

J.G. Rutherford, V.S. in dec 20, 01

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXVI.

WINNIPEG.

NOVEMBER 5, 1901.

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No. 537

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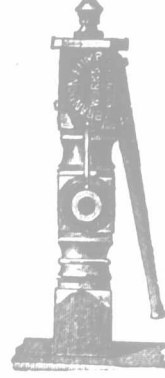
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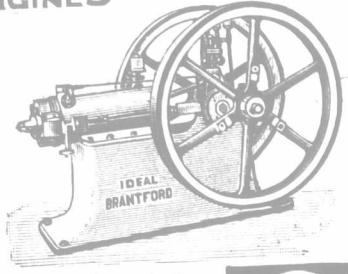
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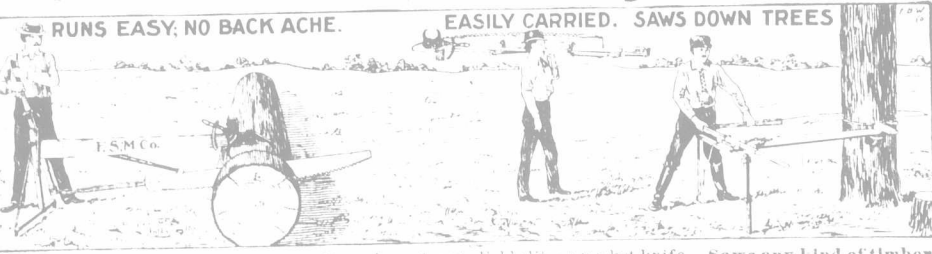
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Vol. XXXVI.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, NOVEMBER 5, 1901.

No. 537

Farm Siftings.

The farmstead is much improved by a grove of trees, which may be obtained by an expenditure of labor. A neighbor, however, prefers to spend \$50 for forty rods of hedge fence, which he thinks will be useful as well as beautiful. He pays in three annual instalments: 50 cents, 50 cents, and 25 cents per rod, starting next spring, when the trees will be planted, to receive three strands of wire a year or two later. Interest at 6 per cent. is paid from date of contract, which contract does not state the number of trees to be planted per rod. Is this not rather a high price to pay for a few trees? The Forestry Department of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, will do better than the above scheme; will send an expert and give instruction, whereas the hedge-fence fellows are newcomers from the East. Anyhow, if any farmer will spend \$15 in work annually, and get a pound of maple and elm seeds from the Brandon Experimental Farm, he will have a better grove than that for which he pays \$1.25 a rod.

The farm auction sales will soon be starting, and a chance will be offered to pick up some live stock. If you have lots of rough feed, live stock of the right sort will turn it into money and make, at the same time, a lot of manure in the quickest and easiest way.

Many a farmer would have made money this fall if he had possessed a good aneroid barometer. Such an instrument would have helped him foretell storms, and he would have got a stack finished maybe, or would have stacked in place of waiting for the threshers. A good aneroid barometer costs about \$6, and with care should last for years.

It will be a good idea to locate the stone supply before snow falls, if you intend to build a basement barn next summer.

My daily paper states, in an interview with one of the Winnipeg pork-packers, that he is unable to get hogs, consequently offers high prices, 7 to 7½ cents live weight. If the farmers had any hogs the price would, I suppose, drop to 5 cents. Toronto prices have been \$7 or higher for months. A neighbor tells me that the reason our packers can't pay as high as the Eastern prices is because they cannot turn out a cured product equal to that put on the market by the Ontario or Chicago packers. We shall, if this is the case, need to get organized a co-operative packing house and force prices up to their proper value.

"It's up to you, farmers!" Fares says "the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest will have to be more particular in the class of hogs they raise." That means, use better bulls, lose the calf flesh, and feed the cattle to a profit.

Now is the time to clean out the chimneys, and make any repairs necessary, and thus avoid a lot of fire during the winter. Even a burning chimney is extremely dangerous in this country with high winds and big straw-piles.

One of the Manitoba stocker buyers is advising farmers to castrate all the bull calves and to be sold for stockers. Ranchmen and stock buyers will not buy calves unless castrated at a considerable reduction. The best time to operate is when the calves are a few days old.

Now is the time to get the house well banked for the winter. If you have no storm sash it will probably pay you to get some. The winter winds soon search out the chinks, and will reduce the temperature of the farmhouse very quickly, which means loss of fuel in the endeavor to keep warm.

Don't be afraid to put up a few extra stacks of oat or even wheat straw at the buildings. Even if not used this winter, they may be valuable in case the 1902 crop is a short one. It doesn't cost much to carry over a stack or two of good fodder.

Nothing illustrates a lack of foresight so plainly as to see a farmer in February or March digging a straw pile out of the snow, the straw pile being a quarter of a mile or more from the stock barns.

My local paper brings to notice one phase of working the Manitoba Grain Act. A farmer thought he was being cheated in his weights at the local elevator, and promptly laid complaint. The Grain Commissioner looked into the matter, but from all reports the evidence was not conclusive enough. If you think you are being cheated, weigh your grain in the presence of a witness, and don't make a complaint until you have two or three instances to bring forward. For your weights to be accepted as evidence, you will need to have the scales properly tested and certified. Don't forget to balance them before weighing always. Stealing from farmers at the elevators will not go on when it is known that the farmers own a good set of scales. Honesty is the best policy in business, as elsewhere, so don't try to even up with the grain man by filling the top of the bags with 1 hard and the rest of the bag with 1 northern or worse.

INTER PRIMOS.

Can We Grow Fall Wheat?

The possibility of growing fall wheat in Manitoba and Assiniboia, has for the past twenty years been up for discussion from time to time, and a good many trials have been made, but with no satisfactory results. The opinion generally prevails that fall wheat will not succeed, and that even if it would there would be no advantage in it, as it would occupy the land for two years to get one crop, and the milling qualities of the wheat would not equal that of our famous No. 1 hard.

Since fall-wheat growing is proving so successful in Southern Alberta, the question comes up again in a new and stronger light as to whether it could not be grown as successfully further east. The summer-fallow has taken a prominent place in the farm system of this country, but in far too many instances the summer-fallow fails in accomplishing its purpose, owing to the inability of the farmer to carry the work through to a finish. When the rush of haying and harvest comes on, the summer-fallow has to suffer.

If the system found most successful in Alberta would prove satisfactory in the spring wheat regions, the difficulty in handling the fallow might be overcome. Their plan is to work the land deep and well in the fore part of the season (just similar to our summer-fallowing), then in July sow the fall wheat, and then they plow it in four or five inches deep. The soil at that season is warm and deep sowing puts the seed into moist soil and ensures germination; a heavy growth is made. At this writing, early October, the fall wheat stands from eight to fourteen inches high in the Packer Creek country. The heavy growth has been holding a covering of snow to protect the crop through winter, and the deep, strong roots resulting from the deep plowing is supposed to add strength and vitality to the plants, ensur-

ing them to recover from any chance hard usage in the spring. Could some such plan as the above be adopted here, it would to a great extent prevent the fall growth of weeds on the fallows, and the crop would come away ahead of the weeds again in the spring. The advantages of the early harvest need no comment.

In Alberta the fall-wheat yields are enormously heavy, running up to forty and fifty bushels per acre, and a hard red variety of wheat is now being introduced from Kansas which is said to be a high-class milling wheat.

Several farmers from Manitoba who have this year seen the magnificent fields of fall wheat in Alberta are arranging to make tests along this line next season.

The Retired Farmer.

In every little town and village throughout the country, and especially in the older and more thickly-settled districts, there are numbers of retired farmers, and with every successful season the number increases.

That there should be a tendency among farmers to migrate from the farms to the small towns as soon as they have "laid by" a little money, on the plea that the village offers greater social advantages, is evidence that there is something wrong with either the system of farming or the farmers themselves.

That a farmer should wish to give up the active life of the farm for the idle, gossiping life of the village is strange indeed. It is for the benefit and schooling of the children, you say. Well, it is a poor farm that is not a thousand times better place to bring up children than on the village street.

One of the worst features of this is, that the retired farmer becomes a landlord. He rents his farm on as favorable terms as possible, and at first, for a time, is very solicitous that the farm should be well cultivated and kept clean, but as years go on he becomes less particular about the condition of the land, but more exacting as to the rent. And it is the old story—the landlord squeezes the tenant and the tenant squeezes the soil, and between the two the land becomes impoverished and dirty. No!—this migration from farm to town is but another of the evils arising out of exclusive wheat farming. The game is played hard when the seasons are favorable and money is made quickly, and the result is not good for the farmer, his children, nor for the district.

The more general introduction of live-stock breeding, together with an intelligent system of crop rotation, will result in a more equal distribution throughout the year of labor and in the building up and establishing of the home life on the farm. The farm home where the family live in the best room, not in the summer kitchen—where paper, magazines, and books are liberally supplied, and where the profession of farming is studied and respected, not deserted and despised—where each home there is no desire to migrate to the village. In the old days, when the best of literature can be had for very little outlay, there is no excuse for the farmer not reading and studying from the best experience of others matters pertaining to his own business. Neither is it from the well-to-do farm, equipped with good stock barns, and provided with shelter-belts, and favorable surroundings, and stocked with a high class of live stock, that people migrate to the village, but from the bare, bleak, uninviting, inhospitable shack of the wheat-farmer, who is too busy to plant trees, care for a garden, or to even think about making a home.

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The "Farmer's Advocate," at considerable outlay and trouble, furnishes replies in each issue to a great variety and number of enquiries, mostly of a very practical nature. Some of these frequently involve days of careful research on the part of our editorial or contributing staff of specialists. Our aim is to afford real help in real difficulties, and that the department is appreciated is evident from the increasing calls for information and the thankful letters received from those who benefit thereby. Occasionally some reader is probably disappointed by not receiving a reply. The reason will be found in non-compliance with rule No. 3, at the head of that department, which requires that all enquiries "must be accompanied by the full name and post-office address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication." This condition of securing an answer stands out plainly in every issue so that he who runs may read and understand. It is a very simple condition, to which no well-intentioned person can object. If for some particular reason the enquirer does not desire his or her name published, such a request will be respected by us. We therefore trust that hereafter all concerned will strictly heed the rule in question, as well as the others which appear at the head of the "Q. and A." department.

What Should be Taught at an Agricultural College.

The usefulness of an educational course or work is measured by the benefit it confers on the student and through him on the community. Nowadays, so practical has the world become that people wish to know how valuable, in the light of an investment, such a course is, the prestige accruing from a college course amounting to very little, unless that course has also increased the money-earning power of the student.

As an investment, a two-term course of four months each at an agricultural college would pay bigger interest than if invested in any other profession. It is well known that the so-called learned professions are being—in fact, are now—overcrowded, that bookkeepers and stenographers are legion, and that the struggle for an existence in the city or town is keen and hard. We assert that to a farmer, given a practical course at an agricultural college, farm life would not only become more congenial, but more remunerative; it has proved so in other provinces and states, and would do so here. The cost of a course, as outlined, would be about \$70.00 to \$80.00 for a winter, exclusive of train fare. The items would be about as follows: Room rent for the term, \$14.00—\$15.00; board, 16 weeks, \$48.00; books, \$8.00; incidental fees, \$5.00. Tuition should be free. It will thus be seen that the wages earned in a single summer would more than pay for a winter's attendance at college.

The following schedule of studies is made of subjects about which every young farmer should have definite and clear knowledge. To simplify and illustrate the method of teaching followed, and the subjects taught, let us follow a student from class-room to class-room, laboratory to workshop, workshop to live-stock barns or creamery, so as to see the kind of instruction given, in order that we may estimate the value of the instruction given.

HOW THE STUDENT'S TIME IS OCCUPIED.

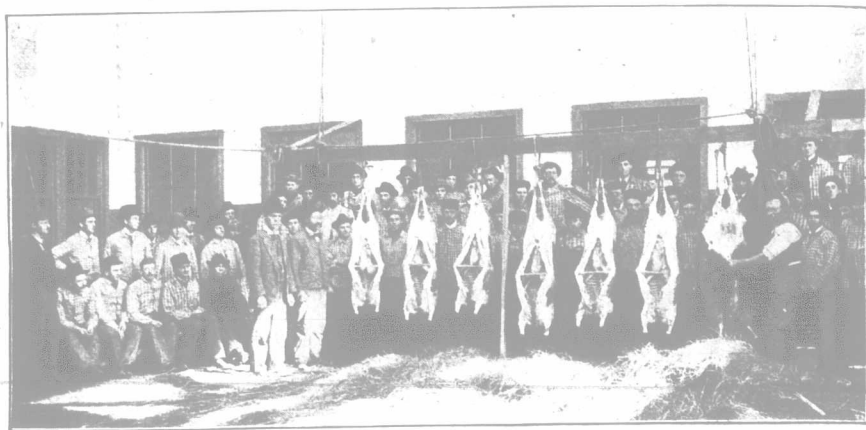
At the beginning, the term is divided into two halves, the mornings of the first half being devoted to lectures on veterinary science, 8 to 9 a. m.; feeding of animals, 9 to 10 a. m.; lecture and laboratory work in agricultural physics, 10 to 12. Twelve to one, lectures on plant life. At 2 p. m., Mondays and Wednesdays, the student goes to the stock barns and is drilled for two hours in the handling and judging of live stock by means of the score card. Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 2 until 4 p. m., he spends in the dairy building; while Fridays, from 2 to 4, and Saturdays, from 10 to 12, the time is spent in the blacksmith or carpenter shops. From 4.15 to 5.15 on three afternoons a week the time is taken up with parliamentary practice. During the second half of the term, a similar round is taken, 8 to 9 being given to a lecture on breeds of animals, 9 to 10 to dairy lectures, plant life and agricultural physics filling in from 10 until 1 p. m. The afternoons are used the same as in the first half of the term.

THE WORK OF THE SENIOR YEAR.

The following December the student returns and is classed as a second-year man. After having put the lessons of the first year into practice, he has probably made more money during the summer than he otherwise would have done, and is now an enthusiastic student. In the first half of his second winter term he follows a routine differing only slightly from his first year, save that the work is more advanced. The first half takes him to a veterinary lecture at 9 a. m.

the hour previous being spent at a lecture on the feeding of animals. From 10 to 12 on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 10 to 1, Tuesdays and Thursdays, is spent in live-stock judging, competitive work, the score card having been dropped. Mondays and Thursdays, from 12 to 1 p. m., find him taking lectures on farm economies. The afternoon, from 2 until 4, is spent in practical work, in horticultural or agricultural physics. The student also spends from 4 until 5.30 every afternoon for two weeks at farm mechanics and stable management. Friday mornings, from 8 until 12.30, are devoted to carpentry or blacksmithing. In the second half of the term, lectures in bacteriology, breeding of animals and agricultural chemistry are given, stock judging going on from 11 until 1 p. m., the afternoons being used as in the first part.

The subjects and hours given to them having been mentioned, what is taught under the several subjects will now be described:



THE BLOCK TEST—THE COURT OF LAST RESORT IN THE JUDGING OF MEAT-PRODUCING ANIMALS.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, BREEDS AND BREEDING.

In the first year each student is taught how to examine, handle and judge live stock by the score card, and is helped to get a knowledge of the different breeds of animals by means of lectures illustrated with a stereopticon. In the second year similar lectures are given, treating of the origin, utility and characteristics of the various animals; competitive judging is done, and each student placed in the position of a single judge. Not only has he to judge the stock, but also write his reasons for the awards made. He is taught to



IN THE WORKSHOP.

handle live stock for the show-ring and market, learn to braid horse's manes and tails, make rope halters and splices, is shown the feeding of live stock and how the breeding and feeding records of the College live stock are kept; in addition, he studies pedigrees and becomes familiar with the herdbooks, besides being drilled in the laws of breeding, such topics as line breeding, heredity and inbreeding being discussed. In feeds and feeding, the first-year student is given instruction in feeding standards and drilled in the compounding of rations for farm stock to give the best results, economy considered; the second-year man taking up the laws of nutrition and re-

viewing the experiments in feeding done at various places. In veterinary science, elementary instruction is given in the construction and functions of the animal body, the second-year man being given lectures on the more simple diseases and how to treat them; is shown how to tell the age of horses, to throw horses, cattle, sheep and swine; how to give medicines; is, in fact, fitted to become an animal nurse.

AGRICULTURAL PHYSICS—SOIL PHYSICS, FARM ARCHITECTURE, FARM MACHINERY, AND WEATHER FORECASTS.

In this part of the course, the origin, nature, waste and uses of the soil are taken up. The chemical and mineral nature of soils, including

are affected by heat, cold, moisture, parasites, soil, climate and fertilizers. Practical work in seed-testing under varying conditions of heat, moisture and oxygen; the study of the formation of roots, leaves, fruits, flowers, etc. Elementary work in cross-pollination, transplanting and pruning; use of the spraying pump, mixing of insecticides; winter protection of plants, making of hotbeds and cold frames, together round out a very practical and useful course and keep the students well employed. The advanced work takes up the identification of weeds and weed seeds and the suppression of weeds, practical work in grafting, budding, and forcing vegetables, growing of plants from cuttings, culture of flowers, garden plants and vegetables.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Under this title are discussed the chemical elements of the soil, air, crops and manures as a source of plant food; the atmosphere, its formation and classification, as a source of plant food; the plant, how it grows, feeds, matures, and the animal food product it yields.

MANURES.—Necessity for, kind of, value of and how affected by food eaten; commercial fertilizers; rotation of crops; tillage.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

This subject takes up the care of edged tools; framing buildings, splicing timbers, making of gates and ordinary farm carpentry. In black-

smithing, the making and repairing of clevises, trace chains, welding, dressing and tempering plowshares, axes, grub hoes, all of which are valuable acquisitions to any farmer's knowledge.

BACTERIOLOGY.

While heretofore considered the province of the medical and veterinary profession, this science is of use in agriculture. The relations of bacteria to soil processes, ripening changes in manure, formation of nitrates, soil and fixation of free nitrogen by clover bacteria, bacteria as affecting dairy products, and the disease-producing germs, show conclusively how germs affect the farmer in a great many ways.

FARM ECONOMICS.

Under the above title the farmer becomes acquainted with the mutual relation of agriculture to other industries; values and prices, with especial reference to land and agricultural products; money, its functions and varieties; banks and their functions; industrial and monetary crises and panics; systems of land tenure, and the theory of transportation.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

In this course the students are drilled in conducting meetings, acting as chairmen and thus become posted in the rules of order. The young farmer thus educated is enabled to preside with dignity at any making of gates, and ordinary step aside for members of the

learned professions, on the plea of their being better qualified for such work.

If any person thinks, after reading this bill-of-fare, that there is nothing to learn in agriculture, or that there is no field for an agricultural college, they must be hard to please, or if the young man taking this course cannot make more money on the farm and enjoy life better than he did before, he must be dull indeed. Although taking up the study of such a great science, the course above outlined is possible to any farmer's son with a public-school education who will put energy into his work.

Practical Suggestions from a Moose Jaw Farmer.

F. W. Green, a prominent farmer of the Moose Jaw district, contributed a paper before the Farmers' Institute at Marlborough outlining methods which he considered would result in safer and surer returns to the farmer than the methods that have prevailed. His teaching is so eminently practical that we publish the following extracts:

All things considered, it may be safely stated that farming in Moose Jaw district is now past the experimental stage. We are now reaping the benefits of our experience. More scientific methods are adopted, with the consequent better results.

But our circumstances are continually changing, and to be successful the farmer may perhaps have to change his methods. The farming of the past ten years may not do for the next ten years. Up to the present we have had new land—as good as the sun ever shone on. Moreover, we have had two or three sections of vacant land around us for pasture and hay. With these advantages, it would indeed be a shame if we did not succeed. As settlement increases, the vacant pasture lands disappear, and the time is not far distant when we will have to keep our stock within the borders of the farm. As the years roll by, our cultivated fields, like everything else, grow older.

But in my opinion we do not need to feel alarmed about the future. I even think that the future has in store for the farmer even greater blessings than he has enjoyed in the past. Better farming will solve the whole problem. Already we are meeting with difficulties that can only be remedied by a better and greater degree of mixed farming.

Let us picture to ourselves the farmer of the future. I think he will have say about a section of land (640 acres). About 40 acres of this he will use as a building site, for garden purposes and tree planting. He will have three fields of 200 acres each, and he will have a rotation crop—say 200 acres grain, 200 fallow, and 200 seeded down with grass, hay, corn, roots, etc. This grass sod will again be broken up as new land, and the second block seeded down, and so on. He will also have enough stock of various kinds to turn all waste, such as straw, stubble, etc., into meat for the market and butter for the creamery. He will have 20 good milch cows in summer, and 40 head of young stock in winter, about 8 good work horses, a pair of drivers and a saddle horse. He will have about 100 good breeding ewes to run on the stubble and fallow to pick up what would otherwise be lost, and to help keep the weeds down. Around his barns will be seen a nice flock of hens, geese, ducks and turkeys, and also a number of well-fed hogs. His houses and barns will be substantial and of modern design, built to order. From this farm he should derive a revenue of about \$6,000 per year.

This is my idea of the farmer of the future. For the present, with this object in view, I break one year, back-set and work down the next, and endeavor to get all land for seeding next year plowed before the middle of June. In this I follow Mr. Angus McKay's advice, and endeavor to get all summer-fallow done before June 20th. This is the plan I intend following with my three fields. If the land is kept clean with cultivator and harrow until the wheat is ankle high, there will be very little danger of failure, and the buildings, stock, etc., will appear by and by. If this plan is followed, weeds can make no headway, and drought will have but little effect. Just here I might say that the best way to eradicate the weeds is also the best way to preserve moisture, and when we understand better the importance of surface cultivation to conserve moisture, we will have no cause for alarm about weeds.

By the time the land gets so fine that it will "drift," you should have the field fenced, in order that you may seed it down for pasture and hay.

My experience with stock has proven very satisfactory to me. I am often asked if patronizing the creamery pays. I think it does. Last year I realized from the creamery \$26 per cow on grass alone, and I feel certain I can double that amount when I get my farm running on the plan outlined above. It does not take much extra work, and, provided you have pasture, can be conducted very well with wheat growing. I have a 7½ Alexandra separator, operated by a 1-horse power gasoline engine in the stable. As soon as we get milk enough we start the separator. The skim milk is conveyed to a large can close to the calf pen. One man feeds the calves, and usually the last one is fed within a few minutes after the last cow is milked. The separator is washed once a day. At night we fill all tins and bowls up with cold water, and wash up after the morning's run. This requires about fifteen minutes. With 20 cows and their calves I have made about \$1,000 a year in beef and butter, the young stock being disposed of when 2½ years old. These returns are small when compared with the returns of some Eastern dairymen, but it must be remembered that with me this is a side issue as yet, and the cows gleaned it off the prairie while I was working at something else. When I get my wheat farm fenced



PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN PLANT LIFE AND HORTICULTURE.

the sources of soil nitrogen and the movement of nitrates and soluble salts in the soil; soil moisture, the movements of and the conserving of, for the use of crops; the objects, methods and implements of tillage; farm wells and farm drainage, including practical work in levelling and laying of tile, are taken up in first year's work. The advanced work takes up Rural Architecture, under which the principles of lighting, ventilation and warming buildings are discussed; the construction of barns, stables and silos, including the drawing of plans, calculating the cost and making out bills of material. Under Farm Mechanics, the principles of draft are considered, the con-



PRACTICAL WORK IN FARM DAIRYING.

struction and maintenance of roads, the use and construction of farm motors, including practical work in the handling of gasoline and steam engines, windmills and tread-powers, and application of the brake test; tests are also made of the draft power of horses and the influence of different hitches thereon. Under weather forecasting, the student learns the laws of storm movements and is enabled to forecast probable weather conditions 24 hours.

PLANT LIFE AND HORTICULTURE.

Under this heading is embraced the germination of seeds, nutrition of the plant, how plants

and these cows located on it, better results will follow. In the meantime I have more than one "egg basket" and the nucleus of a fine herd for the mixed farm of the future.

PATRONIZE THE CREAMERY.

I cannot leave this subject without a word regarding the creamery. In the first place, the idea in starting the creamery was to encourage mixed farming, but in this regard it cannot be said to have proved a success. It has, however, greatly helped the farmers by finding a market for our surplus butter, and thus provided a better local

A Suggestion in Horse Breeding.

Mr. John Dyke, in a letter to the Canadian Gazette, published in London, Eng., deplors the decline in Canadian horse-breeding during recent years, and points out that the profitable trade of 1876 to 1880 has ceased to exist. There is a present demand, he contends, but the supply fails.

The South African war has, we know, created an unusual and unprecedented demand and stimulated prices, which have been tending upward during the last year or two, during which we

men whose private enterprise has made Great Britain the greatest breeding country under the sun are here and equal to the emergencies of the times. Some years ago the Government tried its hand at this very business, wasting several thousand dollars in demonstrating its lack of horse sense, and making itself the laughing-stock of the country. The proposal savors of quackery and paves the way to political jobbery. It is bad in principle and worse in practice, and should be promptly turned down.

An Appeal to the Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate."

Progressive stock-breeders, dairymen, poultrymen, grain, root and fruit growers, beekeepers, agricultural students and home-makers find the articles and answers to questions in every issue of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" simply unequalled and indispensable. Without exception, it is conceded on all sides to be the most helpful, best printed and most beautifully illustrated farmer's paper published. A careful examination will at once reveal that fact. Every mail brings us gratifying acknowledgments of the practical service rendered in scores of ways to its readers. To promote successful agriculture in every way possible is our aim, and to this end the services have been enlisted of the ablest and most practical staff of editors and contributors, among whom are the foremost specialists of the continent in their subjects. In its pages farmers have a medium in which to discuss problems that vitally concern them and to interchange experiences for mutual helpfulness. This being the case, and knowing from actual experience the advantage which the paper brings to the farm and the home, may we not in all fairness ask the cooperation of our readers in extending its circulation, which at least should be doubled for 1902. In nearly every locality there are persons who should be enjoying the rich stores of information given in every issue. We earnestly urge you, reader, to bring its merits before their immediate notice—page by page. Write us for sample copies for that purpose; a post card will bring them free. Every new subscriber receives the paper from now till the end of 1902 for \$1, and this includes the superb Christmas number of the present year—which has been for some months in course of preparation—in itself worth at least half a year's subscription price. With these inducements to offer, you will find it easy to secure new subscribers, and by sending us the names of



A GLIMPSE AT THE C. P. R. STOCK-YARDS, WINNIPEG.

market also. I have had several say to me that the creamery is no good, and that they can do a great deal better by making and marketing their own butter. But it must be remembered that were it not for the creamery this would not be so, and instead of being able to get 20c. a pound for the butter on the local market they would not be able to get 10c., on account of the supply being greater than the demand. There is no reason why any farmer within twenty miles of the creamery or railway should not be a patron of the creamery. By having proper facilities the cream should be delivered in good condition once a week, and at the end of the season the farmer would find that for his extra work he would net a handsome and sure profit.

A Most Favorable Season in the Apiary.

Now that another season's work in the apiary has come to an end, it is pleasing to be able to place it on record as one of the most successful in our experience. If the past season had been made to order it could not have been better, from a beekeeper's point of view.

The bees were removed from the cellar on the 22nd day of April. Every colony was alive and in good condition, and weighed from eight to eleven pounds less than when put in. The same day pollen was brought in quite freely, though none but the bees could tell where it was procured. From that time on the season may be said to have been without a check, excepting, of course, an occasional windy or rainy day. Bloom was plentiful and uninterrupted throughout the summer, and it was honey-bearing. So, while Eastern beekeepers were feeding their bees to keep the life in them between fruit bloom and clover, or between clover and golden-rod, ours were steadily working away without ever a thought of "between."

Swarming began early and had a tendency to be excessive. The result in this respect is an average increase of one and one-third per colony. This is a third more than one desires, when one has honey in view, but yet the honey harvest has been such that the swarming can easily be condoned, especially as all colonies have built up to a good wintering condition. I have now one hundred and thirty-eight pounds of extracted honey per hive, spring count, and there is still a quantity of comb to extract, which will easily bring the amount up to one hundred and fifty or more.

And so the results of one more season testify to the suitability of Manitoba to the bee-keeping industry. This fact, I may say, seems to be gaining recognition, and the many enquiries from all sides augur that the vast quantities of honey now annually going to waste may, before many years, be represented by thousands of dollars in the pockets of the farmers of Manitoba.

Red River Valley

J. J. GUNN.

have had a decided revival of interest in horse-breeding, both heavy and light. To produce a marketable horse, however, requires four or five years, so that there is yet no appreciable increase in the supply, and the war has been taking away the remount sort in thousands. Now, the supply diminished for the simple reason that horses sold so low that they ceased to be profitable and farmers stopped raising them. The use of the better class of sires was neglected and the stock of good brood mares was allowed to run down. But during the past two seasons we can assure Mr. Dyke of a decided change for the better, and if prices are maintained at a point to allow the farmer a fair margin of profit, he will



J. T. GORDON, THE CATTLE KING, AT WORK IN THE SADDLE, WINNIPEG STOCK-YARDS.

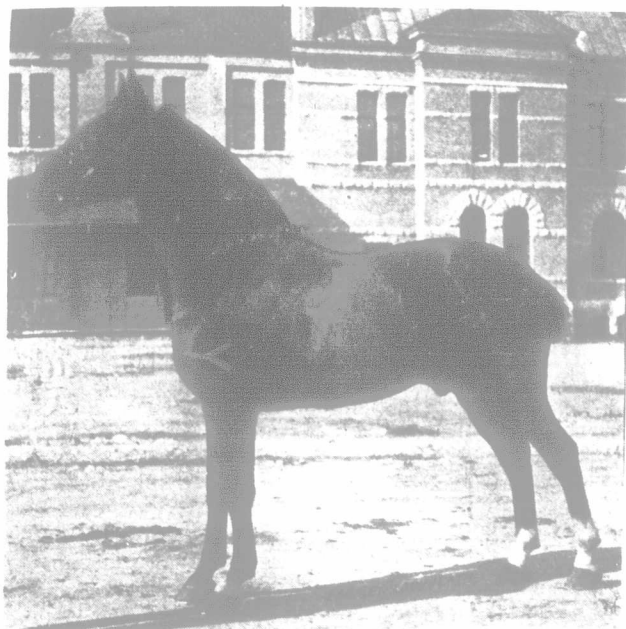
produce horses, but not otherwise. The Canadian farmer has a habit of trying to raise what will pay him best, and we have plenty of enterprising breeders and importers of pure-bred horses ever ready to meet improved conditions by extending their operations, just as we have witnessed in the revival of the cattle industry in Canada. But Mr. Dyke is not content to trust to private enterprise; he would have the Government spend \$50,000 to place 15 or 20 Thoroughbred stallions in Canadian centers. We have more faith in the intelligence and enterprise of Canadian horsemen and farmers. They do not require to be patronized or pauperized. The men and the sons of the

two new subscribers accompanied by \$2 you can have your own subscription extended for one year without any cost to yourself. This is decidedly the most popular proposition we have ever made, and should be taken advantage of by thousands of our readers. By this one effort you benefit two other persons and yourself. It is a rare opportunity. Take advantage of it without delay. Should you secure more than two new names, you will be entitled to some of our beautiful book or other premiums, or a cash commission, as you may desire.

Provincial Exhibition in British Columbia.

Two exhibitions of a provincial character have recently been held at New Westminster (on the mainland) and at Victoria (the capital city, Vancouver Island); unfortunately for both, on even dates, running from the 1st to 5th October, inclusive.

By way of explanation, it must be stated that this clashing of dates—which it is hoped will in future be avoided—was brought about by the time of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the



HACKNEY STALLION, PROMETHEUS.

Second prize, Madison Square Garden, New York. First prize, Wisconsin State Fair. One of the Galbraith importation now for sale at Brandon. (See Gossip, page 678.)

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Victoria coinciding with the date fixed for the Westminster exhibition, it having also been previously arranged that the Victoria exhibition should take place at the time of the Royal visit. There has naturally been some friction between the respective managements, and a division of exhibits detrimental to both exhibitions. Both, however, were financial successes, and the amount of stock and produce shown at the two combined could not have been accommodated at either one place. This serves to demonstrate forcibly the strides British Columbia is making in agricultural development.

The Westminster exhibition was the most representative in character from an agricultural standpoint, and this was to be expected, as it has been held continuously at New Westminster for a series of years, while the Society having its headquarters at Victoria has held no show for several seasons past.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The annual Provincial Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B. C. was formally opened by its President, Mr. T. J. Trapp, who in a brief speech referred to it as the best "show," agriculturally, yet held in the Province, despite the difficulties which the directors had been obliged to face. Its success must largely be credited to the efforts of Mr. W. H. Keary, Secretary-Manager, who had been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the interests of the Society since his accession to office.

DISTRICT EXHIBITS.

Amongst the exhibits on the floor of the main building, special notice is due to the collections of fruits, grains, grasses, field roots, vegetables, dairy and other farm products collected and shown as district exhibits. These formed most attractive and instructive object lessons. At a glance could be seen the products of the soil of the various districts represented, artistically arranged and displayed so that visitors carried away with them better ideas and a more complete knowledge of the soil wealth and capabilities of the Province than could be gained by much study of immigration pamphlets or literature of a similar character. Seven competing sections of the Province were represented: Chilliwack, Kelowna, Burnaby, Coquitlam, Kamloops, Kent, and Surrey.

Chilliwack secured first honors with a grand display of general farm produce and a complete representation of the various fruits grown during the past season, either preserved in exhibition bottles or shown fresh. Kelowna was a close second, and in some classes surpassed the Chilliwack products, notably in fruit and garden vegetables, and tobacco. All the exhibits were carefully scored and placed as follows: Chilliwack, 1,557 points; Kelowna, 1,257½; Kent, 1,122; Kamloops, 924; Burnaby, 898½; Surrey, 832; Coquitlam, 827. The total possible score was 2,000 points.

CATTLE.

The showing of Shorthorns was inferior to

that of last year, owing to the absence of the premium herds from Oregon and Washington, which then captured most of the prizes. The classes, however, were well filled, and the veteran breeder, W. H. Ladner, of Delta, was the largest exhibitor and prizewinner. He took firsts for 2- and 3-year-old bulls, bull calf, aged cow, heifer calf, the first herd prize, and sweepstakes for best bull and best female any age, besides minor honors. This stock was all in fine condition, although not specially fitted, and evidenced the quality of the famed Delta pastures. Mr. Alex. Ewen secured firsts for 1-year-old bull and 2-year-old heifer, with choice young blood, which will surely be heard from again. Other exhibitors of good stock in this class were J. Patterson, Paul Murray, Estate of W. B. Steele, and H. Wright, of Ontario.

In Herefords, as usual, the Kirklands, of Ladner's, were to the fore, and divided honors with J. Merryfield & Sons, all good stock, but the classes were poorly filled. This should not be so, as on the interior stock ranges of the Province no cattle are more valued than the Herefords.

Red Polled cattle were exhibited by Messrs. Maynard & Bailey, a nice, level lot, the females showing good milking traits.

Holsteins were much better represented. Mr. H. F. Page, of Matsqui, had his herd in fine condition, considering that no special feeding or care had been observed. The honors for cows, 2-year-old bull, bull calf, bull any age, heifer calf, cow any age, and the herd prize, went to Mr. Page. Other exhibitors and prize-takers were W. P. Newlands, who took first for aged bull, bull any age, 1- and 2-year-old heifers, with good-quality stock, and J. W. Hollinshead, who took first for 1-year-old bull.

Jerseys, as usual, were in strong force. Mr. A. J. Street's herd was once more to the front, winning the first herd prize and the breeders' young herd prize. His cows were particularly good, but Messrs. A. C. Wells & Son showed up well in the classes for bulls and heifers, and Mr. Street's laurels are in danger for next year. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, had the first-prize aged bull, Messrs. Wells the sweepstakes bull, and Mr. E. Goudy the first-prize cow, sweepstakes female and second-prize herd.

Guernseys were but poorly represented, and apparently are not likely to become popular.

Ayrshires were good, but the premier prizes fell easily to Messrs. A. C. Wells & Son. Other exhibitors of note were W. R. Austin and J. W. McCulloch.

A number of special prizes were offered in the cattle division. Mr. W. H. Ladner took the silver cup for best exhibit. Mr. A. J. Street secured two firsts for cow giving most butter, under test at the exhibition. Messrs. A. C. Wells & Son got the special for best dairy bull, and J. W. McCulloch for milk test, conducted at the exhibition.

Clydes were also good. Mr. C. S. Pearson showed a capital stallion, which took first in his class and the championship prize offered for best draft animal at the show. In 2-year-olds, H. Wright was an easy winner, and Shannon Bros. showed good entries in mares and 1-year-old stallion sections, winning first in the latter and second in the former.

In Standard-bred trotters, J. T. Wilkinson was to the front with a fine string of horses, and took principal honors, also special for the best single driver.

Roadsters were a strong class, as usual, the principal exhibitors being J. W. Hollinshead and J. T. Wilkinson.

I. M. Steves won the prizes for Suffolk Punch horses. C. S. Pearson won the championship for draft stallion, and W. E. Butler for draft mare.

SHEEP.

Leicesters were shown by J. W. Beebee and W. E. Butler; good typical animals.

Messrs. A. C. Wells & Sons were the only exhibitors of Lincolns, but they were a particularly good lot, well developed, compact sheep, with excellent wool.

J. T. Maynard showed some fair Dorset Horns.

In Southdowns, although competition was easy, the quality of the sheep was all that could be desired. J. T. Wilkinson showed a splendid all-round lot, choice in quality and in fine order.

Oxford Downs and Shropshires were shown by Messrs. Shannon Bros. and E. A. Kipp, respectively, but the classes were not well filled.

Suffolks were shown by Joseph Thompson.

SWINE.

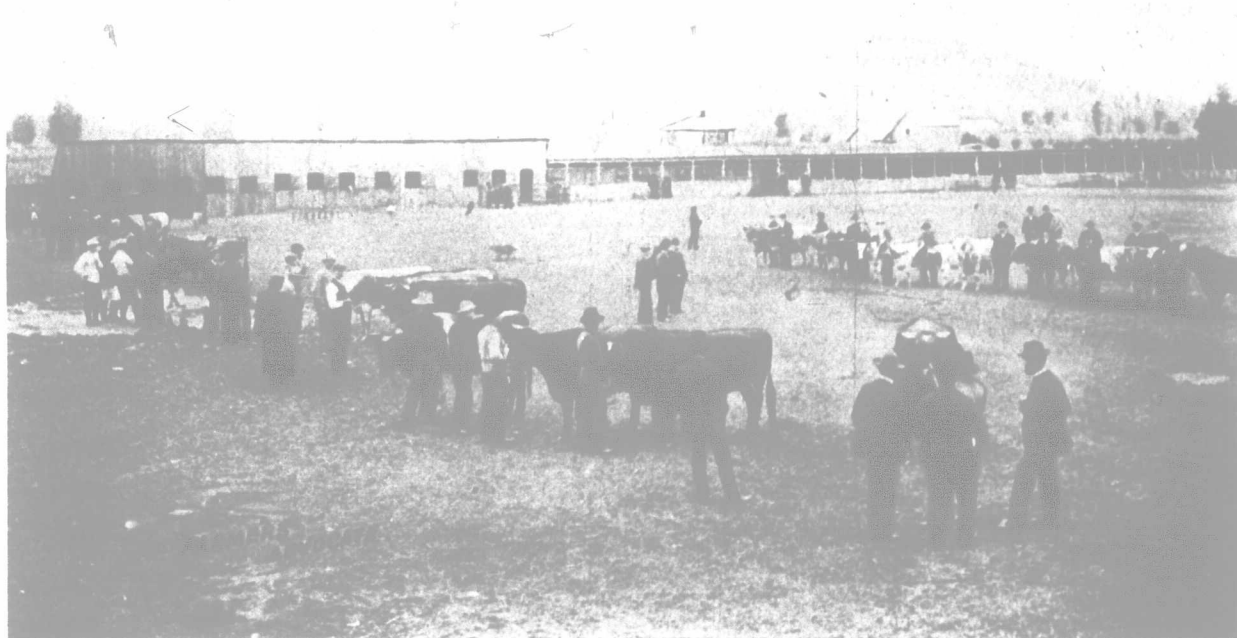
The swine were strong in quality, but short in quantity. In Berkshires, Shannon Ivos, maintained their reputation, winning, deservedly, first and second for both boars and sows, the herd prize, also the championship for boar and for sow. Their stock would hold its own anywhere. A. C. Wells & Son had the first-prize boar under six months, second-prize sow and boar. In Poland-Chinas, Mr. F. E. Page was the largest prizewinner, and showed a nice lot of stock. In Yorkshires, also, Mr. Page placed a lot of good animals. Duroc-Jerseys were shown by E. A. Kipp; Chester Whites by Jos. Thompson and W. R. Austin; Suffolks by J. T. Maynard; and Tamworths by G. W. Beebee. Bacon hogs—1st, E. A. Kipp; 2nd, Shelton Knight.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Competition was light in the classes for creamery butter, but the scoring of the exhibits by J. A. Ruddick indicates a marked improvement in the quality of the butter product of the Province generally.

FRUITS.

The fruit exhibits were of a very varied and



PRIZEWINNING HERDS AT BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, NEW WESTMINSTER, 1901.

HORSES.

Here again, unfortunately, many classes were not well filled, especially in the draft sections, owing to the absence of exhibits from Victoria.

In Shires, Mr. J. W. Hollinshead showed a good, compact stallion, in splendid condition, and J. A. Morrison a nice rooky mare.

Percherons were better, Mr. H. F. Page showing some nice young blood, taking firsts for 1- and 2-year-old stallions and brood mare. Mr. J. A. Morrison was also an exhibitor of note, taking first for 3-year-old stallion and the championship prize for draft horse and five of his get, with the same animal and some of his progeny.

attractive character, and from all sections of the Province. A large percentage of the premiums was taken by fruit grown in the interior districts of the Province, notably Kamloops and the Okanagan Valley; as a rule, the coloring and quality being superior to coast-grown specimens of the same varieties.

Mrs. W. Fortune, of Kamloops, and I. D. Honsberger, of Vernon, were very successful exhibitors.

The Experimental Farm at Agassiz made a very large and varied exhibit of grain in bottles, fruits in endless variety, potatoes, etc., very tastefully arranged by the indefatigable Farm Superintendent, Mr. Thos. A. Sharpe.

Horses at the Pan-American.

While the horses on exhibition at the Pan-American were not numerous (the prize list including the breeding classes only), the quality was excellent. As will be seen by the following, in classes where there were Canadian entries our country has reason to feel proud of her success. Even in Standard-breds, where Canadian horses had to compete with the best in the world, a fair share of the awards came across the border. Again, in Hackneys, where the best in America were exhibited, Canada got her share. The entries in Thoroughbreds comprised seven aged stallions, all owned in Canada. In Clydesdales, again, Canadians had it all; and in Shires, while there was American competition, all the best awards were won by Canadian animals. With few exceptions, the awards were made by a

second places were won by Licinda Hamlin and Nonpareil, of the Village Farm. The first-prize filly, a three-year-old, by Mambrino King, out of Bell Hamlin, is one of the very best animals of her class it has ever been our pleasure to see. She is very stylish and very speedy, with perfect trotting action.

The Village Farm won first and second in two-year-old fillies, with Requisite and Paragon; the third place being won by Minnieada, by Altoneer, out of Flute, by Phallas, owned by Milton Stong, Willowdale, Ont. This is a very fine filly and a winner on different occasions at the Industrial, Toronto. Unfortunately, she met with an accident on her journey to Buffalo, and had not fully recovered, and, consequently, did not show to advantage, else she might have taken a better place.

learn that he is now 11 years old and never been in a show-ring since his yearling form, when he won in England. He was imported to Alberta, N.-W. T., by the Rawlinson Bros. when a yearling, and kept on their ranch there until this summer, when he and twelve of his get, which we are told are very superior animals, were bought and brought to Ontario by Mr. Beith. After arriving at Bowmanville, he was rested for a time and then put into training, but was handled for only a few days when he was shipped to Buffalo. He is considered by good judges as one of the best if not the best Hackney Stallion in America. It is his owner's intention to have him handled and exhibit him at the coming horse show in New York, and if he meets the same company there that he did in Buffalo it will surprise us if he does not take a better place. The third prize was given to Mr. Stevens' veteran Langton Performer; fourth to Mr. Beith's Squire Rickell; and fifth to Rydale Fashion, owned by Glassy & Co., Truro, N. S. In two-year-old stallions, Mr. Stevens won first, second and third with Langton's Rufus, Clifton's Fashion and the Sirdar.

In yearling stallions, Mr. Stevens won 1st and 2nd with Fandango 3rd and Fandango's Rufus.

In mares three years old or over, Mr. Stevens won first, second and fourth with Victoria 3rd, Victoria 2nd, and Flora B.; while the third place went to Mr. Beith's fine mare, Hermia. The first-prize winner in this class, Victoria 3rd, is, we think, the very best Hackney ever shown in America, of either sex. She is a beautiful mare, whether standing or in action, and her action is practically perfection both fore and rear, and her manners cannot be more perfect. It would require a very severe critic to find fault with this filly.

In two-year-old fillies, Mr. Stevens won first and third with Thelma and Sapphire; while Mr. Beith won second with Titania.

In yearling fillies, Mr. Stevens was given first and second for Her Royal Highness and Thalamarine.

In brood mares with foal at foot and one other of her produce three years and under, Mr. Stevens won first and second with Thelma and Pop.

In the class for stallion and four of his get not exceeding four years old, ten magnificent animals came before the judges. The champion stallions, Fandango and Clifton, each with four of his sons or daughters, all owned by Mr. Stevens, made an exhibition worth travelling many miles to see. Fandango won first and Clifton second.

FRENCH TROTTERS OR FRENCH-CANADIANS.—This is a class of horses that used to be highly thought of, but, unfortunately, the breed was allowed to a great extent to deteriorate. Of late years vigorous efforts have been made to fetch the breed again into prominence, and the exhibition in Buffalo proved that the



THRESHING AT HON. THOS. GREENWAY'S FARM, CRYSTAL CITY, MANITOBA.

single judge, and the majority of those judges were Canadians. Canadians must recognize the extreme courtesy extended to them in this respect by the managers of the Exposition. It demonstrates a friendly feeling, also the fact that they had confidence not only in the ability but likewise in the honesty of Canadians. It being in most cases an international competition, it gave the judges the opportunity to abuse the confidence placed in them. The writer is pleased to say that in no single instance has such a charge been made, and the only grumbling by exhibitors that he heard was in a case or two where the competition was solely Canadian. It goes without saying that at all exhibitions there are some exhibitors who think they have not been fairly treated, but we never heard less complaint than at Buffalo.

STANDARD-BREDS.—In stallions three years old and upwards, Messrs. C. J. & Harry Hamlin, Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., won first, with Daredevil, by Mambrino King, out of Mercedes, by Chimes. This is a magnificent black horse, with hind and off fore ankles white, a horse of good size and substance, with a mark of 2.09, almost perfect in conformation, a grand show horse, beautiful either standing or in motion. In action he has both style and speed. As a sire he is also a success, as is proven by many of his get that were shown in the younger sections. This horse certainly ranks as one of the very best race horses, show horses and sires in America. The second place went to Pavonia, owned by Dr. F. A. Hyslop, Appleby, Halton Co., Ontario. It is no disgrace to any horse to take second place to Daredevil. Pavonia is a magnificent golden chestnut, with one hind and one fore ankle white, and strip in face. He has never been raced, but has a trial of 2.20, which is said to be no measure of his speed. He is also a magnificent animal and perfectly trained on the halter. In conformation he is also nearly perfect, and his manners cannot be beaten. He is a fine mover, having speed, a nice way of going, and style. He is by Jersey Wilkes, out of Pansy, by Pancost. His present owner has had him only one season, but a horse with his breeding and individuality cannot fail to distinguish himself as a sire. The third prize went to The Viceroy, a three-year-old black stallion, by Daredevil, and owned by the Messrs. Hamlin, who also won fourth with a four-year-old chestnut. The fifth went to Dick Fyfe, a four-year-old bay stallion, by Altoneer, out of Flute, by Phallas, and owned by Mr. Milton Stong, of Willowdale, Ont.

In two-year-old stallions, Messrs. Hamlin won first and second with Lorenzo Hamlin and The Marvel; third place went to a chestnut colt owned by Edward C. Roth, Buffalo, N. Y.; and fourth to Star Chimes, owned by A. M. Champlin, Hammondsport, N. Y.

In yearling colts, first place was won by a very nice colt, Sir Cashmere, by J. I. Case, owned by Geo. W. Kennedy, Ilderton, Ont.; second place went to The Trifter, of the Village Farm (Hamlin's).

In mares three years old and over, first and

In yearling fillies, the Village Farm won first and second with Sarah Hamlin and Queen Royal.

First place in mare with foal at foot and one other of her produce three years or under went to Minola Chimes, of the Village Farm, and second place to Flute, owned by Milton Stong, Willowdale, Ont.

THOROUGHBREDS.—In this class there were only seven entries—all in stallions three years old or over. First place was given to Rotheroole, owned by the Telfer & Climie Co., of Montreal, a very fine horse, with considerable size and substance, with excellent action and choke-full of quality. Second place went to Dermot, owned by W. W. Fleming, of Exeter, Ont. This is a grand chestnut, and a winner in Toronto this fall. Third went to Terremont, by Dandie Dinmont, out of a daughter of old Ter-



350,000 BUSHELS MANITOBA WHEAT PER DAY GOING THROUGH TO FORT WILLIAM.

ror. He is owned by A. Frank & Son. The Grange, Ont. Dracula, owned by the Telfer & Climie Co., got fourth place.

HACKNEYS.—In stallions three years or over, first was won by Derby Danegelt, a chestnut, with superb style and action, owned by F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y. Second place was won by Robin Adair 2nd, owned by Robt. Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont. This is a magnificent chocolate chestnut, 11 years old, hind ankles white, 16 hands, and weighs 1,300 pounds. He has size, substance and quality seldom seen in a Hackney. In fact, in conformation he is almost perfect, with any amount of style, but in the show-ring he showed evident want of training. He is by Rufus, out of Fantail by Denmark (the dam of Leader the Scotchman). We do not wonder at his lack of fitness for show purposes when we

efforts have not been in vain. The greater number of exhibits in this class were entered by inhabitants of Quebec. They are very hardy little horses, with small, intelligent heads; necks of medium length, nicely attached to the head, and head and neck gracefully carried; well marked and rather high withers; oblique shoulders, well muscled; long, strong, well-muscled forearms, knees straight and strong; canon short, broad, flat and clean, with an absence of beefiness or long hair; pasterns of medium length and obliquity, and feet of fair size and excellent quality; back short and straight, loins broad and well muscled, croup long and slightly sloping, ham and haunch broad and denoting great strength, gaskins well muscled and hamstring prominent and well defined; hocks well developed, angular and clean. The hair of the mane

and tail is plentiful and long, and the tail is well carried. The height of these animals is from 15 to 15½ hands, and weight from 950 to 1,100 pounds. They impress the observer with the idea that they are very serviceable; their action is generally good, and some of them can trot in three minutes or better. Many people are unaware of the existence of this type of horse, and their exhibition at Buffalo has gone a great way to advertise it.

CLYDESDALES.—As all winners in this class were Canadian horses, that have on different occasions been criticised through the press, it will not be necessary in this article to do anything more than simply mention them.

In stallions three years old or over, the prizes were given as follows: First to Burnbrae, owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; second to Lyon Stewart, exhibited by H. G. Boag, Churchill, Ont.; third to Copyright, shown by Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; fourth to Merchiston, by the same exhibitor; and fifth to General Bobs, shown by H. G. Boag.

Stallions two years: First to Premier Prince, owned by Graham Bros.; second to Bay Chief, shown by Thos. Skinner, Mitchel, Ont.; third to Laurentian, exhibited by Robt. Ness.

Stallion one year: First to Glen Morris, owned by Graham Bros.; 2nd and 4th to Slack & Whelihan, St. Mary's; 3rd to Graham Bros.

Mare three years or over: First to Cherry Startle, owned by Graham Bros.; second to Belladonna, shown by Hodgkinson & Tindale, Beaverton, Ont.; third to Kitty Tryall, owned by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.

Filly two years old: First to Royal Cloud, owned by Hodgkinson & Tindale; second to Look Me Over, owned by Robert Ness.

Filly one year old: First to Royal Queen, owned by Hodgkinson & Tindale; second to Look Again, owned by Robert Ness.

Mare with foal by registered sire at foot: 1st to Moss Rose, owned by Hodgkinson & Tindale.

ENGLISH SHIRES.—In this class, Messrs. Bawden & McDonell, of Exeter, Ont., won the principal prizes.

In stallions three years or over, they won first with Belshazzar, a magnificent type, that has never been beaten in the show-ring; second with Carthorpe Loyalty; and third with Willcott Thumper; while fourth place went to Saxon Bill, owned by Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio. Bawden & McDonell also won in the class for brood mare with foal by registered sire at foot, with Nellie.

In draft horses, the diploma for mare of any age or breed was won by Hodgkinson & Tindale's yearling Clydesdale filly, "Royal Queen."

Government Shelter Belts.

Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Dominion Forestry Association, says that the Government's project of forming tree belts and shelters by planting trees on the prairies has found much favor with the farmers of the West, and nearly 1,000 applications for either the seed or the young trees have been received. These are, of course, chiefly from the farmers of Manitoba. The Government have ordered 300,000 young trees from a firm in St. Paul.



A SERVICEABLE HORSE AT 30 YEARS.

A Serviceable Old Horse.

The age at which a horse's services cease to be useful to its owner depends almost entirely upon the care the animal has received and the amount of work it has had to perform. Some animals are out of the running at ten years of age, others are still giving valuable service at a later period of their career. The accompanying illustration represents a favorite white horse belonging to a doctor at Bridlington, Yorkshire, Eng., which is in its 30th year, and which was going the rounds last May, when the photograph was taken. The correspondent who sent the photograph and furnished this information writes that he expects the old veteran will be called for more work yet. Do any of our readers know of any horses of a similar age who are still doing a good account of themselves?

Death of Capt. Rolph.

The death, at his late home, "Glen Rouge" Farm, Markham, Ontario, on October 14th, after a lingering illness of several months, of Captain William Rolph, president of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, has removed from the list of Jersey breeders a prominent figure. Mr. Rolph was in the 57th year of his age at the time of his death, and had been an enthusiastic and an exceptionally successful breeder of high-class Jerseys for about twenty years, having bred and owned during that time many of the highest-testing butter cows on the continent of America. His good judgment and business sagacity led him to secure a considerable number of the famous St. Lambert family of Jerseys about the time they were coming into notice as extra butter producers, he having at one time owned the celebrated cow, Mary Anne of St. Lambert. The fame of this family during the height of its popularity brought wealth to Capt. Rolph, it being no unusual thing for him in those days to sell cows at from \$2,000 to \$4,000 each, and even through the years of business depression which followed, and up to the time when he was taken ill, he was still successful in making very remunerative sales. His well-kept farm and beautiful residence, "Glen Rouge," has for many years been a Mecca of American Jersey breeders. Mr. Rolph is survived by his widow and a family of sons and daughters.

Fodder Corn in Manitoba.

S. A. Bedford furnishes us with the following report of the corn tests at the Brandon Experimental Farm:

Fodder corn has given us a full average yield this year, but none of the varieties were quite as early as last season.

North Dakota White and Pearce's Prolific, the two most desirable varieties for this part of the Province, both reached the late milk or roasting stage on Sept. 1st. The fields of these two varieties grown for ensilage gave a very satisfactory yield. The corn was cut with a binder and allowed to wilt for several days before being put into the silos, and already the ensilage is giving off an agreeable malty odor, indicating that the ensilage will prove of good quality.

The seed was sown on May 29th, in rows thirty inches apart, using about half a bushel of seed per acre. Crop was cut on Sept. 5th.

The yield is calculated from two rows, each 66 feet long.

The soil was a rich black loam, which had been summer-fallowed last year.

FODDER CORN, 1901.

Name of Variety.	Weight per acre of Green Corn.	
	Tons.	Lbs.
Thoroughbred White Flint	23	860
Salzer's All Gold	23	464
Yellow Long-eared	21	1956
North Dakota White	20	1148
Pearce's Prolific	20	1184
Sanford	20	926
Pride of the North	20	656
Mammoth Eight-rowed Flint	19	1732
Extra Early Huron Dent	19	1600
Red-cock Ensilage	19	1600
Longfellow	19	1204
Salzer's Superior Fodder	19	910
Mammoth Cuban	19	280
Giant Prolific Ensilage	18	1752
Selected Leaming	18	1752
Champion White Pearl	18	1356
White Cap Yellow Dent	18	1224
Evergreen Sugar	18	1092
King of the Earliest	18	564
Cloud's Early Yellow	18	300
Black Mexican	18	168
North Dakota Yellow	17	1904
Early Butler	17	1376
Early Mastodon	17	1112
Compton's Early	17	980
Kendall's Early Giant	17	452
Country Gentleman	16	1660
Canada White Flint	16	1660
Angel of Midnight	15	1152
Mitchell's Extra Early	11	512
Ruby Mexican	11	1496
Salzer's Earliest Ripe	11	1364
Extra Early Szekely	11	704
Yellow Six Weeks	11	176

New Regulations for Farmers' Institutes.

The change of regulations for Farmers' Institutes in Manitoba necessitates a change in the date of the annual meeting from June to December. In order to have a full year start properly, annual meetings will be held on the first Monday in December of this year. The fees paid at last annual meeting in June are to be credited for the year 1902. An effort should be made to increase the membership as much as possible by that time, as the Government grant for 1902 will be based on the membership reported in the annual statement forwarded to the Department of Agriculture within two weeks after the annual meeting.

The Proposed School of Agriculture.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Twenty-one years' experience in educational work, which compelled me to make a profound study of methods and organization, is my excuse for venturing a few words upon this question.

Locality, grounds, buildings, teaching staff, courses of study, laboratories with practical work therein, living animals, growing plants and trees to study, all these are subjects to receive most careful attention; yet in this practical age, the question of means should receive first attention.

In my judgment, Manitoba cannot now expend from \$50,000 to \$75,000 for the plant. Am I right? Much dispute has been in regard to certain school moneys held in trust by the Dominion



THE LATE CAPT. WILLIAM ROLPH, President of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

Government. Would it be possible to induce that Government to invest \$50,000 of that money in this plant? If not, why not? If money for the first outlay could thus be secured from Ottawa, then the Province could surely afford the \$10,000 to \$15,000 annual support of the school.

If the first cost cannot be obtained in some such way, then it seems to me we must be content to begin in a very small but intensely practical way.

Whatever be the magnitude of the beginning, that beginning should be along right lines, such lines as will gradually lead to the larger institution which this purely agricultural country must have in the future. At the threshold, let me say in the most positive language, that all my experience in organizing schools and colleges, and in the history of similar ventures, declares that to make this a little annex, a side show, to the Provincial University, expecting its students to drop into classes in chemistry, botany, etc., to pick up such agricultural crumbs as the professors may from time to time throw to them, would utterly ruin every hope. Unless it has an individuality of its own it will not draw students. Professors who mark out university courses and lecture thereon have ideas and methods, very different from those which must govern the staff of a school of agriculture. Broad scholarship, high and symmetrical mental development are before the former. The college is a gymnasium for the development of mental muscle. With the latter, everything is intensely practical. Knowledge is obtained not simply for the development of mental power, but also that it may be of practical use on the farm. The school of agriculture is a professional school which should train young men for the profession of farming. The college is not; it trains for no profession; but is preparatory to the law, medical, divinity or normal school. If students of a school of agriculture could afford to take a college course preparatory to an agricultural course, then there would be a reason for their attending college (so-called university) lectures.

However small the beginning may be, let it be the foundation for a true and thoroughly practical professional school where men shall be prepared for the honorable profession of agriculture—and, Mr. Printer, be sure to write it with a capital A.

If it have any connection whatever with Manitoba University, such should be this only, that, when it is able to give a course of such respectability as to warrant it, that University confer an appropriate degree upon its graduates.

A full rounded, thorough course of three or four years, of not less than eight months, should be the ideal governing all planning; yet this is a young Province, rich only in immense possibilities, therefore a four or five months winter course would, probably, be wise for the present.

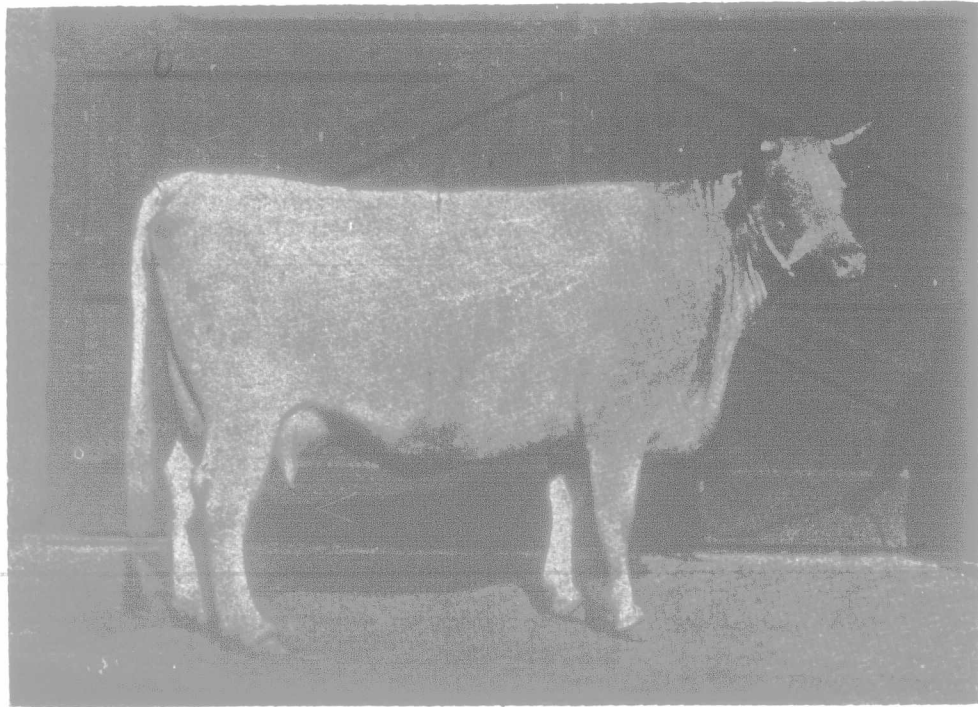
Nor is the time ripe for any rigid entrance requirements or more than incidental fees. The people are not able to pay high fees.

My deep interest in this subject is my excuse for the length of this article.

N. WOLVERTON, Farmer.
Cornwallis Municipality.

Our Scottish Letter.

The first fortnight in October has been a memorable one amongst stock-breeders on this



SHORTHORN DAIRY COW, MAGDA.

Winner of first prize and champion cup as best cow or heifer by inspection, London Dairy Show, 1901.
THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. F. SPENCER, HORNSEY LANE FARM, HIGHGATE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

side the water. There has been a series of Shorthorn sales in the North, at which prices have been realized for Cruickshank bull calves probably without parallel in the history of this line of breeding, and at the same time the Minister of Agriculture has been in Edinburgh, and in answer to a deputation from the Glasgow authorities, has emphatically refused to alter the policy embodied in the Act of 1896 relative to the free importation of live cattle for feeding purposes.

The sales in Aberdeenshire were extraordinary events, and the first day's proceedings at Uppermill, where the bull calves from the herds of Messrs. Duthie, Collynie, and Marr, Uppermill, were sold, gave a fillip to the proceedings; 650 gs., or £682 10s., was the price paid by Sir W. H. Hills, Bristol, for the eight-months-old bull calf, Royal Scotsman, whose sire, Scottish Champion, cost Mr. Duthie 330 gs. at the same sale a few years ago. The dam of this extraordinary bull calf is called Rose of Sittyton, and has a great reputation as a breeding cow. She is a good milker, and has five crosses of Sittyton blood in her pedigree. Scottish Champion himself was by the fine old Uppermill sire, "Wanderer," and was only seven months old when Mr. Duthie paid the 330 gs. for him. He has proved a very cheap investment, as the five bull calves got by him and sold this week made an average of £237 1s. 9d. each. Mr. Hay, Little Ythsie, Tarves, bought one of the first of them, Village Champion, at £315. The second highest price at the sale was £472 10s., paid by Mr. P. L. Mills, Nottingham, for Merry Morning, the only one of the produce of the great champion bull, Pride of Morning, in the sale. Another of Mr. Duthie's sires, "Lovat Champion," was represented by six calves, and these made an average of £100 16s. each, one of them, named Sittyton Champion, going at £315, to Mr. John Wilson, Pirriessmill, Huntly, who himself owns one of the best herds in the North, and had an excellent sale two days later. Sittyton Champion is a very young calf, and deserves his high name. If he does as well for Mr. Wilson as one of his former purchases, Prince of Fashion, he will do well indeed. The average price of Mr. Duthie's 20 calves was £157 11s. 1d., being all but £7 more than was realized at the last sale, and the highest average ever made for bull calves in Scotland.

Mr. Marr's calves also met a grand reception, and made splendid averages. He sold 19, for which he got an average of £119 17s. 3d. His highest price was 310 gs., or £325 10s., paid by Mr. George Campbell, Hartburn, on behalf of Mr. Flatt, Canada, for Republican, a red calf, dropped 28th January, 1901, and got by Lavender Victor, and out of the Missie tribe. Mr. Marr got £315 for Golden Favorite, a roan March calf, got

by Bapton Favorite, and also from one of the Missie tribe. This youngster was bought by Baillie Taylor, Pitlivié, Dundee, and there was hardly a better calf in the sale. Mr. Marr is using several choicely-bred bulls from the herd of Mr. J. Deane-Willis, Bapton Manor, and these made grand averages for their produce. The largest number, 8, were by Bapton Glory 76081, and their price overhead was £90 8s. 7d. One of them, named Proud Prince, a roan March calf, went at £262 10s., to Mr. Leon, Bletchley Park. Lavender Victor 76994 and Bapton Favorite 76080 had three representatives each, and made good averages, the former closing with £161 and the latter with £210. The fine old sire, Wanderer 60138, had but two representatives, and their average price was £144 7s. 6d. Besides the purchases made by Mr. Campbell for Mr. Flatt,

several calves were purchased for exportation to Canada. Mr. Cargill got the fourth lot in the sale, Prince Lavender, out of the Uppermill group, at £126, and Crescent Knight, by Bapton Glory, at £39 18s. The Hon. Mr. Cochran secured Lord Mountstephen, a Collynie calf, at £194 5s., and Golden Mint, by Golden Sun, from the same herd, at £84. The calves were shown this year in splendid bloom, and the results far exceeded expectations. Anything that looked one half like making a good one went at fancy money, and the bidding for the good lots was fast and furious.

The second day's sale was held at Pirriessmill, Huntly, when Mr. Wilson sold a mixed lot of males and females, and Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, sold 10 bulls, seven of which were calves and three older. Mr. Wilson got an average of £46 11s. 8d. for 19 head, his 10 bull calves making an average of £40 10s. 7d., and his seven yearling heifers doing grandly, at an average of £58 19s. Mr. Gordon has one of the best of the North Country herds. He has bred more champion bulls in recent years than probably any other North Country breeder, and his ten at this sale averaged £53 8s. 10d. His seven bull calves met a cheery trade, making an average of £62 5s. The highest price was £136 10s., paid by a Northumberland breeder, for Claret Cup; and Mr. James McWilliam, Stonytown, Keith, paid £110 5s. for Bright Stone.

The most extensive sale, in respect of numbers, was held on the third day, at Cairnbrogie. Oldmeldrum, when over 80 head from the herds of Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie; Mr. J. B. Manson, Kiblean, who bred White Heather, the champion female at the Royal, Cardiff; Mr. A. Crombie, Woodend, Summerhill; Mr. Anderson, Saphock; and Mr. Anderson, Pingash, Oldmeldrum, were sold. On all three days the salesman was Mr. J. M. Fraser, of Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.), Perth, and he put the cattle through the ring to some purpose. The highest price at this sale was 155 gs., or £162 15s., paid by Mr. Wilkins, Preston, for a heifer calf out of the Saphock contingent. The stock in each case was of both sexes, and good trade was experienced. Mr. Marr had an average of £30 7d. for 25 head; Mr. Manson, £33 16s. 2d. for 10; Mr. Crombie, £26 2s. 9d. for 19; Mr. Anderson, Saphock, £43 1s. for 10; and Mr. Anderson, Pingash, £26 6s. 2d. for 17. The whole 81 head made an average of £30 8s. 2d. At another joint sale, held in the Huntly Auction Mart, on the afternoon of the Pirriessmill sale, a lot of 54 head from various herds in the neighborhood made an average price of £25 10s. 2d. The week's proceedings in the Shorthorn world closed with a sale of Booth cattle at Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge, the property of Mr. John J. Moubray, whose good lady is one of the Booth family. This sale was conducted by Mr. John Thornton, whose style of selling is quite different from that of Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Thornton gives heaps of information about the ancestry of the cattle, and so on, but Mr. Fraser gets them through the ring as rapidly as possible, and you have to bid sharp or lose your chance. There was a good attendance at Mr. Moubray's sale, but no prices were realized such as were ruling in the North. This was to some extent due to the fact that several of the heifers were in doubtful calving order.

The autumn horse sales for Clydesdales have been taking place, prices having been ruling somewhat lower, on the whole, than was generally expected, but for anything really good trade was brisk.

October 12th, 1901.

Does Manitoba Need an Agricultural College?

BY D. F. WILSON, FORK RIVER.

Does Manitoba need an agricultural college? is a question that no doubt many are asking now that the commission appointed by the Government are enquiring into the matter. Before answering the question directly, we should look for the benefits to be obtained, and whether the Province will be adequately compensated for the necessarily large outlay. For though some people think that an agricultural college and model farm should be self-supporting, we may safely take it for granted that it will not nor ever can be made so. In asking the question, the word need has been used. Is this college a need, or is it only a want—for we have many wants. We have fewer needs, but they are things of more vital importance. We therefore start out with the fact before us that an agricultural college would cost the Province a considerable amount of money to put in running order, and its maintenance would draw heavily each year on the treasury. This expenditure some will say is but to benefit a few farmers; but if we will take a broader view of the matter we will find that this outlay will be a benefit to the whole Province, and, in the writer's opinion, be money well expended, for though the fruits will take some years before they are noticeable, they will be an ever-increasing source of wealth to the Province. In looking at cause and effect in this matter, we may ask ourselves another question: How does the average farmer learn new ways and more advanced systems? To this we are forced to reply that he learns them second-hand. In other words, throughout the Province there are a comparatively few farmers who are readers and thinkers, with whom the agricultural periodicals are eagerly looked for, and who are always abreast of the times. Nor are these men above picking up an idea from those who know less than themselves. It is from men of this description that the average farmer learns advanced methods. He learns unconsciously, but he learns and copies. Do not, however, tell him so, or he will be insulted. But it is rather a slow way of learning. What we want in the Province is more of these advanced farmers. We want them as plentiful as the average farmer is to-day; in fact, we want the average farmer to be an advanced farmer, right up to date in every respect, with a deeper knowl-



PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES.

The first-prize young herd at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1901.
PROPERTY OF R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

edge of his profession than the average farmer of to-day has. "Knowledge is power." It is knowledge we want to disseminate—a more thorough knowledge of agriculture—and one of the best methods of distributing this knowledge is by scattering men who have it on farms throughout the Province. What we want an agricultural college for is to produce these men, to increase their number, for though we have numbers of them that never had the opportunity to attend an agricultural college, such an institution would be of the greatest help to the Province in increasing this very necessary element.

Some point to students of Guelph College who have not turned out brilliant farmers as an argument against a college in this Province. It is well known that many young men are sent to col-

lege by their parents, for which they were never intended; and under such circumstances we cannot look for success; and in the early days of the Ontario College young men were sent there in a very promiscuous way. It has been different, I believe, of late years. And apart from that, we know that no matter what the institution is that is turning out men for the different callings in life, there are always a number of failures. On the other hand, there are Guelph students scattered here and there through Manitoba that are a credit to their training and are leading spirits in the communities in which they live. No intelligent man will deny that such men are of inestimable benefit, and that the Province needs more of them. Now, if we need more of them, we need a college to produce them. We cannot expect them to come to us, although we have a few from the east scattered throughout the Province. Talk with most of our best farmers and they will tell you that they regret that in their young days they were not able to take an agricultural-college course. Who is it that sees the need of such an institution most? It is our best farmers; and if they see the need of it, how necessary it must be.

In a purely agricultural Province like this, anything that tends to advance its one industry should certainly be pushed forward, for it is not only the farmers that are benefited; in fact, it often seems as if there were much more anxiety among the business men regarding the weather and the crops than there is among the farmers.

I have said that it would be some years before we began to feel the benefit of an agricultural college, but it would in reality begin to have some effect even from its inception, for such an institution at once begins to tone up the agriculture of the Province.

An Elaborate Agricultural Course Not Needed.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I am not an agriculturist, strictly, but am deeply interested in the college question, having sons who are looking for such education.

While in hearty sympathy with every scheme that provides educational facilities for our young people, I feel that our leading industry is grossly neglected in this respect. I regard it as a positive injustice that I can secure higher education for my children in any line at a nominal cost, except in practical agriculture.

I think that the institution should be run on much the same principle as the dairy school seems to have been managed, having in view immediate practical results.

I favor as a beginning a short course of say two terms of twelve to fifteen weeks each. A long, elaborate course would be too expensive both for the provincial authorities and the students, and would defeat the whole scheme.

I would put men at the head possessed of "horse sense," and should open the door to any man as a student who had a good character and a desire to improve his knowledge of agriculture.

As to fees, these ought to be placed as low as the circumstances warrant, and certainly so that the farmer student is at no disadvantage compared with other students.

Arden, Man. M. E. BOUGHTON.

What About the Winter Institute Meetings?

Is it not time the winter Institute programmes were announced? The Institute meetings will begin in December, and should be advertised thoroughly. In the Minnesota system, where an Institute corps of three or four speakers tour the various districts of the State, an advance advertising agent is employed, whose duty it is to arrange place of meeting and see that the Institute is advertised thoroughly in each district, and then they have no difficulty in drawing full houses, audiences of 500 and 1,000 being the regular thing. Of course, there is more than the advertising to popularize these meetings. The utmost care is exercised in selecting the speakers. They are not chosen on account of their friendliness to the political party in power, or because they deserve a little public charity, but on account of their ability to interest and instruct the farmers.

The Institutes and agricultural societies under whose charge much of this work has now been placed need not, however, depend entirely upon the Department of Agriculture for a supply of speakers. There is ample talent in each district, if direction be exercised in bringing it out. Officers should get together and map out an energetic and progressive winter's campaign. In our issue of Oct. 5th were given some pertinent suggestions that, if carried out, would greatly help to popularize the Institute meetings.

Marvellous Yields on the Indian Head Experimental Farm.

With the unlimited possibilities of this great country, and the marvellous productiveness of the soil, it is little wonder that people grow enthusiastic. Is there another country under the sun where farming can be made as profitable with such a small investment of capital?

There is no exaggeration about the returns from our Experimental Farms. Every grain plot is measured and every bushel of grain weighed. The returns this year have been simply enormous, but can be thoroughly relied upon. Read them over carefully and then read them over again, commit them to memory, and then during the long winter evenings consider whether such yields are not possible on your farm.

These yields are not the result of chance nor luck, but a combination of thorough, skillful methods of cultivation and favorable weather. Superintendent McKay is to be congratulated upon the splendid results of his season's work.

WHEAT.

Uniform test-plots: 71 varieties: sown May 7th.

Highest yields.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
1 Mason	104	67
2 Australian No. 13	109	66 40
3 Huron	108	65 40
4 Countess	103	65 20
5 Goose	114	63
6 Rideau	107	62 40

Red Fife, 34th on list; matured in 110 days; yield, 57 bush.
Lowest yield, Byron; matured in 103 days; yield, 43 bush. 40 lbs.

BARLEY (SIX-ROWED).

Thirty varieties; sown May 14th.

Highest yields.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
1 Odessa	93	68 38
2 Mensury	92	67 4
3 Claude	89	66 12
4 Royal	90	63 16
5 Trooper	89	59 28
6 Petschora	88	59 8

Lowest yield, Excelsior; matured in 83 days; yield, 35 bush.

BARLEY (TWO-ROWED).

Twenty-two varieties; sown on May 14th.

Highest yields.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
1 Standwell	101	67 44
2 Sidney	87	61 32
3 Bolton	92	59 28
4 Kirby	92	59 8
5 Leslie	88	58 36
6 Nepean	91	58 16

Lowest yield, Beaver; matured in 89 days; yield, 36 bush. 32 lbs.

OATS.

Sixty-three varieties; sown on May 9th.

Highest yields.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
1 Abundance	101	147 2
2 Thousand Dollar	101	138 28
3 American Beauty	102	137 2
4 Improved American	101	135 30
5 Mennonite	102	134 4
6 Lincoln	99	130 20

Banner, 7th on list; yield, 129 bush. 14 lbs. per acre; days to mature, 104.
Lowest yield, Bonanza; days to mature, 95; yield, 72 bush. 32 lbs.

PEAS.

Fifty-seven varieties tested; sown May 15th.

Highest yields.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
1 Oddfellow	113	66
2 Pride	115	60 20
3 German White	107	60
4 Paragon	118	59 40
5 Daniel O'Rourke	107	59
6 Gregory	113	58 40

Lowest yield, Grass pea; 36 bush. per acre.

FODDER CORN.

Thirty-four varieties tested; planted May 22nd; cut Sept. 2nd.

Highest yields.	Height in inches.	Yield per acre.
1 Early Mastodon	138	26 1724
2 Pride of the North	101	26 800
3 Giant Prolific Ensilage	103	25 1480
4 Mammoth Cuban	117	24 388
5 Cloud's Early Yellow	107	24 388
6 Salzer's All Gold	127	24 180

Lowest yield, Salzer's Earliest Ripe; 12 tons 1,080 lbs.

MANGELS.

Twenty-five varieties tested; 1st seeding May 22nd; pulled Oct. 2nd.

Highest yields.	Yield per acre.
1 Prize Mammoth Long Red	1023
2 Ward's Long Oval	979
3 Canadian Giant	965 48
4 Sutton's Prizewinner	920 8
5 Lion Yellow Intermediate	915 12
6 Half-long Sugar Rosy	913

Lowest yield in 1st seeding, Red-fleshed Tankard; 360 bush. 48 lbs.

TURNIPS.

Twenty-nine varieties tested; 1st seeding sown May 21st; pulled Oct. 11th.

Highest yields.	Yield per acre.
1 Monarch	1368 24
2 Perfection Swede	1302 24
3 Webb's New Renown	1196 48
4 Selected Purple-top	1265
5 Sutton's Champion	1161 36
6 Shamrock Purple-top	1155

Lowest yield, New Arctic; 699 bush. 36 lbs.

CARROTS.

Twenty varieties tested; 1st seeding on May 21st; pulled May 29th.

Highest yields.	Yield per acre.
1 Ontario Champion	429
2 New White Intermediate	426 48
3 Half-long White	422 24
4 Iverson's Champion	420 12
5 White Belgian	413 36
6 Half-long Chantenay	413 36

Lowest yield, Long Orange; 193 bush. 36 lbs.

SUGAR BEETS.

Seven varieties tested; 1st seeding sown May 22nd; pulled Oct. 2nd.

Highest yields.	Yield per acre.
1 Royal Giant	894 24
2 Improved Imperial	924
3 Red-top Sugar	915 12
4 Danish Red-top Sugar	831 36
5 Danish Improved	629 24
6 Wanzleben	556 36
7 Vilmorin's Improved	543 24

POTATOES.

Eighty-nine varieties tested; planted May 20th; lifted Oct. 3rd.

Highest yields.	Yield per acre.
1 Carman No. 1	646 24
2 Green Mountain	635 44
3 Maggie Murphy	629 20
4 Carman No. 3	614 24
5 Rural Blush	604 20
6 General Gordon	591 20

Lowest yield, Early Puritan; 174 bush. 56 lbs.

Note.—The yields given above are of marketable potatoes.

Travelling Libraries.

Farmers in different parts of the country are taking a greater interest in good books and periodicals than ever before. In the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," particulars were given of the establishment of a Farmers' Institute library in the County of Bruce, Ont., and now information is asked for regarding the subject of travelling libraries for settlers in the new districts of the Province of Ontario, a plan being developed by the Department of Education under Hon. Mr. Harcourt. The idea is not to pauperize people by the Government making them a present of books, but rather to create a desire for the best literature by placing a small library temporarily within reach of settlers in New or Northern Ontario at points remote from centers of population where libraries already exist. Upon receiving a requisition signed by four, or five responsible residents of a given locality, asking for a library, the Department of Education sends a box of fifty books, to be retained say for six months, and then to be returned to the Department in good condition. The box contains histories, biographies, books of travel and exploration, the works of our best known poets and novelists, with standard works on agriculture, horticulture, and science, treated in a popular way. Libraries have been sent to Michipicoten Harbor, French River, Gertrude Mine, Victoria Mines, and, we believe, also to Cache Bay, and three or four other requisitions are now being attended to. It is likely the Legislature will be asked for a larger grant at next session simply for the purpose of stimulating a desire to read good books in this way. In the end it is hoped that people will be encouraged to purchase and possess good books of their own, which is the better plan. In developing the travelling-library idea, the Minister was in correspondence with leading clergymen, heads of colleges, teachers, librarians, etc., receiving a ready and hearty response on all sides. We believe that very great care has been taken in the choice of the books for these libraries, as indeed the success and usefulness of the whole scheme depends upon the selection, so that when the library leaves a district, those who have read it will have learned what good books are, and will be encouraged to purchase similar ones for the benefit of themselves and their families. In this way a great amount of good will be done directly in the localities in question, and in some measure a check will be put upon the craving for the "literary" trash now flooding the country.

The Death of Mr. W. E. H. Massey.

As the present issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" goes to press, comes the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Walter Edward Hart Massey, president of the Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, on the afternoon of October 28th, as the result of a severe attack of typhoid fever. He was the third son of the late Hart A. Massey, being born on April 4th, 1864, at Newcastle, Ont., where his father laid the foundations of a manufacturing enterprise now a household word all round the globe. As a youth, he spent some years with the family at Cleveland, Ohio, where he received a portion of his early education. Following the death of his eldest brother, Mr. C. A. Massey, then general manager of the Company, he was called home from a Boston university course to familiarize himself with the business in association with his father and his brother, Mr. C. D. Massey. On the death of the former, in 1896, Mr. W. E. H. Massey became president. He was also actively identified with several other large manufacturing, mercantile and banking institutions, and one of the administrators of the vast estate of his lamented father, so large

of his fellows. His taking off in the very midst of young manhood, with all the possibilities of a great career before him, seems well-nigh inscrutable, and removes from the activities of the present a force for good beyond all human computation.

Butter Instead of Cheese.

At a general meeting of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association, held on the 10th ult., it was resolved to issue a circular to the dairymen of Canada, strongly advising them to turn their attention to butter more generally, and to discontinue the manufacture of cheese entirely after 1st November, for the following reasons:

- 1st. That fodder cheese hurts the consumption, thus diminishing the demand for grass goods and lowering its price.
- 2nd. That the outlet for cheese is limited, and everything depends on the quality to induce a large consumption.
- 3rd. That the consumption of cheese is not increasing, but diminishing, while the consumption of finest creamery butter is rapidly growing.
- 4th. That the price of butter is higher on an

Care of Fall Pigs.

It is possible to grow fall pigs and feed them during the winter with some profit, provided the feeding and treatment is judiciously managed. In the first place, the pigs should come early in September. Then the sow, while the pigs are suckling, should be fed plenty of good milk-producing food, and the pigs should be left with the sow until they are eight or ten weeks old. When the pigs are four weeks old, I give them milk in a low, flat trough, separate from the sow, and fix a box containing middlings, with a self-feeding arrangement at the sides, and place it in a yard near by, where they can creep through an opening in the fence or partition and get at it at all times. Middlings mixed with one-third cornmeal will be relished by the pigs, and as the weather begins to grow cold this corn diet is advantageous.

One of the most fatal things for the pigs is a damp nest to sleep in. The nest should never be damp either in warm or cold weather. There is nothing so good for bedding as dry wheat straw, and plenty of it, changed frequently.

With a good dry bed and a feeding room that is light and warm enough that water will not freeze hard in it, and kept clean, the pigs will provided they have had ample exercise the first two months, do well confined to these two compartments until they are six months old, when they should not weigh less than 150 lbs. each. After they get above this age they are apt to break down and not do well if kept too closely confined.

I have found the self-feeder a very satisfactory arrangement. I have a large, long box placed in the middle of the feeding places, made so that the pigs can eat from a shallow trough on either side, the feed falling down as it is eaten from the bottom, and the box is filled as often as necessary. This is, I find, an ideal way of feeding pigs.

At first I feed largely of middlings; as the pigs grow, barley meal or corn meal, or both, should be added and increased. I keep a trough of clean fresh water always before them.

I find by this way of feeding, the pigs will not make hogs of themselves by fighting and pushing each other out of the trough. They are never all eating at the same time, but nearly always some of them are there. They will eat no more in the end than if fed at intervals. The feed is masticated better, mixed with saliva, and hence better digested, and the same quantity of food will do them more good than if mixed with water and the pigs allowed to drink and fight it down. Some will say that hogs will put on more fat with the same food if they can eat with the least exertion and then lie down. But how about digestion? They will drink it down and often be compelled to drink more water than they need in order to get the necessary solids, and, again, much of the food will pass through them undigested, proving quite a loss. Enough feed can be put in the self-feeding box to last them a week, if you choose, and with water by them your pigs are always fed—always quiet and satisfied. If you are away from home for all day, you know that your pigs are just as well fed as if you were at home.

I know by experience that a farmer can fix things so that there will not be half the work doing chores. Some will argue that these new ways are not always the best, without trying them. They never did any other way than the old way, and are loath to break off. Some farmers even have to sour their swill before it is fit to feed to hogs, and think it is a great loss to feed it any other way. This idea once prevailed, but it has passed away with the rail fence, the grain cradle and many other primitive implements. J. I.

Buy Your Bull Now.

If it has been decided to purchase a new bull to head the herd, the sooner it is done the better. Most of the best cows of either beef or dairy breeds are now bred to calve in the fall, and it is fair to assume that most of the best young bulls for sale at present are just about or just over a year old. These will be a good age for service in January, and should be secured now before the stock has been picked over, for it is reasonably certain that the best ones will be booked after very soon. Besides this, a young bull should be accustomed to his surroundings before he is put to service, else the change in feed and environment is liable to upset and unsettle him for a time, and this occurring concurrently with the excitement of the service season proves a heavy strain on his vitality and may well account for the fact that not infrequently a bull is found to be unsure as a calf-getter for two or three months after being removed from one place to another. A word to the wise in this regard should be sufficient.



THE LATE MR. W. E. H. MASSEY.

a portion of which was bequeathed to Christian institutions and enterprises, benevolent and educational. Discerning the possibilities of advanced agriculture and live-stock breeding, and the opportunities presented for rendering the country good service through his efforts in that direction, one of his most beloved projects in recent years was the establishment of Dentonia Park Farm (so called after his wife—Miss Susie M. Denton, of Boston, whom he married in 1888, and who, with four children, three girls and a boy, survives), with its magnificent herds of Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire cattle, model dairy, and poultry yards. In his beautiful summer home at "Dentonia" he breathed his last. Similar motives inspired the munificent gift whereby is now being erected the new Massey Hall and Library Building at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. He took a large and generous share in promoting the concerns of the Methodist church of which he was a devoted member. A man of immense business capacities, he was, moreover, a scholar, public-spirited and liberal, able to discern the needs of the times in which he lived, and intensely and unselfishly concerned for all that tended to advance and improve the condition

average all the year round than cheese, for the finest qualities.

5th. That the manufacture of butter is more profitable than cheese, not only in the comparative price, but in that the farm stock and the land are better sustained.

6th. That in order to maintain high prices, there must be a continuous supply of finest butter, and as the flow of milk is lessening now, it is most urgent that the quantity should be kept up as much as possible, and to divert the milk from cheese to this article is the only way to keep up the supply.

Butter should be shipped fresh weekly to command the best price.

J. STANLEY COOK, Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is recommended that all factories should be fitted up so as to make either cheese or butter.

Cheese should be held three weeks at a temperature of 60 degrees to ensure proper curing. Serious complaints continue to come of cheese being shipped much too green.

Packages both of cheese and butter are still made of much too thin wood.

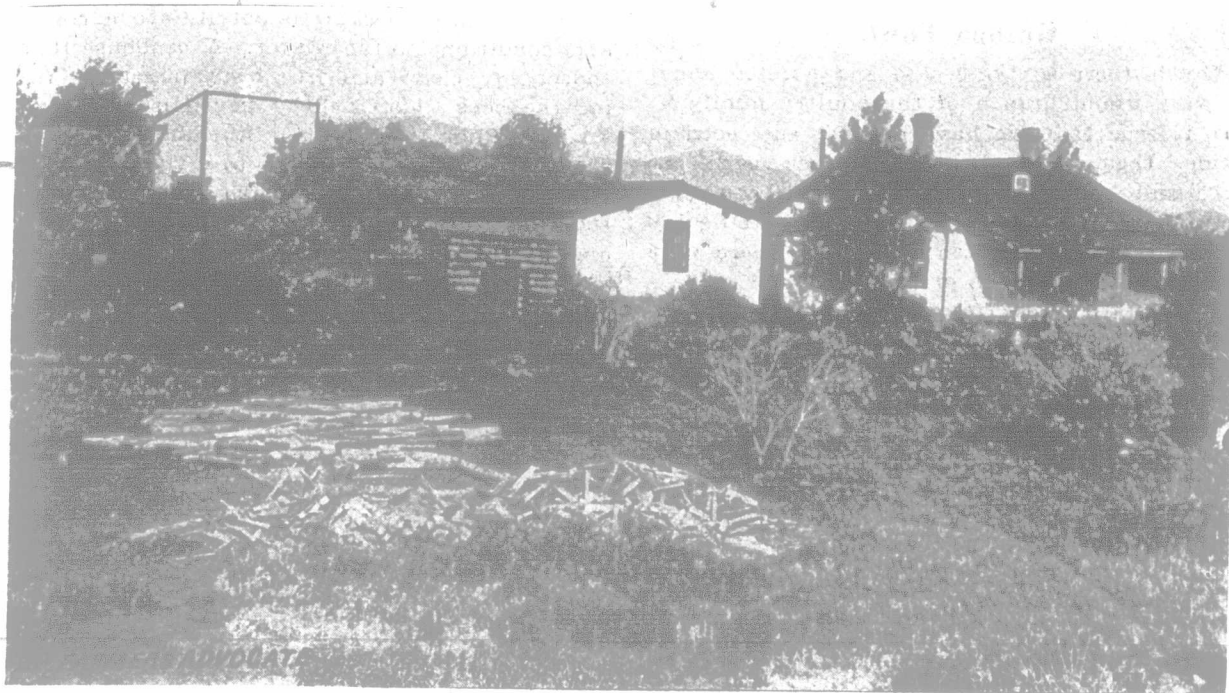
The Embargo on Canadian Cattle.

The effort of the Canadian authorities to secure the removal of the restriction which prohibits the landing in Great Britain of Canadian store cattle has not been successful. For the present, the majority of those especially concerned do not want them, and majorities rule. The official deliverance was the reply of Hon. Mr. Hanbury, President of the British Board of Agriculture, to an Edinburgh deputation. He pointed out that this regulation was an Act of Parliament in 1896, passed with the consent of both sides of the House of Commons. The Act did not relate to Canada only, but to animals

The Use of Inferior Sires.

Much has been written and said on the above subject, but in spite of the many charges brought in against his scrubship, the bovine nondescript is still considerably in evidence; that worthless member of the equine itineracy is still making his rounds, with nothing to recommend him but the sorry plea that he can get colts; the scrub ram is still rampant; and the aforesaid trio, along with other male members of the scrub-generant horde, are still permitted to "multiply their uncouth forms and features" in the herds, studs and flocks of thousands of our farmers and stockmen. Nor is the so-called

we can afford to do by exercising a little economy at the proper time. A \$2 service fee often frightens a man into the use of a 50-cent bull, and the economy of this transaction enables him a few years later to sell a certain steer for \$25 less than he could otherwise have afforded to do if he had paid the extra \$1.50. The breeders of pure-bred stock are also subjected to mistakes, and the proper relation of values of males and females is not always observed. A few figures for illustration, and in the comparison we are about to make we will suppose that the prices truly represent the relative value of the animals, and further assume that the value of an animal will usually represent about the average value of its sire and dam. Two men, A and B, each put \$2,000 into improved stock, and each buy ten animals. A pays \$200 each for nine cows and one bull. Total, \$2,000. The first season's breeding results in nine calves, at the proper age valued at \$200 each, or the average of sire and dam. Total value, \$1,800. B pays for his nine cows \$150 each and \$650 for his bull. Average of these prices \$400. Total value of first nine calves \$3,600, or just double the value of A's. The tendency of all improved stock to revert to the original stock from which they have been developed will pull down those averages and those totals a little in either case, but the comparison will remain practically the same. Nor will the question of judicious mating, apart from relative values, affect the case. This is not all guesswork, nor on the other hand are we dealing with absolute certainties, but simply reasonable possibilities. Wherein lies the remedy for all the mistakes that are obviously being made? Col. Woods calls for volunteers in the ranks of American stockmen to castrate one third of their pure-bred males. This action would be all right if practised with legislation prohibiting or restricting the use of scrubs, but without such legislation neither Americans nor Canadians can afford to do it. Why sacrifice our third-rate males that have something of pedigree and individuality to recommend them, to give a longer lease of life to a class vastly inferior and that possess no recommendation beyond a pronounced capability of begetting their like. This course, while it might tend to raise the standard of pure-breds, would certainly be detrimental to the rank and file of our stockmen, for the farmer that thinks he can hardly afford to purchase a third-rate pure-bred is not likely to pay a longer price for a better animal, and a more extensive use of the scrub will result. Let us begin at the beginning, and personally we should like to see legislative measures enacted condemning to the knife or the block all male animals that our livestock associations will not recognize as pure-bred, and coupled with this the voluntary action of all those men who have at heart the welfare of our stock-breeding industry.—J. W. WIDDIFIELD.



EDEN VALLEY RANCH, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

from all over the world, and the effect was that they could not differentiate between Canada and other countries. He honestly thought Canada was at the present time free from disease among its herds, but once any other country showed a clean bill of health they could not stop at Canada. The United States also claimed to be free from disease, and he thought they were. He did not think Canada was the sufferer she was generally supposed to be under the regulations, and he would not assume that Canada was unanimous on the subject. He asked how it would be possible to bring in store cattle from Canada without bringing a large number from the United States? Again, any country might be free from disease to-day, but have disease break out tomorrow, and he looked upon the risks of importing disease as an almost insuperable difficulty. If disease broke out in Ireland they would have to take the same precautions as they had done against the United States and Canada. It was in the interests of all to have a clear, definite and continuous policy, and so long as he was Minister of Agriculture he would not yield to the demand for a removal of the restriction which was the established policy of the country.

The visit of the Canadian authorities to Britain last summer has, therefore, this result, that we know "where we are at." Canadians must fatten their cattle here and return the manure to the land for its enrichment. The advantage of that course no one can question. And if the Scotch feeders could import the stockers and then import the coarse grains to fatten them with, and make a profit on the transaction, the question naturally arises, Cannot the Canadian feeder, on cheaper land, with both the animals and feed at hand, do still better? Our own view is that Canadian farmers who are inclined to beef production would do well to set about rearing a better class of beef animals by the use of pure-bred males of that type. The probabilities are that the announcement of the British Government's decision will revive talk of an export dressed-beef trade in Canada; but without a greater and more regular supply of beef cattle, it will grow slowly and have to face the tremendous competition of the Chicago and other American establishments. There has been no direct intimation of any move in Britain to meddle with the Canadian privilege of landing finished heaves there for slaughter, and it is a most valuable safety-valve that must be preserved. Its loss would leave the Canadian cattle-feeder at the cold mercy of the butcher and a dressed-meat octopus. Despite the perfection of the dressed-meat industry, Americans evidently still find it more profitable to ship their choicest heaves to Britain alive. The recent loud complaints of the Western cattle shippers, of inadequate facilities on the C. P. R. for getting out the stock, indicates that the other line of effort by the Canadian Government, of greatest service to the cattle trade, relates to transportation facilities and the maintenance of fair freight rates.

scrub guilty of all the mischief done. Inferior males in the ranks of our pure-bred stock are often misused, being unworthy of the place accorded them in the business of breeding.

The root of most of the evil, of course, lies in the unimportance often attached to the initial act of breeding. Some stockmen seem to think as there is not much difference at birth between any two animals of the same species, mere avoirdupois considered, that feeding, or subsequent management, or time itself or something else, is responsible for the make-up of the mature animal. Others may have some little respect for pedigree, but, frightened by long prices for stock-getters or high service fees, they chance a more modest alternative and hope it will turn out all right. They forget or do not know or are indifferent to the fact that "blood will tell," that the breeding is sure to assert itself, and there are few accidents in the stock-breeding business. One man we know breeds his inferior cows to good bulls, but it doesn't matter about his better cows, as they should give him good calves anyway. Others, again, are fully aware of probable results, but for no accountable reason their knowledge and practice, do not correspond. "Knowledge comes, but Wisdom lingers."

When we look at the proportion from which we may make our selection, the use of unworthy males does not really seem necessary. We may reasonably suppose that about one half of our live stock are males, and we may also assume that with proper management one male will be sufficient to mate with fifty females, taking the average of the different species of our domesticated stock. This means that only one male in fifty will be needed for breeding purposes, and surely that one may be a good one. Truly, this one fact presents grand possibilities for improvement in the stock-breeding business. Why do we not take full advantage of those possibilities? Verily, there is no excuse for a single retrogressive step by mating our females with inferior males. Nor can we afford, unless in exceptional cases, to use a male that is only the equal of our females. It is remarkable, however, what

Is Pulping Roots for Fattening Stock Advisable?

Some of the most successful fat-stock feeders—



A GLIMPSE OF THE FARM OF WM. STEPHENS, VIRDEN, MAN. FIRST-PRIZE PICTURE IN "ADVOCATE" CAMERA COMPETITION. AWARDED TO JOHN HENDRY, VIRDEN.

the men who make a special feature of bringing out highly-finished heaves for the Christmas fat-stock shows—seem to be gradually reverting to the old-time practice of giving their animals the roots fed to them whole instead of being pulped or shied. One of the most extensive, and also one of the most successful, exhibitors in Ireland has of late years been adopting this practice and, we believe, with better results than he obtained when he followed the more general plan of pulping the roots before giving them to the animals.

The reason advanced for the superiority of the former plan is that when the roots are fed in this manner the animals have to spend a longer time in eating them, and this induces a freer and larger flow of saliva than if the roots were given in a prepared state. The result of this increased secretion of saliva is that the animals digest their food better and maintain better appetites. For a similar reason the gentleman above referred to approves of giving a certain proportion of the hay or straw used in the feeding of his fat stock in a long and unchaffed condition, his argument being that when given in that condition it is less liable to cause impaction of the third stomach or mannyplies than when given in a finely-cut or chaffed condition.—(Farmers' Gazette.)



FRONT ELEVATION

Tests at the London Dairy Show.

In the class for Shorthorns the first prize for butter production and the silver medal were accorded to a six-year-old cow belonging to Lord Rayleigh, which was 142 days gone in milk and which produced during the day 46 lbs. 5 ozs. of milk and 2 lbs. 6 ozs. of butter. This cow, therefore, gave the very high ratio—for a Shorthorn—of 1 lb. of butter to every 19½ lbs. of milk. The second prize went to another six-year-old cow which was only 18 days gone in milk, and which produced 57½ lbs. of milk and 2 lbs. 11 ozs. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to every 21.24 lbs. of milk.

There were close on twenty entries in the class for Jerseys where the first prize went to an eight-year-old cow belonging to Viscount Enfield. This cow, which had calved about six months prior to the show, gave 30 lbs. 12 ozs. of milk and 2 lbs. 1½ ozs. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to 14.6 lbs. of milk. Second prize went to a 9½-year-old cow (belonging to Mr. J. R. Corbet), which gave 29 lbs. 7 ozs. of milk and 2 lbs. 1 oz. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to every 14.27 lbs. of milk.

There were only four entries in the class for Guernseys where the first prize went to a six-year-old cow which gave 33 lbs. of milk and 1 lb. 9 ozs. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to 21.12 lbs. of milk. The cow which got second in this class was also a six-year-old and gave 33 lbs. of milk and 1 lb. 12 ozs. of butter, so that her butter ratio worked out to 1 lb. for every 18½ lbs. of milk.

The best Ayrshire cow gave 40 lbs. 10 ozs. of milk, but only 1 lb. 7½ ozs. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to 27.65 lbs. of milk.

In the milking trials in the class for pedigree Shorthorns the first prize went to a cow of Lord Rothschild's which gave an average of 61 lbs. of milk over the two days, while her milk contained 11.62 per cent. of solids, and 3.01 per cent. of butter-fat. The class for non-pedigree Shorthorns was headed by a cow of Mr. J. F. Spencer's, which gave 66 lbs. of milk, containing 12.84 per cent. of solids and 3.76 per cent. of butter-fat. The best yield of milk given by any of the cows in the competition was the 70 lbs. 3 ozs. yielded by a cross-bred Shorthorn cow shown by Mr. Bonest.

The winner in the Jersey class gave 36 lbs. 4 ozs. of milk, 15.01 per cent. of solids, and 5.77 per cent. of butter-fat. To the cow which got third prize in this class fell the distinction of giving the richest milk of any of the cows entered for competition. This was Viscount Enfield's Gloaming, previously a winner in the butter test. The milk yielded by this cow had 16.29 per cent. of solids, and 6.66 per cent. of butter-fat.

First-prize Farmhouse Plans.

The set of house plans on this and the succeeding page were drawn by Mr. John M. Watt, of London, Ont., and captured the first prize (Massey-Harris premium) at the Western Fair. They represent a \$2,000 house, brick and stone foundation, with shingle roof. The main part of the house is 30 x 43 feet; laundry and kitchen, 17 x 18 feet, with a frame wood-shed with incline to cellar, in rear. The ground-floor ceilings are 9 ft. 6 in., first floor 9 ft., and basement 7 ft. in the clear. The vestibule, hall and parlor are to be finished in hardwood, and the rest of the house in pine. The house is provided with an attic.

Guinea Fowl.

Why is there so little said and written about this very useful branch of the poultry family?

It is true that we have not yet succeeded in getting them to lay in winter, when eggs are scarce and high-priced, but it is only comparatively few hens of Canada's millions that do lay at that season, and ten years ago there were fewer than there are at present.

If the guinea fowl received the attention, the care and the training that has been given to other poultry, I am not sure but it would make a better winter layer than any of the others. It is true the guinea's egg is small, yet by careful selection much also might be done to develop a strain that would lay large eggs. At present we have a small flock of these lively, cheerful little fowl, and some of them lay larger eggs than do the others; and they have been laying ever since the early days in May, and were still laying the first week in October. Unlike so many hens, they are not much given to sitting, and when they do show tendencies that way it is only necessary to take away the nest eggs, when they will leave the nests, and in a very short time they are busy laying in new nests.

Perhaps their tendency to lay in secluded places is one of their bad habits; but when one understands their nature and habits, it is no difficult task to find their nests, for, unlike the turkey, they go in groups, and are very noisy, and they usually lay about noon. If one hears a certain peculiar guinea call, one may always be certain there is a guinea laying, even though she be alone. But between eleven and one o'clock, if one hears a noisy chattering of guineas in some unaccustomed spot, then one may look there, when one will find a guinea on a nest and two or three others on guard, or perhaps there may be two laying under the same bush. They will continue laying in the same place until disturbed; that is, after they have begun making their own nests, for early in the season they lay in the hens' nests, seldom in one twice. Forty-five guinea eggs in one nest is the greatest number I have known to accumulate. Of course, this was before I began listening for the noon call. Although the egg is small, it is of extra good flavor always, and is usually enclosed by an extra firm shell, which should make it a favorite with shippers. The young guinea is usually hard to raise until one takes into consideration its wild nature. Its first instinct is to hide, and if it is allowed its freedom it will hide and be lost, but if they are placed in a tight, roomy pen until they become accustomed to the attendant, all they need is a reliable hen mother free from parasites, fresh water and ordinary food, with access to grit. In a very few days they will run for food, and they may become quite as tame as chickens. I have great faith in the succeeding generations becoming less wild than were their ancestors. After two or three weeks they will follow the hen. One hen mother succeeded in raising 19 in one season.

At present I have been unable to get a market for their flesh, but when the delicate, game-like flavor of a roasted guinea becomes known there will probably be a demand for it, especially when there is a scarcity of partridge and other wild fowl.

The guinea is not as small when on the table as one would expect, for it has an extra quantity of firm meat on the breast, besides being well supplied in other parts, having the usual number of wings and legs.

A great many people want at least one or two guineas on the farm, in order that the hawks may not so frequently serve broilers to their young families. Some claim that the guineas will scare away the hawks. I think their usefulness in this respect is found in the fact that they are very quick, and will utter their shrill warning cries, thus enabling other fowls to hide before Sir Hawk has time to seize his victim;

and their noise will serve to call the housewife in time to save her chickens from the hawks. But she may be called when there is no hawk, for the guinea will make just as much noise on the approach of any other unaccustomed visitor, be it a fox, a strange dog, a pig, or even a strange man or woman; while those to whom they are accustomed may pass among them day after day without attracting any notice from the guinea fowl. M. E. GRAHAM.

Preparing Poultry for the Winter.

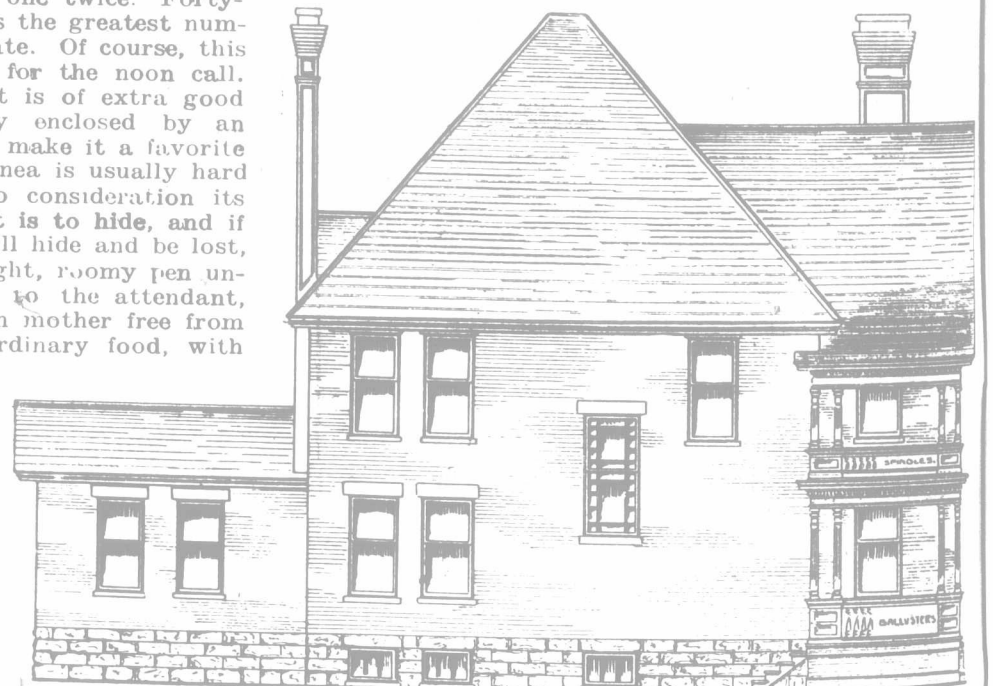
After all our warnings, none of the readers of the "Advocate" should have an unclean henhouse. If there are any who have, however, they should at once proceed to put it into a comfortable condition for the winter. A henhouse that is thoroughly clean and free from insects is ready for the hens; but a filthy house is never ready for them, nor they for it. Nothing but absolute necessity will induce a hen to live in the dirt; she will select the highest available perch for a roosting place; her instinct leads her to do so, and so avoid danger.

I cull out all those of poor quality and all surplus cockerels, and keep them separate from the others. I find it best to fatten and market them before cold weather, unless handling them for the winter market is thoroughly understood.

The hens that finish their moult first always prove to be the earliest winter layers. As fast as they complete their covering of new feathers they should be put into colonies of 25 or 30 each and then fed for eggs. I would not push them too hard at first, because they will then take on too much fat, which would retard their laying. Good judgment is required in caring for them.

To begin right it is necessary that the hens be made to hunt in the straw or sand or earth floor for all their grain. Plenty of exercise will make them lay, because it keeps them busy, thin and vigorous. The extra exertion keeps down the influence of fat-forming portions of the food, while the gained vigor is employed in composing the egg from the egg-forming portions of the food consumed; thus are utilized all the properties of their food to the best advantage.

I like the colony plan of henhouse for laying hens, and I mean to have one next year. The houses are placed in a good-sized yard, having a division fence from the rear end of the house, either way, to dividing fence. In this way the fowls can run in the front lot by passing in and out through the door under the window. By closing this door and opening one of the same size in the rear, they can have the run of the other yard. In this way they are removed from

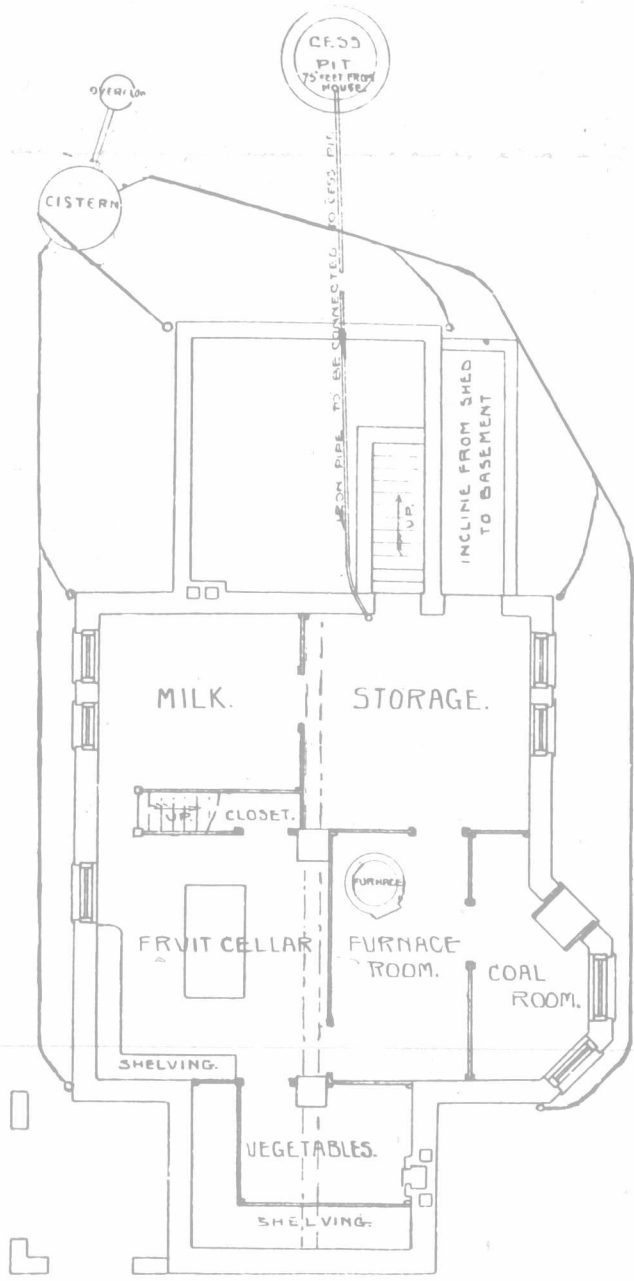


SIDE ELEVATION

one yard, which permits the grass to grow in it while they are in the other.

The size of the yard must be governed by the land that can be devoted to their use. If fifty fowls can have one-fourth of an acre, they should give the very best results, providing they are well cared for and properly provided with all that is needed for the work expected of them.

I think that a lot of hens so cared for will give better returns than if allowed full freedom of the farm. It is simply a question of proper attention to their wants, under such conditions, to gain the fullest success in a profitable egg yield. If their surroundings are kept in good condition, and they are well and properly supplied with food, water, green food, and grit, they will do the very best. FARMER'S WIFE.



BASEMENT PLAN

A Cleanly Conducted Fair.

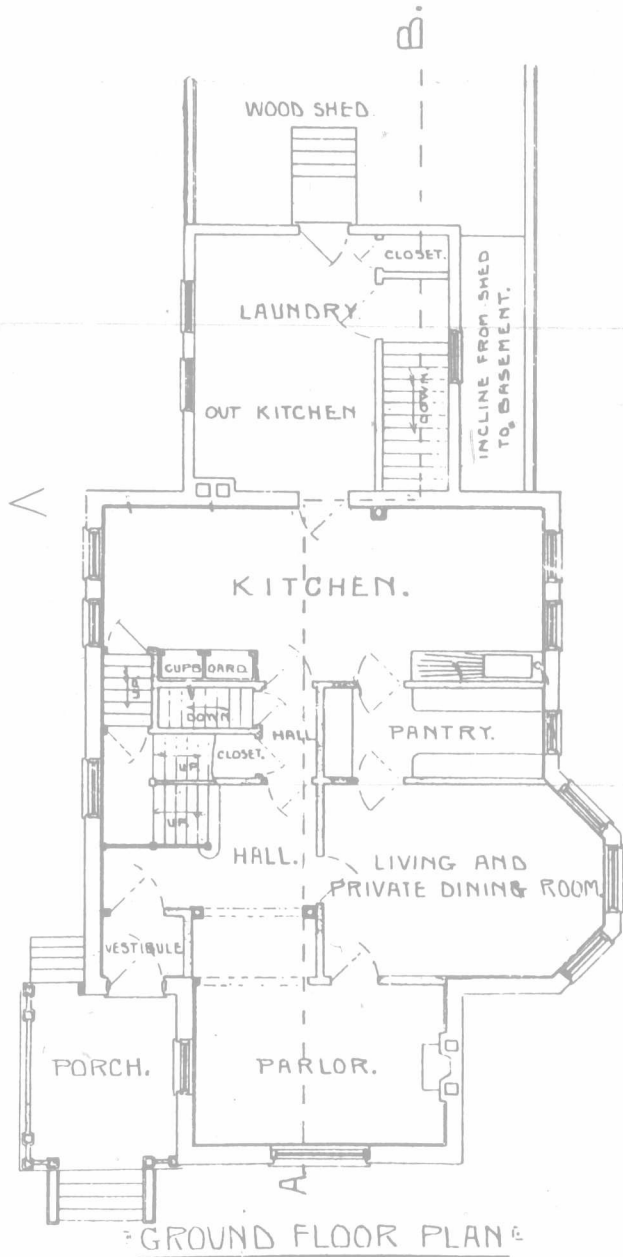
As evidence that a fair can be successfully conducted without the extraneous accompaniments of a circus or other so-called "attractions" of a questionable character, we are pleased to publish the following statement by a valued contributor, regarding the success of the Caledonia Fair, in the County of Haldimand, Ontario: This fair has been run for 29 years without any Government grant until the present year. The management have relied chiefly on educational and agricultural features for patronage, and have been rewarded by wonderful success, as the continued public patronage evidences. In fact, the policy laid down is on about the same lines as propounded in the editorial columns of the "Advocate" from time to time, and which is undoubtedly sound. After paying a heavy prize list and all expenses, as well as erecting accommodation for stockmen and visitors, with everything paid for, a balance of over \$1,600 will be carried over, and the entries this year were over 3,000. Some 15 herds of pure-bred cattle were represented, and a strong showing of grade cattle was made, as well as well-filled classes of horses, sheep, swine, poultry, and farm products, including fruit and flowers. Another class of exhibits that largely outnumbered that of former years was the school children's work—writing, map-drawing, etc.—reflecting great credit on the teaching staff of the district. Among new features introduced this year, a parade of the prize horses and cattle was a pleasing one. The fancy drill and singing of the school children of the village and adjacent sections pleased the crowd immensely. The riding competition for boys, driving contest for ladies, quick harnessing and hitch-up, best-groomed horse, best harness and buggy outfit, and the speeding events, were all enjoyed by the assemblage. Another feature of the show was a war dance by a veteran Indian chief, and still another novel feature was the presentation of a Royal Humane Society medal to a young man who had recently saved a little girl from drowning. Notwithstanding such counter attractions as the Pan-American and the Royal visit (which took 300 of Haldimand's young men to the Toronto review, besides many of their friends and others to witness that event), the attendance this year was between 6,000 and 7,000, and the financial outcome, as before stated, was eminently satisfactory.

Pan-American Prize Butter.

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

A GOOD AVERAGE SCORE.

Ours is a cream-gathering plant; mostly Cooley system; a few hand separators; average per cent. butter-fat, 18; cream arrives at 2.30 p. m.; add 10 per cent. starter (to make starter use S. C. Keith's Boston Butter Culture). Warm to 62 degrees, hold at same until 5 o'clock the following morning. Churned at 60 degrees;



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

time, 45 minutes, in a Simplex churn and worker; worked three minutes, then put in cool room, 50 degrees; held 24 hours; reworked, two minutes; Mason worker; put in pound prints. A very little Alderney color used. We use Worcester salt, 1/2 oz. to pound. We wash butter in two waters, temperature 50 degrees. This is our regular everyday way, except to vary temperature according to weather. Take no special pains for exhibition butter, as we take special pains every day to make the best we can, as our payments to the farmers show. For 1900 our average payment was 28 cents per pound butter-fat; for 1901 it will be 30 cents.

Our May exhibit was made April 26th; scored May 21 or 22; score 95.75. July was about 15 days old; score 96.25. Sept. about the same; score 95.25. A. W. Annis.

Tolland Co., Conn.

MISSOURI PRODUCT.

Receipts of milk, 12,300 pounds. No milk selected or rejected. Condition good. Milk separated at 80 degrees; cream cooled to 68, and ripened for 12 hours. Used 20 gallons starter of Douglas Culture. Cooled to 52 degrees and held for nine hours, then churned. Salted with Worcester salt, 1 oz. to 1 pound butter. Colored with Alderney color, and churn-

ed in Disbrow combined churn and worked for seven or eight revolutions, then allowed to stand for two hours, and finished. Johnson Co., Mo. James Eldredge, Jr.

HIGH TEMPERATURE STARTER.

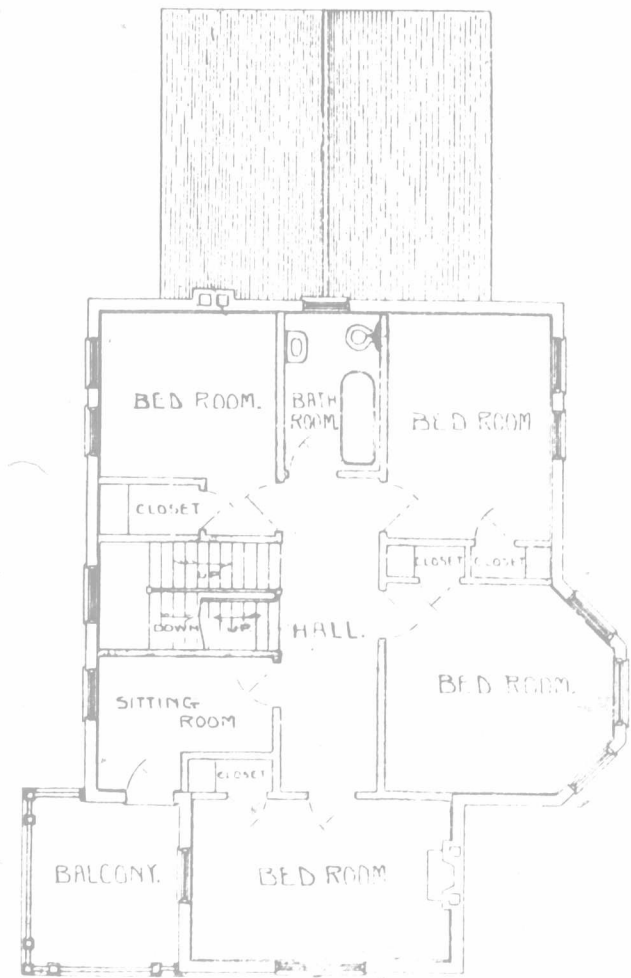
1. Separator; separated as soon after each milking as possible. Cream cooled to 45 degrees F., and about 12 hours after mixed with previously-separated cream; kept at same temperature, using ordinary 10-gallon milk cans for storage until four or five separatings are on hand.
2. Cream warmed to 70 degrees F., and cooled in refrigerator to 50 degrees, which, after standing, gives it the proper flavor and aroma in about 24 hours; no starter being used.
3. No coloring used.
4. Fifty-one degrees Fahr.; 30 minutes.
5. Victor combined churn and worker, using two waters for washing; salting 1 1/2 oz. to pound; working and draining until butter appears right to the eye; no special rule or time adopted.
6. Diamond Crystal salt.
7. Forty-two degrees Fahr.
8. About a week.
9. I missed statement as to packing. It was done with an old-fashioned packer, in half-gallon crocks—our usual way of packing—and taken from an ordinary churning, so as to get a fair sample of our product. Our way of ripening, you will see, is different from the most of butter-makers, and I shall attempt to give reasons for the method adopted. You will note that we keep cream from two to three days, mixing as separated. My experience is that cream from milk that has not been cooled and warmed for the separator has not the proper bacteria, and in order to get it to work I choose 70 degrees as the best temperature to use as a starter. Age and other conditions taken into consideration, I vary some according to season of the year. Wayne Co., Mich. Jas. J. Savage.

The Northwest (Canada) Entomological Society.

The third annual meeting of this Society has been convened for Saturday, November 9th, 1901, at 3 p. m., at Puffer's Hall, Lacombe, Alberta, N.-W. T.: (1) to review the past work of the Society; (2) to devise extension of the work; (3) to elect officers for 1902.

PERCY B. GREGSON, Secretary.

The meeting will, we understand, be of unusual interest, as prizes have been offered—two by Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, and one by the Society—for competition by the young folk of Lacombe district, for the best collections of insects of all orders and the best of noxious and beneficial insects. As there is a considerable number of agricultural societies and farmers who are members of the N.-W. Entomological Society, the initiation of a competition of this nature is a good step in the right direction.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

B. C. Fruit in Alberta.

The Edmonton Bulletin, in a lengthy article dealing with the lack of fruit in Northern Alberta, and the long railway haul from the orchards of Ontario, with the consequent high freight charges, says: "To make matters worse, Ontario shippers in the past have gone on the principle that anything was good enough for the West. And season after season Edmonton dealers and consumers purchased Ontario apples, at high prices, that were not worth half the freight. Apparently the eastern men thought they had a corner on the Western apple market, and that here we were restricted to Hobson's choice—that or nothing."

The article then refers to the possibility of securing a supply of fruit from the interior valleys of British Columbia, and quotes the freight rates as follows: On apples, from Vernon, B.C., 75c. per hundred, and from Toronto, all rail, \$1.25 per hundred. An interesting description of Lord Aberdeen's fruit ranch at Vernon follows:

The cherries, plums, crabs and apples used in North Alberta this season practically all came from the Okanagan and most of them from the Coldstream ranch, of which W. S. Robertson is agent. Three cars of fall fruit from this ranch have been distributed already at Edmonton, Strathcona and points down the line. Another car is in prospect, and contracts have been made for the supply of 2,000 boxes of winter apples from the same ranch.

This ranch in its present condition is the result of the investment and enterprise of the present owner, Lord Aberdeen, recently Governor-General of Canada. It is situated about three miles from the town and railway station of Vernon, and comprises some 13,000 acres of bottom and bench land. The greater part of the ranch is devoted to grazing and grain-growing, but some 300 acres is planted in fruit trees. These include the best varieties of apples, pears, crabs, plums, and cherries. There is also considerable area devoted to strawberries, raspberries, black currants and watermelons, the product of which is placed on the market in season. The idea of the management is to place their own fruit as directly on the market as possible, without the intervention of middlemen. To that end they have adopted a system of packing and shipping to their own agents. In this way and by using the greatest care and the latest methods in growing and packing the fruit, they expect to establish a reputation for fruit of their growth that will sell it wherever it is known. Every box of fruit sent out is marked plainly "Grown by Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B. C." The care with which the fruit is put up, to show its good qualities and preserve it from damage, is as noticeable as the uniformly excellent quality of the fruit itself. Only sound, fully-developed fruit is packed. So that when a dealer or consumer purchases a box of Coldstream Ranch fruit he knows just what is inside.

The apple boxes are 18 inches long, 12 inches wide and 11 inches deep, inside measure. The end pieces are inch and the sides, top and bottom half-inch boards. The top and bottom boards do not fit close along the edges of the sides, so that the fruit can be seen without the box being opened, and the air is allowed to circulate. Each box contains 50 lbs. of apples. The apples are of even size and quality and are packed in rows, so that when the box is opened the apples present a very attractive appearance. An unsound or defective apple is never packed. The apples are very juicy and the flavor good.

Summer apples are shipped from July 25th to August 15th. The principal varieties are Yellow Transparent, Astrakan, and Duchess.

Fall apples are shipped during the latter part of August and early September. The Wealthy is the only variety.

Winter apples are shipped from September 18th to October 25th. The principal varieties are Spy, King, Mann, Greening, Russett, and Ben Davis. Fully 10 per cent. of the winter apples are Spy.

Summer apples have as yet only been brought in by express, for retail by the pound. Fall apples retail this season at \$2.25 for 50-pound box. Winter apples will likely retail at \$2.50 to \$2.75. These prices are somewhat higher than last year.

Pears are put up in 40-pound boxes of the same make and material as the apple boxes, but only 8½ inches deep. They are shipped from Sept. 14th to Oct. 15th. The varieties are Hansell and Anjou. They retail at Edmonton at \$2.50 a box.

Crab apples are put up in 50-pound boxes of the same as apples. They are shipped during August and September, and retail in Edmonton at \$2.50 to \$2.75. The varieties grown are the Transcendent and Hyslop.

Plums are grown of many colors and varieties. They include in purple the Lombard, Italian, French and German plums, and the Dawson. The yellow varieties are Washington, Green Gage and Yellow Egg. The red plums are Laird's seedling. The plums are put up in square chip baskets holding five pounds each. Two of these

baskets are enclosed in a box 16 inches square, inside, by 4½ inches deep; each box thus containing 20 lbs. of fruit. Plums are shipped from Aug. 24th to Sept. 27th. They are retailed at Edmonton this season at \$1.25 a box for plums and \$1.35 for plums.

Cherries are put up in the same style as plums, and are shipped from July 6th forward. In size, quality and flavor they leave nothing to be desired.

Strawberries and raspberries are put up in small chip baskets and enclosed in crates, 24 baskets in a crate. Strawberries are shipped about June 13th, and raspberries about July 24th. Gooseberries and black currants are put up in 20-pound boxes, like cherries and plums, and are shipped in July. Watermelons are put up in crates and are shipped in September and October.

It is intended to add forty acres of the ranch, which hitherto has been under grain, to orchard next year. There is also a hop-yard of considerable dimensions, and a trial is being made of grape-growing. So far it has been quite successful, but is not far enough advanced to allow of the grapes being put on the market.

Fall Fairs.

OAK LAKE.

In spite of the handicap of an unfenced show-ground, the busy season, etc., the Lansdowne Agricultural Society held their show on Oct. 18th, and had a good crowd. Cattle and horses made the bulk of the show. Geo. Rankin, Hamiota, placed the awards on the cattle, in which course Thos. Speers won on aged bull, bull one year old, and bull calf; first, second and third on cows, and the herd prize. Thos. Jasper won in two-year-old bulls, with his white Rankin-bred bull; T. R. Todd, of Hillview, getting second on bull calves. The cattle exhibit was helped by the Daddies of McFarlane and the Shorthorns of McIver. Jno. Hood showed the only Hereford. Some good poultry were to be seen in the coops, notably the White Rocks of D. McFarlane and the Wyandottes of R. Lang.

The inside show was good, T. W. Stevenson and D. McFarlane winning the butter prizes, in the order named; the bread prize going to Mrs. W. M. Shaw. Vegetables and roots were very fair, McFarlane's (D., Jno. and W. M.) taking the prizes on potatoes. D. G. Firth won on squash, and showed some Brussels sprouts. R. J. Grey had a lot of good vegetables on show. R. L. Lang also won on squash. In 6-rowed barley, W. Shaw won with a fine sample; W. McFarlane winning on 2-rowed. D. McFarlane won the wheat prize, W. Gompf getting second place. In oats, Thos. Speers was first, Gompf second. Gompf also won the grain-collection prize. The exhibit of fruit was good. In horses, the interest was keen and attracted a crowd around the ring during the judging. The agricultural horses made up the bulk of the exhibits, Jas. Ross, R. Lang, Gompf and Stevenson being the winners. Heavy drafts were shown mainly by A. Cameron, Geo. Harrison, T. R. Todd, and Gompf. In carriage horses, the team prize went to Chambers, the White entry from Hamiota only getting second. In singles, Chambers won again, and Stevenson second. Sheep were few in numbers, but good in quality. Thos. Jasper, the president of the Society, having out some good Leicesters, T. R. Todd looking after the Oxford interests. A commendable feature of the prize list is an attempt to give people an idea of the classes to which their horses belong by stating the weights required.

HARTNEY.

The above Society held a successful show, in spite of the postponement and the busy season. This Society keeps on and has now a good building in which a show could be held in spite of bad weather. The building in question is designed to serve the purpose of a skating and curling rink, which it will do admirably. The building is well put up, provided with good waiting-rooms, and is water-tight, being erected at a cost of about \$2,500. The live-stock exhibit is generally good, as such breeders as J. E. Marples and Fred West (Herefords), G. Agnew, Jas. Duthie, J. Anderson and E. K. Strathy (Shorthorns), Jno. Aikenhead (Ayrshires) and H. Galbraith (roadsters and Clydesdales) are resident in the neighborhood and contribute largely to the success of the show. The exhibit of horses was fair, although some differences of opinion seem to exist as to what constitutes a heavy draft, an agricultural or general-purpose animal. Classes 2 and 3 might better be combined, and the team weights be 2,700 lbs. as a minimum. In the big markets, drafters must weigh 1,600 lbs. and up; the expressers (see "Advocate," Sept. 5) are the agricultural horses called for in the list; while the general-purpose horses as shown are classed as chucks and as horses for general use. The combination as suggested would be better for the locality and the Society, as at one show (not Hartney) the writer overheard a prospective exhibitor say that So-and-So would show an agricultural, and therefore he would enter in general purpose, and thus debated one of the ends for which an agricultural show is designed. In the

lighter classes, roadsters were the most numerous. In this particular it might be well to mention that something more than height is required to qualify as a carriage horse. Jno. Simmonds had out some good horses, and won a number of first prizes, although we should have to disagree with the judges in the heavy-draft team award, the Duthie team being, strictly speaking, more drafty in type, yet had not the bloom and was shown by the red-ticket winners. E. K. Strathy won with his Shorthorn cow, J. Anderson and Jas. Duthie each winning the prizes for Shorthorn bulls in their respective classes. Jno. Aikenhead won in Ayrshires, his only rival being J. S. Campbell. In swine and grade cattle, Geo. Morison showed some even stock. The inside exhibit was very good. In butter, the awards went to Mrs. Agnew, J. R. Shepherd, and Mrs. Aikenhead; Miss Robinson winning with bread. T. Gadd, of Manitou, judged the dairy products. Noted as this district is for its wheat, it is very creditable to win at this show; Geo. Morison being the lucky exhibitor. In seeds, the president, J. R. Shepherd, won; Jno. Aikenhead winning on barley. Roots and vegetables were fine, being contributed by F. O'Higgins, T. Callendar, G. T. Sackville, W. Magwood, and Geo. Wright. The poultry exhibit was not large, but good, the geese of Hardy Jackson and the Bronze turkeys of Wm. Hicks being worthy of special note. A finer exhibit of potatoes we have not seen at any fall fair this year. W. J. Higgins and A. Donnelly showing some splendid specimens.

DELORAINE.

Deloraine fall fair was not a success, the weather and the delayed fall work severely handicapping the efforts of the fair officers. Geo. Perry and A. A. Titus, Napinka, made an interesting competition in Shorthorns, the former with a herd headed by Lord Willesden, the Napinka herd by Sittytton Stamp (imp.) and Windsor (imp.), the home herd taking the majority of the prizes. The exhibit of roots, vegetables, dairy produce and fancywork was good. Pigs were shown by L. E. Thompson and sheep by Wm. Dann. It is to be hoped that the horses of the district are superior to those on view at the fair. The prize list needs revising to bring it up to date. Class 1—Blood horses—should be done away with, and prizes for general-purpose stallions be cut out, as no such breed exists at the present time. In place of prizes being offered for stallions of different ages, it would be better to put the money into one section and call for stallions any age. Registration in the recognized studbooks, and soundness, should be insisted upon for all stallions. Two classes of sheep would be amply sufficient, calling in future for Longwools and Medium-wools. This Society used the defunct Turf Club's grounds, although having an unfenced property of their own. It would be an economical move if the Agricultural Society were to sell their ground, providing they could purchase the Turf Club's grounds at a reasonable figure.

KILLARNEY.

This well-known pleasure resort, with its lake and local scenery, is also the location of an agricultural society in whose rings are to be seen in competition live stock with more than local fame. While the local fair ground lacks as yet the appointments such as buildings for cattle and horses, it has now a building for the usual inside exhibit, including dairy products, for which there is a special refrigerator, and also a building for pigs. The horses were not of any special worth to merit attention, save that the team of Jas. Daly was brought out in good fit in the draft class. In general-purpose teams, P. Steele, Holmfield, won the red and J. H. Tozeland the blue tickets. Some useful young stock was shown in the horse classes, and yet it is evident that there is in the neighborhood an unfortunate dearth of first-class draft sires. As the price of a horse and difficulty of collecting stud fees is so great, the agricultural society could well afford to take some steps to get the much-needed blood in the district. In Shorthorns, the Hyslop and Paull herds came together, with a result that honors were easy, Paulls winning on aged females, with some good, useful, breedy-looking cows, and second on two-year heifer and first on yearling bull, their stock being all in low condition; Hyslops winning in two-year-olds, one-year-olds and calf females, aged bulls, and the P. B. C. B. A. ribbon for best pure-bred male any age with their noted stud male, Royal Hope, a massive, beefy bull with lots of masculine character. In grades, Tozeland won first in calves and yearlings, with growthy animals. The Shorthorn bull calf shown by Wm. Chapman was first in its class. The sheep exhibit was a better one than we are accustomed to see at the local fairs. Hyslop's Corswolds and Stancombe's grade Leicesters making a fine show, together with a good pen of Oxfords. The exhibit of potatoes was very fine, and vegetables were fair, some matured corn of four varieties being shown by Roy. Mr. Tozeland. In butter, Mrs. Stancombe won these first prizes. The poultry exhibit was only fair, J. McQuaig, of Boissevain, being the judge. Messrs. Yule and Jno. Greenway, of Crystal City, judged the cattle and horses.

West of Scotland Clydesdales.

At the annual show of the West of Scotland Union Agricultural Society, held this year at Barrhead, on Oct. 17th, the display in the Clydesdale class was considered to be one of the finest seen at any show this year. Considerable interest was centered in the two-year-old colt class, owing to Mr. James Kilpatrick's Lord Dundonald and Mr. Wm. Park's Marmion being forward. The judges took a long while to make up their minds, and the decision at the finish, which placed Marmion first, was practically a toss-up, each horse having as many friends as the other. Both colts are so well known that it is unnecessary to refer to their show-yard career. The winner was got by Prince of Brunstane, and Lord Dundonald, which is a wonderfully improved horse since he won at Glasgow, is by Royal Carrick. The next meeting will be interesting. Messrs. T. & J. Purdie Somerville, Muirhouses, Carnwath, were given third for their Scotland's Pride, an exceptionally nice, big colt, sired by M'Raith, out of a Prince of Fashion mare; and the fourth was a very promising son of Lord Stewart, shown by Mr. Riddell, and Mr. Robert Dawson, Dovehill, was fifth with Sir Lawson, an exceptionally big colt by Sir Thomas. There were several other good colts shown which failed to get into the prize list. Yearling colts and geldings were shown together. The winner was Mr. W. S. Park's Gold Mine colt, which stood second at the Highland, and is well grown, and was considered by many to have made much improvement. Mr. William Park, Brunstane, came second with a sensational gray gelding, got by Prince of Brunstane. He is undoubtedly one of the best horses of his class seen for many a day, and sold during the afternoon to Messrs. David Hastie & Sons at £100, which is a record price for a yearling gelding. He is a wonderfully good mover, very big, and poor, but with beautiful legs, feet and ankles. Messrs. Hastie & Sons were themselves third with a promising thick gelding, by Royal Champion; and Mr. David Riddell was fourth with the big bay colt which won at Dumbarton. In a big and good class of colt foals, Mr. Jas. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, won with a get of Royal Carrick, out of his good mare by Craig Nilder. This foal is in many respects like Lord Dundonald, and is a particularly good one. He was followed by a Prince Shapely foal, shown by Mr. Alex. Maxwell, Warrick; and the third-prize winner, belonging to Mr. Thomas Fleming, Easter and has capital bones. Mr. John Taylor, Laggside, Galston, was fourth with a useful, straight foal; and the fifth was Mr. John Crawford's from Manrahead, one of the most promising in the class, got by Casabianca.

The championship for the best animal in any of the foregoing classes fell to Mr. William Park for his two-year-old colt, Marmion. He also secured the supreme championship of the show, beating Mr. Sinclair Scott's Scottish Baroness; and the special prize for the best foal, either colt or filly, fell to Mr. Kilpatrick's Royal Carrick colt. There was also a special class provided for matured stallions three years old and upwards, and here an outstanding winner was found in Mr. Kilpatrick's Royal Carrick, shown in splendid bloom, which now joins the Dunure Mains stud. Mr. Matthew Marshall came second with the noted horse, Mercutio, by Hiawatha, winner of the Glasgow premium as a three-year-old. He was shown in capital bloom, and has been selected by the Kirkmaiden district. The third was Mr. Alex. Scott's big, weighty horse, Prince of Cowal, own brother to Knight of Cowal, and shown in good form. Mr. John Crawford, Manrahead, was fourth with one of the most promising young horses in the list, and one that several people thought might have occupied a more forward position. He is got by King of Kyle. He is splendidly colored, with beautiful bones and extra good use of himself. He was followed by Mr. David Riddell's Dawdondean, a very thick, blocky, well colored son of Knight of Cowal, bred by Seaham.

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.

COLT WITH ITCHINESS OF TAIL.

A two-year-old colt is troubled with an itching at the root of its tail; have looked for lice, but failed to find any. Has had the trouble for about a year. She is thriving well, and is very lively, but while in the stable is continually rubbing at her stall.

ALEX. PRENTICE.

Ans.—Wash the tail thoroughly with warm hot-soap suds, and every second day rub the following lotion well into the parts: Corrosive sublimate 1 part, water 500 parts. A few applications should suffice. If you notice that the application blisters, weaken it to half the strength by adding water.

SORE SHEATH IN A BULL.

Please prescribe for my Holstein bull. His symptoms are: (1st) he has difficulty in making his water, and shows signs of being in great pain, walks backward; (2nd) there is a discharge from his sheath; is otherwise in good health; is getting very thin in flesh; has been running with about 10 cows in pasture during the summer.

Ans.—You would do well to secure the bull and have him thrown down on the ground, and examine the sheath, as there may be in the sheath and entrance to the urethra, what is often termed gravel; such being the case, the gravelly material should be removed and the sheath washed out with a two-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, after which the parts should be anointed with vaseline. The affection is, in my opinion, local. Any bull having stud duties to perform in a herd as large as your state, needs other feed in addition to the pasture. I can suggest nothing better than good oats and bran. By so feeding him, he will be a surer getter. An examination by your local veterinarian would likely prove profitable. In all such cases, when writing for advice, state color of the urine, whether any blood—follows attempts to pass water, and whether much water is passed or not.

CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS ABORTION IN COWS.

Will you confer a favor by describing, in the next issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," contagious abortion in cows—what it is and what is the cause, and if there is any remedy, etc.? Is the bull likely to take infection from cows diseased and communicate to healthy cows, and so on through the whole neighborhood, so that there will be no calves, and cows coming in heat at all times from three weeks to seven and eight weeks? Such is our case in this place this season. Can the bull be cleansed, and how?

ARTHUR E. SIMPSON.

Ans.—Contagious abortion, as the term indicates, is a contagious affection. It is due to a germ, which gains entrance into the genital organs of the female and has the effect of causing abortion at any period of gestation. The accident usually occurs at about the fourth or fifth month of gestation, but may occur very early or as late as the seventh or eighth month or even later. The virus is transmissible from the female to the male or from the male to the female by copulation, or from female to female when they come in close contact. Hence, if a male be contaminated, in all probability all the cows to whom he is bred, or at least a great percentage of them, will become affected. It is possible some may escape. This disease is a veritable scourge, and the cause of great loss to breeders, and it is very hard to eradicate. Cure is slow and troublesome. If the male be affected, he must not be bred for at least six months, and every second or third day during that time his sheath should be injected with a solution of the bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) 1 part, water 2,000 parts. The solution should be heated to about 100 degrees F. before injection. All aborted cows should be isolated from the healthy, and their vulvas washed daily with the same solution and a little of it injected into the vagina. In all cases where the solution is injected it should be heated to 100 degrees. When a cow is known to abort, the fetus and all discharges should be gathered and burned; the afterbirth, if not spontaneously expelled, should be removed by hand and also destroyed, and the womb be injected once daily, until it has firmly contracted, with the solution. The stable or other premises in which abortion has occurred must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with a strong solution, say 1 to 20, of crude carbolic, and then given a good coat of hot lime wash. All clothing or utensils that have come in contact with diseased animals must either be burned or thoroughly disinfected. The man who attends to the diseased animals must not come in contact with the healthy, but if it be impossible to have enough help to allow of this, he, the attendant, must have two suits of clothes and change them and wash his hands thoroughly with the solution before going to the healthy animals after attending to the affected. Cows that abort should not be bred again for six or eight months. By strictly observing the above precautions and all others in order to avoid the conveyance of the virus from animal to animal, the trouble can be stamped out.

FARM GOSSIP.

More Horses for Africa.

A Tacoma (Washington, U. S.) despatch says: "British purchasing agents are buying horses by wholesale in Whitman, Walla Walla and other stock-raising counties of Eastern Washington. During the last few months, thousands of horses have been shipped from points in this State and Eastern Oregon to points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thence carried to Montreal for transhipment. The best horses are becoming scarce, and very thorough search is being made for strong mounts of good size. The purchasing agents are paying \$50 to \$75 each for good horses, as against \$300 a head which the British army has to pay at Cape Town. Up to date, over 100,000 animals have been purchased in the United States, and a still larger number in Argentina. The average life of a horse in South Africa is but six weeks, which explains the necessity of buying replacements by thousands."

The Market for Range Cattle.

The following quotations from recent issues of the Medicine Hat News, in regard to the status of the cattle trade, furnish food for reflection. The agitation among stockmen and cattle exporters for better handling of cattle shipments has been productive of much good, as is noticed by the opinions expressed by those interested. The situation, so far as transport is concerned, has much improved. Shippers find plenty of cars and get good runs. We notice, too, that the local stock-yards have been drained and some dry gravel scattered about. The business appears to be getting some of the attention it deserves. While the railway company has improved the service complained of, this improvement has not had the effect of bettering the conditions upon the range, so far as the disposal of stock is concerned. There is plenty of beef cattle unsought and unbought, and with the exception of probably one shipment made from here last week, the prices offered show no improvement. Some of the ranchers talk of holding their beef over until next season, pooling their interests, and doing their own exporting. This, to our mind, is one solution of the present unsatisfactory conditions.

Leaving aside politics and policies and sentiment, and keeping to strict business, there is truth in the assertion that Chicago is the best market for our range beef. There is a general impression that beef producers are getting it in the neck this year in regard to prices. The ranchers blame the buyers, the buyers blame the transportation companies, the railway blame the weather and range conditions, and under it all the prices have ruled lower than the export market warranted. The buyers only took the tops, and ranchers think they did not get top prices. There is general dissatisfaction on these ranges. What our ranchers want is a market for everything they have for sale, some place where each year they can sell not only tops, but the cattle suitable for butchers' stock and for dead-meat trade. There will never be a wholly satisfactory condition of business on the ranges until this state of affairs is reached, and it is for this reason that so many ranchers would desire a free entry into the Chicago markets. Of course, the American duty of twenty-seven and one-half per cent. prohibits this trade at present.

Crop Conditions.

In spite of the long-continued wet weather, the grain in the western portion of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories has turned out much better than could possibly have been expected. In the eastern portion of the Province of Manitoba the straw was of a softer nature, and it was more or less lodged, consequently the sheaves were in bad shape and the stocks not as well able to turn water, and damage to grain on this account has been greater than in the west where the straw was clean, strong and straight, the sheaves were more uniform and the stocks stood straighter and were better able to withstand the bad weather. Not only was the straw in the west superior, but the yield and quality of grain has also been better. In the district around Indian Head the yields have been phenomenal, ranging all the way from 40 to 60 bushels per acre—50 bushel crops being not uncommon. On the Experimental Farm, out of 71 varieties of wheat in the test plots, the lowest yield was 43 bushels; thirteen ran 60 bushels and over; forty-eight, 60 bushels and over. On the same farm, out of 63 varieties of oats, 45 yielded over 100 bushels to the acre, the highest being 147 and the lowest 72. Barley also yielded high, running from 35 to 68 bushels per acre; and other crops, including corn and roots, have been away up over the average.

Western Canada's Progress.

FALL-WHEAT GROWING IN ALBERTA.

Mr. Wm. Sharman, for years a successful farmer and breeder at Soda, Man., called on the "Farmer's Advocate" a few days ago and reports the Manitoba and Territorial crops turning out well, with fine threshing weather during the last few weeks. Immense quantities of grain are being delivered at the elevators. At one section in the Territories which he recently visited he found the farmers very successful growing timothy hay for the British Columbia markets, for which they received \$12 per ton, pressed. Throughout various sections in Alberta fall wheat is becoming extensively grown. Large quantities of Dawson's Golden Chaff and Turkey Red wheat were brought in for seed this season. To succeed best it is sown early—in August—and an average yield of about 35 bushels per acre has been obtained. It has done particularly well in Northern Alberta, but its cultivation is extending northward and it is destined to become a staple crop. Mr. Sharman speaks highly of the Galicians as settlers, being thrifty, industrious, and law-abiding. Thousands of American farmers are leaving the Western States and moving into the Territories this season. As a rule, they are well-to-do and progressive. Stock-rearing, both on farms and on the ranches, is making great strides throughout the Canadian West. Mr. Sharman is able to speak accurately on these points, as he has traveled over the whole country during the past two seasons.

Alberta Oats for Africa.

In addition to vast quantities of Canadian hay (45,000 tons in November alone), the Dominion Minister of Agriculture has effected arrangements whereby a large proportion of this season's big oat crop in Alberta will be delivered in South Africa on account of the British War Office. Hitherto British Columbia has taken the Alberta oats. But this year there will probably be 1,000,000 bushels more than required there. An Ottawa despatch states that the Alberta farmers will get 25 per cent. higher prices than they have been receiving. Prof. Robertson, Agricultural Commissioner, left Ottawa for the West to arrange for a preliminary shipment of half a million bushels. The Department of Agriculture has chartered the services of eight more steamships to load hay and oats at St. John, N. B.

A Great Irrigation Experiment.

For the C. P. R., Geo. A. Anderson, of Denver, has made the surveys, and estimates that 3,000,000 acres of land between Medicine Hat and Alberta may be irrigated at reasonable cost and every foot of it made compensatorily productive. The road has decided to irrigate 300,000 acres, and if this proves satisfactory the canals will be extended.

British Stock Markets.

London, Oct. 28.—U. S. cattle, 6½d.; Canadian, 5d. to 5½d.; sheep, 5½d. to 5½d. Liverpool—Canadian cattle, 5d. to 5½d.; sheep, 5½d.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 31. Six hundred butchers' cattle, 40 calves and 2,500 sheep and lambs on offer. Prime Manitoba cattle sold at 4c. to 4½c.; fairly good cattle, 3c. to 4c.; calves, \$2 to \$10; sheep, 2½c. to 3c.; lambs 3½c. to 4c.; hogs, 5½c.

Buffalo Markets.

Buffalo, Oct. 31. Steers, \$5.40 to \$6.25; cows, \$3.40 to \$4.40; bulls, \$3.90 to \$3.95; veals, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.05; lambs, \$1.60 to \$1.75; sheep, \$2.25 to \$3.75.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Steers, \$6 to \$6.80; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.25; hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4; native lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.75; Western lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.50.



Concerning Our Royal Visitors.

(No. 2.)

The last few months have been a history-making epoch, not only for our Dominion, but for all the world over. Such events as the death of the Dowager Empress of Germany, and the appalling catastrophe of the taking away, by the hand of the assassin, of the honored President of the United States, have somewhat overshadowed the gladness of the welcome which we Canadians had prepared for our Royal guests. Somewhat, but not altogether, for whilst we did feel the deepest sympathy for our sorrowing neighbors, and testified the same in most unmistakable terms, yet nothing could dampen the enthusiasm with which the people of the Dominion, everywhere, greeted the young couple who may become our future King and Queen, and who, it is delightful to know, manifested the very keenest interest in the growth and progress of our country. In our wonderful Northwest Territories they were especially quick to mark the contrasts between the old world and the new, the possibilities of the latter, and the way in which they had been adapted to the growing needs of an increasing population, and they noted everywhere the marvellous energy, perseverance, skill and endurance shown by the pioneer farmers, who had conquered a wilderness and made it blossom as a rose. The Royal pair needed no prompting. They were keen observers, and they will—for they have said so over and over again—carry back with them not only many pleasant memories of the love and loyalty shown them, but also a fund of information which will be of inestimable value to them hereafter. They will have gained a sense of proportion which never could have come of mere hearsay only. They will be able to say, "We have seen, and therefore we have believed"; whilst of our Royal guests we too shall have learnt much that will endure them to us and to our children's children for all time to come. The first year of the new century will cease to be to us a mere date. It will be the year when our King's son and daughter, the grandchildren of Victoria the Good, came amongst us and showed us the tender human side of their natures. We shall have many delightful little stories to tell and many pleasing little episodes to hand down to future generations. There have been many amusing as well as many touching incidents recorded from time to time by the local press of the places visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. To some, especially among the children, there was a feeling somewhat akin to that of the little girl of whom the following story has been told:

"An English lord who visited America was at a dinner given in his honor. A little daughter of his host, who was too well bred to stare, but who eyed him covertly as the occasion presented itself, finally ventured to remark: 'And are you really and truly an English lord?' 'Yes,' he answered, pleasantly: 'really and truly.' 'I have often thought I would like to see an English lord,' she went on, 'and—and—' 'And now you are satisfied at last?' he put in laughingly. 'N-o,' replied the truthful little girl: 'I'm not satisfied; I'm a good deal disappointed.'"

Some of our youngsters really expected the gentle Princess May and her husband to travel in robes of purple and with crowns of gold upon their heads, and, of course, they were disappointed too.

It was easy to see how gladly our Royal guests broke away from the restraints and decorum which environed them whenever an opportunity offered; how they would grasp the horny hand of toil on the merest pretext of an old-time recognition, or smile with especial benignity on the little child who would dart through the crowd and give an unconventional greeting of its own. Each place they visited will have some such little incident to relate. Montreal tells of the little two-year-old girl coquettishly offering, then playfully or shyly withdrawing, the bunch of violets the Prince held out his hand to grasp, to the great amusement of himself and his laughing wife, and Vancouver owes to the womanly intuition of those to whom were entrusted the preparations for the more especial comfort of Her Royal Highness herself, the opportunity of warming that young mother's heart as it yearned for a sight of her little ones across the broad Atlantic. This is the way the story is told to us:

"There was one touch of nature which made them kin to everyone in Vancouver. In the private dressing-room, at the Drill Hall, of Her

Royal Highness, every need in the way of toilet accessories was daintily filled with such taste as did more than credit to those in whose charge the apartment was, but there was one additional feature. On the dressing-table were placed four little silver, heart-shaped frames, enclosing each a pretty portrait of one of the four little children of the Royal House of Cornwall and York. It is said that the Duchess did not speak for a moment, and then went straight to the room of the Duke and carried him away with her to see this little glimpse of the home life which they have left behind, and which, amid all the public plaudits of the great colonial Empire, they so sorely miss. All honor to those who knew how nearest to speak to a mother's heart, be she royal or simple. That little bit of sympathy and thought for a mother's heart will keep Vancouver green in the memory of May, Duchess of Cornwall and York, when the shouts of peoples, the blaze of color and light, given in her honor, are dimmed with the passing years."

Well, they have come to us, and gone from us, and their visit has been a veritable benediction to us.

Henceforth, when we bear their names upon our lips, from Sabbath to Sabbath, asking God's blessing upon them, as honored members of the Royal family upon whose prosperity and well-being so largely depends the welfare of the whole British Empire, we shall also pray for them as we pray for those bound to our hearts by the closer ties of relationship, because they have now become a living reality to us. They are "no longer strangers, but friends."

H. A. B.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

"Tired Travellers."



I am not going to give you any description of this picture. Will you describe it yourselves, and send in your description before the end of November? Prizes will be given for the best and most interesting descriptions. Competitors will, if possible, be divided into classes according to age. Anyone under sixteen may compete. Write your name, age and address on the back of your paper, and send to Cousin Dorothy, Box 92, Newcastle, Ont.

November Party.

November gave a party;
The leaves by hundreds came—
The Ashes, Oaks, and Maples,
And those of every name;
The sunshine spread a carpet,
And everything was grand;
Miss Weather led the dancing,
Professor Wind the band.

The Chestnuts came in yellow,
The Oaks in crimson dressed;
The lovely Misses Maple
In scarlet looked their best,
And balanced all their partners
And gaily fluttered by—
The sight was like a rainbow
New fallen from the sky.

Then in the rustic hollows
At "hide and seek" they played;
The party closed at sundown,
And everybody stayed;
Professor Wind played louder,
They flew along the ground,
And then the party ended
In jolly "hands around."

Between Ourselves.

It is quite a long time since we had a chat, isn't it? The other day I was reading some interesting facts about birds, and thought perhaps you might like to hear about them too. One thing was that birds sometimes act as surgeons,

and dress their own wounds with wonderful skill. A French sportsman, M. Fatio, has often killed woodcocks and found that they had been wounded some time before. The old wounds were dressed with down picked from the stems of feathers and skilfully arranged like a plaster over the sore. The birds use their long beaks for this work, instead of hands and surgical instruments. In some cases where limbs had been broken, they were found carefully tied up with a sort of ligature. One bird was found with an old wound protected by a shield or plaster made of feathers. These feathers were woven and netted together in a wonderful manner by the clever little surgeon.

One day M. Fatio hit a woodcock, but failed to find it until the next day. When it was discovered, the wounded legs were tied up, a neat bandage having been placed around each wounded limb. The poor bird, however, had got his beak tangled in some long feathers. As his feet were helpless, he could not free himself. If he had not been discovered in time, he would probably have died of starvation. Let us hope that M. Fatio was not unkind enough to kill such a clever little creature.

How would you like to hear of a curious method of curing a Chinese baby? Possibly it never happened, but then it may have been true, you know:

"A mother lived in Ho-Cho-Le.
She had a son so pale and wee,
His life she did despair of.
The doctor came and took his fee—
'He must have change of air,' said he;
'Close streets you must beware of.'
The mother hushed her baby's cries,
While tears dropped slowly from her eyes—
Alas! she had no money.
Her sad gaze wandered to the skies—
She cried aloud with glad surprise—
'You're saved, my dearest sonny!'
She fetched her husband's strongest kite,
She tied her baby to it tight,
And up she sent him flying;
And there the air was pure and bright;
So happy looked the little mite,
The mother ceased her sighing,
O wondrous, wondrous change of air!
That baby grew so plump and fair
That people scarcely knew him.
Li-Ti could sit without a care—
Above her crowed her son and heir—
And that's just how I drew him."

I wish you could see the picture of the smiling baby, strapped to a big kite the shape of a butterfly. The happy mother sits on the ground, keeping tight hold of the string, and a crowd of astonished Chinamen are staring up into the sky.

While we are on the subject of cures, perhaps you would like to know the best way of curing small boys:

"When they ring the breakfast-bell
He announces he's not well,
And he sighs and says he's tired, and is simply just worn out,
And his mother says, 'I think—'
As his weary eyelids blink—
'You'd best not go to school to-day, there isn't any doubt.'
But by ten o'clock he feels
Quite prepared to eat his meals,
And as lightly as a squirrel he jumps merrily around,
All the pain deserts his head,
So he takes the old bob-sled,
And is shortly whizzing with it o'er the snow-incrusted ground.
Whence I think it's very plain
That to cure a small boy's pain,
And to get him back to health without an ache within his head,
There is not a dose or pill
That so fully fills the bill
As a good old well-packed snowfall, and a chance to use a sled."

It's rather early to talk about bobsleighs, isn't it? But winter will be here before long, and it is well to be prepared in time. I hope you will enjoy "Our Lady of the Snows" as Canadian children should.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Two Chicken Recipes.

CREAMED CHICKEN.

This is usually a made dish, and, like many others, is often superior to the original. Cut the remnants of cold boiled or roasted chicken in small pieces; make a sauce of one pint of cream or milk, a teaspoonful of butter, the well-beaten yolk of one egg, and a tablespoonful of flour; season with salt, pepper, and a sprig of parsley. Let the chicken simmer in this for an hour. Boil half a teacupful of rice, season with salt. Serve the chicken surrounded with the rice.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES.

Chop fine the meat of a roasted or boiled chicken. Season with salt and pepper, and moisten with its own gravy. Shape into small oval cakes. Dip first into well-beaten egg, then roll in cracker or bread crumbs, and fry in hot butter.

Humorous.

Little Bobby—"I wish we had a great big dictionary in the house." Father (proud of his son's thirst for knowledge, hands down a pocket dictionary)—"Do you want to look for something?" Little Bobby—"Yes, but that one's too small. There's some jam on the shelf that I can't reach standing on the chair."

Travelling Notes.

My notes shall, as I promised, still date from Bonnie Scotland—a land one loves to linger in, and from which both Fan and I will carry many a sunny memory. Shall we ever forget the hearty, whole-souled welcomes in homes where we ate the real Scotch "parritch," the oat cakes, the bannocks and the scones, where we looked at the haggis, where we heard the bagpipes and saw the kilted dancers as their stalwart figures leapt to the tunes they played? (See illustration.) Apropos of the kilt, let me tell you of a young American we met at Edinburgh Castle as we watched the Highland regiment at its drill. He had never seen a man so garbed before, let alone a few hundreds of them, and he seemed to have his doubts of the sufficiency of the kilt as a costume. "I looked at my cousin," he said, "to see if she blushed, and I looked at the men to see if they blushed; then as no one blushed, I concluded that I need not, and, upon my word, they are grand-looking fellows."

I wonder if I mentioned our magnificent run to Edinburgh, 460 miles in eight hours, flying by Sheffield, Manchester, Carlisle, etc. It was exhilarating, yet often made a blur of the landscape and prevented our getting as clear a conception as we would have desired of the places we passed through. Later on we were able to see Scotland's beauties more leisurely, and in the delightful local fashion arranged for the convenience of tourists. To-day I must tell you of the visit we paid to Edinburgh Castle, which is

of the Royal Castle of Craigmillar, and Arthur's Seat. Who does not know the story of the interesting discovery made by workmen some 70 years ago near this spot, of the small oak coffin, long hidden in the recess of the wall in which had lain a little babe wrapped in a richly-embroidered silken shroud, with the initial and another letter wrought in gold—too defaced to be deciphered? What a field for the romance writer! It is a riddle which now may never be truthfully unravelled.

Old Edinburgh teems with interesting records of bygone days, even although its old houses, old gateways, old landmarks, are fast passing away. That of John Knox, the great Scottish Reformer, still stands. Upon it remain some carvings and the motto in ancient characters: "Lofe, God, above-al, and yi, nichtbour, as, yi, self."

Fountain Well stands near the John Knox house. "Wha's next?" was the water caddie's shout to the wives as they came in turn to the well. In the Moray House Cromwell resided in 1648, and near it are the Canongate Tolbooth and White Horse Close, where Prince Charlie and his officers met as described by Sir Walter Scott in "Waverley."

I fear I must not make my "notes of travel" too long, but in another issue I must tell you of our visit to Holyrood, and of some of our pleasant outings in the land o' cakes. When one has seen so much it is a most heart-breaking thing to have to compress the story into half a column, when two columns of space would seem none too much. It is like trying to pour a quart of jelly into a pint mould. Try it, dear readers, and then you will be able to sympathize with—

MOLLIE.

the Ingle Nook and wished that we might enjoy together the beauty of the scene.

The way lay along a river whose banks were decked with trees in all stages of their autumn glory. Maples, erect and regal, flaunted alternately in gold and crimson; graceful elms, less brilliant, swayed gently to and fro; the beech in sombre russet strove to hide its treasure-trove of nuts; while the evergreen pines and cedars crooned softly in response to the song of the stream. Here a broad field with brown up-turned sod; there a deep canon with blazing creepers encircling the trees on either side; now a rustic bridge spanning a shallow brooklet that chattered gaily over its rocky bed; then a silent city, whose residents lie peacefully awaiting the dawning of everlasting day; and ever and anon came sudden glimpses of the calm, silver river, slowly yet perseveringly wending its way to its desired destination, the sea. Afar in the western sky an ever-changing canvas presented itself: now golden-hued, now rose, till at length the sun sank softly to rest, leaving a faint pink flush as a memento of his presence.

What wonder that half-unwittingly a song should rise from heart to lips! What marvel that one should, in spirit at least, remove one's shoes in silent adoration, not of this created beauty, but of the all-powerful Creator!

The memory of such a scene can scarcely ever die; to have a store of such laid by is to be rich indeed.

The competition last announced is so easy that I hope a great many, especially of the little ones, will try it. There is plenty of time to start yet, so, "Come one, come all!"

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.



THE HIGHLAND FLING.

Ingle Nook Chats.

My dear Guests,—

What a privilege it is to take a walk or drive through the autumn woods when all the landscape is one huge picture fresh from the hand of the Master-painter; when the russet, gold and crimson carpet rustles gently underfoot, exhaling a perfume sweet as nectar, and a calm blue haze rests lovingly just above the horizon. At such a time we have little sympathy with good William Cullen Bryant when he wrote,

"The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,"

but rather agree with Mrs. Browning, who so truthfully asserts that

"Earth's crammed with heaven,
And every common bush afire with God,
But only he who sees takes off his shoes."

It is a pitiful fact that a great many people go through life with senses only half-awake; with eyes that rest upon but never drink in the myriad beauties of sky, field and forest; with ears unhearing all save the humdrum murmur of everyday labor, with no room for such sweet sounds as the purling of brooks, the music of birds, or that most eloquent music, the heart-whole laughter of children at play. It is not necessary to degenerate into a mere dreamer to enjoy any or all of these delights; but it is necessary that we do not allow petty strifes and sordid love of worldly gain so to occupy our thoughts that there is not room for those bright guests, those harbingers of happiness. Such were the thoughts that flashed through my mind one bright October day, as I drove along a quiet country road; and as I gazed on the loveliness all about me, I thought of my good friends of

PRIZE ESSAY — CLASS II.

Country versus City Life.

(By "J. M.," St. Mary's, Ont.)

Before entering upon a discussion of the merits and demerits of town and country life, I should like to quote for you a short selection from the writings of one Dorothy Deane. It is what might be called a short and simple prose pastoral, but it is something sweet, and strong, and true withal: "I can never be thankful enough that I grew up in the country, among the birds and flowers and sunshine; I shall never be sorry for the good, wholesome atmosphere of work, and common-sense and good-will, and shall be glad always that I learned to see the violets that blossom in life's meadows and the rainbows in life's skies."

Herein we may discern the sentiment of the majority of those whose youthful years have been moulded by the gentle, educative influences of the country. Rarely, if ever, do we meet with one who sincerely regrets an early life spent amidst "Nature's altitude of loveliness," for through this very companionship of our best and simplest teacher his life has been enriched, his heart expanded, and his whole nature sweetened. A tender and diffusive power has entered into and become a part of him, as he felt the freshness of field and wood and saw the unfolded splendor as

"The daughters of the year
Danced into light and died into the shade."

The subtle and subduing charm of the woods and meadows, so full of healing and refreshment for the spent mind or the restless spirit, bring to the untutored mind of the child something more potent and educative in its influence than anything else can be. Into the child's heart and soul, to whom is given an opportunity "to hold converse with Nature's charms and view her stores unrolled," is instilled a love for the fair, pure earth, with its flowers and trees, one of the richest blessings which anyone can possibly possess.

There is another side to the question, and one of vital importance. We must recognize the fact that strong and healthful men and women can only be raised in pure and wholesome air. A child needs a great deal of play-room and breathing-space, and in our large cities it is almost impossible to obtain

literally perched upon a rock almost precipitous on three sides, 300 feet above the surrounding valley and 445 above the level of the sea. To reach it we passed the sites of the house built by Allan Ramsay, author of "The Gentle Shepherd," and of many other old historic spots, at present occupied for very different purposes.

The Esplanade, now a parade ground, was once upon a time used for public executions; Lord John Forbes, Lady Glammis, some of the Reformers, and several persons accused of witchcraft, suffering there the full penalty of the then law of the land. The remains of the old hinges of the portcullis gate are still fixed in the walls of the Argyle Tower, used as a State prison until nearly the close of the last century. St. Margaret's Chapel dates from the 11th century, and interested us greatly. It was restored in 1853, one of the windows being the gift of Queen Victoria. In front of the Chapel stands Mons Meg, a piece of ordnance which has a history of its own. Mons Meg was burst in 1682, from being overloaded when saluting the Duke of York. It was removed to the Tower of London, but by the influence of Sir Walter Scott was returned to the Castle in 1829. On Half-Moon Battery, date 1574, stands the electrically-controlled clock which fires the "one o'clock gun," and here, too, is the grate used for the beacon fires, and also the ancient draw-well. The Crown room, with its regalia, and the apartments once Queen Mary's, were pointed out to us, and the room in which James VI. was born, the Royal initials being wrought in the pane's. A most picturesque is the view from its little window, of the Grass market, with its tall houses and busy life, lying far below, and beyond,

these. The air there is certainly not always of the purest type, and unquestionably the city offers many more disadvantages to a young child than advantages. The closer our children are kept to the soil the stronger they essentially become, not only physically, but mentally and morally as well. We all agree that the highest end of our children is the development of the "mens sana in corpore sano"—a sound mind in a sound body—and surely to the attainment of this goal we can point to the advantages which country life affords as the most potent, uplifting and beneficial factors.

Also, for our young men and women, we cannot see what city life possesses any marked advantages, if, indeed, there be any at all. The more our girls breathe in the pure air of rural spots, the better women we shall have, the fewer worried women we shall see. Let them try to win for themselves one taste of a deeper, truer sort. Let them open their sympathies and learn to love the woods and wild flowers with all their unnumbered changes of sound, scent and color, "the rippling streams and the rolling mists." Let them form the habit of sometimes contemplating "the lovely rose and dreamy blue" of the sunset cloud. Instinctively, then, they begin to study humanity. Their sympathies with life and the world are quickened, their natures are rendered sweeter and simpler, their hearts and minds are expanded and enriched. Their life becomes inestimably better for being spent in the country, if they but train the eye to see and the ear to hear.

Again, with every branch of industry in our cities crowded to overflowing and professions of all kinds sustaining each year an influx far beyond their present capacity for developing, we rejoice at the fact that in our farms lies unrecognized wealth for the educated, persevering young men of to-day. Long ago, we learned that it takes something more than a stupid dolt to make money, or even to get a good living, though there is no calling surer to furnish a living than farming. Every profession is crowded. In business circles the same is true. If any one doubts this statement, let him go into the large retail dry-goods stores and ask the elderly men he will see behind the counters, working year after year on a salary only just sufficient to keep them above water.

Now, there is no such condition of things in agricultural affairs. The farmer is the most independent person that can be found. His employment is among the most healthful, because it is chiefly in the open air, with abundant exercise. He is almost sure of a crop that will yield a fair return for his labor. He least of all is affected by the ups and downs of business. He is in man's natural sphere, where he can see Nature permeated with beauty, if only he have the intelligence to discover it. Her fountains are ever open to him as they are not to those who dwell in the town.

"But," someone will answer, "we do not think there is sufficient scope on a farm for a bright, intelligent young man, and, at any rate, are not insurmountable objects very often presented to him before he can obtain an education or training to fit him for an active, useful rural life, if he has always lived in the country?"

With this we do not agree. Our educational institutions are now managed in such a way that it is possible for every one to obtain a good, sound and practical education, if he only make the effort. Again, there is scarcely any limit to the range or scope he may have if he so desire. He may improve not only his own business, but that of his neighbors, by the introduction of new schemes and ideas. He may show his neighbors, both by precept and example, better methods of farming. In short, he will find a broad field of usefulness and activity open before him, upon which he can enter and become an important factor in the world about him.

Not all can be equally successful in farming, any more than in other kinds of business. Thus it is in every department of life: some must lead and others follow. But we venture to say that no other calling offers such equal advantages to all as does that of farming. He who enters upon it is always sure of a certain amount of success, at least if only by his intelligence, patience and enterprise. We all know that farming successfully demands hard work, but what should we have against that which Mrs. Ward so aptly terms "the best medicine of the soul?" The work is certainly more healthful and strengthening than that which many of the other professions involve, and as a rule it is not so severe.

We recognize the truth "that in the field of destiny we reap as we have sown," and if we shut our eyes to the beauty of things before us, who is to blame if we find life on dreary, monotonous round? The great trouble with us is not lack of opportunity; it is "the need of a disposition to improve the opportunities we have." The farmer, more than all other men, can live, as we have said, the closest to Nature and enjoy all her simple and pure delights. His life is most removed from the ordinary cares of the workaday world, if he does not, of his own will, engage in them. Only let him clear his eye to the beauty before him and study his environment and he will realize that

"More servants wait on man
Than he'll take notice of."

All nature works for him. He may see the nobility of his work if he only will:

"Wings have we,—and as far as we can go
We may find pleasure: wilderness and wood,
Blank ocean and mere sky support that mood,
Which, in the lofty, sanctifies the low."

A farmer should be proud of his vocation and find joy and happiness in it, and the happier and brighter life he lives, the better man and farmer he becomes, and hence more prosperous and successful.

Of course, we do not advise everyone to stay in the country. If one thinks that amid the surging numbers that throng our great centers of activity, that in the friction and contact of mind with mind he can find a life in which he can utilize and develop the eminent powers which he feels to be within him, that there he has a larger scope and a more ample field upon which to work, then by no means would we advise him to continue in farming.

But to him who finds in the simple, sweet and wholesome joys of living and helping those to live with whom he comes in contact, the highest and best of what life holds for him, who finds that he is removed from

"The heart of the city begotten
Of the labor of men and their manifold hands,"

he can best attain to that which constitutes the rich and ripe and rounded life, let us recommend the larger, fuller, and much richer life which can be lived quietly and nobly amidst those scenes

"Where the hollows are backed with the violets
Flowering,
And the long-limbed, pendulous elms are towering;
Where the robins are loud with their voluble whistle,
And the ground sparrow scurries away through the
grass."

THE QUIET HOUR.

Keeping in Tune.

"It is not so much what you say
As the manner in which you say it:
It is not so much the language you use
As the tone in which you convey it."
"Come here!" I sharply said,
And the baby cowered and wept;
"Come here," I cooed, and he looked and smiled,
And straight to my lap he crept.
"The words may be mild and fair,
And the tones may pierce like a dart;
The words may be soft as the summer air,
And the tones may break the heart."
"For words but come from the mind,
And grow by study and art;
But the tones leap forth from the inner self,
And reveal the state of the heart."
"Whether you know it or not—
Whether you mean or care—
Gentleness, kindness, love, and hate,
Envy and anger are there."
"Then would you quarrels avoid,
And in peace and love rejoice,
Keep anger not only out of your words,
But keep it out of your voice."

I don't think we often pay much attention to the sound of our own voice, although we are quite alive to the advantage of a pleasant voice in others, and very ready to object to a fretful and complaining tone. It doesn't do any harm to sometimes try and see or hear ourselves as others see and hear us. The voice is a wonderful instrument, able to give out very sweet music, but any instrument needs to be kept in tune. Even the greatest musician finds it impos-

that when man's will is laid across God's, it makes a cross. Certainly it makes one's road much harder to be constantly resisting and complaining, grumbling and finding fault with everything. In a great orchestra there are many players who have very uninteresting parts to learn. The player may think it very monotonous, nearly all on one note; he may fancy there is no music in it, while he is laboriously practicing his part all alone. But let him work on patiently, and when the grand chorus of praise goes up, he will find that his part blends in with others, and is really necessary for the perfection of the whole. The important thing for each one is to keep his instrument in tune, and learn his part thoroughly. Practising is generally tedious and monotonous, but it is very necessary.

We all know some people who are always sunny and good tempered, and perhaps we think it is easy for them. Well, whether it is easy or not, we can all cultivate the same disposition—and it is well worth cultivating. "A man is little the better for liking himself, if nobody else likes him," and, although the love of popularity is dangerous, there is certainly something wrong with a person who wins no friends. Our great Example increased in favor with God and man, and almost the same words are used about the child Samuel. Joseph found favor in Egypt, Daniel and his three friends in Babylon. David too, although he had bitter enemies—as every great man must have—was an intensely popular man. One who is always in tune will not be apt to jar on other people. Some unfortunate persons have a habit of expecting to be happy in the future, but they always find the present unattractive. Such people are never in tune, they



"SCENE ON THE THAMES NEAR LONDON, ONT."

sible to produce anything but discord if his instrument is badly out of tune.

A complaining, fretful tone, a sharp, shrill voice, is sure to spoil the home harmony. Just because we have a touch of the grip, or feel a trifle headachy, we have no real excuse for whining and grumbling. Anyone who really can't control his temper, and is likely to be unpleasant to everybody, might copy a certain eccentric author who was accustomed to stick a red wafer on his forehead when he was in a mood bordering on the snappish. This was a danger signal, warning his family not to bother him. But it is a confession of weakness to put up a "not-under-control" signal. There is no need to give way to a habit of complaining. Although a fretful spirit soon shows itself in the tones of the voice, it does not begin there, and ought to be attacked at the root. It has been beautifully said: "A child of God should be a visible beatitude, for joy and happiness, and a living Doxology for gratitude and adoration." But if he would be that, he must learn to endure cheerfully every day.

"The world will never adjust itself
To suit your whim to the letter;
Some things must go wrong your whole life long,
And the sooner you know it the better."
"It is folly to fight with the Infinite,
And go under at last in the wrestle;
The wiser man shapes into God's great plan,
As the water shapes into the vessel."

Isn't that the great secret of keeping in tune? Fitting our plans and wills to God's, instead of trying to fit His to ours. Someone has said

are always a note or two behind, and sure to make a discord wherever they go. In order to keep in tune it is necessary to cultivate the grand virtue of patience.

"Patience on a monument
Does very well indeed;
But that's not where I'd have her
In times of greatest need."

"For Patience hath a cheery smile,
No matter what betide,
And I'd have her on no monument,
But me, her slave, beside."

"Patience on a monument
Might better show her grace,
But she needs no stately pedestal,
To beautify the place."

"For her smile's like God's own sunshine
In times of greatest need;
And Patience off her monument
Does very well indeed."

HOPE.

Chicken Patties.

Stew a chicken gently in as little water as possible for half an hour. Cut the meat from the bones, into small dice. Simmer a slice of ham in the broth. Melt together a tablespoonful flour and one of butter; pour the broth over it, with an equal quantity of sweet cream; stir until the sauce is thick and smooth. Add the chicken, seasoning with salt and pepper; let it simmer gently for a few minutes, and fill patty cases, made in the usual way. A few mushrooms cooked with the chicken will change the color of the sauce, but will greatly improve the flavor.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

From E. Stewart, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, we have received the report of the second annual meeting of the above Association. It is an illustrated pamphlet of over 60 pages, containing, besides the report of the business meeting and list of members and officers, copies of the following addresses contributed at the meeting: "Forestry in British Columbia" is the subject of an interesting and exhaustive paper by J. R. Anderson, the B. C. Deputy-Minister of Agriculture. "Forestry on Dominion Lands" was the subject of a paper read by Mr. Stewart. Mrs. Zina Y. Card, Cardston, Alta., contributed a paper on "Forestry on the Prairies," which elicited discussion from Wm. Pearce, Dr. C. A. Schenck, Hon. Senator Benier, Prof. Macoun, Prof. Goodwin, and others. Mr. John Bertram, of Toronto, read a paper on "The Economic Management of Pine Forests." "The Pulp Industry," "Forest Botany in Schools," were subjects for addresses from other speakers, and Dr. Schenck lectured on "The Commercial Side of Governmental and Private Forestry." Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained free upon application to the Secretary, Ottawa.

GOSSIP.

A. D. Gamble, of Brandon, reports the following sales of Leicester sheep: To R. Featherstonhaugh, Leduc, Alta., a ram lamb; to Wm. Bertram, Brandon Hills, a yearling ram; to T. Cobbleck, Holmfield, a two-shear ram; and to Isaac Leese, Holmfield, a ewe and ram lamb. Thos. Kelly, Routhwaite, gets a shearing ewe, and Jno. Maher, of the same place, a ram lamb. Mr. Gamble states that the demand for Leicesters is good, people demanding size in their sheep, a quality which is conferred very strongly by this border breed. Mr. Gamble states that the strong point in favor of the Leicester blood is that it prevents the deterioration in size which seems inevitable in sheep-raising as conducted on the ordinary farm or on the range.

The farmer's wife or daughter who is anxious to learn of ways in which to increase her pin-money cannot do better than visit the poultry yards of Thos. Chambers, Brandon, and view his stock of birds. The Plymouth Rocks there, cockerels and pullets, with size, vigor, and correct plumage, are evidences of skill in mating and good blood. The requiem of the dunghill rooster should be sung and his place given to a pure-bred bird, whether a Barred Rock, Wyandotte or Leghorn. Breed, feed, and weed, should be the motto for the farm poultry as well as for the live stock. Chambers has plenty of the right kind of birds for sale, at reasonable prices, so write him before the best are gone.

A feature of interest to our readers will undoubtedly be the Essay Contest advertised by the Weber Piano Company, Winnipeg. There is no denying the fact that the home life is rendered more attractive by good music, and that the refining process is interminable. The prizes are well worth winning, and should bring forth a big response to this offer of our advertisers. One of the objects of our lives should be to live in harmony with all people, although in this busy world one meets so many sharps and flats that discords often result. Nothing soothes the mind or tends to smooth out the wrinkles of the careworn as much as the sprightly notes from a first-class instrument. The Morris piano is undoubtedly a first-class tonate in being able to secure prizes in this competition will indeed be fortunate in being able to secure prizes ranging in value from \$5 to \$225. Read the conditions carefully, and don't fail to get the essay in in lots of time!

A visit to Jno. S. Robson, Manitow, found that well-known Shorthorn breeder and his son engaged in fitting up a fine new residence, barn and stables. The house is of brick, and has two stories and garret, with a cornice not overburdened with ornate scroll-work, too often a feature of the so-called modern house. The residence is 26 x 32 in the main, and 22 x 34 in the addition, and will be heated by furnace. The concrete-lined cistern, bath-room and dumb waiter will render it up-to-date in appointments. The stone basement for the horse stable is 66 x 36. As usual, breeders of cattle can make, if they wish, large drafts of useful stock from this herd, several young things, bulls and heifers, by Royal Judge and Bismarck, being available. Mr. Robson is open to exchange the stud veteran, Bismarck, for another bull of equal and known breeding ability. Recent sales of bulls have been to J. De Cos, Somerset; J. White, Cali Mountain, and Wm. Grogan, Olive.

Pan-American Model Dairy Notes.

The "Model Dairy" test at the Exposition is drawing to a close. The fifty cows weighed into the test on May 1st are being weighed out. There are no empty stalls, and every cow in the barn is ready to take her regular ration. In this point all breeds are to be congratulated and due credit given the herdsmen who have faithfully carried their herds through the long, severe trial. There has been close competition for highest honors in point of profit on butter for the past few weeks, and some passing around of such honors among the breeds. The Guernseys, which have had such a lead in profit on butter from the start, have for about a month fallen short of the highest for the several weeks' work. This has been taken by the Jerseys, excepting for the week ending Oct. 1st, for which the Holsteins were ahead, and for the week following, on which Holsteins and Jerseys tied for profit.

The falling off of the Jerseys is due to the one poor cow of the herd, Medora Fern, which was selected for her good looks and bought by the Association at a fancy price, without much if any knowledge of previous performance or ability to "hold out." From about August 1st, she has fallen off rapidly and steadily, while in good health, and for some weeks has been putting on flesh. Following is a comparison of her yield and profit for the weeks ending August 6th and October 15th with the same weeks of the other Guernseys:

GUERNEYS.	Milk.		Butter.		Profit.	
	Aug. 6 Oct. 15	Aug. 6 Oct. 15	Aug. 6 Oct. 15	Aug. 6 Oct. 15	Aug. 6 Oct. 15	Aug. 6 Oct. 15
Vega	188.6	152.8	10.31	8.98	\$1.77	\$1.18
Cassiopeia	223.3	209.9	11.55	10.71	1.90	1.79
Mary Marshall	196.3	166.9	12.58	12.07	2.17	1.91
Procris of P.	215.7	186.1	11.66	11.16	1.78	1.71
Medora Fern	175.9	78.8	9.93	4.63	1.66	.29

Up to October 15th, the Holsteins have made 13 lbs. more butter than the Guernseys, which stand second in quantity, but the Guernseys exceed the Holsteins in profit on butter by over \$20.00, the cost of feeding the Holsteins having exceeded any other breed in the test.

In profit on butter, Guernseys stand first for the 1st of May to Oct. 15, with \$214.97; Jerseys second, with \$209.71; Ayrshires third, with \$202.27; Holsteins fourth, \$191.59; Red Polled, \$188.27; Brown Swiss sixth.

In profit on total solids for the whole period to Oct. 15th, Holsteins lead by a difference of \$23.00, their profit on this test being \$243.62. Ayrshires come second, with \$220.36; Brown Swiss third, with \$205.16; Guernseys fourth, with \$191.00; Red Polled fifth, and Jerseys sixth.

The big drop in the yield of Hope of Minnesota, the Brown Swiss cow, is due to a severe case of impaction, which threw her off badly for more than a week. This is the first Brown Swiss cow that has been sick or off her feed since the test began. Some cow or cows in all of the other breeds have had at some time during the test little ailments and disorders that have thrown them off their usual yield temporarily.

For the next issue we hope to have the complete records of the fifty cows in the butter test, and records of herds on total solids and churned butter.

Friday morning, Nov. 1st, is the last milking of the test, but a lot of figuring will be required before the records are complete in every detail.

TOTALS OF HERDS IN THE MODEL DAIRY TEST FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 15TH.

BREED.	Milk, lbs.	Am't of Butter, lbs.	Value at 25c. per lb.	Cost of Feed.	Profit on Butter.	Profit on Total Solids.
Shorthorns	29801.7	1238.3	\$309.51	\$118.54	\$161.00	\$181.41
Holsteins	32689.1	1377.8	344.42	119.85	194.59	213.62
Ayrshires	30685.0	1321.1	330.22	128.73	202.27	220.36
Jerseys	25254.6	1315.8	328.95	126.73	209.71	189.21
Guernseys	25335.1	1304.5	326.12	126.15	214.97	191.00
Brown Swiss	28801.2	1214.6	303.65	135.77	170.67	205.16
Red Polled	26855.3	1246.9	311.70	126.84	184.86	188.74
Polled Jerseys	18946.9	1033.6	258.39	100.39	158.00	136.82
Dutch Belted	23028.8	906.5	226.62	120.58	108.53	134.29
French-Canadian	23046.5	1070.3	267.57	104.33	163.24	170.93

RECORD OF SIX HERDS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN DAIRY CATTLE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1901.

BREED AND COW.	Milk, lbs.	Estimated Butter, lbs.	Value Butter, \$	Value of Total Solids, \$	Cost of Feed, \$	Profit on Butter, \$	Profit on Total Solids, \$
Shorthorns, Princess of Thule	167.5	8.87	\$2.22	\$2.19	\$1.25	\$0.97	\$0.94
Daisy D.	133.9	9.01	2.25	2.38	1.28	.97	1.10
Miss Molly 24556	220.9	11.03	2.75	2.75	1.28	1.48	1.47
Queen Bess 24786	208.5	9.56	2.39	2.47	1.28	1.11	1.19
Rose 3rd 11295	187.5	8.28	2.07	2.30	1.24	.85	1.06
Total	978.1	66.83	11.71	12.09	6.33	5.38	5.76

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CHICAGO. NEW YORK. MONTREAL.

A visit to W. E. Baldwin's stock farm revealed the disastrous extent of the fire there. Phoenix-like, however, there are arising from the ashes buildings of modern type: A new hog house, 27 x 60, with a henery at one end, and a basement barn, 38 x 74, with 14-foot posts, for horses and cattle. Dr. Leyds, the stud boar, is preserving his good form and is proving a successful sire, several of the neighbors availing them-

selves of the privilege, the Riggs having some very fine cross-breeds from this boar. Three young boars by Dr. Leyds were seen, of the bacon type, one of which is to go to Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield. For feeding, Mr. Baldwin steeps the crushed grain and lets it sour slightly. A very thick-set, red bull calf, out of Red Heifer and by Village Duke, was noticed. Lady Elgin, the prizewinning sow, was just at farrowing.

Holsteins.							
Meg	235.6	9.42	2.35	2.65	1.42	.93	1.23
Tidy	264.7	10.89	2.72	2.99	1.32	1.40	1.67
Inka Mercedes	263.6	10.69	2.67	2.88	1.34	1.33	1.51
Hulda	282.3	11.95	2.99	3.31	1.32	1.67	1.99
Beauty	294.9	13.18	3.29	3.43	1.33	1.98	2.10
Total	1341.1	56.13	14.02	15.26	6.73	7.31	8.53
Ayrshires.							
Kirsty Wallace	231.8	11.18	2.79	2.75	1.10	1.69	1.65
Lady Flora	202.1	9.03	2.26	2.38	1.07	1.19	1.31
Alice 2nd	169.3	8.41	2.10	2.03	1.07	1.03	.96
Betsy 1st	236.3	10.42	2.69	2.78	1.10	1.50	1.68
Pearl of Woodside	219.7	10.85	2.71	2.81	1.10	1.61	1.71
Total	1056.2	49.89	12.46	12.75	5.44	7.02	7.31
Jerseys.							
Gipsy	188.3	11.07	2.77	2.45	1.26	1.51	1.19
Primrose	132.5	10.60	2.65	1.97	.95	1.70	1.02
Queen May	162.9	10.34	2.58	2.23	1.19	1.39	1.04
Irexina	194.9	10.77	2.69	2.49	.95	1.74	1.54
Mossy	186.5	10.20	2.55	2.42	1.20	1.35	1.22
Total	865.1	52.98	13.24	11.56	5.55	7.69	6.01
Guernseys.							
Vega	152.8	8.98	2.24	2.01	1.06	1.18	.95
Cassiopeia	209.9	10.74	2.68	2.60	.89	1.79	1.71
Mary Marshall	166.9	12.07	3.02	2.39	1.11	1.91	1.28
Madora Fern	78.8	4.63	1.16	.99	.87	.29	.12
Procris	186.1	11.16	2.79	2.42	1.08	1.71	1.34
Total	794.5	47.58	11.89	10.41	5.01	6.88	5.40
French-Canadians.							
Liena Flory	154.4	8.89	2.20	1.98	.87	1.33	1.11
Rouen	136.6	8.51	2.13	1.82	.87	1.26	.95
Denise	169.4	9.56	2.39	2.18	.87	1.52	1.31
Luna	151.1	7.99	2.00	1.91	.87	1.13	1.04
La Bouchette	108.	5.46	1.36	1.33	.59	.77	.74
Total	719.5	40.32	10.08	9.22	4.07	6.01	5.15

Note.—In fat percentage, the highest testing cow is Mary Marshall (Guernsey), 6.15; second, the Jersey Primrose Park's Prude, 6.8.

Signs are already forthcoming, says the London Live Stock Journal, that the demand for high-class horses, and harness animals in particular, will next year be unusually great. The London season, moreover, promises to be a long one, as no doubt a considerable number of those who propose visiting this country in order to be in England at the time of His Majesty's coronation will arrive early. At all events, we learn that the inquiries for high-class harness horses are more numerous now than is usual at this time of the year, and no doubt the prices of superior animals will be high when Parliament meets.

GOSSIP.

All Clydesdale breeders on the continent of North America are familiar with the name of Galbraith, of Janesville, as being connected with the progress of the Scotch draft horse. In last issue, Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., advertised that he had shipped a consignment of high-class stallions to Brandon for sale there. The "Advocate" representative found the stallions installed at the Beaubien stables in the Wheat City, in charge of the Smith Bros., Jas. Smith being the manager. Wm. Smith, who has the horses under his care, is a long-time reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," having as a boy of 18 won the paper as a prize for plowing, over 20 years ago, he at that time working on the Langside Farm, Tp. of Downey, Perth Co., Ont. As the gentleman in question grows in age, so grows his appreciation of the giant among agricultural papers, the "Advocate." The consignment consists of four Clydesdales, one Hackney, and a Yorkshire Coach. The Clydesdales are all young horses, and are recently imported from Scotland, some of them having been district premium horses during the breeding season of 1901. A stylish, clean-boned, breezy-looking horse, with flinty feet, is Gartachol 10200, a light bay, with white on face and three legs. He was bred by Jas. McConnell, Wigtownshire, Scotland, being foaled in June, 1898. Possessing as he does lots of size and plenty of Clydesdale character, he will likely be snapped up quickly by some of our Western breeders. His sire is Prince of Galloway (8919), making Gartachol, therefore, a grandson of that renowned horse, Prince of Wales (673); his dam, Grace (13918), is a granddaughter of the great Topgallant, and is therefore full of the Darnley blood. A horse with a record is Alick's Pride (10197), the winner of the Kinross Society's £100 (\$500) (1901) prize, a big, rangy fellow, with good feet and legs, and pasterns to suit the most critical. This grand bay horse is a good mover and the right quality of bone and plenty of it. He was bred May, 1898, by Jno. Hannah, Givan Mains, Scotland, and was sold for \$6,000 as a yearling, and was first and champion at the Highland Show. Prince Alexander is a son of the old favorite, Prince of Wales 673. Alick's Pride has the Darnley blood, his granddam, Jeannie Black, being by that noted horse. On his dam's side we find

the blood of Old Times (579), Pretoria (11133), a brown horse, with stripe on face and white hind pasterns, was next seen; a Wigtownshire horse, being bred by Jas. Dickson, Wigtownshire. Few horses are bred as well, and none better, as he was got by Petruccio (9969), whose sire (Prince of Carruchan) was the Cawdor Cup winner also three times at the H. A. S., and who carries Prince of Wales blood. The dam of Pretoria was Kate of Newfield, a granddaughter of Darnley. Pretoria is a strong-muscled, thick-set horse, with a good breadbasket—just the style of horse for farmers to breed their mares to, as he possesses good large feet, with flinty hoofs, and clean limbs, in addition to his other good qualities. A further recommendation is that he won the Caithness £100 premium and did a heavy season at the stud. Local students of Clydesdale lore will be pleased to find among the lot one of the get of the great Baron's Pride, Baron's Style (10630), foaled in April, 1898, and bred by Wm. Keir, Givan, Scotland. This horse is bay in color, with a stripe on face, and near fore and hind legs white. Being of good color, strong over the heart, splendid shoulder and neck, good legs and feet, he should prove a favorite with the breeders, as his breeding is all right. His dam, Stylish Lady, the Houdston prize mare, being by Eastfield Style, a Prince of Wales horse. Baron's Pride is by Sir Everard, a son of Tongallant, and was the H. A. S. champion in 1894. In lighter vein runs the story of the remaining horses. Prometheus (154), the bay aged Hackney, being the lodestone of the bunch when on parade. This stylish fellow has lots of quality, tip-top action, and speed to burn; not only so, but he has a record as a prize-winner and a stock-getter of large actors. He was bred by E. W. Twaddell, of Devon, Penn., and was good enough to win second in a strong class at Madison Square Garden, New York, and first at the State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis., against all classes of Coach horses and Roadsters. His breeding is of the bluest, being by Rufus Jr. (3925), by Rufus (1343) by Fireway (208). Rufus is a London champion. Conquest (1983), dam of Prometheus, is an English winner of 17 contests, and is by Anconus (887). Any person wishing a stallion to get salable carriage stock cannot do better than look this fellow over. The Yorkshire Coach horse, Baronet, bred by Jas. Thorpe, Malton, Eng., is clean-limbed, and possesses a beautiful skin. He is well muscled, a fair mover, and a proved stock-getter. In a district where people prefer lighter-bred horses, Baronet, by King Otto, should have a place. Anybody wishing to purchase stallions should visit Brandon soon, as at that city will be found a big selection of good horses to choose from.

J. J. Moir, Killarney, made a good exhibit of sheep at the local fairs.

A newcomer to the West is at once attracted by the elevators at the stations along the line, which bear ample testimony to the grain-producing powers of the fertile Western prairies. To-day, however, can be noticed the evidences, in the stock-yards at local points, of a developing industry in the West. The C. P. R., with characteristic foresight, are, in addition to the corrals formerly built, adding feed racks and sheds, so that stock will now be forwarded in better condition than formerly. D. Hyson & Son, of Killarney, are into the stock-breeding business, both Shorthorns and Cotswolds. With the sheep, the wolves have played havoc, and as a consequence the junior member of the firm is seriously thinking of giving up the breeding of Cotswolds. In addition to superintending the farm, the senior member of the firm superintends the gardens along the C. P. R. in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. The Shorthorn herd of this firm has often been referred to in our columns, attention being drawn to the fidelity to breed type shown by the animals of this herd. The stud male is Royal Hope, a red, of approved breeding and stock-getting powers, which is abundantly shown from his progeny resulting from being mated with the herd females.

THE FLATT SALE AT CHICAGO.

Judging from the way that Shorthorns have been selling at recent auctions in the West, the indications are that Mr. W. D. Flatt's sale slated for November 7th, at Chicago, will be anything but a flat one. Considering the superior quality and breeding of the cattle, it ought to prove the best all-round sale in America in many years, and that does not say it will not be a good place or opportunity to buy, for the best is generally the cheapest, and that is just the sort that Mr. Flatt is offering. It is indeed very rarely that a collection of cattle of such excellent breeding and individual character combined is offered for sale at the people's own prices, and as most of the females are now in calf to high-class Scotch or imported Scotch-bred bulls of the choicest families, an exceptional opportunity is afforded for founding a herd or a family in a herd which is reasonably certain to prove a profitable investment. There are many herds in Canada which have been heavily drawn upon in the last few years, owing to the great demand for Shorthorns, which would be greatly benefited by the introduction of new blood of such high-class character as is represented in this sale, and there is no good reason why Canada should not secure a fair share of these cattle. The distance from most of our Western Provinces to Chicago is no greater than from many of the Western States, and if enough animals are purchased by

one or a number of breeders to make up a carload the freight per head will be but moderate, and no doubt Mr. Flatt's men will take charge of the shipment returning as they have on former occasions. At all events, Canadian breeders should be well represented at the sale to show their interest in the enterprise and to see that no unnecessary sacrifices are made.

Space will not admit of extended references to individual animals in the sale in addition to those specifically described in our last issue, but the catalogue shows a veritable gold mine in the rich, warm blood flowing in the veins of nearly every animal in the list. Brief reference may be made to a few more, and among these No. 7, an Uppermill Claret, by the grand old sire, Wanderer, dam by Captain of the Guard and grandam by the famous William of Orange, was Mr. Flatt's choice of Mr. Marr's two-year-old heifers, which is a strong enough recommendation for her, and when it is added that she was bred, before shipment, to the grand Willis-bred bull, Bapton Favorite, and that she is thick, smooth and full of character, her value is greatly enhanced. Lavender Rose 2nd is a richly-bred roan two-year-old Cruickshank Lavender, from the Pirriessmill herd, sired by Prince of Sanguhar, a Sittytown Clipper out of a daughter of Star of Morning, and she is in calf to Bapton Diamond, another of the greatest of British bulls. Princess Royal 6th is a beautiful red four-year-old cow of that favorite Sittytown family, but bred at Uppermill and sired by the great Scottish Archer and her dam by William of Orange, and she has a lovely roan heifer calf at foot sired by Lavender Victor. Lady Clara 6th is a roan two-year-old Duthie-bred Clara, by Silver Plate, now in service at Bapton Manor, and whose calves made the highest record at the Duthie-Marr sale last year. She is as good as her breeding, which is good enough. Blythesome 16th, a roan five-year-old daughter of old Wanderer, bred at Uppermill, from the Sittytown Butterfly tribe, and having William of Orange for grandsire, is as big as a mountain, wealthily fleshed, and safe in calf to Bapton Glory. Missie 16th, of that favorite Uppermill family, is a roan three-year-old by Spicy Robin, used for several years in the Collynie herd. Her dam is considered about the best cow in Mr. Marr's herd, and she is well on in calf to Bapton Diamond. Golden Chain is a roan yearling Brawith Bud, one of the favorite Cruickshank families, sired by Silver Plate, and a beauty she is in type, and full of quality. Two beautiful roan two-year-old Sittytown Victorias are Victoria Adelaide and Carey Victoria, the former by Count Lavender and the latter by Eclipse, an Inverquhomery-bred Rosebud, by the Miss Ramsden bull, Topman, and in calf to Choice Goods, the Highland Society champion of this year. Crescent 8th is a roan three-year-old Cruickshank Cicely, in calf to Bapton Favorite, and No. 23 is a red seven-year-old Orange Blossom, of that fine old Cruickshank family that produced William of Orange of immortal memory. She is a finely-finished cow and a deep milker. She is by the Blythesome bull, British Flag, and her heifer calf by Carolus, a son of the well-known Knuckle Duster, will be sold with her. These are but specimen numbers of the new importation which goes in the sale, and should be sufficient to satisfy any connoisseur in breeding as to the character of the offering.

PRIZE 3 ESSAY MORRIS PIANOS TO BE COMPETED FOR.

In order to encourage a study in musical ideas among the young people of the prairie homes throughout the West, we offer the following prizes for the best essay on

"THE VALUE OF A PIANO AS A HOME ATTRACTION":

FIRST PRIZE	"MORRIS" PIANO, STYLE 25,	PRICE \$450,	FOR \$225.00
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FIFTH PRIZE	" MANDOLIN, "	8	FREE
SIXTH PRIZE	" GUITAR, "	6	FREE

The winners of the three pianos may have them at the prices named on monthly payments if desired.

The conditions of this competition are as follows:

- 1st. Only persons under the age of 21 are eligible to compete.
- 2nd. The essay not to exceed 1,000 words, and to be written on one side of foolscap paper only.
- 3rd. Every essay to be signed by the person composing and writing it, stating age last birthday.
- 4th. The competition closes DECEMBER 14th, 1901. Essays to be mailed in a sealed envelope, marked "Morris" piano prize contest.

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These pianos are highest grade, upright GRANDS, and are in use in the studios of several of Winnipeg's leading pianists. Cuts of the above pianos will be sent to any applicant.

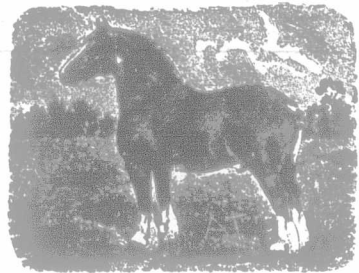
Over 100 of these pianos have been sold from our warerooms in Winnipeg within a year.

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Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wisconsin, offers for sale



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An extra superior lot of imported

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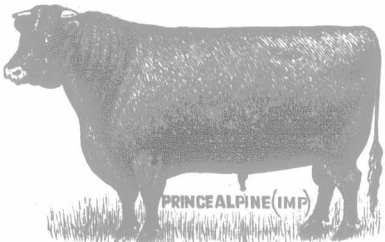
Also a few choice

Hackneys, Yorkshire Coachers and Percherons.

Every horse in the lot, without exception, is a prize-winner, and all thoroughly guaranteed. If interested, call and examine this superb lot of horses, or write for particulars at once to—

JAMES SMITH, AGENT, BRANDON, MAN.

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



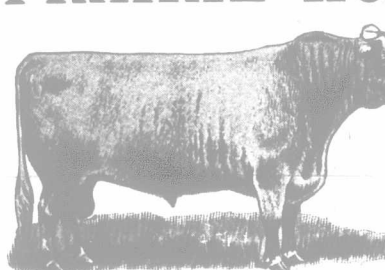
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Of the celebrated Glenythan family. Prince Alpine (imp.) and Baronet (imp.) at head of herd.

80 HEAD TO SELECT FROM.

Offers for sale 5 young bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages, of the most approved breeding. Farm seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM



CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee, and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR, Jas. Yule, Manager. Crystal City, Man.

GOSSIP.

Not only is it in Shorthorn cattle that the West has won prizes at the Pan-American, but also in horses. That well-known Hackney stallion for some time at stud on the ranch of the Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, won second place in hot competition. Robin Adair 2nd was illustrated in the Aug. 20th issue, and is now the property of Robert Beith, of Bowmanville. As Robin Adair was imported by the Rawlinsons, it is strong testimony to their abilities as judges of high-class horses for heavy leather.

The Manitow creamery has had a successful season, the make amounting to about 70,000 lbs.—twice as large a make as in any one season before. October brought the patrons 15 cents net. At the time of our visit, F. N. Stevens was turning out an article with good grain and color. Mr. Gadd, the manager, has been organizing a creamery at Glenboro, and also looked into the matter of a creamery at Hartney, at which point he did not think it would pay to start a creamery, owing to lack of the raw material and the amount now being shipped to Brandon. Mr. Gadd is an associate of the Guelph Agricultural College.

At the Indian Industrial School, Brandon, an up-to-date system of farming is followed, under the supervision of the Rev. T. Ferrer, a West York (Ont.) farmer's son. Good yields are reported: 750 bushels of mangels from 1 acre and 500 bushels of carrots from two-thirds of an acre, 2,000 bushels of potatoes from 8 acres. The average for wheat was 31 bushels, barley 50, oats 70. The farm contains 320 acres, and supports about 30 head of cattle, besides horses and hogs. About 100 tons of green oats, fodder corn and hay were put up for steer feeding during the winter, which is carried on to a considerable extent.

In years such as this, when there promises to be abundance of rough feed, the farmer casts about for ways and means of converting such rough feeds into marketable products at a profit. One of the best ways to do so is by means of good cattle, which our advertisers are continually offering to our readers. In this issue, Paull Bros., of Killarney, advertise just such an offering, namely, Shorthorns of approved beef type. At the local fair they won prizes in hot competition; the classes being judged by Jas. Yule, of Crystal City. In their herd are: Daisy Roan, a thick-set, Scotch type of cow, procured from Arthur Johnston. She is by Clan Campbell 17096 (imp.), out of Daisy Spot by Indian Chief 11108 (imp.). Queenie, a big, lengthy cow, by Indian Warrior 18106, Daisy Campbell, by Sir Colin Campbell 128878 (imp.) a sire already well known to our readers. She is a good one, as might be expected. Another is Lady Jane, bred by Arthur Johnston. She is by Prince Odele, out of Jessie Jang by Indian Brave 21500, a good handler, and, withal, a big rangy proposition. A youngster of promise is Sir Caithness, by Caithness 22065 out of Rosy Montreal 26394. The lord of the harem is Caithness, yet bred by Curves Thomson, out of White Rose 26215 and by Caithness.

GOSSIP.

The two important dispersion sales of famous English herds of Herefords this autumn have passed off very successfully. Mr. Tudge's average for the Leinthal herd of eighty-five head was £53 3s. 4d., highest price £346 10s., the total being £4,519 4s. Mr. Price's average for the Court House herd, numbering 203 head, was £45 1s., highest price £120, with a total of £3,152 17s.

Mr. F. S. Peer is shortly to sail for Europe, to make his 16th importation of live stock. Readers wishing anything selected with skill and care on the other side will do well to communicate with him immediately at Ithaca, N. Y.

The American Leicester Sheep Breeders' Association has elected the following officers: A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., President; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., Vice-president; A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill., Secretary; John Kelly, J. W. Murphy, Geo. B. Armstrong, James Snell and Wm. S. Dunnet, directors.

Messrs. D. Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont., who advertise Shorthorns, write: Intending purchasers should inspect our Maitland Bank Herd of Scotch Shorthorns if they want to buy stock of similar breeding to that of Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., as we have used four of the best bulls of their breeding in the past seventeen years, namely, Lord Lovell—2080—, Perfection—9100—, Viscount—23706—, May Duke—2018—, also three imported Scotch bulls. The young bulls we are offering for sale are good ones and are in good condition. The herd is headed by Imp. Red Duke (77585), and there are fifty-six head to select from.

Messrs. D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, Ont., write under recent date: We have just shipped a car of hogs to The John Morrell Co., Ottumwa, Iowa. Their representative, Mr. Spillman, reports their safe arrival, and says they were the best lot of hogs they ever received. The object in importing these Yorkshire hogs is to get the farmers in their country interested in breeding the kind of hog that makes good Wiltshire sides for the English markets. The John Morrell Co. has the largest pork-packing establishment in the State of Iowa. Since Toronto Show we have shipped out one hundred and sixty hogs. The demand for Summerhill Yorkshires is increasing every day.

SUCCESSFUL SCOTCH SALES.

The October sales of Shorthorns in Aberdeenshire have proven exceedingly successful. The Duthie-Marr sale of bull calves held this year at Uppermill was the great attraction, and the bidding for the best ones was very spirited. Mr. Duthie's contribution of 20 calves made a record for him, averaging £157 11s., as against £150 8s., his last year's average. The extraordinary price of £682 10s. (\$3,580) for one and £472 10s. for another had, of course, much to do with making the high average, though 100 guineas was exceeded in the case of 9 out of the 20, and 200 guineas five times. The buyer of the highest-priced bull, Royal Scotsman, by Scottish Champion, was Sir W. H. Wills, of a large tobacco firm at Bristol, England, the representative of Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, of Cargill, Canada, being the runner-up to the last. The second highest price, 450 guineas, was paid by Mr. P. L. Mills, Nottingham, for Merry Morning, by Pride of Morning, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., at 185 guineas, got Lord Mount Stephen, out of a Missie dam and by Rosicrucian (bred by the late Queen, sired by Robin Nonpariel, dam by Count Lavender, grandam by Field Marshal, and of the same tribe as the Royal champion, Royal Duke). Mr. Cochrane also got Golden Mist, a roan March calf, by Golden Sun, out of Missie 136th, by William of Orange.

Mr. Marr's average for 19 calves was £119 17s., and the highest price made by one of his was 310 guineas (\$1,625), for Republican, a red calf, born Jan. 28th, 1901, bought for Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont. He was sired by Lavender Victor, of the Sittyton Lavender tribe; dam Missie 153rd, by Wanderer. The second highest was 300 guineas, for Golden Favorite, by the Wiltshire-bred Bapton Favorite, a Sittyton Crocus, the buyer being Mr. Taylor-Pillivier, Prince Lavender, a roan-calf, in Jan., 1901, sired by Lavender Victor, and out of Princess Royal 39th, was secured for Messrs. Cargill at 120 guineas, and Crescent Knight, of the Sittyton Crocus sort, by Bapton Glory, fell to the same firm.

On the following day, 29 head from the herds of Mr. John Wilson, Pirrie-mill, and Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, were sold. Mr. Wilson's 19 head (bulls and females) making an average of £46 11s., and Mr. Gordon's 10 bulls an average of £53 8s. Two of his bulls—Claret Cup and Bright Stone—brought 130 guineas and 105 guineas, respectively. On the third day, 81 head, contributed by five breeders, were sold at Cairnbrogie, Old Meldrum, when the following averages were made: Mr. John Manson's (Kilblean) 10 at £33 16s., Mr. Crombie's (Woodend) 19 at £26, Mr. Anderson's (Saphoeck) at £43, and Mr. A. Anderson's (Fingask) 17 at £26, making an average on the whole 81 of £30 8s. At a joint sale at Timilty, the same week, 54 head were sold for an average of £25 10s., the highest price being 70 guineas.

Beautiful Royal Portraits Given Away.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Bigger and Better Than Ever

Makes an unparalleled offer to subscribers for the coming year. That great and popular family newspaper is given from now to January 1, 1903, for ONE DOLLAR, and every subscriber is presented, FREE, with a magnificent set of highly-colored portraits of either King Edward and Queen Alexandra or the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Two great premium pictures to every subscriber. These are not cheap chromo or half-tone pictures, but large colored plates on heavy coated paper, and fit to adorn the walls of the finest drawing-room in the land. Don't miss them. They are the finest premium pictures ever presented with a newspaper. In ordering, state which set of pictures is desired. Address all orders to THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO'Y, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Jno. Aikenhead, Hartney, is a breeder of Ayrshires in a small way, being engaged in dairying, in addition to the growing of cereals. His herd is not large, but select, and was imported from Ontario.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitow, writes, under recent date, that although the work of rebuilding his stock barn has been greatly retarded by bad weather, he will have all completed in good time for the winter. It will be remembered that his large barn was burned some time ago, together with 40 tons of hay, a quantity of oats, and a full equipment of live-stock feeding utensils, windmill, grain crusher, root cutter, etc. He has already completed a new pigery and henery, 27 x 60, on a stone wall, with 12-ft. posts and hip roof. The stock barn is 38 x 74, 9-ft. stone wall, 14-ft. posts and 28-ft. purlin posts, with hip roof. The buildings will be fitted throughout with all modern improvements to add comfort and convenience for the care of pure-bred stock.

THE WESTERN FARMER'S

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE: 251 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

D. PRITCHARD, PRESIDENT. H. S. PATERSON, SECRETARY, P. O. Box 1382.

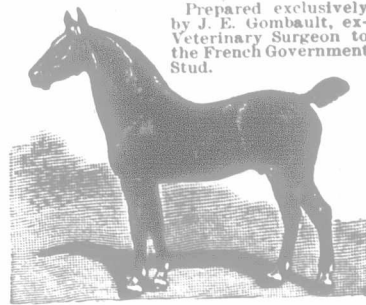
The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for six months ending June 1st, 1901, \$3,000.00. Write for particulars. LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used, viz:

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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



SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

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

Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

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

FARM HORSES

For Sale.

Clyde and Shire Bred.

Prices reasonable per carload. Write:

High River Horse Ranch, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

For Sale: Clydesdales, Shorthorns.

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

GALLOWAYS.

BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. APPLY TO T. M. CAMPBELL, St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

Shorthorns.

We have for sale one bull, 14 months old, and young females. PAULL BROS., KILLARNEY, MAN.

FOR SALE:

SHORTHORNS: 8 young bulls, from 3 to 8 mos. old, sired by Let's Lad and out of deep-milking cows. H. E. HIND, Hagersville P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and M. C. R.

Herefords.

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

HEREFORDS.

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

GOSSIP.

Geo. Perry, Deloraine, is one of the new breeders of Shorthorns in this Province, having started in this pleasant and remunerative business about three years ago. The foundation stock was secured from Jno. Fried, Rosevale, Ont., and Jno. Frasier, Avr. The herd comprises some 18 head of useful, profitable animals.

GOSSIP.

J. E. Ellerty, Jr., York Co., Ont., writes: "One new idea in the 'Farmer's Advocate,' viz., the open door right down the wooden silo, is well worth \$5."

At the Aberdeen joint sale at Kittybrewster, Oct. 17th, a new record for these sales was made by the disposal of three Shorthorn bull calves from the herd of Mr. Watson, Auchincry, for an average of £154-7s., the pretty roan calf, Pride of the Clans, being knocked out to Mr. Smith, Canada, at 360 guineas.

F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., offer for sale, in our advertising columns, six Shorthorn bulls. Their Plaster Hill herd now numbers twenty-two head, headed by Mariner (imp.) = 3964 =, got by Prince of Archers (71240), by Scottish Archer (59853), the sire of Marcon, also Mr. Kelly's Brave Archer (for which he paid \$6,000), dam Miriam (imp.), of the Mayflower family. Their herd won first prize at the County Fair, Cayuga. One of the bull calves offered by them won first prize at two local fairs. One is from Nonpareil of York = 32724 =, which won first prize at both shows. The two yearlings are smooth, straight and of good quality. The dam of one is Julietta = 28614 =, whose grandam was Julia's Baroness (imp.) = 5143 =. The other is by Lord Kilpint = 21449 =, dam Red Ruby = 36050 =, tracing to Lady Jane (imp.) = 281 =.

At the West of Scotland Show at Barrhead, October 17th, Ayrshire cattle made an uncommonly good showing. In bulls two years and over, Mr. Jas. Howie, Hillhouse, was first with the well-known Not Likely, who was also champion in the male section. Mr. R. M. Reid, Bonshaw, was second with a get of Royal Kyle. Yearling bulls were led by a flash-colored bull of Mr. James Robb's (Hindward). Mr. Howie was second with a big, substantial-looking bull, and it was difficult to see on what grounds the two were so placed. In a good class of aged cows in milk, Mr. Jas. Howie was first with Evergreen, probably the best cow out this year. In a strong class of cows in calf, Mr. James Clark, Burnside, was first with a typical Ayrshire cow, Mr. A. Paul's second-prize cow was a favorite with many. In two-year-old heifers in milk, Messrs. Miller, Berferm, were first, and in two-year olds in calf, Mr. Howie was first, with a get of Duncan Gray.

At a meeting of breeders held at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10, to plan for the live-stock exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903, N. P. Clark, President of the "National" Live Stock Association, was made President; Col. Charles F. Mills, Secretary; A. P. Grant, President of the Illinois Breeders' Association, Treasurer. An executive committee was constituted thus: Beef cattle, Charles E. Leonard; dairy cattle, Geo. F. Weston; draft horses, R. B. Ogilvie; light horses, N. J. Colman; swine, N. H. Gentry; sheep, Frank Harding; poultry, J. A. Leland; agricultural colleges, W. M. Leggett. A motion was adopted, asking the managers of the Fair to provide a fund for cash prizes for the live-stock exhibit of not less than \$500,000, and the executive committee was instructed to take steps to secure an additional \$500,000. A committee, consisting of N. P. Clark, A. P. Grant, Charles E. Leonard and Charles F. Mills, was appointed to prepare a preliminary classification of prizes for consideration at a meeting to be held Dec. 2.

MAPLEWOOD HERD OF YORKSHIRES.

Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" will note the new advertisement in this issue, of the herd of registered Yorkshire swine established under very favorable auspices by Mr. Ira Johnson, Balmoral P. O., Ont., about two miles from Nelles' Corners station, on the branch of the G. T. R. running from Fort Erie to Glencoe, and eight miles from Jarvis. With full faith in the Yorkshire as par excellence the bacon hog, and with the ambition to own a strictly first-class herd, and to breed and sell only that sort, Mr. Johnson, early in the season, and before the fairs opened, secured an option on some of the best hogs in the most prominent herds in the Province, and later negotiated the purchase of five high-class prizewinning boars and about twenty breeding sows of superior type, which, in addition to a well-selected foundation stock of similar stamp and breeding, gives him a herd of up-to-date standard and of the very highest character in breeding and individual merit, and one from which the very best class of bacon-type hogs is reasonably sure to be produced. Among the boars now in service in the herd is Oak Lodge Commissioner 6390, winner of first prize as over six and under twelve months at the Pan-American Exhibition, where he was the reserve number for the championship, and first at the Western Fair at London. He is a hog of splendid type and quality, lengthy, smooth, well-proportioned, and bred in the purple, being sired by Imp. Ruddington Lad (bred by Philo L. Mills), and out of Imp. Constance (bred by Mr. Denston Gibson). Another of the stock boars is Summerhill Butler 355, first-prize yearling boar at the Pan-American and Western Exhibitions, sired by the champion Look Me Over, sire of the Pan-American champion, and out of Imp. Holywell Lilly. This is a grand hog, of the best of quality and type, and from the best of breeding strains. Another is Imp. Royal King 3011 (bred by Mr. D. R. Daybell), sired by Bottesford Rufford, dam Bottesford Queen. A first-prize winner at the Royal Show, and first at Toronto and London, this hog is claimed to have been the best sire ever used in the Oak Lodge herd. Two other young imported boars recently arrived from England and bred by the Earl of Roscherry are also in the herd, and are right good ones, of very fine type and quality, and bred from Royal prizewinning stock. The sows are of equal character with the boars, being either imported or bred from imported stock, and including a number of prominent prizewinners, the herd comprising at present twenty-one prizewinning animals at prominent fairs. With such a collection of sows to mate with the high-class boars named, the Maplewood herd is in a position to produce the very highest type of bacon pigs, and as a number of the sows have litters at foot and others are due to farrow soon, parties requiring young stock will do well to write Mr. Johnson for particulars and prices.

Mr. H. Smith, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Hay P. O., Ont., writes: "The young bulls offered from the Springhurst Herd, in this issue of the 'Advocate,' are to my mind an exceptionally good lot. Although last year's offering contained the champion bull of the States and Canada, in Valiant; the Maritime Provinces champion, Pirate Chief, and a number of other winners, this year's offering is of decidedly better quality. While there has not been an exhibit made at the fairs this fall from the herd, Springhurst-bred stock has been shown more extensively than ever before. Amongst cattle, noted herds are: W. D. Mack, Hamilton; Hon. Thos. Greenway, Manitoba; Geo. Harding & Son, Wisconsin, and Col. Casey, of Shawnee Mound, Mo., have been strengthened by animals bred here."

Tranquillity Farms, Allamuchy, N. J., call our attention to a mistake in our report of the awards of Dorset sheep at the Pan-American. It was stated that they showed principally imported sheep. In this they state we have been mistaken or misinformed, as there were but two imported sheep in their entire exhibit, the rest being bred by them. The two imported were an aged ewe and yearling ewe. The only firsts they did not win were with these very two, the former being beaten in the class and the latter for sweepstakes. Every winning animal in their exhibit was bred on the farms, excepting the yearling ewe. We regret this error, and cheerfully make the necessary correction.

Spruce Grange stock farm is well known as the model farm of Haldimand County, Ont., having won the Agriculture and Arts Association medal for the best appointed and conditioned farm in the county. This farm of some 215 acres of as fine land as this country produces, on which stands magnificent farm buildings, has a beautiful frontage on the gravel road running to Hagersville, which is the post office, only about one mile distant. The owner, Mr. H. E. Hind, whose advertisement appears in this paper, is the happy possessor of a large herd of big, well-balanced Shorthorn cattle, noted for their heavy milking qualities. They are all of the old, well and favorably known Bates family, topped with Scotch bulls. One of the earlier dams was Lady Victoria, sired by King Alfred 7218, dam Lady Yarborough 9662, by Lord Yarborough 798. Another was Hagersville Lilly 16382, sired by Orpheus 20th 5580, dam Lady Yarborough. Still another is Monarchess 3rd, sired by Norfolk Duke 7145, dam Monarchess 2nd 10136, by Monarch 5509. Among the early sires was Marquis of Clareville 17373. Following him was the bull, Baron Bates 3rd 22424, sired by Baron Evenlode 16705, dam Woodbine 7th 13473, by Duke of Kirklevington. The present stock bull is Leta's Lad 27533, sired by Britannia's Duke 16th 21274, dam Leta 23538, by Duke of Windham. He is a deep, lengthy bull, of even proportions. His calves are an especially evenly made lot, showing that desirable growthy appearance that generally makes the good ones. They are exceptionally good in the loin and hind quarters. Among them are eight young bulls from three to eight months old, that are for sale, and should make desirable sires. Among the heifers are about a dozen from eight months to two years old, that show nice conformation and quality.

THE CHICAGO SHEEP SALE.

The combination sale of pure-bred sheep held at Chicago, October 15-16, was decidedly more favorable to the buyers than to the sellers. It was a new venture to hold auction sales of sheep at the center, and only time will prove whether they can be made a success. A fairly good class of animals were offered, the contributions being largely Canadian. Shropshires being entered by Robert Miller, Stouffville; R. Gibson, Delaware; M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst; Hammer & Son, Mt. Vernon; and Leicesters by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, and J. B. Armstrong. Prices ranged from \$10 per head down to \$8, the bulk of them going at from \$10 to \$20.

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., whose works are at Bellows Falls, Vermont, manufacture the popular U. S. Cream Separator and other dairy and creamery apparatus. From a small beginning 30 years ago, their business has grown until to-day they claim to be the largest manufacturers of dairy goods in America and probably the largest in the world, and have an enviable reputation for the superior quality of their goods and their up-right dealings. The main building of their establishment is 35 ft. long and 60 ft. wide and three stories and basement in height. The machine shop occupies nearly one half of the first floor, and this department is devoted almost wholly to the manufacture of the parts of the U. S. Improved Separator, and is fitted with the best up-to-date machinery. No expense is spared to make the U. S. Separator as near perfect as possible, and judging from the flattering reports they are receiving, it would seem that success has well rewarded their efforts, and that they are justified in claiming that the Improved U. S. Separator is not excelled by any other make. The reports from State experiment stations show the same satisfactory results, and its users everywhere testify to its superiority in everyday work in dairies and creameries. At the Paris Exposition of 1900 it is said to have received the highest award of any separator manufactured in America, and at the National Buttermakers' Convention, held at St. Paul, Feb. 18-23, 1901, we are informed its products scored the highest (98 points) out of 829 entries. At the Pan-American Exposition, 1901, the U. S. Separator received gold medal, the highest award. This company first handled the U. S. Separators as sole licensees, but later bought the patents and are now and have been for some years the sole manufacturers. Since buying the patents they have made many improvements in both the bowl and running parts, until it appears on the market to-day a marvel of mechanical simplicity and efficiency. To the superior construction of these machines is due their great efficiency and durability. The bowl, the most important part of any separator, is unique in its construction. There are only two pieces inside the main bowl, consequently it is very simple and easy to clean, yet these two pieces are so arranged as to divide the bowl into three compartments and virtually make of it three separators in one, a feature possessed by no other make, which accounts for its superior skimming qualities. Ball bearings are used wherever by doing the machine can be operated with greater ease and efficiency.

Free Samples

Dr. Slocum's theory is that consumption must be attacked in four ways:—

Dr. Slocum's Consumption Cure

Clear the blood of Tubercle poison with Psychine (Sikeen).

Build up the strength with Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

Help the lungs to throw off dead matter with Slocum's Coltsfoot.

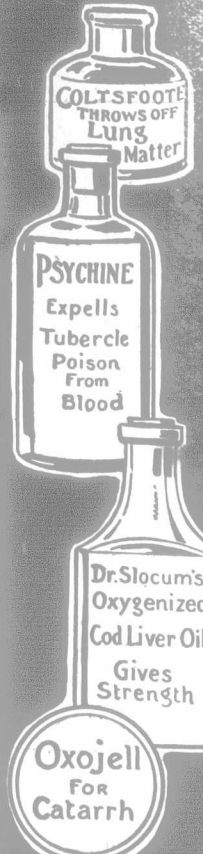
Sooth sympathetic membranes of the throat and nose with Oxojell.

This treatment has cured thousands of cases, many hopelessly given up by doctors.

Dr. Slocum is curing consumption in Canada to-day—write him to

The T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited,
179 KING STREET WEST,
TORONTO, CANADA.

All Canadian applicants must address the Toronto office, not the American office.



ATTENTION IS DIRECTED to the advertisement in this issue of the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston, Ontario, maintained by the Ontario Government. The eighth annual session begins Dec. 2nd and ends April 5th. There is also a special six-weeks course, leading to certificate, Jan. 16th to Feb. 26th. The School has received very liberal patronage, as is indicated by the fact that over 100 students registered last year, and the instructors are thoroughly competent, practical men. Those who contemplate taking the course should send for circular of this School.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Meeting.

Pursuant to notice of the Executive Committee, a special meeting of the Directors of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on October 18th, to consider the questions of quarantine, the tuberculin test, and other matters.

A committee, consisting of Hon. John Dryden, Arthur Johnston, T. E. Robson (M. P. P.), W. D. Flatt, Robert Miller and H. Cargill, was appointed to meet committees from the various other Associations and draw up a petition in connection with the quarantine regulations and tuberculin test, to be presented to the Dominion Government.

It was moved by G. M. Simmons, seconded by H. Smith, that President Robert Miller, Hon. John Dryden, W. D. Flatt, Arthur Johnston, Capt. T. E. Robson (M. P. P.) and H. Wade be a committee from this Association to confer with the Directors of the American Shorthorn Association, at their annual meeting in Chicago, in regard to having the standard of both Associations changed so as to admit pedigrees of animals recorded in the English Herdbook up to and including Vol. 32. Carried.

Mr. H. B. Elderkin, Canadian Live Stock Commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition, on being introduced to the meeting, said his object in being present was to ask the Directors to give some prize or some remuneration to the gentlemen who had exhibited their cows in the dairy test at Buffalo for so long and would only receive a medal. He said they would come about fifty in the test, and they had been a great credit to the Shorthorn breed in Canada, as they had advertised Shorthorns as a milking breed very extensively, and he had received a great many enquiries as to where Shorthorn dairy cattle could be procured in Canada.

On motion of W. D. Flatt, seconded by C. M. Simmons, it was resolved:—That this Association grant the sum of \$50 to each of the three gentlemen who had exhibited in the Shorthorn dairy test at the Pan-American Exposition.

The question as to where the annual meeting should be held was brought before the Directors, and it was resolved that the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association be held in Toronto.

President Miller and Secretary Wade were appointed delegates to the National Live Stock Convention in Chicago in December.

A letter was read from Mr. G. de Warren Green, special representative from the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association to confer with representatives of the Shorthorn Association of Great Britain and Ireland relative to suggestions of the Dominion Association as to the standard of the British Herdbook in the future, which were favorably received, as were also the suggestions that all females hereafter be recorded as well as the males, and that the index give the size of each animal, and the name arranged in alphabetical order.

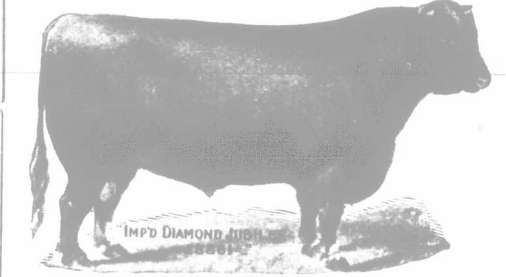
FARMERS!

KEMP'S INSTANTANEOUS

Sheep Dip

Contains more value for the money than any other Dip on the market. We will send a tin prepaid to any part of Ontario for ONE DOLLAR. Half gallon, Imperial measure, in each tin. It is the cheapest disinfectant for outbuildings, drains, etc. om

W. W. Stephen,
MEAFORD, ONTARIO.



T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT.,

BREEDERS OF Scotch Shorthorns.

100 HEAD TO SELECT FROM.

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

A QUICK, SHARP CUT
cuts much less than a bruiser, crush or tear. Done with the **DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE** on the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.
Owned and Manufactured by R. H. McKenna, V. S., Picton, Ont.

AN EFFECTUAL SHEEP DIP.—The manufacturers, W. Kemp & Son, Riverside Works, Horncastle, Eng., have had an experience, father and son, of nearly fifty years, not only in the manufacture of sheep dips, but also in practical sheep-dipping operations.

Now, there are certain qualities absolutely necessary to constitute a really good dip:

Firstly—It must be strong and thoroughly effectual in killing, on contact, each and every insect to be found at any time on the sheep.

Secondly—A good dip must not only be injurious to the wool, but a good one should improve it.

Thirdly—A dip must be thoroughly safe to the sheep and to the men who dip, and be simple and easy to use.

These three heads may be considered the essentials of a good sheep dip, and are claimed for Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep Dipping Fluid.

See advertisement of W. W. Stephen.

THE UNITED STATES SEPARATOR gets a gold medal—Mr. Wm. Scott, agent for the United States Cream Separator in Manitoba and the N. W. T., is in receipt of advice from the Superintendent of the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, Mr. Edward Van Alstyne, to the effect that this separator, which was used during July and August, skimmed down to .02 of 1 per cent. or less of fat in the skim milk, and in other respects did proportionately good work. It won the gold medal before the highest award.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS



PRIVATE
**Dispersion
Sale**
OF THIS
FAMOUS
PRIZE-
WINNING
HERD.

Owing to ill health, I will sell my entire herd of about 100 head at close prices. A rare opportunity to secure some splendid show and breeding stock.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

Lakeview Stock Farm.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

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

**THOMAS SPEERS,
OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.**

RIVEREDGE FARM.
Shorthorn Cattle and Standard-bred Horses

Herd headed by Sittytton Stamp (imported). Females bred from or tracing to Windsor (imported).

A. TITUS, NAPINKA, MAN.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
of Scotch breeding, seven bulls and forty cows and heifers, mostly all in calf or calf at foot. A few Clydesdales of both sexes.

Geo. Rankin, Melrose Stock Farm, Hamiota, Man.

Shorthorns, Shropshires, Yorkshires,
Buff Plymouth Rocks.

YOUNG STOCK OF ALL CLASSES FOR SALE.

J. S. LITTLE, OAK LAKE, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

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

Wm. McDonald, Pilot Mound.

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

Shorthorns and YORK- SHIRES

Two choice yearling bulls by Masterpiece, out of Cathness cows. Boars fit for service, and sows with fall litters. White Plymouth Rocks and cockerels.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

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

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

**D. FRASER & SONS,
EMERSON, MAN.**
Breeder and importer of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Purebred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young stock for sale. 9-y-m

Thorndale Shorthorns.

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

JOHN S. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

SHORTHORNS

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

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Manitoba.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

REARING CALVES.

Dairymen and others who cannot afford to give whole milk to their calves will find a valuable substitute in Bibby's Cream Equivalent. This preparation is useful alike where milk is scarce or where only skim or separated milk is available, and good calves can be raised by a skillful feeder even without any milk whatever after the calf is a few weeks old. These are facts which will be guaranteed by numbers of farmers who use it.

It is unequalled in popularity and its sale is increasing year by year, which are proofs in themselves of excellent quality. It is free from chemicals or anything that would be objectionable to the delicate stomach of a young calf, and is very palatable and agreeable to the taste.

We only claim for it what we know to be correct, and all we ask is that you will give it a fair trial against anything else you may be using, and act as results dictate.

The price is: 50-lb. bag, \$2.25; 100-lb. bag, \$4.00; at our warehouse or f. o. b. cars Brandon. For sale at all creameries.—A. E. McKENZIE & CO., Agents for Manitoba and Territories, Brandon, Man.—(Advt.)

Indispensable in Every Home

A Reliable

Thermometer and Barometer

Worth \$1.00, specially made to meet the climatic conditions of Western Canada, will be sent free to every yearly subscriber of the

WEEKLY FREE PRESS

WINNIPEG

Season 1901-1902

Cut out this advertisement and forward to Free Press with one dollar and receive Weekly Free Press for one year together with a handsome thermometer and barometer.



"What a Wise Old Chap!"

He has left his hide in good hands. Send for our circular in reference to custom tanning. We send samples of work with circular.

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

FOR SALE:

2 JERSEYS and 1 HOLSTEIN.

Cow, Mrs. St. Lambert No. 57464, \$65. Bull, Star Massena 30635, \$65. Holstein cow, Michigan Maid 2nd 131, \$80. Good dairy business. Right prices. Property and cows together or separate, to suit purchaser. For particulars address:

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

Yorkshires.

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

King Bros., Wawanesa, Man.

Chambers' Barred Rocks are winners. The shows prove it. Read the record. Has also Blk. Minorcas, Hamburgs, S. C. E. Leghorns, and S. L. Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2 a setting. See my exhibit at the next Brandon show. Stock bred by me is fit to head any yard. Write for particulars. **THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon.**

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Wm. Wilson, Brandon, a shoeing smith of provincial fame, indulges in the hobby of keeping and breeding fine live stock. At the present time an imported Guernsey cow is kept, and also roadsters of considerable merit.

Capt. Adam McMillan, well-known as a practising veterinarian and South African veteran, has purchased a livery business in Oak Lake, and will conduct it in conjunction with his large veterinary practice.

The Western Agriculture and Arts Association shareholders held their annual meeting at Brandon recently. Shares of the Association are being placed on the market and are being taken readily. Mr. Nation felt that the fair was of great importance to the city, and commended the management. A plea was urged that the prize list should be adjusted, a move with which the Advocate is in full accord. Brandon did not have the live-stock exhibit at its 1901 fair that its location and importance warrants, a condition of things which doubtless can be successfully overcome. The readjustment of the prize list and increase in the money value of the prizes, the providing of a tent in which the cattle and sheep stock could be judged, and having seats arranged so that people can be seated and enjoy the spectacle, would materially increase the attendance of stockmen. A hand would add to and enliven the proceedings, which need not and should not be hurried over because the 30 trot is to come off in an hour or so. The following directorate was elected for the coming year: W. Anderson, S. A. Bedford, J. P. Brisbin, A. F. Campbell, G. R. Coldwell, W. Ferguson, J. W. Fleming, J. Hanbury, T. E. Kelly, R. E. A. Leech, W. J. Lindsay, A. McPhail, R. M. Matheson, P. Payne, H. L. Patmore. The election of officers resulted in W. Ferguson being re-elected president, A. McPhail being elected 1st vice-president, and R. E. A. Leech, 2nd vice-president. Messrs. Payne, Hanbury and Matheson were again elected as finance committee.

We have had occasion many times to speak of the value of a draft brood mare as an investment. One proof of such assertion was recently shown us on the farm of Maclean Bros., Franklin. The original investment was the pure-bred Clydesdale mare, Meg Merrilies 1378, now 23 years old, and while resting from matronly duties is used extensively at farm work. A son of the above is Pride of the West, seven years old, light bay in color, with hind legs white; got by that old stud veteran, Charming Charlie (1161-1017). Pride of the West has proved a sire of useful farm horses, consequently his stud duties have been heavy. A full sister is Charming Meg (2380), a slashing big bay mare, well put up, strong-boned and heavily muscled. She had at foot a colt foal, which promises to make a well-muscled horse. Several other descendants of Meg Merrilies were seen, all of the same useful money-making type. Messrs. Maclean are open to sell or trade for another good Clydesdale stallion the Pride of the West, as this horse's female stock are now coming up, and an infusion of fresh blood is required. At the Maclean farm is also to be found the Winnipeg sweepstakes champion Hackney, Confident Squire, a horse that is growing and who promises to repeat his victories.

NOTICE.

THERE ARE FEW IMPLEMENTS about the farm that are in more constant use or that are, generally speaking, more neglected than the pump, and perhaps the axiom that "the best is always the cheapest" applies with greater force to the pump than to any other implement about the place. The difference in price between a poor pump and a good one is not very great, and when buying it is most important to select the best that can be had on the market. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of H. Cater, of the Brandon Pump Works. He makes a specialty of this line, devoting his whole time and attention to the business, and we cheerfully commend him to any of our readers in need of a pump of any kind. Correspondence will be cheerfully answered, and a copy of his annual catalogue will be found to contain much valuable information regarding the several kinds of pumps handled, as well as about the care of pumps and wells. Mr. Cater very strongly recommends what he calls the "20th Century Cattle Pump," which is specially adapted for stock-raisers, ranchers and stablemen. Fitted up with a porcelain-lined iron cylinder five inches in diameter, this pump will fill a pail in about three strokes, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. For an iron pump, the Myers is recommended as being the most suitable either for hand or windmill use. There are several other lines, and repairs of all kinds are handled. As will be noticed in the advertisement, a special discount of ten per cent on catalogue prices is offered from now until the end of the current year. This opportunity should not be missed. Send for catalogue, or call at factory, 9th Street, Brandon, Man.



Suffered 20 Years. Cured of Piles.

A. L. Husung, Alma, W. Va., writes: "I suffered frightfully for 20 years from itching, blind and bleeding piles. I tried many remedies without relief, the first application gave blessed relief and part of a 50-cent box cured me completely." For sale by all druggists. Little book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.—Advt.

David Allison, Roland, Man., has recently sold the Shorthorn bull calf, King Edward 7th, to Jas. Brooks, of Plum Coulee.

Arthur Grant, of Maple Creek, who was in charge of the Territorial sheep exhibit at the Pan-American, shipped the sheep back to Winnipeg, where he sold them to local butchers.

J. E. Hopkins, who has had charge of the creamery at Moose Jaw during the past season, is now in British Columbia, in charge of the travelling-dairy work there.

Dairy Superintendent Murray and Mr. T. A. Gadd, who is operating the butter factory at Manitou, are interesting themselves in getting creameries established at Glenboro and Hartney.

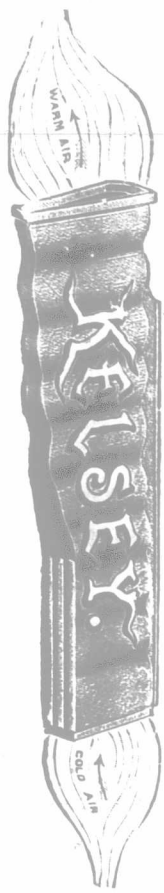
F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Assa., has recently sold a Polled Angus bull calf out of Ivy of Earnside, first-prize cow at Winnipeg, to C. A. Watt, of Golden, B. C. The purchaser, Mr. Collyer writes, "was so pleased with those I sent last winter to Messrs. Pirie and G. McMillan, of Galena, that he ordered one."

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is issuing a very handsomely-illustrated series of pamphlets of the American breeds of fowls. The first was on the Plymouth Rock, and the second now to hand on the Wyandotte. The cuts of typical birds of each variety of the breeds are done in colors and are certainly handsome plates.

A case that has attracted considerable attention from horsemen is that of the Brandon stallion, Billy Brown, owned by Jno. Galbraith. Some three months ago, the horse fractured one of the long pastern bones, behind, and was condemned as useless for stud duties. Dr. S. A. Coxe, however, took the case in hand, reduced the fracture, and from present appearances has restored the horse to a condition in which he will be as useful as ever, and has thus conferred a benefit to the owner and the horse-breeding public.

A new beginner in the breeding of good horses is F. Woodcock, Chater, who has made an investment often recommended in our columns. Some time ago he bought the Clydesdale mare, Minetta, from J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon. Minetta is by the noted Prince Patrick, was a winner at Winnipeg, and weighed 1,500 lbs. at two years. She has at foot a fine filly foal to the service of Burnbrae, the Winnipeg, Ottawa and Pan-American winner.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Thos. Speers, Lakeview Farm, Oak Lake, Man., who offers for sale Shorthorns of high-class breeding and heavy-fleshing propensities. Mr. Speers is well known throughout the West as a breeder of good stock, as well as a judge and importer of good ones. The names of Royal Don, first-prize winner and sweepstakes at Winnipeg; Baron's Pride (imp.), the Kinross herd head, a first-prize winner at Winnipeg; Heir Apparent and others will at once recur to our readers. The present head of the herd is Clan Mackay (imp.), dark roan in color, with lots of masculinity; a bull with the tendency to put on lots of flesh on the high-priced cuts, which tendency he transmits. Short-legged and of the right type, he is proving to be a valuable sire. He was imported by H. Carvell & Sons, and was by them used on their Golden Drop Victor cows. In the herd are matrons now giving good accounts of themselves, some of which will be known to those of our readers who were at the judging of the Shorthorns at the Brandon and Winnipeg fairs. The roan Empress of India (imp.) has now at foot a low-set, blocky bull calf, a first-prize winner at Brandon and Oak Lake, and winner of the Governor-General's prize. Another good one is the red Fry Maid. Space, however, forbids a recital of the many excellencies of this stock, so we would advise intending buyers to write Mr. Speers or go and see his stock.



Do You Know All About The Kelsey Warm Air Generator?

Do you know that it has the capacity for heating to the proper temperature much larger volumes of air than is possible with any other construction, thus insuring most perfect sanitary conditions?

Do you know that with the "Kelsey" the warm air is positively conveyed through long level pipes, or to the most distant parts of the largest house?

Do you understand the principle of the patented corrugated cast-iron sections which make the "Kelsey" entirely different from and decidedly better than the ordinary hot-air furnace or any steam or hot-water system for house-heating purposes?

The "Kelsey" received the highest award and silver medal at the Pan-American for warm-air heating.

WRITE US. WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

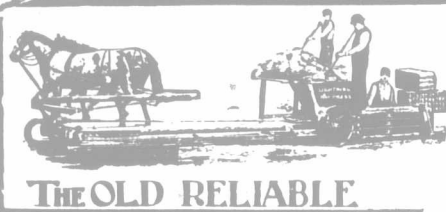
THE JAMES SMART MANUFACTURING CO'Y, Limited,
BROCKVILLE, ONT. (Sole Makers for Canada.) WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

O	O	T	T	R	N	
E	E	Q	C	B	U	
S	T	N	O	S	H	J

\$200 IN CASH, FREE

We will give the above reward to any person who will correctly arrange the above letters to spell the names of three Canadian cities. Use each letter but once. Try it. We will positively give the money away, and you may be the fortunate person. Should there be more than 1 set of correct answers, the money will be divided equally. For instance should 5 persons send in correct answers, each will receive \$40; should 10 persons send in correct answers, each will receive \$20; twenty persons, \$10 each. We do this to introduce our firm and goods we handle as quickly as possible. SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ANSWER. This is a FREE contest. A post card will do. Those who have not received anything from other contests, try this one.

EMPIRE SUPPLY CO., ORILLIA, CANADA.



LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

HORSE AND STEAM POWER CATALOGS FREE
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO
439 MILL ST. KANSAS CITY MO

Pedigreed Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

Sows and boars, four months old, for sale.

YORK SHAW, MIDNAPORE, ALTA.

Fort Rouge Poultry Yards

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

S. LING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

E. J. C. SMITH,

Agent for Canadian Kodak Co.

Supplies of all Kinds.

Printing and Finishing for amateurs.

276 SMITH ST., WINNIPEG.

Send for Catalogue. Established 1892.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SOMERVILLE & CO.

Steam Marble and Granite Works,

BRANDON.

Dealers in Marble and Manitoba Granite.



MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTELPieces, CEMETERY FENCING TABLETS, ETC.

ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart, A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

WHEN WRITING MENTION THIS PAPER.

Northern Pacific Ry.

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

SUMMER RESORTS,

DETROIT LAKES, MINN.

Good fishing, boating, bathing, hotels, etc. Round-trip tickets, \$10, good for 15 days. (Includes three days' hotel accommodation.) Tickets good for 30 days, \$10.50.

Open tickets to all points.

Trains arrive and depart from the Canadian Northern depot, Water street, Winnipeg, as follows:

Leaves Winnipeg daily at 1.15 p. m.

Arrives at Winnipeg daily at 1.30 p. m.

For further information apply to any Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, or write:

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

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The season of the year is with us once more when many young men are looking for pleasant occupation for the winter season, by which they can make a little ready money. We would recommend all such, and any good men wishing to secure profitable employment, to communicate with that well-known, long-established nursery firm, Chase Brothers Company, Colborne, Ont. This firm has been doing business in Canada for nearly half a century, and have a well-established reputation for fair dealing with their representatives and thousands of patrons. We understand they have men in their employ who have worked on the same territory for twenty years. This speaks well for any firm in any line of business. The nursery-stock salesman representing a responsible firm, furnishing reliable stock, is indeed a missionary in the truest sense of the word. Chase Brothers Company also handle a very fine line of new seed potatoes.—Adv't. —om

Family Knitter



Cheapest, Simplest, Best.

Price, \$8.00.

Write for circular.

Dundas Knitting Machine Company,
DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

R. A. BONNAR,
Barrister, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, Etc.

Office 494½ Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
Special attention to collections. Solicitor for "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg. 24-a-m

EASTERN DAIRY SCHOOL,
KINGSTON, ONT.

(MAINTAINED BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE HON. JOHN DRYDEN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.)

THE eighth annual session begins Dec. 2nd and ends April 5th. Short courses in cheese and butter making. Special six-weeks course, leading to certificate, Jan. 16th to Feb. 26th. The practical instruction is designed to show students the most approved methods in cheese and butter making, while such scientific training is given as will enable them to understand the principles upon which the practical work is based. Over 100 students registered last year, including many of the most successful makers of Ontario.

For illustrated calendar, send your address on a post card to—
"THE SUPERINTENDENT,"
Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, Ont.

Of Interest to Farmers!

WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

HENS,
CHICKENS
AND TURKEYS

DELIVERED ALIVE AT FACTORY,
LONDON JUNCTION. —om

The Canadian Packing Co.

Salt in Butter.

When you buy salt for buttermaking, you want salt—not lime or other impurity. You want salt that dissolves quickly—salt that will give a delicate flavor to the butter. You get all this in Windsor Salt.

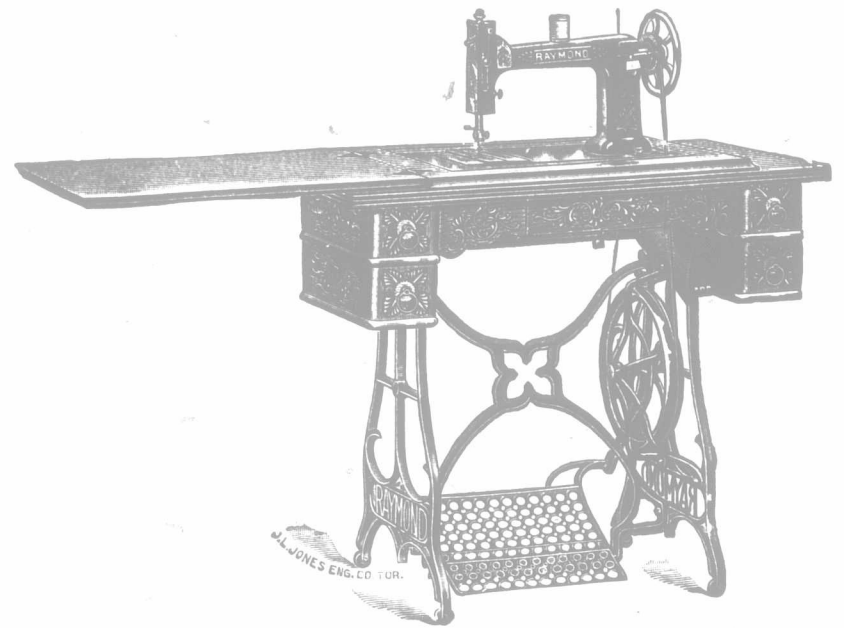
Windsor Salt.

4 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions

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

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

The Raymond



STILL THE MOST POPULAR AND MOST RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

ON THE CANADIAN MARKET, AFTER A CONTINUOUSLY SUCCESSFUL RECORD OF NEARLY FORTY YEARS.

The steadily increasing demand for the Raymond has necessitated the recent enlargement of old premises and building of new, all of which are being run to their full capacity. THE 1901 "RAYMOND" is unsurpassed for style, finish or utility. The above is a cut of STYLE "DROP HEAD." The other styles are "Cabinet," seven-drawer with cover, five-drawer with cover, and three-drawer with cover. In all, five styles; finished in the best quarter-cut oak. For sale in all the leading towns and cities of the Dominion.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Raymond Manuf'g Co'y, Ltd.,
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK, BOX 518, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GENERAL AGENT FOR MANITOBA, N.-W. T., AND B. C.

DISPERSION SALE OF
Shorthorn Cattle

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

The herd, of Scotch breeding throughout, consists of imported and home-bred animals, the latter sired by such bulls as Lavender Victor =12329=, Warfare =6452= (imp.), Royal George =17104=, Scotland Yet =23375= and Blue Ribbon =17095= (imp.). Young stock sired by Blue Ribbon and cows forward in calf to him. Twenty head of choice pure-bred Oxford sheep.

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

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, M. P. P.,
 Auctioneer. **A. & D. BROWN,**
 IONA, ONT.



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

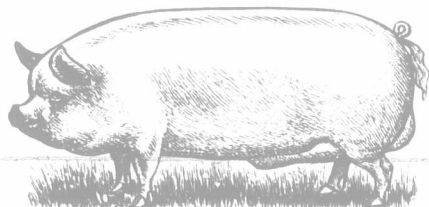
Barclay's Patent Attachment

FOR THE CURB OF BALKING AND KICKING HORSES.

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

THE BARCLAY MFG. CO., Brougham, Ont.

Maplewood Herd



7 IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES
 PRIZEWINNERS AT
 Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo.

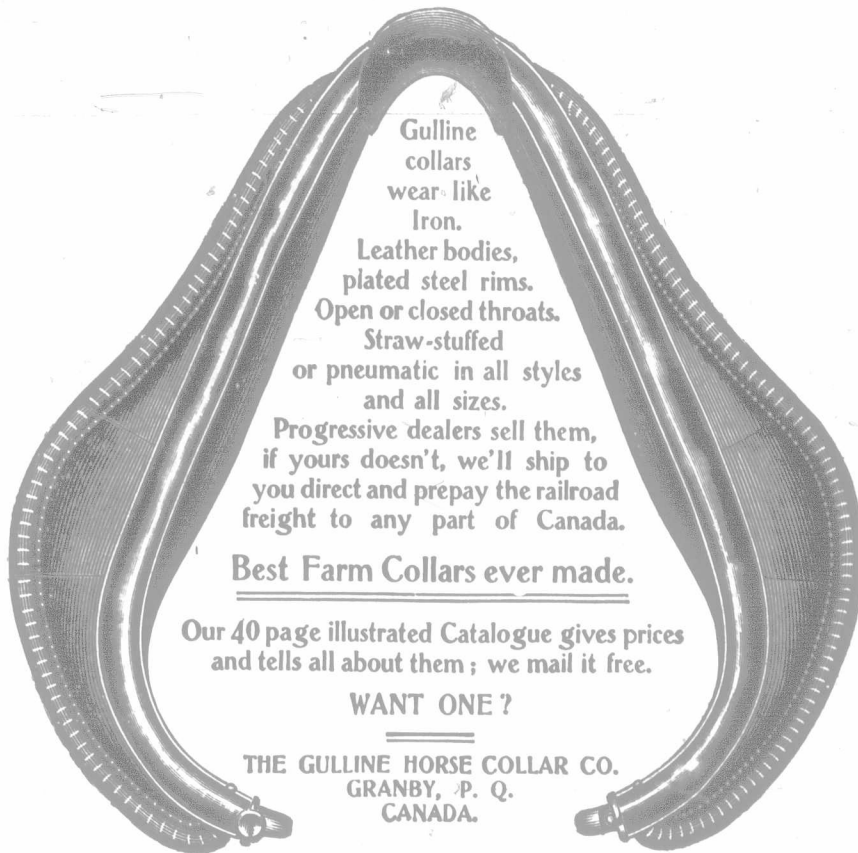
21 HEAD PRIZEWINNERS
 AND PRIZEWINNING BLOOD.
 IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED.

EASY FEEDERS. BRACON TYPE. STOCK FOR SALE. WRITE US WHAT YOU ARE WANTING.

IRA JOHNSON, BALMORAL, ONTARIO.
 Nelles' Corners Station and Telegraph.

Large English Berkshires.

My herd consists of sows imported from England; three of them (including a show sow) were selected from the herd of Geo. Green and were bred to his show boars. Young stock for sale (not akin).
JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.



Gulline collars wear like Iron.

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

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

Best Farm Collars ever made.

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

WANT ONE?

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



LATELY IMPORTED A FRESH LOT OF

Glydesdale Stallions,

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

ROBERT GRAHAM,
 Ringwood P. O., Ont.

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

SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH IMPORTED.

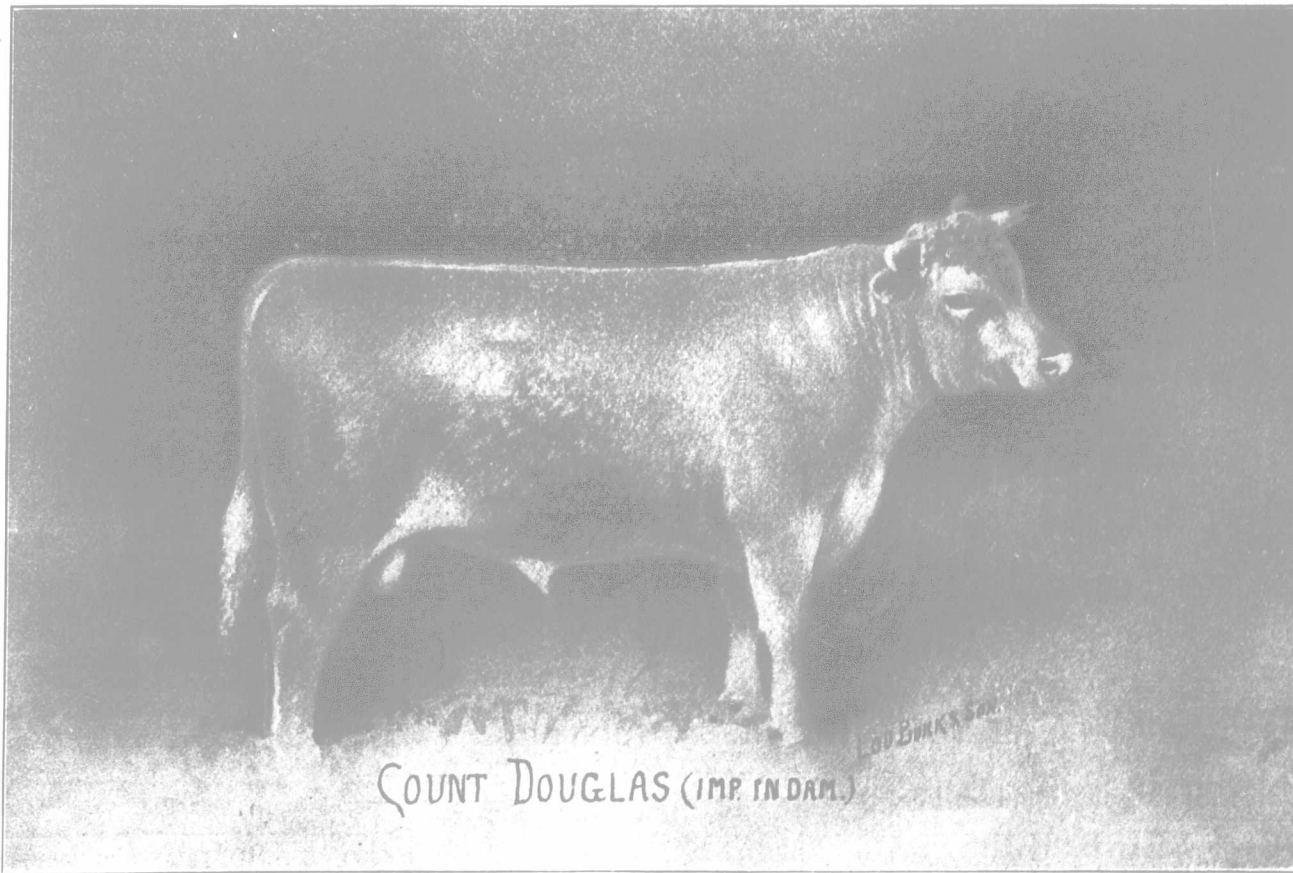
160 HEAD.

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

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

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

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



COUNT DOUGLAS (IMP IN DAM)

IF INTERESTED, COME AND SEE US, OR WRITE

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

CATALOGUE FREE.

GOSSIP.

On Oct. 9th, 39 head of Shorthorns from the herds of Messrs. Alexander and Robb & Son, of Morning Sun, Iowa, were sold at auction for an average of \$388, the highest price, \$1,315, being paid by C. C. Bigler & Sons for the six-year-old cow, Village Beauty. Three other cows sold for \$1,035, \$1,130, and \$1,310. The highest price for a bull was \$1,205, for the yearling, Lord Darnley. In the same week, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, 50 head from the herds of Messrs. Burge and Clark sold for an average of \$201, the highest price being \$585, for the yearling heifer, Mysie Bloom of Wayside, bought by Messrs. Bigler & Sons.

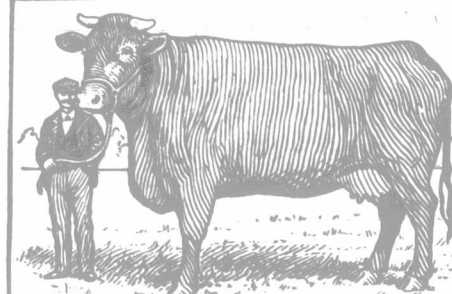
The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued an order in regard to "The International Live Stock Exposition," to be held at Chicago, Ill., from November 30th to December 7th, 1901, announcing to the exhibitors that they will be allowed to take stock to the "Chicago Show" from Canada and return it to Canada without its being held for quarantining purposes, provided it goes to no other place in the United States except the grounds of the above-mentioned Exhibition, and is returned immediately to Canada at the close of the same; and also provided that during the Exhibition no outbreak of contagious disease occur on the grounds of the said Exhibition. In order to insure the admission of cattle for exhibition without being subjected to the tuberculin test, such cattle must, however, be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that they are free from contagious diseases.

The Maple Bank Stock Farm herd of 100 head of imported and home-bred Shorthorn cattle, owned by T. Douglass & Sons, Strathroy, Ont., are just now looking in fine condition for going into winter quarters. The majestic stock bull, Imp. Diamond Jubilee, is in grand form, and despite his great weight (about 2,600 lbs.) is as lively as a yearling, and retains to a wonderful degree his youthful appearance and symmetry, as his great achievement as a sire, of capturing first prize at London this fall with four of his get (the first-prize yearling heifer and first in female championship competition being also his get), demonstrates. As a sire his name will live for years to come in the annals of Shorthorn history, as his sons and daughters are possessed of the evenness and smoothness of form, coupled with the fine quality that makes winners in the show-ring. He was sired by Sigmund 2nd dam, Jenny Lind, by Patent, and is closely related to the great William of Orange. The large number of cows in this herd, representing in their breeding the most fashionable blood of Britain, are an exceptionally fine lot, being as a rule large milkers and possessed of great depth and breadth of body, with that straight, level back that gives the finishing touch to the ideal Shorthorn. There are some 16 young bulls at present in the herd, sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee, that are a rare good lot, and among them are some exceptionally nice ones. One that deserves special mention is the roan Jubilee Chief, out of Maple Bank Blossom 2nd, a very even, nicely-turned youngster, that no doubt will make a prizewinner. Another extra good one is Maple Bank Judge, a red in color and also a very even, smooth fellow. A number of the cows in this herd are sired by Young Abbotsburn's Heir, who was sired by the great show bull, Abbotsburn, American champion for four years, and capping his most remarkable show career by winning first and championship at the World's Fair at Chicago. A number of the younger cows are sired by Valkyrie 21806, sired by the noted bull, Abbotsford, dam Vanity, by Village Hero, and hence a full brother to Valiant, the champion of America in this year of grace. Representatives of this herd won at London this fall, besides the first on bull and four of his get, second on young herd under two years, second on herd of calves, second on bull calf, Diamond Chief, and third on the 2-year-old heifer, Bessie's Gem. Messrs. Douglass report, among recent sales: To Mr. S. J. Wheeler, Kennedy, N. Y., the 2-year-old heifer, Maple Bank Beauty; and the junior yearling heifer, Maple Bank Bud; to E. C. Aittrill, Goderich, the grand breeding cow, Mary Wilkes, with her handsome heifer calf by Diamond Jubilee; also two good in-calf heifers by Valkyrie, and a few good bulls to different parties in the Province, Diamond Chief, second-prize winner at London, being one. He goes to head the herd of E. Briand & Sons, Ridgeway.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle
CLYDE & SHIRE HORSES
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, LEICESTER SHEEP.
Stock of different ages and sexes for sale. Two stallions, colts, and a few young bulls now ready. Also choice rams and ewes. Our flock won 1st prize at Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago in 1900. Write for what you want. My motto: The best is none too good.
J. M. GARDHOUSE, Rosedale Stock Farm, Malton, G.T.R.; Weston, C.P.R. Highfield, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

LARGEST COW IN THE WORLD



WEIGHT 2970 LBS., AGE 8 YEARS, SHORTHORN. She eats "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day and is owned by International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. It is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Year Money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE
MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Cow. It costs us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

THIS BOOK FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Write Us a Postal Card and Answer 3 Questions:
1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our finely illustrated Book for reference. The information is practical and the book is Absolutely Free. We Won the Highest Medal at Paris in 1900.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

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

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

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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, -om COLUMBUS P. O.

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Having disposed of my farm, I now offer for sale my herd of registered Holstein cattle, comprising three cows, one two-year-old bull, two yearling heifers, and two bull calves, all from excellent milking strains. These cattle will be sold cheap, considering the breeding. For further particulars write:

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

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depends on starting right. Brookside has furnished foundation stock for some of the best herds in the country. We have 250 head, and if you want to establish or strengthen a herd, can supply you with animals of the right sort. We have 50 young bulls on hand, and females bred to the best sires living. Let us know just what you want. Catalogue of bulls now ready. We also have six fine thoroughbred Jersey Red heifers, 6 months old, for sale, \$9 to \$10 each.

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For Sale: From 1 to 7 months old, having sires in pedigree from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Angie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of sired females that have proven their worth at the stall. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

GOSSIP.

About half a mile from Burlington Junction Station, on the G. T. R., and quite near to the City of Hamilton, lies the magnificent and well-appointed stock farms of Mr. W. G. Pettit & Son, the well-known importers and breeders of high-class Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, whose P. O. address is Freeman, Ont. The Messrs. Pettit are well known all over the continent, and they enjoy the large measure of confidence which they have secured from the public is well merited, for they describe an animal exactly as it is, and no buyer is disappointed. The farms comprise some 400 acres of as fine land as this country contains, on which stands commodious barns and stables—built on the latest and most up-to-date designs, with an eye to facility and ease of feeding, economy of space, sanitation, including plenty of sunlight, thorough drainage, rows of splendidly-arranged box stalls filled with ideal Shorthorns. Such is a short description of these model stock farms. The herd at present numbers about 100 head, the major part of which are imported and represent the most fashionable blood to be procured in Scotland. At the head of the herd is Imp. Prince Cruickshank 32081, bred by John Marr, Cairnbrogie. He is sired by Emperor 67003, dam Golden Princess, by Master of the Mint. He is a Cruickshank Clipper-bred bull, of extra quality from the ground up. There are also nine other imported bulls on the farms, namely: County Duke, by Count Amaranth; Fitz Robert, by Fire King; Prince George, by Director; Scotland's Pride, by Star of Morning; Scottish Hero, by Count Amaranth; Scottish Knight, by Scottish Prince; Scottish Pride, by Scottish Prince; Scottish Rex, by Count Amaranth; Spicy Count, by Spicy King. The grand individuality of these bulls, coupled with their rich, fashionable breeding, make them very desirable animals to head herds, no matter how high their standard of excellence may be. The large number of cows and heifers on the farms, almost without exception, show those desirable qualities of conformation and smoothness that are always in evidence wherever ideal Shorthorns are found. Among the imported ones are representatives of the following families: Matchlesses, Ruffys, Urys, Fragrants, Beautys, Queen Besses, Orange Blossoms, Claras, Circes, Countesses, Clarets, Duchesses, Fancys, Victorias, Fair Maids, Roses, Jealousys, Latins, and Maras. There are also a number of young bulls out of these imported cows and sired by imported bulls, that are showing fine form, a number of them being sired by Imp. Pure Gold, a grandson of the great William of Orange. In Shropshires, the Messrs. Pettit are also to the front, showing a large flock of nicely-turned, well-covered animals, bred direct from first-class importations on which high-class imported rams have been used.

Aberfeldy Stock Farm, whose owner is Mr. John Gardhouse, of Highfield P. O., Ont., is situated about 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, on the G. T. R. For twenty years Mr. Gardhouse has made a specialty of breeding Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, and Shire horses. The splendid herd of Shorthorns is made up of both imported and home-bred animals, representing such noted families as Clarets, Mayflowers, Favorites, Fairys, Miss Symes, and Wallflowers, and from such royally-bred sires as Imp. Premier Earl, Imp. Albert, Imp. Guardsman, Imp. Prime Minister, and the present stock bull, Imp. Prince Louis, bred by Col. Charles Munro, Mains of Murthly, Aberfeldy, Scotland. He is sired by Prince Charlie 75299, dam Lancaster Girl, by Benigo 56935, is a lengthy, well-balanced, rich roan bull, and judging from the excellent type of calves he is leaving, will prove a sire of more than ordinary merit. The cow, Clarissa's Fancy (imp.), sired by Gravensend 46461, dam Clarissa, by Luminary, is a big, even, well-formed animal, and as a dam is proving a real bonanza. A daughter of hers, Clarissa's Fairy 2nd, sired by Imp. Golden Crown 17098, is an extra well formed model. Both these cows are now suckling youngsters sired by Prince Louis, which give promise of being something extra. Another fine dam is Circe 2nd 18174, sired by Madrina's Duke 11489, dam Circe, by Prince Monrath 3714. Another, equally as good, is Clementine, sired by Imp. Albert 2668, dam Blooming Rose, by Imp. Premier Earl. Two splendidly-formed heifers, Clementine 2nd and Fairy Girl, are each suckling calves from Prince Louis. There are also some extra well built young bulls. One particularly nice youngster is a roan out of the cow, Miss Lilly, who is sired by Prince Earl. All these young bulls are sired by the stock bull, Prince Louis. In heifers, there are something over a dozen (some in calf, some not yet bred), that are well worth looking after by parties wishing a few heifers to increase or improve their herd. In Leicesters, there are about 50 in the flock. They are a large, squarely-built lot, and show plenty of quality all through. The crop of lambs are a nice even lot, and should they fall into the right hands, there should be a number of prizewinners among them. The Shires on the farm are of the sort that win in the ring or fetch the price when sold. The pair, Laura and Violet, that won first at Toronto this fall are owned here. Laura also won the silver medal as best mare of any age. Also, the two-year-old stallion that won third at Toronto has his home in these stables. He is Pride of Morning 304, sired by Imp. Pride of Hatfield 13103, dam Queen, by Imp. Chieftain 5723, granddam Imp. Elsie Morin.

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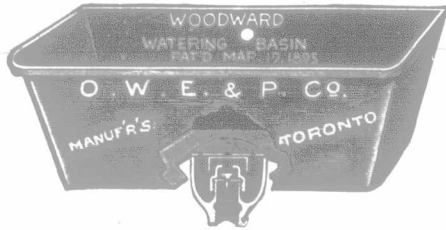
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Two bull calves and two heifer calves that will equal anything I know of a age, 1 to 3 months; price, \$30 to \$60. One yearling heifer, blood of old Massena, 900 pounds butter in one year, \$100. One yearling bull, extra breeding, \$80. All registered. Crated and put on express car.

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Cows and heifers, all bred from prizewinning stock at the leading shows. -om **Robert Wilson, Mansurae, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland.**

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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 showyard 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, '99 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, **MR. 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." -om

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

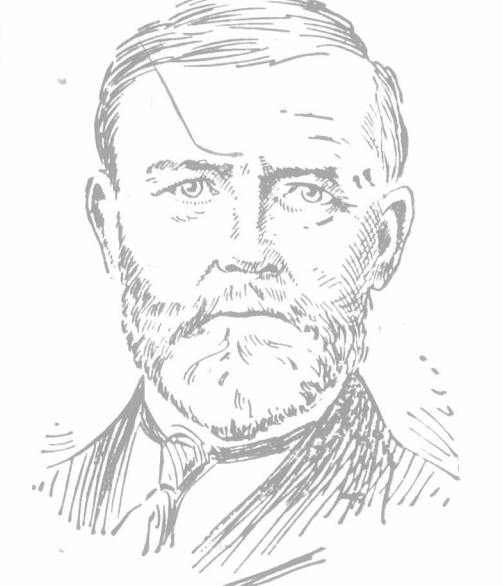
At a combination sale of Hereford cattle at Chicago, the second week of October, 79 head were sold for an average of \$288, the highest price being \$900, which was reached for two different cows, namely, Peerless Queen and Peerless of Maplewood; \$750 was made in two instances for bulls.

It is reasonably certain that no better up-to-date bacon type of Tamworth hogs can be found in the country than those owned by Mr. Peter Hord, whose farm lies about one and a half miles from Parkhill station on the G. T. R. Mr. Hord is an enthusiastic admirer of Tamworths, and has centered his energies on this breed. By careful and judicious mating, and a common-sense method of feeding and care to develop their best possible form and qualities, the happy result is that this herd of Tamworths are all that could be desired. The large and continually-growing order-sheet testifies to their quality and the satisfaction they have given purchasers. The herd at present is headed by that grand old stock hog, imported Starlight, whose record as a sire of prizewinners is a notable one. His lieutenant is the first-prize winner at the Pan-American, an honor that needs no comment. Among the dams is the world-famed sow, G. A. C. 119, a sow that for form and quality could scarcely be improved on. Another is imp. English Lady, bred by John Norman, Cliff House, Tamworth, England. There are also two sows out of the imported sow, Middleton Mimulus. Another is the young sow, Nellie, that won her spurs at the Pan-American. There is also a number on hand out of these sows and sired by the above sires.

Manor Stock Farm, the home of Mr. J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., the well-known importer and breeder of Lincoln sheep, is situated in the County of Middlesex, about 2 1/2 miles east of Denfield station on the G. T. R. branch running between London and Wingham. Mr. Gibson, being a Lincolnshire man by birth, has from boyhood been intimately associated with this popular breed of sheep, and having as a natural heritage a great love for this particular breed, has made them a life study, till to-day there is probably no living man who better understands the peculiarities or is a better judge or caretaker of Lincoln sheep than he. His large flock contains an exceptionally large number of prizewinners both in the Old Country and in America as well. This is the flock that produced the representatives that won the silver cup offered by the manufacturers of Cooper's Sheep Dip in 1895 and 1896, for best sheep any age; they also won every first prize offered at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, and every first but one offered at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. Last year at the International Show, Chicago, they won more than half the money offered, taking the flock prize, besides showing the champion ewe and champion wether, showing again Royal winners. This year they swept the board at both the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions, and at Buffalo they won 1st and 3rd on aged rams, 3rd on ram lamb, 1st and 2nd on aged ewes, 1st and 2nd on yearling ewes, the flock prize for ram and four ewes any age, and the Association's special flock prize for one ram, two ewes, two yearling ewes and two ewe lambs, showing against this year's Royal winners, which is surely honors enough to last a lifetime, but which also goes to prove that what Mr. Gibson does not know about fitting sheep for the prize-ring is hardly worth knowing. Besides Mr. Gibson's large flock of sheep, he finds time to pay considerable attention to his rapidly-increasing herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns. Among his earlier sires was Imp. Baron 28865, sired by Lord Granville, dam Vinella 9th, by Hercules, whose services resulted in the improvement of the herd to a considerable degree. Another sire in use on the herd was Aristocrat 21803, sired by Imp. Royal Sailor, dam Isabella, by Master Ingram. Following him was that noted stock bull, Jocelyn 17438, sired by Imp. Vice Consul, dam Imp. Julia. This bull has also left some splendid representatives. The present stock bull is Imp. Prime Minister 15280, by Chesterfield, dam Princess Lovely, by Field Marshal. This grand old thoroughbred bull is known all over the continent wherever Shorthorn cattle are favorites, as a sire of more than ordinary merit. As a show bull he won as a yearling at Toronto 3rd, as a 2-year-old 2nd, as a 3-year-old 1st, being perhaps slower in developing than some others. In dams, the cow, Imp. Clipper 2nd, stands well up to the front. She was sired by Christmas Cup, dam Clipper, by Free Trade. She is a rich roan, of admirable build, and is suckling a beautiful heifer calf sired by Imp. Golden Drop Victor. There is also a yearling heifer out of her, by the same sire, that is a good one. Another extra good cow is Imp. Duchess, sired by Matadore, dam Mabel 2nd, by Duke of Fife. A yearling bull out of her (imp. in dam) and sired by Prince Charlie is a rare good one and should be heard from in the future. He is for sale and should prove a profitable investment to head a herd of young ones of the herd are a splendid lot, showing the true type and conformation. The principal families represented in the herd are the Isabellins, Duchess, Kinellar Minas and Cruickshank Clippers.

What Shall We Eat

To Keep Healthy and Strong? A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains,



fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best, in spite of the claims made by vegetarians and food cranks generally. As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form, and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables or grains.

Dr. Julius Remusson on this subject says: "Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat plenty of meat. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily strengthened by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three or four hours, while the malt diastase also contained in Stuart's Tablets cause the perfect digestion of starchy foods, like potatoes, bread, etc., and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply the pepsin and diastase so necessary to perfect digestion, and any form of indigestion and stomach trouble, except cancer of the stomach, will be overcome by their daily use."

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat, and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsines and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for relief or cure of indigestion, because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain sell them at the uniform price of 25 cents for full treatment.—Adv't. -om

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

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

LEICESTER RAMS.

Ram lambs and ewes sired by the first-prize ram at Toronto, '99. Also Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire pigs. -om **MAC. CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.**

SUMMERHILL OXFORDS.

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

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

We have a choice lot of lambs this year, bred from our imported rams, Royal Warwick 3rd and May King 1st, some weighing 17 lbs. at birth. Also some good shearing ewes and rams. Also a few shearing ewes and rams fitted for show purposes. All of which we are offering for sale at reasonable prices. -om

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Teeswater, Ont. Phone and telegraph, Teeswater.

"Farnham Farm" Oxford Downs

FLOCK ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. Forty superior yearling and two-year rams. Two extra fine imported rams. Sixty yearling ranch rams. Forty yearling ewes. One hundred ram lambs. Stock good and prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL, Guelph, Ont., G.T.R. Arkell, Ont., C.P.R. WE HAVE FOR SALE 20 EXTRA GOOD YEARLING RAMS of our own breeding; also ram lambs and yearling ewes.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT. OXFORD DOWN SHEEP This season's lambs, both sexes; yearlings, both sexes; breeding ewes, imp. and from imported stock. Young Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

JOHN McFARLANE, Dutton P.O. and Stn. DORSET SHEEP. Stock of either sex for sale at reasonable prices. Also Chester White pigs.

R. H. HARDING, THORDALE P. O. AND STATION. COTSWOLD HILL STOCK FARM Offers imp. and home-bred Cotswolds of both sexes and all ages, from the champion flock of Canada for the last six years.

JOHN PARK & SONS, Burgessville P.O. and Stn. IMPORTED COTSWOLDS We are now offering some choice shearlings of both sexes; also this season's crop of lambs, sired by Imp. Swanwick.

BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTICE P. O. SIX MILES FROM OSHAWA STATION, G. T. R. JOSEPH FERGUSON, UXBRIDGE, ONT. BREEDER OF Pure-bred Cotswolds—choice quality

UXBRIDGE P. O. AND STATION. CHAS. GROAT, BROOKLIN, ONT., OFFERS FOR SALE Cotswold Ram Lambs for service this fall, of good quality and breeding. Also yearling Shorthorn bull and Tamworth brood sows. Write for particulars.

SHROPSHIRE AT HOLWELL MANOR FARM. Extra choice ram and ewe lambs from imported Mansell rams. Single or in large lots. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Also Barred Rock cockerels at \$1.50 a pair.

D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONTARIO. Bonnie Burn Stock Farm. 30 Shropshire rams and ewes from Imp. and Canadian-bred sires; also Shorthorn bulls and heifers with calf; and Berkshire pigs from Imp. and Canadian-bred sows. All cheap for quick sale.

D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT. W. H. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, Ontario, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Shropshire sheep, collie dogs, White Holland and Mammoth Bronze turkeys, and Barred Rocks.

SHROPSHIRE LAMBS FOR SALE. WM. PIERCE, BRINSLEY P. O., ONT. 1901 Importation of Shropshire rams and ewes of finest quality, from the best breeders, now being offered at reasonable prices.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario. 50 REG. SHROPS. 50 FOR SALE: Shearing and two-shear rams; also stock ram, bred by John Miller & Sons, and this season's crop of lambs ready for the fall trade. Foundation stock bred by Mansell, England. Prices moderate. A card will bring them.

ROWAT BROS., Phelpsston station, G. T. R., 5 Hillside, Ont. miles east, Simcoe County. HIGH-CLASS SHROPSHIRE. A flock of 75, of good type. Two-shear rams, shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, fine lusty fellows. Flock headed by a fine imported ram. Write for prices. Abram Rudell, Hespeler P.O., Ont.

C. P. R. and G. T. R. NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS. We are now offering our exhibition stock, consisting of several choice young boars and sows, from six months to a year old. Prices reasonable, quality considered.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont. PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

At the dispersion sale of the Short-horn herd of F. F. Faylor, Newton, Iowa, recently, the 41 head sold averaged \$220.75. The highest price, \$1,000, was paid for Imp. Craibstone Shepherdess, by J. R. Crawford & Sons, Newton, Iowa. Two other cows sold for \$700 each. The only bull sold, Gloster's Ribbon, by Blue Ribbon, made \$375.

N. M. Blain, St. George, Ont., breeder of Tamworth hogs, writes: "I have finished the fall show and have been very successful, winning 34 first, 18 second and 9 third prizes. Sales have been good. Have a nice stock of young things on hand, it will pay intending purchasers to look up my advertisement."

A very successful sale of Shorthorns, the property of Mr. Alexander Henderson, M. P., Buscot Park, Farringdon, England, was held Oct. 1st. The average for sixty head was £42 17s.; forty-six, including cows and calves, averaged £56. The top price was 275 gs., given by Captain Harrison for the bull Prince Bates. Mr. Dennis took Buscot Wonder at 110 gs., and Mr. Hamkens, 105 gs., for Red Prince. For cows the top price was 110 gs., for Baroness.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has received summaries of the winnings of Canadian live stock at the Pan-American. A general summary of the winnings is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: United States, Canada. Rows: Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Total.

Sunnyside Stock Farm is situated in the County of Oxford, about nine miles north of Embro station, on the C.P.R., running between Woodstock and London. The owner, Mr. James Gibb, whose P. O. is Brookside, has been breeding Shorthorn cattle for twenty years. The herd, which now numbers 45 head, of both imported and home-bred animals, was originally founded on White Rose, sired by Imp. Aberdeen, and belonging to the well-known Scotch-bred Miss Syne family. The families represented in the herd at present, besides the Miss Syms, are Nerissa, Rosebuds, Diamonds, and Beautys. Among the sires that have been used on this herd were: Imp. Baron, sweepstakes medal winner for two years; Chivalry 14339, by Prince Albert; Lord Lossie 6th 19947, by Conqueror; Maxon 24864, by British Flag; Trout Creek Bampton, by Vice Regent, sold to go to the Argentine Republic last spring, as one of the highest-priced lots of bulls that ever left Canada's shores. The present stock bull is Imp. Spicy Marquis 86118, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and imported by W. D. Flatt. He is sired by Spicy Robin 69638, dam Maude 37th, by High Commissioner 69085. This bull is essentially an up-to-date animal, and when we say that he won first prize at London this fall, we feel that is all the recommendation he requires. There are in the herd a number of splendid heifers, in calf to him, for sale. Prominent among the many dams is the cow, Imp. Diamond 18th, 18363, by Standard Bearer 55096. She is a slashing big, well-modeled cow. An extra good yearling heifer out of her, imported in dam and sired by Prince Cruickshank 32081, is Diamond 21st. This heifer will make a prizewinner, sure. Another cow of more than ordinary merit is Imp. Rustic Beauty, sired by Glen Alpine 60495, dam Ruby 2nd, by Queen's Guard, 57953. There is also an excellent yearling heifer out of her, imported in dam, sired by Clifton 74241. She is Rustic Belle. The bull, Bismarck 28313, now at the head of Mr. Jno. S. Robson's herd, at Manitou, Man., was bred on this farm. There are a number of heifers and bulls, sired by Trout Creek Bampton, for sale. These young ones are a splendid lot, possessing both individuality and breeding of a high order, that should command ready sale. The cows are an exceptionally big, even lot, many of them showing grand form and symmetry of make-up.

IMP. TAMWORTHS. A few sows 6 months old, out of Imp. English Lady and O. A. C., sired by Imp. Starlight, also the first-prize boar at Pan-American, for sale, and young stock from 5 to 7 weeks old. PETER HORD, Parkhill P. O. and Station.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE Young boars and sows for sale, from 8 weeks to 6 mos. old; sired by Long-fellow 10th of Hood Farm No. 833 and Gallant Prince No. 7691. Pairs supplied not akin. WM. WILSON, Snelgrove, Ontario.

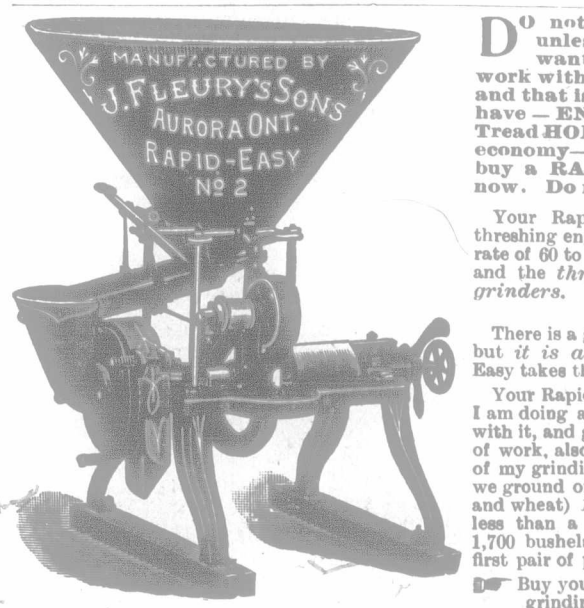
FOR SALE: Berkshires (both sexes), Shorthorn stock bull, cows, heifers and young bulls. Prices reasonable. Write or come and see us. A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville, Ont.

Fresh Berkshire Blood, from the most noted prize herds of Eng. and the U. S., including among others the famous sow, Elphick's Matchless—never beaten, and imported at a cost of nearly \$400. We can offer some especially good young pigs, in pairs and trios not akin, of splendid length and type. Also young sows, bred to good boars. All at very reasonable prices. We are making no reserve for show this season, so our best are for sale. Take Kingston Road electric cars to the door from the city. DURHAM & CAVAN, East Toronto, Ont.

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It will not sag, and is cheap, strong and durable. Write for circular and prices. Good Agents Wanted in every locality, to whom we guarantee good returns. The Strathy Wire Fence Co. (LIMITED), OWEN SOUND, ONT.



Do not buy RAPID-EASY GRINDER unless you want the best, unless you want the machine that does more work with the same power than any other, and that is adapted to any power you may have—ENGINE, WINDMILL, Sweep or Tread HORSE-POWER. But if you look for economy—saving—money in your pocket—buy a RAPID-EASY GRINDER, and buy now. Do not wait, and lose a year's profit.

Your Rapid-Easy Grinder is run chiefly by a threshing engine, and grinds all kinds of grain at the rate of 60 to 80 bushels per hour. It does good work, and the threshing men say it is the best of all grinders. Your grinder cannot be surpassed. G. W. BARRROW, Meaford.

There is a great number of grinders around here, but it is acknowledged by all that the Rapid-Easy takes the cake. D. HOLDSWORTH, Thornton.

Your Rapid-Easy Grinder No. 2 is a fine machine. I am doing an immense amount of custom work with it, and giving the greatest satisfaction in quality of work, also in quantity in a given time. On one of my grinding days we counted the bags, and found we ground of all sorts of grain (barley, oats, peas and wheat) 180 bags, doing fine work, and all in less than a ten-hour day. The machine ground 1,700 bushels of mixed grain with one side of the first pair of plates. J. D. McCALLUM, Strathroy.

Buy your machine and prepare now to do your grinding. MEDALS: World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; Paris, 1900.

Further particulars on application. J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, ONT.

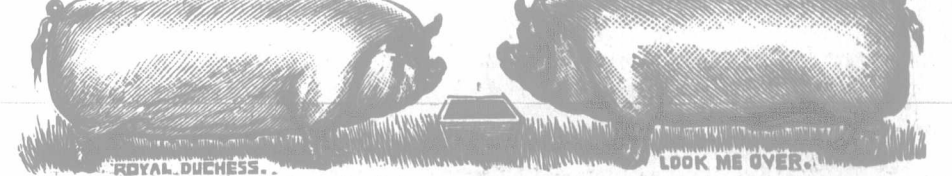
FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS.

Rams and ewes (all ages), consisting of those bred at Fairfield and importations from the flocks of Dudding, Dean, Wildsmith and Wright. A new importation of 103 head will arrive at Fairfield, Sept. 1st, including first-prize yearling ram, yearling ewes, ewe lambs and ram lambs, also first-prize and champion 2-year-old ram and third-prize 2-year-old ram at the Royal Show, and 70 yearling rams and 30 yearling ewes. I can supply show flocks that will win.

J. H. PATRICK, ILBERTON, ONT., CAN. One mile from Ilberton. 10 miles from London. Post office. Telegraph office. Railway station.

SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



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

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Boars fit for service, and young stock of both sexes on hand and for sale. WILLIAM HOWE, BRUCE CO. NORTH BRUCE, ONT.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. R. HONEY, Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

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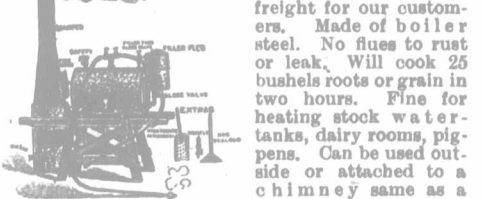
Boars ready for service, sows ready to breed, and younger pigs of all ages. Also show pigs can be had by writing. H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Importer and breeder of choice Large White Yorkshires and Shorthorn cattle.

YORKSHIRES

Headed by Oak Lodge Prince 5071. Litters 15 weeks, either sex; 2 sows to farrow. WM. TEASDALE, Dollar, Ont. Northern branch G.T.R., 15 miles from Toronto.

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SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE (Patented Can. & U.S.) The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs. Simple—Effective—Durable No springs—Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to L. P. MORIN, Inventor, Mfr., 12 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.

GRAMMING MACHINES, FATTENING COOPS, Incubators and Brooders

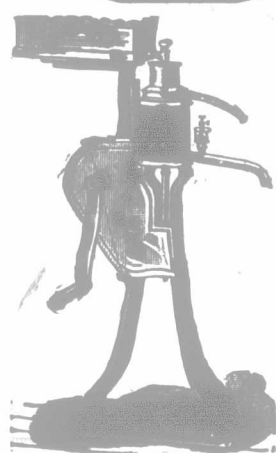
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THE most up-to-date Mail-order System in Canada. If you have not already received a copy of our new fall Catalogue, drop us a postal and it will be forthcoming. It's full of valuable information for economical buyers.



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GOLD MEDAL

THE HIGHEST AWARD at the

Pan-American Exposition

BUFFALO, N.Y., 1901

WON BY THE

IMPROVED U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Which was also awarded BRONZE MEDAL, THE HIGHEST AWARD, at the Industrial Exposition, Toronto, Ont., 1901.

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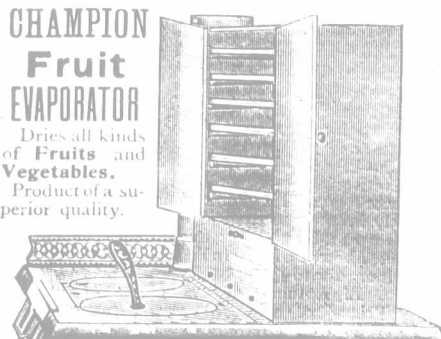
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(Maintained by the Ontario Government.)

Special creamery course December 2nd to 23rd. Regular courses January 3rd to March 27th, 1902. Students are given a scientific and practical training in all branches of dairying, including cheese and butter making, milk testing and farm dairy work. A new laboratory for the study of bacteriology and chemistry has been added, and also a machine shop with a separate engine for the students to dissect and operate. Send for circular and application form to

ARCHIBALD SMITH, SUPT., Western Dairy School, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR APPLE PICKING

AND GENERAL FARM USE

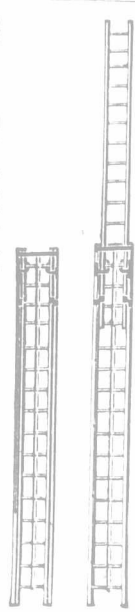
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Is the best on earth. The apple crop in Ontario is light this year; all the greater reason for saving all your good fruit. The Waggoner Ladder can be placed under the trees and extended in the heart of the tree, so as to reach the fine apples in the middle top. It will save enough apples on a few trees to pay for itself this season, to say nothing of its usefulness everywhere about the farm. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These Saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than Saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American-made Saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ontario.

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.