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Dept of Agr, Ottawa

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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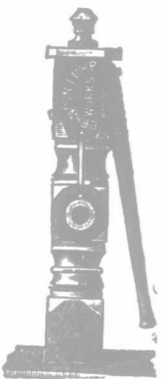
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* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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VOL. XXXVII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., AUGUST 20, 1902.

No. 556

Brandon Experimental Farm.

The Experimental Farm is always one of the leading attractions to Brandon, and very many of the visitors to the "Big Western Fair" take the opportunity of paying a visit to the farm. The high water of the Assiniboine this spring flooded the bottom lands of the farm and ruined many of the test plots. The cloudburst that swept over this section of the country early in June did considerable damage on the sidehill by washing out plots and roadways. However, by the time of the fair the waters had subsided and things were rapidly assuming a shipshape appearance, and Superintendent Pelford was able to show the thousands of visitors who flocked over to the farm during fair week many interesting test plots of grains, grasses, etc., as well as the ever-interesting tree and shrub and small-fruit plantations. A much larger area than usual is under fallow owing to the floods, and Mr. Bedford said that on some of the heavy, stiff clay land near the river, where the soil had become baked hard since the water had gone off of it, the only plow that would go into it was a disk; it left the land rough, but was doing the work.

Several large plots of Bromo grass are this year being satisfactorily eradicated in spite of the wet season, and at time of our visit were being disked over for probably the last time for the season. Bromo grass and native rye have given good yields this year, and some fine hay had been secured from a mixture of these grasses, which ripen well together. A plot of Bromo and alfalfa had also given good results, but the Bromo was rapidly crowding the alfalfa out. Corn is very late. An interesting plot is one of fall rye, ready to cut about August 15th. It stood six feet high, with good heads, but was slightly lodged. A small patch of fall wheat was also showing. The variety known as New Ontario was sown, but was very mixed. Mr. Bedford having found at least six distinct varieties in the plot. It was pretty badly rusted, but, being in a closely-hedged plot, that was to be expected. Mr. Bedford intended harvesting and threshing it as early as possible in order to sow it again. In the spring grains some very heavy yields are promised. An interesting series of tests is also being carried out with flax. Plots of four sizes, etc., were sown, with 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 pounds to the acre. The two latter were decidedly too thick. The 30-pound plot seemed just right for ordinary land, while on the extra clean, carefully-tilled land of the farm, the 20-pound lot made remarkably favorable showings. A number of imported varieties are also being tested, some Russian, Indian and Argentine samples having been secured for this purpose. Final results will tell most plainly the generalities of any of these being suitable for us. All these seeds, although supposedly clean, were almost every known variety of mis-herb and many other weeds, and required frequent weeding and picking. In the vegetable garden a fine variety of peas, onions and cucumbers are showing a good test. A fine collection of perennial plants occupy a bed on the higher land, and the "Parata" (C) hybrids from the Siberian variety is showing abundant fruit this year. It is hoped will be useful for present and future. The poultry branch of the Department of Agriculture, a number of fine plots of seedling wheat, under charge of Thos. Robertson, 25 years long on the staff of the farm

Once More the Hedge Fence!

The publication of articles, in recent issues of the "Farmer's Advocate," relating to the culture of hedge fences as a stock-barrier and farm fence for Manitoba and the Territories, has evidently touched a very tender spot in the make-up of stockholders in one Ontario hedge-fence concern, as we are in receipt of a lengthy effusion, signed by a score of persons said to live about Chatham, Ont., protesting against the course this paper has taken on this subject, and claiming that their hedges have been a "grand success." Now, it so happens that just as this "pull" comes to hand, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, who a short time ago passed through that very favored district (Kent County) of the Province of Ontario, informs us that he took particular notice of a good many hedges as he went along, and they were in anything but a creditable condition. Fences they could not be called, he said, as the poor shape in which they were would simply be an encouragement to live stock to tramp through them. What he tells us simply confirms the view expressed in the recent letter we published of Mr. R. S. Stevenson, an observant and successful farmer of long experience in that Province, who grew hedge himself and saw others try it. As a farm fence he condemned it as costly and inefficient. Now, even though some hedges had succeeded down in one corner of Ontario, as these stockholders or patrons assure us, we fail to see what earthly value their testimony would be to the farmers of Manitoba, the climatic and other conditions being entirely different. We have no doubt whatever about the correctness of our position on this question, and we are well assured that it commends itself to the good judgment of our farmers. It is rather late in the day for parties interested in Ontario hedges to attempt to tell our Western farmers, through the "Advocate," that hedges are the proper thing for stock-barriers and field fences. From the very outset the "Advocate" has been ever on the alert to place before its readers trustworthy information regarding the usefulness of trees for ornament or windbreak, or for fruit-growing purposes, and we do not propose to take instructions on this subject from eastern hedge-fence promoters.

Pointers.

Some people seem to be of the opinion that if you refuse to surrender absolutely and without condition to a scheme that does not commend itself to your judgment, you are at once set down as an enemy.

If you desire sample copies of the "Farmer's Advocate" to show to visitors at the fall fairs you will attend, thus inducing them to become subscribers, write this office, stating what fair and dates and how many copies you can use. Our readers expect something valuable from the "Advocate" and we do not disappoint them. It is a good thing. Push it along.

"American Breeds of Beef Cattle" is emblazoned on the title page of Bulletin No. 34, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by George M. Rommell, B. S. A., who designates himself an "expert in animal husbandry." In case any one be misled into searching this document for the only authentic record

of the buffalo and the Texas steer, we hasten to explain that it is only an account of the good old British breeds—Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus, Devons and Red Polls. Like the New York Democratic editors on election night, Prof. Rommell is evidently disposed to "claim everything in sight" as "American."

Crop and Stock Conditions in the West.

The excessive spring rains experienced in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories seriously delayed seeding in many sections, making the outlook for the harvest somewhat doubtful. Fortunately, the weather in these Provinces for the last six weeks has been ideal for the crops, being steadily bright and fine. With a sufficiency of moisture in the land to mature the crops, and with the long days prevailing there in the summer months, the sun shining clearly for nearly fifteen hours a day, the crops have made marvellous progress toward maturity and are now for the most part in a most prosperous condition, and promising an abundant yield at little later than the usual date of harvesting. Indeed, in some districts, wheat cutting has already commenced. The earlier sown wheat, in every section where sown under reasonably favorable conditions, has made vigorous growth and gives every promise of first-class returns, and on the whole the crops are considered quite as good as those of last year, when the yield was so great as to overtax the capacity of the storehouses and of the railway companies to move the grain in reasonable time. At this writing, indications point to a better and more profitable crop than last year.

The early summer rains ensured a bountiful crop of hay, which in the fine weeks following has been secured in large quantities and in excellent condition, while the pasture on the ranges has been better than for many years, and cattle have done exceptionally well, many large shipments of export cattle having been made in July, which is unusual, while the August shipments now going out are remarkably well finished for grass-fed cattle, and will surely make good money for shippers in the present state of the markets for beef. On a recent trip of some 400 miles west of Winnipeg, the writer was struck with the wonderful progress made in the settling up of the country, farm homesteads in all directions dotting the landscape where four or five years ago were bare prairies with no signs of settlement, while substantial new barns and houses on the older farms have, in numerous instances, replaced the humble structures improvised by the pioneers.

A striking feature of the situation in the West is the steady stream of immigration and of land seekers, some 40,000 Americans since the early spring having bought largely of the land on sale, a large proportion of whom are likely to become settlers and citizens at an early date and who will doubtless prove a valuable class of citizens, having, in most cases, had experience in the cultivation and management of prairie land.

The variety of meat products the beef trade very well indicated a year ago in the case of Shorthorn sows at 11¢, 12¢, 13¢, 14¢, 15¢, and 16¢ per head; two third of these Chicago bred were sold for \$21-\$20. It is to be hoped the rapidly increasing demand of the breeders will be met.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Camera Competition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All the photographs will become the property of "The Farmer's Advocate" for the purpose of this competition. The right to purchase, at 25 cents per copy, the best according to size, any photograph, will be given as a prize.

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

Brandon Fair.

The Brandon Fair of 1902, held on the last days of July, goes on record as the greatest success yet achieved by this energetic society. In point of numbers and quality of exhibits, as well as in attendance, there has been no previous fair in the Wheat City to equal it. The organization of the work of the directorate is becoming more and more perfect each year, and this year, when a new secretary had to assume the duties of the capable manager, Capt. Clark, who had gone to South Africa with the last contingent, so complete were the arrangements and so ably did Mr. Irwin fill the arduous post of secretary, that everything from the opening of the gates on Tuesday morning till the wind-up on Friday ran like clockwork. Most perfect weather prevailed throughout the week, and the only inconvenience that the public were put to was the inadequacy of the hotel accommodation. The numerous excursions run in over the various lines of railway centering in Brandon were well patronized. Perhaps the majority of the visitors were farmers, as sturdy, well-dressed, good-natured a crowd as could be found anywhere.

The Brandon fair grounds are large, and every effort is being made to beautify them by bordering the driveways with trees and shrubs, and with the aid of such experts in this work as Superintendent Bedford, of the Experimental Farm, and H. L. Patuore, of the Brandon nurseries, on the directorate, most commendable progress is being made.

The platform attractions and racing programmes were of a nature to entertain and amuse the large crowds that are always more interested in these features than in the more purely educational features. The grand stand proved quite inadequate for the crowd that wanted to patronize it, while the din of the shrieking fakers proved that if this nuisance must be tolerated for the sake of revenue, the "Midway" should be removed further from the grand stand. It was gratifying to see so large a turn-out of threshing outfits and other lines of farm implements. A summer fair does not seem complete without the cheerful buzz of the threshing engine and the rival shrieks of their whistles. The main building was well filled with interesting exhibits, but perhaps the most interesting exhibit was that in the Dominion Government building, where the Experimental Farm made a most elaborate display under charge of the Horticulturist, Harry Brown, and the Dominion Forestry Department also made a capital exhibit of woods, trees, etc., under the management of Thos. Robertson, who is in charge of the forestry plots on the Experimental Farm. In this building, too, the Brandon Binder Twine Co. made a most elaborate exhibit of their goods, from the raw manilla to the finished product. Prof. Wolverton deserves great credit for this display. The provincial weed exhibit, with Inspector O'Malley and Melvin Bartlett in charge, occupied a corner in this building, while the center was filled with a beautiful floral exhibit made by R. Alston, of Winnipeg.

A summary of the various live-stock departments follows, and the prize list will be found elsewhere.

HORSES.

The horse exhibit is always a drawing card. This year's exhibit was a good one, fully upholding the reputation of the Wheat City as a horse center. Mr. John A. Turner, of Balgrogan Stud Farm, Calgary, Alberta, judged the heavy classes, and his decisions were generally approved by the onlookers.

CLYDESDALES.—The stallion class of four years or over brought out three strong individuals, first place being given to J. B. Thompson's Prince Delectable, a noted horse, previously mentioned in connection with the Winnipeg Fair. Dauntless, owned by J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, and sired by Pilgrim, a noted Winnipeg winner, followed. He is a splendid horse, of Clyde type, good substance, fine bone and well muscled. Pretoria, owned by S. McLean, Franklin, a horse of deep heavy type, got third. In three-year-olds, Dr. Henderson topped the list with Jerviswood, also winning diploma for best stallion, and as Jerviswood combines size, quality and action to high degree. He also won in his class at Winnipeg, and was described in the report of the fair. Wales Macgregor, winner in Manitoba, and owned by T. Elder, followed. He also took some place at Winnipeg, and has had many worthy points for his superior qualities. The third award was given to Mars' old, Isaac

Betley's entry, a very neat and evenly-balanced horse, with grand neck, good parts and splendid limbs, also mentioned in report of Winnipeg show. In two-year-olds, T. Elder's Macgregor of the Glen, winner of first at Winnipeg, and described through that, took first. In the yearling class there were four entries, headed by J. Beatty's highly-fitted colt, of splendid action and good parts. Pilgrim's Pride, owned by Wm. Postlethwaite, a colt with splendid bone and pasterns, also holding same standing in Winnipeg, followed. H. Nichol's entry, a very good animal, took third.

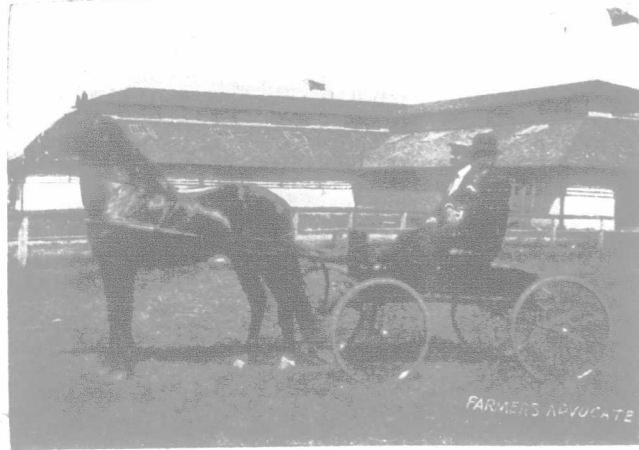
BROOD MARES.—In this class there were five entries. T. Elder secured first money with Nancy Macgregor, and a well-put-together, good-sized mare of J. A. S. Macmillan's came second; Wishart's Lady Granite, a very smooth-bodied animal, but with limbs not quite equal to the others, being third. In the section for foals, first prize went to Wishart's Prince of Prospect, out of Lady Granite and sired by Prince of Edengrove (imp.); second to Chier Macgregor, out of Nancy Macgregor, sired by Border Chief, and third to a colt from Macmillan's second-prize mare. In two-year-olds, Carruth & Brown got first and Wishart second, both winners at Winnipeg. John Clark, of Roseland, came third with a blocky filly of grand Clyde type and good bone, which some might have placed a notch higher. The year-olds were a very strong class, and were headed by Carruth & Brown's Belle, a grand filly, with splendid bone and first-class Clyde character, but a little out of condition. With right handling and fitting she will make a winner in years to come. J. B. Thompson's Lady Roberta, a splendid animal and winner of first at Winnipeg, got second, and T. Elder's Progress, by Pilgrim, a genuine good one, third. In mare and progeny class, Tully Elder's Nancy Macgregor, by Macgregor, by Danley, with Wales Macgregor and Macgregor of the Glen, all three prizewinners, previously described, secured the diploma. The diploma for best mare, any age, was secured from a field of five by J. B. Thompson's Princess Royal. This mare also won the same coveted position at Winnipeg, as well as first in the Manitoba class there.

SHIRES.—Aged Stallions.—Indiana, sired by Blocky Tom, and owned by Wm. Crothers, Virden, won first and sweepstakes. He is a horse of good quality, strong in body, with clean limbs. In the two-year-old filly section, Stott's Branton Georgie won first and sweepstakes. She is of good quality and very smooth. Sir Archibald, a dark chestnut Percheron stallion owned by the Baker Syndicate, was the only animal of that breed shown. He is a blocky, tidy, compact horse of good stamp, but not enough of him to be of much use to the country.

HEAVY DRAFT.—The first call in this class brought out three teams in harness, the red ticket going to J. A. S. Macmillan's splendid geldings, a choice pair, of true Clyde type, with best of action; grand, supple fellows, with plenty of clean bone and bodies worthy of such limbs. Second went to J. B. Thompson's noted winners, described as first in this class at Winnipeg; third to J. Stott's entry, a splendid team, winning second at Winnipeg. This class represented choice quality, being one of the strong classes in the heavy ring. J. Clark's two-year-old gelding, a very useful type of animal, with good limbs, was awarded first in his class, first in one-year-olds going to the same exhibitor, while J. Bonar took second. Mr. J. Bonar's pair of mares took first and second in the mare with foal at foot class. The diploma for mare and progeny was also won by him. In the foal section there were only two entries, the first going to N. Rogers and second to J. Bonar.

AGRICULTURAL CLASS.—In this class, Mr. D. T. Wilson's splendid showing of choice animals captured a large percentage of the prizes, his firsts being for team in harness, brood mare, two-year-old and yearling, with third for foal and diploma for mare and two of her progeny. These animals were also prizewinners at Winnipeg. H. M. Lyons, of Carberry, took second in harness class with a pair of dark bays having fine appearance, good coupling and of the right type, third going to J. A. S. Macmillan's pair, a blocky span, of great substance. P. Elder's entry was unplaced, as being slightly out of class, being more of the general-purpose type. They possessed abundance of life, good quality and splendid action. This class deserves special mention, as possessing abundance of substance and quality. There was only one three-year-old shown, a substantial bay filly owned by H. Nichol. She fully deserved a first, which was given her without hesitation. N. Rodgers, of Forest, took second in mare with foal at foot class. In foals there were three entries, first place being given to Mr. Winteringham's very promising colt of good parts, and second to J. Bonar.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—In the team class, J. Stott's clean-boned, compact span of good movers took first, and the entry from Carroll, owned by J. Turner, a worthy pair of good use.



BARKER, 2.29.
First in Roadster class, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902.
OWNED BY VETERINARY MAJOR HINMAN.
See "Gossip," page 621.

ful type, followed. In the three-year-olds, H. Nichol's entry caught the judge's eye, J. Stott's following close, with T. Hunter's bringing up the rear. D. T. Wilson's two-year-old, heavy-boned, strongly-coupled, of agricultural stamp, stood at the top, while second place was given to a smaller animal, of grand quality, smooth, clean and neat throughout, owned by J. Stott; W. Rothwell's took third. In yearlings, Wilson and Stott took places in order mentioned. The brood mare class was strongly contested, D. T. Wilson taking first and second with his Winnipeg winners, and F. Woodcock's mare third, her colt, however, heading the list in its class, followed by the two Wilson colts. In mare and progeny class, Mr. Wilson's Pride, with her yearling and suckling colts, won the diploma.

CARRIAGE AND COACH HORSES.—L. Nellis, of Brandon, won a large share of the prizes in the carriage and coach class, as well as the three diplomas, with progeny of the noted Geers. J. Stott, T. J. Kelly, E. B. McDonald (team), Jackson Bros. (single driver), were the winners of the balance of firsts, all of them choice animals.

THOROUGHBREDS.—R. I. M. Power's Hard Lines took first, also diploma ribbon (a special prize given by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba), and the diploma for stallion, any age, open; Thos. Sherritt's California came second, followed by Wm. Chambers' entry. In the two-year-old stallion class, J. M. McLaughlin took first and diploma for animal bred in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. His mare also won in the any age open class.

STANDARD-BRED.—C. W. Speers' Bryson again found first place for stallion four years or over, also the diploma for any age, open; J. Carson and R. Park being the other winners in aged class. Judge Geers, L. Nellis' grand three-year-old colt, took the red ticket in his class, the two-year first going to W. R. Stewart, of Fort McLeod, J. T. Kelly, of Routhwaite, won first with his yearling filly. The special diploma by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba for best stallion and three of his get was won by T. E. Kelly, of Brandon, with Mitchell Boy, the progeny belonging to A. D. Gamley.

ROADSTERS.—This class was very strongly represented. Many worthy animals of choice quality could not even find places as thirds. In three-year-olds, mares or geldings, W. R. Rothwell and J. L. Stafford won; R. I. M. Power taking first, with A. D. Gamley second and third, with Mitchell Boy colts, in the two-year-old class. L. Nellis' entry, by Geers, an extra good specimen, took first as yearling, E. Evans and J. L. Stafford following in the order named. In the section for foals there were nine entries, A. D. Gamley leading with another of Mitchell Boy's get; J. Dalton and T. J. Kelly taking second and third. The strongest competition perhaps was that for mares. A. D. Gamley's, sired by Western Sprague, topped the list, the other places going to J. T. Kelly and L. Nellis. A. D. Gamley's Sprague mare and two colts by Mitchell Boy won the mare and progeny diploma. This was keenly contested, but the grand winning qualities of the Gamley trio, which had made them toppeers in their respective classes, held them secure. Pair roadsters in harness, under 157 hands, was now called, David White, of Hamiota, taking first, with his stylish black span, which surpassed the others in speed. W. Birdsall, of Chater, got second, with a very neat, clean-limbed young pair. In the action, sired by Right I. C. Third place was given to a very stylish, well-handled team owned by J. Turner & Sons, of Carroll. They showed, however, the effects of heavy road work. J. N. Stewart's beautiful mare, Ethel Kirk, led in single driver. Wm. Wilson and J. Clark followed in the saddle classes, open and Manitoba-bred. A. V. Price's good weight-carrier won, second going to J. Harriett's entry, a very smooth animal. E. H. Bowen's entry came third in the open class. This has been a splendid animal,

but is beginning to show effects of age. J. Turner & Sons won the special for best-appointed team, style of driving to be considered. It was chiefly through the handling that the prize was won.

HACKNEYS.—This class was not well represented. In aged stallion class, False Heir, R. I. M. Power's horse, took first honors, with Stewart McLean's Confident Squire a close second. Many judges would have reversed the decision. J. Wishart's yearling filly was the only other shown. All three have been described in Winnipeg report.

PONIES.—In this class there were a number of very choice animals, Fenwick, Stout, Smith and Sullivan winning first places.

JUDGING COMPETITION.—Farmers' sons under thirty were eligible to this competition, which was divided into four sections, heavy and light horses, beef and dairy cattle. In the heavy horse class there were five competitors—W. G. Cowle, R. W. Glennie, J. B. Ferguson, A. T. Elder and W. F. Sirett. Messrs. Cowle and Glennie won in the order given. In the light horse class, Mr. McFarlin of Beresford, was the only entry, yet, as in the several classes given him to judge his conclusions tallied with the decisions of the officiating judge, we have reason to believe he was fully entitled to the standing he received.

DOGS.—We were pleased to notice quite a few genuine good collies of prime sable color, chiefly owned by Brandon men. John Knowlton, A. H. Clark, Charles Ilmarch and John Stott, all of Brandon, were prizewinners. Bert Bolls also won some firsts and seconds.

CATTLE.

The display of pure-bred cattle this year was the most extensive ever seen here, the stables being well filled with, for the most part, well-fitted animals of high-class quality, of both the beef and dairy breeds. All the classes of cattle were judged by Mr. J. C. Snell, London, Ont.

SHORTHORNS were most numerous represented of the beef breeds, and were stronger than ever before at this show, the bulk of the fine show herd of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, which figured so prominently at the Winnipeg exhibition, the previous week, being present, and carrying off the majority of the principal prizes. Other exhibitors in the class were R. W. Lang and Thos. Speers, Oak Lake; A. & G. Bennie, Castleberry; Wm. McRae, Brandon; H. E. Hall, Minnedosa, and T. M. Hughes, Souris. Bennie's Knight of Lancaster was awarded first prize in the section for bulls four years old and over, Greenway's Sittytown Hero 7th won first money as a three-year-old and the sweepstakes for bull any age, Speers' imp. Clan McKay taking second place. The first-prize two-year-old bull was Scottish Beau, of the Greenway herd, second going to Bennie's entry. Moneyfuffel Lad, of Greenway's string, headed the section for yearling bulls, followed by Lang's Goldfinder, by Good Luck, in second place, and Bennie's Duke of Cardinal as third, and Speers' entry fourth. In bull calves, under a year, Greenway's entries were placed first and second, and Hall's third. For bull calves of the calendar year, the first and second again went to the Crystal City herd, and third to the entry of Mr. Hughes. In a capital class of cows, the first three prizes went to animals of uniform type, of the Greenway herd, namely, imp. Jenny Lind 4th, Ninga Jubilee Queen and imp. Lady Bell, in the order named, fourth place being given to Speers' Fancy Ury, by Gold Digger, a very smooth, level and well fleshed animal. The three-year-old section was filled with four beautiful young cows from the Crystal City herd, and the first and second prizes were awarded as at Winnipeg, to Matchless 25th and Village Princess, third place to the smooth and fine quality heifer, Salem Pink, over Ruby Bruce, who held that position at the former show. Bessie Lea, Snowdrop and Lavinia's Blossom, of the Greenway herd, won in the two-year-old heifer section, in the order named, with Bennie's entry in fourth place. The last named exhibitor had also the third and fourth prize yearling heifers, the first and second going to Greenway, as did also the first three in the section for heifer calves under a year. Wm. McRae coming in for fourth. In

dar year, the Greenway entry was first, with Bennie's second. The first three herd prizes went to Greenway, and fourth to Bennie, who won the first award for bull and two of his get, the latter to be bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T. For the best cow and her progeny, to be bred as above, Speers was the winner.

HEREFORDS were well shown by Jos. A. Chapman, Beresford, who made an excellent display of typical animals of the breed and was awarded all the prizes for which he made entries.

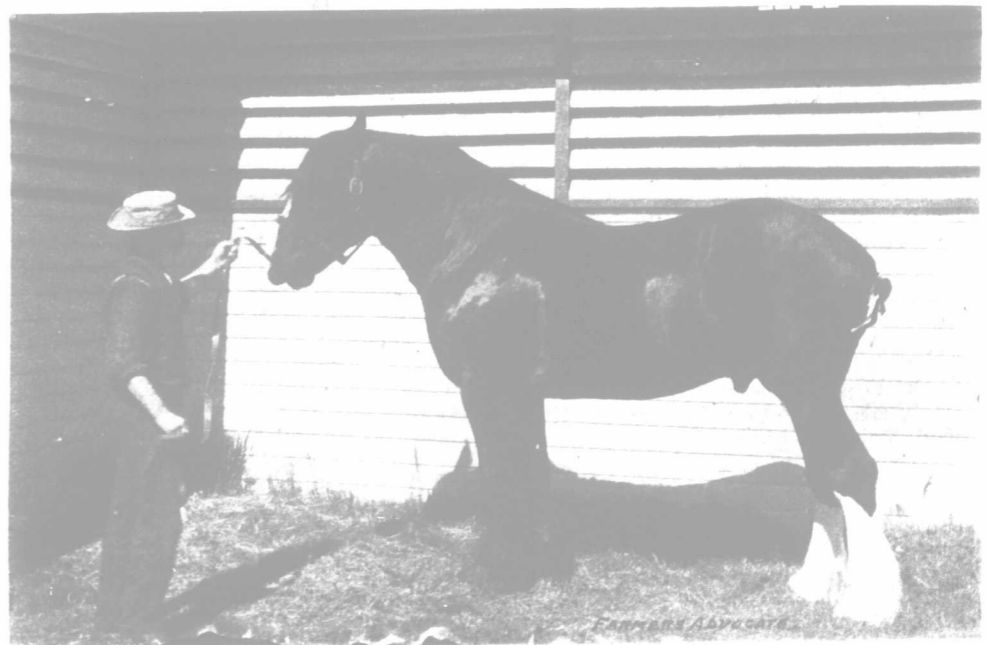
POLLED ANGUS were shown by C. W. Speers, Griswold, who had a useful lot of cattle, in ordinary breeding condition, with no special preparation for the show-ring, but which, with a little fitting, would make an excellent showing and make a more favorable representation of the breed.

JERSEYS were well represented by the entries of W. V. Edwards, Souris, which figured so prominently in the prize-list at Winnipeg and the bulk of the best prizes went to his cattle, including the sweepstakes for best bull, any age, which went to his grand two-year-old Artisan of Brampton; the first prize to his elegant cow, Yankee Rosebud, and the first herd prize. In the section for three-year-old cow, H. A. Cunningham, Hayfield, received the first prize and also the first for bull calf.

HOLSTEINS made an excellent showing, being more largely represented than any other of the dairy breeds, and with, for the most part, animals of superior type and quality. The exhibitors were Jas. Glennie & Sons, Glenboro; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, and James Herriot, Souris, whose three-year-old bull, Sir Pietertje Berke De Kol, an animal of capital quality and type, won first in his section and the sweepstakes as best bull of the breed, any age. He had also the second-prize cow in Tempest 4th, a cow of superior merit in dairy form and function. Glennie's Chief Mercedes De Kol was the first-prize two-year-old bull, and headed his first-prize herd, which included his grand first-prize cow, Flosetta Teake; his first-prize two-year-old heifer, Princess Teake, and his first-prize yearling heifer, and heifer calf. He won also the first prize for a bull and two of his get. Potter had the first-prize yearling bull and bull calf, the first-prize three-year-old cow in Lady Akkrum, the second-prize two-year-old heifer, May De Kol; second-prize heifer calf, and third-prize cow.

AYRSHIRES were well represented by an excellent exhibit in nearly every section of the class from the high-class herd of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, all the prizes awarded going to his entries, except the second for bull, which went to W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., for a very good one, and second for heifer calf, which fell to W. V. Edwards, Souris.

The judging competition, for young men under 30 years, created considerable interest among the breeders, and could be made, with a little development, a most entertaining and educative feature of our fairs. In the beef cattle class there were but two entries, W. G. Cowle, Regina, and W. F. Serritt, Glendale. Three red bull calves, Lavender Knight, Bracelet's Pride and Jubilee Knight, were both out from the Greenway stalls, and with Mr. J. C. Snell and Jas Yule to judge the judges, the boys set to work. They differed in their rating of the calves fully as much as many older men, who considered themselves capable judges, did about the ring. Then three females were brought in, Thos. Speers' Fancy Ury and Greenway's Ninga Jubilee Queen and Autumn Rose. Here again things were mixed up by the competitors. W. G. Cowle won out, having done fairly



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

good work. In the dairy class there were more entries, John Munroe, Winnipeg; H. V. Glendinning, Bradwardine; W. F. Serritt, Glendale, and W. G. Cowle, Regina. The Holstein cows were drawn up, two of Glennie's and one of Potter's, and they were placed in every possible order by the contestants. Munroe won out, having done his work promptly and concisely stated his reasons. Glendinning came second.

SHEEP.

This feature of the live-stock exhibit was rather poorly represented numerically, but although lacking from that point of view, the quality was exceptionally good. This year's exhibit of Shropshires was much in advance of any shown here for a number of years, and Mr. D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake, has cause to be proud of the prime quality of his flock. Mr. McQueen, Carievale, Assa., acted as judge, and although there was little competition as regards breeder pitted against breeder in the classes represented, yet frequently choice animals of the same age and like conformation and breeding, owned by the same exhibitor, called for decisions which required as thorough a summing-up of the fine points and characteristics of the individual breeds as would likely have been called for had there been several flocks of each breed shown.

In the one class, best pen, any breed, the competition was keen between the different exhibitors, prizewinning pens of the different breeds vying with each other for the highest possible honor granted by the fair to that class. D. E. Corbett's Shropshires came out ahead, A. D. Gamley's Leicesters second, and J. H. Jull & Son's Oxford Downs third. In the fat-sheep competition, D. E. Corbett again got first and A. D. Gamley second. The fine-wools had the advantage in this class, it being more difficult to get a Leicester evenly-fleshed on top of the shoulder, and a bareness there detracts in a competition of this kind perhaps more than in the ordinary usefulness of the class as a whole for fat purposes.

In Shropshires, D. E. Corbett got all the prizes: in Leicesters, A. D. Gamley; in Oxford Downs, J. H. Jull & Son; and in Southdowns, Wm. Smith. These flocks captured all of the first prizes at Winnipeg (except three in the South-down class) and most of the seconds, which proves that although competition was lacking, yet the prizes were richly deserved and fully won.

SWINE.

In this department the exhibit was much stronger than previously, and were the pens floored to keep the animals clean and the classes of being indiscriminately mixed, the exhibit would have been a most interesting one. The swine of all breeds were judged by Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ont., the famous poultry judge, and in several instances he reversed the decisions given at Winnipeg by Prof. Ferguson.

In the Berkshire and Yorkshire classes, the herds of Messrs T. Greenway, Crystal City, and A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., were represented by practically the same entries as at the Winnipeg Industrial. In the Berkshire class the Prairie Home herd won in aged boar, with Victor, and, except sows under six months, in the female classes; also the male and female championships on Victor and Daisy, respectively. Potter won on yearling boar with General French, and on boar under a year, as well as on sows under six months.

In the Yorkshire class there were some interesting competitions. Potter's first-prize aged boar, Jim Hill, won the sweepstakes over Greenway's first-prize yearling, Monarch. Greenway won on boar under six months, and Potter on the female class that the judge put forward the big, strong Potter sow, Brampton Maid, over the Greenway sow, Oughton Sex, a lower set sow, of finer quality. He also preferred in the yearling class the straighter and more compact sow, Princess, to the more rangy Her Majesty, both from the Prairie Home herd, thus reversing the order at Winnipeg. Potter's aged sow was awarded the female championship. Greenway won on sows under a year, and Potter on under six months.

In Tamworths, W. L. Traun, Crystal City, was the principal exhibitor, and won all firsts competed for, including aged boar and sow and champion sows on both sexes. His entries were the same as at Winnipeg. W. M. Smith, the Ontario exhibitor, was the only competitor.

In the other classes, Traun and Smith were the principal exhibitors, and both showed to good effect. There was practically no competition in the other classes.

The poultry exhibit was not so well represented at this fair, in fact, except for the entries made by local breeders. Mr. J. H. Jull & Son, Windsor, Ont., judged the exhibit with impartiality and his decisions were not questioned because exhibitors know the value of his business. While the fancy breeds and Pouter class were sufficiently well represented to make the exhibit

a most interesting one in point of variety, the utility breeds were strongly in evidence, and it was no empty honor to win prizes in these classes. In the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, the competition seemed to be very keen. Thos. H. Chambers, the well-known breeder of Barred Rocks, won the diploma for best display in the American class, the special for the best pen, any variety, and also for the best pair. J. W. Higginbottom, the Viridian fancier, who has achieved such marked success with Light Brahmas, secured a first for the best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, and pen, any variety. W. Anderson was awarded, in addition to many single prizes, the diploma for the best display of Asiatics, and first for the best pair in the Asiatic class. The diplomas for best display in the Mediterranean class, and also in the Bantam class, went to Milne Bros., Brandon, in addition to prizes in the breed sections. In turkeys, Jas. Herriot, of Souris, and Jas. Brennen, were the principal winners, Herriot winning the class diploma. Jas. Brennen won the diploma for the best exhibits of ducks, and Miss Duncan, in geese.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

In this department the exhibit was much smaller than usual. It was judged by Dairy Superintendent Murray. In the creamery class there was but one entry, that of the local creamery. It seems strange that more creameries do not enter this competition, as the prizes are liberal in this section, being \$25, \$15 and \$10. The exhibit of the Brandon creamery scored 93 points.

In the farm dairy 30-pound crock or firkin class, the winners scored very close, although their respective residences are far apart. First went to Mrs. J. C. Pope, who lives near the Territorial capital, with a score of 92½; John Alban, of Roden, second, with 92 points; and John Rolston, Rapid City, next, with 91½.

The highest-scoring package in the exhibition was John Gorrell's (Carberry) prints, 95; Geo. Allison, of Elkhorn, being a close second, with 91½, and Mrs. R. Rodgers, also of Elkhorn, with 91. A section for "fancy table" butter is still retained in the Brandon list, and here, the fancy of some good housewives being let loose, marvellous creations in yellow oil are presented to the admiring gaze of the public: crowns and sceptres, swans and savages, and little patties of all sorts of shapes. In the 20-pound firkin farm dairy "made with separator," John Gorrell again won, with 92 points; Jos. Cope, Broadview, second, with 91, and John Rolston next, with 89½. Mrs. Pope, Regina, got the diploma for best dairy butter.

The exhibit of cheese was small, the winners and scores being as follows: Factory, colored—1 B. Dutton, Birtle, 92; 2 Z. A. Race, Brandon Hills Cheese Factory, 88; 3 Brandon Creamery, 85. Factory, white—1 B. Dutton, 93; 2 Brandon Creamery, 90. Homemade cheese—1 D. J. Clark, Killarney, 88; 2 Mrs. Alcock, Gladstone, 84; 3 F. Reid, Brandon, 83.

HOONEY.—A very attractive, though small, display of honey was made in the dairy building, Robert Healy, Oak River, winning all the firsts, with J. A. Gately, Austin, second.

MILK TEST.

The Holstein Association contributes \$25, which is supplemented by another \$25 by the Exhibition Association, for a milk test. The money was divided into two prizes, one for cows four years and over, the other for cows under four. The test occupied two days, and was judged without regard to the feed, on the following scale: 20 points for each pound of fat, 4 points for each pound of solids not fat, 1 point for each ten days in milk after the first thirty days (limit 10 points). In each section, two entries were made. In the aged, Jas. Herriot, Souris, entered his eight-year-old Tempest 4th, and Jas. Glennie, Longburn, Flossetta Teake, the five-year-old daughter of Daisy Teake's Queen.

Tempest gave a total of 96½ lbs. milk, testing 3.71, and scored 81.54 points, thus winning first money. Flossetta gave 68.41 lbs. of milk, testing 3.32, making 68.12. It is but fair to say that the old cows gained points on time since calving.

In the younger class, Jas. Glennie entered Modest Maiden, three years and one month old, and A. B. Potter, Lady Abbekirk, who gave 88½ lbs. milk testing 2.68, score 53.66, while Modest Maiden got second place, with 99 lbs. of milk testing 2.26, and scoring 47.58.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

The showing of wheat was not large, but of prime quality. In Red Fife, O. H. Gullen, Bouchard, first; N. A. Douglas, Hartney, second; White Fife, J. Stott, Kemnay, first; and W. Dixon, Glenaville, second. Rye, oats, timothy, clover and native grasses were exceedingly well represented both in the growing field and also in the exhibit. C. F. Ferguson, of Brandon, was the exhibitor of a splendid variety of rye, and also of a fine lot of rye, oats, timothy, and clover. In the native grasses, Jas. Herriot, Souris, and Jas. Glennie, Longburn, were the principal exhibitors, and both showed to good effect. There was practically no competition in the other classes.

Montgomery, contributed a splendid sample of peas. Numerous other smaller products of value helped to tastefully decorate and at the same time afford instruction, which is the major half of the two-fold mission of all the beautiful and useful articles displayed before an admiring public in the agricultural halls of any society.

Neepawa Fair.

In spite of the fact that the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway had cut the fair grounds in two and demolished some of the stock pens, the summer fair of the Beautiful Plains Agricultural Society, held on Aug. 5 and 6, was a success and credit is certainly due to its officers, whose personal exertions carried things through in spite of the extra difficulties which had this year to be faced. This local society is certainly one of the most enterprising in the Province, due very largely to the fact that live men are placed on the directorate, who do not stint their personal convenience in order to make their fair worthy of the magnificent district it represents. One of the first things that struck the "Advocate" representative as he landed on the station platform at Neepawa was the presence there of the president and several directors to offer a welcoming hand to the judges, whom they had brought from outside provincial points, and the welcome did not cease at the station platform, for the judges were treated as the special guests of the Society and made to feel their welcome, by being treated to a drive through some of the magnificent wheat fields of the neighborhood and past some of the big stock barns which are beginning to be a feature of this district. In passing, it is worthy of note that, for the benefit of the Society, a delightful little performance, produced entirely by local talent, was given in the Opera House, both evenings of the fair, and which we learned netted some \$350.

The weather during both days was perfect and the attendance on the second day most gratifying. It was, as nearly as could be, a purely agricultural show, and such shows can be made successful if the agricultural and stock judging features are made interesting and instructive.

The first day was devoted to placing and judging the exhibits in the main hall. The upstairs was occupied with ladies' work and fine arts, bread and preserves, which departments were fairly well filled, especially the bread. On the first floor were displayed the vegetables, grain, grasses, dairy products, etc. In grains, the exhibit was fair, good samples winning the \$25 special for 10 bushels Red Fife wheat, first going to Mrs. Street, second to Jas. Murdock. Some interesting exhibits were made of grains and grasses in sheaf. The sheaves of Brome, native rye grass, timothy and one of red clover being particularly fine.

On the shelves, ranged round the outer walls of the octagon hall, a very excellent exhibit of vegetables was made for this season, which for garden stuff has been late. Mr. S. Larcombe, Birtle, who judged this class, pronounced the display of potatoes and beets to be particularly worthy. Some splendid samples of small fruits, red and white currants and raspberries, were also made. As the prizes were so well scattered between the numerous competitors, lack of space prevents enumerating the winners.

In the dairy class, for the protection of which an impromptu refrigerator had been constructed. The exhibit was not as large as usual, there being only about 25 entries. The judge, F. Lutley, faulted it all alike for being tainted with a weedy flavor.

On the forenoon of the second day the live-stock judging began. Dr. S. J. Thompson, P.V.S., officiating as judge of horses and delivering an address on the points of the horse after the judging was completed. In light horses this district is not particularly strong, except perhaps in the ring for single drivers, in which Dr. Leech won out, with Mr. Kellington second, and M. J. Kilpatrick, commended. In carriage stallions (registered), Hugh Stewart's Golden King was placed first, W. Willoughby second. In roadster stallions (registered), Hackney, Thoroughbred or standard-bred), Sam McLean's Hackney, Confidence Squire, won over S. Benson's Standard-bred, Dano. In the draft class, the Shire horse, Procast, shown by Walter Card, won out, over Sam McLean's Clydesdale, Pretoria. Steven Benson's Clydesdale mare, Princess Sonia, won over R. Elliot's entry in the brood mare class, while with their foals they were in reverse order. The competition for honors in agricultural teams was won, John Gibson winning out over Wm. Willoughby, who got second, with a highly commended to E. Manly's team.

A few years ago there were but few breeders of improved cattle on the Beautiful Plains, and most of the cattle exhibited were grades. Now, however, the pure-breds predominate, and both pure-breds and grades are improving vastly in quality. Short-horns seem to monopolize the attention of the breeders. W. G. Sylvos, of Rosser, placed the awards throughout the class. The largest interest centered in the competition in the bull and cow classes, and aged cow classes. In

the former there were but two contestants. S. Benson came forward with his two-year-old, James Stamford Watt, while George Little showed Brownie, of Walter Lynch's breeding, sired by What-for-No; they were placed in the order named. In the female class there were nine entries: Robt. Scott, with a four-year-old white of his own breeding, a deep, wide, thick-fleshed cow of Scotch type; Geo. Little, with four good cows, two big massive reds which he purchased at the Lynch dispersion sale; S. Benson had two; Harry Tindall and R. Lea each one. Scott's entry won, with the Lynch cows from Little's string second and third. Little also won on two-year-old heifers, first and second on heifer calves and the herd prize. Benson won on bull calf in a string of five, several seconds and the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' diploma for the best male on James Stamford Watt. R. Lea, of Ridge Creek, won a first on yearling bull; J. W. Drysdale first on yearling heifer and second on bull calf.

W. Willoughby showed a Jersey bull, and — Hamilton two cows and a bull calf.

The grades were an extra lot, especially those shown by Geo. Little, who won on milk cow and heifer calf. Other winners were Wm. Kellington, J. W. Drysdale and R. A. Mitchell.

The number of swine shown at this fair has increased rapidly. A few years ago only Berkshires were represented, while this year the Yorkshires and Tamworths made a creditable showing. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, long a breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires, judged the swine. In Berkshires, the local herds of J. A. McGill and Joe Laidler were represented. Laidler's aged boar, Honest Tom, won out over McGill's Lord Eden, and McGill's sows, Highclere Sissie and Lady Gertrude, defeated the Laidler entry. McGill's first-prize calendar year boar got the diploma. The balance of the prizes were pretty well divided. In Yorkshires, J. J. Stewart, Gladstone; Geo. Dunn, J. E. Walker and Harry Tindall had forward entries. Tindall's Platt-bred yearling boar won out in class and for sweepstakes diploma by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association. Walker won on calendar-year boar, on aged sow, and sow and litter; Stewart winning on under-year sow and Dunn on calendar-year sow. In Tams., the battle lay principally between L. E. Hutchison and M. B. Halpenny. The latter won first on aged boar, and diploma; first on aged sow and first and second on calendar-year sows. Hutchison won on calendar-year boar, and several seconds; and S. Benson won on sow and litter.

But one lone sheep was shown, a very good Shrop. ram, by R. A. Scott.

The poultry display was very creditable. Birds above average quality were shown in most of the breeds, especially in Barred Rocks. Geese also were good, and ducks fair. The poultry was judged by John Kitson, Burnside.

Hartney Summer Fair.

The directors and management of the Hartney Annual Fair were well pleased with the result of their efforts to score a success. They had fine weather, a large crowd, and very good exhibits.

In the horse ring some very fine animals were shown, Messrs. Simmonds, Laughland, Duthie, Galbraith, Jas. Harriot and others showing animals of an exceptional class.

Among the cattle exhibits were the herds or single entries of several well-known breeders, J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Stock Farm, Deleau, with his splendid herd of Herefords, winning a good many prizes, including the sweepstakes. Jas. Duthie, Hartney, showed a fine herd of Scotch Shorthorns, and won six firsts, two seconds and sweepstakes. Geo. Agnew, Hartney, is also moving to the front with Shorthorns. He showed some fine specimens.

Not a great many swine were shown, but those on exhibition were of a good class. Messrs. Duthie, Denbow and Laughland exhibited Berkshires; W. H. Galbraith, Poland-Chinas, and Chas. Fee, a Yorkshire boar.

Poultry, grain, vegetables, dairy produce and fine arts were well worthy of mention, and the exhibitors deserve credit.

A notable feature of the fair was the exhibit of noxious weeds prepared by Wm. Laughland, of Hartney.

Big Deal in Wheat Lands.

The Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., of which Col. V. D. Davidson, of Duluth, Minn., is president, has just sold to Thomas B. Hord and associates, of Central City, Nebraska, 43,000 acres of their land near Davidson, N.-W. T., a new town 75 miles north of Regina, on the line of the Regina, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway. Mr. Hord proposes putting the enormous tract of land under wheat, and says it will be the largest wheat farm on the American continent. He has had an extended experience in grain-growing in Nebraska, and, it is said, feeds more cattle than any other one man in the United States.

The Northwestern Forage Problem.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

With the passage of the native grasses and the bringing of farms under the plow, crop rotation is an absolute necessity.

Introducing the bare fallow every fourth year, every third year, or every other year, is in many cases a wise arrangement. But even where this is done, the grass should be occasionally introduced and let lie for a number of years. The greatest problem west of the Red River Valley is the conservation of the rainfall for the support of valuable crops. The summer-fallow is effective mainly because it stores up water one season so that the crop the next year gets more than the annual rainfall. It also enables the farmer to clean his land and concentrate the soluble fertility in the upper part of the soil, where it pushes forward the crop and crowds out many weeds.

Growing annual crops for forage instead of bare fallowing is profitable in moist years, especially in the Red River Valley country. But in drier sections the forage crop takes nearly as much moisture out of the land as would a wheat crop, and thus leaves the ground too dry for wheat the next year. Grass crops laid down for two to five years add to the humus in the soil, and leave roots which bind it and prevent blowing, as well as putting the land in better mechanical condition and cleaning it of weeds. The last year of a grass lay, the sod should be plowed immediately after taking off the hay crop, and at once harrowed or disked, so that the furrow slice may serve as a mulch and rain absorbent for the remainder of the season and accumulate water for the succeeding crop. In regions where the rainfall makes the summer-fallow unnecessary, the rotation on each field should include grass, corn and cultivated crops. One of the ro-

struction; likewise, the farmer needs to determine his system of farm management, including the live stock to be kept and the kind of rotation he wishes to use. The bridge engineer needs to know the strength of his material, and to have a knowledge of mathematical formulæ to aid him in figuring out his construction. The farmer, likewise, needs to know the yield of each crop under different conditions, the amount of labor required to produce each kind of crop, the effect of each crop on the yield of the succeeding crop, etc. Experienced scientists have worked out for the bridge engineer the strength of his materials and the mathematical principles involved in his work. Agricultural scientists, likewise, are working out the average yields of crops, the cost of growing crops, the principles of fertilizing and other factors needed in the farmer's calculations. But some of these factors the farmer must work out for himself, and needs a systematic, yet very simple, plan of recording his average crop yields and other results.

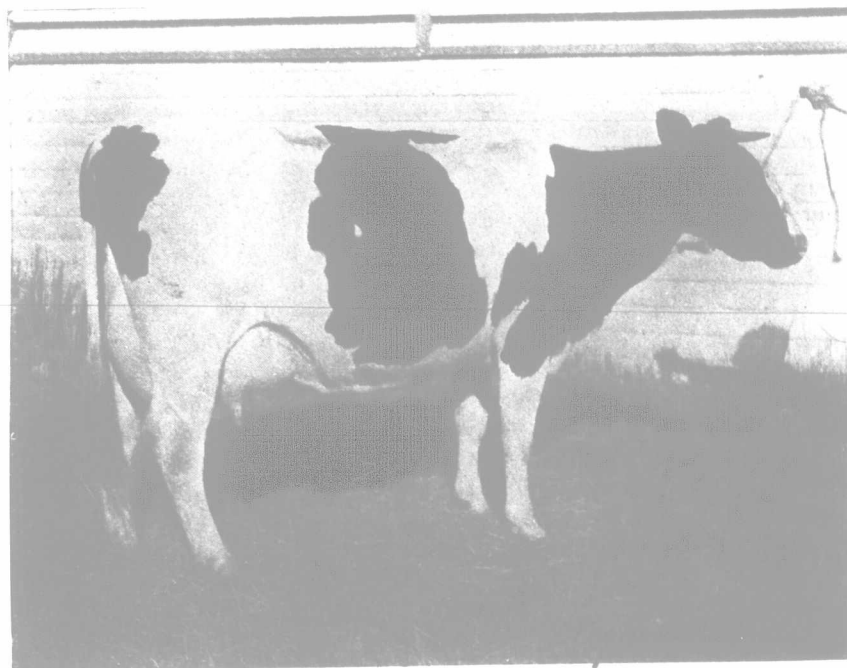
Grass crops will, no doubt, have a large place in the future systematized farm plan in the Northwest. Timothy, Bromus and native rye grass are at present the chief reliance. Where there is no desire to raise seed, a mixture of these might, in many cases, prove best. In cases where there is profit in seed-growing, it will pay to sow each of these grasses alone.

The most promising for a place in the Northwest along with grasses above mentioned is alfalfa. Prof. Hanson brought three kinds of alfalfa from Turkestan. The one from the southern or cotton region of Turkestan is not hardy; the one from Central Turkestan is moderately hardy; and the one from Northern Turkestan is very hardy. Hardy forms of alfalfa have also been discovered in Montana and Minnesota. In some cases, fields of alfalfa have been known to remain for 15 to

25 years without re-seeding. The State experiment stations of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota are breeding these hardy forms of alfalfa extensively to make them still hardier. The writer has faith that alfalfa-sowing will extend hundreds of miles further north and east than has been heretofore believed possible.

Red and alsike clover are within the possibilities for extended use in the Northwest. Supt. Hovestad has had some success with red clover at our Crookston sub-station, as has also Prof. Shepperd at the North Dakota Experiment Station at Fargo. Supt. Chapman also had wonderful success with clover at our Pine Region sub-station, a hundred miles north-west of Duluth. The Minnesota Experiment Station has been at work breeding red clover for many years, and now believes it is beginning to make progress in getting hardier varieties of this important plant, but the prospect is nothing like as good for success as with alfalfa.

Minn. Agr'l College. (PROF.) W. M. HAYS.



FLOSETTA TEAKE.

First prize and sweepstakes Holstein cow, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902. Daughter of the famous Daisy Teake's Queen.

BRED AND OWNED BY JAMES GLENNIE, LONGBURN, MAN.

tations that always gives us good crops in Minnesota extends over five years, and is as follows: 1st year, wheat seeded to grass; 2nd year, grass; 3rd year, grass; 4th year, wheat, oats, barley or flax; 5th year, corn, or other cultivated crop, or an annual forage crop which cleans the land. Then, returning to wheat, repeat the same course for the succeeding five years.

In regions where it is difficult to get a stand of grass, a longer rotation would be better, so that each grass may lie longer in the field. Thus, we might have wheat one year, grass three years, grain fifth and sixth years, corn or other cultivated crop seventh year. Then, returning to wheat, repeat during the next seven years. The grass-rotation might even be extended to four years, or the land might be fallowed between the two grain crops which come together, thus extending the rotation to eight years. In some cases the stand of grass will fail, when there will be two crops of wheat during the first and second years of the rotation.

It is a very great advantage to decide upon a good rotation and then divide the farm into the same number of fields that there are years in the rotation, short rotations usually having the preference, because fewer fields and less fencing are necessary. This will give to the farmer the same acreage of each crop each year, excepting where a failure to get a stand of grass lessens the number of fields in grass and thereby increases the number in grain. At the Minnesota School of Agriculture, a systematic method of teaching rotation and field management has been devised, and the problem is now more like a common engineering proposition. The bridge engineer needs to choose his theory of construction, determining whether he will build a cantilever bridge, an arch bridge, or a bridge of other con-

Judging Contests to Continue.

The executive committee of the Intercollegiate Judging Association met General Manager Skinner, of the International Live Stock Association, at the Transit House, Chicago, on July 29th, with the result that satisfactory arrangements have been made for a judging contest at the coming exhibition in December. Those in attendance were: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont.; Prof. J. J. Ferguson, Michigan; Prof. Skinner, Indiana, and Prof. Carlyle, Wisconsin.

It was arranged to hold the next competition under the auspices of the International Exposition, the executive of the Intercollegiate Association to have charge of the details. Five hundred dollars have already been subscribed for prizes, and it is expected the sum will reach at least eight hundred before the contest begins. Important changes were made in the rules of the Association. This year each college will be allowed to enter but three students, and these must have taken at least a full year in the institution which they represent and have passed all required examinations during that time. The judging, in future, will be done more by the scoring process, with very brief comments on the animals. Texas, North Dakota, Iowa, and Ontario, have already signified their intention to enter the next competition, and it is expected that several others will join before the time arrives.

Wanted: A Fair Field.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir.—I beg to register, in the columns of the "Advocate," a protest in which I know I express the sentiments of the great mass of Canadian swine breeders, against the methods resorted to by certain Government officials and a couple of favored friends in exploiting a sale of their own stock and their own particular breed.

It were bad enough and mean enough to have franked through the mails circulars limited to extravagant puffings of the breed in which they are interested, but the leading spirit of the scheme must needs, for selfish ends, go out of the way to disparage a rival breed, which men of intelligence and skill have, in their judgment, been successful in moulding to meet the requirements of the market. These men are, of course, quite competent to care for the interests of their own particular breed, but, for my part, I cannot understand how any self-respecting breeder would countenance such an attempt as these circulars disclose.

I do not think that Yorkshire breeders who feel equal to the task of conducting their own business, and that without the dubious aid of pap-fed Government sales, or the farmers of this country who have shown their ability to select breeding stock and put the Canadian hog-raising industry in the very front rank, will endorse such contemptible tactics.

It may have seemed clever to merge in the sale the stock of a British breeder, who breeds two or three classes of white hogs on one farm, and who contrives to work more gratuitous advertising than any other man I know of, but it will require more than the endorsement of a Government official to inspire confidence in the character of his output for the improvement of the stock of this country. It does seem strange that an agricultural college professor and others should allow their names to be associated with such a scheme, and I can only take the charitable view that they did so without taking thought as to its true nature and unfairness, or that, as I have good reason to believe, their names were used without their knowledge or consent, to give it respectability.

Now, sir, is it not a most glaring abuse and scandal that these circulars should be sent through the mail "O. H. M. S." free, for the personal benefit of a paid official and a little clique of his friends, and if the preparation and printing of these precious circulars and other expenses of this "officially" conducted sale are also loaded on the public, is it not an outrage? If breeders desire to hold a combination sale of their stock, at their own expense, well and good, they have a perfect right to do so. Yours respectfully,
D. C. FLATT.

Fewer Farm Papers and Better.

Many farmers reply, when solicited to subscribe for a first-class agricultural paper, that they are already so overloaded with papers that they have not time to read them. Generally this is true; nevertheless, it is the strongest condemnation that can be brought against the papers themselves. The man who really likes a paper will find time to read it, and the man who does not find time to read his papers is taking a lot that are not worth his reading. The thing to do is to take fewer papers, and these only the best.

The largest expense of a paper is the time it takes to read it; therefore, it is wise to subscribe only for those papers that give much in little, that touch the vital spot, that tell just what you want to know, and tell it from a thoroughly practical knowledge on the part of the writer of the subject he is discussing.

Many farmers would confer on themselves quite a blessing if they would stop all their papers, and then subscribe only for those that they really miss. It is bad policy to encourage, even by sufferance, a class of papers that the farmers will not take time to read. There would be a wonderful uplift along the whole line of agriculture if farmers would read fewer and better papers.

Note to Contributors.

The attention of all contributors of letters or articles for publication in "The Farmer's Advocate" is directed to the fact that the subscription rate on such has been raised to two dollars per year, and one cent for each additional year, and a fraction thereof. Any letters intended for publication weighing over one ounce must be prepaid, and must not contain any other correspondence. A letter intended for publication can be sent for less than two cents.

"Looking this Way."

We produce the following from our esteemed contemporary, the Live Stock World, of Chicago, which, during the hot wave, sought to vary the hog market quotations by adjusting the political and commercial relations of Canada and the United States:

"Canadian farmers are reported to be looking yearningly across the international border. They covet the markets of the United States from which their present political position debars them. They are producers, these Canadians, and the United States tariff has been a stumbling block in their paths ever since it was made prohibitive. Frank W. Hathaway, in the Contemporary Review, states that since our tariff schedules have practically shut out from the markets of the United States many of Canada's principal products, the desire for annexation has grown and will continue to do so unless commercial conditions and currents change. Canada must either be annexed to the United States or form a closer commercial union with the United Kingdom. One or the other of these alternatives seems inevitable from the logic of necessity. * * We are now selling three dollars' worth of farm products for every dollar's worth they sell us. This is why Canadians are yearning for the markets of the United States. They want to pay for that \$119,000,000 worth of our products they use in the like value of their farm, forest and sea productions. * * Eventually Canada will forget the law of blood, and following the twentieth century law of trade, knock loudly at our doors for admission."

Conditions and currents have changed. Following the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the United States imposed almost prohibitive duties upon farm products, partly with the utterly mistaken notion that exclusion would force political union. Canada began the quest for new markets, and she was successful. Our farmers are not looking yearningly across the border. While the total export of farm products in 1901 to the United States from Canada was \$8,239,581, our export of farm products to Great Britain was \$66,523,700. Our exports of farm products to the States in 1901 were only one-third of what they were in 1866, but our exports of farm products to Great Britain have increased twenty-four fold. Take one item alone—bacon. In 1890 Canada exported only a trifle over \$500,000 worth, but in 1901 about \$12,000,000. During the same period, our butter exports ran up from \$340,131 worth to over \$3,600,000, and from 1868 to 1901 Canadian cheese exports increased from \$620,543 worth to \$20,696,951, and practically drove American cheese out of the British market. In short, we are exporting to Great Britain animals and their products, and feeding our coarse grains, etc., at home. Instead of selling barley, the farmer sells bacon, the demand for which could not be met last year, so popular was the product.

The change has proved advantageous to the Canadian farmer, as it tends to enrich his soil, while the old system depleted it. We must assure our Chicago contemporary that the Canadian farmer is not worrying a particle over the United States market. Canada has ceased to be envious of the bargaining Yankee, nor will he ever be again. The boot is on the other leg. The American is envious of the illimitable fertile areas of Canada, of her transportation routes, of her mineral and timber wealth, and her ability to grow sugar beets and wheat, and produce Portland cement. American capital is flowing Canada-ward, and Americans have been given to understand that if they desire to exploit Canadian timber and pulp wood they must set up their mills to do so on this side of the line. Americans are starting large manufacturing establishments on this side the customs line to cater for the trade of Canada and other portions of the British Empire. A conservative estimate puts the number of settlers coming from the States into Canada this year at 40,000. Canadians are beginning to appreciate their country and its resources. They have got upon their feet and propose to stay there. Canada has been jogging along very quietly, without advertising herself, for the past couple of hundred years, but during that period it might surprise many to know that her rate of increase in population was greater than that of the United States, and last year the total trade of Canada was double that of the States per head of population, official figures just to hand from Washington show, furthermore, that exports of the

United States have decreased more than \$106,000,000 during the past year, compared with the year previous, and the falling off was largely in the products of the American farm, despite the tremendous efforts the U. S. Government is making to increase the export of those products. Canada is all right, and, as a matter of fact, it is Uncle Jonathan that is looking yearningly across the Great Lakes, and he will look a long time before he finds any desire for political union with the United States. Canada stands ready, as she has ever been, to do business on a fair basis with our neighbors, but the farmer is not coveting the American market, for the simple reason that he has got a better consumer, and is pursuing a system that puts the Canadian breeder and farmer in the very front rank of the world's agriculturists.

Nature Study on the Prairie.

In the course of an address delivered by Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, at a series of Institute meetings held under the auspices of the local agricultural societies and the Territorial Department of Agriculture, during the latter part of June, in Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia, he expressed his pleasure at being able to meet the settlers of the district, and was particularly glad to find that the Commissioner of Agriculture had made a point of asking the school authorities of the different localities where meetings were to be held this year, to allow the higher classes to attend the meetings. He pointed out the advantage of boys and girls, particularly in rural districts, being shown what an important part they could play in helping their parents by learning as soon as possible the nature and habit of the common weeds of the farm. He congratulated them on the fact that the Government of the Northwest Territories was the first to introduce into the regular course of school studies the simple instruction which they were now receiving on plant-life and the other branches of natural history, which, under the name of "nature study," was now such a striking feature of a modern practical education. In all this season's addresses, the speaker, who is evidently a lover of boys and girls, took great pains to interest the large number of scholars who, with their teachers, attended the meetings. He gave striking instances of the value of a knowledge of the common objects to be seen everywhere in the country, and showed that information concerning the commonest of these was of the utmost value, because, naturally, these were the very ones which did most harm or most good. Unfortunately, there was a great lack of this knowledge with most people, and, consequently, they were frequently unable to recognize their worst enemies or their best friends among the plants, insects, animals, birds, reptiles and other natural objects of the country. He urged them to make every use of the opportunities they were now receiving at school, which were far greater than their fathers and mothers had received. He hoped that the boys and girls of to-day would make better men and women than those of his own time, because he believed that the education which they were receiving was of a more practical nature than formerly.

The speaker devoted himself to the special subject which he had been advertised to speak upon. He defined which plants should be designated as weeds, gave a simple account of the principles of plant-life, how plants lived, ate, drank and developed; showed the absolute necessity of both leaves and roots, if plants were to continue living, and from these facts showed that a farmer could fight successfully against any weed which he might find on his farm. All plants must be included in one of three divisions into which the whole vegetable kingdom could be divided, namely: One-year plants, which went through their whole development in one season; two-year plants, which the first year simply laid up a store of nourishment which was used the next to develop their flowering stems and seeds; and many-year plants, which lived for several years and after the first season produced seeds every year, as well as laid up nourishment for the next year, many of which also sent out running root-stocks, by which they spread rapidly, and some of which were the worst enemies the farmer had to contend with. There were, however, a great many of the one-year weeds, which, by reason of producing an enormous number of seeds, also gave a great deal of trouble. For the one-year weeds, every effort must be made to destroy them before they had ripened their seeds, and the same was the case with the two-year weeds. The best work was to be done by attacking them while they were small. This could be done by summer-fallowing early, by cultivating the land before sowing, and by the use of weeders and light harrows on growing grain. Good work could also be done

with two-year plants while they were still small by disk-harrowing late in autumn and in early spring before the crop was put in.

One of the features of most interest at all of these meetings was the discussion of plants poisonous to stock of all kinds. The losses to owners of horses, cattle and sheep every year are considerable, but there is among stockmen a great lack of definite knowledge on the subject. Mounted specimens of all the worst of these were shown, and there was at each meeting an animated discussion on the subject. The worst weeds were the cowbane or poison parsnip, the tall and dwarf larkspur, the poison canna or sago (sometimes wrongly called wild onion), the golden-flowered bean and the loco weed. Not only were these plants shown, but many others which are sometimes confounded with them. Valuable suggestions were made as to the best steps to take to prevent loss and as to remedies when an animal was found to be affected. The first thing necessary was to learn how to recognize each kind and know at what time of the year it appeared and what part of the plant was poisonous. Many of these plants are found only in certain localities and on certain kinds of soil. Most of them did not occur widely, and also known they might be with small trouble destroyed, or animals might be herded away from these localities during the time of the year when there was danger. The remedies for some of these plants are given in the Northwest Weed Bulletin (which can be had for the asking from the Department, Regina). In case of poisoning, the value of prompt bleeding was well known to many ranchers. Loco weed, although common in many parts of the West, is seldom such a serious cause of loss as it is in Montana, Colorado and other States to the south. This, it was thought, might be due to the more abundant feed on our northern ranges. The eating of loco weed seems to be an acquired habit among stock, and it was suggested that even where there was plenty of good grass, animals would in some cases eat it in preference. The local school teachers gave valuable assistance at these meetings by bringing their scholars and specimens of plants of local interest, as well as by participating in the discussions.

Territorial Crop Bulletin.

Crop bulletin No. 1 for 1902, issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories, on July 20th, gives the following crop summary:

	Area in acres.	Bushels.
Wheat—		
1902.....	581,988	11,187,000
1901.....	504,697	112,808,447
1900.....	412,864	4,028,294
1899.....	363,523	6,915,623
1898.....	307,580	5,542,478
Oats—		
1902.....	276,152	10,961,700
1901.....	226,568	19,716,132
1900.....	175,439	4,226,452
1899.....	131,938	1,686,036
1898.....	105,977	3,010,307
Barley		
1902.....	29,772	906,000
1901.....	24,792	1,795,100
1900.....	17,011	353,216
1899.....	11,276	337,121
1898.....	17,092	419,512

Expectation for present year.
 (Actual yield.)

Horses for Army Use.

"The Breeding in Canada of Horses for Army Use" is the title of a circular recently published, from the pen of J. G. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector for Canada. It is pointed out that three distinct types are required by the army; i.e., artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry. For the breeding of these the conditions in Canada are most favorable. The artillery horse is described as standing from 15.2 to 16 hands high, weighing not less than 1,300 lbs., with a girth of 72 inches. For the cavalry, a typical specimen is required to be from 15.1 to 15.3 hands high, 70 inches in girth, and well proportioned. This horse, it is said, may be bred from Thoroughbred sires on strong, half-bred mares. The mounted infantry horse is outlined as a strong pony on short legs. He must have a fair shoulder, a good neck, and be deep through the heart.

By way of advice, Dr. Rutherford says it will pay breeders on the Western ranges to devote considerable attention to the breeding of military horses, and in other parts of the Dominion also the supply of desirable animals may be greatly increased by intelligently selecting breeding stock.

The Cattle Embargo.

A special cable from London, Eng., says: "There is strong probability that the embargo against Canadian cattle at British ports will be removed by the Parliament reassembles in October. The negotiators of the colonial premiers here have been favorably disposed to that end."

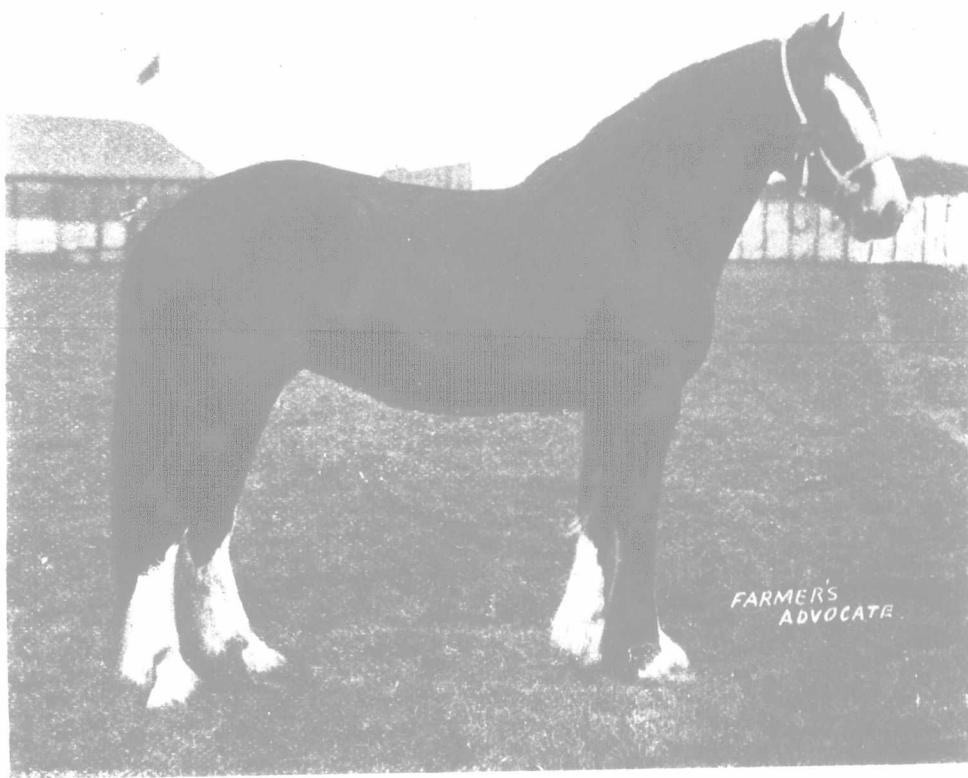
Our Scottish Letter.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW.

Favored with fairly good weather, we had a successful Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen. Following immediately on the Royal, the event lacked somewhat in variety, yet there was a sufficiency of freshness about the meeting to make it memorable. Perhaps its chief characteristic was the success of English exhibitors of Scots cattle, horses and sheep. The championships for Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Clydesdale mares, Hackneys, Shetland ponies and Border Leicester sheep all went south of the border. The display of Shorthorns has rarely been better at the Highland, and, as a section, they were more uniform in merit than the black polled cattle, which were on their native heath. Mr. George Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, who won the Shorthorn championship, is a fine judge, and can usually be seen wandering around the outskirts of the crowd at the Tillycairn sale of Collynie and Uppermill bull calves, not rashly bidding for the lots which excite the keenest bidding, but quietly laying on his bids for some moderate-looking animal, possibly not as well finished for sale, but having genuine qualifications which the expert recognizes. The lovely female, Flora VI., which Mr. Harrison has this year exhibited, is one of the truest specimens ever shown. Her lines are ideally straight, her color is perfect, her ribs are grandly sprung, her head is that of the true Shorthorn, and altogether she commands admiration, from everybody. Mr. Harrison bought her at Birmingham, and she was calved in the possession of Mr. Naylor, Welshpool, but on the sire's side she is Uppermill, and

specimen of the breed, except that her head is too long and not characteristic. The bull is one of the finest of his sex in any breed at the present day. Ayrshires were championed at Aberdeen by Mr. Robert Wilson's capital dairy cow, Mayflower VI., a right good sort, which won at Carlisle also. Mr. Wilson farms at Manswraes, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, and is one of the veterans amongst Ayrshire breeders. He has been an exhibitor at the Highland for something like half a century, and is held in the highest esteem by everybody. Being himself a cattle salesman, he has a great liking for the kind of cow that takes the market, hence large frames, with capacious vessels and long thick teats and plenty substance, are found in his exhibits.

Horses made a better show at Aberdeen than at Carlisle. The Clydesdales were out in great force and were a strong feature of the show. The phenomenal success of Baron's Pride as a sire was again illustrated. All the first-prize winners, with the exception of the first-prize yearling filly, were got by him. The champions were Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's two-year-old colt, Everlasting, which took the same honor last year, and Mr. Thomas Smith's two-year-old filly, Royal Ruby, from Chester. The first-prize winners were all owned by the Messrs. Montgomery before the close of the show. Pride of Blacon, Royal Baron, Everlasting and the first-prize yearling make a remarkable quartette of Clydesdale stallions. In some classes the same predominance of this sire was to be remarked. He had the first, second and third aged horses, the first and second three-year-olds, the first, third and fourth two-year-olds, and the first, second and third yearlings. The females were not less



CLYDESDALE FILLY, ROYAL RUBY.
 First and female champion, Royal Show, 1902.
 OWNED BY THOS. SMITH, BLACON POINT, CHESTER.

her dam was bought at the Auchronie sale, carrying her, so that she is pure Scots. The other Shorthorn classes filled well, the bull championship going to Mr. Wm. Bell, Ratcheugh, Alnwick, for Baron Abbotsford, the second-prize winner at the Royal. His dam was Clara, a Collynie cow which could always take a place in the best of company, and she is breeding capital stock.

Mr. J. J. Cridlan, of Maisemore Park, Gloucester, carried off the chief honors amongst Aberdeen-Angus cattle with his fine bull, Elate, which won at the Royal. This bull's dam was bought carrying him at Mr. Egginton's sale at South Ella, Hull, so that the calving breeder in his case also was not the mating breeder. The choicest cow shown came from the Royal herd at Aberfeldie Mains, Ballater. The younger females leading the classes came from the famous Glamis herd of the Earl of Strathmore. They were first both in the two-year-old and the yearling heifer classes, and, unlike the Royal-judges, those at the Highland preferred the two-year-old to the yearling. The Aberdeen-Angus breed showed up well, but there was a lack of uniformity amongst the exhibits, and we are not sure that the judges were altogether happy in their classification. A deal of criticism has been passed on the judging of the Galloways at Carlisle, and it is certainly significant that some cattle which took the highest places there, although entered, did not come north to the Highland. The judge also took a somewhat different view of the leading animals. He made the first-prize cow at both shows bred champion at the Highland, whereas, to most breeders the unbeaten bull, Campfollower of Stepford, looks a much more creditable specimen. The cow, Maggie X. of Tarbrooch, is a very level

Holloway's blood was counting in the battle: Cedric Princess is a daughter of a mare which he bred. Lord Roseberry showed and took third in the brood-mare class with a mare bred by Colonel Holloway and got by Cedric 1087. The second, third and fourth yearling fillies were all got by Baron's Pride. Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, who owns a capital Clydesdale stud in Ross-shire, had the second, a filly of his own breeding, for which there was plenty of inquiry. Clydesdale business, alike in respect of selling and hiring, was fairly brisk at the show, and quite a large number of horses have had their seasons fixed for 1903.

A week ago, Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec, sailed with a nice shipment of very fine horses. He had five Clydesdales, three of them got by Baron's Pride, one by the Glasgow champion horse, Royal Carrick, and one by the Royal champion horse, Macara 6992. Mr. Ness had also two Hackneys and two Boulonnaise horses. He has been long an importer of good horses, but we question if he ever took out as superior a lot as he has brought on the present occasion.

Fanciers of Scots cattle should note that very important sales of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle are announced for the ensuing autumn. Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.), Perth, have them on hand, and the first A-A sale is to take place in their Perth premises on Friday, 12th of September. In the following week there will be a series of sales of the same breed in the north, and in the week beginning 26th September another series in the south. The Shorthorn sales begin with the Collynie and Uppermill bull calves on Tuesday, 7th October, and last for four days.

SCOTLAND YET!

Implement Exhibit at Brandon Fair.

The display of the implement trade at Brandon Fair was, perhaps, not as extensive as that of previous years, from the fact that many companies who had large exhibits on the ground heretofore now have branch offices and extensive warerooms in the Wheat City. All the resident branches had their showrooms open, and welcomed visitors.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY displayed a full line of implements in their showrooms.

SYLVESTER BROS., besides exhibiting the various lines manufactured by this company, in their spacious showrooms, opposite the market square, were located on the exhibition grounds with one of their gasoline engines in operation, sawing wood.

SMITH, INGLIS & NELSON were "at home" to fair visitors in their down-town showrooms. Mr. Nelson and Mr. Inglis, both veteran implement men, reported a very prosperous year's business.

BEEMAN & COMPANY were very much in evidence at this fair, with a full line of their Excelsior tubular grain separator. This wonderful contrivance, appearing as it did for the first time before a Brandon constituency, held the attention of the up-to-date farmer. Every one pronounced it "a little wonder"; so easy to operate and it never gets out of order.

THE RIESBERRY PUMP COMPANY had a very neatly constructed exhibit of pumps in the machinery hall.

THE MANITOBA PUMP COMPANY'S exhibit of their Leader pumps, built on the Ontario Pump Company's pattern, and known throughout Canada as the old reliable, reflected much credit on the management. Mr. N. T. Williamson, who is one of the veteran pump-makers of Western Canada. This company, which has recently sprung into prominence, promises to be one of the leading industries of the Wheat City ere long. Arrangements have been completed with the Canadian Airmotor Company which gives to this company the agency for their goods for Canada West, and places the Manitoba Pump Company in a position to supply its patrons with a most up-to-date pump and airmotor combined, at first cost.

A. D. RANKIN & SONS, Brandon's leading departmental store, entertained several thousand of the fair visitors daily. It was indeed a treat for the visiting "tillers of the soil" to inspect the interior of this extensive establishment. A staff of courteous clerks showed goods to the visitors, and did everything in their power to make the strangers feel at home.

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS had two threshing outfits in operation on the grounds, under the direction of skilled mechanics, who explained the merits of the machines to the visitors. This company exhibited an improved grain separator, which in itself is a most praiseworthy invention and has proven a favorite with the farmer in past seasons. To Mr. Sherriff, the manager, can be attributed the greater part of the honor that is due this concern for the enterprise it has established in launching out in the manner it has during the past year, making the plant of the company one of the largest of its kind in Western Canada.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Winnipeg, were much in evidence exhibiting their combination wagon-box, hay, grain and stock rack, farmers' handy wagons with steel wheels, garden swing, etc. This firm seems to be plowing ahead, and we learn from their manager, Mr. Harbour, who had charge of the exhibit, that they have now more orders booked than they will be able to complete for some time. Their rack is complete in simplicity and strength, and we advise farmers to write them for particulars.

THE WESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, with headquarters at Indian Head, Assn., exhibited much the same type of grain separator as manufactured by the Brandon Machine Works. This concern controls the sale of this machine in the Territories.

THE COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY'S showrooms were visited by hundreds of sight-seers, who were in the city for the fair. This old reliable firm is a favorite with the farmer of Manitoba, and agents experience very little trouble selling goods bearing the name of the Cockshutt Plow Company. They are everything they claim for them.

THE CAMPBELL COMPANY had a complete threshing outfit in operation on the grounds, and, as at Winnipeg Fair, it was inspected by all interested in up-to-date farm machinery.

THE CAMPBELL FANNING MILL COMPANY, of Chatham, with a representative in Brandon under the able management of Mr. Atchell, had a very attractive exhibit of their fanning mill on the grounds. As one farmer said, "I saw a fanning mill and highly spoken of by the exhibitor." This is undoubtedly the best fanning mill of its kind that a farmer could desire.

THE BRANDON PUMP COMPANY had a complete display of pumps along the grounds. Mr. Huxey Carter, the world-famous pump maker, has succeeded in establishing a branch in Brandon. This company's pumps are man-

ufactured from the best material and are giving the best of satisfaction. A full line of force pumps and iron pumps and attachments are now handled by this company.

THE T. BISSELL COMPANY, of Elora, Ont., had a full line of land rollers and spring-toothed harrows exhibited on the grounds.

THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING COMPANY had a most complete threshing outfit in operation on the grounds, fronting the machinery park.

THE NORTHWEST THRESHER COMPANY, of Stillwater, Minn., were ably represented by Mr. McBeath, who displayed the workings of the company's machines.

At this fair the cream separator companies were much in evidence. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY and THE R. A. LISTER COMPANY were both under canvas, side by side, fronting on the machinery park, each with a full line of separators displayed. The R. A. Lister people ran a small quantity of milk through one of their machines on Thursday afternoon, showing the separating capabilities of their machine to an interested gathering of farmers.

THE MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, Ltd., had a very attractively decorated booth, showing a full line of the Empire separators ready for action. Mr. H. P. Hansen, the genial managing-director of the company, was present and welcomed patrons and visitors.

THE NATIONAL SEPARATOR COMPANY occupied a prominent position in the main hall, where their exhibit of machines was the center of considerable interest.

SMITH & BURTON, the grocers, of the Wheat City, besides having a tea exhibit in the main hall, were "at home" to visitors in their down-town stores.

THE FAMOUS TETLEY TEAS, for which the Hudson's Bay Company are distributing agents for Western Canada, had a neatly decorated booth in the main hall.

CARRUTHERS & COMPANY, tanners, furriers, and wholesale dealers in pelts, had one of the handsomest booths in the main hall. On the walls and floors were carefully arranged skins of fur-bearing animals and not a few pelts of Galloway cattle. A beautiful line of robes, house and buggy rugs, fur coats and cloaks were shown as products of the Carruthers factory. Mr. Will Carruthers, the manager of the company, was present during the greater part of the fair, and extended the hand of welcome to his numerous friends and patrons.

THE CAMPBELL & COMPANY furniture exhibit was very artistically arranged in a booth in the main hall. A costly parlor suite, upholstered in satin, took the eye of many a housewife. It was a beauty.

BELL & ARMITAGE, of Winnipeg, had an exhibit that was something of the real thing. In a booth in the main building, an aged colored lady, who is known all over the world as Aunt Jemima, the inventor of the famous Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour, which is now manufactured by R. T. Daves Mill, St. Joseph, Mo., U. S. A., smiled on the ladies as she served out hot pancakes.

U. S. Harvester Machinery Combination.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Jersey City by which what is styled the International Harvester Company has been organized, under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$120,000,000, to manufacture and sell harvesting machinery. It has purchased the property and business of the following manufacturers: The McCormick Harvesting Machinery Company, Deering Harvester Company, Plano Manufacturing Company, Warder, Buchnell & Glessner Company (Champion), Milwaukee Harvesting Company. Of its assets, \$80,000,000 are in cash working capital. The company will require no financing, and there will be no offer of its stock to the public, all the cash required having been provided by its stockholders. The reason for this combination or trust is said to be the advance in the price of raw materials and also in the cost of distribution. These were such as to necessitate either a further advance in the price of machinery to the farmer or greater economy in the manufacture and distribution, which the combination is designed to accomplish. The officers of the company are: President, Cyrus H. McCormick; chairman executive committee, Chas. Deering; chairman finance committee, Geo. W. Perkins; vice-presidents, Harold E. McCormick, Jas. Deering, Wm. H. Jones, John J. Glessner; secretary and treasurer, Richard F. Howe. Board of Directors: Cyrus Bentley, Paul D. Cravat, Wm. Deering, Chas. Deering, Jas. Deering, T. H. Gary, John J. Glessner, Richard F. Howe, Abram M. Hyatt, Wm. H. Jones, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold E. McCormick, Stanley McCormick, Eldridge M. Fowler, Geo. W. Perkins, Norman B. Ross, Chas. Steele, and Leslie D. Ward.

It is said the annual output of these five large concerns amounts to over 700,000 machines, in the manufacture of which 20,000 men are employed. The new company now have a factory at East Troy, Wis., and a plant at Paris, Ont. They will also have a plant at St. Louis, Mo., and the competition of the new trust is said to be with the Canadian manufacturers in a possible situation of great moment.

Displays Worth Seeing.

In the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" we published short reviews of notable exhibits of manufactures, etc., at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Among other Winnipeg concerns deserving special mention at this season are the following:

WATSON & COMPANY, manufacturing their own goods and selling direct to the people, can give better value and save middlemen's profits. They cater especially to the spring and fall trade. At present, their showrooms are filling up with sleighs for the coming winter trade, and orders are being rapidly placed. For the fall and winter seasons, they have also a good assortment of feed cutters, grain grinders, horse powers, root pulpers, fanning mills, etc. This company, outside of their own manufacture, handle the Grand Detour wagons and plows.

McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE COMPANY.—For this season's business, the company are putting out an exceptionally fine class of vehicles. A look through their showrooms, Exhibition week, would convince the public of this statement. In their three-quarter, rubber-tire buggies, extension-top Mikados and surreys, Strathcona and Capetown traps, Royal runabouts and tubular-gear speeding wagons, are to be found goods of a very high quality. The McLaughlin Carriage Company have long held a reputation for first-class and up-to-date vehicles, and this year they excel. They show also a full line of road wagons and fancy traps in eighty-three different varieties to choose from.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY.—A special feature of their splendid exhibit and the one most prominent was the single and double disk drills, which are being rapidly pushed to the front to take in the place of the old shoe and drag drills. They are all light draft, being handled with three or four horses with comparative ease. These disks will cut through sod or straw, thereby placing the grain right into the soil. Their Jewel gang is another feature worthy of mention. This plow can be operated solely with the foot while riding, and has a high lift. The company considers that they have almost reached the stage of perfection in the gang plow line. The famous Adams wagon and Ideal windmills are also carried in their stock.

MINNEAPOLIS THRESHER COMPANY.—As a special, they are showing, beside their other lines, one improved threshing outfit, a 22-horse, simple traction engine, with the Hammis celebrated headlight, and a twelve-barrel steel water tank. The separator is a 36 x 56, with pneumatic stacker, self-feeder, and No 2 weiger and bagger. The outfit is supplied with a 65-foot steel cable, to be used in case of fire. It is attached to the engine and can be easily hooked to the separator in case of emergency, making it an easy task to draw it away from danger. With all those attachments, it makes this one of the most complete threshing outfits ever put before the public.

Swindled Out of \$5,000.

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

An Entomological Competition.

We understand that the Northwest (Canada) Entomological Society, whose secretary is Percy B. Gregson, of Waghorn, Alta., will give two prizes this fall, and Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, of Ottawa, will also give two (making four prizes in all), for the best collections of insects and plants (including grasses) made this year by any of the young folk of the Territories. The economic value (i. e., how crops or animals are benefited or injured by them) and the life-histories of the specimens (either of insects or plants), and their names, will be made a special point of, and have preference over mere numbers of specimens. Quite a number of young people are competing. All information will be cheerfully given by Mr. Gregson.

How Interest in the Horse Department of Agricultural Shows may be Increased.

To any observant person, it must be apparent that the interest taken in the horse department of the regular classes at the majority of our fall exhibitions is not what it should be, or what it is intended to be. It is noticed that the greater part of the crowd will be in the grand stand or standing around the ring viewing the special attractions and horse races (as most societies have special attractions of some kind), while few more than those directly interested will be present at the ring where the judging of the regular classes is taking place. This is not as it should be. There are always many present who are deeply interested, and who would enjoy seeing these horses judged if conditions were different. I don't purpose discussing the wisdom or unwisdom of having special attractions. The fact remains, that in order to secure a crowd it is, in most cases, considered necessary to have them, but we think that arrangement might be such that they would not so largely interfere with other and more valuable (at least, from an educational standpoint) features.

In the majority of cases, the general judging and the special attractions are taking place at the same time, the latter in front of the grand stand, and the former in some more or less distant part of the grounds, often where there is not sufficient space, or where the ground is too rough to show a horse's action. In some cases there is no attempt to form a ring, even with a rope, and then all who are present will crowd up among the horses being judged, and materially interfere with the functions of the judge or judges, and in many cases audibly express opinions as to how the prizes should be placed and even coach the judges. In other cases there is a ring formed and some attempt made to keep the crowd (if there be one) behind the rope or fence. But in few cases is there any attempt made to provide seating accommodation for the spectators. They must stand the whole time. Some may lean upon the fence, if there be one, but even this is very tiresome, and unless a person be directly interested or very anxious to see how the prizes are placed, either from a desire to learn or other motives, he will not bear the discomfort, but will go and get a seat on the grand stand and see the fun. Now, the question is how can this state of affairs be corrected? I think, at least in many cases, it might be arranged so that both functions would not take place at the same time. The classes might be judged, say commencing at 10 a. m. in front of the grand stand, where those who wished to see the prizes awarded might do so in comfort. If this should not be expedient, a special ring of sufficient size for the purpose might be provided, and seating capacity for the spectators also provided. We think it would be wise for the directors to have catalogues printed, stating the time at which each class or section would be shown. Still better, if the catalogues gave particulars of each entry, giving name of exhibitor, description and number of his entry, and supply a ticket with a corresponding number to be attached to the animal, such as is done at some of the larger exhibitions. The judge or judges should be very carefully selected. We favor the one judge system, but there is a difference of opinion on this point. Whichever system is adopted, care should be taken that those who are acting be thoroughly competent and honest. Great injustice is often done an exhibitor by a mistake on the part of the judges. A judge should be very careful in making his awards, and should be able to give valid reasons for every award he makes if called upon to do so. As a rule, it is not wise to give reasons publicly, as this cannot be done without referring to the faults or weak points of the entries that have not won first, and many owners, especially in the breeding classes, do not care to have these points publicly expressed. After all the sections of a class have been judged, we think it would be both profitable and interesting to the spectators if the judge would select the most perfect type of the class that has passed before him and discuss or criticize the animal, pointing out the desirable points, both of conformation, style and action, and if not objectionable to the exhibitor of another animal that is not quite so good (not necessarily animals that have competed with each other), to compare points. In this way the public will see the type of animal that the particular class demands, and there is no doubt a greater interest would be taken. It is claimed that this would put the judges in an awkward position, as many first-class judges are not good speakers. It does not require an orator to criticize a horse, and any man who knows a horse should be able to intelligently state to an audience what he wants to see in a certain class of horse, especially when he has a good representation of the class before him. If arrangements somewhat in accordance with the suggestions given were made, the visitor to the exhibition would be able to tell at what time and place the classes that he is interested in would be shown, and he would know that he could spend an hour or two comfortably, and

doubtless profitably, in viewing the exhibits, and we also think that by judiciously observing points of this nature the judging of the regular classes would become so interesting and instructive that it would not be necessary to spend so much money on special attractions in order to draw the crowd. We have simply referred to the horse exhibit, but no doubt the exhibit of other classes of stock could be improved in a like manner. W.H.P.

Selecting a Ram.

To the breeder who produces pure-bred sheep for the trade, or the farmer whose only aim it is to make the small flock pay in mutton and wool, the selection of a ram to head the flock is of supreme importance. By observation of the laws which govern the reproduction of the animal kingdom, we are persuaded that in breeding the ram represents half the flock, if not more. When he is an animal the product of skillful breeding, and is individually prepotent, his character will be stamped upon the progeny to a high degree. This being true, it becomes necessary that in his selection only those characteristics are found to predominate which it is desired to reproduce. His pedigree too should show that he is descended from stock the distinctive peculiarities of which it will be no mistake to have stamped upon the progeny.

Thus it is that the successful breeder of sheep must have an ideal; he should know exactly what he wants, and in his efforts to attain it minor points must be sacrificed. With this ideal in mind, a breeder in choosing a ram must not forget the qualities of the ewes with which he is to be mated. If there are weaknesses in the flock that have become prominent, the animal selected as its head should be one which gives promise of correcting them. In this connection, breed type, size, constitution and quality of bone, wool and flesh should receive the closest consideration. The type and size will depend upon the breed

Hints to Buttermaking Competitors.

For the information and assistance of competitors for the prizes in the buttermaking contests at the leading exhibitions, the following hints are submitted. Sweet cream is supplied, and it will be necessary to ripen it. To this end some "culture" of known excellence should be secured and used. The amount of the culture or ferment will depend on the character of the cream and the time available. The ripening should be sufficiently advanced to allow at least six, and, better, twelve, hours for cooling and holding preparatory to churning. The temperature for ripening will depend upon the cream, the temperature of the room where cream is to be placed, and the temperature of surrounding atmosphere. A few folds of strainer cloth wet in water and placed over the can will assist materially in keeping the temperature down if the room is too warm. Seven or eight per cent. of culture and a temperature in the neighborhood of 65° F. will give proper results if carefully watched. In this, as in all other operations, the competitor should keep specially in mind the variations from his usual surroundings.

The per cent. of fat in the cream should be known. If it is not, use your judgment on the first batch and you will not be far out in the subsequent ones. Cream of 30 per cent. fat may be safely churned at 50° F. When scalding the churn do so quickly, and do not get the wood heated through. Cool thoroughly. Use your own churn and worker if possible. If you must use a new churn and worker, scrub, scald and rub them with salt at least three or four times, at intervals, before making the first batch. The printer

and ladle should also be very carefully prepared before needed and placed in cold water, or what is better, cold brine.

When churning, have a piece of strainer cloth by you, and when a spot of cream gets on your churn, or your hand is wet, or you wish to draw the plug, you will find it very handy and necessary. In all rich cream it is necessary to add some water at "breaking" time.

At this time the temperature of the churn contents should be examined as well as the temperature of the water added. Both these points should be remembered afterward when washing. Be careful to fasten the churn and to raise the lid carefully, that there be no accident and no splashing. If the butter should be a little soft, wash with plenty of water and turn rapidly. Once washing is sufficient, take the butter from the churn with the ladle, put into a tub and weigh; transfer to the worker and salt—if no directions are given—at three-quarters of an ounce to the pound. Rinse the particles of salt from the churn with cold water.

The worker will have been previously scalded and cooled, and liberally sprinkled with salt, and now all that is necessary is to wash off the salt. The competitor must work the butter by some set method, and must know by former practice how much working the butter needs by his method. Nothing but careful examination of the butter from time to time will settle this question, and this must, of course, be done before competition day. After working, the butter should be left as level and smooth as possible by the lever and a trifle deeper than the mould or printer. The "printing" can be done on the worker, and the wrapping also, by placing the papers on the end next the operator. The parchments will present a smoother appearance and wrap nicer if soaked for twenty-four hours in brine than if water alone is used and that just when needed. Do not slap the butter with the ladle, but press the printer full, if necessary, and trim at one push stroke. Do not draw the ladle over the butter, this makes a greasy appearance.

Neatness of person and tidiness of operations count for much. White linen apron and cap look clean and tasteful. When washing the utensils use worker for all small wares, a pail catching the drip. If very careful, no more than a few drops will appear on the floor. Throwing water around is not a mark of skill. Plan your work beforehand, pay no attention to onlookers or competitors, and keep cool. F. J. SLIGHTHOLM.



STOCK PARADE PASSING THE GRAND STAND. Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902.

selected, but strong constitution will only be seen in large heart-girth, full chest, muscular neck, prominent eyes, and bright pink-colored skin.

It is not unusual, especially at local shows, to meet sheep which, although registered, still possess characters better fitting their identification with some other breed. Such is simply a result of unintelligent mating, and goes to show that before success can be achieved a breeder must be a judge of the breed of his choice.

With the farmer whose only object it is to produce mutton and wool, one of the commonest errors is in selecting young and untested rams to head the flock. This mistake is usually seen in an absence of increase when the breeding season arrives. The head of the flock should be known to be a stock-getter, and that of the right kind. The difference between the price of a lamb and a well-tried shearling ram will not be much, and the older the sire, up to a reasonable limit, the greater the vigor possessed by the young things when they arrive. If for any reason a suitable yearling or older ram cannot be secured and it is found necessary to depend upon a ram lamb, he should be a strong and vigorous one, in good condition, and should be sparingly used, not more than 20 to 25 ewes being bred to him in the season, while he should be feed regularly during the service season a little grain, such as oats, peas and bran, to keep up his strength.

\$300 Tin Rooster.

A despatch from LaCrosse, Wis., says: "Henry Peterson, a farmer residing a short distance north of Verona, purchased from an agent a tin rooster, which was guaranteed to turn red six hours before each and every storm, thus giving him plenty of time to prepare for the blow. Storms came and went, but the rooster did not change color, and Peterson started an investigation in an attempt to recover the \$30 cheque which he had given for the device. He found the cheque at the village bank. It had accomplished what the rooster failed to do. It had turned to \$300. The swindler has not yet been apprehended."

Early or Late Weaning of Lambs.

BY J. M'CAIG.

One of the chief hindrances to the sheep business has been the idea that sheep do not offer the same returns for close, scientific intensive treatment that other classes of stock do.

The English sheep is an almost perfect animal, for no pains have been spared in its improvement, and the individuals who appreciate what may be done to secure and retain perfection in the sheep in our own country are not a few. It is certainly the case, however, that the average farmer is disposed to rely too much on natural processes rather than on the application of progressive art with respect to the flock. The profits arising from sheep are regarded by the ordinary farmer as found money. The effect of this view is seen with even such a simple subject as weaning lambs. The time of weaning, of course, depends on the time of lambing. The shepherds who raise January, February or March lambs are in a class by themselves and are in the minority. They have to get considerable feed besides milk into their lambs to get the best results, and generally look to have big, strong, well-constituted lambs by July, and they expect to relieve the ewes of the care of the lambs by this time. With the larger class, however, April, and more often May, is the month for lambs. They usually do not wean until September, and are sometimes left to wean themselves. This is averse to the idea of forcing or rapid maturing which is now generally recognized as synonymous with the idea of profit in the handling of all classes of live stock. Contrary to what is generally believed, sheep are more susceptible to either good care or neglect than any other class of stock. In other words, the returns for increased care in the case of sheep are large.

Early weaning presumes large growth for the first three months of the lambs' life. The first argument is that lambs learn to care for themselves before fall sets in. The quantity of fall pasture is large, but the quality poor, and it is much better to have a lamb taken from the ewe and put on second-growth clover or early rape than on frost-stricken meadows of innutritious grasses. Frosted grass is generally hard to digest. In the second place, early weaning gives the ewes a chance to rest and build up before they again become pregnant. In the case of ram lambs to be used for breeding purposes, and the practice of using them is not by any means uncommon, the ram acquires a strength for his work that he would not have if he were put into service just after being separated from the ewe. The milk of the ewe has been demonstrated by actual test to decline very much in nutritive value after the first three months of the milking period, and so its use by the lamb can be of little benefit to the ewe, while the following of the ewe by the lamb is more or less of a nuisance to both. For early weaning, the shepherd should be prepared to carry on the growth of the lamb by the feeding of concentrated foods, for the lamb would otherwise lose in flesh. If the lamb is taken away to save drain in the ewe, some substitute must be found for the ewe's milk, so grain feeding is almost a necessary accompaniment to the early weaning of lambs. The next best substitute, as before intimated, is a piece of fresh second-crop clover, where this can be had, or a patch of early rape on which the lambs may be pastured.

Feeding New Oats.

The evil effects of new oats, when fed in any quantity, are well known to most horsemen. With working horses they act as a laxative, inducing the animal to sweat more freely, and on account of their comparative indigestibility the entire animal organization is apt to be upset and a falling off in flesh results.

It is not altogether because these things are unknown that so many farmers each year are waiting for the new crop to ripen, but rather on account of carelessness. Insufficient quantities are fed to allow the oat to reach complete ripeness of the best class. Since the interest in the average horse is not in a sufficient oats to last the average horse, this practice is but a small part of the value of the oat compared with new grain, it is surprising how few take advantage of this factor in profitable feeding.

Oats, if threshed early and fed as such, are seldom fit for use until some weeks have come. When kept in stacks, the oat has a period of several weeks before threshing, during which the oat has reached more quickly. Considerable time is therefore, of having oats prepared for use, those who have not now a good lot in their barns see to it that one year hence better prepared oatmeal will have the food supply of the work horse of a more desirable character.

Importance of Good Queens.

That the queen is by all odds the most important part of a colony of bees, all beekeepers of any enlightenment will agree. Yet, how many farmers or others who keep bees give this matter the attention it deserves? They seem to think, and often say so, that bees are bees, and that's all there is about it, failing to realize that there are different strains of bees, varying as to their qualities, good or bad, just as there are different strains of cattle, horses, etc., and that careful, judicious breeding and selection of stock will certainly pay them for their trouble in one case as well as another. How often in going through an apiary, the owner will point out some three or four colonies that have given him a large yield of honey, while, others that have had the same chance gave little if any surplus. Other conditions being equal, the queens are most surely the cause of such discrepancies in the amounts of honey produced. Someone will say, "The queens don't work." True, they do not gather honey, but what is more important, they produce the workers, imparting to their offspring qualities desirable or otherwise.

Again, in the month of June quantity is just as important as quality, as regards the bees in a hive, and while some queens will lay an enormous amount of eggs early in the season, thus insuring a large force of bees for the honey season, others will barely hold their own and consequently be of little use to the apiarist as far as profit is concerned. While I doubt if it will pay the small producer, or, for that matter, the large producer, to raise many queens other than those reared naturally during the swarming season, yet we all have the privilege of improving our stock of bees at a very small outlay. There are numbers of beekeepers who make queen-rearing a specialty, from whom we can procure new blood to tone up our yards from time to time as needed, and I would suggest that if you have a dozen or so colonies in the back yard, that have had no attention in regard to this matter, that you procure a few queens from some reliable breeder, and just note the difference in those colonies during the following season. This is a good time of the year to re-queen, especially if you are in a buckwheat district, so that you can remove the old queens without danger of robbing. As to introduction of queens, the most essential precaution is to be sure the colony is queenless, as more queens are lost by trying to introduce them to colonies that have something they recognize as a queen than from all other causes put together. For this reason, it is not desirable to destroy the old queen before the fresh one arrives by the mail, for fear that in the intervening time, queen cells may be started and perhaps a young queen hatch and cause you a lot of trouble, it may be the loss of a queen.

While queen breeders generally say that they will send queens by return of mail, they, like human nature in general, are not always able to do just what they say, so for reasons given don't be in haste to destroy a queen before receiving another. After having tried nearly all methods of introduction, I now practice what I believe to be the safest and quickest plan extant, namely, direct introduction. If the queen should arrive by the morning mail, I at once go to the colony to be re-queened (if not already queenless), hunt out the queen and destroy her. In the evening, light the smoker and put a small quantity of tobacco in it (the only use I have for the weed), give the smoker a few puffs so that the smell of tobacco is apparent, lift up one corner of the board or quilt over the bees and smoke them lightly, then give them two or three puffs at the entrance and let the queen run in. In five or six days you will be almost sure to find the queen laying nicely in her new home. Don't open the hives inside of time mentioned, as bees, if molested too soon, will often ball a queen that has been successfully introduced. I have yet to lose my first queen by this method, which has the advantage of being so simple that even the most inexperienced can succeed all right.

Beginners may ask what is the best race of bees? This is a matter of individual opinion, and as I have said previously, there are different strains of bees as well as different races, just as there are the different breeds of cattle, etc. Personally, I am a great friend of the Caradocian bee. They are very gentle and good workers; i. e., some strains of them are. However, like nearly every ideal, they have their failings, the most serious one, in my experience, being their inclination to swarm a little more than the Italians or Blacks. This, of course, is not desirable, especially in out-yards, when one of our objects is to keep the swarming as much as possible, I believe, that the reasons for doing this are the abundance of honey produced, and the fact that they are so many queens, and that the light color of their wings has a tendency to make them

vote to queen rearing to make it a success. The small producer will have a farm or something else to claim his attention, while the large producer will have his hands full without attempting to rear queens. A plan of constantly improving the stock in the apiary as practiced by a successful honey producer is as follows: He produces both comb and extracted honey, his very best colonies are run for comb honey, the others for extracted; swarming is almost controlled with the latter, while of those run for comb honey nearly all swarm. As practically all the increase comes from his very best colonies, the result is sure to be just what he is aiming at—improvement in stock.

J. L. BYER.

Good Prospects for Poultry.

Mr. F. C. Hure, Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa, who has just returned from a visit to the fattening stations, reports as follows:

Wherever I have been in Canada this spring, I have noticed a substantial improvement in the quality of the young chickens. The farmers are realizing that there is a growing demand for a White Wyandotte or Barred Plymouth Rock market chicken, and are introducing these breeds as fast as they can. I think the White Wyandotte will be the most suitable breed for the Canadian farmer. Up to the present time the Orpington chickens are not doing as well at the illustration hatching stations as the Wyandottes. The latter are growing faster than either the Rocks or the Orpingtons. They are well liked in France, and are sent over to Great Britain from that country. If the French can hold a foremost place in the British market with these birds, I see no reason why we in Canada cannot do the same.

In regard to the number of young chickens that will be reared this year, I do not believe more chickens will be marketed than last year. Of course, there are more chickens being hatched, but there seems to be trouble all over the country with chickens dying off when they are from a week to three weeks old. I know that the primary cause of this has been the heavy rainfall this year, and the best means to adopt in order to rear chickens through this kind of weather is to place them in small, movable houses, where they can be fed inside the house and receive indoor exercise while the unfavorable weather lasts. Chickens that are under hens in small brood coops out in the fields have a rather poor time when they have to huddle around the hen for several days, but when they are inside a movable house, the weather does not make much difference.

Another cause of death in young chickens has been a general lack of animal food. There are not so many grubs, worms and insects as in former years, the wet weather having diminished the crop, and I am positive that this is one important reason why young chickens are dying off. It is seldom that the farmer's wife gives the chickens any meat or animal food, and, with the rather small supply of insects this year, the growth in chickens was retarded.

I would advise any farmer who finds his chickens in a weak condition or dying from no apparent cause, to feed them every day boiled refuse meat of some kind.

As to the price that fatted chickens will bring, present indications show that it will be higher than last year. Fatted chickens that the Department have just shipped to a Toronto provision merchant realized twelve cents per pound alive, and the merchant states that "the shipment was very satisfactory." The Canadian public is appreciating the greater quantity of flesh of the fatted chickens, and also its improved quality and juiciness; and wherever I have been a growing demand for fatted chickens is noticeable. I believe that within a few years the demand for fatted chickens will be so great, and there will be so little sale for the ordinary thin chickens, that practically the whole poultry trade will be carried on in crate-fed chickens.

Adulteration of Woolen Goods.

The National Sheep Breeders' Association in their international conference, held at Carlisle, Scotland, July 5th, adopted the following resolution unanimously:

"That this conference, in view of the increasing adulteration of woolen goods, and the unscrupulous substitution of inferior materials in the manufacture of so-called woolen goods, demand in the interest of both the consumer and the producer, immediate legislative attention, and, further, that copies of this resolution, together with copies of Mr. Mansell's paper, be forwarded to the Right Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and the Colonial Premier now assembled in conference at London."

The need of legislation to assist in stamping out sheep scab was also discussed, and a resolution to that end adopted.

Suggestions on Buttermaking in Competition.

One of the most important features in the buttermaking contests will be the ripening of the cream. Under the old plan of supplying ripened cream at a temperature suitable for churning, the work was largely mechanical. With perfectly sweet cream and a good fermentation starter, there will be a grand opportunity for the display of judgment and skill in the ripening of the cream. Up-to-date buttermakers will rely on the acidimeter, as it will enable them to ripen the cream to the right degree of acidity for churning at the appointed time.

In the preparation of utensils, the energetic management has left very little for the buttermakers to do. As every good buttermaker is aware, wetting and soaking the woodenware is necessary for two purposes: to prevent the cream and butter sticking, and to fill the pores of the wood to prevent anything else getting in. To pour cream in a dry churn would be an unpardonable blunder which should disqualify the person making it.

The handling and coloring of the cream are simple operations, but just here there is opportunity for the display of that neatness and exactness that shows the difference between the ordinary and the skilled buttermaker. The cream should be strained. The usual practice is to have no color used with the first churning, after which competitors are requested to color the butter for home consumption, relying on their own judgment as to shade.

"Temperature" under the new regulations will be an important matter. It would be an insult to the intelligence of those taking part to advise any given temperature. The ripeness of the cream, manner in which it has been ripened, its richness in fat, the fullness of the churn, the temperature of the room, etc., will all have some bearing on the temperature, and any slight miscalculation noticed in the first churning ought to be corrected subsequently.

The stage at which the churning should be stopped is another nice point. I am inclined to think that just here the butter is a little "underdone" by the majority in these contests. Certainly, the churn should not be stopped so soon that there is any appreciable waste of butter in the buttermilk. The ideal condition is to have the butter in firm, close, spherical granules from which the buttermilk readily drains.

In washing and salting, many show lack of skill. As the buttermilk is all sold to help defray expenses, the management would prefer to have it as free from water as possible, and the buttermaker can manage just as well without watering the buttermilk, if he has made no mistake about temperature. Rinsing the butter with a few dippers of cold water before washing is a good plan. If the wash water is milky, a second washing is necessary.

The working of the butter is usually hurried and incomplete. Those taking part should ask to see their butter in order that they may be guided by past experience. The weight and richness of the cream being given, it is a very simple matter to calculate the weight of butter for salting. Lifting the heavy churns off the bearing for weighing is not necessary. How much salt to use will have to be left to the judgment of the operator. It will vary according to the moisture content of the butter and the working it is to receive. It will be better to salt in the churn.

A few buttermakers, when cleaning up, manage to spill a lot of water without accomplishing much else. Those who are habitually neat and tidy in their work have a great advantage and do not undergo so great a mental strain, while those using churns, butter-workers, etc., with which they are unfamiliar are handicapped.

As to regard to quality of butter, with so many skilled buttermakers competing, whoever fails to make good butter is practically out of the race.

Occasionally a mistake is made in estimating the color or salt; such mistakes are often due to nervousness, but there is no excuse for not being able to use common scales provided.

Too much stress has, in the past, been laid upon "time" by those taking part in the contest. Every energy has been exerted to finish up the job in the shortest possible time. I have advocated starting the contestants, say fifteen minutes apart, which would do away with this racing feature, would prevent all crowding to get cold water, weigh, salt, etc., together, and would allow spectators dropping in for a few minutes, to see the entire process of making fine butter without spending a couple of hours. It would also allow the judges a better opportunity to make note of what is being done.

Friends who think to help contestants by giving them advice during the progress of the work, injure rather than help their chances of winning a prize. Contestants should keep cool—haste makes waste—and the cool and collected buttermaker with his wits about him, and who looks and acts as if it were an everyday event to furnish this form of entertainment and instruction to the public, has a decided advantage over his nervous and perspiring rival. While dressing in white is not obligatory, it is undeniable that spotlessly clean white garments have an attraction for the eyes of the judges. A few dress rehearsals before the family and neighbors would help those liable to "stage fright," while of course years of intelligent work in the dairy usually bring their reward when the scores come to be added.

J. W. HART.

Kingston Dairy School.



IOSCO PRIDE 26595.

Winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes Holstein cow, Toronto and Pan-American Exhibitions, 1901. SHOWN BY GEO. RICE, CURRIE'S CROSSING, ONT.

Poultry-keeping Profitable.

Prof. A. G. Gilbert, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, in answer to the question, "Why is poultry valuable to the farmer?" gives the following reasons:

1. Because he ought by their means to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chicks for market.
2. Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all-year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the moulting season.
3. Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.
4. Because the manure from the poultry-house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in plum or apple orchard, will destroy all injurious insect life.
5. Because while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country.
6. Because poultry-raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage and leave him free to attend to other departments.
7. Because it will bring him the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has most time on his hands.
8. Because to start poultry-raising on the farm requires little or no capital. By good management, poultry can be made, with little cost, a valuable adjunct to the farm.

Marketing of the Honey Crop.

BY J. L. BYER.

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

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

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

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

President of Iowa College Dead.

Dr. William M. Beardshear, president of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, died on August 6th, aged 52, as a result of an illness contracted a month ago while attending the meeting of the National Educational Association, of which he was president. The deceased was a man of marked ability, and during the ten years as head of the institution at Ames was most untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of agriculture in Iowa. Prof. Chas. F. Curtis is being mentioned as his successor.

Collies all Nerves and Intellect.

The dog lover went to the dog show one night, says the New York Post, and when he came out he had changed his mind about one thing. "I will not put Bob in there," he said, with emphasis. "It is all right for some. I don't mean to say there should be no dog show, but collies should not be entered. Just you go around to their section and look at them. The St. Bernards, the mastiffs, the bulls, the bloodhounds, fox terriers, and, so far as I could see, all the other breeds, were either enjoying the affair or quite indifferent to it, but the fifty or more collies were in a frightful state.

"These creatures are the most sensitive and excitable of all dogs. They are intensely alert to every motion and sound, and no amount of custom seems to blunt their senses. They are all nerves and intellect, and they must understand the meaning of the sounds and movements around them or become frantic. There are some beautiful collies in the show, but it was terrible to watch them. I saw seven or eight that had gone wild from the excitement. They were not frightened or vicious, and yet they tugged at their chains, reared up and plunged forward, yelping, snapping and wagging their tails all at the same time. One, a beauty, lay sweating and trembling in a corner of her bin, with head uplifted, giving vent to almost human cries of pain. I spoke to her and caressed her, but I could not attract her attention. She was not in her right mind. I had intended to put Bob in next year, but I would not do it for any consideration."

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 disregard 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 necessary for publication.
- 4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

A Reminder.

The attention of our readers is again directed to the conditions published regularly at the top of this ("Questions and Answers") department which require that the full name and P. O. address must in every case accompany enquiries, showing their bona-fides. Otherwise, we cannot undertake to answer them. If for any good reason the enquirer does not care to have his or her name published, state that in the letter and your request will be complied with. It is also unreasonable to expect questions to be answered by mail, when the department is conducted for the purpose that not only the enquirer but readers generally may be benefited. State the questions fully and clearly.

Veterinary.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.

On the 18th of May, during a storm, I had a heifer calf a few days before her time, on account of the wet and cold. The navel string of the calf was very strong and had to be cut, and now one can feel it hanging rather loose on the inside of the skin and makes it look as if it were swollen. Should this be operated on or will it make any difference, as I want the calf for a bull, as it is off the prize-winner of the Winnipeg Fair last year? The calf is a good one, and a splendid specimen. Let me know at your earliest convenience.
Calgary, Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The condition you have mentioned is caused by non-closure at birth of the umbilical opening. Although a little unsightly, it is not likely to interfere with the usefulness of the animal as a bull. It may, however, be successfully operated upon, but if the animal is a valuable one, I would advise you to engage the services of a competent veterinarian.

INJURED MARE.

I have a mare, nine years old, had hard time foaling, April 21st. Since, she seems sore inside, swings left hind leg when she trots. What is the matter with her, and what treatment would you prescribe?
Blm Valley, Man. A. M. C.

Ans.—Your mare has evidently been injured by the perhaps unnecessarily violent means used to extract the foal. Without a personal examination I can not feel that I am in a position to prescribe any special medical treatment. I would advise you to give the animal a long period of rest, and do not breed her again unless she fully recovers. If you are within reach of a good veterinary surgeon, employ him, and he will probably examine her internally and externally.

DISEASED GOSLINGS.

Would you be kind enough to give me a little information regarding a disease which attacked my goslings this year and killed four?

1. Up to five weeks old, they were perfectly healthy, and grew fast, but after they had passed that age they became subject to fits of some kind which attacked them very suddenly. They lost the use of their legs, moved the head in a curious manner from side to side, whilst the breathing was very labored. Some recovered, but others became rapidly weaker and died. Could you kindly let me know the cause of the disease?

2. How to prevent the disease, and what to do for them when ill?

3. Up to about five weeks old my gosling lived almost entirely on grass; then, as they seemed to require something more, I gave them a little chop. There is no water near my place in which they can swim, but they get all they want to drink, and a free grazing range. Do you consider the want of a swimming pool a serious drawback in raising geese?

4. Also, would you kindly tell me if one gander is sufficient for six or seven geese, and if it is important that the gander should be long with the geese before they commence laying?
L. G. Beulah, Man.

Ans.—1. Goslings are more or less subject to two diseases, viz., diarrhoea and giddiness. Another pest to goslings are small insects which find their way into their ears and nostrils, the irritation from which cause fatigue and exhaustion. Shaking their heads and walking with their wings hanging down are prominent symptoms in this case.

2. The remedy is to fill a vessel with clear water, into which put some grain, which, in order to eat, the goslings will be compelled to plunge their heads into the water, and by so doing will oblige the enterprising insects to vacate their usurped premises. The ailment of your goslings was probably what is termed giddiness, the cause of which is not very well understood, as attacks have been noticed under almost every condition. The symptoms are similar to those you mentioned. The remedy recommended is to open with a very sharp and fine-pointed knife, a prominent vein situated under the skin which separates toes.

3. Geese may be successfully raised by having free access to a plentiful supply of good drinking water; but, no doubt, a swimming pond, or better still, a running stream, in which they can swim and bathe at will, is very advantageous.

4. Yes, one able-bodied gander is enough for half a dozen geese. About two or three weeks.

BLOODY URINE—PUSTULES.

Will you please give me an answer through your veterinary columns?

1. An aged sow was sick a few days, and would not eat, her urine turned nearly all blood about three days before she died; can you give me the cause and remedy?

2. My work mare, every now and again, has small lumps come on top of her neck and shoulders and underneath is full of pus. Is her blood out of condition and what is the best and cheapest remedy?
F. D. W.

Lower Nicola, B. C.

Ans.—1. Haematuria, or discharge of blood with the urine, may proceed from various causes, as calculi in the bladder, rupture of a blood vessel in the kidneys, and from an injury to the vagina. There is also a disease called "red water," which chiefly attacks milk cows. It is so called from the color of the urine and is essentially a disease of the blood, depending upon its altered and degenerated condition, in which there is a breaking up of the red corpuscles and an escape of their coloring matter into the urine. Red water is usually ushered in by diarrhoea, followed by obstinate constipation. The treatment is very unsatisfactory. The aim should be to relieve the bowels by the administration of purgatives, such as Epsom salts, 12 ounces; Barbadoes aloes, 4 ounces; molasses, 8 ounces. Give in solution at one dose. Give half this quantity every twelve hours until the bowels are relieved. Follow up by giving stimulants to overcome the rapidly increasing debility.

2. Prepare your mare for purgative by feeding exclusively on bran mash for twenty-four hours, and then give the following, made into a ball: Barbadoes aloes, 7 drams; calomel, 1 dram; ginger, 2 drams; soap, a sufficient quantity. Continue the mash diet until physic has ceased to operate. After this give, morning and evening, in food, for ten days, hyposulphite of soda, 4 drams; nitrate of potass, 1 dram; gentian pulp, 2 drams.

HORSE INTERFERES.

I have a 5-year-old horse that interferes badly with both hind feet when walking, keeping the ankles sore all the time.
W. P.

Ans.—When horses interfere while walking, there is a congenital peculiarity of gait or conformation that cannot be corrected by shoeing. If expedient, allow him to go without shoes on the hind feet, but if the nature of the work demands shoes, he will have to wear ankle boots for protection.

FATALITY IN LAMB.

One of my lambs appeared all right at night and was found dead in the morning. A post-mortem revealed the intestines in a normal condition; the fatty covering of the stomach had a yellowish tinge. The cavity where the lungs and liver are was full of a yellow liquid; the lungs quite red, as if full of blood; about half cupful of blood was found in the cavity back of the lungs.
D. BROS.

Ans.—The post-mortem description is rather confusing. The lungs are not in the same cavity as the liver; the former is in the thoracic and the latter in the abdominal cavity. The presence of the yellowish liquid in the lung cavity indicates pleurisy, which is caused by wet and cold, and kills young animals very quickly. It is probable that was the trouble, and treatment would have been of no avail.

CALF THAT WILL NOT DRINK.

About a month ago, my three-months-old calf ceased drinking. Will drink neither milk nor water. It was fed on dry meal, clover hay and skimmed milk. Another calf same age and fed the same is doing well.
A. C. G.

Ans.—It is probable your calf has digestive derangement. Give it a purgative of about 8 ozs. raw linseed oil. If this does not act in 24 hours, repeat the dose. Give it the meal mixed with its milk, and give 20 grs. sulphate of iron and 1 dr. each of gentian and ginger, as a drench, mixed with 1/2 pint water, night and morning.

ITCHINESS IN MARE.

1. Mare rubs her mane and tail and bites herself. Skin healthy and never gets sore. It is worse in the spring, when the hair is filled with a whitish dandruff. 2. Can you recommend anything that will correct the fault in a colt that turns his toes outwards?
J. I.

1. Give your mare a thorough washing with strong warm soft-soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush. Rub until dry, and then dress the affected parts once daily with the following lotion: corrosive sublimate, 30 grs.; soft water, one quart. Rub well so that the dressing will reach the skin. 2. Little can be done for colts of this conformation. The deformity, in most cases, commences at the fetlock joint. If a properly-constructed contrivance were applied when the colt is quite young, and carefully adjusted periodically, the joints might be straightened, but the expense would be so great few owners would incur it. Where the fault lies wholly in the foot, it can be rectified by trimming to the proper shape.

OPERATION FOR NON-BREEDING MARES.

Will you give a brief description of the anatomy of the genital organs of the mare, and how to operate on a mare that will not breed on account of closure of the neck of the womb. Also state whether the womb is entered during coition?
A. B. V. B.

The cavity leading from the vulva to the neck of the womb (called the os) is called the vagina. If the hand be inserted into the vagina, at the anterior portion the fingers will come in contact with a body projecting backwards into the vagina. This is the neck of the womb. In the center of this is an opening into which a finger should pass readily. Where this opening is closed conception cannot take place, and the operation mentioned consists in thoroughly washing the hand and arm, then oiling with sweet oil, 50 parts, carbolic acid, one part; inserting it as described and forcing one or two fingers through this opening with a rotary motion. Then the mare is bred, and the seed, or some of it, enters the womb through the opening. The womb is not entered during coition.

FATALITY IN COLT.

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

Ans.—Your colt died from exhaustion caused by diarrhoea and the absence of nutrition. It evidently was congenitally weak, and it might have been improved by tonics and extra good care during the winter. The digestive organs being weak, diarrhoea was easily produced. The veterinarian evidently did all that could be done, and while he succeeded in checking the diarrhoea, vitality of the colt had by this time become so

low that even while he appeared to want to eat he suddenly collapsed. The whitish, cord-like structure found in the arteries and the mass in the heart were the fibrin and serum of the blood. The congestion of the vessels of the lungs is always found when an animal is not bled. There may, as you suspect, have been an excess of fibrin in the blood, but I do not think it was either the cause of the disease or of death.

LAME COLT.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

ROAD ALLOWANCE AND SECTION.

We would like to know the relation between "road allowance" and "section." We do not know whether the road allowance comes off the "mile square" or not. A neighbor in measuring the western side of his S.-W. $\frac{1}{4}$ began at the south-west corner stake and measured 33 yards + $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north in order to find the "half-mile" stake. Would you kindly insert information regarding this point in your columns?

Marquette Co., Minn. JNO. L. M. THOMSON.

Ans.—In answer, we may state, upon the authority of the Dominion Land Company, that the mile square is entire, the road allowance in no sense infringing upon it.

CHICKS WITH BARE HEADS—BLACK HEAD IN TURKEYS.

1. Have some spring chickens which have lost all the feathers on their heads, leaving the latter bare and red. Was it caused by lice or mites? Give treatment?

2. Some of my turkeys died very suddenly, and, on examination, I found white and black spots on the liver. They had been fed shorts and barley meal, with sometimes curds. What disease is it, and is there any cure?

A. C. GALBRAITH.

Ans.—1. The trouble caused by the loss of feathers may be overcome by applying a small amount of olive oil. This will, to a certain extent, heal any sore that may come to the top of the head, and will also kill any lice that may be there. I would also suggest that a small amount be applied beneath the wings as well.

2. The trouble with the turkeys is the very common disease known as black head. This is generally indicated by the small turkeys turning dark or purple in the head, and the excrement being thin, with a mixture of white and yellow, and, on some occasions, a greenish cast as well. If a post-mortem examination were made, the liver would be found to be covered more or less with white spots. Up to the present, there has been no reliable cure given for this disease. The only remedy that I know of is to keep the turkeys away from the buildings, and have them travel as much as possible about the fields. The disease is spread mainly through turkeys eating food off the ground on which sick birds have been fed. The small organism which causes the disease is present in the excrement, and thus it will be seen that if well birds are fed on the same ground where diseased birds have been located, the healthy birds may very easily contract the disease. If the birds are kept in the vicinity of buildings, upon no condition whatever feed the turkeys on the ground. Either feed from the hand or on a clean board, taking care that none of the food is left to become sour or get scratched about the dirt.

W. R. GRAHAM.

FLEAS TROUBLESOME.

Our house has become infested with fleas, which, we think, have come in from the barn, where hogs are numerous. Do you consider this their probable source, or will they breed in the house? Also, tell us of their habits, and what we can do to get rid of them?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Unless the hogpen is situated close to the house, it is not likely the fleas came in that way. Under favorable conditions, they will propagate in dwelling houses. In "Economic Entomology," Prof. Smith says: "No species of flea specifically infests man in this country, though *Ceratophyllus* and *Culex* of the household dog and cat often bother him a little. Where a house becomes infested with fleas, if they should be washed with carbolic acid every other day to kill the adults on them, and the animals be allowed to run throughout the house, they will in a few days attract all the fleas to themselves, where they can be dealt with. The sleeping rugs of the animals should be thoroughly beaten or shaken out of doors every day, and the

most rigid cleanliness should be everywhere observed. Where dogs or cats are not available as traps, a liberal application of gasoline, following a thorough cleaning up, is the best remedy. It should be poured into every crevice in the floor and along the base-boards, and it will kill every larva and adult with which it comes into contact. The liquid is exceedingly inflammable, and must be used with that fact borne in mind. Let animals be cleaned by a free and frequent use of carbolated soaps or vaseline.

FARM GOSSIP.

Agricultural Colleges Grant.

On July 15th there was mailed from the Treasury Department, Washington, a check for \$25,000 to each Agricultural College in the United States. In 1890, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, had a bill passed authorizing the payment of \$15,000 to each State in the Union for the endowment of schools of agriculture and mechanic arts, said amount to be increased by \$1,000 each year until the sum of \$25,000 had been reached. Since 1900, therefore, every agricultural college has been assisted by that amount. The Government of the great republic has awakened to the importance of encouraging their experiment stations.

Japan Wants a Canadian Exhibit.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, expects to start for Japan about Sept. 1st, in order to personally superintend arrangements for a Canadian exhibit at Osaka Exhibition there in 1903. The Japanese Government place at the disposal of Canada 3,600 square feet in the main building or 7,000 square feet for a separate building. It is probable that the latter privilege will be accepted.

Want to Learn Farming.

A number of leading Boer farmers are expected to visit Canada, shortly in order to look over the country and visit the experimental farms and good farming districts. They will study Canadian methods of agriculture, and on returning to South Africa will lecture to their fellow-countrymen upon what they have seen.

Cattle-guard Investigation.

F. W. Holt, a New Brunswicker, who is at present engaged on an arbitration case in the United States, has been appointed by Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, to look into the question of cattle-guards on railways between now and the next session of Parliament.



INDIAN BOYS IN THE CABBAGE FIELD AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BRANDON.

knowing that by so doing the best interests of agriculture are being promoted. These institutions are doing a good work for the American farmer, by whom they are equally well appreciated.

Preparing for the Big Crop.

Vice-President McNicoll, of the C. P. R., speaking of preparations to handle the western grain crop this season, says: "There are now being built 1,000 new freight cars at Amherst, 800 at Perth and 500 at Hochelaga, which will be ready for the traffic west of Fort William by the time the fruits of the harvest are ready to be transported. There are also between 80 and 90 new locomotives in course of construction. At Fort William the company is building a three-million bushel elevator, which the contractor is called upon to complete in time for this year's crop. Another elevator which was damaged by fire is being overhauled and its capacity is being increased to two and a half million bushels. Altogether, thirty-two new tanks are to be built at this elevator. About sixteen are now employed on it, and on the three-million bushel elevator 100 men will shortly be at work. The company is also building new steel docks and wharves at Fort William, and a staff of workmen is employed ballasting for a double track west of Fort William."

A Prediction.

Theodore M. Knappen, of Minneapolis, Minn., in a recent address before the State Bankers' Association, predicted that within ten years Western Canada would be producing annually 250,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, common, at \$8 to \$9; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$5.50; heifers, \$2.50 to \$6; bulls, \$2.50 to \$5; western steers, \$4.75 to \$6.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$6.10 to \$6.95; good to choice heavy, \$6.80 to \$7.10; rough heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.60; light, \$6.20 to \$6.60; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.90. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.20; western sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.75; western lambs, \$3.10.

Notice.

At note with pleasure that the Canadian Airmotor or Motor Incorably received in South Africa, as the Chicago Wind Engine & Pump Co. are shipping a no load to that recently acquired possession. Canadian should feel proud of her manufacturers as well as her soldier boys. Both do well in South Africa.



Our petty cares we see—too oft, alas!
Thro' morbid fancy's magnifying glass."

Coronation Fragments.

BY H. A. B.

For weeks past, and for weeks to come, hardly a newspaper, magazine or private letter from friends in the Old Land will come to Canada without some mention of the great event which marks another epoch in British history. To different minds the ceremony itself bears a different significance. To some it may seem a mere meaningless pageant, a vainglorious show, the vast expense of which might well have been spared. To others, that one jot or one tittle of the observance, or its cost, however lavish, should have been overlooked, would be an unpardonable omission. Some would feel this from their very reverence for the Sovereigns who have already both endeared themselves to their subjects; some because they would have no link even loosened from the unbroken record of the past, and some, again, because their practical minds recognize that this vast expenditure means not merely a display of wealth, but its diffusion. It may be remembered that when William IV. and Queen Adelaide were crowned, the whole nation was passing through a season of great excitement regarding the Reform Bill, and also of deep distress caused by the visitation of cholera. To the King and Queen alike it seemed expedient to have the coronation ceremony as simple as possible, the Queen even having her crown made out of her own private jewels. But the excellent intention of their Majesties to save expenditure failed to please the populace, who dubbed the ceremony "a half-crownation."

If ever there could be any occasion where, for harmony's sake—even if for no other reason—precedent should prevail, the coronation ceremony of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra has been that occasion. It would be well to take a few backward glances and try to learn the historical significance of each detail in connection therewith. Ample opportunity for doing this will assuredly be afforded every loyal British subject the wide world over, for of the writing of such books there will now be no end. Meanwhile, let us gather up a few stray threads for the readers of our Home Department to weave into the whole fabric of the completed story when it reaches Canada from the pens and lips of those who have been fortunate enough to be eye-witnesses of the great event. Their records will probably come in somewhat piecemeal fashion, one noticing what another wholly overlooks, and vice versa. Our Mollie, too, will have something to tell us, for

she writes that she means to be there, and we may be sure that very little will be allowed to escape her observant eyes. Meanwhile, what we write in this issue must be in the main retrospective, a little moss to fill up the chinks in this old edifice with a new face, a few reminders of a past without which the present would be shorn of half its meaning.

Whilst the crowning of monarchs is not obligatory in every country, and there are a few reigning monarchs who have never gone through any specific ceremony, yet in most countries it would be considered unlawful for the Sovereign not to be crowned, not to take publicly the oath of faithfulness to his subjects, not (as in Great Britain and Ireland) to swear that he will observe the laws by which those countries are governed, and to act within the limitations laid down for his guidance and direction. In this lies the crux of the whole matter. It is as a marriage vow between Sovereign and people, a sacred bond not to be dissolved except by death.

As a rule, the placing of the crown upon the royal head has been accompanied by the still more ancient form of anointing with oil, which has a holier meaning still, a rite of consecration to the service of God himself, before Whom "all nations bow." In this, as in numerous other interesting details, it will be observed that the present coronation ceremony has followed as nearly as possible the same lines as those laid down several hundreds of years ago.

It is pleasant to read in the columns of an American magazine, which gives its subscribers some beautiful illustrations of Westminster Abbey and other historic spots connected with the



THE CORONATION CHAIR.

O Lord," had just been granted, leaving no heart-aching anxiety to cause a jarring note or to mar the harmony of the voices which greeted the Sovereign as he was escorted to the sacrarium. In the words of the fine old anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord." Nor can either of the Royal pair fail to read a new meaning—one of assurance and encouragement—in the rejoicing shouts of "Vivat Rex Edwardus" and "Vivat Regina Alexandra," which, according to time-honored usage, the "King's Scholars" of the Old Abbey School are allowed to utter as their Majesties pass before the boys' own allotted gallery on their way to the choir. That new meaning must come to them as a promise and a prophecy that the Strength greater than her own, upon which,

through her long reign, Victoria the Good so trustfully relied, and for which she so earnestly prayed on the morning of her coronation, will assuredly never be denied them.

And so let the voices of the people of our Dominion henceforth join with those of our fellow subjects from Britain over the seas, that it may be granted to King Edward our King, and to Alexandra his sweet consort, each to bear, through a long tale of years, a stainless sceptre and to wear a spotless crown.

THE ABBEY.

It would take a volume to describe Westminster Abbey, with its close and vital connection of nearly nine centuries with the throne of England. Throughout all those long years one Sovereign after another has within those sacred walls, received the benediction of the Primate of the Church of England, been 'hallowed' with the same

unction, and been crowned with England's diadem as all his fathers have been before him." The Abbey church was built by Edward the Confessor, and was literally the joy of his heart, but at the very moment of its solemn consecration, Dec. 28th, 1065, he who for twenty years had watched its building was stricken unto death, and in one fortnight more his body was laid to rest before the high altar which he had himself erected. Behind this altar, enclosed by eight noble pillars, is Edward the Confessor's chapel, where the historic coronation chair and its consort are kept, except on the great occasion when they are in use. It is to this chapel that the King and Queen retired after they had been crowned, for the purpose of disposing of the various sacred



THE THRONE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

great ceremonies in the past, the following expression of opinion:

"Let not the coronation of Edward VII. be called an empty pageant. There will be scoffers to deride it as such, but they will only show their ignorance of the trend of contemporary history in general and of Anglo-Saxon development in particular. The British Crown is to-day the symbol of the British Empire. Nay, more; it is the real bond of unity that holds together that great 'heterogeneous whole,' as it has been called, with all its vast masses of territories and populations, and its still vaster possibilities for the future. In 1837, Queen Victoria was crowned as the titular ruler of two little islands in the Northern Seas. In 1902, statesmen and soldiers from Canada and Australia, from India, from colonies and dependencies in every quarter of the globe, are gathering at Westminster to hail her son as the Sovereign of a world-wide Empire."

For us, in Canada, this "gathering of the clans," so to speak, has a still deeper meaning than even the testimony it gives to the growth in power and influence of the dear old motherland. It speaks of the love and devotion of her sons, and of a happy, delighted recognition of the glorious share those sons have had in upholding the unity of the Empire upon which the sun never sets, and to which they are so proud to belong.

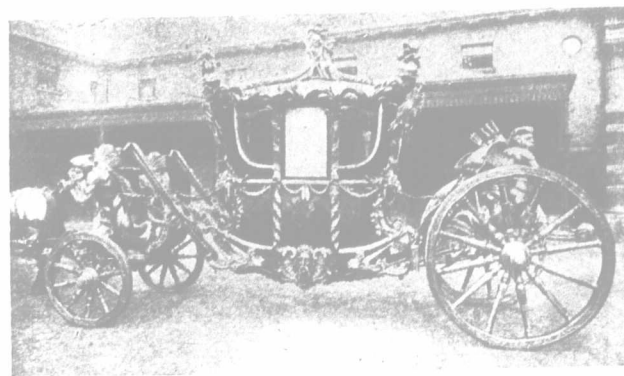
Perhaps never before has it fallen to the lot of any king or queen of England that their day of coronation should occur during a season of special national thanksgiving, when the gracious answer to their own prayers and to the prayers of their people, "Give peace in our time



ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, Who crowned the King.



ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, Who crowned the Queen.



THE STATE COACH OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

symbols with which they both were somewhat heavily weighted, for the crown is but one amongst many of the insignias of their royal state. It is in this chapel that they put on their Imperial robes, the description of which reads like a fairy tale, and replaced the actual crowns of ceremonial with the Imperial State crowns.

THE STATE COACH OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

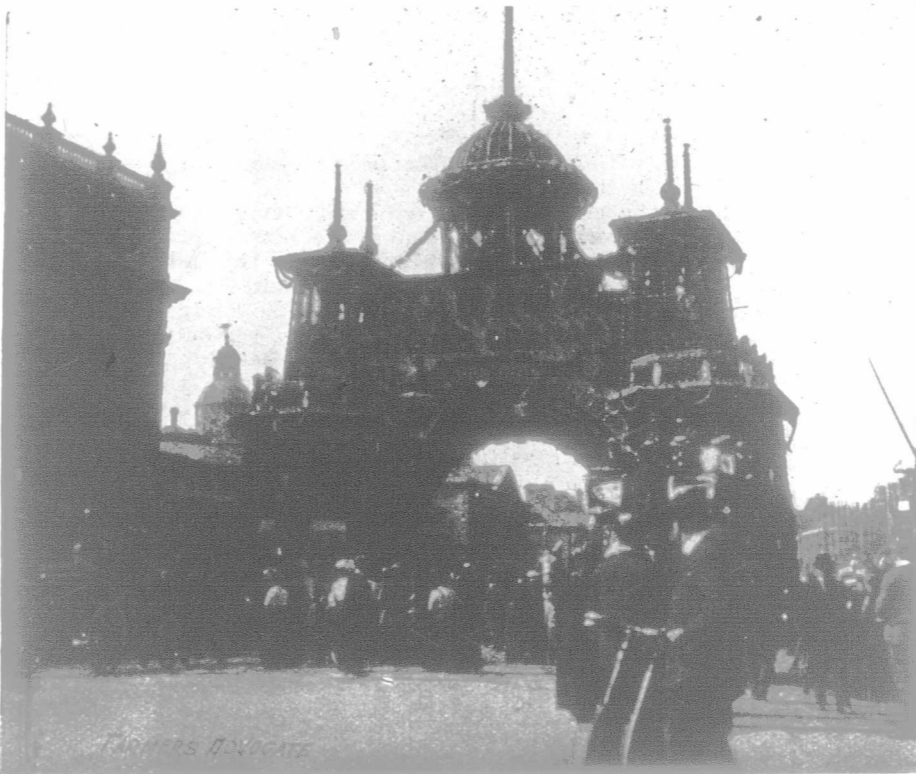
[From the State Coaches in Europe, by George A. Wade.]

"This coach was built in 1761, from the designs of Sir William Chambers, at a cost of £6,500. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria used it at her coronation, but it was not employed for any Royal procession after the death of the Prince Consort, until February, 1901, when it was redecorated and put into thorough repair for further service. Old Londoners will not soon forget how well the 'fairy coach' looked upon the auspicious occasion of the first opening of Parliament to which it conveyed King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.

"It is conceded to be the finest of all the State coaches of Europe, and, in design and decoration, just fitted for a Sovereign who is 'Lord of the Seas,' for such it was intended to be by George III., for whom it was built. Neptune and Triton figure largely in its design, and its painted panels were the work of Jean Cipriani, a famous Florentine painter."

FACT AND LEGEND.

Tradition as well as history has much to tell of the old Abbey Church of St. Peter, built by Sebect about A. D. 616, at the time when the site of the present Abbey was an island, when Father Thames, instead of decorously flowing between embankments, spread himself over acres of marshy land, and left stranded a sandy mound which people in those days called "Thorney Island." Upon that mound, which had appeared to the Pious King as so suitable for the erection of



THE CANADIAN CORONATION ARCH.

a temple to be dedicated to the honor of God and St. Peter, stands the Westminster Abbey of today.

"Intermingled with the story of the building of the first Abbey there is a picturesque old legend that seldom is heard of. The fable runs that one night, soon after the church was finished, a fisherman who was just putting out to drop his nets was called by a stranger wrapped in a mantle, who ordered him to row him over to Thorney Island.

"Once there, the unknown told the oarsman to wait until he returned, whereupon he made off in the direction of the new church. He hardly had disappeared when the waiting fisherman saw a sight that made him wonder if he were wide awake. Every window of the dark building suddenly became bright with a brightness such as its

frightened beholder never had seen before, and then to his ears there came the sound of sweet voices singing.

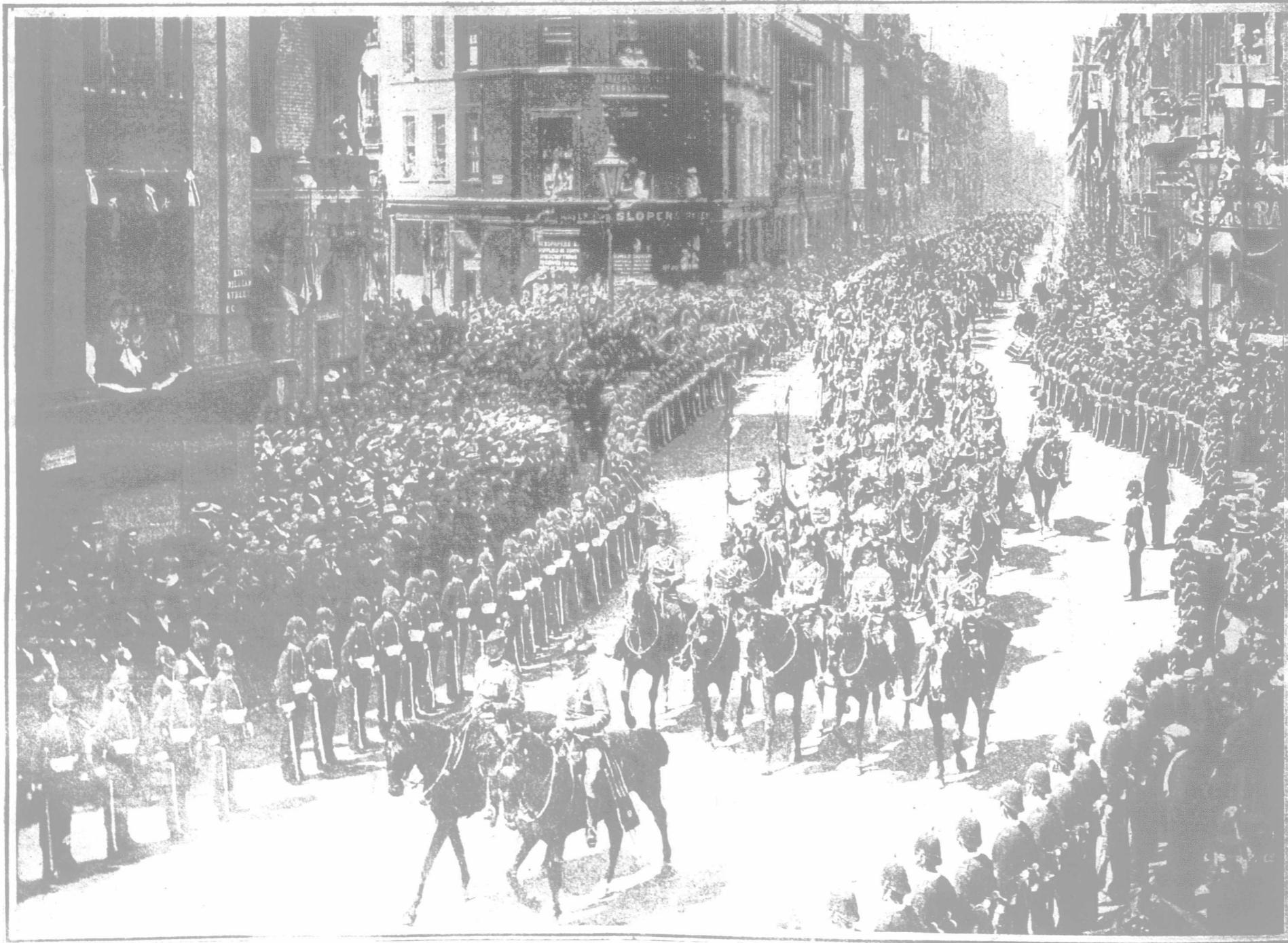
"Both lights and voices died away almost immediately, when the figure in the mantle reappeared, and, stepping into the boat again, asked to be set on the shore from which he had come. On the way over, the fisherman noticed with awe that above his passenger's head there floated a halo, and, when the shore was reached, he fell on his knees and begged to know his identity.

"I am St. Peter, who bears the keys," the stranger replied, "and I have blessed my church." Then he disappeared, bidding the boatman to return to his fishing, which he did, and, like those of the disciples, his nets could hardly contain the fishes that entered them.

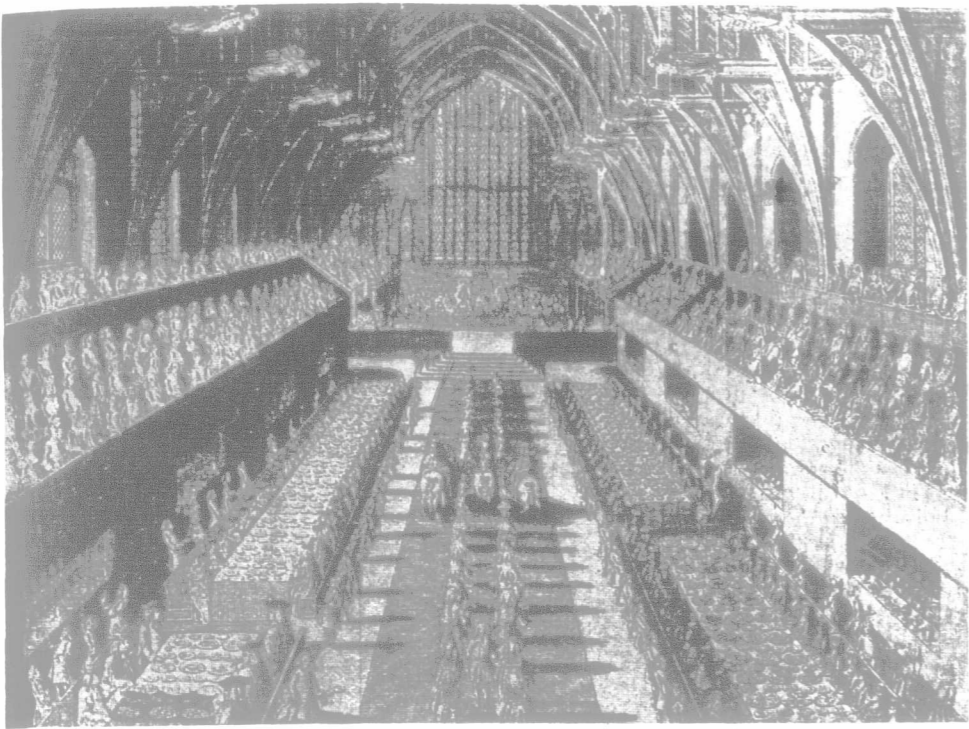
"Filled with gratitude, next morning he took a fine salmon and laid it at the church door as an offering; the act established a custom, and, for years afterward, fish were offered up daily on the high altar."

Considerable uncertainty gathers around the somewhat misty records of the historic Coronation Stone, the silent witness which, if it could speak, would have a world's history

to tell, since Edward I., some 600 years ago, bore it away from Scotland and caused it to be deposited in Westminster Abbey. Upon it, since then, a long line of England's kings and queens have been crowned. Dean Stanley described it as "the one primeval monument which binds together the whole Empire," and yet, although it is rough and rude in appearance and small in size, it has been in use as a coronation stone for 2,500 years, or such is the claim made upon its behalf. Who can contradict a statement of such antiquity, or dare to say that it was not the stone which the Patriarch Jacob erected as a standing testimony to the gracious Covenant made with him by the Almighty himself? Nay, rather, let us feel it is for us our Stone of Covenant, and with that be more than content.



CROWNING ENGLAND'S NEW KING—A TYPICAL LONDON PROCESSION.



THE CHAMPION PERFORMING THE CEREMONY OF THE CHALLENGE.

Travelling Notes.

Geneva.—Our time here is limited, but some of its very interesting localities, which we have already managed to visit, must have at least a slight mention in my notes. Perhaps there is no city, still holding its own amongst cities anywhere, of greater antiquity than that ascribed to Geneva. Indeed, the exact date of its origin has been impossible to fix. According to an old manuscript, it was built after the fall of Troy, and was called Geneva, from the Genievre or Juniper bushes which covered the steep hillsides. It is conceded that Geneva was an important city 2,000 years ago, for it is described by Julius Caesar in his celebrated Commentaries as a "populous and well-fortified place," and it was here that the great Roman Emperor fought his first battle with the Helvetii, having first destroyed the bridge which spanned the Rhone. From this time (B. C. 58), for six centuries Geneva may be said to have lived under Roman protection, traces of which remain to the present hour. But it is the Geneva of to-day with which we have to do. History can tell all about its gradual development from those old days of Roman dominance, through the era of its gradual emancipation into complete independence, and its religious upheaval, with its widespread results almost over the whole world. The name of Calvin can never be dissociated from the City of Geneva, and, of course, go where we would, we came upon references to it.

It was as at a striking contrast that we gazed upon the bronze statue of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, on Rousseau's Island, to reach which we had to cross from the Pont du Mont-Blanc over the Pont des Bergues, to which the island is joined by a footway. Geneva honors its celebrities, however divergent their life's work. There is in a conspicuous position upon a triangular plot of turf, a fine bust of the engineer, Favre, who left behind him such proofs of the wonderful resources of his great genius. Perhaps the finest of the monuments is that erected in commemoration of the entrance of Geneva into the Swiss Republic. In the chapel of the Transept of St. Peter's Cathedral there is a marble statue of Duke Henri de Rohan, the chief of the Protestants killed at Rheinfelden, whilst in the center of the Place Neve stands the equestrian statue of General Mouton, who put an end to the civil war in Switzerland in 1847. But that is enough about monuments. I think, perhaps, we enjoyed most amongst our little trips that to the Jetty, on the right shore of the lake, so situated as to give the most delightful view, on one side, of the lake with its bridges and quays, and on the other of the lake, with its waters of blue and its shores of emerald green. There is a park on its

banks in the best situation of Geneva, one of the loveliest spots imaginable, for from it we could clearly see not only the sunny surrounding hills, but the majestic Mont Blanc as their crowning beauty.

From the Jetty we could admire the fine fountain, said to be the most powerful in the world, throwing its waters to a height of 300 feet, and which at night is frequently illuminated in many beautiful colors.

It is quite lately that the Quai du Lemman, as well as the Quai des Eaux-vives, have been turned into beautiful terraces from the design of a young Genevese architect.

side again, stopping at Cuchy (for Lausanne), and passing Vevey, Montreux, Territet, Chillon, and Villeneuve. The panorama of mountains surrounding the lake will not soon be forgotten by those who have once seen them. The Dents d'Oche, the Cornettes de Bise, the Grammont, and further back the Dent du Midi with its seven points. We regretted not being able to take the second excursion trip, which provides for the traveller taking the funicular railway up to Glion, and from there the cogged-wheel railway to the top of the Rochers de Naye, by which we could have claimed to have attained an altitude of 2,044 metres, or about 6,800 feet, which might have been something to have achieved, but we didn't, you see.

It was with great reluctance we turned our backs upon beautiful, but only partly explored, Geneva, our compensation being that we had in store for us an experience that we would not have missed for the whole world. And yet (for true indeed is it that "man proposes, but God disposes") we missed it after all. The cable has long ago told Canada the story of the King's illness, and of the verdict having gone forth that there could be no coronation until his recovery was ensured. The cable, thank God, has also conveyed the good news that that recovery has been almost phenomenal, and so ere you read this the delayed ceremony, shorn perhaps of some of its details, will have become an accomplished fact.

When we arrived in London a week before the coronation was to have taken place, we found the city filled to overflowing with a happy, good-natured, sight-seeing crowd, of every color and nationality, all eagerly looking forward to the big event to come. It was strange that it should so happen, but we were amongst the very first of the general public to hear the sad news. We were walking near Westminster Abbey, admiring the new addition, the new robing-room made to look as old and antique as the Abbey itself, when a gentleman, with music in his hand, stepped up to us and said, "Do you know that the King is very ill, and that the coronation is postponed? Our choir practice has just been stopped, and a short intercessory service held in its place." I have since read accounts, and I daresay you have too, of that most impressive service, the first of many to follow it, in which the hearts of a stricken people went up to God in the cry, "Good Lord, deliver us," a cry which has been so graciously answered.

In my next I may have something to tell you of the reception to Lord Kitchener, and other events of interest to Canadians. The cables get ahead of me as to facts, so all I can offer is my own personal experience, and my rough notes of what may come within my own more immediate line of vision.

MOLLIE.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



THE CHOIR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, IN WHICH THE CORONATION CEREMONY TOOK PLACE.



My dear Guests.—

"Dreamily low, the cloud-floats go,
Drifting along their way;
Sleepily still o'er mead and hill,
The little brooklets stray.
Over the lake the ripples break
In rings of spray empearled;
And east and west is peace and rest,
For August rules the world."

Very appropriate seemed the above verses to me as this morning I strolled along a quiet lane and through a shady woodland. A gentle breeze that made soft music in the leafy bowers o'erhead, mitigated the heat of the sun's fervent rays, and mingled with the drowsy hum of the locust and the merry chirp of the cricket, as each, at peace with himself and with all things, sang his cheery song. Wisely and well spoke Longfellow when he bade the worn and hard-beset seek the woods and hills. There the petty troubles and sordid cares of a workaday life seem to slip from one's mind, which insensibly absorbs instead the calm restfulness of nature, and carries one back to the glad hours of childhood. "When life was like a story holding neither sob nor sigh,
In the olden, golden glory of the days gone by."

Such was the soothing influence I felt as my feet sought the path oft-trodden in childhood, when searching for the cows. How distinctly I remember every landmark, and ah! what changes I discern! The logs which afforded a dry passage along the pools in the "brule" are mouldering with time and weather; the graceful poplars whose tips I then could easily reach now tower far above my head; just as in life's reality childish air-castles have also mouldered, and never, let us hope higher, aspirations have sprung from their dust.

I remember still the nook where grew a dainty vine whose tiny pinkish bells perfumed the June air. Seeking the spot, I find my old friend still awaiting me; blossomless, it is true, but cheery still, and lovingly—almost reverently—I wreath my hat with it for old sake's sake, and on one more to my journey's end.

Oh, salutary memories of youth! Who, even among the care-burdened, would wish to drink of Lethe's waters if you, too, would be forever lost? Neither would we wish to bring the past back again, since—

"Whatever way the wind does blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so;
So blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best."

E. McK.—Your work was much too late for last contest, which I regret, as it was the only paper received from your Province. Try again, and watch the dates. I will send your address, as requested. THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

Red Cross Society.

We gratefully acknowledge the first report of the Red Cross Society, "for aid to the sick and wounded in war," sent us from the office of the Canadian Branch. The book gives a most clear and comprehensive report of the noble work done by the Society during the South African war, and shows an interesting picture of Col. Ryerson and staff at the Red Cross Depot, Bloemfontein. "It is noted with some degree of pleasure and pride that this, the first work of the Society, has been carried on at the seat of war by officers of the Canadian and British regiments. The Society has depended through its own officers and those of the British Red Cross Society, and to the value of nearly a million dollars, and has sustained a period of more than two years."

Teacher—In the words of the hymn, "The cow," what is the word for the cow?
Johnny—Cow is a noun, and it stands for Mary.

Teacher—What nonsense! What is the word for Mary?

Johnny—So Mary can tend to the cow's stolen.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Pray for Us.

"Yes, pray for whom thou lovest; if uncounted wealth were thine,
The treasures of the boundless deep, the riches of the mine,
Thou couldst not to thy cherished friends a gift so dear impart.
As the earnest benediction of a deeply prayerful heart."

Too many people pray only for themselves and for a few of their dearest friends, and then consider their duty in that respect is done. How blind we are to the great powers and privileges we might use. Even in the physical world this is true, for think of the thousands of years men overlooked the great powers of steam, electricity, etc., lying ready to their hand. How weak man is, and yet he can control mighty forces by a touch. This also is a parable. Prayer is the mightiest force of all, for it "moves the hand that moves the world." Yet how lightly we regard it, and how little trouble we take to understand the machinery of prayer and the way to handle it.

But my subject to-day is not prayer taken as a whole, but only one part of it—viz., intercessory prayer. As Miller has pointed out, Samuel declared that he should be committing a sin if he neglected to pray for Israel. "God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you," he says. Do you consider it a sin when a whole day passes without one earnest prayer for another soul? But perhaps you may say: "Oh, I am very busy just now. When harvest is over and all the threshing done, there will be time for things of that sort. Why, I hardly have time to pray for myself now."

But God does not ask for long prayers, and you can pray and work at the same time. It is quite possible to pray while running a machine, plowing a straight furrow, peeling potatoes or darning stockings. "Stonewall" Jackson once said: "I never raise a glass of water to my lips without a prayer for God's blessing. I never seal a letter without putting a word of prayer under the seal. I never change my classes in the section room without a minute's petition on the cadets who come in."

It soon becomes a habit to look up to God many times even on the busiest day. But, as Joseph warned his brethren, saying, "Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you," so the first word of the Lord's prayer expresses a similar warning. It is probably true that if a man is willing to go to heaven alone he is not very likely to get there at all. Bishop Brent has beautifully said: "Intercession rises to sublime heights when it claims the privilege and the power for each child of God to gather up in his arms the whole family to which he belongs, and carry it with its multifold needs and its glorious possibilities into the presence of the common Father for blessing and protection. It is grand to feel that the Christian can lift, by the power of prayer, a myriad as easily as one, that he can hold in his grasp the whole church as firmly as a single parish, and can bring down showers of blessing on an entire race as readily as the few drops needed for his own little plot."

We cannot doubt that the marvellous and rapid recovery of our King was God's way of answering a nation's prayers.

But intercession for friends is only half our duty. We are commanded to pray for enemies, too. Are we in the habit of obeying this command?

"When, bending at the mercy throne,
You pray for all you love,
Oh, do not ask for these alone,
A blessing from above,
Christ bids you in your sacrifice
To pray for others, too;
For lukewarm friends, for enemies,
Who never pray for you."

But perhaps we may try to evade this duty by saying that we have no enemies. Still, there are always some people we don't like particularly. If prayer is to be offered for enemies as well as for friends, surely God does not intend us to overlook all the intermediate classes. We are told to love our neighbors, but that sometimes seems impossible, for love can't be forced if that is ever the case with you, try praying for them, and see how much better you will like them soon.

"For those who would woe bring down,
Who say untruthful things,
Whose slander worse than sword and sword,
Deep wounds of anguish bring,
Entreat, when at God's throne you stand,
His grace may these men save,
That, as to those indeed, and those,
Who never pray for you."

Real intercession is not a mere ritual. It is a heart to heart, as a sword at death, as a sword as deep as love. We can't pray for our

others without also trying to help them in other ways, even at our own cost.

If in the past our Lord's word has been true of us, "Hitherto ye have asked nothing in my name," don't let it be so now. Let us ask great things both for ourselves and others.

Space is very limited this issue, but I must make room for a request that in your intercessions this Quiet Hour may not be forgotten. The opportunity of speaking to you month after month is not only a joy and a privilege, but also a solemn responsibility. I have great need of your prayers that God may bless it and make it of real, practical, lasting benefit to all the "Advocate" readers. Words that go in at one ear and out at the other, leaving no influence behind, do harm instead of good.

"Days for deeds are few, my brother;
Then to-day fulfil thy vow.
If you mean to help another,
Do not dream it; do it now." HOPE.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

The winners in the story competition which ended August 1st are: Class I.—Frank Hawkey, Wardsville, Ont. (aged 13). Class II.—Florence Fortner, Hyde Park, Ont. (aged 10). Class III.—Mary E. Kydd, Thames Road, Ont. (aged 7).

The prize essays in Classes II. and III. will appear in next issue. COUSIN DOROTHY.

PRIZE STORY.

Perfect Bliss.

Jack and Topsy were children who lived in a big city, and who went to school every day except when they played truant, which happened, as a rule, every third day.

They had never been to Sunday School, but one day were persuaded to go by a little neighbor girl who always went. The lesson that day was about the joy of giving. The teacher told them that if they gave anything away that would help any person they would feel much happier than if they had kept it for themselves. Jack mused on this all the way home, and thought that it must be queer that if he gave away a penny instead of buying candy with it he would be happier for it. He confided his fears to Topsy, who was also of the same opinion. "It does sound kind of queer, you know," she said, "but then I suppose the teacher ought to know; she seems like a nice person."

Their mother, although she had to work hard and was very poor, loved her children and wished them to be as happy as possible, and from time to time she gave them each a penny to use in whatever way they saw fit. They generally spent it in candy, and were only dissatisfied that it would not buy more.

One afternoon, shortly after the day when they were at Sunday School, when Jack and Topsy were walking home from school together, Topsy suddenly said: "Jack, do you remember what the Sunday School teacher told us the other day? I believe I will try that plan. What do you think?" Jack was thoughtful for a minute, but presently said: "If you will, I will, and see what comes of it."

So it was agreed that on their very first chance they should try their new plan.

They were going to school the next morning, when, in one of the back alleys, they met an old woman whose clothes were all in rags and whose feet were bare. She had a handkerchief tied over her head for a hat, and looked very hopeless and forlorn. "Surdy," said Jack, "this will be a good chance to try what you said." Accordingly, he stepped up to the old woman and, after giving her a kind word or two, presented her with one of his pennies. Topsy, following his example, also gave her one. It was joyful to see the effect it had on the old woman. She fairly cried for joy. "God bless you!" she said. "You don't know how glad I am. I am nearly starving and could get nothing to eat, but now I can buy a loaf of bread," and with that she passed on.

It made the children very happy, too, and they began to think that perhaps that was the best way. They passed a very happy day, and at last school was let out and they went home. On nearing there they found a fruit vendor at the door. He had a wagon full of fruit and a little boy poorly clad and apparently ill-fed. It touched the children's hearts to see the boy, and they presented him with their other penny. He appeared to be very glad, and the man observing it, said: "Man! but you're good children, and here's somethin' to pay you back," and with that he handed them a pan full of ripe, soft and delicious pears.

The man went on, and Jack and Topsy went into the house, full of joy. After taking out half to save for their mother, they sat down and started to eat a great feast. They were at the height of earthly enjoyment, and Topsy, looking at her brother slyly out of the corner of her eye and beholding him tranquilly munching the delicious fruit, broke out into a hearty laugh. After she had recovered sufficiently to speak, she said: "What would have thought there was such a trick in what the Sunday School teacher said? I think it is far better to give than to receive, don't you?" Jack merely nodded, for his business was too full of fruit to speak. Wardsville, Ont. FRANK HAWKEY.

Winning a Friend.

Here is a little story which seldom before has been told in print, but which is surely as well worth the telling as the histories of wars and crimes and sharp tricks in the money market with which our papers and minds are filled nowadays.

A certain shrewd Hebrew merchant, whom we shall call Lejece, built a few years ago a huge department store in one of our large cities. It was planned to occupy a whole block. But the corner lot, forty feet square, was owned by an old German watchmaker named Weber, who refused to sell it.

"No, I will not give up my house," he said. "I bought it when property was cheap, and I have lived and worked here for fifty-two years. I will not sell it."

"But," Lejece patiently reasoned, "you virtually gave up business years ago. You make or sell no watches now. Your sons have other pursuits. You don't live in the house, only sit in this office all day long, looking out of the window."

The office was a small corner room in the second story, with an open fireplace around which were set some old Dutch tiles. A battered walnut desk was fitted into the wall, and before it stood an old chair and a sheepskin cover.

The old man's face grew red. "You are right," he said. "I don't work here. I have enough to live on without work. But I am an old man, and want to live in this room. It is home to me. When my wife and I first came here we were poor. I worked in the shop below, but we lived here. Greta fried the cakes and wurst over that fire; the cradle stood in that corner. Little Hans was born here; his coffin was carried out that door. Greta is dead for many a long year. But when I sit here and look out of the window, I think she is with me. For thirty years she and I looked out of that window and talked of the changes in the street below."

Lejece was silenced for a time, but began his arguments again the next day, doubling his offer.

"The lot is worth that to me," he said, "as I own the block, but to nobody else. You are throwing away a large sum which would be a great help to your sons that you may indulge a bit of sentiment. Have you a right to do that?"

Weber was hard pushed. His boys were struggling on with small means; this money would set them on their feet, would enable them to marry. What right had he to spoil their lives that he might sit and dream of old times? The next day he gave his consent and the sale was made.

The old man lived in the suburbs. He never came to that part of the city while the building was in progress. When it was finished and the huge department store was thrown open to the public, Lejece asked him one day to come in. He

led him through the great, crowded salesrooms, piled one on top of another for nine stories, and then drew him into a narrow passage and flung open a door.

"There is your little office, just as you left it," he said. "We have built around it, and beside it, and over it, but not a brick in it has been touched. There is your fire with the old tiles and your desk, and your chair was brought back to-day. It is your office, Mr. Weber, and if you will sit here as long as you live and think of them that are gone, and watch the changes in the street below, I shall feel there is a blessing on the big house, because I have a friend in it."—The Congregationalist.

Humorous.

An American and an Irishman were once riding together, and coming across an old gallows by the wayside, Jonathan thought he would have a quiet laugh at Paddy's expense. "You see that, I calculate," said he, pointing to the gallows. "Now, where would you be if the gallows had its due?" Paddy replied: "Riding alone."

An Irishman was observed writing a letter in a very large hand, and when questioned as to why he employed such large characters, replied: "Arrah, dear, an' isn't it to my poor mother I'm writing? An' she is so very deaf that I'm writing her a loud letter."

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. A. Turner, of Calgary, recently purchased from the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, the light roan four-year-old Shorthorn bull, Lord Wolesley =27543=, bred by Harry Smith, of Hay, Ont., and afterward purchased by Hon. T. Greenway, Crystal City. This bull was sired by Abbot of Strathallan =25338=, out of Freida =27621=, by Abbotford =19416=. Back of these are such notable bulls as Royal Barnpton (imp.), Robin Hood and Field Marshal, famous in English stock circles. Lord Wolesley is of a good, useful type, and, considering his breeding, he will be a valuable addition to Mr. Turner's ranch.

PROPOSED STOCK SALE DISCUSSED.

On July 30th, at the Brandon Fair, a meeting of breeders was held to discuss the advisability of organizing an annual sale of pure-bred cattle at Brandon. The meeting was called by the directors of the Brandon Exhibition, upon the suggestion of Thos. Speers, of Oak Lake. Most of the breeders present at the fair were in attendance, including Messrs. Thos. Speers, A. L. Philp, J. A. McKellar, Geo. Bennie, Waldo Greenway, Jas. Yule, A. B. Potter, Jas. Glennie & Son, R. L. Ling, W. V. Edwards, A. B. Gamble, J. A. Chapman, Robt. Hall, W. Chalmers, G. W. Speers, J. G. Barron, Thos. Jasper. Mr. Thos. Speers was elected to the chair and explained the object of the meeting to the assembly. He discussed the feasibility of holding a stock sale at Brandon similar to those held at Calgary. He believed such a sale could be made a success, and some such plan was, he thought, the only way whereby the smaller breeders could obtain full value for their bulls and reach the ranch market. A number of those present expressed similar views. Mr. Philp, who is largely interested in a western ranch, pointed out that in order to secure the western bull market, it was essential to offer two-year-old bulls, of the thick, low-set stamp, with plenty of constitution and in good, thrifty condition, but high selling was not necessary. The prices such bulls would fetch would be about \$125. Mr. Yule stated that he did not believe it would pay to raise such bulls as described and keep them till two years old for the price named. He did not know where a carload of two-year-old bulls could be bought in Manitoba at the present time, so good had been the demand, that all the breeders were pretty well sold out. Mr. Potter pointed out that the Calgary sale had both the Dominion Government and the Territorial Live Stock Associations behind it, and he thought some such organization necessary, as it would require considerable capital and work to make a sale a success. Other speakers referred to the difficulty of keeping out inferior animals, which would impair the character of the sale and lower the average price, which had a bad effect on private business. Reference was also made to the difficulty of selecting a time that would suit the buyers from the ranches and the breeders, who were mostly farmers and had their seedling to attend to. At the close of the discussion, a committee was formed to further consider the matter and, if possible, take steps toward organization. The committee elected was as follows: Thos. Speers, Robt. Hall, Jas. Yule, J. G. Barron, J. A. McKellar, A. L. Philp, Geo. Bennie, George H. Greig, Jas. Glennie, Thos. Jasper, G. W. Speers, R. L. Ling, and Geo. Bennie. Mr. Speers was appointed chairman, and A. McKellar, Brandon, secretary.

A. E. Thompson, of Hanna, N. D., who makes a specialty of breeding Chester White swine, and who is building up quite a trade on this side of the line, has purchased a farm on the north side of the boundary, south of Crystal City, and is laying the foundation of a herd of Herefords. From the herd of John Wallace, Cartwright, he selected the bull, Mickley, and while at the Brandon fair he purchased from J. A. Chapman, of Strathallan, the very promising heifer calf, Fishy of Island Park, by Lord Ingleside, out of Lady Tushingham 2nd.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that necessary arrangements have been made for the proper and prompt enforcement of the provisions of the law for the prevention of prairie and forest fires throughout Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, and any persons violating in any way the said provisions will render themselves liable to the utmost penalty provided in that behalf.

Special Attention is called to the necessity for the greatest caution being observed in the use of fire by settlers, campers and others during the dry summer months, and to the penalties imposed for violation of the provisions of the law in this regard.

These penalties vary from \$5 to \$200, besides any that may be imposed by civil action for damages caused by such fires. The following rules should be observed:

- (1) In building a camp-fire choose a place that is sheltered from the wind, and clear away any moss or inflammable material surrounding it.
(2) Be sure thoroughly to extinguish your camp-fire before leaving it.
(3) Be careful not to throw away a cigarette or match on the prairie or in the woods, or care it is extinguished.
(4) Settlers during the burning brush and log heaps in clearing their land, must do so at proper seasons of the year, and not allow the fire to escape from their premises.
(5) All employers of labor should see that their employees whose work is in the open air are furnished with copies of the Act respecting prairie and forest fires, or other instructions in regard thereto, and such employers are responsible for any violation of the law caused by their servants.
As every person in the community is liable during the dry seasons to suffer more or less by prairie or forest fires, and as it is an undoubted fact that in such cases, these are started through carelessness, it is hoped that these suggestions will be observed.
Settlers are therefore earnestly requested to cooperate in every way possible with the officers of the Government with a view to the prevention of fires and the strict enforcement of the law in that behalf.
P. S. LEWIS, Secy. of Forestry.
Ottawa, May 6th, 1902.

The sensation of the Clyde-dale class at the late Winnipeg Exhibition was Hon. Thos. Greenway's King of the Clydes in his five-year-old form, winner of the stallion championship of the Clyde-dale and Shire classes, King of the Clydes, was imported from Scotland by Dalgety Bros., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., who have brought out many superior horses, and have now a large and carefully selected consignment on the ocean, which are exported at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on August 20th, where they will be on view during the week of the Exhibition. King of the Clydes has developed into a big, massive, evenly balanced horse, of fine quality and character, and he has capital bone and action. His record as a prize-winner is an enviable one, he having won first a three-year-old at the Canadian Horse Show in the spring of 1901, and in 1902

the Toronto Industrial in September of the same year, when he was favorite with many breeders for the championship. He was sired by Ringleader 1027, dam Jess, by Young Darnley (1874), by Darnley 2222.

The Hamilton Shorthorn Sale.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 13—(Special to Farmer's Advocate).—Despite the fact that farmers and stockmen were in the midst of the rush of a big harvest, they found time to turn out this afternoon in large numbers to the inaugural combination sale of pure-bred stock in the Pavilion erected for that purpose in this city. It was a great success, 59 head of Shorthorns selling at an average of \$420. The highest-priced bull was Capt. Robson's Wanderer's Last, going for \$2,005 to Mr. Geo. Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., and the top-figure female was Mistletow 21st (imp.), contributed by W. D. Flatt, selling for \$1,500, to Mr. W. C. Renfrew, of Stouffville, Ont. Col. F. M. Wood was the auctioneer. Without being sensational in its nature, the sale shows the strong position held by well-bred beef cattle of good type, vindicates the faith of the breeders who made the offerings and the confidence of the public therein, and at the same time proved a fresh tribute to the efforts of Mr. W. D. Flatt, who undertook the heavy responsibilities of manager of the sale.

CONTRIBUTION OF W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT.

- Cows and Heifers—
Mistletow 21st (imp.), age 1 year; W. C. Renfrew, Stouffville, Ont. \$1,500 00
Nonpareil of Lakewood 3rd, 3 years; J. T. Wilbers, Milford, Ill. 900 00
Lady of the Boyne 5th (imp.), 1 year; J. F. Richards & Son, Lowville, Ont. 850 00
Rustic Belle (imp.), 18 months; Ellis Williams, Mt. Perry, Ohio. 605 00
Missie of Avondale 2nd, 3 years; Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont. 600 00
Mima, 5 years; S. P. Girton, State Centre, Iowa. 510 00
Bony Briar, 3 years; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 410 00
Marchioness 10th, 1 year; J. E. Pearson, Rockwood, Ont. 350 00
Princess Band, 1 year; J. F. Richards & Son, Lowville, Ont. 300 00
Earl Bud, 1 year; Jas. Gibb, Brookside, Ont. 300 00

CONTRIBUTED BY W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.

- Cows and Heifers—
Topsy (imp.), age 3 years; Ellis Williams, Mt. Perry, Ohio. 620 00
Rosie 3rd (imp.), 1 year; S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowdale, Ont. 610 00
Fortuna 1st (imp.), 2 years; E. G. McCain, Mercer, Penn. 600 00
Sweet Fragrance (imp.), 1 year; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 600 00
Juliet (imp.), 3 years; W. H. Esterbrook, Freeman, Ont. 600 00
Cherry Blossom 1st (imp.), 3 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 510 00
Craibstone (imp.), 3 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 470 00
Rose of Towle 1st, 2 years; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. 255 00
Mabel Character, 3 years; Jas. Dunlop, Hamilton, Ont. 220 00
Belle 8th, 9 years; Geo. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 185 00

Bulls—

- Scottish Hero (imp.), 2 years; Jas. Crean, Shade-pear, Ont. 375 00
Prince George (imp.), 3 years; Geo. Leslie, Rockwood, Ont. 270 00

CONTRIBUTED BY CAPT. T. K. ROBSON.

- Cows and Heifers—
Goldie 10th (imp.), age 3 years; H. Carrill & Son, Cargill, Ont. 750 00
Roan Queen 1st year; Ellis Williams, Mt. Perry, Ohio. 350 00
Lady Mima, 5 years; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 200 00
Burdmore Nellie, 1 year; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 140 00

Bull—

- Wanderer, 1 year (imp.) Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo. 600 00

CONTRIBUTED BY ROBT. MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

- Cows and Heifers—
Sittytou's Gloster 11th, age 2 years; J. F. Richards & Son, Lowville, Ont. \$ 375 00
Red Jessamine, 2 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 325 00
Beaver Meadow Nellie, 7 years; W. C. Renfrew, Stouffville, Ont. 280 00
Marion, 6 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 275 00
Lady of Pickering, 5 years; Geo. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 275 00
Roan Lady, 4 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 260 30
Golden Lily, 2 years; Geo. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 200 00
Muriel, 2 years; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 180 00
Lady Roberts, 1 year; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 180 00

CONTRIBUTED BY J. M. GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD, ONT.

- Cows and Heifers—
Chrissy's Pride, age 2 years; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. 510 00
Lady Emma (imp.), 3 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 500 00
Matless of Mapleton, 3 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 380 00
Humber Lily, 8 years; Geo. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 250 00
Parepa's Gem, 1 year; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 205 00

CONTRIBUTED BY A. C. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONT.

- Cows and Heifers—
Miss Mary (imp.), age 7 years; J. A. McGilvray, Uxbridge, Ont. 700 00
Marengo's Sunshine (imp.), 2 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 500 00
Diamond 20th (imp.), 2 years; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont. 475 00

CONTRIBUTED BY GEORGE AMOS, MOFFAT, ONT.

- Cows and Heifers—
Miss Green, age 6 years; J. McCain, Mercer, Pa. 355 00
Rose Buckingham, 3 years; C. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich. 315 00
Gladys, 2 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 260 00
Lady Moffat, 2 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 155 00
Lily White, 1 year; Geo. M. Woody, Collins, Iowa. 150 00

CONTRIBUTED BY HARRY SMITH, HAY, ONT.

- Cows and Heifers—
Bowhill English Lady, age 3 years; Jas. Crean, Shade-pear, Ont. 340 00
Mavis, 1 year; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont. 240 00
Charon's Perfection, 1 year; E. Williams, Mt. Perry, Ohio. 195 00
Maud Langrish, 2 years; Geo. C. Carey, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 185 00

Bull—

- Chockmate, 1 year; R. Watson & Son, Mineral Ridge, Ohio. 145 00

CONTRIBUTED BY JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

- Cows and Heifers—
Queen Alice, age 1 year; Ellis Williams, Mt. Perry, Ohio. 330 00
Britannia 5th, 1 year; John MacAvoy, Saginaw, Mich. 250 00
Elgitha 32nd, 1 year; John MacAvoy, Saginaw, Mich. 155 00
Britannia 50th, 2 years; A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich. 150 00

Total \$24,825 00

General average \$490 00

General average of bulls averaged 621 00

Fifty four females averaged 419 12

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Brandon Fair Prize List. HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1 J B Thompson's Prince Delectable; 2 J A S Macmillan's Dauntless; 3 S McLean's Pretoria. Stallion, 3 years—1 Dr Henderson's Jerviswood; 2 Tully Elder's Wales Macgregor; 3 Isaac Betley's Mansfield. Stallion, 2 years—1 T Elder. Stallion, 1 year—1 J Beattie; 2 Wm Postlethwaite; 3 H Nichol. Stallion, any age (open)—Diploma, Dr Henderson. Stallion, any age, bred in Man or N-W T—Diploma, Tully Elder. Brood mare, with foal by side—1 T Elder; 2 J A S Macmillan; 3 J Wishart. Filly, 2 years—1 Carruth & Brown; 2 J Wishart; 3 J Clark. Filly, 1 year—1 Carruth & Brown; 2 J B Thompson; 3 T Elder. Foal—1 J Wishart; 2 Tully Elder; 3 J A S Macmillan. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under—Diploma, Tully Elder. Mare, any age (open)—Diploma, J B Thompson.

SHIRES.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1 Wm Crother's Indiana. Stallion, any age (open)—Diploma, Wm Crothers. Filly, 2 years—1 J Stott. Mare, any age (open)—Diploma, J Stott.

HEAVY DRAFT.—Team in harness, wagon—1 J A S Macmillan; 2 J B Thompson; 3 John Stott. Filly or gelding foaled in 1900—1 John Clark. Filly or gelding foaled in 1901—1 John Clark; 2 John Bonar. Foal of 1902—1 Nelson Rodger; 2 John Bonar. Brood mare with foal by side—1 and 2 John Bonar. Mare, any age, two colts under three—Diploma, John Bonar.

AGRICULTURAL CLASS.—Team to harness—1 D T Wilson; 2 H M Lyons; 3 J A S Macmillan. Filly or gelding foaled in 1899—1 H Nichol. Filly or gelding foaled in 1900—1 D T Wilson. Filly or gelding foaled in 1901—1 D T Wilson. Foal of 1902—1 V Winteringham; 2 John Bonar; 3 D T Wilson. Brood mare, with foal by side—1 D T Wilson; 2 Nelson Rodgers; 3 Jas H Ellis. Mare, any age, and two colts under three years—Diploma, D T Wilson.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—Team in harness—1 John Stott; 2 John Turner & Sons, Carroll. Mare or gelding, foaled in 1899—1 H Nichol; 2 John Stott; 3 E T Hunter. Filly or gelding foaled in 1900—1 D T Wilson; 2 John Stott; 3 W Rothwell. Filly or gelding foaled in 1901—1 D T Wilson; 2 John Stott. Foal of 1902—1 T Woodcock; 2 D T Wilson; 3 D T Wilson. Brood mare, with foal by side—1 and 2 D T Wilson; 3 T Woodcock. Mare, any age, and two colts under three years—Diploma, D T Wilson.

STANDARD BREDS.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1 C W Speers; 2 J Carson; 3 R Park. Stallion, foaled in 1899—1 L Nelles. Stallion, foaled in 1900—1 W R Stewart. Stallion, any age (open)—Diploma, C W Speers. Filly, foaled in 1901—1 R Park. Foal of 1902—1 J T Kelly, Roundwaite. Best stallion and three of his get—Diploma ribbon, T F Kelly.

ROADSTERS.—Mare or gelding, foaled in 1899—1 W R Rothwell, Hayfield; 2 J L Stafford. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1900—1 R I M Power; 2 and 3 A D Gamley. Filly, gelding or entire, foaled in 1901—1 L Nelles; 2 E Evans; 3 J L Stafford. Foal of 1902—1 A D Gamley; 2 John Radston; 3 Thos J Kelly. Brood mare, with foal by side—1 A D Gamley; 2 J F Kelly; 3 L Nelles. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years or under—Diploma, A D Gamley. Pair, in harness, under 15 1/2 hands—1 David White; 2 W H Birdsell; 3 John Turner. Single, in harness, 15 1/2 hands—1 R Stewart; 2 Wm Wilson; 3 John Clark. Saddle mare or gelding—1 A Price; 2 James Herriott; 3 E H Bowen. Saddle mare or gelding, bred in Manitoba or N-W T—1 A Price; 2 Jas Herriott. Best appointed team—1 John Turner.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1 R I M Power; 2 Stewart & McLean. Stallion, any age (open)—Diploma, R I M Power. Filly, foaled in 1901—1 John Wishart.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—Stallion, 4 years or over—2 G B Hurd. Filly, foaled in 1899—1 John Stott. Filly, foaled in 1900—1 L Nelles; 2 H Nichol. Filly, foaled in 1901—1 L Nelles. Foal of 1902—1 L Nelles; 2 H Taylor. Brood mare with foal by side—1 T J Kelly; 2 L Nelles; 3 T D Taylor. Team, in harness, 15 1/2 hands or over—1 Mac Donald; 2 Jas Shannon. Mare or gelding, in harness, 15 1/2 hands or over—1 Jackson Bros, Alexander; 2 Alex Speers; 3 H C Graham. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years or under—Diploma, L Nelles. Mare, any age (open)—Diploma, L Nelles. Mare, any age, bred in Manitoba or N-W T—Diploma, L Nelles.

HINDS.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1 R I M Power; 2 Thos Sheriff; 3 Wm Chamberlain. Stallion, foaled in 1900—1 J M McFarlin. Stallion, any age (open)—Diploma, R I M Power. Stallion, any age, bred in Manitoba or N-W T—Diploma, J M McFarlin. Mare, any age (open)—Diploma, J M McFarlin. Pair, in harness, and three of his get—Diploma, R I M Power.

PONIES.—Under 14 hands—1 B. S. H. Lutness; 2 J L Stafford. Saddle pony, in harness—1 Frank Leung; 2 Scotty; 3 J L Stott; 2 R S. Shaw. Pony, any age, and two of her progeny, three years or under—Diploma, B. S. H.

FOALS.—Under 12 hands—1 W. H. O. Sullivan. Team, in harness—1 W. H. O. Sullivan; 2 A. H. O. Sullivan; 3 W. H. O. Sullivan.

JUDGING COMPETITION (horses).—Heavy class—1 W G Cowle; 2 R W Glenne. Light class—1 W McFarlin.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, 4 years and over—1 G & W Bennie (Knight of Lancaster). Bull, 3 years—1 Thos Greenway (Sittytan Hero 7th); 2 Thos Speers, Oak Lake. Bull, 2 years—1 Thos Greenway; 2 G & W Bennie. Bull, 1 year—1 Thos Greenway; 2 R Lang; 3 G & W Bennie. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 Thos Greenway; 2 Thos Greenway; 3 H E Hole, Minnedosa. Bull calf, calendar year—1 Thos Greenway; 2 Thos Greenway; 3 T O M Hughes. Bull, any age—Diploma ribbon, Thos Greenway (Sittytan Hero 7th). Cow, 1 year—1, 2 and 3 Thos Greenway; 1 Thos Speers. Cow, 3 years—1, 2, 3 and 4 Thos Greenway. Heifers, 2 years—1, 2 and 3 Thos Greenway; 4 G & W Bennie. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2 Thos Greenway; 3 and 4 G & W Bennie. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, 2 and 3 Thos Greenway; 4 W McCrae, Brandon. Heifer calf of calendar year—1 Thos Greenway; 2 Thos Speers. Bull and four females—1, 2 and 3 Thos Greenway; 4 G & W Bennie. Bull and two of his get, bred in Manitoba or N-W T—1 G & W Bennie. Cow and two of her progeny, bred in Manitoba or N-W T—1 Thos Speers.

C. P. R. Specials.—Herd, bull and three females—1 Thos Greenway; 2 G & W Bennie. Bull, any age—1 Thos Greenway. Female, any age—1 Thos Greenway. Two calves under 1 year old—1 and 2 G & W Bennie.

HEREFORDS.—Jos. Chapman, Beresford, was the only exhibitor in this class and won all competed for.

POLLED ANGUS.—G. W. Speers, Griswold, had no competition throughout this class.

FAT CATTLE (any breed).—Steer, 3 years and over—1 James Donaldson; 2 J Burchill. Steer, 1 year—1 Thos Greenway. Cow, 3 years or over—1 Thos Greenway; 2 G & W Bennie.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.—W. V. Edwards won all the prizes in this class except the following: Cow, 3 years—1 H A Cunningham, Hayfield. Bull calf—1 H A Cunningham, Hayfield. Heifer, 1 year—1 Thos Beaubier, Brandon.

AYRSHIRES.—All prizes in this class went to Hon. Thos Greenway, except 2nd on bull calf to W M Smith, and 2nd on heifer calf to W V Edwards.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, 3 years—1 and 2 James Herriott, Souris. Bull, 2 years—1 J Glennie & Sons. Bull, 1 year—1 A B Potter; 2 J Glennie & Sons; 3 A B Potter. Bull calf—1 A B Potter; 2 J Glennie & Sons; 3 James Herriott. Bull, any age—Diploma ribbon, James Herriott. Cow, 4 years or over—1 J Glennie & Sons; 2 Jas Herriott; 3 A B Potter. Cow, 3 years—1 A B Potter; 2 and 3 J Glennie & Sons. Heifer, 2 years—1 J Glennie & Sons; 2 and 3 A B Potter. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2 J Glennie & Sons; 3 James Herriott. Heifer calf—1 J Glennie & Sons; 2 A B Potter; 3 J Glennie & Sons. Herd, bull and four females, over 1 year—1 J Glennie & Sons. Bull and two of his get to be bred in Manitoba or N-W T—1 J Glennie & Sons.

GRADE CATTLE.—Cow, 4 years or over—1 A B Potter; 2 James Herriott. Cow, 3 years—1 W V Edwards, Souris.

JUDGING COMPETITION.—Dairy cattle—1 J E Monroe, Winnipeg; 2 H V Clendenning, Bradwardine. Beef cattle—1 W G Cowle, Regina; 2 W F Strrett, Glendale.

SHEEP.

LEICESTERS.—All prizes in this class won by A D Gamley, Brandon.

SHROPSHIRE.—All prizes in this class won by D E Corbett, Swan Lake.

OXFORD DOWNS.—In this class, J H Jull & Son, Burford, Ont., won all prizes.

ANY OTHER VARIETY OF PURE-BRED SHEEP.—W M Smith, Scotland, Ont., won the prizes in this class on Southdowns.

FAT SHEEP.—Two wethers, shearing—1 D E Corbett, Swan Lake; 2 A D Gamley. Two ewes, two shears or over—1 D E Corbett; 2 A D Gamley. Two ewes shearing—1 D E Corbett; 2 A D Gamley. Two ewe lambs—1 D E Corbett; 2 A D Gamley. Best pen, any breed shearing, two shearing ewes and two ewe lambs—1 D E Corbett; 2 A D Gamley; 3 J H Jull & Son.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, 2 years or over—1 T Greenway, Crystal City. Boar, 1 year, under 1—1 A B Potter, Montgomery, Assa. Boar, over six months, under 1 year—1 A B Potter; 2 T Greenway. Boar, under 6 months—1 T Speers, Oak Lake; 2 A B Potter. Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1 and 2 T Greenway. Breeding sow, under 1 year—1 and 2 T Greenway. Sow, over 6 months, under 1 year—1 and 2 T Greenway. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2 A B Potter. Boar, any age—1 T Greenway. Sow, any age—1 T Greenway.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—Boar, 2 years and over—1 A B Potter. Boar, 1 year, under 1—1 T Greenway. Boar, over 6 months, and under 12 months—1 T Greenway. Boar, under 6 months—1 A B Potter; 2 T Greenway. Breeding sow, 1 year, under 1 year—1 and 2 T Greenway. Sow, under 12 months—1 and 2 T Greenway. Sow, any age—1 and 2 T Greenway. Sow, any age, over 1 year—1 and 2 T Greenway. Sow, any age, under 1 year—1 and 2 T Greenway. Sow, any age, under 1 year—1 and 2 T Greenway. Sow, any age, under 1 year—1 and 2 T Greenway. Sow, any age, under 1 year—1 and 2 T Greenway.

Continued on next page.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work." Illustration of two children with a box of Gold Dust Washing Powder. Text: "More clothes are rubbed out than worn out. GOLD DUST will spare your back and save your clothes. Better and far more economical than soap and other Washing Powders. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis—Makers of COPCO SOAP (oval cake)."

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Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, 2 years or over—1 and 2 W L Trann, Crystal City. Boar, 1 year and under—2-1 W M Smith, Scotland, Ont. Boar, under 6 months—1 W M Smith. Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1 W L Trann; 2 W M Smith. Sow, over 6 months and under 12-1 and 2 W L Trann. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2 W L Trann. Sow and litter, not less than four—1 W L Trann; 2 J Glennie & Sons, Boar, any age—Diploma ribbon, W L Trann. Sow, any age—1 W L Trann.

ANY VARIETY PURE-BRED SWINE.—Boar, 2 years and over—1 W L Trann; 2 W M Smith. Boar, 1 year and under—2-1 W M Smith; 2 W L Trann. Boar, over 6 months and under 12-1 and 2 W M Smith. Boar, under 6 months—1 W L Trann; 2 J Tetzel, Douglas. Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1 and 2 W L Trann. Breeding sow, 1 year and under—2-1 W L Trann; 2 W M Smith. Sow, over 6 months and under 12-1 and 2 W M Smith. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2 W M Smith. Sow and litter, not less than four, under 6 months—1 and 2 W L Trann. Boar, any age—Diploma ribbon, W L Trann. Sow, any age, special—W L Trann.

BACON HOGS.—Pen, pure-bred, suitable for bacon trade—1 W L Trann. Pen of three grade, suitable for bacon trade—1 A H McEwen, Chater.

GRAINS AND GRASSES.

Two bushels Red Fife wheat—1 O H Cullen, Rounthwaite; 2 K A Douglas, Hartney. Ten bushels Red Fife wheat—1 T O Smith, Boissevain. Two bushels Red Fife wheat (open to Brandon district only)—O H Cullen, Rounthwaite; 2 C E Longstaff. Two bushels White Fife wheat—1 John Scott, Kemnay; 2 W Dickson, Grenfell. Five bushels White Fife wheat—1 John Stott, Kemnay; 2 W Dickson. Two bushels six-rowed barley—1 John Ralston, Rapid City; 2 G F Allison, Elkhorn. Two bushels two-rowed barley—1 W Dickson; 2 A B Potter. Two bushels white oats—1 C E Longstaff; 2 John Ralston. Two bushels Banner oats—1 C E Longstaff; 2 John Knowlton. Two bushels black oats—1 W Dickson; 2 John Ralston. Two bushels peas, any variety—1 A B Potter; 2 John Ralston. Two bushels spelt—1 W Postlethwaite. One bushel flaxseed—1 John Ralston. One-half bushel timothy—1 W Smith, Scotland, Ont; 2 J Kitson, Macdonald. One-half bushel millet—1 J Ralston, Rapid City. One-half bushel Hungarian seed or grass—1 W Smith; 2 J Ralston. One-half bushel native grass—1 K McIvor, Virden; 2 Walker Bros., Brandon. One peck bromo—J Ralston.

Prizes in Agricultural Products at Winnipeg Industrial.

Judges—David Horn and S. Spink.
FIELD GRAINS.—Twenty-five bushels red Fife wheat, grown in Manitoba or Northwest Territories: 1st prize, special by the Imperial Bank of Canada, \$100; 2nd by Mr F W Thompson, vice-president Ogilvie Milling Co., silver cup, value \$50; \$100, \$50—1 Geo Bell, Deloraine; 2 Joseph McLean, Holland. Red Fife wheat, five bushels—1 Jas Dauglas, Stonewall; 2 D Sutherland, Suthwyn; 3 H O Aycarst, Middlechurch; 4 G C Smith, Boissevain. Red Fife wheat, two bushels—1 John Ralston, Rapid City; 2 Jas Douglas, Stonewall; 3 H O Aycarst; 4 G C Smith. White Fife wheat, five bushels—1 John Stott, Brandon. Six-rowed barley, two bushels—1 James Douglas; 2 H O Aycarst; 3 John Ralston. Two-rowed barley, two bushels—1 Mrs Ed Brown, Boissevain; 2 A B Potter, Montgomery, Assa. Rye, two bushels—1 John Ralston. White Banner oats, ten bushels, grown in Manitoba, N-W T. or B C—1 Josiah Hunter, Atwell, Man; 2 Faithful Heale, Oats, white, five bushels—1 Faithful Heale; 2 Jas Douglas; 3 John Ralston. Oats, black, five bushels—1 Cornelius Martin, Wascana, Assa. Flaxseed, two bushels—1 Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; 2 D Fraser & Sons, Emerson. Buckwheat, one bushel—1 W M Smith, Scotland, Ont; 2 D Fraser & Sons. Peas, large, two bushels—1 B Potter. Peas, small, two bushels—1 Jas F McCulloch, Stonewall. White beans, one bushel—1 John Ralston. Corn, flint, white or yellow, 12 ears—1 W M Smith; 2 John Ralston.

FIELD SEEDS, ETC.—Timothy seed, half bushel—1 W M Smith; 2 Jno Kitson; 3 John Ralston. Austrian brome, half bushel (*Bromus inermis*)—1 John Ralston. Native rye grass, half bushel (*A tenerum*)—1 K McIvor, Virden; 2 Andrew Graham; 3 John Ralston. Turnip seed, two pounds—1 John Ralston; 2 W M Smith. Iced mangel seed, two pounds—1 John Ralston. Hungarian grass seed—1 W M Smith; 2 John Ralston. Hemp seed, five pounds—1 John Ralston. Hops, native, ten pounds—1 John Ralston. Sunflower seed, half peck—1 W M Smith; 2 Faithful Heale; 3 John Ralston. Collection of cultivated grasses, including clover, not less than six named varieties—1 N E Watts, Ralmoral; 2 M Cumming, Portage la Prairie. Collection of native grasses grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, not less than ten named varieties—1 Richard Waugh, Winnipeg; 2 M Cumming.



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Page Woven Wire Fence

Owing to the variations of the Canadian climate, considerable allowance must be made in all fences for contraction and expansion, which makes an ordinary wire fence unserviceable, as when it expands it becomes so loose as to prove of little value. Note this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 2

MEDICINE HAT SHOW AND SALE.
As has been fully announced in the "Farmer's Advocate," arrangements for a special show and sale of pure-bred sheep, under the auspices of the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association, in conjunction with the Medicine Hat Agricultural Exhibition, on Sept. 30, Oct. 1st, 2nd and 3rd next. Entry forms and conditions may be obtained from Chas. W. Peterson, secretary and manager, Regina.

BRANDON HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—On August 21st and 22nd will be held the fifth annual exhibition of the Brandon Horticultural Society, the prize list for which has been issued and may be had on application to the secretary, Mr. P. Middleton. The list is divided in several sections, as follows: Best laid-out grounds, lawns, vegetable gardens, window plants, etc., open to citizens of Brandon; plants in pots and cut flowers; fruits and vegetables, competition open to a radius of 50 miles. The class open to Manitoba includes some very good prizes in vegetables and flowers. There is also a class for farmers living within 50 miles of the city, including the best laid-out and cultivated farm garden.



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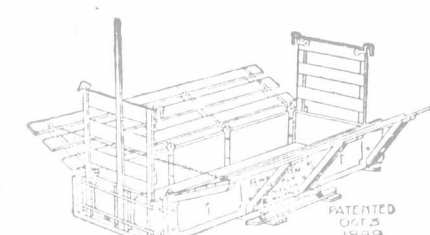
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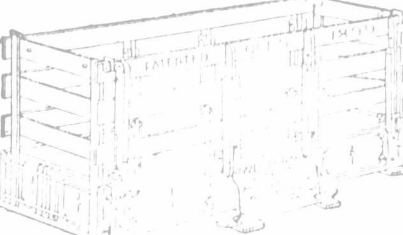


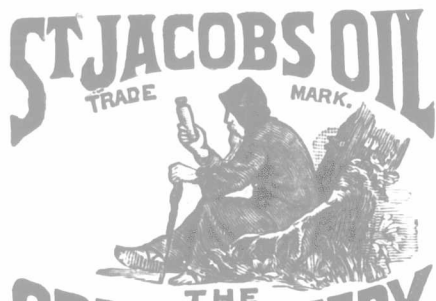
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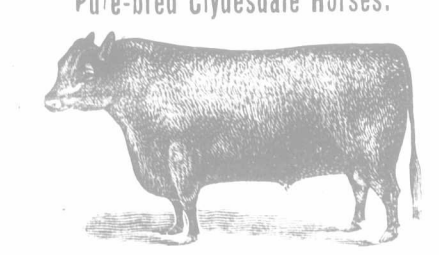
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J. E. Macmillan, of Delavan, Wis., writes... Since sending you... Sherman & Sherman... have purchased from... bull, the young Heron... smooth and full in all the... and from a very fine... for the best of a four-year-old... very... Rose... 2078, B... 2077, and Lady... 2076, the latter truly named

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Man., has purchased for importation from Mr. Robert Taylor, Pitblive, Scotland, the promising yearling Clydesdale colt, Rosehaugh, bred by Mr. Trotter, Rosehaugh, his sire being Prince Albert of Rosehaugh, and his dam by the Prince Laurence horse, Laurence Chief.

Mr. Geo. Kinnon, of Cottonwood, has lately purchased nineteen head of pure-bred Short-horns, and with them won several prizes at the Regina fair. He intends building up a Short-horn herd, and deserves credit for the liberal start he has seen fit to make.

Mr. Sutton, of Regina, purchased, a few days ago, fifteen high-class prize-winning Herefords from Mr. Sherman, of Souris, Man., who quite recently brought them from Mr. J. E. Marples, of Delavan, Man. They are a very choice lot and won almost all the prizes possible at the Regina fair. Five of them are bulls: One three years old, Tom Fox; one yearling, Dandy Britain, and three grand calves. The ten females also are a choice lot of young animals, the oldest being six years. We wish Mr. Sutton the success which his new enterprise richly deserves.

J. A. S. Macmillan's Clydesdale stallion, Fairness, 5528, sired by Pilgrim - 7020 - was sold to G. J. Ketchison, Deloraine, during Brandon fair. Pilgrim took first, second, gold cup and seven stakes at Winnipeg two years ago. Fairness took second at Brandon this year. He is a well-muscle horse, of good substance and clean bone, and likely to be a good class of stock.

BARKER, 2292.

The colt elsewhere in this issue, represents Veterinary-Major W. J. Hinman, 13th R. C. E. A., the well-known veterinary surgeon and horseman, accompanied by Veterinary-Major J. Quinn, 7th R. C. E. A., Brampton, Ont., the horse judge at the Winnipeg Industrial, giving his show gelding, Barker, 2292, first-prize winner in the roadster class at the recent exhibition in this city. Barker is not only a show horse, but an ideal roadster, quick, sharp, upbeated, clean-cut, and a perfect model. He is eight years old, a seal black, standing 15 1/2 hands high, but looks much larger when in action. This horse is of beautiful conformation, has the best of feet and legs, heavy tail well carried, and perfect manners. He drives with a leather bit and without a check. He has fine head and ears, prominent eye and well-erected neck. He is sound, and free from bluish or vice. He is by that great sire of road, show and race horses, Swager 650, sire of 48 in the 2,400 list and also grandam of 120 in the list. Barker's dam was Lady Bell, by Bell-ringer 63, 2nd dam Dolly, by Hungerford's Blucher. He has taken 22 first prizes as a road horse.

The heavy exhibit of cattle and hogs made at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition from the Prairie Home Stock Farm of Hon. Thos. Greenway, at Crystal City, Man., was exceedingly creditable to the energy and skill of Manager James Yule, under whose direction the exhibit was prepared and placed in the show-ring. Seldom, if ever, has so large a number of animals been exhibited from one farm in Canada, and in such excellent condition, the display comprising 61 head of Short-horns and Ayrshires, which were increased by two births during the fair, besides some 25 head of hogs and a number of horses. It was no small undertaking to prepare and bring out in such shape this large and varied exhibit, and it must have involved a great amount of labor and pains, as well as the exercise of superior judgment in the selection and showing of so many winners, the first prizes falling to the Prairie Home entries, it is said, totalling fifty-seven in all, including five champion-ships. Mr. Yule has done a good work in setting a high standard of fitting stock for exhibition without over-doing them, and his example has had a good influence in stimulating others to improve in this direction, with the result that in nearly every class the stock shown at the leading shows in the West in the last two or three years has been brought out in very much better condition than formerly, and whether he concludes to continue to show on the same scale or to limit his efforts to a smaller number in future, he is certainly entitled to the highest compliments for the work he has done in this direction.

MOIRE CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Mr. Robt. Ness, of Howick, Que., has recently returned from Europe with a shipment of Clydesdale, Hackney and Percheron stallions. Four of the five Clydesdales were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcubright, and one from Mr. Jas. Kilpatrick, Kirkcubright. Of the Hackneys, Bally Garton and Royal Quicksilver, the former was purchased from Mr. Andrew Montgomery, and the latter in York-shire. Three of the Clydesdales purchased in Kirkcubright were got by the champion sire, Baron's Pride (9122), whose stock almost cleared everything before them at the Highland, where he was sire of the first-prize animals in every class but one. The three-year-old stallion, Primrose Pride (11138), was bred at Portencullie, and his dam was the noted breeding mare, Violet (9603), by the celebrated Darnley (222). Violet (9603), the dam of several other good breeding horses, Flashwood's Best, and descended from Darnley (222). Another is Proud Baron (10775), bred by Mr. Wm. Montgomery, and out of his good breeding mare, Jess of Banks (3808), the dam of several premium horses. The third of this age is Cecil, bred by Lord Arthur Cecil, and got by the famous Macara (6992), which gained first at the Royal at Plymouth in 1890. The dam of Cecil was the well-bred mare, Minuet (1165), bred by Colonel Holloway. From Mr. Kilpatrick was purchased Royal Stair (11596), got by the celebrated champion horse, Royal Carrick (10270), which won the Glasgow premium and second at the H. & A. S. Shows, as well as other prizes and premiums. His dam was a good breeding mare by that successful breeding horse, Skelmorlie (1027). The two Percherons brought by Mr. Ness are of the Boulogne class, and are superior animals, of the active, smooth, draft type. These are altogether an unusually high class lot of horses, whose merits are quite in keeping with their first-class breeding.

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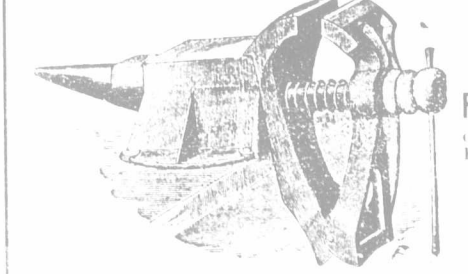
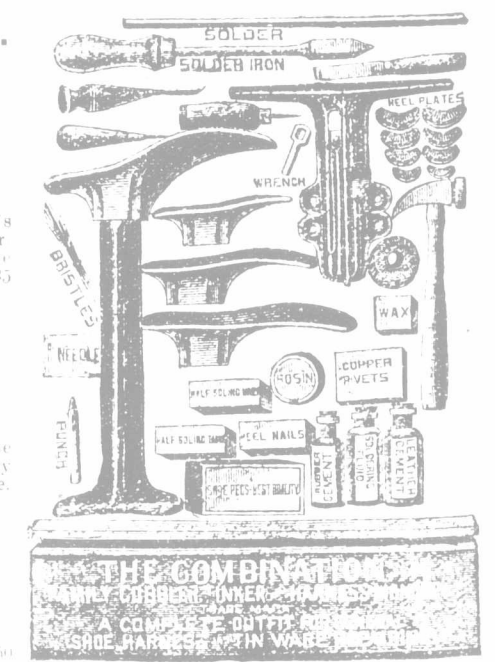
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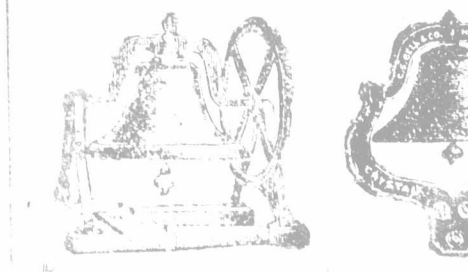
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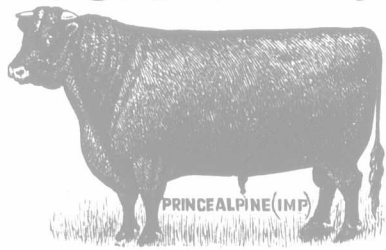
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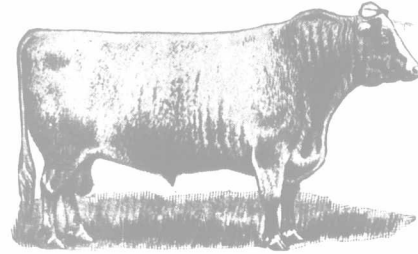
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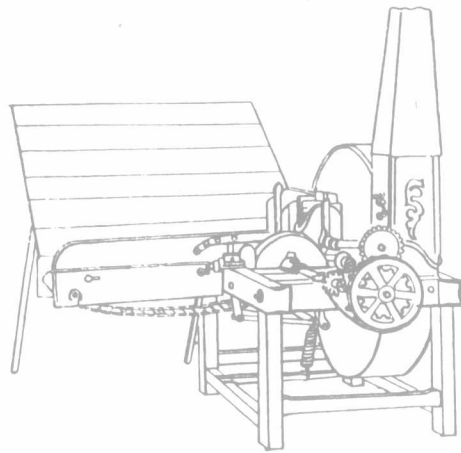


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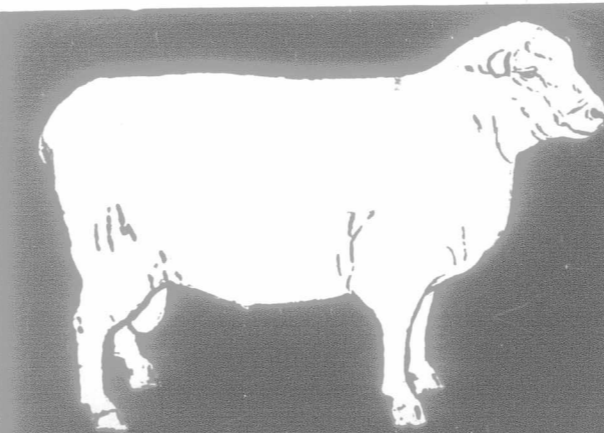
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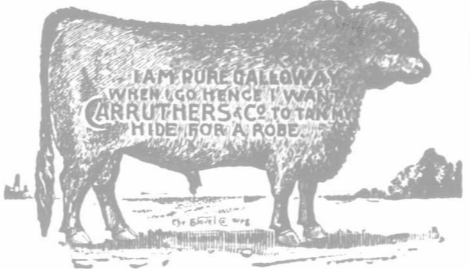
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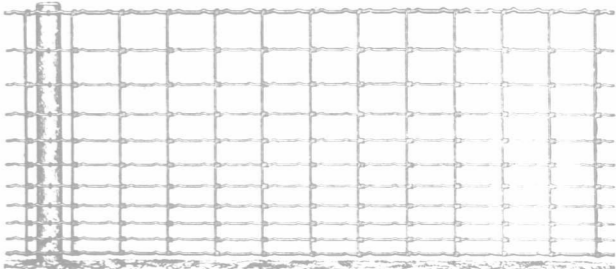
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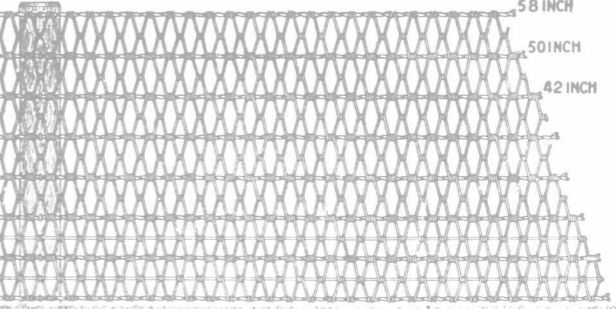
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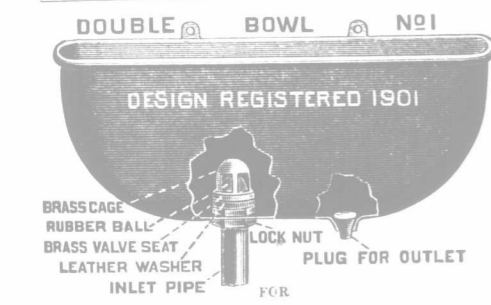
By Imp. Winnipeg Carlo } Champion Right-
 (C. K. C. 5593). } away. Tattle.
 Imp. Nita (C. K. C. 5594). } Black Drake.
 Pharsala.
 Carlo is a winner of 7 first prizes and 9 specials.

A. H. M. CLARK, 55 Sherbrook Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

RIPPLEY'S COOKERS

Are now made in Canada, saving duty and freight for our customers. Made of boiler steel. No flues to rust or leak. Will cook 25 bushels roots or grain in two hours. Fine for heating stock water-tanks, dairy rooms, pig-pens. Can be used outside or attached to a chimney same as a stove. Used and endorsed by the following Canadian breeders and many others: Brethour & Saunders, Burford; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; also James Boden, Graham Bros., Newton & Gosh, J. A. McDonald, J. P. Connelly. Prices, \$10 to \$45. Took first premium at Toronto and London fairs. Catalogue and prices mailed free. Address:

RIPPLEY HARDWARE COMPANY,
 BOX 215, LONDON, ONT.
 U. S. Factory: Grafton, Ill.



Stock Water Bowls

Circular and quotations given. Write to:

A. M. RUSH, HARRISTON, ONT.



T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

What made your linens coarse? Common soap! Sunlight Soap saves linen.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Dairy Business for Sale.

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

1 Yearling Shorthorn Bull.
 J. H. TAYLOR, ONT. KEENE, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England, shipped on July 18th from Liverpool, for Mr. Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis., 238 high-class pedigreed sheep, including Shropshires, Oxford, Cotswolds, Lincoln, Hampshires, Southdowns and Dorsets. The sheep were despatched from Shrewsbury (where they had been previously collected) by special train, and so good were the shipping arrangements that no hitch occurred in getting all the sheep comfortably berthed on board.

Mr. W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., writes: "I have returned lately from Scotland, where I purchased a nice bunch of Shorthorns—in all, fourteen head. They are now in quarantine, where they will have to remain till October. Shorthorns have advanced in value since last season. Good ones are scarce and hard to buy, and the fabulous prices in some instances paid in the States have turned the heads of other-wise shrewd men, and they are afraid they don't ask enough, and consequently miss their sale." See Mr. Watt's change of advt.

At the annual sale of Shorthorns from the Glenfoyle herd of Mr. A. Chrystal, at Marshall, Mich., on July 12th, 69 head sold for an average of \$297. Mr. E. G. Stevenson, of Detroit, bought the highest-price cow, Imp. Lady Bell 3rd, and her heifer calf at foot for \$1,500. Blithesome Girl 3rd, a Canadian product, by Imp. Royal Member, sold for \$1,050 to J. G. Withers, Milford, Ill. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., bought Imp. Lady Fanny at \$700. The bull, Imp. Scotch Fame, was taken by D. C. Burns, Osceola, at \$815.

At the Yorkshire Show, in the class for Shorthorn bulls three years and over, Mr. H. Ker-Collville's Royal Seal (75543) was given first place over Mr. Wm. Bell's Baron Abbotsford, which was second to the King's Royal Duke at the Royal Show at Carlisle, and first and champion at the Highland Society Show at Aberdeen. Royal Seal is a red five-year-old, sired by Cornelius 66864, who was bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, Newton, and got by Touchstone, out of Butterscotch by Star of Morning. The dam of Royal Seal was Rosebud 6th, by St. Clair 61742.

In the county of Bruce, nine miles north of Kincardine, Ont., is the splendidly arranged farm of Messrs. McDougal & Sons, breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. Their herd of Shorthorns at present is limited in numbers, as they have only been breeding a couple of years, but having started right, they will certainly make a success of them. For a number of years this firm have made a specialty of Shropshire sheep. Their flock at present numbers 95 head, and a better lot of big, well-formed and well-covered sheep would be hard to find. They are all in the prime of condition, and show up exceptionally well, from the fact that there are no old, worn-out breeding ewes kept, these being kept weeded out, and nothing but young, vigorous ewes used for breeding purposes. The same care is used in the selection of sires, and the superiority of the flock in general shows the wisdom of the policy in vogue. This season's crop of lambs are sired by a Dryden-bred ram, and are a very even lot, covered from the ground up. There are now on hand, for sale, 12 shearing rams (good ones), 15 ram lambs, and over 40 females (aged, shearlings and lambs). Write Messrs. McDougal to Tiverton P. O., for prices, etc.

While at Winnipeg Fair, the Shorthorn cow, Lady Naira 29850, sired by Topsmen 17847, and out of Lady Fergus 17214, and owned by John Graham, Carberry, gave birth to a grand pair of roan calves, sired by Capt. Jack. Another pair of twins were dropped at the fair, when Mr. Winkler's Jersey cow, Nettie Massena, the day after she was awarded the first prize in the three-year-old section, gave birth to twin calves. In the Prairie Home barns at the Industrial, three calves arrived during fair week. The Shorthorn, Clara of Lakeside, dropped a heifer calf by Judge; and the Ayrshire cows, Maggie and Silver Maid of Towhee, both dropped bull calves sired by the herd bull, Surprise of Burnside.

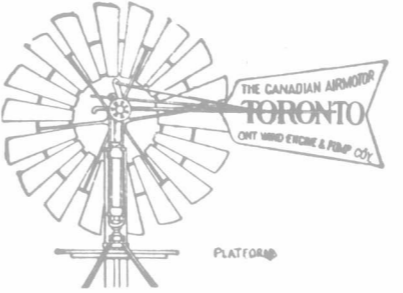
DALGETY BROS. IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

A large and well-selected consignment of imported Clydesdale stallions and mares, carefully selected by Mr. Jas. Dalgety, of London, Ont., left Glasgow on August 8th, per S.S. Tritonia, and are expected to arrive at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on Friday, Aug. 29th, where they will be on inspection for a week or two. Mr. Dalgety writes: "In this lot we have some of the biggest and best horses we have ever shipped," which means a good deal, for they have made themselves an enviable reputation by the high-class horses they have brought out, which have won many of the best prizes at leading shows in Canada, including the championship at the Toronto and Winnipeg exhibitions, as the report of the latter event in this issue shows. Note the new advertisement of Dalgety Bros., and make it a point to see their new importation, or write them for prices and particulars.

HIGH RECORDS FOR GUERNSEYS.

Among the cows competing for a place in the Advanced Register of Guernsey Cattle, during the past year, have been: Mary Marshall 5604, now owned by A. C. Loring of Minneapolis, Minn.—yearly record, 8,212.57 lbs. milk, 468.40 lbs. butter-fat; Cassiopeia 4885, owned by Jas. Logan, Fisher, Philadelphia, Pa.—record, 8,528 lbs. milk, 365.15 lbs. butter-fat; and Vega 7214, owned by M. M. & E. J. Hollingsworth, Landenberg, Pa.—record, 7,617.94 lbs. milk, 361.38 lbs. butter-fat. These excellent dairy animals will be remembered for the part which they played as representatives of the breed in the Pan-American dairy test of last year. After leaving the exhibition, the test was kept up for the balance of a year, according to the rules as laid down by the Guernsey Breeders' Association, and the above are the results in each case.

WINDMILLS



We do not make a windmill for ornament. The

CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

robs the wind of its power, and gives it to you at your

BARN OR PUMP.

Does more hard work than any other farm implement.

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

Manitoba Agents: **HALFOUR IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.**

Dissolves Easily.

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

Windsor Salt.

British Columbia Farms.

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

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF B.C. BOX 540, VANCOUVER, B. C.

When writing please refer to this paper.

Dalgety Bros.

LONDON, ONT., Largest Importers of Horses in Canada.

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

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.



FARMERS AND STOCK-RAISERS.

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

THE DAY'S STOCK FOOD CO'Y, TORONTO, ONT.

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.

6 Clydesdale yearling studs,
 3 fillies, and several aged mares, which are regular breeders. Also
 2 Hackney stallions, large, handsome, high steppers, well broken to drive.
 Size, action and quality combined in all. Inspection invited.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, King-bone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.

Clyde and Shire Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. The imp. first-prize Shire stallion, Newharris Duke, and the four-year-old Clyde stallion, Gay Gordon, half brother to Hiawatha, now in service. The imp. bull, Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, heads the herd. Young bulls and females for sale. Our flock of Leicesters has won at the leading shows of Canada and U. S., and we have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale. My motto: The best is none too good.

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

IMP. CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.

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

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

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

A veterinary specific for WIND, THROAT, & STOMACH TROUBLES. Strongly Recommended. \$1.00 per can, dealers or direct.

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

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE



Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.

Leg and Body Wash.



When it comes to stiffness and soreness of muscles, tendons, etc., nothing equals

Tuttle's Elixir

for restoring normal conditions. Apply to the body as a mild sponge bath and put on light blanket. Sponage the legs and put on light bandages.

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

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

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.,

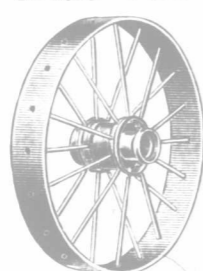
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle

IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP

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

BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTYARD P.O.

Wide-Tire Metal Wheels



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

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

BINDER TWINE

SEASON 1902.

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

J. R. STRATTON, Toronto, June 10, 1902. Prov. Secretary.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.



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

Shropshire Sheep and Tamworth Swine.

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

High-class Herefords

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

A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT.

High Park Stock Farm

Galloway Cattle. A few choice young heifers and bulls for sale. Inspection invited. SHAW & MARSTON (Late A. M. & R. Shaw) P. O. Box 294, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths.

A few choice 2-year-old heifers, 1 yearling and 2 calves, all sired by my imp. prizewinning bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd, and out of rich-bred cows. Stock strictly choice. A few Tamworths to offer. A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont. Box 25, Waterloo Co., Ont. (Formerly New Dundee.)

The Sunny Side Herefords.

Imp. Sunny Side Tom 1st at head, 1 and 2 Wilt, Garfield, Gray 2d, Diplomat and Angus 1st, 3d and 4th represented. For sale, 1st and 2d yearling cows and heifers. Best stock and correspondence invited. O'NEIL BROS., Castlegate, Ont. (Incorporated in Ontario.) Hilderton Station, Ont.

Aberfeldy Stock Farm.

Set hands to select from, 1st and 2d yearling cows, 1st and 2d yearling heifers, 1st and 2d yearling calves, 1st and 2d yearling lambs, 1st and 2d yearling piglets, 1st and 2d yearling chickens, 1st and 2d yearling ducks, 1st and 2d yearling geese, 1st and 2d yearling turkeys, 1st and 2d yearling geese, 1st and 2d yearling turkeys, 1st and 2d yearling geese, 1st and 2d yearling turkeys.

JOHN GAIRDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O., BRANTFORD STATION, G. T. R., AND C. P. R.

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT of the Ontario Veterinary College, Limited, Toronto, Canada—Dr. Andrew Smith, F. R. C. V. S., Principal—has just been issued. The session will commence this year on October 15. From the number of applications received for entrance, there are excellent prospects for a successful session.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—The new catalogue of the Central Business College, Toronto, which has just been issued, reflects to some extent the popularity of business education, as it shows that 768 pupils registered in that college during the 11 months ending July 31st. This very liberal patronage bestowed upon the school in question must also be taken as an indication of the excellent reputation this college has won for its thorough work and for the success of its students and graduates. You should not fail to read the announcements of this reliable school in our advertising columns from time to time.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HACKNEYS.—Robert Reith, M. P., Bowmanville, Ont., has recently sold to Mr. J. B. Vandergrift, West Virginia, the Hackney stallion, Alarm; the one-year-old stallion, Hotspur, by Lord Roseberry, dam Wild Mint; the noted prizewinning mare, Jessica, and her foal; the Royal Standard mare, Herma; the three-year-old mare, Titania; the two-year-old mare, Princess Fedora; and the five-year-old mare, Cordelia. The above have all been first-prize winners at the principal Canadian shows. Included in the sale were two harness horses, one sired by Robin Adair 2nd, the other by Jubilee Chief. The average price for the ten head, including the three-months foal and the two geldings, was one thousand dollars per head. Mr. Vandergrift intends keeping a few choice animals.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

DEVON HISTORY.—We are indebted to John Risdon, Wiveliscombe, Somerset, England, for a copy of Devon Breeds of Cattle, edited by Jas. Sinclair, of the Live Stock Journal. It is a most comprehensive volume of nearly 400 pages, nicely written and well illustrated. The history of this famous breed of cattle since the earliest records of their existence until the present is fully described. Their native home, Somersetshire, the early breeders, and famous herds of days long ago, as well as those now existing, are all discussed, and a thorough insight of the characteristics of the breed and the best methods of management are given. Every admirer of Devon cattle should own a copy.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN P. O., ONT.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep,

Make a Special Offering for May and June:

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

Burlington Jct., G. T. R. Stn., Tele. & Phone.

RIVER FARM SHORTHORNS

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

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

J. & W. B. WATT,

SALEM, ONTARIO.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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

Our herd represents such families as Matchless, Model Lady, Mildreds, Village Buds, Missies, Stam, Myssies, Vanillas, Charlts, Marthas, and others. Imported bull, Scottish Peer, and Coming Star, prizewinner at Chicago in 1901, head the herd imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also twenty registered red ewes and lambs.

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

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

CHOICE SPECIMENS OF BOTH SEXES FOR SALE.

FARM ADJOINS EXETER, ON THE LONDON AND WINGHAM BRANCH OF THE G. T. R. 30 MILES NORTH OF LONDON.

Scotch Shorthorns

BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

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

H. CARGILL & SON,

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

SHORTHORNS ONLY.

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

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

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Cattle AND Lincoln Sheep.



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

T. E. Robson, ILBERTON, ONT.

Rapids Farm Ayrshires.

REINFORCED BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS of 2 bulls and 20 cows, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows last year. Imported Douglasdale of Dam of Aber, champion at the Pan-American, heads the herd. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at—



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

Come and see or write for prices.

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

Robert Hunter, Manager

for W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

CHAMPION EVAPORATORS.

Save Your Fruit Maple Syrup Evaporator.



and dry it with Champion Fruit Evaporator.

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

Not a single feature of the "Champion" Evaporator could be dispensed with and leave a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity, and high quality of product, with saving of fuel, are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle and everlasting. Write for catalogue, state number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow.



THE GRIMM MFG. CO., 84 WELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages.
As good as the best.

Meaford Station, G. T. R. North. **JAMES BOWES,**
Strathnairn P. O.

Mercer's Shorthorns

Are represented by Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Squire 2493, a son of Abbotsford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

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

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

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

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

Shorthorns and Berkshires

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

MAC CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

"ORCHARD HILL" SHORTHORNS.

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Vandeleur, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale. **LEICESTERS.**—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams, now for sale.

A. W. SMITH,

Allis Craig Station, G. T. R., 3 1/2 miles. **Maple Lodge P. O., ONT.**

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, COTSWOLDS.

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

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

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicesters

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

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

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

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

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

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

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

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

FOR SALE: 5 Scotch Shorthorn Durhams (bulls), 5 to 16 months; 5 young cows and heifers. Berkshire pigs, both sexes. Prices reasonable. "Camden View Farm."

A. J. C. SHAW & SON, Thamesville P. O.

Rosevale Shorthorns

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

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

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT.,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Scotch Shorthorn & Clydesdale CATTLE HORSES.

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

COBBOURG STATION, G. T. R.

For Sale: TWO CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, registered: sires, British Hope (39946) and Royal (399118). Also Yorkshires and Berkshires, both sexes. Write:

C. L. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

J. S. GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

JOHN DRYDEN,

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO,

BREEDER OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

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

HAWTHORN HERD

of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from 11 dairy cows.

WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

BISSELL'S DISK HARROW

has a peculiar knack of working dry, hard land or tough, stubborn soil better than any other cultivator. Write for full particulars.

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Large sizes made for Northwest farmers.

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

HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT.

FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

FOR SALE: My stock bull, Imp. Capt. Mayfly, a prizewinner, and calves by him and out of imported and home-bred cows. Various ages.

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

LAWNRIDGE STOCK FARM.

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

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

Exmoor Jerseys for Sale.

Heifer calves and deep-milking cows.

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

72 Head of High-class Jerseys 72

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

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

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BREEDER OF

Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Choice stock of each sex for sale.

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

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

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

J. A. Lawson, Crumlin, Ont.

Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont.

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

FOR SALE:

Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 15 mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Auchinrain (imp.), whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. of milk per day. A few choice young Berkshire and Yorkshire sows could be served before shipping. Collie pups, from Perfection Queen. Address—

T. D. McCALLUM, Nether Lea, Danville, Que.

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

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

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4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

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Guelph, July, 1902.

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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.

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

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T. D. McCALLUM, Nether Lea, Danville, Que.

GOSSIP.

Jas. M. Kenan, of Vancouver, B. C., in an interview with the Toronto World, says that the prospects for owners of sheep on the Dominion side of the line are very promising at present, though at a disadvantage since the advent of the McKinley bill, which was designed especially to encourage the production of wool on the American side. It was practically a barrier to competition from the Canadian sheep-owners, and gave the American sheep-owners a differential of 10 per cent. and the added freight from Australia, against competition from that direction. Mr. Kenan said some owners of sheep on the Canadian side had taken their sheep into the States, but they were now coming back. His experience had been that the tariff had not very largely increased the production of wool in the Western States. The flocks in Western Canada were largely increasing, and he thought the general era of good times in the Northwest Territories would result in much greater prosperity for the owners of Canadian sheep.

Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne Du Page Co., Ltd., under date of July 15th, announce the sale arrival at their Oaklawn Farm, of their second importation from France the present year, consisting of eighty-one head of Percheron and French Coach stallions and a few choice mares, brought by Mr. W. S. Dunham, who has been in France for some months. Mr. James M. Fletcher, of this firm, its foreign buyer, will sail from France on July 17th, bringing with him about as many more stallions. When these have arrived and are added to their already choice collection, many of which are young and growing home-bred horses, their stables will be filled to repletion for the coming season's trade. It is claimed that their improved facilities in importing, of late years, relieve horses of most of the fatigue incident to the old-time ways, which, in earlier years, left them at the end of their journey in a fatigued condition, which necessitated a long rest for recuperation before they were fit for sale and their work in the stud. The exceedingly long, deep-draft steamers which now bring horses across the ocean, with greatly improved accommodations, give them, even in rough weather, a comparatively smooth passage. The firm is well pleased with their purchases for this year's importation, and say that the horses are in every respect fully equal to those in their grand collection of last year, with which they won such a sweeping victory at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago last December.

IMPORTED STOCK FOR CANADA.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., has secured a noted Border Leicester ram, the all-round winner for 1901, from Mr. McIntosh, near Brechin, Scotland. The figure was a long one; this ram only coming into possession of his previous owner a year ago at £80.

Arthur Johnston, H. J. Davis and R. S. Nicholson are now in Scotland making selections of Shorthorns. H. J. Davis is also importing a number of Yorkshires from Lord Roseberry's herd at Dalmeny Park.

W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., has now in quarantine a lot of Shorthorns of good pedigree and evenness of type.

Jas. Bowman, Guelph, recently landed with an importation of Angus cattle from the well-known herds of Powie, Auchmague, and Birtley Hall. A bull from Ballindalloch is to follow by a later shipment.

By the same boat, SS. Marina, are a few sheep for Mr. Bowman and three Leicester gimmers for J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield.

Alex. Isaac, Romanton, Ont., is importing some Shorthorns from Scotland, which have been selected for him by Geo. Campbell, Whitehouse. Among the Isaac lot are some very good things, notably a roan cow, one of the Kinellar Marys; a Moss Rose cow from Tilbouries, a prizewinner got by a Collynie Nonpareil; and a red cow, Rosemary Nonpareil, from Kibblean, from which herd came the noted White Heather, last year's Royal champion female, recently illustrated in the F. A.

CHOICE Jersey CATTLE.

EXHIBITION AND DAIRY ANIMALS. MALE AND FEMALE. ALL AGES.

MRS. E. M. JONES.

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W. THORN, LYNBDOCH, ONTARIO.

Breeder of prizewinning Ayrshires. Stock always on hand for sale.

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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 show-yard
career is unique, the champion prize for the best
Large White pig at the R. A. S. E. having been won
by pigs bred in the herd in 1896, '97, '99 and 1901,
besides leading prizes too numerous to mention at all
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A choice selection of boars and sows for sale.
Inspection invited. All purchases carefully shipped.
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England. Railway stations:—Warrington (Bank
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ton."

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

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FARM, CHOICE

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Bred from best Bred from Scotch bulls
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CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS.

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

HOLWELL MANOR FARM
SHROPSHIRE.

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

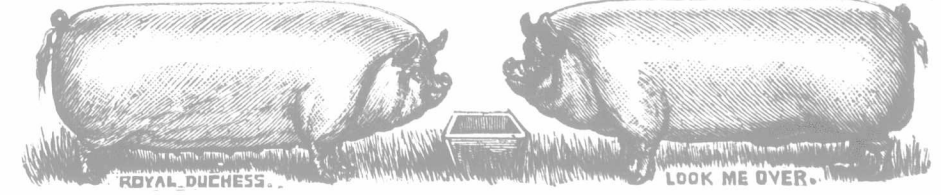
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W. S. CARPENTER,
"MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Am offering 19 choice shearing rams, sired by
Chancellor (imp.). Ram and ewe lambs for the fall
trade, sired by Ruddington Knight. Also one im-
ported shearing ram, good size and quality. Come
and see them.
Station One-half Mile from Farm,
Wabash and G. T. R.

Dorsets and Chesters Young stock in
Dorset Sheep
and Chester
White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable.
R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.
"Mapleview Farm."

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.

Hillcrest Herd of Large
English Berkshires

Consists of imported and show sows; the sires
are big, long fellows, of the bacon type. For
Sale: a few grand young sows from 3 to 6
months old. JNO. LAHMEK, Vine, Ont.
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American Leicester Breeders'
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A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.

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For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL.
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FAIRFIELD LINCOLNS

Imported ewes and lambs. Can supply
show flocks.

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PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at
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We are offering for sale 30 shearing ewes of first-
class quality, and 6 extra good ones in show
condition; also 25 good shearing rams and 1 three-
shear imported ram, and all of this season's lambs,
which are a good lot. Write us for prices or come
and see our flock.

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Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and
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PETER ARKELL & SONS,
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A choice lot of ram lambs (yearlings) and a few two
and three shear rams fit for show and to head pure-
bred flocks; imp. and home-bred, well covered,
good quality.

R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

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Live Stock Cyclopedia, revised to 1901 with the
assistance of the Professors of the Ontario
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Two boars 11 mos. old;
4 boars 6 mos. old; 3 boars
5 mos. old; 4 boars 3 mos.
old; also a number of sows
from 3 to 5 mos. old. Now
is the time to order spring
pigs, which are arriving
daily, sired by Longfellow
and Milton Lad (9660). Pairs supplied not akin.

10th of H. F. No. 8633, Willow Lodge Prince (9789) and
Milton Lad (9660). Pairs supplied not akin.
WM. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONTARIO.

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

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

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

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

Improved Large Yorkshires.

A fine lot of young
pigs on hand, sired
by imported boars;
pairs supplied not
akin. Boars and
sows old enough to
breed. Also choice
Scotch Shorthorns,
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Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.
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FOR SALE:
Yorkshires and Holsteins
Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on
hand. Prices right. R. HONEY, om
Brickey P. O., instead of Warkworth.

IMPORTED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

FOR SALE
An imported young boar, fit to win at the
fall shows and good enough to head any herd. Can.
Record, No. 9070 Summer Hill Dalmeny Chief 2nd
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Earl of Roseberry, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh, Scot-
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Offer choice Oct. and Nov. boars and sows.
Also my stock boar, Advance. This is the
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boars and sows four months old.
Also few choice sows, bred and ready
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LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY.

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ARE THE BEST
Walkerville Wagon Co. LIMITED
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WRITE FOR CATALOGS.

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TAYLOR'S
FIRE & BURGLAR
SAFES
HAVE MANY PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS
NOT FOUND IN OTHER MAKES
THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INVESTIGATION
BY THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE
THE BEST SAFE
J. & J. TAYLOR.
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FREE FROM ACID.

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how old, red and stiff.

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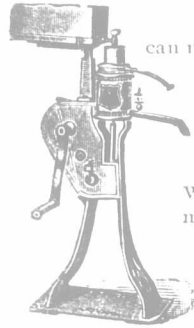
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Well that is just what hundreds and thousands of purchasers of the U. S. Separator have done, and some have
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If you keep cows, write the VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.,
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THE U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

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

GOSSIP.

The necessary classification for the
International Live Stock Exposit-
ion, to be held at Chicago, Nov. 29th
to Dec. 1st, is now ready for mailing.
Application to W. E. Skinner,
Chicago Stock Yards, Chicago. There
has been two important changes
in the classification—the most important, the
change in the age dates. This rule

this year reads: "For junior cattle in
the breeding division the ages will be
computed from January 1st, and sows
from September 1st. For cattle in the
fat division, September 1st and for
wags and sheep, September 1st."
Throughout the entire breeding division
of the show some of the classes have
been taken out and the number of
premiums reduced, and the money de-
rived from that source added to the fat

division. We believe this to be an ad-
vanced step, for the reason that the
ultimate result of the breeder's art is
the block, therefore that end of this
management, educational exposition is
favored. The compulsory slaughter test
is abolished owing to lack of educa-
tional value, but increased premiums
are offered in carcass competition to
keep up an interest in this highly im-
portant contest.

