, machinery, stoves, manufactures of all kinds, honey, fine arts, ladies' work, etc., Saturday, August 30th. Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry may be delivered on the grounds any time on Sept. 1st, but in no case will they be received later than noon on Thursday, Sept. 4th; cut flowers by 11 a. m. on Tuesday, Sept. 9th, and all fruit by 10 p. m. on Monday, Sept. 8th. Articles or animals arriving after the above dates and hours will not be allowed to compete.

Winter Steamers Wanted in P. E. I.

I think that the grain crop will be all light in the straw. The apple crop is first class, while cherries are a complete failure, and the plum is only half a crop. The cherry and plum blossoms were hurt by the late frost. Hay is lighter than it has been for many years. There is no clover in the hay or pasture fields, owing to the young plants having been burnt out by the dry weather and heat of last summer. We have had plenty of rain, but the weather keeps very cool. The fodder corn was planted during the last days of May and is very backward. We grow the Longfellow.

Fully one-half of the farmers have gone out of sheep-raising on account of the scarcity of pole fencing, as three barbed wires make a good cattle fence. The majority of farmers have gone in for horse raising, but I think that cattle, either Short-horn or the dairy breeds, will pay better in the end. I wintered a flock of one hundred and twenty pure Plymouth-Rock hens. Seven of their eggs weigh a pound. The chickens are hatched in April, and the pullets commence to lay about Christmas, and continue all winter. I believe there is a fair profit in the business. Nearly all the milk in this district goes to the butter factory. Everybody appears well satisfied with the returns. Apples do well here if protected

with a wind-break, but are a complete failure if planted in the open, and in about six years are ready for the brush heap. Young apple trees exposed to the prevailing south-west, west and north-west winds never succeed.

It would be beneficial to the farmers if strong wharves and breakwaters were built on both sides of the Straits of Northumberland at the narrowest point, which is eight miles wide, in order to enable the winter steamers to keep up regular communication with the mainland.

DUNCAN McCALLUM.
Prince Co., P. E. I.

Peel County, Ont.

At the time of writing, the continued rain and unsettled weather kept some of the farmers back in finishing their haying, and the golden wheat fields are also waiting to be harvested. Generally speaking, all kinds of grain is up to the average. In some counties some people complain of oats being short, but take it as a whole we have not had so good for years. Grass peas are extensively sown here and have proved to be very satisfactory. Last year they averaged between 25 and 30 bushels per acre. Rape has proven itself to be quite a useful variety. It is sown for summer pasture to take the place of the earlier pasture which is usually dried up with drouth. Some of the farmers tried Mr. Glendinning's methods of curing hay, but met with poor results. It appears the hay spoiled in the mow. Probably not properly handled. There has been an abundance of strawberries this season. The growers declare they didn't pay for handling. At one time they were as low as 1 1/4 cents per box. Farm laborers are a great scarcity. It is almost impossible to get a man at \$1.75 per day. The apple crop is up to the standard. Many of the growers team them to Toronto, while others sell them to the packers.

As this is principally a Scotch settlement, butter-making and stock-raising are the chief industries on the farm, which are said to be very profitable. There are a vast number of cream separators used in Peel Co., the chief makes being the Magnet, New Century and National. In my experience, the long red mangel takes the lead before all other varieties this season. In our field they are a full crop, where the sugar beet is little better than two-thirds.

Monday, July 21st. MARTIN J. SANFORD.

Swindled Out of \$5,000.

An elderly farmer named Silas Toole, living near Newmarket, York Co., Ont., was lately visited by two young men, strangers, who pretended to be nephews of Hon. Wm. Mulock, and offered to give him \$10,000 for his farm. He accepted the offer and they went away for the money. Mr. Toole to get the deeds ready meanwhile. They returned with a satchel containing what purported to be four sealed packages of \$2,500 each, Dominion Bank bills, marked on the outside by the manager. Meantime, however, they had heard of an adjoining farm, owned by a Mr. Wilson, which they had decided to buy for \$5,000, and Wilson wanted the deal closed at once. They had left the valise with Mr. Toole, retaining the key. They claimed they did not want to break the \$10,000 or confuse the two deals, so they asked Mr. Toole to lend them \$5,000 to pay Wilson, when they would return and close with him. He is said to have seen the \$10,000 counted into the valise, and finally consented to lend them the \$5,000, which he drew out of the bank at Newmarket. They did not return and in a few days he became suspicious and broke into the valise, which, to his dismay, contained only some old papers and stones, with a lead-pencil note: "When you open this we will be far away." He reported his great loss to the Toronto police, who are looking for the scoundrels.

Threshing Corn.

Mr. A. J. C. Shaw, of Kent Co., Ont., the other day called our attention to the success of threshing corn, ears and all, a plan which he had tried for several years. He handled sixteen or eighteen acres that way. It was cut on the greenish side, Sept. 12th to 15th, and threshed out of the shock about the end of October. An ordinary grain threshing machine was used, a change being made in the concaves. Seven hundred and fifty bushels of shelled corn was threshed in a day and a half, the charge for threshing being three cents per bushel. The broken cobs go up into the mow with the stalks, which are torn up pretty fine. To keep the grain from heating it is spread out quite thin in the bins or on the barn floors.

Vastly Improved.

Visitors to the Central Canada Fair at Ottawa, August 22-30, will notice quite a few changes in the grounds. Vast improvements have been made, in which the Ottawa Improvement Committee has had a hand. The driveway to the Experimental Farm now runs through the grounds, near their northern boundary, and the beautiful grove to the north, recently acquired, has been taken in and cleaned. Moreover, the place has been thoroughly drained, many flower beds add to the scene, which is one well calculated to delight the eye. The attendance this year promises to be much larger than ever before. The entries are very numerous this year, and the directors are sparing no expense to secure the best special attractions on the continent.

South Perth, Ont.

The heavy rains of the past week have done considerable damage to the standing crops. Oats and wheat are badly lodged in many places, and it will injure the maturing, especially of the latter. Wheat is also badly rusted here and there. A great deal of the hay will be of inferior quality. Probably less than half was secured without rain. This crop is not so heavy as might be expected with a wet season, the cold, backward spring having an adverse influence. Straw, however, promises to be abundant—a great contrast to last season—and if the supply of binder twine is as scarce as reported we may have to resort to the old reaper again. Something in the weather, apparently, too, has been favorable to the production of young bees, as swarms were particularly abundant, keeping the bee men on the run, some reporting clusters often as big as a grain bag hanging from the limb. Small fruits are abundant, especially raspberries, and larger ones promise well, though for some inexplicable reason certain varieties of plums are promising a poor yield. Many farmers having refused to pay the higher wages asked by the laborers, are depending on boys, curtailing all unnecessary work, or depending more on machinery, either of which courses can only tend to aggravate the scarcity. The latter by creating a demand for more men in the factories, thereby coaxing many from an agricultural to a mechanical life with its steady employment, and the former more directly and more potentially, as ambitious young men will not be content with farm life unless the remuneration is sufficiently greater to compensate them. It seems very evident that if we are to retain the young people in the country, farmers must, by thorough organization, more efficient methods and improved home conditions, endeavor to compete with the manufacturer or be doomed to the condition of "splendid isolation."

July 23rd.

J. H. B.

Crop Prospects--Dog Tax Needed in Nova Scotia.

The crops in this section give promise of being above the average on most soils. Roots are about the same; a splendid even catch having been secured. None have suffered from the fly. Hay on dyke lands is about the average, except where the embankment was carried away by the exceptionally high tides of early spring. On poor upland the crop is a little above the average. The growth of pasture began late, but is now in good condition. Owing to the cool weather stock has suffered but little from fly pests.

Dairying has been for years, and I presume will be for some time, the best paying branch in our district. There is always a good demand for milk for condensing-factory and for city supply.

I think that both the Governments have already done as much as could well be asked along the lines of helping farmers and stockmen, unless they would legislate and pass an act ridding us of the dog nuisance so that sheep-raising could be developed as it would be were it not for that menace, which nearly every farmer in our locality has suffered from at some time or other. Just a few days ago a neighbor had a very fine colt, which was in pasture with its dam, so worried and torn by a parcel of dogs that it is doubtful if it ever fully recovers, and unless there is some easier way of obtaining redress than at present, one is better to lose a few dollars than seek to obtain redress through the law courts. Personally, I should like to see a five-dollar license put on all dogs and double that amount on a bitch, with permission granted to shoot all dogs running at large without a tag indicating the name of the owner and certifying that the tax had been paid for the current year. Until we get some such legislation, I am afraid we will not have the flocks of sheep that our farms are capable of grazing without in any way interfering with the stock already kept. The very liberal treatment which our exhibitions have received from both Governments should be appreciated by every farmer and stock-raiser in the Province, but a little letting alone along one or two lines would perhaps be beneficial, while it has the additional recommendation that it won't cost anything.

C. A. ARCHIBALD.
Colchester Co., N. S.

Crops, Scrub Males, Mixed Farming and Transportation in King's Co., N. S.

Crops here, although late, look well, except apples. The weather has, of course, been unfavorable, and insect pests have been giving trouble.

The improvement of our live stock has become a very important subject. The introduction of pure-bred males is a move in the right direction, but as long as scrub bulls and boars are allowed to be kept for service in any neighborhood so long will the quality of our stock be below par. So many people will use the service of a scrub male because they are 25 or 50 cents cheaper, and as a result a pure-bred animal is not well enough patronized to make his keeping profitable.

Mixed farming is most popular here. The land is uneven and there are all kinds of soil for different varieties of crop.

The transportation of apples to the foreign markets is a matter deserving greater consideration in this country. Better facilities for placing in cold storage or a fast steamship service are greatly needed to improve our present condition in this respect.

King's Co., N. S.

TRUMAN BISHOP.



Strength for to-day is all we need.
As there will never be a to-morrow.
For to-morrow will prove but another to-day,
With its measures of joy and sorrow.

Travelling Notes.

INTERLACHEN, SWITZERLAND.

This morning I was awakened by the musical clash of cow-bells. In the spring the cattle which have been stabled all winter in the valleys are driven up to the mountain pastures, as the snow recedes. After their long imprisonment, they sniff eagerly the free air of the mountains. As I watched, they thronged the village, a herder leading the way, and the head cow, with the largest bell, striding in front. Such immense bells they carry, some of them globular shaped and almost as big as the cow's head! Every animal has a bell—sheep and goats, and sometimes the horses also. Following in the rear were some men and small boys, who guard these cattle and simply live with them upon the mountain-sides the whole summer.

Then comes the work for the men and women, to carry the milk up and down the mountains in long, flat-shaped wooden buckets on the back, strapped over the shoulders, or if you step into one of the chalets up there, you will see men making the great Swiss cheeses, like grinding stones, that are famous in commerce. Switzerland is beautiful. I cannot speak of it too highly: Politically, at peace with all the world; socially, honorable, honest and pure, industrious and painstaking, kind, quiet and gentle. What struck me from the beginning was the simplicity of the people, who are still satisfied with their simple dress, although, I am sorry to say, the real Swiss artistic dress is fast disappearing, but even yet one can see the women in the quaint Bernese costumes of white linen and velvet bodice, with long and many strands of silver chains suspended from neck to shoulder, falling under the arms and fastened with huge filagree silver brooches. We turn and admire the pretty costume, but they appear unconscious, and are much too modest to stare at us, nor are the inhabitants spoiled by the rush of tourists, as is the case in many countries. One is not asked exorbitant prices for anything, and never a beggar to be seen!

I was amused the other day in watching a young Swiss school-mistress drilling a class of boys, aged, I should say, from ten to thirteen. It was quite in the country, in a little village out from Interlachen and not far from that world-renowned mountain called the Jungfrau (Young Virgin), covered with everlasting snow. They were a happy, healthful lot of youngsters, full of mischief, but obedient and ridiculously stupid. As the patient young Fraulein gave her directions or instructions in German, for this is in German-Switzerland, I could only infer what she said, which evidently was "turn about," "right about, face," "march," etc. Never by any possible chance did they ever all turn the same way, and although two boys might turn and glower at each other, they did not seem to know enough to turn all in one direction, and so the poor teacher would have to come to the rescue, and in her gentle, painstaking way, place them in order before beginning the whole thing over again.

The drill played but a small part in my amusement. The tears actually rolled down my cheeks at the sight of those poor suits of clothes, and not altogether from pity, for they were so happy! They were fully dressed, too—that is, their nakedness was covered—and they also had boots and shoes on, but of the original material in their garments, in some cases there was not a piece left much larger than your hand, but, all the same, these coats and trousers made up of patches of various colors, with good long stitches, made a picture. They wore literally anything! One boy had on a mother's or sister's basque with short sleeves and a big puff at the top, double-breasted; another one wore probably his grandfather's trousers, not reduced in size, merely cut off at the leg. In no case could one ridicule another, for they were all alike absurd, and dress was of perfect indifference to them. Happy boys!

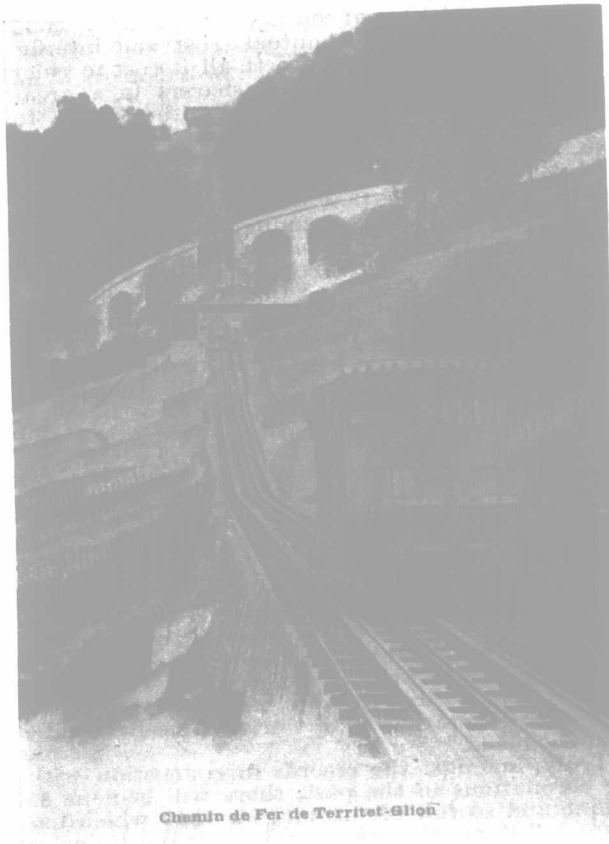
Before coming to Interlachen I spent a few days in Berne, the capital of Switzerland. Here many of the houses are massive structures, resting upon arcades, which, lined with shops, furnish covered walks on both sides of the streets, the latter being adorned with numerous fountains

connected by running water down the middle of the thoroughfare. There is a good deal to be seen that is interesting and peculiar. A curious clock, for instance, which proclaims the hour at midday by the crowing of a cock, and a procession of bears marching around a sitting figure whilst an old man turns the hourglass.

The bear, of whose name the word Berne is the equivalent, is in especial favor in this city, and figures in everything from the richest carvings in wood and ivory, in gold and silver, even to gingerbread bears. Nobody ever misses seeing the bear-pit, even if one has to omit the historical museum. They are always hungry, and sometimes amusing; everybody feeds them with bread, fruit, or carrots, and everyone laughs at them, so perfectly comical and playfully top-heavy are they. Dogs are important members of society in Switzerland. They are harnessed and attached to heavy milk-carts, and with a man or a woman in the shafts, assist greatly in pulling heavy loads; they are strong, and go along wagging their tails in a happy mood.

The women work very hard, in the fields, in the mountains, on the soil, sweep the streets, saw and split the wood, carry heavy loads, hoe the potatoes, and one pitiable old woman I saw drawing a cart.

The artistic Swiss chalets, with the overhanging roofs, browned with the sun (such as we are all acquainted with in pictures), are beautifully neat and clean, and I wonder where one can live more cheaply than in Switzerland. For five or six francs a day (about \$1.00) one can live here in hotels and pensions equal to any I ever stayed at in Canada for \$2.50 or \$3.00 per day. Everything beautifully clean, and with the cuisine most excellent. If any of my readers think of a



SWISS SCENE VISITED BY "MOLLIE."

trip to Switzerland and a visit to Interlachen, I can recommend Hotel Bellevue as being a perfect home.

Sometimes the country people greet me in a kindly, modest manner, and I now understand why all who visit Switzerland love it, as also does—
MOLLIE.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Fighting to Win.

"Arise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armor,
And forth to the light are gone;
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The Past and the Future are nothing,
In the face of the stern To-day."

It has been boldly declared that the Christian's life is "victory all along the line." The words ring out as confidently as David's challenge to his giant foe: "This day will the Lord deliver thee into mine hand; and I will smite thee, and take thine head from thee. . . . that all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel." He does not seem to think there is any possibility of defeat, but declares that the victory is certain, although not to be won by his own strength and skill, but by the power and might of the Lord of hosts—"The battle is the Lord's, and He will give you into our hands."

A Christian has no right to be a pessimist, for it shows distrust of his Leader; discouragement

always springs from unbelief. Gamaliel knew what he was saying when he declared that if Christianity came from God its enemies could never overthrow it. Looking back on the wonders it has accomplished since then, the storms it has weathered, the foes it has defeated, we cannot doubt that it is indeed the kingdom which, as Daniel said, should be set up by the God of Heaven, a kingdom which should never be destroyed, but should stand for ever.

"The one false word of life is *Ichabod*,
The glory is not departed;
They lie who say it, being heavy-hearted."

What a difference it makes in the fighting powers of each soldier whether he is fighting to win, with victory ahead, or whether he is struggling on hopelessly against overwhelming odds. I don't believe the Boers would have kept up the struggle so long if they had not been deceived into thinking that they were going to win. When God sent Gideon with only three hundred men to fight against the countless hosts of Midian, He assured him beforehand that victory would be his. Then, because even one coward might do untold harm, thirty-two thousand who had come out to fight were sent home again. They were dismissed for a very good reason: it was because they were "fearful and afraid." Even the chosen three hundred were not allowed to go into battle without the cheering assurance: "Arise; for the Lord hath delivered into your hand the host of Midian." God was on their side, and it was as easy for Him to win by few as by many.

We may not be winners, but it will be our own fault if we fail to share in the triumph, for "he always wins who sides with God." David could never have conquered Goliath if he had been afraid to attack him, as his fellows were; yet it was a very easy victory, after all. The first stone went straight to the mark, because it was slung confidently and aimed with prayer. Any child could have done it, with God to help him. It is false humility to refuse to do great things because we feel ourselves too insignificant. God often chooses weak and imperfect instruments with which to accomplish His great purposes. Discouragement never yet helped anybody to climb uphill, and we have every reason to feel encouraged, for we never know how near at hand success may be. Our orders are to sow beside all waters, and we can't do that if we waste time and nerves in worrying about the seed we have already scattered—let us trust God to give the increase.

Then there are our troubles, difficulties and temptations to be met and conquered. Some people have put forth the strange theory that pain is not a reality at all. They shut their eyes to pain and death, deny the existence of evil, and seem to think that this denial blots them out altogether. That way of meeting trouble seems to me as sensible as if a man suffering from a dangerous disease should refuse to believe in his danger, and take no measures to fight his invisible foe. We can't conquer by shutting our eyes or turning our backs, but by bracing our courage and going straight ahead in the path of duty, no matter what difficulties lie in our way. Once, when travelling in England, I was surprised to notice the number of tunnels the train passed through. Don't you think we might learn a lesson from that British fashion of going straight on through obstacles? The hills are not avoided, for that would be swerving from the straight track, but a passage is bored right through, and then the road is made easier for the next person who comes that way. A good man once said: "I would not have you like a weeping willow, with your branches hanging down and swamped in the river of human miseries; I want you to be like a strong oak tree, or like a poplar which springs straight up to heaven. The tree is sometimes swayed by the wind, but that does not prevent it from standing upright."

We are fighting to win, and every day should see part of the great victory. The battle is a glorious one, even though it is mostly made up of small triumphs over selfishness and worldliness. Some day our strength will be tested suddenly and perhaps severely. If we have been conquerors in the everyday battle, conquerors in the might of Christ our Lord, then there is very little danger of defeat when the strain comes. Was yesterday's fight a winning or a losing one? How is the fight going to-day? "Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

"Rise from your dreams of the future—
Of gaining some hard-fought field;
Of storming some airy fortress,
Or bidding some giant yield;
Your Future has deeds of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!),
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or the need so great as To-day.
Rise! for the day is passing;
The low sound you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
Arise—for the foe is here!
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
When, from dreams of a coming battle,
You may wake to find it past."

HOPE.

Make Your Home Beautiful.

Make your home beautiful—bring to it flowers;
Plant them around you to bud and to bloom;
Let them give life to your loneliest hours—
Let them bring light to enliven your gloom;
Make your own work—one that never has sorrowed—
Of music and sunshine, and gold summer air;
A home-world whose forehead care never has furrowed,
And whose cheeks of bright beauty shall ever be fair.

Make your home beautiful—weave round its portals
Wreaths of the jasmine and delicate sprays
Of red-fruited woodbine, with gray immortelle,
That blesses and brightens wherever it strays.
Gather the blossoms, too—one little flower,
Varied verbena, or sweet mignonette,
Still may bring bloom to your desolate bower,
Still may bring something to love and to pet.

Make your home beautiful—sure 'tis a duty;
Call up your little ones—teach them to walk
Hand in hand with the angel of beauty;
Encourage their spirits with Nature to talk;
Gather them round you, and let them be learning
Lessons that drop from the delicate wings
Of the bird and the butterfly—ever returning
To Him who has made all these beautiful things.

Make home a hive, where all beautiful feelings
Cluster like bees, and their honeydew bring.
Make it a temple of holy revealings,
And "love" its bright angel with "shadowing wings."
Then shall it be, when afar on life's billows,
Wherever your tempest-tossed children are flung,
They will long for the shades of the home-sweeping
willow,
And sing the sweet song which their mother had sung.
—Eliza Cook.

Summer Laundry Work.

The charm of the summer wardrobe depends largely upon its freshness. A properly laundered garment, no matter how simple or inexpensive, is always attractive and in good taste. For the benefit of the women who have this work done in their homes, I have written the following directions. If they are followed with care the work will be found simple and the result most satisfactory.

WHITE COTTON AND LINEN ARTICLES.—Soak the articles in cold water for half an hour. Wring from the cold water; soap and rub the soiled places; drop into hot water; wash well. Soap again and drop into boiling water. Partially cool in this water; rinse in several clear waters, then in bluing water. Wring dry and starch. Dry in the sunshine. An hour or two before beginning to iron, dip the articles in boiling water, and pass through the wringer. Roll in a sheet or towel. Iron on the right side, being careful to press until perfectly dry. Embroidery and lace should be ironed on the wrong side and over a piece of clean flannel, that the pattern may be brought out.

COLORED COTTON FABRICS.—Materials with colors printed on a white ground should be washed in two tepid soap-suds. Rinse in several cold waters and finally in bluing water. Starch, and dry in the shade. About an hour before ironing, sprinkle and roll in a cloth.

Fabrics in dark colors or in solid delicate shades should not be washed with soap. Starch will clean them perfectly and leave the goods practically the same as new. Any kind of starch may be employed, the best being cornstarch or flour, or the water in which rice has been boiled (three quarts of water to half a pint of rice). The starch must be strained and used tepid, not hot. Wash the garments in two starch waters, then rinse and blue. Enough starch will remain in the fabric to make it about as stiff as when new. If you wish it a little stiffer dip in a very thin solution of gum-arabic. If quite stiff, dip in the gum-arabic and starch preparation. Dry in the shade. Dampen, and iron on the wrong side.

SHIRT-WAISTS, CUFFS AND COLLARS.—Shirt-waists are no longer worn very stiff, but when plain cuffs and collars are worn with them they must be made stiff enough to keep their form by starching as directed. Dip the cuffs and collars in the thick starch, and clap and rub the articles between the hands until every thread is saturated with it. Draw through the hand to remove the superfluous starch (or, better, fold in a cloth and pass through the wringer). Dry quickly, dip in tepid water, and roll in a dry cloth. When ironing, spread a piece of cheesecloth between the iron and the cuff or collar.

If the articles are white, remove the cloth when the ironing is partially done, then polish. If the articles are colored, use the gum-arabic and starch and do not have it hot. For dark colors do not have the irons very hot, as heat dulls colors.

TO LAUNDER SILK, PONGEE, ETC.—It is not difficult to launder silk if one will be patient and painstaking. Here are a few general rules to observe: Do the work quickly. Rinse the articles thoroughly. Press or shake out the water, but do not wring silk. When the washing is completed spread the article on a clean, dry sheet or cloth and roll it up. Iron in an hour's, or less, time. Silk must never be sprinkled. If it gets too dry dampen it by rolling in a wet cloth. If you care for a little stiffening in the silk use isinglass or gelatine.

Do not use a very hot iron, always have a piece of cheesecloth between the iron and the silk, and press until the silk is perfectly dry.

For white silk, shave fine one ounce of white soap, and put it in a bowl with half a pint of alcohol and a gill of white honey. Stir over hot water until the soap is melted. Spread the garment on a clean table, rub the soiled parts with the preparation, using a soft brush or sponge. Rinse in several cold waters.

For light and colored silks and pongees, make a strong suds with hot water and fine white soap. Put this in two tubs or bowls. When tepid put the garment in. Wash by rubbing between the palms of the hands. Wash in the second suds in the same manner. Rinse in cold water. Roll in a clean, dry sheet and iron as soon as possible. If stiffening is liked, dip in a dilute preparation of isinglass or gelatine.—(Maria Parloa, in Ladies' Home Journal.)

Sympathy Lightens Sorrow.

Since our last issue the glad tidings of the King's almost certain recovery to health has from time to time reached us, with the probability of an early date, Aug. 9th, being fixed for the coronation.

A nation's prayers have been graciously answered, and a lesson taught, and, let us hope and believe, learnt, which cannot but have its deepest meaning for both king and people. That there was some very wise and perhaps immediate purpose in the restraining hand of our God being laid upon the almost completed plans of the English nation at such an important crisis of its history, no one dare doubt. "It is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth Him good," and with this the rebellion in the hearts of the subjects of the King of Kings had to be stilled. Even now there has been granted to us some faint sense of the "why and wherefore" of the startling lesson. Out of the suffering of the one, a suffering most royally borne; out of the anxiety of the other, itself a test of faith and courage, has grown a bond of love and loyalty, of mutual trust and interdependence, which was well worth all it cost to ruler and ruled alike. They were sharers in a great calamity. Each also tried, for the other's sake, to hide all suffering, and to make light of its load of care. The King was full of tender solicitude for the disappointment of his people, and his people only wanted him to know that the prayers of countless thousands were daily ascending to the Throne of Grace that the life so precious might be spared.

Amongst the gathered records of the coronations of the past, it was expected that none would be so glorious as that of Edward VII. Now it must be shorn of much of its outer magnificence. The actual presence of representatives from kindred nations cannot grace it, but there must still remain its truest significance, that in which breathes the spirit of the whole coronation rite, the consecration of the man and his office to the service which God has called him, which is, as Ruskin says, "not that of a king merely, but the very justice of God and His eternal law." Perhaps in the calm of his hours of slow recovery, King Edward has taken even more deeply into his heart than he could have done in the turmoil of the earlier preparations, the words of St. Dunstan, uttered at a coronation service nearly a thousand years ago: "Oh, loved lord, think of this often, that thou shalt at God's judgment lead forth and lead up to the Shepherd those over whom thou art made shepherd in this life, and how thou must keep this generation that Christ himself bought with His blood."

Truly, amongst the records in connection with the coronations of the past, there will be none so unique and so full of meaning as that which has been called an Historic Service at Westminster Abbey upon the day when it was already prepared for the coming solemn service, clergy, choir and ceremonial officers all assembled.

The situation, when the sad and sudden announcement of the King's illness and the nation's extremity had to be made, was intensely dramatic, weighted with a suspense of grief and fear which could find no more heaven-sent outlet than that found in the words of the Bishop of London, who, after giving his heart-breaking message, said:

"We who are here cannot do better than join at once in earnest intercession to Almighty God. A portion of the Litany provided in the service will be sung; and I invite you to join in it with all your hearts."

"Who that was present can forget the august and touching act of worship?"

"Kneeling at the faldstool where he and Dr. Paget should have intoned it together on the morrow, the Bishop of Bath and Wells began to sing the Litany, set to Tallis's dirge-like music:

"O God the Father of Heaven: have mercy upon us miserable sinners."

"Tears beyond all restraint ran down men's faces, and the first response of the choir was almost feeble. But the harmony gained richness. It went wailing and wailing up to heaven. Westminster Abbey is the mausoleum of English kings and queens, of great nobles, of poets and heroes, of many others whom England loved. But is it possible that any service so poignantly affecting, so awful and thrilling in its solemnity, can have been heard before within its walls?"

"The clergy in their mere cassocks, the choir unsurprised, the nation not represented and as yet unaware of trouble; but an intense cry going up for pity and mercy."

"By Thine agony and bloody sweat; by Thy cross and passion; by Thy precious death and burial; by Thy glorious resurrection and ascension,

and by the coming of the Holy Ghost, good Lord, deliver us!

"In all time of our tribulation; in all time of our wealth; in the hour of death and in the day of judgment, good Lord, deliver us!"

"In the midst of all that paraphernalia of royalty the old words were too bitter for endurance. Comfort came with the noble hymn that followed, 'O God, our help in ages past!' Then, once more, the little congregation went upon their knees; and the Venerable Dean, bent with the weight of his fourscore years, in faltering accents gave them his blessing."

Can any one presume to portray the feelings of the royal sufferer when he was told of the reverent manner in which the first announcement of the sad tidings was received in the grand old Abbey, of the great multitudes of sorrowing people whose joy was hushed into silence as they awaited, in holiday attire and bathed in glorious sunshine, the verdict from within the Palace gates, or when, also, mention was made to him of the old man with silvery hair, uncovered, as he approached the great iron railing without, and uttered aloud a fervent prayer for his king's recovery? The cry of that King in his extremity had been, "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, O Lord," and truly the prayers of both were answered, for both alike were comforted of God.
H. A. B.

Sofa Pillows.

II.

Last month we were talking about the everyday pillow. This time we shall consider the gala-day one—not the exclusively ornamental, for such pillows are an unending source of tribulation. The baby is sure to try to pick off the flowers with his sticky fingers, and callers are apt to throw damp or dusty wraps over them, and Tom doesn't see what sofa-pillows were meant for if not to lean his head upon. And so, very often, the exclusively fancy pillow is the cause of much vanity and vexation of spirit. But in this day of cushions one can easily combine the ornamental with the useful, and beautiful pillows certainly lend an air of grace and elegance to a room.

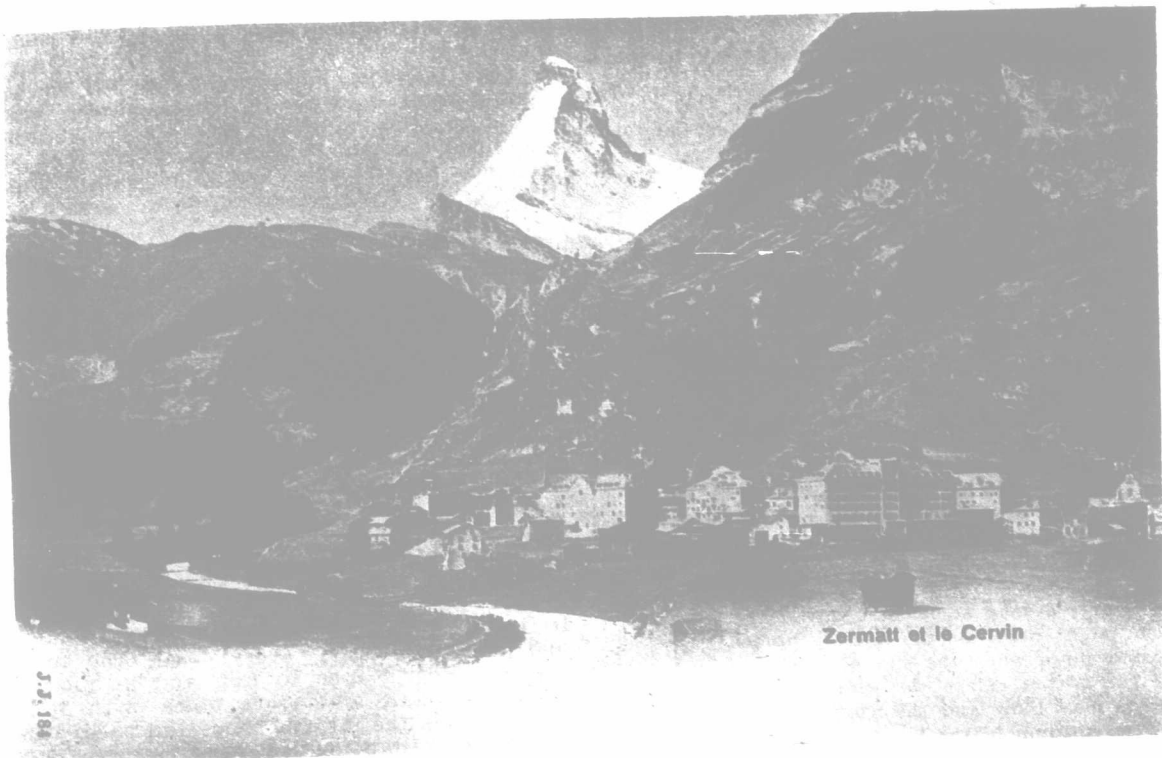
To begin with, there is the painted pillow—for those of us who know how to mix colors and apply them. Satin or velvet makes a good foundation to work on, and felt is fairly good, and it is well to choose some dark shade that will not soil easily. Water-colors may be useful for the satin, but oils are preferable, as the former are liable to rub off. Pink or cream roses or crab-apple blossoms on a black-satin ground makes a handsome pillow. Make the back of satin, the same shade as the flowers, and finish the edge with a heavy black-and-gold or black-and-pink cord. A black-and-white pillow that is unusually striking, but the execution of which demands considerable artistic ability, is of white satin decorated with a wash drawing in India silk, or sepiá, from some of the productions of the leading illustrators. This one is finished with a black-and-white cord knotted at the corners, or midway between them.

A pillow that was much in favor a short time ago was the silk-puff cushion. It is made of small squares of silk pleated at the sides, tacked on a smaller square of lining, and filled with cotton batting to form a puff. When enough puffs have been finished for a cushion, the various colors are arranged artistically, and are all sewed together, and are ready to be joined to the back. The pillow done in tinted embroidery is very pretty. These may be bought with flowers or figures stamped on fine denim in the natural colors, and are to be outlined with silk or to have the border of the design worked in long and short embroidery. The "American Girl" pillow is also very attractive, though why it should be called the "American Girl" I do not know, for surely the Canadian girl is every bit as charming. This pillow has an oddly-shaped centre of white duck, on which are outlined with fine red silk the features and elegant coiffures of two fair maids. This is applied on a red foundation, which is decorated with a black or white silk cord, in scrolls. One of the newest pillows is of leather, or velvet, ornamented in burnt work.

A pretty, washable cover is made of a square of huckaback, darned in whatever design you like, with one or perhaps several shades of silk, and with a double silk frill in one of the shades around the edge. Tan and green are nice shades, or pale blue and old gold, or cream and old rose. Dainty pillows may be made of plain brown linen. One way is to do the four corners and the centre in drawn work, run baby ribbon around the edges if you choose, and line with a bright pink or blue sateen. Another way is to make a spine-cone pillow. Stamp several cones and bunches of needles here and there over the linen, with the words, "May thy slumber be sweet as the balmy fir," and outline all with silk in shades of rich red-brown and delicate green.

But methinks I have said enough on the subject of pillows for the present. At this season, perhaps most of you would prefer to hear about the canning of rhubarb, or the pickling of beets, instead of work that requires hours of winter leisure; but when the wreaths and wraiths of Jack Frost are curling over the January window-panes, then we can talk about the summer days and remember the luscious fruits, and the flowers, and the fleecy clouds, and forget about the mosquitoes, the heat on wash-day, and the pigs that wriggled through the back gate and started their early fall plowing on the lawn.

CHRYSOLITE.



VIEW IN ALPINE VALLEY

What to Do in an Emergency.

When an accident occurs there are certain things that may be done that will prevent the injury from becoming greater while waiting for the doctor. An inexperienced worker should not try to remove the patient unless it is imperative, or unless the weather is a cause of discomfort or danger; but even when moving is unavoidable, do not move the injured person farther than is absolutely necessary. Such aid as can be given should be given as quickly as possible, so that moving may not aggravate the trouble. Then lift the patient upon anything on which he may be placed in a flat position, first throwing over the improvised litter something soft. When it is possible to have two or three assistants for this moving one should devote his attention to protecting the wounded part.

IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT FROM FIRE the most important thing to remember is that the air must be excluded from the burnt surface. In wounds of every description, cleanliness is one of the healing factors; but in a burn the wound may be irritated by pulling away anything that may seem to be sticking to it. If any foreign substances, such as bits of clothing, should seem to be simply lying on the wound, they may be carefully picked off. If there are blisters they must be pricked immediately and the water from them absorbed by old linen. Then the wound should be covered with sweet oil, vaseline, or any pure oil or ointment, and a cloth saturated with oil laid over it. Or one may use molasses, or the white of an egg, or dust flour over the surface.

One of the best remedies for such emergencies is "earrow-oil," which is made by stirring equal parts of lime-water and linseed oil into a thick paste.

A BURN FROM GREASE OR OIL should be treated as an ordinary burn. One from an acid should be washed with warm water, or, if it is possible to get baking soda or common washing soda, put a pinch of it into the water and wash the wound with the solution. The object is to remove any of the acid that has not eaten into the wound. Then the wound should be dressed with oil.

MANY PERSONS DIE FROM SHOCK whose burns are not fatal, consequently the patient should have absolute rest. Loosen the clothing, and give stimulants in small doses, or hot coffee, hot milk—anything that is warm and nourishing. Keep the patient comfortably warm, applying hot-water bottles if the limbs seem cold. When coffee is used it should be made very strong, and given without cream or sugar.

AN ORDINARY CUT will stop bleeding upon the application of hot water or ice. If the blood shows signs of drying let it remain, as nothing will stop bleeding more effectively.

IF BLOOD SPURTS FROM A CUT it is evidence that either a vein or artery has been severed. In that case, take a handkerchief or a strip of cloth and tie it around the limb an inch or two above the wound—"above" meaning between the wound and the heart; the bandage being put on loosely enough to admit of inserting a stick or cane between the bandage and the limb. Twist the stick so that every turn the bandage is drawn tighter. This must go on until the bleeding either stops or materially diminishes. Then the bandages must be held in place, and a similar one, perhaps not quite so tight, applied below the wound. In this way the bleeding from the other end is controlled. But the bandage must not be allowed to remain on the limb too long or the results may prove disastrous.

Sometimes the wound is in a place where it is impossible to apply a bandage; in that case press the lips or sides of the wound together with the fingers, and keep them firmly closed by pressure.

FOR A DOG BITE no treatment is necessary unless the dog is mad. Of course, it is better to have the wound washed out with warm water and covered, so as to keep it perfectly clean; but beyond this there is really nothing necessary. If the dog is "mad," or there is a suspicion that it is mad, the wound should be cauterized.

A FAINTING FIT is more alarming than serious. Lay the patient flat on a bed, or upon the floor, having the head, if possible, a trifle lower than the body. This can be managed, even when the patient has fallen upon the floor, by slipping under the body a pillow, blanket or rug. See that there is plenty of fresh air, dash cold water in the face, hold ammonia under the nostrils, and when the patient is conscious give some strong coffee, or half a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a little water. Do not try to make the patient swallow the stimulant just as he is recovering consciousness; there is great danger of choking him. After consciousness is restored demand that the patient shall rest.

ANOTHER FORM OF UNCONSCIOUSNESS is that which is caused by inhaling smoke or poisonous gases. Under such circumstances the patient should be given air at once, and the act of breathing stimulated by baring the chest and pouring on it first ice-cold water, then water a little hotter than the hand will bear, then the cold again, and so on. Afterward give a stimulant and rub the limbs and body briskly.

THE SYMPTOMS OF SUNSTROKE are easily recognized. The patient breathes heavily, is flushed, and his temperature rises until he appears to be in a burning fever. He may be either conscious or unconscious. In either case the clothing should be stripped off, so that cold water or ice may be applied to the whole surface of the body. If ice can be obtained apply it to the head, binding it on with a handkerchief; dash cold water on the chest and body, and rub the whole body with ice or cold water. When consciousness has been restored, and the patient has cooled off, let him rest in a cool, quiet place.

IN HEAT EXHAUSTION, while the patient may be warm he may, on the contrary, feel cold; the breathing is faint, and there will be every indication of weakness. Give stimulants in small doses, but frequently; loosen the clothing, and rub briskly.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Conversation.

Conversation is but carving—
Give no more to every guest
Than he is able to digest;
Give him always of the prime
And but little at a time;
Give to all but just enough,
Let them neither starve nor stuff,
And that each may have his due
Let your neighbor carve for you.

—Scott.

"The Sound of Ough."

A set of verses, which appeared some two decades ago in America, showing the varied expressions of "ough" in English is worth quoting:

The ploughboy whistled behind his plough,
For his lungs were sound and he had no cough;
He guided his team with a pliant bough,
And watered it well in a wayside trough.
The toil was hard, for the land was rough,
It lay on the shores of an Irish lough—
But his well-fed team was stout and tough,
And he plied his bough to flank and hough.
He toiled all day, and the crow and chough
Flew 'round his head, though he oft cried "Shough!"
But his plow at eve struck a hidden sough
With a force that sent the share clean through.
The frightened team ran off with the plough
With the speed of the wind, and the ploughboy
though
He shouted "Whoa!" And into the slough
It plunged where the mud was soft as dough.
The ploughboy wept—for the wreck was thorough.

The syllable "ough" has awakened the ingenuity of Englishmen as well. From an old number of Notes and Queries a correspondent has dug the following verses, which make more for confusion than for guidance:

'Tis not an easy task to show
How o-u-g-h sounds! Since though,
An Irish Lough, and English Slough,
And Cough and Hiccough, all allow,
Differ as much as Tough and Through;
There seems no reason why they do!

Humorous.

A game that is strictly above board—chess.

"That woman dispenses a great deal of social lemonade."
"What do you mean?"
"Simply that she is always saying souz things in a sweet way."
"Papa!"
"What is it, Johnny?"
"I read a poem in my school reader which spoke of 'dogs of high degree.'"
"Well?"
"Papa, does that mean Skye terriers?"
"Oh, yes, my husband has been a collector of curios and such things for a number of years."
"Was he in that business when he married you?"
"Yes, indeed."
"I thought so."



SWISS FARM SCENE.

Ingle Nook Chats.

My dear Guests,—

The essay on "The Wild Flowers of Our Province" did not elicit as general a response as I had expected, only three provinces competing, viz., Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Manitoba. The awards, governed by the rules given, are as follows: Ontario's prize goes to Miss A. L. McDiarmid, Ormond, Ont., but the essay is too long for publication in our columns. Walter Jose, "Marie" and Janet Waterman also sent excellent papers. The latter took great pains in preparing hers, but did not comply with all the regulations. Maud Jose and Florence Fortner also sent very good essays. Prince Edward Island had but three representatives, and the prize is given to Miss Elsie R. Matthews, Alberton, P. E. I. The other contributors from this Province are Georgina Matheson and Annie Matheson. Manitoba's prairie beauties have but two admirers: Miss Jean Murray, Lyleton, Man., to whom the prize is awarded, and Maggie McWilliam.

One of our former prizewinners writes: "Highly as I appreciate seeing my name receive more than honorable mention in the 'Advocate,' I value still more the opportunities offered by the contests of improving myself in penmanship and composition." This is the main object for which the contests are intended; the giving of prizes is but an incentive to further that end.

"Jewess."—The Chats are always written several days before they appear in print, consequently the remark, "there is nearly a month," was correct. I hope this will not discourage you from future effort. I am a great flower-lover, and the "wildings of nature," as Coleridge calls them, are great favorites of mine, but I must admit that I am not nearly so well acquainted with their names as are my Guests. The trailing arbutus I have often heard of, but have never seen. I do not think it grows near my home. I wish some of my more favored friends would send me a spray of bloom next spring. How did your correspondence progress, "Jewess?"

"Annie Laurie."—Did you receive the addresses I sent you? THE HOSTESS.
Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

The Wild Flowers of Prince Edward Island.

BY ELSIE R. MATTHEWS, ALBERTON, P. E. I.

As I have opportunity for seeing only a small portion of this Province of Prince Edward Island, the number of flowers I shall write about will be limited. As soon as the snow is off the ground in spring, and the sun begins to shine warmly on fields and woods, the pink and white Mayflowers begin to develop their buds, and they are out in bloom about the middle of May; but if the spring be early, they are out in April.

My favorite wild flower is the golden-rod, which grows best in damp places in the woods. The plant grows to the height of about one foot, and the flower, which is yellow, extends for about three inches along the top.

The marsh marigold resembles very much our garden marigold, and it gets its name on account of its growing in marshy places.

The dandelion grows in our country very profusely if allowed to, and, as it spreads very rapidly, it soon becomes an enemy to any tiller of the soil. Its flower is yellow, and sometimes grows as large as a fifty-cent piece.

The wild daisy usually grows in pasture land, in a clearing in the woods, or in any piece of untilled land, and sometimes in grain fields.

The wild mustard is a great enemy of the farmer, for almost the only place it is found is in the grain fields; the flower is yellow, and the plant grows as high as the grain amongst which it is found.

The buttercup is a well-known and a much-loved flower. It usually grows in damp places, but it sometimes grows in drier lands also. The plant grows about one foot and a half high, and the flower (of which there are three or four on one plant) is yellow.

The violets, of which there are two kinds, the blue and the white, bloom generally in May and the first part of June, and they grow in the meadows, but also in the woods.

The Wild Flowers of Manitoba.

BY JEAN MURRAY, LYLETON, MAN.

The wild flowers which grow on the prairie in Manitoba are very beautiful and varied.

The first flower of the year is the anemone (also called crocus and windflower). Some of them are white and others are blue. The anemone is a very brave flower, coming as soon as the snow is off the ground. To smell a pressed anemone is a sure cure for headache.

The next flower that comes is the buttercup, which is a pretty little yellow bloom, growing along the banks of the ravines and other damp places.

The milk vetch and the violets come about the same time. The vetch belongs to the pea family, and has a very strong smell.

The blue and yellow violets grow all over the prairie, while the white violets grow in the bush only. The violets have a very pretty heart-shaped leaf.

The three-flowered avens and the primroses grow with three flowers on one stem. The avens are little cream-colored flowers, almost completely hidden by their sepals, which are red. The primroses are yellow or purple flowers; both they and the avens belong to the rose family.

The daisy, cowslip, wild candytuft, and Pennsylvania anemone are to be found growing all over the prairie.

The daisy is of a white or heliotrope colour, while the cowslip is a little yellow flower, which the cows are very fond of. The candytuft and Pennsylvania anemone are white. The wild candytuft resembles the tame candytuft, and the Pennsylvania anemone is very much like strawberry blossoms.

The water parsnip has three or four bunches of tiny yellow flowerets on each stem.

The ball mustard and shepherd's-purse are very much alike, and both belong to the same family. The shepherd's-purse is white, while the ball mustard is yellow.

The bellflowers and beard-tongue are blue. The bellflowers are the shape of a bell.

The wild flax and fringed gentian are about the same size and color as the last two mentioned.

The wild rose is one of the prettiest of wild flowers. Rosebuds are also very pretty. The colors of the rose are pink, white, and red. The rosebush is very variable in size, growing from four inches to four feet high.

The wild sunflower, cone flower and golden-rod are all yellow, and belong to the family of sunflowers. At a distance the golden-rod looks like a bunch of gold.

The lady's-slipper is also yellow, and is shaped like a slipper.

The orange-red lily is a large and beautiful flower, growing only in damp places. Its sister, the water lily, is yellow, grow-

ing only in deep water, and almost rivalling the orange lily in beauty.

The three-flowered nightshade, also called wild tomato, is very troublesome as a weed.

The wild bergamot and bindweed grow in the bush. The bindweed is a vine which climbs to the top of the highest trees. Just as summer takes her departure, the anemone comes back to say Good-bye.

There is Ever a Song.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
There is ever a something sings away;
There's the song of the lark when the skies are clear,
And the song of the thrush when the skies are grey.
The sunshine showers across the grain,
And the bluebird thrills in the orchard tree;
And night and day when the leaves drip rain,
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
Be the skies above or dark or fair;
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear—
There is ever a song somewhere.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
Be the night black or the midday blue;
The robin pipes when the sun is here,
And the cricket chirps the whole night through.
The buds may blow and the fruit may grow,
And the autumn leaves be crisp and sore;
But whether the sun, or the rain, or the snow,
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Miss Sunshine.



Here is a dear little maiden,
With eyes like moonlight fair,
And somewhere a sunbeam is hidden
In this bright lassie's hair.

And another's gone creeping, creeping,
Down into her heart—ah, deep—
But sometimes you'll see it peeping
At you when you want to weep.

For she has a way entrancing,
With arms so soft and round;
She can set the dimples dancing,
And brighten the whole playground.

You must smile, you can't repress it,
And vanish will every tear,
For sadness, you will forget it,
When this little girl is near.

About Dogs.

Many stories have been told about the gallant St. Bernard dogs who spend their lives in the noble work of saving travelers lost in the snow on the mountains. Perhaps it may surprise you to hear that when anyone needs one of these dogs now he can telephone for his rescuer! No, I don't mean that the dogs stand at the telephone, listening for orders. Clever as they are, they are not quite wise enough for that yet. One day last summer an American was climbing the Alps, and about half-way up to the Hospice of St. Bernard he was stopped by a dense fog.

"This is going to be quite an adventure," he said to himself; "I shall be rescued by dogs, and I have something very interesting to talk about when I go home."

No dogs arrived, however, so he waited till the fog lifted, and then climbed up to the Hospice, where he received a warm welcome.

"Why didn't you send out the dogs, in such a dangerous fog?" he asked.

"You didn't telephone us," was the startling reply. Then he learned that shelters had been

built at intervals along the path, and each shelter was provided with a telephone. If a fog came up, the traveller had only to go to the nearest shelter and telephone. Then a man and dog would be sent immediately to his assistance. The American was so disgusted to think that all the romance was knocked out of mountain climbing, that he left Switzerland at once.

However, you must not think that dogs have quite given up rescuing travellers in the old-fashioned way. A short time ago a man was cutting wood near one of the mountain hotels, when he was suddenly buried under an avalanche of snow. His two dogs—which were not St. Bernards—were with him. They rushed down to his house in the valley and made such a fuss that it was plain something had happened. The man was soon dug out of his snowy grave, very little the worse for his exciting adventure, but very grateful to his two clever dogs, who had certainly saved his life by leading the rescue party to the spot as quickly as possible.

I used to know a dog that went regularly to the post office every day with a basket for the mail. But that is nothing compared with a dog living on a farm in New York State that meets one particular train every day. The conductor throws a newspaper to him and he picks it up with his teeth and trots home with it. The conductor is the farmer's son, and takes this plan of sending a daily paper to his parents.

Carlo never meets the wrong train, and never fails to be on duty, rain or shine, at the proper hour. How he knows the time it is hard to tell, but he certainly doesn't look at the clock.

Bulldogs are said to be animals that never learn and never forget. Whether they never forget or not, they certainly do learn new tricks sometimes. A bulldog named Grip was so fond of fighting that he had to be muzzled. Then all his canine enemies—and he had a good many—pitched into him at once, for dogs have very little idea of "fighting fair." Things looked decidedly bad for poor Grip, who could not use his teeth. Luckily for him, one of his men-friends was a noted wrestler, and the dog had often watched him training for a match. The knowledge thus gained was not thrown away, and before the other dogs had time to say "Jack Robinson," Grip was practising on them the tricks he had seen the wrestlers use. Soon a whole army of limping, broken-limbed dogs appeared in the streets. Grip has the floor to himself now, and no other dog ventures to attack him even in his muzzled condition.

But in our talk about dogs we must not overlook the famous pet of a certain old lady well known to you all:

"Old Mother Hubbard,
She went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog some bread.
When she got there
The cupboard was bare,
So the quadruped ate her instead.

"To this she objected—
As might be expected—
But he, with a shrug of his face,
Said, 'Dear Mrs. Hubbard,
The state of your cupboard
Has long been a perfect disgrace!

"It's always the same—
No poultry, no game,
Not a vestige of knuckle of pheasant,
Not a loin of roast ham,
Not a wing of cold lamb,
Not even a sausage of apricot jam—
And I find it distastefully unpleasant."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

A Rare Accomplishment.

If you had asked her about her accomplishments, she would have told you that she had none, and would have been quite sincere in her answer. She did not know how to play the piano, and she had never tried her hand at water colors, or crayon sketching. She had never found time for embroidery. She got off the key when she tried to sing. In fact, one might run through the list of what are called accomplishments without naming one at which she was an expert.

Yet this sunny-faced, sweet-voiced girl had one accomplishment which outweighed all those she lacked: wherever she went gloomy faces grew cheerful.

She was a happiness maker. Children stopped fretting when she came near. Old people came back from dreams of the past and found the present sweet. Without being wise or witty or beautiful, there was an atmosphere of peace about her like the fragrance of a flower. Her smile had the comforting warmth of sunshine. The tones of her glad young voice stirred the heart like a song.

You girls who are fitting yourselves for life, and to adorn life, will do well to take into account this rare and valuable accomplishment. You have missed part of your preparation unless you have mastered the art of making happiness.

It is said that when Sir Richard Steele was asked how it was that his countrymen made so many bulls, he replied: "It is the effect of the climate, sir. If an Englishman were born in Ireland, he would make as many." He was therefore—perhaps intentionally—guilty of making a bull while seeking to explain their origin.

Toronto Markets.

The deliveries of live stock at the cattle market here have not been so large, 4,486 cattle, 5,088 hogs, 4,443 sheep and lambs, and 100 calves, which is a falling off of 2,057 cattle, 3,012 sheep and lambs, 423 calves, compared with our report for the previous two weeks.

Export Cattle.—For the best exporters offered on this market during the past week we quote \$6.25 to \$6.50 per cwt., and for medium, \$5 to \$5.75 per cwt., but it must be remembered that the bulk of offerings was of medium quality. Many exporters have had to send to the country for stock to occupy the space contracted for on boats.

Export Bulls.—Choice heavy bulls sold at \$5.25 to \$5.75 per cwt.; light bulls, \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.

Export Cows.—Few cows good enough for export are being offered, such are worth \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, equal to exporters and weighing from 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$5.60 to \$5.90 per cwt.; choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 925 to 1,025, for the local trade, sold at \$5 to \$5.40 per cwt.; loads of good butchers', at \$4.50 to \$5.00; loads of mediums, at \$4.40 to \$4.85; common butchers' (cows) at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Feeders.—Heavy feeders are scarce and hard to get. Steers weighing from 1,050 to 1,100 lbs. sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of calves were not nearly as large and prices have advanced, selling at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt., or \$3 to \$10 each.

Sheep.—Prices for sheep are a little firmer, ewes selling at \$3.50 to \$3.60 per cwt., and bucks at \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.

Lambs.—The deliveries of lambs having fallen off,

prices advanced, and during the past week have ranged from \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs were about the same as in our last report, and prices have ruled steady at \$7.25 to \$7.35 for selects, and \$7 per cwt. for lights and fats.

	Extreme comparative prices to-day, July 26th.	Two weeks ago.	Same date last year.
Export cattle....	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.75	\$ 5.75
Butchers' cattle..	5.40	5.75	4.70
Export bulls.....	5.75	4.50	4.25
Feeders.....	4.75	4.75	4.25
Stockers.....	3.50	3.75	3.40
Sheep (per cwt.)..	3.60	3.50	3.60
Lambs (each)....	6.00	3.75	4.25
Hogs.....	7.35	7.25	7.25
Milch cows.....	50.00	50.00	

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Deliveries of farm produce have been, generally light.

Wheat.—White is worth from 75c. to 84c.; red sells at 75c. to 80c.; goose at 75c. per bushel.

Oats.—Three hundred bushels sold at 50c. to 51c.

Hay.—Farmers being busy harvesting hay and grain, has caused deliveries to be light. To-day (Saturday) eight loads sold as follows: six loads of new at \$10 to \$12 per ton, and two loads of old timothy sold at \$16 and \$17 per ton.

Straw.—Bundled oat straw sold at \$10 per ton.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are cheaper, selling at 55c. to 65c. per bushel.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices are firmer at \$9.75 per cwt.

Geo. Puddy bought 100 dressed hogs on Friday at \$9.50 to \$9.75 per cwt.

Butter.—Prices easy at 16c. to 18c. per lb. from farmers' baskets.

Eggs.—Prices easier at 16c. to 18c. per doz. from farmers' baskets. Case lots are worth 15c. to 15½c.

Poultry.—For all well-dressed poultry prices were firm. Chickens (spring) sold at 60c. to \$1.00 per pair; spring ducks, 75c. to \$1.00 per pair.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, July 26.—Receipts, 100 head; steady; veals easier; tops, \$7; fair to good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common to light, \$5 to \$6. Hogs—Receipts, 3,400; active, strong; heavy and medium, \$7.90 to \$8; Yorkers and pigs, \$7.90 to \$7.95; roughs, \$6.75 to \$7; stags, \$5.75 to \$6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000 head; sheep strong, lambs and lambs—Receipts, \$6.20 to \$6.40; fair to good, 10c. lower; lambs, \$6.20 to \$6.40; fair to good, \$5.75 to \$6; culls to common, \$4.50 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.75; sheep, top mixed, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$4 to \$4.25; culls to common, \$2.25 to \$3.50; ewes, \$4 to \$4.25.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000, including 600 Texans; steady; good to prime steers, nominal at \$7.85 to \$8.70; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$7.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,500; 5c. higher; mixed and butchers', \$7.20 to \$7.90; good to choice heavy, \$7.70 to \$8; rough heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.60; light, \$6.75 to \$7.70; bulk of sales, \$7.45 to \$7.70. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; dull; lambs lower; good to choice wethers, \$4 to \$4.75; fair to choice mixed, \$2.75 to \$4.

British Cattle Markets.

London, July 28.—United States cattle, 7½d; sheep, 6d; Canadian cattle, 7½d to 7½d; sheep, 6d.

Liverpool, July 28.—Canadian cattle, 7d; sheep, 6d; trade weaker.

NOTICES.

A CHOICE FARM, the property of Pirie Bros., Putnam, Ont., is being offered for sale. Those desirous of investing in an up-to-date, well-located farm should read the advertisement in this issue.

MANUFACTURERS PROTECTED.—Mr. Justice Street recently gave decision at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ont., in the long-pending case of Gillett vs. Lumsden, for infringement of registered trade-mark, declaring that the defendant, by using the word "cream" as applied to their yeast, have infringed the plaintiff's right. Gillett & Co. were granted a perpetual injunction restraining Lumsden Bros. from using the words, and they were also required to pay the cost of the action. Gillett & Co. had made and sold under label large quantities of "Cream Yeast" from 1877 to 1885, when they introduced "Royal Yeast," but did not relinquish their right and title to the other preparation, the label of which was registered at Ottawa in 1877 and 1894. In January, 1901, defendants began the sale of "Jersey Cream Yeast." They pleaded ignorance of "Cream Yeast," but had evidently copied verbatim portions of the printed directions from plaintiff's packages. As already stated, decision was given against them.

FRUIT EVAPORATORS.—With prospect of a big crop of apples and other fruit this season, farmers and others will be interested in securing a first-class evaporator, such as the "Champion," manufactured by the Grimm Mfg. Co., Montreal, whose advt. appears elsewhere in this issue. Write them for a catalogue.

EXPERIENCE WITH CEMENT.—Wm and Ed. Smellie write us: "In 1893 we built a new barn on our farm near Norval, in Halton County. The barn is 60x100 feet. The same fall we put in floors of Portland cement, masons broke Everton doing the work, which nearly all broke over the first winter, and was an entire failure. In the fall of 1894 we decided to replace our entire floors, except a few stalls, with Queenston cement. Mr. Usher, Sr., came to our farm, showing us how to do the work, and we find the floors after all these years of service to be absolutely perfect, not a break or chip out of any description. It is impossible for material of any kind to be better. Seems to be getting harder as time goes on. We left a few of the stalls of the Portland cement in one corner of our stable, the floors of which are gradually wearing away, so that we are compelled to replace them. Since putting in these floors in 1894, we have built various structures on our farm every year since, using Queenston cement, and we have never used a shovelful of it in any kind of structure that is not just as good as it can be. In 1896 we built a square concrete silo, 15 feet square and 30 feet high, which is first-class. We have filled it six times, and practically have not had one pound of waste ensilage. In 1900 we had more corn than our silo would hold, so had to build a small tub silo, 10x20, but it does not keep ensilage perfectly like our concrete one. We have done all the concrete work in these structures ourselves, with our common farm help. We have a new house and other structures yet to build, and we will use Queenston cement every time."

LADDERS.—The question of suitable ladders has become a live one in this country. The day of the old-fashioned split-pole ladder is past; it goes with the old reaper to the kindling-wood pile. The farmer, painter, eavestrougher or hayfork man, to keep up to the procession, must be equipped with the best appliances. Of all the new ladders, that made by the Waggoner Ladder Co., Ltd., of London, Ont., ranks among the first. We have bought them for our own use, and find them light, strong, and handy. The Ladder Company will send its illustrated catalogue free on application. The managers are proud of their goods, and guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. See their advt. in this issue.

GOSSIP.

Our readers will do well to note the change of advertisement by W. J. Shean & Co., "Rosevale Stock Farm," Owen Sound, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle. They are making some choice offerings in cows, heifers and young bulls. Look up their announcement.

Of the many choice animals to be sold at the Hamilton sale, we would draw the reader's attention to the photo-engraving in this issue of Nonpareil of Lakeview 3rd, owned by W. D. Flatt. This beautiful, smooth, even-fleshed 3-year-old heifer comes from the famous Nonpareil family so highly prized by Cruickshank and Campbell, and on this continent, two other contributions to the sale by Mr. Flatt, Lady of the Boyne 5th (imp.) and Mistletoe 21st (imp.), were portrayed in our last issue.

John Racey, jr., "Glenburn Stock Farm," Lennoxville, Que., writes: "The crop of hay in this section is a fair one. Grain on high land is good, but on low land has been hurt by the wet weather. The outlook for corn and roots varies, depending a good deal on their location. Corn will probably be below the average. Our flock of Shropshires is steadily increasing. The lambs this year are principally by Mr. Cochran's imported rams, Mansell's No. 15, 145076, and Miller's 4214 (574). We have lately purchased a good ram of Miller's breeding, by Mansell's 5th 90532. Our Berkshires are doing well. They are smooth and lengthy. There are some fine boars in the lot we are offering for sale."

Messrs. David Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont., write: "Our stock is doing well. Sales for last month were three 2-year-old heifers to J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; one 3-year-old cow to R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ont., and six head to J. S. Wilson, of Innisfail, Alberta. Some of those sold will be in the sale at Hamilton on August 13th. We recently added to our herd four Stamfords, two Strathallans, and two Scottish Maids, and have fifty-nine head on hand at present—Golden Drops, Matchless, Claret, Clara, Duchesses, Mayflowers, Marr Beauties, Rosabuds, Diamonds, Crimson Flowers and others."

HINTS TO SHROPSHIRE BREEDERS.

As this is the season to wean lambs, they should be carefully marked with ear labels before separating them. If you do not have the labels write to the undersigned. It will be well to record all of your lambs while their pedigrees are fresh in mind. The high price of beef has materially increased the demand for mutton, and higher prices will be paid for pure-bred sheep this season than ever before. Registered Shropshires are still maintaining their lead as the most profitable wool and mutton sheep. Our membership increased more during the past year than ever before in the history of the Association.—Mortimer Levering, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

IMP. WANDERER'S LAST AND ROAN QUEEN.

The two animals portrayed in this issue, which are being contributed by Capt. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., to the Hamilton sale, are of unusual merit both in breeding and individuality. The low-set, blocky, thick-fleshed 2-year-old bull, Wanderer's Last, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, has behind him an ancestry of which there are none more famous. The yearling heifer, Roan Queen, a grand individual possessing substance and quality hard to surpass, is likewise descended from noted stock. Her sire, First Choice, belongs to the Aberdeen Lady family, that famous prize-winning branch of the Marr Missie tribe.

FOR SALE, 1 Yearling Shorthorn Bull. CHEAP.

J. H. TAYLOR, om KEENE, ONT.

MOTHERS

THE skin of infants causes half their discomforts.

Baby's Own Soap cleanses, soothes and heals irritations. Keeps the pores open, and leaves a deliciously fresh sensation to the little bodies.

Don't Be Misled by storekeepers who, to make more profit, sometimes urge the purchase of other soaps instead of Baby's Own Soap.

The quality and purity of this soap are such that you cannot buy a better one for any money, nor as good for the price of Baby's Own Soap.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM OF 200 ACRES, situated on 1st con., lot 4, North Dorchester, in first-class state of cultivation; well fenced; never-failing creek running through pasture, and pastures are fine; desirable dairy farm; clay loam; 125 acres under cultivation; 25 acres newly broken; 30 acres newly seeded; 10 acres in bush, good beech and maple. On the farm are two dwelling houses, frame, one nearly new; barn, 40x90 feet, first-class stabling, cement floored; water forced to stables and milk-house by a new windmill (Toronto make), which does cutting and grinding as well; drive barn, 26x46 feet; milk-house, 12x16 feet, new and well equipped; hen-house, 10x16 feet; silo, 16x30 feet. This farm is located one-half mile south of Putnam. Burnside cheese factory just at back of the farm. Close to school-house and C. P. R. station. Possession by 1st of April, 1903. Buyer may start fall plowing as soon as crops are off.

PIRIE BROS., PUTNAM, ONT.

Mr. Ed. Robinson, Markham, Ont., reports recent sales of thirteen good Shorthorns to different parts of Canada and the United States. He has just got home a lot of choice imported cows and heifers of Scotch breeding, which will make a valuable addition to his herd.

The REID Hand Separator

is the closest skimmer, as well as the easiest running and most economical separator made. Very Simple and Durable. Capacity 150 to 200 lbs per hour. Prices \$60 to \$100. Hand separator circular and illustrated catalogue of dairy supplies free.



A. H. REID 36th and Market St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Any person interested in Yorkshires should have a look at Gus Langelier's ad., offering a young imported boar delivered at your station for only \$10.00.

Jas. H. Lane, Dorchester Station, Ont., is offering some good pedigreed young Yorkshire boar and sow pigs. See his advt. and make enquiries.

LAST CALL FOR THE HAMILTON SHORT-HORN SALE.

An auction sale of pure-bred cattle in August is a comparatively new feature in the business in Canada, and is therefore somewhat of an experiment.

To some it may seem unseasonable, but the fact is that the fall months are so filled with farm work, such as the corn harvest, and with fairs, that it is not easy to fix upon a date that is not liable to be taken for some other important event either in some section of the Dominion or in the neighboring States, from which prospective buyers of good cattle are likely to come; that, taking all things into consideration, there is perhaps no more suitable season in this half of the year for a disposal of this kind. There will be not a few cattle in this selection from first-class herds to be offered at the sale advertised to be held at Hamilton on August 13th that are good enough to show to win at not only county and district fairs, but at State and Provincial fairs, and this sale will afford an excellent opportunity to pick up a show herd or individual animals of merit to fill up and strengthen weak places in existing herds. Breeders who feel the need of introducing new families or fresh blood into their herds in order to bring them up-to-date, will find in this sale just what they want, and farmers who see the need of better cattle on their own farms and in the country generally, will here have an opportunity of securing at their own price useful animals that have been kept in a natural way, without forcing or pampering, coming fresh from the pastures and in the best possible condition to go on breeding and multiplying, to the benefit of those who buy them. The grain harvest will be well over in most of the Provinces and States by the 13th of August, and where it is not finished, the improved machinery of the present day enables the work to go on while the master is away for a few days. Stockmen and breeders cannot well afford to miss the opportunity of seeing so many good cattle sold and of meeting men looking for stock, who, if they fail to secure what they require at the sale, will visit other herds and seek for what they want. In this way it will be seen that the benefit of a public sale of this character is not confined to the breeders who make the disposal, but is diffused over a much larger field, and brings business to many people by means of the acquaintance made and the coming together of those who may thus help each other. Hamilton is a handy place for breeders from both sides of the international line to meet, being only 40 miles from "the bridge" at Niagara Falls, and all roads lead to Hamilton. The three principal Canadian railways, G. T. R., C. P. R. and M. C. R., all run to the Ambitious City, and have connections with the ends of the earth. Hamilton has excellent hotel accommodation, and the stock-yards company, with commendable enterprise, have erected good stabling for stock and a comfortably-seated Pavilion for selling in. The manager of the sale, Mr. W. D. Flatt, is well known to be quite competent for such work, having had considerable experience in directing sales, of which he has had several very successful ones of his own, and buyers may be assured of courteous, fair and honorable treatment and liberal terms at the hands of the manager and the other gentlemen making the sale, who will do all that can reasonably be expected in the way of assisting in shipping and securing the safe delivery of the stock. It is not expected that fancy or sensational prices will prevail at this sale. It is an offering of good, useful, well-bred cattle, and no one need be deterred from attending under the impression that the stock will go at prices beyond the reach of average breeders and well-to-do farmers. A detailed description of the offerings would take more space than can be spared for this purpose, and would be superfluous, as the catalogue now ready, and which may be had for the asking, gives all the necessary information. We therefore advise all interested to send for it and study the breeding and blood lines of the animals, which will be found to embrace a wealth of good blood seldom seen in any sale list in any country. The foundations are good, and the superstructures are made up of crosses of richly-bred sires of high-class individual merit and prizewinning record.

The advance sheets of the catalogue to hand show in Mr. Amos' offering two straight, smooth, imported two-year-old heifers, Lavinia and Lavinia, a red and a roan, of the Lovelace family, bred by Mr. Macrae, Clunes, Scotland, with top crosses of richly-bred Cruickshank and Duthie bulls. Lavinia has a fine red bull calf, imported in dam, which goes with her. A third and fourth are substantial two- and three-year-old heifers, having lusty calves at foot, of the Ayr Buckingham tribe, which came from the herd of Amos Cruickshank, and have had the benefit of top crosses of good Scotch-bred sires. Lulu, a red two-year-old Kinellar Rosebud, also topped with well-bred bulls of the right sort, is a desirable number, well in calf, while the roan two-year-old Gladys, a nice roan heifer, traces straight to the Collynie-bred cow, Josephine = 252, imported some years ago from Mr. Duthie's herd. She is in calf to Village Captain = 33911.

Mr. A. C. Pettit's contribution comprises two imported Kinellar Marys of the Miss Ramsden tribe, mother and daughter, seven and two years old, respectively, the former having proved a good breeder, her first calf having sold for \$775. The daughter, sired by Imp. Matabele Chief, of Cruickshank breeding, is a

promising and valuable heifer. A red two-year-old daughter of the Royal Champion bull, Maringo, and a Crombie Diamond 25th, an imported red-roan two-year-old, by Lordly Archer, bred by Duthie and got by Scottish Archer, completes a choice quartette which should be eagerly sought after. A calf out of the same cow as the last-named was sold for \$600 at seven months old.

Mr. Robert Miller's consignment comprises Baron Nonpareil, a choice red ten-months-old bull calf of the favorite Cruickshank Nonpareil tribe, that is described as one of the best ever bred by Mr. Miller, and one that is bound to grow into a great show bull and sire. Sittytton's Gloster 9th, a red three-year-old, and Sittytton's Gloster 11th, a red-roan two-year-old, are heifers from the same herd of the excellent Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster family, and bred as well as the best of them. The latter is a beautiful heifer, and in calf to Bapton Chancellor (78286), bred by Willis, used by Marr, and imported last season at a large sum. The Kinellar Ury family, a sort always in favor, is represented by the roan two-year-old Muriel, and the growly red yearling, Lady Roberts, that looks like making a big cow, both by Royal Marcher, by Imp. Royal Don, out of a Mina cow, by the Mysie bull, Favorite = 4853, Roan Lady, a four-year-old Mina cow, by Roan Sittytton 2nd, is another very desirable number in the catalogue, as is also Lily of Pickering, of the A ha family, a good, big, smooth cow, and a good breeder. Among the heavy milkers is Marjory 6th, a short-legged six-year-old cow, by Roan Prince (54923).

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse contributes one imported three-year-old cow, Lady Emma, a grand breeder and good milker, bred by Mr. Reid, Cromley Bank, Aberdeen-shire; sired by Morning's Pride, a Duthie-bred bull of the Uppermill Flora tribe, with such noted bulls as Pride of Morning, William of Orange and Athabasca in his pedigree. From the same herd comes a deep-bodied two-year-old, Clarissa's Pride, a Kinellar Claret, by the Collynie-bred Prime Minister; the thick, sappy, broad-backed, red two-year-old Cruickshank, Matchless of Mapleton, by Imp. Masterpiece, by Clan Alpine; Humber Lily, a half-sister of the American champion bull, St. Valentine, and Parepa's Gem, a daughter of Imp. Prime Minister, a massive heifer of good standard Canadian family, tracing to Imp. Jenny Lind, a first-prize cow at Provincial fairs, completes this consignment.

Mr. Douglas' contribution consists of four yearling and two-year-old daughters of Imp. Christopher, the stock bull now at the head of his herd, who is proving a very impressive sire, as might be expected of his good breeding and individuality, being a son of Emancipator, the sire of Mr. Flatt's Golden Fame, and of the Fairy branch of the Cruickshank Lovely tribe, his dam being a daughter of the Brawith Bud bull, Gravesend. The fifth number in the Caledonia contingent is a daughter of Duncan Stanley, a Toronto prizewinner of the Miss Ramsden tribe, and sired by Stanley, who was the sire of the champion Tapsman and of the first-prize young herd at the World's Fair at Chicago. These are said to be a very useful lot, straight, smooth and thick-fleshed.

Royal Hope, a red yearling bull, imported and contributed to the sale by Mr. Geo. Isaac, Bomanton, is described as a bull showing good character and much smoothness and quality in his make-up. He is of the Jill family, from which came Justice, sold by Mr. Flatt to N. F. Clarke, of Minnesota, one of the best show bulls in the U. S. Royal Hope is a son of Scottish Prince, bred by Mr. Duthie, and of the popular Uppermill Prince Royal family, whose sire was a grandson of William of Orange, out of a daughter of Scottish Archer.

Mr. Harry Smith's offering comprises a breedy three-year-old, Bowhill English Lady, descended from the imported cow of that name bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, and sired by the great Heir of Englishman, his top crosses being of sound material. She is nursing a big calf by Imp. Governor-General, and is well along in calf to the same sire. A three-year-old and a yearling, Bruce Rosebud, close to the imported cow, Roselind, by the Cruickshank bull, Stockwell; a nicely-bred, thick Kinellar Claret; a pair of well-bred Scotch Syme heifers; and the roan yearling Marr Beauty bull. Checkmate, by Imp. Knuckle Duster, make up a very valuable lot. Maud Languish is a very fine red two-year-old of choice quality, well along in calf.

Captain Robson's contribution includes the choicely-bred and typical Scotch bull, Wanderer's Last, in his two-year-old form (illustrated in this issue), a model of the low-set, thick-fleshed sort, and of the famous Marr Missie family. A four-year-old Uppermill Goldie cow will be bracketed with a handsome Mysie heifer calf, and a pair of well-bred Syme heifers will be found desirable numbers. We give in this issue also a lifelike photo-engraving of Roan Queen.

Mr. W. D. Flatt's quota comprises the imported Duthie-bred four-year-old, Mistletoe 21st, of the Marr Missie tribe, and another of the same family, also in her four-year-old form; a three-year-old Nonpareil (portrayed elsewhere in this issue of the "Advocate"); a yearling Rose of Strathallan; a Kinellar Rosebud; a Duthie Marchioness; a Crimmon Flower; an imported Matilda, and a yearling daughter of the \$5,000 bull, Lord Banff, from an imported dam, sired by a son of Scottish Archer.

Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons' contribution was described in the Gossip notes in the "Advocate" of July 15th.

GOLD AND BUTTER-FAT.

Millions of dollars are lost every year by gold-miners who are content with the larger nuggets and richest ore, or who are satisfied with a meagre living because they know of nothing better. Improved mining machinery will recover fortunes from the refuse of these mines, where primitive methods were employed.

Fortunes are thrown away annually by users of cream separators, which through their improper construction, recover simply the largest fat globules and allow the smaller to escape with the skim-milk. The "Alpha" Discs are the means of many a man's business recovery, because they get for him that part of the butter-fat wasted by other systems of inferior design, and which, in many cases, represents the profits of the business.

If you separate milk, do it thoroughly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK WINNIPEG MONTREAL 77 YORK ST. TORONTO CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE:

220 acres, parts lots 1 and 2, 8th concession, West Zorra; 3 good bank barns, 2-story frame house, good farm for grain, dairying, stock; spring creek. Sell cheap. Apply to THOS. HUNSLEY, Beachville, Ont.

IMPORTED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

An imported young boar, fit to win at the fall shows and good enough to head any herd. Can. Record, No. 9070 - Summer Hill Dalmeny Chief 2nd (imported), farrowed March 17th, 1902; bred by the Earl of Roseberry, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh, Scotland. Price \$40, delivered anywhere in Ontario, Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces. Write to GUS. LANGELEIR, Quebec City.

Pure-bred Yorkshire Boar and Sow Pigs, farrowed March 15th, from the well-known herds of Brethour & Saunders and H. J. Davis. Pedigree given with each animal. For prices, etc., write to JAS. H. LANE, Dorchester Station, Ont. (BURN GROVE STOCK FARM.)

Dissolves Easily.

Windsor Salt is very soluble. Its pure, white, delicate crystals are quickly absorbed in the butter. It makes buttermaking easier and more profitable.

Windsor Salt.

British Columbia Farms.

If you are thinking of going to the Pacific Coast, try British Columbia. No extremes of temperature. No cyclones. No dust storms. No cloudbursts. No droughts. No blizzards. Fertile land, and the heaviest crops per acre in Canada; we make this statement without fear of contradiction. The land is cheap, and the markets and prices for farm produce the best on the Pacific Coast. Write for farm pamphlet to THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF B. C. BOX 540. VANCOUVER, B. C.

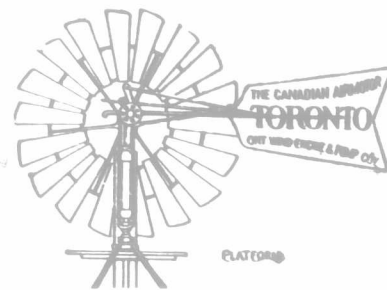
When writing please refer to this paper.

A LITTLE GOLD MINE FOR WOMEN.

THE U. S. COOK-STOVE DRIER IS: The best on the market. Always ready for use. Easily set on and off the stove. It works while you cook. Takes no extra fire. Dries all kinds of Berries, Cherries, Fruits and Vegetables, etc., etc. Don't let your fruits, etc., waste. With this Drier you can at odd times evaporate washing fruits, etc., for family use, and enough to sell and exchange for all, or the greater part of, your grocery, and, in fact, household expenses. Write for circulars and special terms to agents, E. B. FAHRNEY, Wayneboro, Pa.

Price, \$5. Box 50.

WINDMILLS



A GOOD ARTICLE IS WORTH A FAIR PRICE. A

CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

IS BUILT TO WEAR AND TEAR—VIZ.: WEAR LONGER THAN OTHERS; TEAR AWAY ALL THE TIME.

A little oil frequently and the wind will do the rest.

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

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

CREAM GATHERING THE FAVORITE SYSTEM.



This system, i. e. the carrying of the cream to the factory instead of the whole milk, of which we were the pioneers and are still the leaders, and which has been practiced a number of years in Western Ontario with much success and constantly increasing favor, is being fast taken up by patrons of creameries all over the Dominion. Prominent creamerymen who have strongly opposed it in the past are now its warmest advocates, and it is only a question of time before it will be the prevailing system if it is not already.

Those who continue to oppose it are certainly working against their own interests, if they would but see it, but it seems on the part of some to be a case of "None are so blind as those who won't see." For surely, if they would profit by the experience of others, they could not help seeing the many advantages, of the Cream Gathering system. One reason for the growing popularity of this system is due to the

IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATOR which takes more cream out of the milk than any other—it

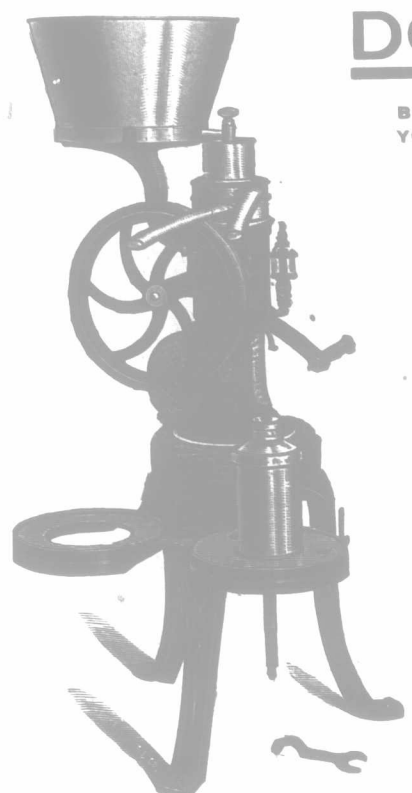
HOLDS THE WORLD'S RECORD for clean skimming, and leaves the cream in more perfect condition—free from froth and churning. For many other reasons and much useful information on the subject, write for our Booklet "Dairy Authorities," which contains, in addition, the opinions of many prominent Creamerymen on this system.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.,

275 There is no duty on U. S. Separators shipped into Canada.

GOSSIP.

Beech Ridge stock farm lies in the County of Perth, one and one-quarter miles north of Shakespeare station on the main line of the G.T.R., and is the property of Mr. James A. Crearer, importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle. In the herd at the present time are thirty head of imported and home-bred cattle, which, under the skillful care and management of Mr. Harry Coltham, are in perfect condition, especially the group which is being fitted for the leading shows this year. At the head of this lot is the prizewinning stock bull, imported Captain Mayfly, bred by J. Donald Fisher, Pitlochry, Perthshire, Scotland; sired by Captain of the Guard; dam Mayfly, Vol. 42, by King George. He is a massive red bull weighing 2,300 lbs., and his form and quality can be judged from the fact that as a two-year-old he won first at Toronto and last year, showing in the aged class, he won third at the same show and second at London. Among the imported cows is Ballechin Daisy (imp.), Vol. 15, by Mutineer; dam Village Daisy, by Village Chief. She is a roan, and won first as a three-year-old at Toronto and London. Out of her is a roan heifer, three years old, by Mountain Hero, that won first at London. She was imported in dam. Another of her offspring is a year-old heifer, Ballechin Daisy 3rd, by the present stock bull. This youngster will be seen in the ring this fall and is something extra nice. Another imported cow is Gem of Ballechin (imp.) Vol. 15, by Mutineer; dam Gem of Verona 3rd, by Gem of Pennan. She is another show cow, and out of her is a two-year-old heifer, Gem of Ballechin 2nd, by Diamond Jubilee (imp.), that won third last year at Toronto and first and sweepstakes at London. Another very sweet eight-months-old heifer is Ballechin Daisy 4th, out of Ballechin Daisy (imp.), by Captain Mayfly. The Canadian-bred animals are all of the Rosabel family, and include a number of breeding cows that are models of the breed, big, level-backed, smooth animals, all reds. One especially nice one is a two-year-old heifer, Rosabel 4th, by the stock bull, and out of Rosabel 2nd 26627. This heifer won first at Toronto last year as a yearling. Another good one is Red Ruby 2nd, Vol. 13, by 10th Crown Jewel; dam Red Ruby 14920, by Laird of Kinellar. One of the best of the Canadian-bred cows is Rosabel 3rd, by Scotsman 2nd. She is a four-year-old and a good one. Among the young ones this year are eight bull calves, all sired by the stock bull imported Captain Mayfly. One of them is an extra good animal, four months old, out of imported Ballechin Gem 2nd. The others are all out of Rosabel dams, and run from two to seven months old. Mr. Crearer reports sales as extra good, and the demand for the right kind of



DON'T

BUY A SEPARATOR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE

National.

EXAMINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.
GUELPH, ONT.

WE ALSO MAKE GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

stock increasing. There is always something of that sort for sale on this noted farm.

Prominent among the pure-bred stock farms in Ontario is Green Gill Stock Farm, the property of Mr. R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ont., importers and breeders of high-class Scotch Shorthorn cattle. On this splendid farm at present there are ~~seventy-five~~ ^{seventy} head of pure-bred animals, twenty-five of which are imported. Among the number are such gilt-edged animals as Granberry 4th (imp.), by Mucnison. She is a roan of perfect mould and massive proportions, and is suckling a three-months-old roan bull calf by a son of Brave Archer. Another is Strawberry 2nd (imp.), by Bridegroom. She is pure white, an exceptionally good one, also suckling a two-months-old bull calf by Leader. This cow was a prizewinner in the Old Country. Another is Miriam (imp.), by Beau Ideal, a good one, red in color. Her calf is also red and a bull, by Prince William. Again, there is Cherry Blossom 4th (imp.), by Sittytown Style. This cow belongs to the crack Orange Blossom family, and has a red heifer calf by Early Morning. Another imported cow is Nell Gwynne's Sister, by Best of Archers. She is two years old and in calf to Green Gill Victor (imp.), beauty of Summerhill 8th is a Marr Beauty, sired by Rockwood Hero, and is a model of Shorthorn perfection. Red Rosemary (imp.) is sired by Scottish Prince. She, too, is an extra good one and belongs to the Jill family. A tremendous big, well-built cow is Rosemary 200 (imp.), by Craibstone, weighing over 1,800 lbs., and in calf to Prince William (imp.). The cows mentioned are representative of the whole herd, both individually and in breeding. It is sufficient to say that the entire herd will stand comparison with any in the country. There is a bunch of thirty head of one- and two-year-old heifers, imported, imported in dam, or home-bred, a sight to see. They are all in the pink of condition and bred in the purple. In bulls, barring the sucklings, there is a red one, seven months old, by Prince William, and out of Miriam (imp.), that will make a cracker. Another, ten months old, is out of Rosemary 200 (imp.), and sired by imported Red Velvet. He is also a short-legged, heavy-bodied youngster. Last year's stock bull was Prince William (imp.), bred by Alex. Watson, Auchincroft, Scotland, sired by Reveller; dam Midge 2nd, by Red Prince. There are a number of youngsters by him. This bull was lately sold to Mr. James Gibb, of Brookdale, to head his herd. The present stock bull is Green Gill Victor (imp.), by Lavender Victor; dam Princess Royal 52nd. He was bred by W. S. Marr, and is one of the best young bulls the writer has seen in many a day. Anything in the herd is for sale, and the prices are not fancy either.

IMPORTANT COMBINATION SALE
OF 65 HEAD OF

High-class Shorthorns

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED, SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

AT AUCTION IN THE NEW SALE PAVILION OF THE HAMILTON STOCK-YARDS COMPANY,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, ON

Wednesday, August 13th, 1902.

THE CATTLE ARE ALL YOUNG OR IN THE PRIME OF LIFE, AND ARE SELECTED FROM THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN HERDS:

W. G. PETTIT & SON, Freeman, 12 Head.

W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, 10 Head.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, 10 Head.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, 6 Head.

GEO. ISAAC, Bomanton, 1 imported bull.

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Highfield, 5 Head.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, 5 Head.

GEORGE AMOS, Moffat, 6 Head.

A. C. PETTIT, Freeman, 4 Head.

H. SMITH, Hay, 5 Head.

Included is imported WANDERER'S LAST =36129= (80213), chief stock sire for the last two years in the herd of Captain Robson; also the imported bulls, ROYAL HOPE, PRINCE GEORGE (79620) and SCOTTISH HERO (79921), and a number of first-class Canadian-bred bulls. The females of breeding age will have calves or will have been bred to the high-class sires in the several herds represented. Look for notes in Stock Gossip.

Catalogues will be mailed on application to

MR. W. D. FLATT, MANAGER, HAMILTON, ONT.

AUCTIONEER: COL. F. M. WOODS, ASSISTED BY CAPT. T. E. ROBSON AND OTHERS IN THE RING.

Horse Insurance.



You can insure your horse against **Curb, Splint, Spavin, Sprained Cord** and all forms of **Lameness**, by using **Tuttle's Elixir.**

The safe plan is always to have a supply on hand.

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

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, 64 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—some guarantee but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

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

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

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, Ch of 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. GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O. MALTON, G. T. R.; WELTON, C. P. R.

IMP. OLYDESDALES AND AYRESHIRE.

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

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

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

A veterinary specific for WIND, THROAT, & STOMACH TROUBLES. Strong Recommendations.

\$1.00 per can, dealers or direct.

Newton Horse Remedy Co. (D), Toledo, O. Trade supplied by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle

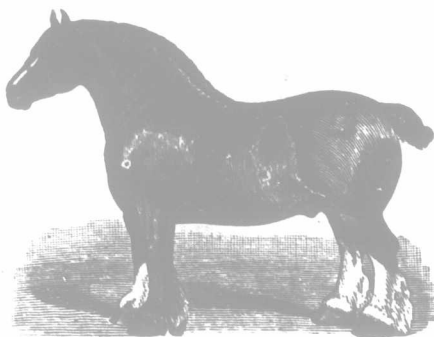
NOTICE.

A GOOD THRESHER.—Note the advertisement of thresher and cleaner by A. McGill & Son, Chatsworth, Ont., in this issue.

GOSSIP.

Readers will take note of the change in W. C. Shearer's advt. in this issue. He is offering two choice high-grade Jersey cows, suitable for family purposes. They are 3½ and 4½ years old, respectively, and due to calve in August and September, to a registered Jersey sire. They are both a bright fawn color, large size, fine square udders, good sized teats, and quiet, easy milkers.

Among the old, time-honored beef breeds of cattle, none have stood the test of time as easy-feeding, hardy rangers, and come through with higher laurels than the Galloways. One of the largest and best herds of this breed in Canada is owned at High Park Stock Farm, which lies in the County of Brant, four miles from Brantford and about the same distance from Paris. This grand old herd of Galloways is the property of Messrs. Shaw & Marston (formerly A. M. & R. Shaw). There are at present in the herd thirty-five head of imported and home-bred ones, headed by the prizewinning bull, imported Viceroy of Castlemilk, bred by Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., Castlemilk, Lockerbie, Scotland, and sired by Loderstar of Castlemilk; dam Lady Vaudeville, by Merle of Tarbrooch. He is four years old, and was shown at London, where he won first and sweepstakes last fall. He is a pure, typical Galloway with a heavy, smooth, even body on the shortest kind of legs. The herd was founded on the imported cow, Flora McBeattie, Scotland; sired by John Frost, dam Sally of Remingham, by Gloucester of Carsenstock. This cow, besides being a prizewinner herself, is a producer of winners. A three-year-old daughter of hers won at a two-year-old, first and sweepstakes at London last year, and first at Fat Stock Show, Guelph. There is another year-old daughter that has never been shown, but has the form and quality of a winner. Her calf this year is a six-months-old bull. He is a perfect model of perfection. There are also two others in the herd out of her that are now breeding. They are both good. One of them, Minnie May, has won every time she was shown; the other, Belle B. of High Park, is also a winner. Both these cows, this year, have bull calves. Another foundation cow is Gem 3rd of Drumlanrig, sired by imported Commonwealth; dam Gem 2nd of Drumlanrig (imp.). In her younger days, this cow carried the pain a great number of times, and still retains to a wonderful degree, her youthful form and vigor. A daughter of hers is Irena, by MacCartney 9739. This cow has been shown a great number of times and never yet left the ring without being awarded a place. A full-brother of hers, Sir Arthur, sold at Chicago, last winter, for \$300. This year she is suckling young bull that should be a winner. He, with a number of other young animals in the herd, is sired by Charteris 14627, by Buster 12961; dam Chancery Kate 10285, by Stanley 2nd O. E. F. The heifers in the herd, one, two and three year olds, are a very strong lot, being a low-down, compact, smooth, beefy lot. There are, all told, ten young bulls from three to twenty months old that can scarcely be duplicated in this or any other country. These, together with a half dozen or more heifers, are for sale and are worth the money. This firm is also breeding Shropshire sheep of the best strain, and like everything else on this farm, are in about perfect condition. This season's lambs are a well-covered, growthy lot. They will be for sale later.



STALLIONS AND MARES.

A new importation of

Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys

will arrive about the end of August.

Mr. James Dalgety is now in Great Britain making selections. The character of the last consignment will give an idea of the high class of horses they import, and the next shipment will be the best they have ever made, a number of prizewinners having already been secured by the firm. Intending purchasers should not miss seeing this consignment, on

DALGETY BROS., London, Ontario, and Dundee, Scotland.
LARGEST IMPORTERS IN CANADA.

THE SHEEP OF THE CENTURY.

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

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

AN UNEQUALLED RECORD.

Pamphlet, with full description of the breed, show-yard honors, live and dead weights of rams, ewes and lambs, can be obtained on application to

ERNEST PRENTICE, Secretary Suffolk Sheep Society, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

"A SPLENDID SILO"
BUILT FOR ADOLPHUS HOOPER,
AT EXETER, HURON COUNTY, WITH

Beaver Portland Cement

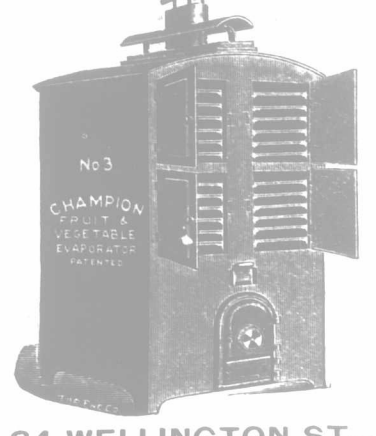


THE RATHBUN COMPANY, 310-312 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont.,
Sales Agents for THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited:

EXETER, HURON COUNTY, Nov. 27, 1901.
DEAR SIR:—I am pleased to let you know that the cement-concrete silo built for me last fall by Mr. A. E. Hooper has proved all that he promised. It is eleven feet in diameter and thirty feet high. It cost me one hundred dollars (\$100.00), with a little time on our part thrown in. It was built with your BEAVER BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT, of which I cannot speak too highly. My opinion is that the round concrete silo, built with a high-grade PORTLAND CEMENT, is the only satisfactory one to build. Yours truly,
ADOLPHUS HOOPER.

NOTICE.
SILO MACHINERY.—Despite wet weather, corn is beginning to make rapid growth, and in most districts there will be a good crop to harvest. Many new silos are being built, and the corn area in Canada is probably larger this year than ever before. No doubt there will be a heavy demand for silo-filling machinery, and a rush to get cutters, etc., at the last minute. The Thom Elevator Works, Watford, Ont., whose orders have caused great inconvenience and loss in previous years, and they would greatly appreciate it if farmers would give this matter their early attention. We know this was the case in regard to having machinery a short time ago, and it ought not to be repeated in regard to corn-harvesting and silo-filling implements.

Champion Fruit Evaporators.



SAVE YOUR FRUIT

AND DRY IT WITH THE

Champion Fruit Evaporator.

Dries all kinds of fruit and vegetables, producing a superior quality of clean, white fruit. It is made of galvanized iron, is lined throughout with asbestos, is fireproof, and portable. Made in five sizes. Catalogue for the asking.

The GRIMM MFG. CO.,

84 WELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.
Manufacturers of the celebrated CHAMPION MAPLE SYRUP EVAPORATORS.



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.

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.

CANCER

Our X-Ray treatment of Lupus and obstinate skin disease is very successful. Write:

THE VANNELL INSTITUTE, LONDON, ONT.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

- (1) Two Years' Course for Associate Diploma—Sept. 13, 1902.
- (2) Three Years' Course for Associate Diploma and Specialist Certificate in Agriculture or Horticulture—Sept. 13, 1902.
- (3) Four Years' Course for B.S.A. degree—Sept. 13, '02.
- (4) Three Weeks' Creamery Course—Dec. 2, '02.
- (5) Twelve Weeks' Dairy Course—Jan. 3, '03.
- (6) Two Weeks' Course in Stock and Grain Judging—Jan. 8, '03.
- (7) Four Weeks' Course in Poultry-raising—Jan. 9, '03.

Ladies admitted to Dairy and Poultry Courses. Send for Circulars.

JAMES MILLS, M.A., PRESIDENT.

Guelph, July, 1902.

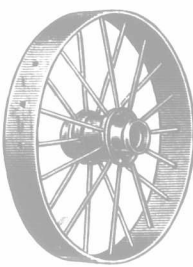
IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP

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

BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTYARD P. O.

Wide-Tire Metal Wheels

FOR WAGONS. Made to fit any axle, any sized wheel, any width tire. Every farmer should have a set. They are low and handy. They save labor, and the wide tires avoid cutting the farms into ruts. Write for Prices.



Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., 9 and 11 Brock Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

BINDER TWINE

SEASON 1902.

"Farmers' Special" binder twine supplied to FARMERS ONLY at 11¢ per lb., baled in cotton grain bags, bound with rope halters, and weighing 60 lbs. to the bag; length over 500 ft. per lb.; quality and length guaranteed. Cash with orders; purchaser pays freight. Address orders, J. T. Gilmour, Warden, Central Prison, Toronto. Further particulars, address James Noxon, Inspector, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. J. R. STRATTON, Prov. Secretary. Toronto, June 10, 1902.

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.

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.

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.

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths.

A few choice 2-year-old heifers, 1 yearling and 2 calves, all sired by my imp. prizewinning bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd, and out of rich-bred cows. Stock strictly choice. A few Tamworths to offer. A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Box 26, Waterloo Co., Ont. (Formerly New Dundee.)



The Sunny Side Herefords.

Imp. Sunny Slope Tom 1st at head. Lord Wilton, Garfield, Grove 3rd, Diplomat and Anxiety blood represented. For sale: 5 bulls from 9 to 30 mos., and 20 choice young cows and heifers. Inspection and correspondence solicited. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Lucan station, G. T. R. Ilterton station, L. H. & B.

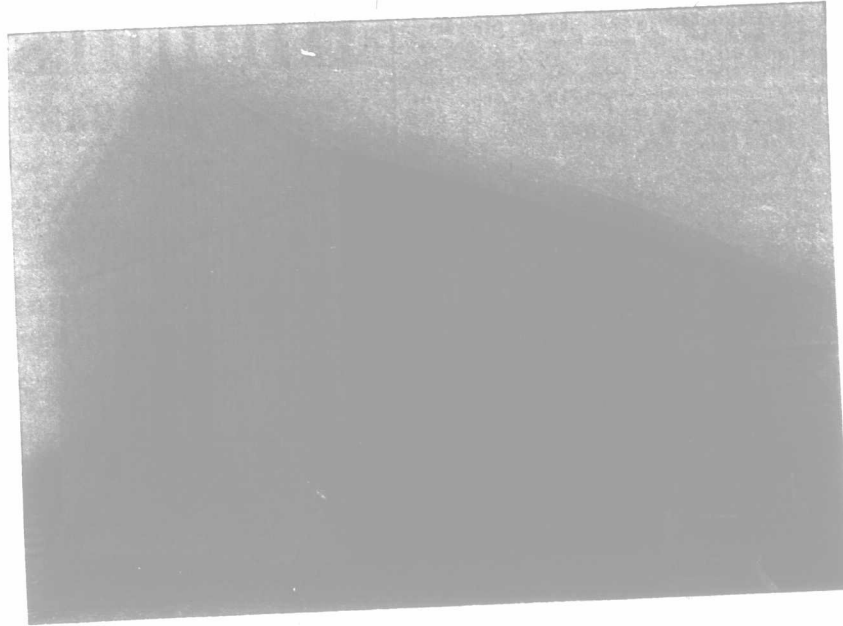
Aberfeldy Stock Farm. Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns for sale; both sexes. Over forty head to select from, of such noted families as (imp) Rollas, Clarets, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Crows, Koses, and other choice families. JOHN GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O. WESTON STATION, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

"IT IS WITH PLEASURE THAT I TESTIFY TO THE GOOD QUALITIES OF YOUR

Thorold Cement

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES."

A WELL-TO-DO FARMER NEAR ALVINSTON THIS TIME.



BASEMENT BARN OF JOHN BLACK, NEAR ALVINSTON, ONT. Walls 36 x 60 feet, 8 feet high. Mr. Black used Thorold Cement in both basement walls of barn and floors of stables.

ALVINSTON, ONT., Oct. 22, 1900.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, Thorold, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure that I testify to the good qualities of your Thorold Cement for building purposes. I have just completed an eight-foot wall under my barn, 36 x 60 feet. I have also floored all my stables with it, using in all 150 barrels of cement. The work was done under the supervision of William Hand, a man who I am pleased to recommend to any of my fellow farmers contemplating erecting concrete walls or floors.

I remain, Yours truly, JOHN BLACK.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONTARIO. MANUFACTURERS OF THOROLD CEMENT.

"We do not place our cement to be sold on commission."

Queenston Cement

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

Isaac Usher,

QUEENSTON, ONT.

TROUT CREEK HERD OF Shorthorns

Won first prize for herd and the championship for best bull and best female, any age, at Toronto Industrial and Pan-American Exhibitions, 1901. We keep constantly in our herd a choice lot of imported and Canadian-bred cattle of both sexes. Personal inspection invited. Parties desiring to see the herd will be met on arrival of trains if notice is given. Visitors always welcome. Address:

JAMES SMITH, Manager, MILLGROVE, ONT. W. D. FLATT, 375 HESS ST., SOUTH, Hamilton, Ontario.

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

(POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE).

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

Our herd contains such families as Matchless, English Ladies, Mildreds, Village Buds, Misses, Stamford, Mystics, Vanillas, Clarets, and Marthas. The imported bulls, Scottish Peer and Coming Star (a prizewinner at Chicago in 1901), now head the herd.

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

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

SHORTHORNS.

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

LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

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

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, Altona Station, G. T. R., 3 1/2 miles. Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

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; 4 roo 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. Sta., Tele. & Phone.

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicesters

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE; 6 yearling bulls, 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. C. E.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE: A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 20633 =; and cows of the Mara family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers. FITZGERALD BROS., Elmvale Station, G. T. R. Mount St. Louis P. O.

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 Ramden dams. THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

FOR SALE: 5 Scotch Shorthorn Durhams (bulls), 5 to 16 months; 5 young cows and heifers. Berkshire pig, both sexes. Prices reasonable. "Camden View Farm." A. J. C. SHAW & SON, Thamesville P. O.

Shorthorns and Berkshires

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

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.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.

The genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA, CLEVELAND, O.
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes
the place of all liniments for mild or severe action.
Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and
Cattle, SUPPESSES ALL CAUTERY or
FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish.
Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price
\$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by
Express, charges paid, with full directions for its
use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

Free Treatment

DR HOPE'S



You can't get well without it.

For LIVER KIDNEY and NERVE Troubles.

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

DR. HOPE MEDICINE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

SPRINGBANK FARM.

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

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

4 bulls, from 5 to 17 months old, sired by Ashburn Duke; also a few heifers, sired by Indian Duke; for sale.
J. R. HARVIE, Orillia P. O. and Station.

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

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Barred Plymouth Rock fowls, and Bronze turkeys.

R. R. station: Coldwater. G.T.R. Write for prices.

ASHTON FRONT VIEW STOCK FARM.

Six Shorthorn Bulls for sale, from 8 to 15 months old; all of choice breeding. Also Cotswolds of all ages for sale at all times. Visitors welcome.
A. J. WATSON, Castlederg, Ont. C. P. R. Station and Telegraph Office, Bolton; or G. T. R., Falgrave.

For Sale: Very heavy, massive cows of Bates and Cruickshank breed. Two-year-old heifers in calf. Stock bull, Imperial 2nd, No. 28883. Bull calf, 11 months (Canoopper Boy 2nd = 39878-), dam Flora = 32974-; also dark red heifer calves. **John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont.**

Mercer's Shorthorns

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

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

SHORTHORNS-

Scotch and Scotch-topped. War Eagle = 27689- 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.



GOSSIP.

Brooks & Langmaid, the well-known importers and breeders of Cotswold sheep, Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs, of Solina, Ont., are just now showing an extra nice flock of one hundred head of imported and home-bred Cotswolds, at the head of which is their big, heavy-boned and well-covered imported Ganesbred ram. This ram, besides being a grand individual, judging by the lambs he has left this season, will prove a bonanza to his owners. His offspring are not only showing a perfect form and covering, but are extra large, weighing now from 100 to 135 lbs. each. On hand at present are five yearling rams, sired by imported Swanwick and out of imported ewes, that for size, quality and build are hard to equal. There are also ten yearling ewes by the same sire that are winners. All these, together with the season's crop of lambs, will be offered for sale in the fall. This firm is making another importation this year through Mr. R. Harding, which they expect to reach Toronto very soon—in time to make a strong showing at the fall fairs. Their Yorkshires are of Brethour breeding, being up to the usual standard in conformation and quality. They have for sale young stock of both sexes; also, young Tamworth stock, as usual.

The greatly increasing demand for breeding animals which Holstein breeders are now enjoying would seem to indicate that this breed is becoming more popular where dairying is the main source of income to the farmer. One of the largest and most important herds of Holstein cattle in the County of Northumberland is owned by Mr. T. B. Carlaw & Son, whose P. O. is Warkworth, and whose farm lies about six miles from Campbellford station on the G. T. R. This herd was originally founded on the imported cow, Lovelia 9668, and Bokon 4764, by Quarantine King (imp.) 2108; dam Hokkileng (imp.). Soon after an addition was made by the purchase of the cow, Margaret 4th's Seipke Mercedes Queen, by Seipke 3rd's Mink Mercedes Baron 464; dam Margaret 4th 720, whose record was over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 410 lbs. of butter in a year. From these cows the present herd originated, and for size, quality, evenness and smoothness they are second to none. In the herd are a number giving 75 lbs. of milk a day on grass. The stock bull is Tritonia Prince 1744, sired by Heime 2nd's Prince, dam Tryntje of Tritonia. He is a long, deep, symmetrically-built animal and a great sire. Mr. Carlaw reports sales away ahead of any previous year. Very recently, he received an order from British Columbia for a herd of show animals, showing that this firm's reputation as breeders of choice animals is widespread. They have generally something choice for sale.

Prominent among the crack Shorthorn herds of Canada is that owned on Willow Bank Stock Farm, the property of Mr. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., from which it is only distant about four miles. For a great many years Mr. Douglas has been actively engaged in the breeding of this class of cattle and Leicester sheep, and on his splendid farm, beautifully situated on the banks of the Grand River, which it overlooks, are at present something over seventy head of choice Shorthorns and as many sheep. The Shorthorn herd is headed by that grand old prince of sires, imported Christopher 24839, bred by J. Stephen, Leithen, Inverurie, Scotland, sired by Emancipator; dam Fairy Girl, by Gravesend. Christopher is a roan bull of massive beef build from the ground up, shows an exceptionally even make-up, while as a sire he certainly has few equals. In the stables are ten young bulls from three to ten months old, all sired by him. They are an ideal lot, low-down, blocky youngsters; a better lot can scarcely be found together in any one man's stable. The cows are a big, deep, broad-backed lot, many of them weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 lbs. each. They belong to the Milliner, Britannia Beauty, and Crimson Flower families. Milliner 14th, Vol. 15 is a big red cow of perfect mould, weighing 1,800 lbs. She is sired by Isabella's Heir 19550; dam Milliner 12th, by Earl of Goodness 20th 8269. Britannia 40th, by Baron Evenlode 16705; dam Britannia 34th 23126, by Earl of Goodness, is another red weighing 1,830 lbs. She is the grand old roan heifer, Britannia 54th, to be sold at the Hamilton sale. Another of the family representatives is British Lady, Vol. 15, sired by Isabella's Heir; dam Victoria 8th 16080, by Duke of Kirklevington. She is a roan, showing a perfect form and tips the scales at 1,700 lbs. This cow is a half-sister to the red two-year-old heifer, Victoria 17th, which will also be sold at the Hamilton sale. The Crimson Flower family is represented by the red cow, Crimson Jewel, Vol. 17, by Royal Gordon 21761; dam Crimson Victoria 2nd 29226. She is suckling a splendid calf by the stock bull. There are a large number of splendid heifers from six months to three years of age; among them can be noted winners. A number of these, together with the young bulls mentioned, are for sale. The Leicesters number over seventy head, and were never in better shape than they are this year. All are bred directly from imported stock. Lovers of this particular breed of sheep would be pleased at a look over this truly splendid flock. This year's lambs are extra good and growing nicely. There are few men in Canada who can boast of a better trade in pure-bred cattle and sheep than Mr. Douglas enjoys. One reason for this is that he always represents an animal as it is, and another is that he breeds the kind of animals that the trade calls for.

Shorthorn Bulls.

Good ones. Choice bred. Moderate prices. Send for bull catalogue. Also Scotch-bred cows and heifers.

H. SMITH, HAY, ONTARIO.

Exeter station on London and Wingham branch of the G. T. R. adjoins the farm. om

Hillhurst Shorthorns

AND HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

There are few herds on the continent that can boast of three as good stud bulls as Joy of Morning 153003, Scottish Hero 145553, and Scottish Beau 145552. These are all imported bulls, of the richest breeding, and right well do they reflect the possibilities of the future character of the Shorthorns being bred at Hillhurst. The breeding cows at Hillhurst are of Scotch and English breeding, and are especially noticeable for their size.—*Live Stock Indicator*, May 15, 1902.

M. H. COCHRANE, COMPTON CO., P. Q.,
G.T.R., 117 MILES EAST OF MONTREAL. om **HILLHURST STATION.**

Scotch Shorthorns

BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

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

H. CARGILL & SON,

Cargill Station, G. T. R. CATALOGUE FREE om **Cargill, Ontario.**

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

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Cattle AND Lincoln Sheep.



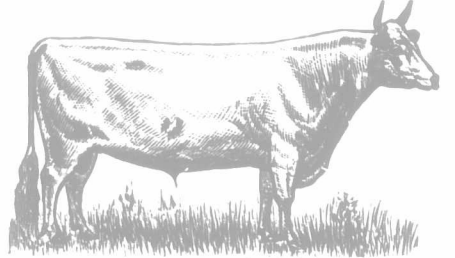
HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the

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

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— om



Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900, and at the Pan-American in 1901.

Come and see or write for prices.

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

Robert Hunter, Manager

for W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

Scotch Shorthorns:

Of both sexes, of the following noted families: Golden Drops, Rosebuds, Claras, Matchlesses, Strathallans, Vain Duchesses, Marr Beautys, Mayflowers, Crimson Flowers, and others; 56 head to select from. Herd headed by the imported Bracelet bull, Red Duke = 36084 = (77585). om

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

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. om

"ORCHARD HILL" SHORTHORNS.

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

om **ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Vandeleur, Ont.**

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

AUGUST 1, 1902

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS. Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

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

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

Forty-one head of Shorthorns arrived from quarantine 20th March. One Clydesdale stallion for sale.

OSBOURNE STATION, G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Sired by Scottish Chief and Abbotford, and from prize-winning dams. Also cows, heifers, and Berkshire pigs.

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

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 females, Scotch and Scotch-topped, in calf to imported bulls.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

R. MITCHELL & SON, NELSON P. O., ONT.

We now have for sale three red bulls from 7 to 10 mos. old, by imported sires, and out of Imp. Rossmore, Duchess, Gwynne and Mayflower dams. Also a number of females, Scotch and Scotch-topped, in calf to imported bulls.

Burlington Jet. Station and Tele. Office.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

Imp. Spicy Count 36117 heads the herd. Just now 4 bulls, from 12 to 18 months, 1 very superior; 10 or 15 young cows and heifers in calf; and a lot of Yorkshire pigs.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ontario.

BISSELL'S DISK HARROW. Large sizes made for Northwest farmers. T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

In service: Derby (Imp.) = 32057 =; Lord Montalis, by Collynie Archer (Imp.) = 28869 =. 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

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.

Both sexes. IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED. All ages. Prize-winners at home and abroad.

EDWIN BATTYE, GORE BAY P. O. AND PORT.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, ONTARIO.

Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, and Single-comb White Leghorn Fowl. This herd contains such families as Mysias, Nonpareil, Crimson Flowers, Languishes, Butterflies and others, and is headed by my famous stock bull, Spicy Robin = 28259 =. Young stock for sale. Also eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. Erin shipping station, C.P.R.

Shorthorns & Yorkshires

We are offering two Shorthorn bulls, 13 and 18 months, bred close to imported stock, at \$80 each. Two-months Yorkshire pigs, sired by our Toronto winner, at \$7. Emb ten geese eggs, 25c. each. Barred Rock eggs, five settings for \$2.

W. R. BOWMAN, MT. FOREST, ONT.

10 SHORTHORN BULLS

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

John Miller & Sons, Brougham P.O. CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R. ONT.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

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. CREER, Shakespeare Sta. and P.O.

JAS. GIBB, Brookdale, Ont. SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Imp. Prince William at head of herd. Stock for sale.

JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

BREEDER OF CRICKSHANK 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.

CHARLES RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

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

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

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

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

Now offers one year-old roan bull, out of Imp. Day-spring; sire Abbotford 14946; a prizewinner sure. Also a few choice heifers out of imp and home-bred dams, and ram lambs out of imp. Dudding ewes.

HAWTHORN HERD

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

WM. GRAINGER & SON, LONDONDERRY, ONT.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

In Shorthorns we are offering four young bulls from 7 to 9 months, also a few heifers. In Yorkshires we can supply either sex of various ages. All at 0 J. B. McCallum & Son, living prices. Iona Sta. and P.O., Elgin Co.

HOLWELL MANOR FARM

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, YORKSHIRES, SCOTCH COLLIES.

D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT.

Shorthorns & 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.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds & Berkshires

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

F. BONNYCASTLE & SONS, Campbellford, Ont.

NO HUMBAG & PERFECT INSTRUMENTS in 1 Human Swine Y, Stock Marker and Calf Debarker. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 43 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Hums. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 for trial; if it works, send balance. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02 for 17 yrs. Canada Dec. 17, '01, 15 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U.S.

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. O. MILSON, GORING P.O. and MARKDALE STATION.

SHORTHORNS (imported)

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

THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.

LEONARD BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT., BREEDER OF Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

Brookbank Holsteins

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

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

We have now on hand young females sired by Nero of Glen Rouge 50241, and cows and heifers bred to him.

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

Riverside Holsteins.

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

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

2 HOLSTEIN BULLS 2

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

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

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

LAWN RIDGE STOCK FARM.

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

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

Holsteins

FOR SALE. Young stock, sired by Prince Paulus De K-1, the richest butter-bred bull and finest sire in Canada.

H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

JERSEY COWS:

First is 4 1/2 years old, due Aug. 20th. She is a rich, deep milker, and tests 4.75 per cent. fat. Second is 3 1/2 years old, due Sept. 14th. She is a very heavy milker, and tests 4.60 per cent. fat. Both are bred to a grand registered Jersey sire. For prices, write to: W. C. SHEARER, BRIGHT, ONTARIO.

72 Head of High-class Jerseys 72

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. EVERITT, CHATHAM, ONTARIO. "Dun Edis Park Farm," Box 555.

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

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

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

WM. WYLIE, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont.

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

FOR SALE: Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 15 mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Auchan.

brain (imp.), whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. of milk per day. A few choice young Berkshire and Yorkshire sows could be served before shipping. Collie pups, from Perfection Queen. Address—Nether Lea, Danville, Que.

T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

SPRINGHILL FARM. Importers and breeders of choice, deep-milking Ayrshires

Males and females for sale. ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE (LIMITED), TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CANADA

Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$25.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 15-2-y-om

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle.

A few choice bull calves for sale at reasonable prices; sired by Klondike of St. Anne's 8997, and from deep milkers with good udder and tests. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S. L. & A. R.

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM

H. J. WHITECKER & SON, PROPS. Breeders of North Williamsburg, Ont. AYRSHIRE CATTLE, OXFORD DOWN SHEEP, BERKSHIRE PIGS and BLACK JAVA FOWLS.

For Sale: 5 Bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. Females any age. One 2-year-old ram, six shearing rams, and five ram lambs.

Winchester, C. P. R. Morrisburg, G. T. R.

Menie Stock Farm AYRSHIRE

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

DAVID A. McFARLANE, Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES.

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

LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS REDUCED

Send for a circular and order early, before the rush. Large and small lots and odd numbers supplied.

R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

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

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

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

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

om ALEX. HUME, MENIE, ONTARIO. PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Ayrshire Bulls. Two choice August (1901) bulls, bred from deep milkers, with large teats, of a commercial stamp. Established over half a century. J. & A. Wilson, Boghall Farm, Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE. 2 two-year-old bulls, 2 number of spring calves, both sexes, from deep-milking dams. Prices reasonable. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

AYRSHIRES AND LEICESTERS We breed for milk and quality, and employ only the best sires. Are now offering young Ayrshires of both sexes. DONALD CUMMING & SONS, Lancaster, Ont.

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Ayrshire HERD OF 150 cows and heifers, bred from deep milkers, with large teats, of a commercial stamp. Established over half a century. J. & A. Wilson, Boghall Farm, Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

PEDIGREE AYRSHIRES. Cows and heifers, all bred from prize-winning stock at the leading shows. Robert Wilson, Mansourie, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruickshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herdbook. Royal and Highland prize-winners included for the last two years. Close on 2400 won in prizes last year and this. WM. BELL, Ratcheugh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN

SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE, SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

REGISTERED Southdown Sheep, Suffolk Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

THE Cheveley flocks and herds, the property of Col. H. L. B. McCalmont, C.B., M.P., are unique for the purity of their blood, typical character, and individual merit. In their foundation, etc., no expense has been spared in securing the best and most perfect specimens of the different breeds. In each case full records are kept of individual pedigrees, so that any selections made from these flocks will, in addition to being of the highest merit and typical character, have also the great advantage of individual pedigrees.

The Southdowns have secured the highest show-yard honors during 1900 and 1901 at the leading English shows; in the latter year, besides winning the champion prize, gold medal and breed cup at Smithfield Show, two medals for best Southdown, six firsts, three seconds and numerous minor awards were won at Royal, Birmingham, Royal Counties shows, etc. The Suffolks are equally well bred, and numerous prizes have also been won. In fact, for individual merit, pedigree, and purity of breeding, it would be difficult to find better and more suitable flocks of either of these breeds from which to perpetuate their high individual merits. Apply to—

H. J. GARROD, Cheveley, Newmarket, England.

Shorthorn Cattle

and Lincoln Longwool Sheep.

HENRY DUDDING

Riby Grove, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire,

Has always for inspection and sale the largest flock of pure Lincoln sheep and Shorthorn herd in the country, and many prize-winners. The sheep are famous for their great size, fine, lustrous wool, and 150 years' good breeding, and at the home sales have made the highest prices on record. The Shorthorns comprise the best Bates, Booth, and Scotch blood, including the best prize strains of Duthie, Marr, Willis, and Harrison. During the last year 86 prizes have been taken by the Riby Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep at the leading shows in England.

Cables: Dudding, Keelby, England.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD

ALFRED MANSELL & CO., LIVE STOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY.

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

WALTON HERD

PEDIGREE PIGS.

The property of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., Walton Hall, Warrington, England.

This herd is unrivalled for its true type, large size and strong constitutional vigor. It is the premier herd in England at the present day. Its show-yard career is unique, the champion prize for the best Large White pig at the R. A. S. E. having been won by pigs bred in the herd in 1896, '97, '98 and 1901, besides leading prizes too numerous to mention at all the principal agricultural shows in England.

A choice selection of boars and sows for sale. Inspection invited. All purchases carefully shipped. For particulars, apply to the Manager, M.E. J. HALLAS, Higher Walton, Warrington, England. Railway stations—Warrington (Bank Quay) per L. & N. W. Ry.; (Central) per Midland, G. N. or G. C. Ry. Telegrams, "HALLAS Higher-Walton."

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

Robert W. Hobbs,

Keimscott, Lechlade, England.

One of the largest flocks in Oxford Down Flockbook. Numerous prizes obtained for ram lambs at principal shows. Rams and ewes always on sale.

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

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE. Stock ram (two-shear), shearing and rare lambs; also ewes different ages, good blood. Prices reasonable. J. F. BRUNTON, TARA, ONT.

Shropshires 40 FOR SALE. Shearing and two-shear rams, also one three-shear ram. Shearing ewes, and ram and ewe lambs by Imp. Thomas ram. C. P. R. Station, Streetsville, Ont. N. W. SWITZER, Streetsville, Ontario.

AGAIN STOP! AND LISTEN!!

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

SHROPSHIRE

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

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

W. S. CARPENTER,

"MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT., IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Am offering 19 choice shearing rams, sired by Chancellor (imp.). Ram and ewe lambs for the fall trade, sired by Ruddington Knight. Also one imported shearing ram, good size and quality. Come and see them.

Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R.

SHROPSHIRE

SIRE BY CANADIAN FLAGSTAFF (IMPORTED) 15866.

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

Dorset Horn Sheep

THE largest flock in America. The most celebrated prize-winners at the Columbian Exhibition and Canadian exhibitions. Contains more Royal winners than any other. Awarded 5 out of 8 first prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900. Flock of 300. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ontario.

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

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

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

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

Imported and home-bred stock, prize-winners at all the leading fairs. ELMIN F. PARK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

CHAS. GROAT,

BROOKLIN, ONT. OFFERS FOR SALE

Cotswold Ewes and Ewe Lambs

of good quality and breeding. Also a 3-year-old Clydesdale filly from imported stock, registered No. (3025). A Shorthorn heifer calf 8 months old from imported stock; Meadow Flower strain. Write for prices.

Dorsets & Chesters

Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable. R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT. "MAPLEVIEW FARM."

FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS

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

J. A. M. Van Nostrand,

VANDORF P. O., ONT. BREEDER OF AURORA STN., G. T. R.

HAMPSHIRE AND TAMWORTHS

Ram lambs from imported stock, and some good young boars, for sale.

70 Oxford Sheep

Bred from noted prize winning strains. London Exp. A. ELLIOT, Pond Mills, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

We are offering for sale 30 shearing ewes of first-class quality, and 6 extra good ones in show condition; also 25 good shearing rams and 1 three-shear imported ram, and all of this season's lambs, which are a good lot. Write us for prices or come and see our flock. W. H. ARKELL, TEESWATER, ONT. Successor to Henry Arkell & Son. MILDMAY, G. T. R. TEESWATER, C. P. R.

SUMMERHILL OXFORDS.

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

LINDEN OXFORDS

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

OXFORD DOWNS

Imported and home-bred, for sale. This flock has won more first prizes for Canadian-bred pens than any flock in Canada. SMITH EVANS, Gourock (near Guelph), Ont.

"FARNHAM FARM"

Oxford Down Sheep

Am offering 40 choice yearling rams to head flocks. 50 superior yearling ewes. 70 ranch rams. 100 ram and ewe lambs of 1902. From imported sires, and a number from imported dams. All registered. Barred Rock eggs, 75 cents per setting.

BENNY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

For sale: Choice, well-bred young boars and sows of fine quality. Pairs not skin. Barred Rocks, Shorthorn calves, and Shropshire lambs later on. JOHN RACEY, JR., LENNOXVILLE QUE.

LARGE ENGLISH FOR SALE.

YOUNG boars and sows carrying the blood of Baron Lee 4th, Bright Star (imp.), Enterprise and Highclere, on Bow Park, Teasdale and Snell females, with Almasie Boy 6576 and Royal Lad 3rd 4307 heading the herd. S. DYMENT, BARRIE, ONT.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

We have for sale boars and sows 2 to 4 months old, and sows large enough to be bred. Now is the time to send orders for young pigs to be farrowed in March and April. Sired by the prize-winning boars: Colonel Brant — 5950 —, Crown Prince — 5888 —, and Norval Hero — 5952 —. Prices reasonable.

SNELL & LYONS, SNELGROVE, ONT.

Large English Yorkshires

Boars and sows 3 and 4 months old; boars and sows 8 weeks old. Have 75 head these ages for sale. Quality and breeding right. Write JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.

Agents Wanted

for the New Pictorial Stock Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopaedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages to agents. A full-page announcement of this book appeared in the ADVOCATE of the issue of June 1st. Particulars mailed free. Address WORLD PUBLISHING Co., Guelph, Ont.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Two boars 11 mos. old; 4 boars 6 mos. old; 3 boars 5 mos. old; 4 boars 3 mos. old; also a number of sows from 3 to 5 mos. old. Now is the time to order spring pigs, which are arriving daily, sired by Lonefellow (imp.) and Willow Lodge Prince (9789) and Milton Lad (9660). Pairs supplied not skin. WM. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONTARIO.

Our Improved Chester White Pigs

are choice and even this spring. With pedigree, \$5 each. We have also, among others, a seven months' Ayrshire bull, among the best in Canada. J. F. PARSONS & SONS, Barnston, Quebec.

Imported Chester Swine.

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

Imported Poland-China Hogs.

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

YORKSHIRES.

A number of choice young pigs for sale, from 6 weeks to 6 mos. old, bred from D. C. Flat's imported stock. Fred C. Smith, New Hamburg, Ontario.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

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

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Boars fit for service, sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Prices reasonable. WM. HOWE, BRUCE CO. NORTH BRUCE, ONT.

Yorkshires

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

One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester

White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not skin. Write for prices. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont.

White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type

our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not skin. Write for prices.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont.



MOTHERS

The skin of infants causes half their discomforts.

Baby's Own Soap cleanses, soothes, and heals irritations. Keeps the pores open, and leaves a deliciously fresh sensation to the little bodies.

Don't Be Misled by storekeepers who, to make more profit, sometimes urge the purchase of other soaps instead of **Baby's Own Soap**.

The quality and purity of this soap are such that you cannot buy a better one for any money, nor as good for the price of **Baby's Own Soap**.

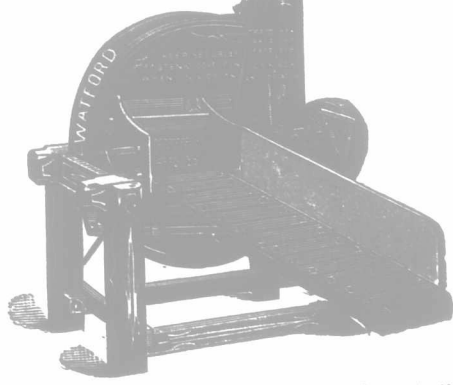
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs., Montreal.

The Originator and the Original

THOM'S BLOWER ELEVATOR SILO FILLER.

As far as we know, the only successful Blower Elevator Silo Filler in either Canada or the States is the machine manufactured under Thom's patents. Machines made in six sizes. Capacity from 5 to 25 tons per hour.

Our machines require only half the speed and power of imitation machines.



Send us your address and we will send you testimonials from Canada's most progressive farmers, and also a nice lithographed hanger, showing machine.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS,
WATFORD, ONT.
D. THOM, PATENTEE.

SPRAMOTOR PAINT
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 1/2 the cost. Can be used to equal advantage on stone, brick, wood and plaster, and over oil paint or any good, firm surface. The SPRAMOTOR painting machine will paint a good sized barn in 1 hour. Fully guaranteed. Write for booklet.

SPRAMOTOR CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, CAN.

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

It is generally recognized that there is no class of hogs holding their own with the ordinary farmer better than Berkshires. Their easy-feeding qualities, strong robust constitutions, prolific breeding habits, with improved bacon type and form, all go to make them an ideal and profitable hog to keep. One of the best herds of this favorite class is Willow Lodge herd, owned by Mr. Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove, Ont. This noted Berkshire farm lies in the County of Peel, about four and a half miles from Brampton, and at present the herd numbers fifty head. The main stock boar is the 900-pound hog, Lonie, fellow 10th 8633, bred by G. Hood, Lowell, Mass. He is sired by Longfellow of Hood Farm 8632, dam Highclere of Hood Farm 8631, by imported Wantage King of H. F. 8625; this hog was well named as his length and depth are remarkable, while as a sire he has no superiors. Among the fourteen brood sows on the farm are shown a better form of more quality than the Hood-bred sow Stratton Lizzie 17th 8630, by Highclere King of H. F. 8625; dam Stratton Lizzie 10th 8626, by Duke 3rd. Another extra nice sow is Willow Lodge Isabel 9127, by Colonel Otter 7690; dam Belle of Milton 5020, by imported Star On. This sow won first as sow under nine months at Gaelph last winter, in one of the strongest competitions ever seen in Canada. Another of the good ones is Willow L. Bertie 9425, by Dictator 5844, dam Lady Hillock 7266, by imported Enterprise. She won third as sow under 15 months at the same show. Willow L. Lizzie 9929, by Longfellow 10th, out of Stratton Lizzie 17th, is another that deserves mention. In fact, this lot of brood sows all through were selected as such for their perfect bacon conformation, coupled with their smoothness and quality. They are now all safely in pig to the imported stock boar, with the exception of two which are daughters of his. These are bred to Milton Lad 9660, by Colonel Otter; dam Mrs. of Milton. During the last year Mr. Wilson has shipped a tremendous lot of hogs, a large number of them going to Manitoba and the Territories, including seven head to Hon. Thos. Greenway, one of which is to be used as stock boar. Mr. Greenway's foreman pronounced him the best type of a Berkshire he had ever seen. Of all the hogs Mr. Wilson has shipped not one complaint has ever been made, which speaks highly of his mode of dealing. He has now for sale a number of good ones of both sexes, varying in age.

A flying visit and a short look over the banner herd of Scotch-bred Short-horns, the property of Mr. W. G. Pettit & Sons, of Freeman, Ont., was lately enjoyed by a representative of the Farmer's Advocate. As usual this immense herd of 100 head of imported and Canadian-bred animals were found in the pink of condition, many of them being in show-ring form. The herd is made up of thirty-one imported females and six imported males, and one female and five males imported in dam form. Of this number six females and six males are bred from sire and dam both imported; the rest being Canadian-bred, but nearly all got by an imported sire. They represent many of the oldest and most fashionable Scotch families, including such noted ones as Marr Roan, a range Blossoms, Clariss, Fortunas, etc. It is safe to say that there are very few men in Canada that have imported better men of class of cattle, or more of them, than W. G. Pettit, and if all goes well he intends going over the big fish-pond for another lot this fall. We were shown the ten head Mr. Pettit intends to sell at the Hamilton sale on August 13th, and feel bound to say that if these cattle are representative of the lot that will be offered at that sale, it will give buyers an unprecedented opportunity to purchase high-class animals, both imported and Canadian-bred, at their own prices. Mr. Pettit's chief stock bull is imported Scotland's Pride 79907, got by the great sire of prizewinners, Star of Morning, he by Rising Star, Scotland's Pride's dam is Corona, by the Cruickshank Clipper bull, sired by Master of the Realm. He is a roan of more than ordinary style and quality. The second in service is the Roan Lady bred bull, imported Scottish Pride, by Scottish Prince, by Captain Ripley; dam Corderella 2nd, by Allan Gwynne, by Star of Morning. This bull has shown his superiority as a sire, hence Mr. Pettit's decision to keep him for use on his own herd. Among the many other bulls, either imported in dam or Canadian-bred, to be seen in the commodious box stalls are some extra good ones, short-legged, deep, fleshy bodies, symmetrically built. These Mr. Pettit is offering for sale at living prices, and there are a number of them that, from their rich, fashionable breeding and perfect individuality, are fit to head any man's herd and should, therefore, not remain long at the prices asked. In females, the great bulk of the herd are choice animals of that short-legged, heavy, smooth-bodied form that has made the Scotch Short-horns so famous the world over. The great majority of them are young, vigorous animals, many of them heifers carrying or sucking their first calf, and nearly all are for sale. The Messrs. Pettit are also quite extensively engaged in the breeding of Shropshire sheep, their large flock being all bred directly from imported stock. They use nothing but the best imported rams procurable as sires. The result is an exceedingly nice flock of heavy, smooth, well-covered sheep. This season's crop of lambs are looking extra well and growing rapidly. They are covered from the ground up. Later they will be for sale.

Horn Fly Oil

Keeps flies off animals,
Kills vermin,
A splendid disinfectant.

Sold in Cans (with directions)—
QUART, each, 25c.; doz., \$2.70. GALLON, each, 60c.; 1/2 doz., \$3.30
BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT AT PURCHASERS' EXPENSE.

Ask your Dealer, or send direct to
WM. RENNIE, ADELAIDE and TORONTO.
JARVIS STS.

"THERE'S ONE THING" ABOUT "SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN Tea, it's all pure, undoctored tea; no coloring; no foreign leaves; no dust. It's as far ahead of Japan Tea as "SALADA" black is ahead of all other black teas. Sold only in lead packets, 25c. and 40c. per pound, by all grocers.

\$75.00 CASH EGG PREMIUMS FOR YOU

We agree to pay \$25.00 cash to each woman or child reporting the largest number of eggs from 12 hens for any 100 days in 1902. Also \$25.00 for each hen. Eggs to be fed "International Poultry Feed," and sworn statement to be mailed us before Dec. 31st, 1902. Will pay promptly and mail report to every one. If two or more report the winning number, the money will be paid to the one whose letter also gives the best facts in regard to raising poultry for profit. Capital, \$1,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SUMMERHILL Large English Yorkshires.

HEKD OF—
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.

LOOK ME OVER—
Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure-bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but two; while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of ten possible firsts, also sweepstakes on boar any age. At the Pan-American (Buffalo), Toronto and London there were thirty-six first premiums and medals given; all the medals and every first prize but six won by the Summer Hill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

Hillcrest Herd of Large English Berkshires

Consists of imported and show sows; the sires are big, long fellows, of the bacon type. For Sale: a few grand young sows from 3 to 6 months old. **JNO. LARMER, VINE, ONT.** Vine Station, O. T. E.

Improved Large Yorkshires.

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 Short-horns, both sexes. Importations of Short-horns and Yorkshires made yearly. Address: **H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.** Box 290.

Coldspring Herd Tamworths

Offer choice Oct and Nov. boars and sows. Also my stock boar, Advance. This is the spot for the best. Write for prices. They are moderate, quality considered. **NORMAN M. BLAIN, ST. GEORGE, ONT.** BRANT CO.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTH'S

We are now offering several choice boars and sows four months old. Also few choice sows, bred and ready to breed, at moderate prices. All from Toronto prizewinners. **COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

TAMWORTH'S

Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A. C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. **JOHN HORD & SON, PARKHILL P. O. and Station, ONT.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Barred Rocks (exclusively). From two pens headed by two imported cockerels bred from a \$75 trio of A. C. Hawk's Royal Blue strain: \$1.00 per setting of 13. **A. E. SHERRINGTON, BOX 100, Walkerton, Ont.**

EGGS—BARRED ROCKS PEKIN DUCKS.

Illustrated descriptive CIRCULAR free. See it before placing orders. **H. GEE & SONS, Fisherville, Ont.** Haldimand County.

Tamworths and Berkshires.

Choice litters of both breeds ready to ship, at \$6 each (registered). Holstein bull calf from registered stock and great milking strain. Also four sable collie bitch pups, \$3 each. Correspondence solicited. **D. J. GIBSON, BOX 38, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.** HAZEL DELL STOCK FARM.

