

J. H. Cristdale  
Exp. Farm, Ottawa  
Feb 20, 1900

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXV. LONDON, ONTARIO. AUGUST 20, 1900. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 508

### At Qu'Appelle Fair

IN conversation with a representative of FARMER'S ADVOCATE who visited the above exhibition, we were advised that one of the exhibitors of stock there showed him a splendid young filly that had been badly cut by barbed wire and nicely cured by using Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure. He stated he kept a number of horses, and has some cut by wire nearly every year, and would not be without ULCERKURE. Nor should any person without animals be without it.

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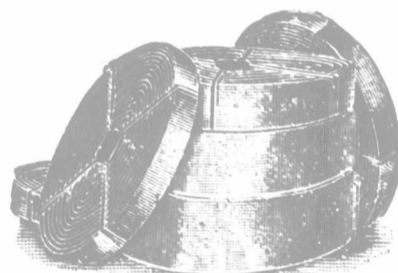
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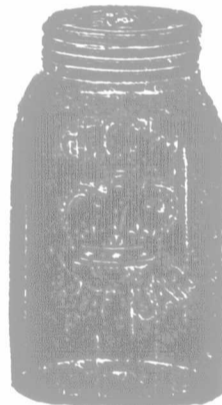
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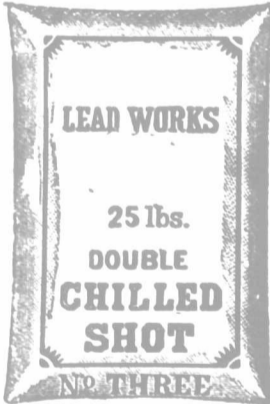
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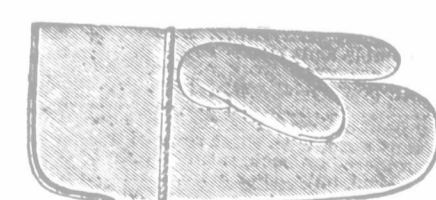
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VOL. XXXV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 20, 1900.

No. 508

## The Influence of the Fairs.

The part which agricultural and industrial exhibitions have played in advertising Canada, and the influence they have had in the improvement of her live stock and methods of farming, we believe bulks more largely than many of our people realize. Only those who are old enough to remember, and who were associated with the work of the pioneers in the establishment of competitive examinations in live stock and other farm products in the older provinces a little more than half a century ago, have any true conception of the immense benefits which have accrued to the country as the result of their efforts in this line. The educational influence and stimulus to improvement exercised by these enterprises has been grandly demonstrated in the last decade in the prominent place Canada has filled in the International Exhibition at Chicago in 1893, where our live stock took the lead, and in Paris in the present year, where our agricultural and dairy products, fruit and farm machinery are eliciting the admiration and wonder of the world, and are advertising the Dominion as a field for immigration and investment in the best possible manner. It is gratifying to know that the spirit of the fathers in this regard is present with their sons of the present day, and that the good work is being carried on with undiminished zeal and energy; that where in the Province of Ontario a quarter of a century ago one large provincial fair was held, we have now at least three that are worthy of that appellation, since they are patronized by exhibitors and visitors from all sections of the Province, while each of the other provinces has its one or more strong, vigorous and successful exhibitions which are doing good work in their several spheres.

The Winnipeg Industrial, the first of the summer shows, as will be seen by the extended report published in last issue, auspiciously opened the campaign for the closing year of the century by scoring a record in its short but successful career, and demonstrating by the magnificent display of high-class stock brought out that the Prairie Province is no longer wholly dependent upon wheat for its revenues, but has more than two strings to its bow, and, thanks to the wise foresight of its leading men in instituting the exhibition, and of no small number of its farmers in turning their attention to live stock, is happily prepared to tide over the effects of a season of drought, a contingency to which any and every country is liable. The Toronto Industrial, by common consent the greatest exhibition on the continent, continues to prosper, and promises this year to far excel its past record in the quality, extent and variety of its educational and business features, as well as its special attractions and the beauty of its splendid grounds by the lake shore.

The Western Fair at London, the pride of the farmers of Western Ontario, annually draws from all over the Province hundreds of exhibitors and thousands of visitors who are delighted with the city and the show, the latter being made up largely of the cream of the Toronto exhibits, supplemented by a large contingent of western stock reserved for the home show, which, fresh from the fields, not infrequently wins over the Toronto victors on the parklike exhibition grounds of the Forest City.

The Canada Central Exhibition at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, grows in popularity and excellence with the years. Its grounds are picturesque, its live stock buildings the most complete and comfortable, alike for exhibitors, visitors and stock, in all the list of fairs, while the best of the winners in the west are met by the elite of the

studs, herds and flocks of Eastern Ontario and the sister Province of Quebec, while the favorable excursion rates make it easy for thousands of visitors from both east and west to avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the capital. There is, perhaps, no city in the Dominion more full of interest to visitors than Ottawa. The education of no young Canadian is complete who has not seen the capitol and from Parliament Hill looked out upon the Chaudiere Falls and the beauty of the far-reaching landscape view on either side of the Ottawa.

The Maritime Provinces each have their own provincial exhibition, all well equipped, growing in interest and popularity, and exerting an excellent influence on the conditions of the agricultural community. To business men, and to pleasure-seekers as well, a profitable circuit is afforded by the exhibition fixtures at St. John, Halifax, and Charlottetown. For a healthful trip and wholesome associations, for charming scenery and the inhalation of ozone, commend us to a tour of the Maritime Provinces. To those whose preferences lead them to long for a look into the newer and ambitious West and its immense possibilities, the fair fixtures at Calgary, Kamloops and New Westminster are open, and a trip over the trans-continental Canada Pacific is an education in itself. The dates for the holding of the fairs mentioned, and many more, will be found in the list on another page, and we commend them all to the liberal patronage of our people, who in these times of prosperity can well afford to take a few holidays, and have every reason to be thankful that the lines have fallen to them in pleasant places.

The magnificent average of \$836, made by the fifty-six Shorthorn cattle sold at the Platt sale at Chicago last week, in which statement is included four calves, coupled with their dams, though sold separately, may be taken as a pretty good index of the outlook for the beef trade, in which the demand, present and prospective, is greater than ever before. A look through the Chicago packing houses, with their immense capabilities and gigantic operations, serves to strengthen the confidence of breeders and feeders in the solidity of the business and the safety of its future, while the enormous transactions in cattle at the Union Stock Yards there still confirms the confidence entertained.

## Poultry Farming in the West.

In reply to W. J. Cochrane, Alta., I would say that the greatest obstacle in the way of obtaining very early chicks in this climate is the lack of fertile eggs during the winter months. We have found that a large proportion of eggs laid in winter and early spring months are infertile. I would therefore hesitate to recommend any great outlay until it was ascertained whether fertile eggs can be secured early enough for this purpose. The question of a warm, tight building can be readily solved by the erection of a brick flue similar to that used by the Mennonites for heating their houses. For safety the furnace can be outside of the building altogether. A flue three feet square will heat quite a large building. Such a flue in a modified form has been built on this farm for greenhouse purposes during the present year, and has given entire satisfaction. The heat is regular and uniform, and almost any kind of rough fuel can be utilized. For the best results this flue will have to be in connection with a warm double-boarded poultry house, and one or more incubators and brooders will be necessary. But before any great expense is incurred the problem of procuring fertile eggs early in the season should be solved.

S. A. BEDFORD, Superintendent.

Brandon Exp. Farm.

[This whole question of raising early chicks for market, including a solution of the problem of infertile eggs suggested by Mr. Bedford, and also the cost, including artificial heating, etc., should make a very practical experiment for the Experimental Farms to take up. Ed. F. A.]

## Opportunities for the College of Agriculture Graduate.

We are frequently asked by prospective students, "What are the opportunities of the Agricultural graduate compared with those of Colleges of Science, Literature and Engineering?" It is not the writer's intention to make any comparison whatever, but merely to call the attention of the reader to a few of the many chances for a young man along the line of agriculture.

No agricultural college claims to be able to place all of her graduates in good remunerative positions as soon as they graduate. In the past it would have been folly for them to think of doing so, but the tide has turned, and the importance of education in agriculture has come to be generally recognized. This change is mainly due to the more exacting conditions, and to the influence of the agricultural press, the Farmers' Institutes, the various live stock and dairy associations, and the Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges.

It is not the main object of the college of agriculture of the present day to train men for salaried positions. Its main object is the training of students not only to be good farmers, but good citizens and successful men. In this connection I might mention the fact that all of our College of Agriculture graduates during the past two years have returned to manage their fathers' farms, notwithstanding the fact that many tempting offers were made them to accept other positions. But there is another class of young men who are intensely interested in agriculture, that have no farm or capital of their own to start them in life; thus they must of necessity become salaried men, for awhile at least. It is for these young men that this article is written.

During the past few months we have had a great many inquiries from the various States of the Union asking us to furnish trained men along the following lines: herdsmen, farm managers, managers of special dairy farms, creamery experts, specially trained men along crop lines, nursery managers, landscape gardeners, agricultural editors, and requests from seven State colleges and experiment stations asking us to furnish them men in rank from the position of instructor to that of full professor.

The question quite naturally arises, what remuneration do such positions offer to the right kind of a man? The best answer to such a question is to quote from a few of the enquiries along the different lines of work. Just a few days ago we received a letter from one of the leading physicians in good old York State asking us to furnish him a superintendent for his large dairy and stock farm, where pure milk is bottled and sent to New York City for infants' use at fifteen cents per quart. "The man for such a position must be well versed in live-stock breeding, feeding, pedigrees, etc.; he must also understand the care and management of dairy machinery, the care of milk, and superintend eighteen men that work on the farm." The proprietor wrote us as follows: "You know the kind of men I need; if you have such send him along at once, and I will pay him a salary equal to that of your highest university professor, and should he turn out first-class I can pay him much more."

A large land owner in the central part of the State wishes us to furnish him a young man well up in farm crops and live stock, to superintend his farms, and instruct his tenants as to how to increase their yields of grain without having to increase their acreage. This gentleman informed me recently that he would pay such a man \$100 per month and expenses to start on, with good prospects for an increase later. One of our best young men is fitting himself especially for this line of work.

One of the far south States recently wrote us asking if we could recommend them a good man for the position of agriculturist and horticulturist for their college and experiment station, salary \$1,800 a year to start with.

Within the last few months we have had a dozen or more applications for trained men along dairy and live stock lines at salaries ranging from \$25 to \$80 per month to start on.

I might say that this demand is steadily increasing from month to month, and it has been 100 per cent greater this year than any previous year. I might also mention that the most remunerative positions open to any of the university students during the past year were along the line of agriculture.

W. J. KENNEDY.

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
AND HOME MAGAZINE.  
THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN  
THE DOMINION.

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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
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**The Necessity of Thoroughly Working  
Summer-fallows.**

I have not seen any of the work of the subsoil packer, consequently can hardly give an opinion on it. The idea seems all right. Am inclined to think, however, that there are methods we might adopt which might obviate the necessity of such an implement. A farmer with a good-sized piece of Brome sod to break up and backset each year would not be likely to bother himself much about it. That is still some time in the future, however, and present conditions are what we have to figure on.

I notice a marked change around me this season in summer fallowing, and which I am afraid is in the wrong direction. Noticing that their late-plowed fallows last year, which received no after-cultivation, did not drift this spring like early-plowed and well-worked ones, and that the crop on them, on that account, is the best this year, many have left plowing till now, July 23rd. Some will not be through for some time yet and will not touch them afterwards. Now, there are some conditions which should not be overlooked in this connection. Last year was a moist one, with lots of snow and rain in the fall before it froze up, but late fallowing has not always this advantage. Again, the season is two or three weeks earlier than usual, and many weeds have now shed their seeds, and as a consequence many are plowing down future trouble for themselves. Surely a dry fall this year, with no harrowing or cultivation to start these seeds, will mean a dirty crop next year.

From what little experimenting I have done I have about come to the conclusion that our best method at present is to plow our fallows early, keep them thoroughly clean afterwards, and then take two crops off before plowing again. My best crop this year, a pretty severe one to test the plan, too, is on such ground. I am well aware this is rather a dangerous doctrine to preach to the average farmer. Many have no idea of what keeping a fallow clean is, and very few have the right implements. It is almost impossible to do so without a cultivator with broad shares to cover all the ground. Even many of the best farmers think that it is enough to keep it clean till harvest, expecting that the frost will kill anything that sprouts after that, forgetting that some of our worst pests are perennials, or winter annuals, which need only make a very slight start in the fall to damage the crop very seriously next year.

Many object to putting so much work on a fallow, and say they can't afford to do it. While the fact is, there is the least work of any in the method. For example, allowing plowing to cost \$1.50 per acre, harrowing 10 cents, and cultivating 20, the fallow would cost for one plowing, two harrowings

and four cultivatings, which would be ample, \$2.50. This would give two crops without further plowing, while by the other method the two plowings alone would cost \$3.00; while using the subsoil packer, as is advocated, would cost still more, and I doubt very much if the crop by the latter method would equal the former.

Fallow worked as I have indicated has no need for a packer. JAMES FLEMING.  
Morton Municipality, Manitoba.

**Milk Test at the Winnipeg Industrial.**

The milk test at the Winnipeg Industrial is an event of annual interest to the breeders of the special purpose dairy breeds. Cash prizes of \$50 each by the Industrial Association and the Canadian Holstein Association are hung up, the first prize being \$50. Seven cows were entered this year—four Holsteins and three Jerseys—and the rivalry was keen. The test was conducted under the supervision of Dairy Superintendent C. A. Murray. In justice to Glennie's record-making Holstein, Daisy Teake's Queen, it is but fair to explain that for the three months she had been in milk prior to the test she had been milked three times a day, and her owner had been given to believe that this might be continued through the test, but the rules were specific that the milking be done twice a day at set hours, and the other competitors declining to allow any departure from the rules, Daisy Teake had either to submit or stay out. Under these conditions, it will be seen she did wonderfully well. Below is a tabulated statement of the standing of the competing cows:

Name of Owner	Address	Name of Cow	Breed	Age	Days in Milk	Two Days' Milk	Two Days' Fat	Two Days' Solids not Fat	Fat, 20 points for each pound.	Solids not fat, 1 point for each pound.	Days in milk, 1 point for every 10 days after first 20 days; limit, 10 points.	Total points scored.
1. J. Herrhoff	South	Tempest IV	Holstein	7	68	1031	3.63	6.11	72.00	36.56	3.80	112.96
2. Jas. Glennie	Langhurn	Daisy Teake's Queen	Holstein	9	88	115	3.98	6.71	67.60	38.84	3.80	112.20
3. W. V. Edwards	South	Yankee Rosebud	Jersey	5	76	781	3.13	7.67	68.00	28.28	1.00	101.18
4. J. Webster	Parage in Prairie	Parage	Jersey	3	28	701	3.30	6.40	66.00	25.00	...	91.00
5. Jas. Glennie	Langhurn	Stable Teake's Beauty	Holstein	3	130	71	2.25	6.10	45.00	21.40	10.00	76.40
6. W. V. Edwards	South	Baby Malone	Jersey	3	36	61	2.68	5.14	33.60	21.76	2.00	72.96
7. Jas. Glennie	Langhurn	Ploesie Teake	Holstein	3	117	621	1.80	5.16	37.80	20.64	10.00	68.44

**It Pays to Treat Stock Kindly.**

I have known a great many free-going horses of nervous temperament kept in a continual worry by the rough words and ways of their drivers. They would fret and sweat and grow poor doing the work they would thrive while doing under mild-mannered, considerate control. I have seen a great many heifers and cows in a tremor of excitement while some ignorant or brutal fellow was milking them. I never knew them to be made quiet and willing to be milked by scolding, kicking or pounding; but they might have been made docile by early and gentle handling. It is safe to say that rough usage of cows often occasions the loss of half of their milk. They refuse to "give down,"

and that dries them up very rapidly. Boys, dogs and heedless men worry them when driving from the field. Irregular feeding and milking, and everything out of the regular order, disturbs and therefore damages them. Change of residence frequently causes cows to shrink their milk for a year. A noted Holstein butter cow, taken to the fair to test her buttermaking qualities, made only a pound of butter from 4 lbs. of milk, while in the quiet of her home she made a pound of butter from 21 lbs. 3 ozs. of milk. Likely she was extra nervous; but all cows have nerves enough to require that their treatment be gentle and regular.—Hugh T. Brooks in *Our Dumb Animals*.

**Some Lessons from a Dry Season.**

BY S. A. BEDFORD, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON.

Even an unfavorable year may be made profitable if we only take to heart and apply the lessons to be learned from the experience of a season similar to this. With almost a total absence of rain during the three spring months, crops in any place but Manitoba would have proved an utter failure. It is quite noticeable, however, throughout the Province, that some farmers have good prospects for an average crop even under the present trying conditions. This points to the fact that the yield depends largely on the system of cultivation practiced. In nearly all parts of the Province the grain has failed to a greater or less extent to germinate on backsetting. This is unfortunate, not only because of the reduced yield, but also from the fact that weeds have taken the place of grain, and this new land is liable to become infested from the very first. In some exceptional cases backsetting is promising, and the reason is not difficult to find. For the best results, breaking should be done early in the season, say between May and June. The grass is then full of sap, and the sod decays quickly and thoroughly. If broken late the grass is dry, and instead of the sod rotting, it simply dries out and the undecayed matter is a source of injury in future years. The backsetting should be done before harvest. If an inch or two of additional soil is thrown up it is a great advantage, as it provides a seed-bed. If the land is thoroughly disked before winter, the seed-bed is perfect and a good crop can be reckoned on, even in a dry year. Where the breaking is done late and the backsetting shallow, there is very little soil to form a seed-bed, and germination is necessarily slow, and the weeds occupy the land instead of the grain. Deep sowing has also proved to be of great benefit this year. Owing to the almost entire absence of snow last winter, the soil was very dry and loose, and germination only took place in the damp soil. With the soil warm and dry, as it was this spring, it is safe to plant deep. Some of the fields on this farm which were intentionally sown shallow failed to germinate altogether until the June rains.

In previous years I have frequently called attention to the great advantage of summer-fallowing in a climate like ours with so little rainfall. The difficulty has been intensified this year. Where fallows were plowed early last fall, harrowed at once to retain the moisture, and then cultivated on the surface during the rest of the season, it proved so full of moisture that the seed germinated at once and promises a fair return, while fallows plowed late, say the end of July or August, after the weeds had drawn all the moisture out of the soil, the soil was very little better than unfallowed land. The principal advantage in summer-fallowing in this climate is to collect and retain the moisture for the coming crop. This can only be accomplished by early plowing and frequent surface cultivation, so as to form a dust blanket to retard evaporation.

In the early days scrub land was very much discounted—in fact, few homesteaders would take scrub land at all—but of late years there has been a change in this direction. It is found that this class of soil, if properly cultivated, retains the moisture even better than prairie land, and very large areas have been broken with scrub plows this season, particularly in Southern Manitoba.

A great deal of complaint is made this year regarding the weeds on intended summer-fallow not sprouting, the spring and early summer being too dry to start germination of the weed seeds on the surface. This was avoided on the Experimental Farm by disking in the fall of the year. This covered the weed seeds sufficiently to start germination early in the spring, and enabled the summer-fallow to be done during June.

It is quite interesting to note the different grasses in a season like the present. With us timothy has made no growth whatever, even on the more moist soils; it is not high enough to be worth cutting. Western rye grass has been more satisfactory, while new Brome grass on moist land has given us a decent yield of from one to two tons of excellent hay. Brome grass two and three years old has, however, failed to give any hay whatever, but some of the fields have a fair amount of pasture. The advantage of growing oat sheaves, millets, etc., in a year like this is very noticeable. Late-sown oats promise a fair crop of fodder. The same may be said of millets, and corn will give an average return of from fifteen to twenty tons per acre. We find, however, that all three of these plants require the land to be well prepared in a year like the present, for unless the soil is thoroughly pulverized by harrowing, etc., germination is uneven and growth slow. In addition to this, corn requires frequent scuffling.

### Farmers' Meetings in Saskatchewan.

(Reported by Angus Mackay, Superintendent Indian Head Experimental Farm.)

The meeting at Prince Albert was addressed by the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture, N.-W. T.; Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist; and Mr. Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. About two dozen ladies and gentlemen were present, the majority of whom were farmers or farmers' wives.

Mr. Bulyea spoke in regard to Institute work in the Territories, and of the reasons for calling the series of meetings, of which this was the first. Regret was expressed that so few were present.

Dr. Fletcher's lecture was devoted to "Weeds, their nature, and best treatment for their eradication." Specimens of the various weeds found in the district were produced by the farmers present, and on these Dr. Fletcher spoke at considerable length, paying particular attention to stinkweed (*Thlaspi arvense*), which has obtained a foothold in the Prince Albert district.

The weed most prevalent in the district is ball-mustard (*Neslia paniculata*), which the speaker stated was a late importation in the Territories, but one which had spread faster and farther throughout the country than any other variety, it being found from Winnipeg to British Columbia. The weed was first seen about ten years ago, and in consequence of its rapid spread, is a most dangerous variety.

Weeds were classified, and each class described, and in addition the best treatment for their eradication was gone into at length.

For the annuals, summer-fallow, or any method of cultivation which would prevent the ripening of the seed, was recommended.

For biennials, or two-year plants, good summer-fallow and cultivation early in the spring had been found entirely effective; while for perennials, or many-year plants, deep cultivation for the deep-rooted varieties, such as Canada thistle and sweet grass, and shallow cultivation for the shallow-rooted varieties, was the best treatment.

Stinkweed, its life-history, and best method of eradicating, was gone into at some length, and Dr. Fletcher expressed the earnest entreaty that this, the worst of all weeds found in the Northwest, be not allowed to increase, which it certainly would do unless great care were taken.

Mr. Mackay spoke on "Soil cultivation," which included summer-fallow, fall plowing, spring plowing, and seeding stubble land without cultivation. These in turn were referred to from results obtained at the Experimental Farm, of tests covering a period of twelve years.

In grain of all sorts, the best returns had been secured from fallows plowed 7 to 9 inches deep, before June 1st, and surface cultivated from 2 to 3 inches deep, sufficiently often to keep down all weeds or volunteer grain.

Fall plowing has, up to the present, not proved a success in the Territories. In tests on the Experimental Farm, plowing as soon as possible after the crop was harvested, rolling and harrowing and seeding early in the spring, and harrowing when grain appeared above ground, had given the best returns.

For spring plowing, the following was recommended: Burn the stubble in spring, sow seed, plow 3 inches deep, and harrow well.

In seeding stubble land without cultivation, the stubble must be burnt in the spring, the seed sown 2½ inches deep, and well harrowed. Harrowing the land in this case is most important, as it forms a dust blanket, and prevents evaporation of the moisture.

Seeding at the proper time was referred to as an important adjunct of successful farming. For wheat, the first three weeks after spring opens; for oats, from May 1st to 10th; and for barley, May 5th to 15th, were the dates given from results of tests on the Experimental Farm.

Specimens of Siberian crab apples, native and improved varieties of plums were exhibited as evidence of some success in growing the larger fruits, and the hope was expressed that in a few years both varieties would be found in every farmer's garden.

#### OTHER MEETINGS.

From Prince Albert the speakers drove to McDowall's schoolhouse, where through some mistake in calling the meeting the attendance was even smaller than at Prince Albert. From here a trip by democrat and four-in-hand was made to Melfort, a distance of between 60 and 70 miles, where one of the largest and best meetings of the series was held. The whole journey was made through a magnificent country for mixed farming, and some not far distant day will see this whole section of the country well settled. Native Brome grass abounds everywhere, and in spite of flies and mosquitoes, which were by no means scarce, cattle, horses and sheep were found to be rolling in fat. The roads were bad—in fact, terribly so—but the settlers from all parts of the district turned out in large numbers to the meetings.

Retracing our steps from Melfort to Kinistino, or Carrot River, the fourth meeting was held. This, like the Melfort district, is better adapted to

grain-raising than any of the other places visited, and when the projected railway reaches these two points, wheat will be much more extensively grown than is now practicable on account of the long distance from market. Large and fine herds of cattle were seen in all parts of the two districts.

From Kinistino to Harper's View is 20 to 25 miles. At this point the view is grand beyond expression, and here was seen the best crops of grain and vegetables encountered on the whole trip, and, strange to say, they were grown by a half-breed. The meeting was not large, but though held late at night, on the same day as the one at Kinistino, and after drives of 25 and 15 miles over bad roads and through clouds of mosquitoes, had the effect of bracing the speakers up to a further journey of ten miles before the day's work was completed.

St. Louis de Langevin, a ferry crossing on the Saskatchewan, was the next place where a meeting was held. The settlement is composed almost entirely of half-breeds, who are, however, not one bit behind the other settlers in growing good crops. Here was found a most interesting experimental garden, owned and worked by Mr. E. Lefebore, a Frenchman. Some two hundred varieties of grains, grasses, trees, shrubs, vegetables and flowers are being tested, all the work being done by Mr. Lefebore and his family.

The districts of Lindsay, south-west of Prince Albert, and Willoughby, on the railroad, were visited, and meetings held on the same day.

Duck Lake was the next meeting point. Beautiful scenery, the Roman Catholic mission school and grounds, and the fact that one of the principal battles of the rebellion of 1885 was fought there, makes Duck Lake a most interesting point to visit. Batoche, where the final battle of the rebellion was fought, is only a few miles distant.



PRINCE CHARLES (IMP.).

Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion. First prize in class and reserve for sweepstakes at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1900.

PROPERTY OF JOHN E. SMITH, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

At Rosthern, eleven miles from Duck Lake, the last meeting in Saskatchewan was held. This settlement, with Hague and Osler, two adjoining districts to the south, is settled chiefly by Mennonites from South-eastern Manitoba. So far as can be seen from the railway, almost every section is being cultivated. A large amount of land is under crop, and a great deal has been broken and prepared for next year. The crops here were uniformly the best seen, and with favorable weather the largest crop in Saskatchewan will be gathered in this district.

A very large meeting was held at Lumsden, Assa., on Saturday evening, closing the series.

### Oats as a Food for Fowls.

In Sussex, and in some of the other districts of England in which a specialty is made of cramming chickens for market, ground oats is very largely employed for feeding purposes. Of all foods, it and ground barley are found to give the best results; for in addition to producing meat of a nice, crisp texture and good flavor, these foods are found to lend to the flesh the desirable whiteness of color, which is so much thought of on the London market. Mixed with milk which has gone slightly sour, both oats and barley, properly ground, form, perhaps, the best of all foods for the production of the best class of table chickens.

### The Care of Honey.

BY MORLEY PETTIT.

Everyone aims, or should aim, at excellence in whatever he or she undertakes. The adage, "There is always room at the top," is true in every trade and profession. To this rule agriculture is no exception, and those devoted to the production of honey will excel by supplying the very best comb and extracted on the market. Extracted honey is judged by color, flavor, and specific gravity, or "thickness." In saying color, we might say lack of color or transparency. This may be maintained by carefully excluding all darker varieties from the white, as described in our last article. The other two qualities are secured by leaving it with the bees as long as possible or convenient. Some of our best men do not extract until the close of the honey flow; but tier up supers as in the case of comb honey. By this, however, basswood and clover are not separated, and in opening hives after the close of the honey flow, there is danger to the inexperienced, of robbing.

As soon as possible after extracting put up the honey in the packages in which it is to be sold, leaving it exposed to the air as little as possible. Not that it will "work" or spoil, but it has great affinity for water, and the exposed surface soon becomes quite thin from contact with atmospheric moisture. Then, if left in a deep tin, holding, say 400 or 500 lbs., the thicker portions sink and thinner rise until it becomes graded from very thick at bottom to quite thin on top, and is difficult to secure a uniform sample without a great deal of stirring. Stirring, again, hastens candying, and candied honey, altogether quite as good as and by many preferred to the liquid article, will not pour and is much more difficult to dip into vessels for sale.

There is even yet some doubt among the uninitiated about the question of candied honey, many regarding it with suspicion. Impress on all buyers the fact that candying, or becoming white and solid similar to lard, in cool or changeable weather, is a proof of purity, although in rare cases the best extracted honey, in its natural state, does not candy even under these conditions. To re-liquefy, set the can on wooden blocks in water over a slow fire. Remember that honey that has been slightly overheated has a burnt taste, is darkened in color, and will not candy again. On the other hand, if the granules are not all melted it candies again very soon. This suggests a point, in the case of extracting-combs, bearing on the subject. Before they are stored for winter have them thoroughly cleaned by the bees so there may be no adhering honey to granulate and set next season's honey candying early.

For the very reason that all honey becomes hard in cold weather, the best package for retailing is one having a wide open top, to allow the honey to be dug out, and that may be heated in water if it is to be liquefied. Glass makes a very attractive package, as it shows up the transparency of the contents to good advantage. Although not quite the handsomest shapes, fruit sealers are the best sellers, as every housekeeper has use for them when empty. Less expensive and more convenient vessels are tin pails of 3-lb, 5-lb and 10-lb. capacity. They may be secured with slip covers for the home market or self-sealing covers for shipment. The most popular package for shipping large quantities is the 60-lb. tin, crated singly. It is about the right weight for one man to handle, and being square, does not waste space. Have a supply of labels which are distinctly your own and not like those of everybody else, and put them like a trade-mark on every package of first-class honey. Do not injure your reputation by selling dark honey with your label on it, for many will not understand that it is not your best.

With comb honey, carefully scrape all wax or stain from the sections, leaving the wood smooth and white. Grade the sections into two or three classes, according to whiteness of capping and honey, and extent to which the sections are filled and capped. Do not spoil the market with poorly-filled or uncapped sections, but extract them and give to the bees next season. They will be filled much more quickly than sections containing foundation. Very neat and attractive showcases of whitewood with glass front may be obtained from dealers in beekeepers' supplies.

Now, as to the best way of disposing of honey, I would say do not be in a hurry to sell at a low figure. Stimulate the home market in every way. Supply your grocers and get them to work up a good trade among their customers. Many never buy honey because it is not brought before their notice. Invite any friends who call to sample your honey and get them to bring their neighbors and buy. After you have sold all you can at home, sell to those whose business it is to find larger markets elsewhere.

After the first ten days of their existence, ducklings are much more easily reared and far less troublesome than chickens, though if anything they are the more delicate of the two during the first eight or ten days. At this stage of their existence they are very liable to suffer from cramp, especially if exposed to cold or wet.

### Border Leicester Sheep at the Highland Society's Show.

This breed was quite a characteristic show; there is no falling off in the essentials that are universally reckoned to form a true Border Leicester—a sheep to produce the maximum of mutton with the minimum of waste. The present-day breeders are preserving all the good properties that made the breed famous in the past. In a class of 17 rams, two years and upwards, the first place was awarded to an exhibit belonging to Mr. T. McIntosh, Balquharn, Brechin, for a three-shear tup, bred by exhibitor, which stood second at Edinburgh. His sire was Balquharn Prince, which was got by an Auchenbrain ram. This exhibit possesses a beautiful skin,



PRIZEWINNING HEREFORDS.

Lord Ingleside 6th, first-prize yearling and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg and Brandon; Fairy 5th, second-prize cow at Winnipeg, first and sweepstakes female at Brandon; and bull calf.

ALL OWNED BY J. D. CHAPMAN, BERESFORD, MAN.

with a great wealth of mutton in the right place, and stood in well for the championship. The second ticket holder, shown by Mr. J. E. Nicholson, Manor House, Lanchester, is a very lucky animal to get what he did. At the Royal he had not a look in, but he was first at Alnwick. His breeder was Mr. Angus, Bearl, Stocksfield, and his sire Snowstorm. Mr. Matthew Templeton, Sandyknowe, Kelso, showed the third winner in Sensation, a three-shear sheep of his own breeding. At Edinburgh he stood first, but yesterday he was beaten by his opponent there. The shearing ram class proved the contest of the day. In it there were no less than 42 entries, and it took the judges a long time to find a short leet. The quality of the exhibits was exceedingly high, and indeed this class proved one of the attractions of the sheep classes. Mr. Thomas Clark, Oldhamstocks Mains, was successful in beating his opponent, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Whittinghame, the final result lying between their two exhibits. Mr. Clark's first-prize animal was first at Edinburgh and first at Alnwick this year, and since the Edinburgh show he seems to have gone on improving. He is a first-class specimen of the breed. After stiff competition, this animal has succeeded in winning the Tweeddale gold medal for the best Border Leicester tup. Mr. Balfour's exhibit was second at the Royal, and he is looking rather better than he did then. Besides that, he was also first at Haddington and Dalkeith. The purity of head of this sheep is remarkable, and his quality has rarely been seen. The judges were unable to decide between him and the first winner, and Mr. Ferguson, of Pictstonhill, was called in and gave his decision in favor of Mr. Clark's sheep. The decision was, perhaps, not altogether a popular one. Mr. J. E. Nicholson, Manor House, Lanchester, showed the third-prize taker, a sheep that was second at the Royal. He was sired by Matt. The fourth prize sheep, shown by Mr. Robert Wallace, Auchenbrain, Mauchline, is, perhaps, one of the best skinned animals Mr. Wallace ever presented to the public. It might be a little stronger, but its regularity is very pleasing. The ram's head is not so perfect as we have seen on an Auchenbrain ram, and he is a little bare about the eyes and crown generally, which probably influenced the judges, as that is not a common failing of the Auchenbrain stock. Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell, got the very highly commended place; Mr. McIntosh, Balquharn, the highly commended, and Mr. Clark the commended. Mr. A. J. Balfour, in the class for ewes over two years, showed the first and second winners, both of which were bred at Whittinghame. They were first as a pair at the Royal, and stood first and second at Haddington. The first-prize winner is a magnificent specimen of the breed; indeed, such a one we have rarely seen. The Duke of Buccleuch, Dalkeith Park, had forward the third prize exhibit. It has a capital face, with clean, hard bone, and though a real good sheep, wants the pith of the former winners. Mr. John M. Twentymann, Hawkrigg House, showed a bonnie ewe, which took the very highly commended card, and the highly commended ewe, from the same exhibitor, is remarkably like her. There were 35 entries of shearing ewes or gimmers, and the quality all over was very high; while in this class, also was found the winner of the president's gold medal. This, as also the first prize in the class, fell to a sheep shown by Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell. She is a very gay sheep, though she does not appear to be very much forced. If next year she wants her, but her fleece is beautiful, soft, and fine.

covered with the best of hair, and her ears and crown are especially good in cover. This is the second year in succession in which Mr. Hume has been champion. Messrs. Smith, Galalaw, showed the second winner, which is in better condition than the first, but not so sweet or sprightly. She has a magnificent back, and the head is of the purest white, with good black nostrils. The cover of the head is excellent. Good as the first one is, she has no advantage over the second in this point; indeed, if there was an advantage it lay with the second winner. Mr. A. J. Balfour sent the third and commended winners. Both were shown as a pair at Haddington, where they took first place. The third-prize holder is not so good on the loin as some of the Whittinghame sheep are. Mr. Thomas Clark secured the very highly commended ticket, Mr. J. E. Nicholson the highly commended, and Mr. Wm. Ford, Fentonbarns, Drem, was commended. All these showed stock bred by themselves. Champion of the breed—Barrelwell gimmer.

### Rural Life and Education.

The New York *Independent*, one of the foremost journals of good standing in the United States, quotes the Hon. W. T. Harris, who said, one year ago, that no educational problem began to compare in magnitude with that of the rural school, and, as we understand it, the right solution of the problem must begin with the educational curriculums laid down and the training of teachers in the Model and Normal Schools and Schools of Pedagogy. Referring to the demand that young people should not be educated away from the farm, but toward it—that is, they should be specifically fitted to comprehend the problems of agriculture and to deal with them with tact, in which course the faculties of the youth would be trained for life service—the *Independent* goes on to say:

"It was our specific charge that the rural school made merchants and manufacturers, but turned the faces of the brightest of our young folk toward. We have already seen the school curriculum gradually modified, and a wholesome public opinion growing up to accomplish what we desired. The fact is there is no reason why the children of the country should be turned away from the object lessons with which nature surrounds them, to be confined in school rooms to the lessons of books. The book is a version of nature at best; and common sense requires that the child be taught to investigate for himself.

"We believe that when properly educated no life becomes so attractive as that opened by agriculture. The land is full of intense interest to those who are taught to see it. Entomology and geology as sciences are not abstruse, but deal with the commonest things lying about the child; and with the simplest facts. 'Surely,' says Professor Teegan,

'The teaching of practical school gardening is as valuable as setting the pupils to memorize the height of the principal peaks of the Rocky Mountains.' Chemistry and botany are knowledge of the things children see and handle most. In their elementary form they are more simple sciences than geography, grammar, or arithmetic. They consider stones, flowers, trees, insects, birds, brooks; exactly what our children long to study. As for teachers, what are normal schools for? To make merchants? Or are they to turn the whole population into middlemen and consumers? Why cannot they furnish teachers of geology as easily as teachers of geography? Give a boy a right sort of schooling till fifteen, and you cannot coax him away from the land. The problem is not solved by establishing chairs of biology in our colleges; for these only create a learned class at the top.

"The farm should be the absolute center of intelligence—the home of science and of art. Every farm should be and will be an experimental station; while every boy and every girl will be a scientific experimenter. In this direction our graded schools are slowly learning to look, while such men as Professor Bailey, of Cornell; Professor Voorhees, of Rutgers, and Professor James, of Toronto, are furnishing the required text-books. It is not necessary to be a prophet in order to foresee that the rural school of the future will be built in gardens of no less than one acre; that it will devote one half of each day to the study of books, but the

other half to the application of what is learned, and to the actual cultivation of the soil. Every school will have attached to it also a shop well furnished with tools. The education of the hands and the brain will go on together; in other words, hand labor will be intellectualized.

"We have entered an age of experimentation. It is difficult to get the full meaning of this fact. But we are surely readjusting the whole of agriculture to the experimental basis. The farmer of the twentieth century will not move in beaten tracks, but will be educated to think his way to new methods, with new crops. The field is absolutely unlimited. It is barely fifty years since we had placed in our gardens the first strawberries, cherries and pears, improved by the Downings, Wilders, Campbells and Rogers. The progress of these fifty years in multiplying new and delicious fruits, more valuable cereals, new and important vegetables, leads the London *Spectator* to say:

"Imagine a new cereal, in silicate armor, with a head twice as heavy and grains twice as nutritious as those of wheat. A cereal as fruitful as wheat, and as hardy as rye, would change the face of Europe. Farmers may smile, but there are grains no doubt to be born as important as these which we suggest."

"But farmers are not any longer smiling at such dreams: they are working them into garden facts. Professor Goodale, of Harvard University, says:

"There is no reason why we shall not have seedless raspberries, strawberries and blackberries; seedless plums, cherries and peaches, as we already have pineapples, bananas and oranges without seeds."

These are some of the problems that agriculture offers to the educated wit of the coming schoolboy. No one to-day would eat the old-time pears and grapes which were relished by our fathers. An orchardist writes: 'Give me ten years more and I will give you a currant bush that must be picked with a stepladder.' There is progress all along the line—in the orchard, in the garden, and in the grain field. What one part of the world cannot produce is offered by another. The education of the schools is promptly supplemented by the field work of the farmer.

"It must be understood that no other occupation requires for complete success so wide culture, so much educated tact, such a store of information as agriculture. If any one of the industries requires collegiate training, it is this. Every science finds here its application. When we get the right schools we shall get a style of farming that will be as keenly intellectual as the present style is unintelligent and wasteful. Our colleges will then face away from professional life and find their better aim to create a new race of Washingtons and Jeffersons."

### Our Food Products at Paris.

BY W. A. MACKINNON, OF GRIMSBY, ONT., IN CHARGE OF THAT DEPARTMENT AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The main entrance to the Canadian section of the British Colonial building is opposite the Algerian pavilion on the slope of the Trocadero Gardens. As the visitor comes along the rose-bordered avenue from the Palace, he is attracted by the sight, rare enough at this season, even in Paris, of a solid mass of beautiful fresh, red-cheeked apples. These are arranged behind plate glass at the side of the door, and facing up the avenue. The rows of apples extend to within a few inches of the ground, so that the effect is that of a bin full of tempting Eden-



SHORTHORN COW, ROAN MARY, AND HER TWIN HEIFER CALVES. PROPERTY OF HON. THOS. GREENWAY, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

like fruit, in which the prevailing red color is relieved by a layer of Golden Russets. The majority of passers come up close to examine what they think is an excellent imitation, and some even then refuse to believe that the fruits are natural and genuine, until they have tried their flavor. After that they inspect the cold-storage showcase and the thermometer inside with increasing amazement, interest and praise. They are then convinced that we have means to bring the finest of last season's apples from the different provinces of Canada and to exhibit them in perfect condition at this time of year. The excellence of the natural fruit and the working reality of the modern Canadian cold-storage plant are quite a contrast to the numerous shams that are to be found all over the grounds, even the exhibits of the most important countries.

## THE AGRICULTURAL TROPHY.

Once inside the building, the visitor's attention is claimed in several different directions. Perhaps it rests longest on the trophy devoted to bottled fruits and grain, which occupies the central position in the court. It has an octagonal shape and is 20 feet high. The base is fitted up with comfortable settees, a convenient rendezvous much appreciated. Eight glass pillars filled with grain support a sort of veranda roof, beneath which are arranged some of the finest varieties of fruit and vegetables, prepared at the various Experimental Farms, and representing all parts of Canada. Among the best fruit shown are Bartlett pears, from the Horticultural Society of Burlington, Ont.; the souvenir pears, put up by J. W. Vanatter, of Goderich; and the Pocklington grapes, sent by M. Burrell, of St. Catharines. Above this display is a pyramid of bottled grains of all kinds, in fancy jars, tastefully arranged, surmounted by a flag draped mast, which, in turn, is crowned by festoons and sheaves of grain in the straw. The whole magnificent trophy, which gives silent but imposing testimony to the agricultural resources of our country, is the work of Mr. Hay, Accountant of the Central Experimental Farm.

## THE HONEY.

At the right is a six-sided stand three stories high, on which is a display of honey, both liquid and granulated, in bottles of various sizes and shapes, arranged about a center of mirror glass. The upper half of the lower storey is fitted with glass panels, behind which comb honey is seen in squares, just as it is sold. The upper two stories are separated only by a sheet of plate glass, which supports the apex of the pyramid while resting on the tops of the bottles beneath. The effect is that of a solid cone of glass and honey four feet high, offering almost no obstruction to the passage of light, which is transformed into the prettiest shades of amber and pearl. This exhibit is one of the most attractive and most admired. It is the climate of Canada in liquid and crystal—flowers, fragrance and sunshine compressed into sweetness.

## FLOUR AND OATMEAL.

Less beautiful perhaps, but not less interesting, is the display of flour and oatmeal, flaked wheat, rolled oats, and other breakfast foods; this is the main exhibit, both in size and importance, of the western half of the section. Columns of glass filled with flour, flanked by smaller ones filled with wheat, support two stories, on which are shown large and small barrels, bags and boxes—the original packages in which these products are exported from Canada. There are fancy globes and jars by way of decoration. Here again many parts of the country are represented, but it is especially the West that is prominent. The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., the Hudson's Bay Co., and Jacob Steinmiller, of Walkerton, Ontario, are the largest exhibitors of flour, while the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., of Victoria, B. C., and Martin Bros., of Mount Forest, Ontario, furnish the bulk of the breakfast foods.

## TINNED AND POTTED GOODS.

Near this trophy are placed two wall cases, containing canned fruits and tinned meats respectively, and also a circular stand of corned beef and a diamond-shaped pyramid of MacLaren's Imperial cheese. The latter is a decided novelty in France, and the neatly-labelled white jars attract much attention and enquiry.

## THE DRINKABLES.

Between the central trophy and the "India" entrance is a group of beverages, among which are found ales, wines, champagnes, whiskey and gin, with a fine show of mineral waters. Beyond this group and near the main stairway is the immense case containing Gurd's ginger ale, soda water, vichy and other beverages. The bottles are arranged in the form of a cone, enclosed by four large sheets of plate glass, and surmounted by a fancy carved moulding of Canadian cherry.

Next the beverages is found another exhibit, including all kinds of canned fruits—jams, jellies, vegetables, and meats. This display occupies a case six feet square, nine feet high, with glass sides, and a passageway all round it, so that, as in the case of all other exhibits, the public can inspect the goods conveniently.

## MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.

On the inner circle, facing the agricultural trophy, is the exhibit of maple syrup, in Columbia show bottles, set on a diamond-shaped pyramid of four stages, with mirror background and red velvet trimmings, crowned by a tall fancy double-stoppered jar. The maple sugar is shown on a table where are displayed large cakes and small, plain and fancy, together with the granulated product, tins of syrup, and samples of maple vinegar. This exhibit comes mainly from the eastern townships and is an exceedingly creditable one, which attracts much attention from foreigners, and is a welcome reminder of home to the many Canadians now living in Paris.

## CANNED FISH AND CHEWING GUM.

Besides these central exhibits, the wall spaces are lined with handsomely decorated "vitrines," nine feet high, in which are displayed canned fish—salmon, lobster, carabos, Irish cod, hake and mackerel, fish oil, and table salt. One particularly attractive case is that containing confectionery and chewing gum. Three sloping shelves are adorned with exhibits of plain and fancy candy, nut taffy,

"velveteen" chocolates and bon-bons, while above them is a complete assortment of pepsin and fruit gums, in their pretty show-boxes. This exhibit, again, is a novelty to the majority of visitors, for many of the candies are unknown here, and chewing gum is a new-world luxury.

## THE COLD STORAGE.

There remains in this section only one other exhibit of note. Much has been written about it, perhaps without a full knowledge of the facts. It is the large show-case in which our chief perishable food products are exhibited, perfectly preserved, at a temperature of from 37 to 40 degrees, while the surrounding atmosphere is at 80 degrees Fahr. This case is 15 feet long, nine feet wide and nine feet high. It has glass on the four sides and a central compartment is used through which to place goods in the outer space. Behind the three thicknesses of glass which form the sides of the case there is a space three feet wide, surrounding the central chamber. In this space are shown varieties of apples, in original packages, boxes and barrels, just as they were shipped from Canada. Three sloping shelves, suspended by chains from the ceiling, are covered with fine samples of Northern Spies, Russets, and British Columbia Pippins, respectively. These shelves run the full width of the show-case, at the end nearest the central passage as it leads to the building containing the mineral exhibit, so that visitors are greeted at this entrance, as at the main one, by a beautiful display of apples, strikingly presented. At the opposite end of the case are rows of cheese, white and colored, piled one above the other, the lowest being shown in the shipping-boxes. A similar plan is followed in the exhibit of butter, the lower boxes of which are unopened, while the upper ones have the covers removed, with a square of fine fresh butter exposed to view. Beside the butter are four cases of selected eggs, with a tray arranged to show the white and brown eggs in contrast. Outside the cold-storage case is a surrounding hand-rail of brass, through which brine at about ten degrees below freezing point circulates. Its "freezing feel" startles those who touch it into a closer examination. Then a large thermometer on the inner wall, the announcement that the exhibit illustrates the cold-storage system of Canada, and, above all, the tiny silk flags which flutter in the current of cold air over the delivery ducts, lead to interesting enquiries, which the attending refrigeration expert is most willing to answer. The frames of the show-case were made by W. C. Edwards & Co., of Ottawa, and it, with the cooling apparatus in an adjoining basement, and the connecting ducts, were planned by Professor Robertson, and installed by the chief travelling engineer of the Linde British Refrigerator Company, of London, England, and Montreal, Canada, the plant having been supplied by the Canadian branch. The air, which is cooled by the ammonia system, is circulated by means of a large electric fan, also through the storeroom in the basement, where reserve stocks of fruit and cheese are kept. The efficiency of the plant and insulation is shown by the fact that less than two dozen apples have had to be removed from the show-case since it was first stocked, nearly a month ago, and these had only begun to spoil at braised spots. Fancy relief letters made of butter, announcing that it is from Canada, have kept their form perfectly, notwithstanding the great heat we have had lately. It is needless to say that the cheese is keeping in prime condition, as all attest who taste the sample offered on a stand near the show-case.

This is the only cold storage exhibit in the whole Exposition.

## Intensive Agriculture with Stock.

During a recent visit to the Minnesota State Experiment Farm at St. Anthony Park, we were pleased to observe the great success following the continued efforts of Prof. Thos. Shaw in growing successions of fodder crops on the same land and appropriating it to the feeding of sheep and other stock. On the seventeen or eighteen acres of naturally poor, sandy land devoted to Prof. Shaw's department, there will be grown this year sufficient fodder, apart from grain, to support about 130 head of sheep and lambs during the entire twelve months, besides producing green fodder for 11 head of cattle and 160 hogs of various ages. Both hogs and cattle receive all they will consume of such green crops as are suitable as the season advances. The chief crops grown are the following: Fall rye, corn, oats and barley, rape, cow peas, soy beans, sorghum, millet, clovers, and such roots as turnips, mangels and carrots. By the use of rye sown early in the fall the sheep are privileged to pasture soon after the middle of April. By the time this is grazed down, plots of oats and barley sown together are ready for them, and when these are eaten off the rye has produced a luxuriant second growth. Quite early in the season plots of corn and rape are put in, and come as a nice change in due season. The rye plots, also those from which oats and barley were grazed, are sown to corn, sorghum, rape, cow peas, etc., and some of them are again followed with fall rye for the fall and following spring's pasture. Cabbages, too, are made to produce liberally of an excellent quality of fall fodder, upon which the sheep graze or feed from the rows until very late autumn. This crop costs considerable for seed, but the returns amply justify the expenditure. This is the second year cow peas and soy beans have been tried, and the

experiment demonstrates that Manitoba farmers can grow these crops with advantage for live stock. Probably other crops will yield as well, but the power of this family of plants to enrich the soil gives it a valuable place in the rotation. Stock relish the green plants, and the leafy hay produced from it proves to be particularly suitable for sheep. All of the crops we have mentioned, except the roots, are pastured, and during the heated season soiling is practised with the sheep to some extent during the middle of the day. The sorghum and corn for pasture are sown quite thickly in the rows, while the corn for the silo is given more room. The stock all appear thrifty and happy, the lambs especially making rapid development. The stock will be wintered on silage, roots and cured fodder of various sorts that will not be required for pasture. The plots are maintained in clean condition and well cultivated, so as to retain moisture where cultivation is practicable.

## The Evils of Overcrowding.

One of the greatest evils associated with poultry-keeping is that of keeping too many birds upon a certain area of ground. For a time a large number of birds may do fairly well, even when confined to a restricted run, but after a time disease is sure to break out and the losses then incurred will more than counterbalance any advantage that may have been gained by keeping a larger number of fowls in the first instance. There is no more fruitful cause of failure at poultry-keeping among amateurs than the very common practice of overcrowding the birds in confined runs.

## Some Good Milk Yields.

A correspondent writes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE: "I see by the prize list of one of the Danish fairs that a cow there which took first prize had given 14,645 lbs. of milk and made 527 lbs. of butter. You must remember that the Danish pound is 10% larger than the English, which means 580 lbs. English."

Our correspondent does not state that the above record covers a year, but we infer that it does. If so, it is very good work, but it has been heavily discounted by the record of some Canadian cows. In the issue of the ADVOCATE for July 20th, 1899, we published the report of the yearly record of the cows in the herd of Mr. E. D. Tillson, of Tillsonburg, Ont., which showed that ten of his cows gave an average of 15,083 lbs. of milk within a year and three days, and his best cow gave in twelve months and fifteen days, 20,134 lbs. of milk, testing an average of 33% butter-fat, which he figured, according to the usual rule, as equal to making 822 lbs. of butter. This cow is half Holstein and half Shorthorn, and Mr. Tillson's dairy herd is composed of nearly, if not quite, all Holsteins and Holstein grades. There are records of cows in America, both Jersey and Holstein, having made over 1,000 lbs. of butter in a year.

## Our Scottish Letter.

## THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW.

We have had a most successful show of all classes of stock at Stirling in connection with the Highland and Agricultural Society, and on all hands breeders are congratulating themselves, as they very well may. The weather has been unusually fine and the attendance of the public greater than has generally been seen at shows held in Stirling. The Highland and Agricultural Society was for long in somewhat doubtful odor amongst Scottish farmers, but a great change has taken place since Mr. James Macdonald became secretary in 1892. The shows of each year since have been increasingly successful, and the Society is in close touch with its members. The great majority of country people are in one way or another connected with it, and they attach no little importance to its successive events. It periodically visits each district of the country, beginning with Edinburgh and then taking in succession Aberdeen, Dumfries, Perth, Glasgow, Kelso, Stirling and Inverness. This circuit is, however, subject to slight modifications to meet local exigencies, but in the main it is pretty faithfully adhered to. Great numbers of people, in general, attend these shows. For example, to take the drawings on the third day (Thursday) during a circuit we have these results: At Edinburgh in 1893, £2,086; at Aberdeen in 1894, £2,211; at Dumfries in 1895, £1,381; at Perth in 1896, £2,333 7s. 6d.; at Glasgow in 1897, £1,066; at Kelso in 1898, £883; at Stirling this year, £2,078 5s. 2d. The year 1899 was an abnormal one, when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales attended, and the drawings on the third day were £5,033. The last visit paid to Inverness was in 1892, when the drawings on the Thursday amounted to £391. Next year, the first of the new century, we again visit the Highland capital, and if the reputation of the past circuit is maintained, there should be more money taken.

The President for this year is Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, who is also Secretary of State for Scotland, and a level-headed business man in every way as well as a man of splendid presence and physique. He knows what he is doing and does it. The leading winner amongst the Shorthorns was Her Majesty the Queen, who won the breed championship with her unbeaten bull, Royal Duke 7550, which has now won supreme honors at the national shows of Ireland (Royal, Dublin), England (Royal, York), and Scotland (Highland, at Stirling). This bull, like all the Queen's exhibits, is home-bred and of Scottish descent. His marvellous levelness of flesh

and gaiety are outstanding characteristics, and he goes round the ring very pleasantly, being a capital walker. Her Majesty also won the female championship with the two-year-old heifer, Rose of Sharon, which stood first in her class at the Royal. This heifer is a little rough at the tail-root, but otherwise it takes an unusually good one to beat her. She was got by the same sire, Prince Victor 7320, as the Royal Duke. The reserve champion female was also the Queen's, namely, the yearling white heifer Maritana, by Liberator 61283, out of a Dauntless cow. This was a phenomenal performance from one herd, and three cheers given for Her Majesty when all was over were liberally responded to. The reserve champion among the bulls was owned by Mr. C. Horne Graham-Stirling, of Strowan, Crieff. He is named Sportsman 75719, and was bred by Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, Bart. He was first in the aged class, and is a nice level animal, with excellent cover of flesh. The Queen's Shorthorns are kept at the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, Windsor, but at Abergeldie Mains, Ballatin, Her Majesty keeps a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and one of these, Princess Irene 6th, 22586, by Eulenberg, was first as a breeding cow and gained the Ballindaloch Challenge Cup. This is a serviceable, useful cow, but she is relatively not as good an animal as the champions in the Shorthorn class. The champion of the A.-A. breed was Mr. W. S. Adamson's bull, Diaz 14272, from Careston Castle, Brechin. He was also champion at the Royal, and is a great, massive, fleshy bull, bred at Aldbar by Mr. Patrick Chalmers. His own brother, Delamere, which made 185 gs. at the Perth bull sale when a calf, has been purchased for herd sire at Ballindaloch. The yearling heifers in this section were of superb quality, and the Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, Forfar, was first, second and third in the class with heifers of his own breeding. He has been first in this class for six years in succession, and the Glamis herd occupies a front place in the A.-A. breed.

*Galloways* are not now in the hands of one breeder only, as to a large extent they once were. The breed was very largely represented at Stirling, and the outstanding quality of the females was undeniable, while the bulls of all ages were meritorious. The best bull was declared to be Messrs. W. & R. Clark's Culmain, Crockettford, Dalbeattie, a lengthy, stylish bull, carrying himself with much gaiety. The breed champion came from the same herd as that of last year—that of Sir Robert Jardine, of Castlemilk, Bart., Lockerbie. Her name is Nancy Lee 3rd of Castlemilk 15019, and she is a sister of last year's victor. The reserve for breed championship was the unbeaten two-year-old heifer, Bell 13th of Drumhughry 15340. She is owned by her breeder, Mr. Robert T. Scott, Drumhughry, Corsock, and as a yearling and two-year-old has had an unbroken career of victory. The uniformity and quality of this heifer can hardly be surpassed. These hardy black cattle are more than holding their own in the battle of the breeds, and their merits are being increasingly recognized far and near. Many hundreds of them go to England for grazing purposes, and there's a deal of money in them, as the butchers love them.

*Highlanders* are always a noble display at the Highland Society's show, but this year the exhibition was somewhat discounted by the splendid appearance which the breed made at the Royal. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is a great admirer of the breed, and the exhibition at York was chiefly due to his suggestion. His representative gave £50 at Stirling show for a pair of bullock stirks, one of which, at least, will make a Smithfield winner. The absence of the Southesk cattle, which did grandly at York, robbed the Stirling gathering of much of its interest, the best bull of the breed, Lavich, which championed the breed at York, being absent with the rest. The best bull at the show, and, as it turned out, the best animal of the breed also, was the Duke of Atholl's two-year-old Calum Buidhe of Atholl, a short-legged, yellow fellow, with a deal of the right kind of character. The reserve was a superb heifer, Sgiathach XXIV., a black one, bred and owned by Mr. Valentine Smith, of Ardtornish, Morvern, and of the same kind of breeding to some extent as the Atholl bull, whose sire was also bred at Ardtornish. He has been a great acquisition to that herd.

*Ayrshires* are the rent payers of Scotland, but the middle of July is hardly the right time at which to show them to advantage. The display of these world-famed dairy cattle was on the whole fair, and the winners, both male and female, left nothing to be desired. The best bull was adjudged to be Mr. Andrew Mitchell's Commander 3762, a good sort, which has been winning this year all round. His owner, whose address is Barcheskie, Kirkeudbright, does a big trade and keeps a good herd of superior animals. But the breed champion here again was the female, Mr. Wm. Howie's four-year-old cow, White Rose 2nd 12952, which won in her class for cows in milk, and was shown in excellent form. This cow was first in the Glasgow and Ayr Derby last year, and her sire was Sloth Boy 3906, Burnhouses, Galston, is one of the historic farms of the breed, and many a good one has been bred there.

*Clydesdales* have seldom been a stronger show than they were this year. The classes were well filled in respect of number and quality, and the general tendency was to a somewhat more poise for weight and substance. The champion of them was Messrs. A. & W. Montgomerie's Lord Ross 922,

powerful horse, Prince Thomas 10262, bred by the Marquis of Londonderry, K. G., and purchased by his present owners last year at public auction for 900 gs. This is a horse of great weight and substance, and he is every inch a cart stallion as well as a right good doer. He has already been hired for service in 1901, by the Strathbogie district Society, who had him hired during the present season. The second aged horse, Lord Fauntleroy 10670, was at one time owned by Messrs. Montgomery, and is now owned by Mr. Herbert Webster, Morton House, Fence Houses, Co. Durham, at whose sale the Montgomerys bought Prince Thomas. An exceptional good horse named Drumflower 10537 won in the three-year-old class. He is owned by Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, Chester, and was also purchased from the Messrs. Montgomery. This horse is a son of Macgregor 1187, and is a great solid, massive horse, with plenty of bone and substance. He is a cart horse and has been first at the Highland both this year and last. The two-year-old class was led by a splendid horse named Baron's Crown 10679, owned by Mr. Herbert Webster, and got by Baron's Pride 9122, which great horse was sire of the third and fifth aged horses; the second, fifth, sixth and seventh three-year-olds; the first, second, fourth and sixth two-year-olds; and the first, third and fifth yearling colts. This is surely a great record, and it is gratifying to find that the later progeny of this horse are in the main stronger and more powerful, with greater substance, than those which appeared earlier. The female championship went to Mr. Herbert Webster for the fine mare, Lady Lothian 13319, an unbeaten daughter of the fine breeding horse, Lord Lothian 3888, and a winner of the same trophy in 1896. She is wearing well and has never been beaten. Brood mares were led by the noted Lady Raffan 13323, by Sir Everard, a noted prizewinner at these shows, where she has been often first. Several mares descended from Sir Everard were prizewinners in this class, and the produce of his son, Baron's Pride, again did first-rate in the younger classes. The yield mares were a very strong lot, of choice quality, and Balmiedie Queen Mab 13513 again led them. In the three younger classes daughters of Baron's Pride were first, the unbeaten Janie Deans leading the three-year-olds, Mr. Guild's Topsy Pride the two-year-olds, and the Earl of Roseberry's Pomona, the champion at Edinburgh, and reserve female champion here, the yearlings. Some idea of the absolute supremacy of this horse as a sire is seen in the fact that his stock were, in addition, fourth and sixth amongst the three-year-olds; second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh amongst the two-year-olds; and third, fourth, sixth and seventh amongst the yearlings. It will thus be seen that he did not leave much for any other sire.

"SCOTLAND YET."

#### A Setback for the Tuberculin Test.

The issue for July 21st, of the *Scottish Farmer*, which has during the past few years devoted much effort in promoting the propaganda against bovine tuberculosis, contains the following: "The tuberculin test movement has lately had a considerable setback, or, rather, will have, as soon as facts become more widely known. Some time ago a gentleman resident in the Argentine imported five high-class pedigree Shorthorn bulls, for all of which he received certificates signed by English veterinary surgeons, purporting that they had been tested with tuberculin and found to be free from tuberculosis. On arrival at the Argentine port they were examined by the Government vet., and two of them failed to pass the tuberculin test. The result was that he was ordered either to destroy them within a given time or return them to England. He decided to do the latter, and instructed his agent to sell them to the butcher, and at the same time to employ a qualified vet. to examine the carcasses, and to report if they were really suffering from tuberculosis. This was done, and after very careful examination they were pronounced perfectly free from disease."

#### War with the Tuberculin Test.

A regulation of the Illinois State Board of Live Stock Commissioners prohibits cattle being brought into the State for breeding or dairy purposes unless they have been tested by tuberculin. The board prosecuted several dairymen in Northern Illinois for a violation of the quarantine regulations, and the court Judge Pond, of De Kalb County, discharged the defendants, declaring that the Commissioners have no legal right to test cattle brought into Illinois for tuberculosis, and no authority to make regulations regarding tuberculin tests. The court sustained the defendants' contention that the Board's quarantine regulation is an unjust discrimination against the dairy interests of the State. This decision has been the cause of great satisfaction among stockmen.

The Commissioners will carry the case to a higher court, in view of the fact that recently Judge Southworth, of Kane County, rendered a contrary decision, confirming the right of the Board to test and condemn cattle. It is most desirable that a final decision be shortly arrived at so that stockmen may know to what lengths they will be compelled to go in order to stop the slaughter of cattle under cover of the law.

#### English Notes.

##### THE GREAT YORKSHIRE SHOW.

The present week, July 16th to 20th, has been a very busy week for the showyard exhibitor, the most important English show being the Great Yorkshire, though, of course, the Highland is more important still. This will, no doubt, be fully dealt with by your Scotch representative, my sphere of action being confined to England.

The great feature of this northern county show is the grand classes of Hunters and Hackneys; in fact, the latter form the more important feature of the show. The winners included many of the best of the breed, and amongst the owners we notice Sir Walter Gilbey, T. W. Battle, Lord Middleton, Henry Moore, H. Livesey, S. Day, T. Hull, etc. Lovers of horseflesh and all who desire to see one of the best arranged and managed shows in England should visit the annual meeting of this society, whose first show took place in 1838, with an entry of 68 cattle, 90 sheep, 38 pigs, and 105 horses, a total of 301, and these have risen to 243 cattle, 161 sheep, and 539 horses, or a total of 943 head at Doncaster this year, from which, however, pigs were excluded by order of the Board of Agriculture. Had these been present, the entries would have been well over the thousand. Mr. Henry Dudding's noted Shorthorn herd was well to the fore, and amongst the other winning owners we noticed Capt. Duncombe, Victor C. W. Cavendish, M. P., C. W. Brierly, J. Deane Willis, R. Stratton, etc. Aberdeen-Angus cattle were also exhibited in small and select numbers, as were also Jersey cattle.

The Hunter section was a grand one. "All Yorkshiremen love a good horse" is a saying one often hears in the south, and an inspection of the entries made at this particular show clearly demonstrates the truth of this saying. Shire horses, the weighty dray horse so much in demand at the present time, were equally prominent for their quality and merit; whilst in the sheep section we have a grand entry of Lincolns, wherein Mr. Henry Dudding again lead the way in the single yearling ram class, and also for yearling ewes. Mr. Tom Casswell, having sold his winning two-shear ram to Messrs. Patrick, of Canada, was an absentee, whilst Messrs. Wright, J. Pears, J. E. Casswell, and J. H. Smith, Jr., made first-class entries, and all shared in the money allotted to these classes. Mr. H. Smith, Jr., winning the champion prize for best three uncolored yearling rams. Messrs. G. Harrison and E. T. Jordan took the more prominent places in the Leicester classes, and Mr. J. Roder and the executors of Mr. Willis in the Wensleydales were equally successful.

#### Lincolnshire County Show.

On one of the best arranged show grounds we have seen this year this Society opened its thirty-first annual show, there being a capital entry in all departments, but as many were local, their interest is not of so much importance to Canadian readers as some other shows. The herd and stud of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales were successful, the former being represented by the grand young bull, Pride of Collynie, born in Feb., '98, who took first in his class and the championship of the bull section, and the latter by the young Shire stallion, Benedict, two years old, who easily received first honors in a strong class. Mr. Henry Dudding, whose herd of Shorthorns is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the county, came in for a very large share of the prizes with a grand selection of bulls and heifers, his bull Martian being reserve number to that from the Prince of Wales' herd for the champion prize. The total winnings of this fine herd were as follows: three firsts, three seconds and a third prize, besides minor honors. Messrs. J. E. Casswell and S. E. Dean were also amongst the winners.

*Sheep.* The sheep section was a very strong one, and from the fact that there are very strong indications that the demand for Lincoln longwool sheep both in your country and the United States will be very much larger in the future than in the past, we have given a better notice than usual of the classes, for although the Royal Show ranks higher than the county show, there is no place where we can see so large entries or a better or more typical display of the breed than one does at the Lincoln County show. Mr. Henry Dudding, whose grand and typical shearlings have not known defeat this season, again led the way in the yearling ram class with a grand ram as one could desire. Your countryman, Mr. Brooks, Messrs. Patrick's manager, will tell you on his return the kind of ram this one is. Next him came a fully typical one from Messrs. Wright's flock, followed by a second one of Mr. Dudding's breeding, who in turn had as his neighbor one from the old Laughton flock of Mr. J. E. Casswell, who had a second entry which came in number six, the second one of Messrs. Wright's being placed number five, several others being also noticed by the judges. The two-shear ram class was not a very large one, but of rare good merit, its winner from Mr. Tom Casswell's flock at Pointon being as near perfection as can be got. He was just as easily first in his class here to day as he was at the Royal, and as he will beat Toronto, London, and Chicago next fall, if all goes well with him in his voyage to your country, for Messrs. Patrick's representative was successful in inducing his owner to part with him at a very high figure. This is one of the best and most typical rams of this breed that your country has im-



ported for many a day, and one which will show to the thousands that see him what a first-class Lincoln ram at maturity should be. Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons came in second and reserve honors, the former ram being one bred by Mr. J. E. Casswell, which was fully typical of the high quality and merit of that first-class flock.

The yearling ewe class found Mr. Henry Dudding not only first, but second also, with two pens of three ewes which would be very hard to beat. The first pen were third at the Royal and the second pen were first there. The latter are coming over to Messrs. Patrick, in charge of Mr. Brooks, and will need a lot of beating when they arrive. They have not known what this is at home, save at the hands of their flock mates. Messrs. Wright were third, and a capital pen of Messrs. S. E. Dean & Son's highly commended. The class for five yearling ewes in full fleece—i. e., those which have never been shorn—was a sight to see. Few men who have never seen this class can realize how grand a sight it is. The great length of the fleece and bulky appearance of the animals would be hard to do justice to in any written notice. Here, as in the other ewe class, Mr. Henry Dudding was easily first with as grandly matched a quintette as could be desired. They also took the challenge cup as best pen of ewes in the show.

In both ram lamb and ewe lamb classes, where in Mr. Dudding was not competing, Messrs. Wright won first with grand pens of three, the winning ram lamb being by a Dudding ram, and two of them are coming over to Messrs. Patrick, as are also the three winning ewe lambs, both of these pens having been first at the Royal, there being also a probability that a lamb from Messrs. S. E. Dean & Son's second-prize pen of ewe lambs may also come to Messrs. Patrick, as their man Brooks was very sweet upon her. We may note here that the Lincoln importation Messrs. Patrick are making this year will be found on arrival second to none in respect to both merit and quality.

In the wool class Mr. Henry Dudding was easily first with three fleeces of that type and character which has made his flock so famous all the world over. In the class of five rams not exhibited before, the winning pens came from the flocks of Messrs. J. E. Casswell, T. Casswell, and J. Pears.

W. W. C.

### Brandon Fair.

Another most gratifying success has been achieved by the Western Agriculture and Arts Association. Year by year the "Big Western Fair" grows in popular favor, and the fair of 1900, held July 31st and August 1st, 2nd and 3rd, was, both in the number and character of exhibits and in attendance, the greatest success yet recorded. The stock barns were overcrowded, most of the exhibits present having come on from the Industrial. Before the grand stand a creditable programme of attractions and races was worked off each day, to the entertainment of thousands of visitors. The poultry, dog and dairy buildings had been increased in size, and in each department most excellent exhibits were made. A large addition had been added to the main building, thus affording much needed room. In the center the Experimental Farm had erected a very handsome pyramid of sheaf grains, which was greatly admired. The Brandon merchants had not, however, taken the pains to make such displays in this building as we would expect. The agricultural implement firms were conspicuous by their absence, as at the Winnipeg fair. The Brandon Machine Works, the Sawyer-Massey Threshing Machine Co., the Armstrong Carriage Co., and a few others, made interesting displays that helped to fill the space usually devoted to machinery.

### HORSES.

From the standpoint of numbers, the horse exhibit at Brandon was considerably below that of the Winnipeg Industrial, but since the prizewinners at each fair were in many cases identical, the quality of those shown at the Western was of the higher average. A few fresh individuals and teams came in here, defeating victors of the previous week, and some of those not placed at Winnipeg rose over horses that received money awards at the last meeting.

**Heavy Breeds.** The chief exhibitors of Clydesdales were Messrs. J. A. S. Macmillan, J. E. Smith, C. Calquhoun, J. B. Thompson, W. M. Black, T. Elder, and W. J. Williamson. The only aged stallions shown were Erskine Lad, owned by Calquhoun, and Pilgrim, owned by Macmillan. At Winnipeg the latter horse received the first award, but the former was not placed, although it was pretty generally considered he should have been. At Brandon the tables turned and Erskine Lad was the victor. The judge, Mr. Ferguson, of Smith's Falls, Ont., took considerable time in examining them closely, as he considered either a good animal, each excelling the other in some points. Erskine Lad, by Erskine, is of the round-ribbed, hardy sort, with well-set limbs of excellent quality; while Pilgrim is of much the same useful Scotch type. The judge preferred the former, largely from the setting on of the fore legs, which is a bit closer in Erskine Lad. John E. Smith's Prince Charles was alone in three-year-olds, and J. B. Thompson had just one entry against him in yearlings, that of T. Elder's, and a good colt. Thompson's Lord Roseburn was the victor in this latter contest, and he later proved himself the

champion stallion bred in Manitoba, a feat he had accomplished the previous week. The mare sections were led off with J. E. Smith's strong string of five brood mares with foals at side. The honors in the filly sections were divided between Thompson, Macmillan, Williamson, Black, and Elder. A notable victory was that for foals, won by Macmillan in a very keen contest.

The Shire stallion, Indiana, owned by H. Byres, was the only male of this breed shown, while the only mares out were Frank Stott's brood mare, her two-year-old daughter and foal. They were a creditable, representative lot.

The heavy draft, agricultural and general purpose classes contained many meritorious entries, both in harness and on the line. They ranged from high-class dray pairs to smart, compact and active farm horses, adhering in type to the Clydesdale pattern. In the first class Messrs. Hughes and Law defeated John Stott in pairs, the latter showing the same span on which he won 2nd in Winnipeg. N. F. Rodgers won on brood mare and on foal, and A. Struthers and W. J. Williamson on fillies or geldings. Mr. D. T. Wilson was the chief winner in the agricultural class with his well-fitted, good string that he showed so successfully in Winnipeg. A notable pair shown in this class was the 1st and 2nd prize yearlings exhibited by Mr. Williamson, while A. D. McPhail's brood mare and foal deserve mention. The general purpose team contest was keen, there being four creditable entries. A. B. Magee's Winnipeg victors won over W. Elder's last year's 1st prize pair. The brood mare and foal section was keenly contested, but the entries in the younger sections were light.

**Light Breeds.**—Apart from a few good stallions, these classes were not particularly strong, although a number of creditable entries were contained in several of the sections. The coach stallions, Pasha and Ryshawk, the first and second winners at Winnipeg, were alone in their section, and retained their former positions. There were no young stallions shown, and the filly or gelding sections were light. Four creditable, upstanding pairs contested, the red ticket going to a well-mated pair of bays with considerable style and quality and good road action. They were owned by Thos. Scott, Atwell. The seven single entries were a mixed lot, but the winning horses were well worthy of the awards. Of the five Thoroughbred stallions shown, Dermot, owned by F. Thompson, and Rumpus, owned by R. S. Fulton, were the only ones not showing more or less lameness. These are good horses, and won 1st and 2nd at Winnipeg, as they did on this occasion. Mr. F. W. Shaw, Carberry, showed a breedy two-year-old stallion, and Alf. Yeandle, Birtle, a racy pair of three-year-old fillies.

In Standard-breds, Dr. Henderson's big pacing stallion, John Henry, won over Dr. Kelly's black trotting Mitchell Boy, a thick, useful horse, and M. R. Stewart's Bob Kirk, a racy brown, with considerable speed. J. F. Kelly showed the only young stallion in a promising bay three-year-old. The remaining sections were lightly filled. There was a good turnout of Roadsters in the several sections, including brood mares and foals, young stock, harnessed single and double, as well as those shown under saddle. Of this latter sort there was a particularly strong lot, considerably better than the corresponding class at Winnipeg show. There were eight entries, mostly of strong Thoroughbred type and of substantial size. Wm. MacMillan won 1st and H. Hole 2nd award. There were no Hackneys shown, but the exhibit of ponies was creditable.

### CATTLE.

As in other departments of the Brandon Fair, the entries in the cattle classes were more numerous and of better quality than at any previous fair held by the society. The cattle barn was not able to accommodate all the stock, many of the old sheds having to be utilized.

Prof. Thos. Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, judged all the cattle, giving very general satisfaction and getting through his work expeditiously. Nearly all the animals shown had been at the Winnipeg Industrial the week previous. A few individuals were entered in some of the classes by local breeders.

### SHORTHORNS.

This breed was divided into two separate classes, one class open, the other open only to animals bred in Manitoba and the Territories, and the \$250 cash grant from the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was equally divided between them. Hon. Thos. Greenway was the largest exhibitor, having forward a strong selection from his Industrial exhibit. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, who had also come on from Winnipeg, made a good showing.

In the home-bred class, Jas. Henderson, Brandon, showed the two-year-old bull, Aberdeen 7th, bred by Wm. Chalmers and got by his Aberdeen 2nd. He is a thick-fleshed, tidy bull, and won 1st over S. S. Simpson's entry. In yearlings, Graham's red Pomeroy Favorite was without competition. In the calf class, Greenway's Grandeur, a red son of Judge, won over Graham's Robbie O'Day calf, Bobs, and Wm. Chalmers' white Donald Dinnie, Graham's Pomeroy Favorite won the male championship. In the aged cow class, the Greenway entries, Crystal Beauty and Duchess of Rosedale, were placed 1st and 2nd respectively, with Dixon's Pipestone Beauty in 3rd place. Graham's Crimson Rose was the only three-year-old. The competition in the next section lay between the magnificent red

heifers, Golden Belle and Ninga Jubilee Queen, from the Graham and Greenway herds, respectively, the judge placing the awards in the order named. In the yearling heifers the judge preferred a type different from that which guided the judge at the Industrial. At the latter, Graham's smooth, finely-turned red Princess, got into the money prizes, while her stall mates, the more growthy, though less smooth, roan Eveline and Necklace of Pomeroy, were not placed. Prof. Shaw, however, favored the two last named in the order given. Greenway won in the calf class, with Beauty of Prairie Home, by Judge, out of the first-prize cow in this class; Graham coming in for second and third prizes on Lily O'Day and Rose of Autumn. Graham won the herd prize.

In the open class, Graham's Robbie O'Day won over Greenway's Judge, his bold, dashing carriage and style giving him the place. Cockburn's George Bruce, Greenway's Imp. Jubilee, and the Industrial sweepstakes yearling, Sittyton Hero 7th, stood alone in their respective sections, the sweepstakes going again to the yearling. Graham's Knuckle Duster calf, Veracity, was first again in the calf class over Cockburn's entry. In the female sections the Prairie Home contingent had full swing. In the aged class, Roan Mary, Clara 3rd and Begonia stood in the order named, while Crimson Cloud was first, with Matchless 19th second in the three-year-old class. In two-year-olds, Matchless 25th was first, and sweepstakes female Minnie Bud second, and Marina third. Village Princess and Roan Girl were the honor recipients in the yearling class. Little fault would be found with the placing of Graham's beautifully finished roan, Ury Girl 5th, over her successful opponent, Greenway's Regalia, at the Industrial, as in calves of equally high merit there is easily room for difference of opinion, but when the judge sandwiched in between these calves Cockburn's roan entry, lacking in hind quarter and unplaced at the Industrial in this class, exception might well be taken.

Greenway got the herd prize.

### POLLED ANGUS.

There was a good showing in this class, the herds of A. Cuming, Lone Tree, and C. W. Speers, Griswold, having come on from the Industrial, and in addition several entries were here made by Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin. The Austin entries were good cattle and presented in very creditable condition. Cuming won first and sweepstakes on aged bull, first on yearling, first on bull calf, first on aged cow, and first on herd. Speers won on bull 3 years and heifer 2 years. Clifford won on 3-year-old cow, yearling heifer, and heifer calves.

### HEREFORDS.

J. E. Marples, of Delau, and J. Chapman, Beresford, were the only exhibitors of "whitefaces." Marples won on aged bull with Spotless of Ingleside, in all the female sections except aged cow, and the herd prize. Chapman won first and sweepstakes on the yearling bull, Lord Ingleside 6th, the sweepstakes bull at the Industrial; first on bull calf, and on aged cow with Fairy 5th.

### GRADES.

In the beef grades, Henry Nichol and J. Birchell were the principal exhibitors. Joe Donaldson showed some meritorious fat cattle, and Manager Yule entered from the Prairie Home barns the 1st and 2nd-prize fat cows, and the 1st-prize 3-year-old heifer in Belle Stanley. She was afterwards sold to Benelick & La France, the Winnipeg wholesale butchers, who propose making an exhibit at the Chicago Fat Stock Show.

### JERSEYS.

As at the Industrial, W. V. Edwards, Souris, and H. Byres, McGregor, were the principal exhibitors of Jerseys. A few entries were made by local men. Edwards again won male sweepstakes on the 1st-prize bull calf, Artisan of Brampton. He also won in the 3-year-old, 2-year-old and heifer calf sections. In aged cows, Mr. Beaubear had in Rhoda Pogis a typical Jersey of extra smooth conformation, with size and constitution. Fine, well-balanced milk vessel, prominent veins, and extra quality of skin, her right to first place was only disputed on account of her certificate of registration being in the American Jersey Herd Book, instead of the A. J. C. C., as called for by the rules. Edwards' cows followed her. Byres won first place on aged bull, with W. Curtis second. He also won first on yearling bull, first on 2-year-old heifer, and first on herds.

### AYRSHIRES.

Throughout this class the Crystal City herd had no competition, the entries were all of the highest merit and brought out in high fit; some of them with perhaps a trifle too much flesh to show their dairy form to best advantage. All prizes competed for went to Mr. Greenway's entries. Andrew Mutter, Brandon, showed a growthy 2-year-old bull of good dairy form. This exhibitor also showed two splendid specimens of the general purpose cow in the grade dairy class; they showed Shorthorn and Ayrshire blood.

### HOLSTEINS.

Jas. Glennie, Longburn, and A. B. Potter, Montgomery, were the principal exhibitors in this class. Glennie won first and sweepstakes on his 3-year-old bull, Tempest 3rd's Clothilde, a bull of good open dairy form, fine shoulders, great depth, and fine mellow skin, showing rich coloring. The same exhibitor won first on yearling bull, first on bull

calf with Chief Mercedes De Kol, first and second on aged cows with Daisy Teake's Queen and Sadie Teake's Beauty, first on 3-year-old with Flosetta Teake, first and second on yearling heifers, and the herd prize. Potter won on 2-year-old bull and heifer calf, and several seconds. Wm. Ranson, Carberry, was alone in the aged bull class with Hayfield Prince Clothilde.

SHEEP

The sheep exhibit at Brandon was largely a repetition of that made at Winnipeg the previous week, and Mr. Teasdale's decisions were remarkably closely followed by Mr. John McQueen, Carievale, Man. There were some changes, however, in the personnel of the contestants and some slight variation in the awards. In Southdowns, the Ontario exhibit of Mr. W. M. Smith was alone, as was also the Dorset exhibit of R. H. Harding, but since the latter breed was classed with the Lincolns, the prizes were alternately awarded to W. T. Lytle and Mr. Harding, respectively, the former showing the only flock of Lincolns. In Shropshires, the flocks of Messrs. Corbitt and Greenway contested, the former winning all the firsts on his well-fitted flocks. Messrs. Jickling and Jull faced each other in Oxfords, as they had done in Winnipeg, but as each flock was strong and well brought out, there were some changes in the awards, favoring the Ontario entries. Mr. T. Jasper, Bradwardine, a new exhibitor, had a few creditable entries here. The Leicester exhibit at Brandon, as at Winnipeg, was particularly admired because of the excellence and finish of Mr. Gamley's flock. His only competitor was Mr. Thos. Jasper, who showed a strong, useful ram and pair of ewes, on which he won second awards. It was Mr. Gamley's Leicesters that defeated all other breeds in the open flock contest.

SWINE

This year's exhibit of swine at the Brandon Fair was in every respect the largest and best in the history of the fair. Mr. Sharpe Butterfield, of London, Ont., acted as judge. His decisions generally gave satisfaction, but his leanings were rather to the smoother and finer sorts than to the long, deep-sided type now in demand, consequently some of the awards as placed by Thos. Teasdale at the Industrial were overturned.

BERKSHIRES

The herds of the Hon. Thos. Greenway and J. A. McGill, of Neepawa, had come on from Winnipeg and made up the exhibit of this always popular breed. The yearling boar, Victor, from the Prairie Home pens, was first and sweepstakes. McGill's entries in under a year and under six months won as at Winnipeg. A turnover was made in the aged sows when Greenway's Daisy was placed ahead of McGill's Charmer, and in sows under two years Greenway's Industrial sweepstakes sow, Exhibition Beauty, of Cox breeding, was turned down in favor of Crystal City Maid, from the same pens. In sows under a year, Greenway's Cox-bred entries won in the same order as at Winnipeg. McGill won in sows under six months, and also in sow and litter. The female sweepstakes went to the winning yearling Crystal City Maid.

YORKSHIRES

In this breed a good showing was made by Messrs. Greenway and Potter, and Brethour & Saunders, of Burford, Ont. Greenway won in yearling boars with the Platt-bred boar shown at the Industrial by Cockburn. This boar also won sweepstakes, Potter's Summer Hill Sampson coming second. The Ontario exhibitors won in boars under a year with Oak Lodge Don, Potter's Mike winning second. Potter won in boars under six months. In both yearling and aged sows the Ontario entries won, with Greenway second in both sections, while Greenway won both first and second in sows under a year and under six months, Potter winning the sow and litter prize. The female championship went to Brethour & Saunders.

TAMWORTHS

L. A. Bradley, Portage la Prairie, made a very creditable exhibit in this class, winning all the firsts, including male and female championship, with the following exceptions: First for boar under a year was won by J. B. Jickling, Carman, and W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., had forward the winning pigs under six months.

The Brandon prize list recognizes the three principal breeds of bacon-type hogs, and bunches all others in a class for "any other variety of pure-bred swine. This made a somewhat motley outfit, including W. L. Traun's Poland Chinas and Wm. Smith's Poland Chinas, Chester Whites and Duroc-Jerseys. Traun captured the male and female championships and several firsts and seconds.

The bacon classes were not strongly contested. Potter won in the pure-bred pen with a trio of real good Yorkshires, Bradley's Tamworths getting second. In the grade pen, J. A. McGill, Neepawa, won without competition.

Proposed Buffalo Dairy Test Declared Off.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

MY DEAR SIR, By the authority of Mr. Buchanan, Director-General, permit me to inform you that the proposed dairy test at the Pan-American Exposition will not be held as was contemplated. The action of the various dairy associations made it practically impossible to hold this test under the rules and regulations adopted by the Exposition authorities.

Very truly yours,  
E. A. CONVERSE,  
Supt. Live Stock.

Flatt's Great Sale of Shorthorns.

The faith of the friends of the Shorthorns that they would break the public sale record of prices for the year in America to date was splendidly realized at Mr. W. D. Flatt's great disposal of cattle at Chicago on the 7th inst., when 56 animals brought the substantial average price of \$831.30. The great gathering of earnest and intelligent breeders and stockmen from many States and most of the provinces of Canada assembled in the rotunda of the magnificent sale pavilion in Dexter Park was in itself an inspiration of confidence in the business and the breed, while the character and quality of the stock exposed augmented the feeling of safety in buying at any reasonable price. By common consent, they were conceded to be a capital class of cattle, and considering the comparatively short time for preparation since the holding of a summer sale was decided upon, and the facts that most of the animals had but recently passed through the trying ordeals of an ocean voyage, a ninety days' quarantine, a pair of tuberculin tests, two or three long railway shipments, a fight with the plague of flies, and the fiery trial of a week in Chicago in the dog days with the mercury mercilessly lingering around the mark of 95 to 100° in the shade, the condition of the cattle when led into the ring was a credit to the judgment and skill of Mr. Flatt and Manager Smith, and to the industry and care of the capable staff of herdsmen in charge. Too much praise cannot be accorded Mr. W. E. Skinner, the genial, courteous and resourceful Live Stock Agent of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Co., and Superintendent of the Dexter Park stables and pavilion, in which is to be held the great International Live Stock Show in the first week of December next, for the untiring interest taken by him in the success of the sale, the comfort of the animals, and the entertainment of the visitors. If the cattle and the risk had been his own he could hardly have given closer attention or evinced a more genuine interest in the outcome. The great auctioneer, Col. F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Nebraska, a born orator, in his best form, divested of coat and waistcoat, with the eye of an eagle and a voice like a trumpet, in his splendid opening address paid an eloquent tribute to the cow and the prominent part she plays as a factor in the economy of civilization. The shirt waist was the prevailing costume for men as well as women, and Col. Woods kept the company in the best of humor throughout the sale, despite the sweltering heat, which was exceedingly oppressive. For many of the best animals the starting bid was \$50, and the advances were by \$100 bids till near the closing of the contest in each case, when they dropped to \$25, and it was only in a few instances that bids came as low as \$5. Yet there was no excitement, and no sensational prices were made, as men were evidently looking for bargains and getting them.

The Dominion was well represented by enterprising breeders, who did some plucky bidding, but the Western men were too many for them, and seemed determined to verify the saying that it is westward the Shorthorn star as well as the star of the empire takes its way. Only four out of the fifty-nine animals sold fell to the bids of Canadian breeders, but they were good ones and good bargains at the prices paid. Among the Canadian contingent present we noticed the following: Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; H. Cargill, M. P.; W. D. Cargill, Cargill, Ont.; Capt. T. E. Robson, M. P. P.; Eugene Patrick, Ilderton, Ont.; W. G. Pettit, W. H. Easterbrook, Freeman; L. Cameron, Winnipeg; James Yule, Crystal City, Manitoba; W. B. Watt, Salem; John Isaac, Markham; J. M. Guardhouse, Highfield; J. W. Barnett, Rockland; R. Gibson, Delaware; Harry Smith, Hay; Henry Wade, Toronto; Robert Miller, Stouffville; John Miller, Bringham; T. Gundry, Goderich; J. Ira Flatt, Hamilton; D. C. Flatt, Jacob Flatt, Millgrove; J. C. Snell, John Weld, J. B. Spencer, London.

The red imported two-year-old heifer, Mayflower 5th, was the first animal offered, and brought the highest price in the sale, falling to the bid of Col. Casey, of Sawnee Mound, Mo., at \$2,000. She was one of the very best individuals, and being within a month of calving, was doubtless one of the best bargains of the day. Mayflower 4th, a roan four-year-old cow with a heifer calf at her side, sold for \$2,050 to E. W. Bowen, of Delphi, Ind. Roan Bess, a three-year-old cow and her bull calf brought \$2,150. The yearling heifer, Queen of the Louans, winner of first prize as a calf at Toronto last year in the herd of Capt. Robson, was a prime favorite and brought \$1,800, being bought by E. S. Kelly, of cycle tire fame, of Springfield, Ohio. The Canadian cow, Mildred 6th, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., was secured by the same buyer at \$1,325, and the two-year-old Canadian bred bull, Royal Banner, bred by the same firm, brought \$1,505, the second highest price made for a bull, the highest price, \$1,510, being paid for Orange Chief, a roan two-year-old bull imported last year by Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, of Cargill, Ont. The seven-months bull calf, Royal Archer, brought \$1,000; the nine-months bull calf, Magenta, \$1,000, and the ten-months bull calf, J. L. Marengo, \$1,025. These figures clearly indicate that good bulls are wanted, and that if good enough the price is only a secondary consideration, as it should be. The sale, considering the combination of adverse circumstances we have enumerated, may well be noted a grand success, and Mr. Flatt is entitled to congratulations, as are Shorthorn breeders generally,

on the pre-eminence of the breed as pronounced by the public, who on this occasion have backed their opinion with their money.

The average of \$836 is made by coupling with their dams three calves catalogued with them, though sold separately.

Following is the list of animals sold, with address of purchasers, and price:

Table listing various animals (cows and heifers) with their breed, age, and price. Includes entries like Amaranthist (imp.), Belle of the Archers (imp.), Cerney Gazelle 3d (imp.), etc.

Kansas Will Spread Itself.

Kansas, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of her admission into the Union as a territory, proposes to hold in 1904, at Topeka, her capital city, an inter-state exposition, to which the world will be invited. A strong organization has been effected to plan and carry forward the undertaking, and the preliminary work has already vigorously begun. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, is the present head of the directory, and Capt. H. M. Phillips, of Topeka, is the Secretary having matters directly in charge. The promoters of the enterprise promise that Kansas, through this 1904 exposition, will reveal herself to the world in an attractive light hitherto little suspected by those who at a distance have unwittingly regarded her as merely a part of the wild and woolly West. An exposition showing the transformation wrought in the half century and of her attainments in that time must excite wonder and admiration.

Whitewashing Poultry Houses.

The whitewashing brush is not nearly so freely used in poultry houses as it should be. If this useful appliance were more largely availed of by those who keep fowls, we should hear less from time to time of the destructive disease outbreaks which occasionally decimate poultry yards in many parts of the country. Lice and other parasites would also be less prevalent than they are if the insides of poultry houses were more regularly treated to a coating of freshly-slacked lime. Before washing with lime it is a good plan to give the walls, and especially the out-of-the-way corners, of poultry houses a thorough saturation with a strong solution of carbolic acid. There is no better destroyer of insect pests and none more effective in preventing fresh attacks of such pests. All poultry houses should get at least one good going over in this way every year, preferably in the spring, and if a second cleansing is given in the autumn, so much the better.

Neepawa Summer Fair.

The Beautiful Plains Agricultural Society have always been fortunate with their annual fairs held at Neepawa. For the first time in the history of the Association a summer fair was this year held, the dates being August 7th and 8th. The weather was fine, although exceedingly hot. The Association is yearly improving their stabling accommodation, and also adding other permanent improvements to their grounds. President G. S. McGregor, Secretary John Wemyss, together with an able board of directors, took a great deal of pains to make the fair a success in every detail, and deserve due credit for unselfish labor devoted to a good cause. One of the strong evidences of the permanent success of any agricultural country lies in the number and quality of its live stock, and it is very gratifying to note the large increase in the number of exhibits of all kinds of live stock at this as well as other fairs throughout the Province. In every department of live stock, except sheep, the exhibition was a gratifying success. In horses the number was nearly double that of any previous year and the competition was in many sections keen. The judges were appointed to award the premiums in each of the different classes, heavy horses being judged by John E. Smith, Brandon, and F. B. Davidson, Neepawa, and light horses by J. T. Charlton, Portage la Prairie, and W. Swenerton, V. S. Carberry. General satisfaction was given throughout, but certainly one judge could have done all the work just as well and more expeditiously than two.

In the section for aged stallion, Clydesdale or Shire, there were four entries. S. McLean's Pride of the West, by the famous old horse, Charming Charlie, was awarded first place. He is a drafty, well-topped young horse. J. T. Munro's Shire, Grove Ringmaster, was placed 2nd. He is a horse of fair good quality, but somewhat under size. Hugh Stewart's Woodbine Prince, the best actioned horse in the ring, but lacking in scale and light in the quarters, was highly commended. The old horse, Charming Charlie, owned by S. McLean, has outgrown his showyard form, and did not get a place. Three teams were entered in the draft class, 1st going to a handsome, showy team of light greys, of Percheron breeding, shown by Robert Dodds, Brookdale. J. T. Munro's Shire mares, shown in thin condition, were 2nd, with a good, strong, useful team of J. W. Jackson's, also in working condition, highly commended. Three brood mares competed, the 1st going to R. Elliott and 2nd to J. T. Munro. There were four draft foals, three of which were particularly good ones. After a careful scrutiny, the judges selected Alex. Miller's strong-boned, well-developed foal by Ringmaster for 1st place. R. Elliott's Pride of the West foal got 2nd, and J. E. Curtis' Ringmaster colt, highly commended. J. T. Munro won on two year-old and S. McLean on yearling. The agricultural class was a large one throughout—so large in some sections that at the request of the judges the directors opened special sections for general purpose brood mares, foals and teams.

There were four teams in the agricultural class: J. C. Humiston 1st, with a useful, well-matched pair of Clydesdale-bred horses, well brought out; Alex. Kitchie getting 2nd on a team of similar type, also well shown. In the brood mare class there were nine competitors: S. McLean 1st, T. Grasby 2nd, and S. Benson highly commended. Eight foals lined up, and it required considerable time before the judges could satisfy themselves as to the merits of the respective competitors. A very handsome, smooth, well-developed colt, shown by Walter Card, was given 1st place, with Stephen Benton's colt a close 2nd, and Curtis' entry 3rd.

In the younger classes most of the entries were shown in ordinary field condition. D. Eamor showed a well-developed, strong, useful three-year-old, brought out in good shape. She was awarded 1st. J. Curtis won in the two-year-old, and also in yearlings. In the general purpose class five teams competed, 1st going to Richard Johnston, 2nd to Willoughby. In the brood mares Walter Card won 1st and Mrs. R. G. Street 2nd, and in foals Wm. Thompson 1st and James Coulter 2nd.

In the carriage class there was considerable competition, although there were very few entries of particular individual merit. Six foals were shown, several of them being exceedingly promising youngsters, most of these by the Coach stallion, Golden King, the only one shown in this class, owned by Hugh Stewart, Arden. W. J. Manning won with a very nice foal, R. Halpenny 2nd. In the other junior sections nothing specially meritorious appeared. In single drivers, John Jackson won 1st and Robert Burns 2nd. In teams, Willoughby 1st and M. Kilpatrick 2nd.

Roadsters.—In this class two Standard-bred stallions were shown. Damo, shown by Stewart Bros., 1st, and Harry Emmett, shown by Willoughby, 2nd. In brood mares and in foals, S. Benson had the winning numbers, with a very breedy-looking bay mare, and a handsome colt sired by the trotting horse Plinnie. J. W. Pattison was 2nd in both sections with a useful grey mare and a fairly good foal. Edward Fallis and R. G. Dunsmore won 1st and 2nd, respectively, in the single roadster class. George Forsyth had the best walking team, and Robert Hope 2nd. The Horse Breeders' diploma for stallion and three of his got was won by S. McLeod's Clydesdale, Pride of the West.

Considerable interest attached to the Breeders' specials. The foals got by the Shire stallion Ring-

master were placed in the following order: Alex. Miller, 1st prize draft foal, and J. A. Curtis, 2nd and 3rd. The owner of the Clydesdale, Pride of the West, offered specials for foals, yearlings and two-year olds by his horse, which were won by S. Benson, D. Eamor and Robert Elliott. Specials were also offered by the owner of the Clydesdale, Chairman, the awards going to Walter Card, J. Coulter, and W. Thompson, in the order named.

Cattle.—A few years ago the farmers of the Neepawa Plains devoted their attention almost exclusively to wheat-raising, and the stock exhibit at the annual fairs contained but few entries. This year, however, there were no less than four herds of Shorthorns represented, and a number of single exhibitors. Six aged bulls lined up in the Shorthorn class, W. Card's Smithfield Leader, a smooth, evenly-fleshed roan bull, bred by John E. Smith, Brandon, was awarded the 1st place. He is somewhat undersized, but his level covering of flesh clearly entitled him to this position, and also enabled him to win the Cattle Breeders' diploma for the best bull, any age, of any beef breed. W. G. Pollock had the 2nd prize bull in Union Hero, a smooth bull of good quality, but not as well covered nor as good in his under lines as one could wish. This left unplaced I. Lea's Stanley 7th, J. R. Hamilton's Monarch of Sourisville, J. H. Lang's Sir Francis, and a big roan bull shown by S. Benson. George Little showed a good, useful yearling in Brownie, from the herd of Walter Lynch, Westbourne. Robert Scott had the only entry in bull calves—a very young one. The section for cows brought out six, the 1st prize going to Robert Scott's Duchess of Langford, a smooth, thick-fleshed white, and 2nd to W. Card's roan. With the exception of the 1st prize cow, all were shown in rather thin flesh, and evidently driven in right from the pastures. Scott had two good entries in the two-year-old heifer class. W. Card had one of the best things in the show in a heifer calf sired by his stock bull. She is smooth, thick, deep, with beautiful head and neck. Scott had three by far the best females in his herd, but headed it with a bull calf only a few weeks old. This doubtless decided the herd prize in favor of Walter Card's herd headed by his 1st prize aged bull. A few Herefords were shown in very fair condition by James Robertson. D. R. Hamilton showed a Jersey cow and heifer without competition. The grade classes were fairly well filled with good, useful sorts. Robert Scott had out some of the best entries in the younger sections. A. Caswell won 1st on milking cow. The cattle were judged by George Hope, Carberry, and D. Hamilton, of Shoal Lake.

The swine pens will need additional room if the exhibit in this department continues to grow. The Berkshire sections were particularly strong, including representatives from the herds of J. A. McGill, Joseph Laidler, George D. Ross, and Robert Hope. Five aged boars were turned into the ring, all of them above average merit. McGill had in General Booth, the 2nd-prize aged boar at Winnipeg, the 1st-prize winner here. His place was strongly disputed, however, by Ross' Lord Eden, a strong, well-balanced hog recently imported from Ontario. Jos. Laidler showed Honest Tom, by Fitz Lee, and Neepawa Lad, by Star L., and Robert Hope had out a good hog, bred by R. McKenzie, of High Bluff, but rather young for the competition. McGill won 1st and 2nd on boars under a year, and 1st on boar under six months, with Laidler 2nd. From the Gold Standard Herd four grand, good sows were turned out in the aged class, the 1st going to Chamer, the 1st-prize aged sow at the Industrial, and 2nd to Norah. Ross also had a good entry in this class, but she was young and nursing a litter of pigs, and rather thin for the company she was in. She won, however, 2nd prize for sow and litter. Hope's entry winning 1st with a litter of very handsome pigs. Laidler had two entries in sow and litter class, but the pigs were too young to show to good advantage. McGill won 1st, and Laidler 2nd, on sow under six months, both of them very meritorious entries. McGill's General Booth was awarded the diploma for best boar. There were two exhibitors of Yorkshires: Geo. Dunn, who won 1st on sow, with a smooth, lengthy, even-sided sow; also on sow and litter; 1st on boar over six months (he having purchased from A. B. Potter, Montgomery, his 1st-prize winner, under six months, at Winnipeg and Brandon). To this boar was awarded the diploma in this class. Dunn also won 2nd on boar under six months and sow under six months. The other exhibitor in this class was James Walker, who won 2nd on sow, 2nd on sow and litter, 1st on boar over a year, 1st on boar under six months, and 1st on sow under six months, his young pigs being lengthy, smooth and even. James Robertson was the only exhibitor of Poland-Chinas, having forward one boar and a sow. Walter Card and J. E. Curtis showed grades. The only exhibitor of sheep was J. A. McGill, who showed a few very good Cotswolds. Roderick McKenzie, the Berkshire breeder, of High Bluff, judged sheep and hogs, and left no room for complaint on the part of the exhibitors.

The poultry exhibit was very much larger than any previous exhibit made at this fair, and additional accommodation is needed, as the coops were crowded, and very badly constructed. W. L. Lyall, Portage la Prairie, judged this class throughout. Some of the principal exhibitors were: J. W. Drysdale, B. P. Rocks, Golden Wyandottes, and Bronze turkeys; S. Benson, B. P. Rocks; Mr. Skelting, B. P. Rocks and White Leghorns; Robt. Hope, Carberry, Minorcas and White Wyandottes;

H. Hutchinson, Light Brahmas; J. E. Walker, Brown Leghorns; R. Cruickshank, turkeys; Walter Card, geese; and T. E. Harrison, Pekin ducks.

The \$25 special offered by the Union Bank for ten bushels of Red Fyfe wheat grown in the County of Beautiful Plains brought out a good exhibit, F. C. Harris winning 1st, and John Duncan 2nd. Harris also won on the four-bushel lot, P. M. Stewart 2nd. W. Brydon won on White Fyfe. Very good samples of white oats were shown. Wm. Miller, 1st; W. C. Stewart, 2nd. Stewart won 1st on six-rowed barley, and Geo. Dunn 1st on two-rowed barley, and J. B. Govenlock on peas. Two very clean samples of timothy seed were shown; 1st prize went to D. McNabb, 2nd to J. H. Irwin. James Robertson showed Bromo grass and rye grass seed, also these grasses in sheaf. J. W. Drysdale won 1st on a very good collection of grains in sheaf.

The vegetable exhibit was remarkably good, considering the season; in fact, by all odds the best we have seen anywhere this season. The principal exhibitors were: J. Wakefield, H. M. Hutchinson, A. W. Caswell, J. B. Govenlock, W. Brydon, and Col. Attwood. Steven Benson showed a very good sample of cultivated and wild plums, as did also Alex. Watt. Robert Elliott showed half a dozen of very hopeful-looking crab apples, but of course the fruit was not yet ripe enough to test its eating qualities.

The dairy products were judged by Dairy Superintendent Murray. The weather, however, was very unfavorable, as the excessive heat had nearly ruined the condition of most of the exhibits before they arrived, and the arrangements for keeping butter in the exhibition building were entirely inadequate for hot weather. The principal prizes went to Mesdames Halpenny, James Robertson, J. Andrew, and H. F. Warne. There was a very creditable exhibit of homemade bread, cakes, etc., and in the ladies' department the entries were numerous, of good quality, and tastefully arranged.

Provincial Weed Inspector Braithwaite had an interesting exhibit of weeds arranged in the main building, and was present to explain the nature and characteristics, and best methods of eradication.

Improving Cereals.

Quite appropriately, the Minnesota Agricultural Experimental Farm devotes especial attention to the improvement of wheat and other cereals, for which that State is famous. Prof. Hayes has for years carried on a class of scientific work not undertaken to any extent by other similar institutions. The effort and object is not only to increase the producing power of the best-known varieties of the various farm crops, but also to improve by hybridization, selection and otherwise, the milling, harvesting and other desirable qualities of these crops. Besides the production of new varieties by mechanical cross-fertilization, a more extensive work is carried on along the line of repeated selections, conducted somewhat as follows:

Commencing with selected seeds of tested varieties of proved value, or well-established, promising hybrids, from 1,000 to 2,000 selected seeds are planted four inches apart each way. When these are ripe, 100 of the best plants are selected and each harvested separately in envelopes. When the grain has become firm and dry, the envelopes, each of which contain the produce of one plant, are weighed and the ten heaviest are selected for seed. The next spring 100 seeds are selected from these and planted four inches apart, and from these the ten best plants are chosen, and harvested separately, and from them the best heads and grains for planting. This is carried on year after year until the superior qualities of the plant are so firmly established that an increase of seed can now be commenced. By carefully husbanding the increase year by year, enough grain for distribution in small quantities is soon produced and placed in the hands of careful, clean farmers, who in many cases become seed-grain growers and distributors. Were this latter branch of the work to be neglected, much of the work of the Station in these lines would be lost, but Prof. Hayes has ably guarded against this by a well-planned system, worked out by himself, in which he is able to co-operate with leading farmers in almost every county of the State. When a variety has proved its superiority, and enough for the first distribution has been produced, known seed-growing farmers are allowed a start at \$1.25 per bushel, and an agreement entered into that all of the crop will be sold for seed. Prof. Hayes assists the growers to find purchasers by issuing circulars from the Station referring to the excellent qualities of the grain, so that in a very few years these improved varieties are being generally grown over the State, with the result that the yield throughout the State might easily be expected to increase from one to three bushels per acre of the best quality of grain.

Our time with Prof. Hayes was very brief and spent amid the wheat plots then in course of harvesting. Similar work is carried on with oats, barley, corn, flax, Bromus inermis, etc., and such crops as clover, beans, peas, pumpkins, etc., are being improved along similar scientific lines. There is also being conducted pasture experiments, as well as tests in cultivation, rotation and the like, so that it would seem, from a visitor's point of view, that the expenditure in Prof. Hayes' department must bring a valuable return to the agriculturists, not only of the State of Minnesota, but also of many other States, as well as Canada.

**Brandon Milk Test.**

At the Brandon Fair a milk test was held under similar rules as at the Industrial. The Holstein Association and the Fair Board each contributed \$25 in cash prizes. Dairy Superintendent Murray conducted the test, with the following results:

Name of Owner	Address	Name of Cow	Days in Milk	Lbs. of Milk	Lbs. of Fat	Lbs. of Solids not Fat	Fat, 20 points for each pound	Solids not fat, 4 points for each pound	Days in milk, 1 point for every 10 days after first 30 days; limit, 10 points	Total points scored
Jos. Glennie	Langburn	Daisy Teake's Queen	91	1209	3.614	10.27	72.28	11.08	6.10	110.76
W. V. Edwards	Souris	Yankee Rosebud	82	67	3.116	6.10	62.32	21.10	5.20	91.02

**August Crop Report.**

As might be expected as a result of the unusual weather conditions experienced this season, the August crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture indicates the lowest average wheat yield ever recorded in Manitoba, viz., 6½ bushels on the total area estimated sown to wheat. But of this area (1,806,215 acres) 348,819 acres are reported as having been destroyed by drought or wind, leaving an average yield of 7½ bushels per acre on the 1,457,396 acres left to be harvested, which would make the total yield nearly 11,000,000. This is probably as close an estimate as it is possible to form, as the crop conditions at this date are unique. In the same field, when the harvest began, there was wheat fully ripe and other grain that had not germinated till the rains came, about the end of June, that was little more than headed out.

In tabular form the figures read:

Area destroyed by drought and wind	Wheat, Oats, Barley.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
N. W. District	21,450	12,000	2,500
S. W. District	178,705	92,902	9,500
N. C. District	65,400	16,000	1,500
S. C. District	75,111	22,230	6,661
E. District	8,150	710	250
Total	348,819	143,812	23,411

Deducting this acreage from the acreage sown in the spring, the following tables are prepared:

Area in Crop	WHEAT.		
	Area in Acres.	Yield per Acre.	Total yield, Bushels.
N. W. District	16,900	16.5	278,850
S. W. District	29,785	16.5	491,152
N. C. District	27,580	16.2	446,796
S. C. District	42,766	17.5	748,580
E. District	38,070	19.1	727,137
Total	155,111	17.3	2,682,515

Area in Crop	OATS.		
	Area in Acres.	Yield per Acre.	Total yield, Bushels.
N. W. District	20,437	10	204,370
Rye	2,180	10	21,800
Peas	780	8	6,240
Total	23,397		232,410

**BARLEY.**

Area in Crop	Yield per Acre.		Total yield, Bushels.
	Area in Acres.	Yield per Acre.	
N. W. District	16,900	16.5	278,850
S. W. District	29,785	16.5	491,152
N. C. District	27,580	16.2	446,796
S. C. District	42,766	17.5	748,580
E. District	38,070	19.1	727,137
Total	155,111	17.3	2,682,515

Area in Crop	Yield per Acre.		Total yield, Bushels.
	Area in Acres.	Yield per Acre.	
Flax	20,437	10	204,370
Rye	2,180	10	21,800
Peas	780	8	6,240
Total	23,397		232,410

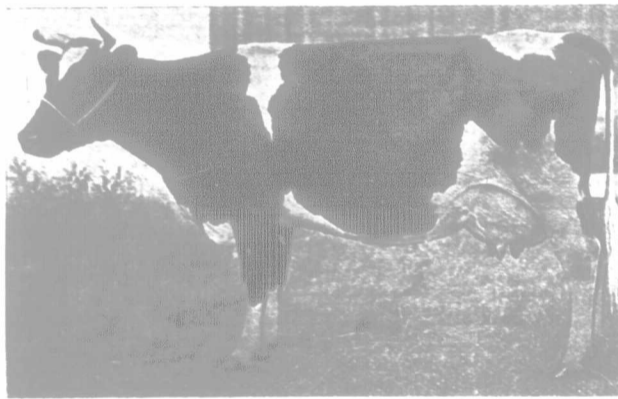
**Acres re-sown for fodder crop:**

Area in Crop	Yield per Acre.		Total yield, Bushels.
	Area in Acres.	Yield per Acre.	
N. W. District	15,525	200	3,105
S. W. District	15,525	15.525	241,125
N. C. District	14,280	15.525	221,700
S. C. District	4,535	15.525	70,406
E. District	2,000	15.525	31,050
Total	52,865		577,486

**BREAKING AND SUMMER-FALLOWING.**

Area in Crop	Yield per Acre.		Total yield, Bushels.
	Area in Acres.	Yield per Acre.	
N. W. District	31,962	42.180	1,349,138
S. W. District	61,155	27,000	1,651,185
N. C. District	12,080	61,000	736,880
S. C. District	29,784	89,821	2,682,515
E. District	18,075	14,255	257,676
Province	153,056	47,319	7,277,434

As indicated by the summaries published in the report, good farming shows itself more emphatically than ever before, properly worked summer-fallows, where not drifted by the winds, giving, in almost all cases, fairly good results. The test plots on the Brandon Experimental Farm are referred to, where on soil exactly similar and under like previous treatment the effects of poor, indifferent, and careful soil cultivation show results corresponding to the treatment given—poor, indifferent or good, as the case may be. Reference is also made to noxious weeds, which made little or no growth till after the rains came, but which in many sections have since that time shown their wonderful recuperative powers. The good work done under the direction of the Department toward the annihilation of the grasshoppers in some of the light soil



**DAISY TEAKE'S QUEEN.**  
Sweepstakes Holstein cow, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, '06.  
OWNED BY JAMES GLENNIE, LANGBURN, MAN.

districts of the central portion of the Province is also referred to.

The live stock interests receive passing reference, the conditions being reported generally favorable, with an ample supply of fodder now in sight.

**Fort Qu'Appelle Exhibition.**

The Central Assiniboia Agricultural Society held their annual exhibition at Fort Qu'Appelle on August 2nd and 3rd. The grounds are beautifully located in the Qu'Appelle Valley, and this year new sheds for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs have been built.

**CATTLE.**

The exhibit of cattle was good, there being more breeds represented than at any previous exhibition held under the auspices of the Association, and a marked improvement in the quality of the stock was to be noticed. The Shorthorn sections were well filled, and the competition keen. The 1st prize in aged bulls went to a well-brought-out roan, Hayward Lad = 2875 =, exhibited by David White, Hayward; he was sired by Indian Warrior; 2nd going to a large red bull, Comedian = 22171 =, sired by British Flag, owned by J. R. North, Fort Qu'Appelle. In the two-year-old class, Robt. Douglas, Hayward, showed a shapely red and white in Quaker Prince = 30273 =, sired by Golden Royal = 24402 =, and bred by J. H. Kinnear, Souris. He was awarded 1st place, the 2nd going to Chas. Stephens (Saltoun) roan, Glencarse = 32228 =, Rattler = 32623 =, a good roan yearling, sired by Lynden Chief = 22605 =, belonging to J. A. McDonald, of Ft. Qu'Appelle, was awarded the red ticket in yearling class. A very promising young bull calf, Captain D, shown by T. J. Shore, Ft. Qu'Appelle, won in the class under one year. Kenlis Prince = 31973 =, sired by Lakeview Dick, and out of Lady Constance, exhibited by Jos. Glenn, Indian Head, was awarded 2nd prize.

The section for cows three years and over brought out some good ones. A square, low-set red and white cow, Mary E., sired by Premier Earl

3rd = 14623 =, owned by J. R. North, was awarded the 1st place, and a handsome large cow, the dam of the 1st prize bull calf, shown by T. J. Shore, took second place. In two-year-old and yearling heifers, Jos. Glenn was awarded 1st prizes.

A typical Jersey bull, Triumph of Belvedere 37132, sired by Ida's Romeo = 32788 =, purchased from Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., and owned by John A. I. French, Ft. Qu'Appelle, was awarded 1st prize and diploma in the dairy breeds.

J. P. D. Van Veen, of Lakeview Ranch, File Hills, exhibited a nice bunch of Herefords, his young stock, especially, being of high merit. He had things much his own way in this class. His herd was headed by a young bull imported from the Stone Stock Co., Guelph, Ont., and the foundation females of his herd were purchased from John E. Smith, Brandon. Three young Hereford bulls recently sold by Mr. Van Veen to J. A. McDonald, Ft. Qu'Appelle, were exhibited by him, and were winners in their classes. Very few Polled Angus were shown; however, a fine large cow bred at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and exhibited by Jos. Glenn, very worthily represented the breed.

In Galloways, Mr. Van Veen was a large winner, showing a number of typical animals. The herd was headed by a bull purchased from D. McKee, Guelph, Ont.

Two special prizes, one being a silver cup valued at \$50, given by the Hudson's Bay Co. for bull and three females any breed, brought out a large number of exhibitors and a very superior lot of animals. John R. North's herd, consisting of three strong females and headed by his herd bull, Comedian, were awarded 1st place; 2nd going to J. A. McDonald, whose females were weaker, but his yearling bull, Rattler, added much to the strength of his herd. The grades were out in larger numbers than the pure-breds, and were brought out in very fair condition, considering that they were just taken off the grass. The section calling for cow with calf at foot brought out seven competitors, 1st going to L. Munson, Ft. Qu'Appelle, on a Shorthorn-Holstein cross; 2nd going to a Shorthorn grade shown by Mr. Gray, Edgeley, and 3rd to a Shorthorn grade shown by Mr. D. White, of Hayward. The most exciting contest was that for fat steer, cow or heifer any breed. There were ten competitors. All the beef breeds were represented, the honors being won for the Herefords on a choice heifer shown by Van Veen.

Professor Thos. Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, who judged the cattle, made the judging ring a center of interest by explaining his reasons for making the awards, in most instances using the animals before him to illustrate the points referred to. Could this be more generally done, the agricultural exhibition would prove vastly more interesting and beneficial. Needless to say, the Professor's awards gave general satisfaction.

The milk test to ascertain the best milk cow of any breed, judged by actual test, milking to be done at 7 p. m. first day and 8 a. m. second day of fair, proved of very great interest to the visitors. Seven cows were entered, and the test was conducted by J. R. Campbell, Manager of the Government Dairy at Qu'Appelle Station, and one of the directors in charge of cattle, L. G. Bell, Jr., Qu'Appelle Station. The result gave 1st and 2nd prizes to two Shorthorn grades exhibited by Geo. Reid, Ft. Qu'Appelle, 3rd going to J. A. I. French on a Jersey grade. The following shows results of the morning's milking:

	Weight of Milk.	Test.	Pounds of Butter fat.
1st	18½ lbs.	3.5	.639
2nd	15½ lbs.	4.1	.625
3rd	14½ lbs.	3.6	.513

**HORSES.**

The exhibit of horses was acknowledged by all to be the best in the history of the Society. Sergeant R. G. Matthew, V. S., of the N.-W. M. Police, Regina, placed the awards, and gave good satisfaction.

In the heavy draft class, a big bay Clyde stallion, with good bone and stylish action, was awarded 1st place. In section calling for best walking team not less than 2,600 lbs., soundness to be considered, there were five teams of good useful horses entered. All were in good fit and were good movers. A well-mated pair of gray Clydes, owned by J. A. McDonald, were awarded 1st place, the 2nd going to a team of dark bays owned by J. Booth, Indian Head, closely followed by a nice pair of dark brown mares exhibited by A. Hayward. In team of mares or geldings not less than 2,800 lbs., judged for general usefulness, J. A. McDonald's grays were again the favorites, 2nd going to J. Booth and 3rd to R. S. Johnston.

The agricultural class was better filled, the strongest competition being in the class for brood mares with foal at side, there being ten competitors in this section, a useful-looking lot with fairly good foals. The 1st prize was awarded to a large Clyde-bred mare owned by R. S. Johnston, Balcarres. 2nd went to N. Walsh, File Hills, on a mare of Percheron breeding, and 3rd to E. C. Maloney, Ft. Qu'Appelle. The section for foals of 1900 followed, 1st going to a neatly-turned bay of Clyde breeding, owned by E. C. Maloney; 2nd to James Fair, Qu'Appelle Station; 3rd also went to Mr. Maloney.

There were six competitors in the section for teams not to exceed 2,800 lbs., and they were a good useful lot, low-set, with plenty of bone, and good feet. A team of well-matched sorrels, from Canadian-bred mares and a Shire stallion, owned and raised by D. White, Hayward, was awarded

1st place, 2nd going to Add. Davison, Indian Head, on a team imported from Ontario; 3rd to a well-matched team of white-faced bays owned by H. Cameron, Hedgesford. There was more competition in the Road and Carriage class than in any other, the sections being fairly well filled. A two-year-old bay stallion of good size, and a fair mover, was awarded 1st place. He is owned by J. E. Blackstock, of Wide-awake Settlement.

Six pairs of drivers entered the ring, 1st going to Geo. Gordon, Indian Head; 2nd to Mr. Tait, Edgeley, and 3rd to F. W. Seymour, Springbrook. There were seven single drivers. R. Jackson, Indian Head, exhibited the winner in a strong, dark brown mare of Hackney type. Second went to J. Booth on a big mare of the Coach type. Third went to A. Davidson on a neat bay.

The saddle horse competitions for men and ladies were keenly contested, especially so in the latter. It was really a clever exhibition that the young ladies gave. Out of five competitors under 15 years of age, Miss Ruby Dick was considered the best rider. H. C. Lawson captured the red ticket for gentlemen riders.

The exhibit of sheep and swine was not large. A few Shropshires were exhibited by Joseph Fessant, Edgely. Fred T. Skinner, Katepwe, showed a few good Berkshire and Tamworth hogs. The aged Berk. sow, Madam Patti, sired by Black Jack 1183, of Highclere blood, and a young boar, were good ones, as was also the Tamworth sow, Aweme 1478, bred at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and purchased by Mr. Skinner from the Indian Head Farm.

The exhibit of red Fyfe wheat was very good. The Directors, in making the prize list, being determined to draw out competition, had offered seven prizes in this section. Alex. Donaldson, Qu'Appelle, with a splendid sample, was awarded 1st place. This same exhibitor was the 1st-prize winner at Winnipeg Exhibition. F. T. Skinner was the 1st-prize winner in oats, and exhibited a fairly good sample.

Some very good coops of Brahma, Wyandotte, and Leghorn chickens of 1900 were shown, also aged birds of this breed. Pekin ducks were also shown. The exhibit of garden vegetables was the best we have seen this year at a local exhibition.

The ladies' department was also filled with object lessons of their handiwork.

The Indian exhibit from the Ft. Qu'Appelle Mission School served to show what adepts these pupils are, when taught, in knitting, in making shirts and dresses, mats, quilts, beadwork, etc. Their exhibit was very much admired. The Northwest Government had a Weed Tent on the grounds, and the Weed Inspector exhibited samples of the harmful weeds and advised as to best methods of eradication.

After luncheon, in the Directors' tent, a few short addresses were made, the first speaker being Prof. Thomas Shaw, of Minnesota State Agricultural College, who, in complimenting the management on the success of the live stock exhibit (over which he presided as judge), said that, taking the stock all through, they had a better showing than at many of the county fairs over the line. He would like to have seen the animals handled more before being shown, and he would also like to see more sheep bred. He believed Mr. McKay, of the Experimental Farm, was discovering the salvation of the soil by seeding to grass, and he believed a splendid scheme to eradicate weeds would be to sow to grass and pasture sheep, as they would eat down weeds and grass when pasturing.

Senator Perley also made a brief speech, speaking words of encouragement to the exhibitors, and expressed the hope that they would continue to develop the live-stock industry. They were fortunate in securing the services of a good stock judge, who had made the judging very interesting. He closed by offering a vote of thanks to Prof. Shaw, Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, also made a few remarks, and referred to the advance made by the Qu'Appelle District and the whole Northwest Territories since the time he made certain treaties with the Indian tribes, at about the same place as the exhibition grounds occupy now, twenty-six years ago. The President of the Society (Mr. Arch. McDonald), Mr. Laird said, was present on that occasion, and both have to thank kind Providence for sparing them to see such rapid development. No doubt the success of an exhibition rests to a very great extent with the Directors. And certainly this Society is very fortunate in having the best of service in this respect, for a more enterprising or obliging lot of officers could not be found, which, no doubt, is the reason President McDonald, Sec.-Treas. Robert Williams, and Vice-President James Smith were often congratulated by visitors on the successful management of the fourth annual exhibition of this joint society. Before the close of the exhibition, a number of horse races and sporting events were worked off under the management of Directors Arch. Matheson, Qu'Appelle Station, and C. Fetherstonhaugh, of Ft. Qu'Appelle.

## Brandon Fair.

### POULTRY.

The poultry building had been considerably enlarged, but proved still too small for the splendid show of poultry that was brought out. Mr. Sharpe Butterfield, of London, Ont., who judged the exhibit, pronounced it of very high excellence throughout.

### DAIRY.

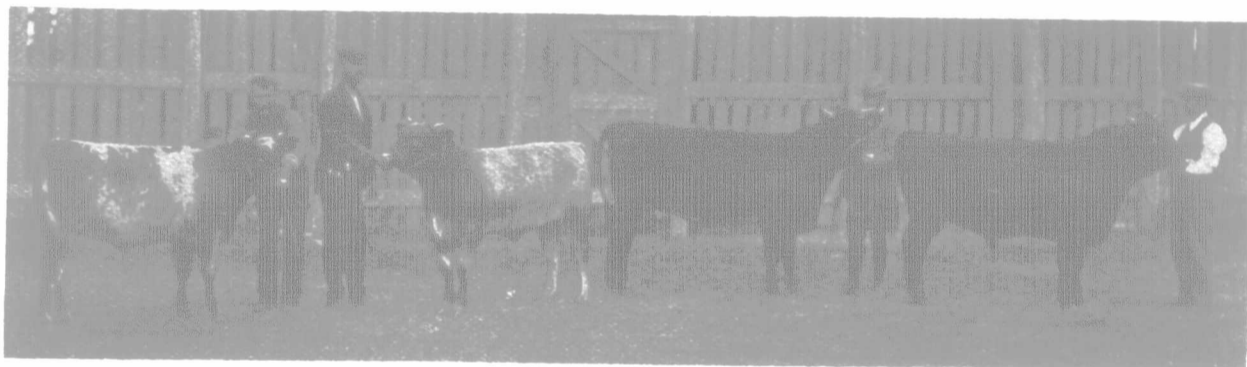
The increased accommodation in the dairy building was greatly appreciated, and made possible the inspection of the very excellent exhibit by the many interested visitors. Dairy Superintendent Murray acted as judge, and found very considerable difficulty in making decisions in many classes, as so much of the butter was of uniformly high quality. The scoring on dairy butter ran very high. In the farm dairy 30-pound crocks, there were some 18 entries, the winners ranking as below: John Rolston, Rapid City; Robt. Rodgers, Elkhorn; W. J. Curtis, Forrest. In prints, the awards went to Mrs. J. Mitchell, Brandon; Alice Pool, Souris; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa. The balance of the winners in regular and special classes will be given in the prize list published elsewhere in this issue. But three creameries competed, Rapid City, Brandon, and Morris, the prizes being awarded in the above order. The cheese exhibit was small. Ben Dutton, Birtle, was a first-prize winner on a good sample of factory cheese. The dairy supply companies had tents on the grounds and each did a rushing business throughout the week. The R. A. Lister Co. exhibited Melotte and Alexandra cream separators; the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., De Laval separators in various sizes, and full line of barrel churns, butter workers etc., and the Manitoba Cream Separator Co., the Mikada separator.

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

A very creditable exhibit of grains of 1899 and green grain in sheaf of the present year was made, and some of the exhibits were selected by officials of the Dominion Government, to be sent to some of the State fairs and to Paris. The very fine collection of grains and grass seeds made by J. M. Roddick, Brandon Hills, was secured for the exhibit being made by the Immigration Department at the Kansas and Illinois State fairs, and will then be sent to Paris. In the open section for Red Fyfe wheat, Geo. Burton, Forrest, won with a very bright, heavy sample; Jas. Robertson, Souris, second. In the section open only to Brandon electoral division, W. Sanderson, Souris, won; with H. Sopp, Brandon, following. C. E. Langstaff, Brandon, won on white oats; with Geo. Burton, Forrest, second. In the collections not less than ten varieties, J. M. Roddick won first, W. Sanderson second. The prize for collections of cultivated grains in sheaf, grown in 1900, was won by Vantessell & Son, second to Ed. Drury.

### Among the Implement Men.

For several years back the agricultural implements and threshing outfits have made a very attractive feature at the Winnipeg Industrial, special exhibits being arranged by nearly all the dealers so as to make their individual displays as attractive and interesting as possible. This year, however, the dealers took combined action, and decided not to exhibit at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs for the next five years, on the plea that the expense incurred was not justified by the results



SOME TOPPERS FROM THE SHORTHORN HERD OF ANDREW GRAHAM, POMEROY, MANITOBA.

The two roans, sired by Imp. Knuckle Duster, were first-prize bull calf and second-prize heifer calf; the red bull, second-prize yearling, and the red heifer, third-prize yearling, at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

obtained. This, of course, is a matter which the dealers are best able to decide for themselves, but certain it is that a large implement exhibit adds greatly to the attractiveness and interest of the fairs. Nearly all the leading firms with headquarters in Winnipeg have extensive and elegantly fitted warehouses right in the heart of the city, and each of them made an elaborate display of their various lines of implements in their respective showrooms, some of them having machinery in motion.

The Massey-Harris Company, in their large warehouses, were able to show a full line of their modern binders, mowers, rakes, etc., in motion. They also carry a complete line of Verity plows, seed drills, cultivators, harrows, and also wagons, sleighs, etc. In addition to this, they had one of the large Sawyer-Massey traction engines and separators, with self-feeder and cyclone blower adjustment, in operation.

The Cockshill Plow Company made an elaborate display in their warehouses of the various lines carried by them, including the Cockshill plows, walking, sulky and gang, and the shoe drills and disk drills manufactured by this Company; the Ideal windmill, and a full line of farm wagons, carriages, buggies, etc.

The Fairchild Company, whose showrooms were attractively arranged, made a handsome display of Canadian and American lines of carriages and buggies, the rubber tire on carriages being now very popular, and shown in several styles. The John Deere and Wilkinon plows are also handled by this firm and need no recommendation. The Advance and Waterloo threshing outfits, Moline wagons, the Austin Mfg. Co.'s road machinery, and various other lines. One of the attractions, and a novelty to many, was their modern automobile. They also showed in operation a gasoline mounted engine, suitable for threshing purposes. In their warehouses an exhibit of the Bearing Harvesting Co.'s binders, mowers, rakes, and binder twine in various grades, was made by O. M. Hatcher, their special representative in the West.

Messrs. Johnston & Stewart, whose warehouse is located near the C. P. R. depot, showed in motion their various lines, including Minneapolis Threshing Co.'s outfits, and the Gaar, Scott Co.'s outfits. They also made a specialty of the Parlin & Crawford Canton plows, in many styles, harrows, Chatham wagons and sleighs, and a soil packer, grass seeders, etc. In their warehouses were also exhibited Gardner, Bushnell & Gleason Co.'s Champion mowers and binders. These machines attracted a great deal of attention, as they have only recently been introduced into the Province, and appear to be of great excellence.

The McCormick Harvesting people (W. A. Cavanaugh, general agent) exhibited a full line of their popular binders, mowers, and rakes.

The Canadian Motor Plow Company (Mr. J. J. Bigge, Mgr.) made an interesting exhibit of their plows, including walking, sulky and gangs, and introduced a complete line of Tindrop vehicles.

The Stevens Mfg. Company, who make a specialty of engines and threshers, also made a display of hay presses, disk harrows, seed drills, Rock Island plows and farm wagons.

The John Abell Engine Works Company made a very interesting exhibit of their "Cock of the North" and "Advance" threshing outfits.

Jos. Moor & Company, in their commodious showrooms, exhibited a full line of Chicago Aeromotor windmills, Vessott grinders, the Brantford Carriage Co.'s carriages and buggies in all styles, and also harness, single and double.

J. C. McRae carry a handsome line of Palmerston Carriage Co., the Nova Scotia Carriage Co., and the Gananoque Carriage Co. goods, and XX Rays plows.

### MACHINERY ON THE GROUNDS.

On the grounds of the Winnipeg Industrial a few threshing machine companies and carriage manufacturers made exhibits, notably the Sawyer-Massey Co., with Mr. Kirkland in charge, showing a threshing outfit, with all modern equipments, including self-feeder, cyclone blower, etc.

The George White & Sons Company, London, Ont., showed their Challenge separators and engines.

The J. B. Armstrong Company, of Guelph, Ont., showed a very full line of buggies and carriages, all up to date and beautifully furnished.

An exhibit in this line was also made by Marshall, Wells & Co., under the supervision of their western representative, W. G. Macfarlane.

The Rippley Feed Cooker was shown in operation. It is one of the most successful of modern inventions for use on the farm for cooking feed.

The Caniff Stubble Burner was also on exhibition.

In the dairy machinery building various lines of cream separators and dairy utensils of all sorts were exhibited by the several dairy supply houses. R. A. Lister & Co. showed the Melotte and Alexandra separators. The Canadian Dairy Supply Co., the celebrated De Laval cream separators. David Macrae & Sons, Favorite barrel churn, in various sizes. The Manitoba Cream Separator & Supply Co., the Mikada cream separator; and S. M. Barre, the American separator.

### The Value of Deep Plowing.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I believe the question you have been devoting considerable attention to for the past two or three months, that of soil cultivation and the conservation of moisture, is one of the utmost importance to the farmers of Manitoba. If this extremely dry season would cause us farmers to put our brains as well as our hands to work, that we might obtain a better understanding of the principles of soil cultivation, in order to store up moisture for the benefit of growing crops, it might prove a blessing in disguise. Perhaps a little of my own experience may prove of some use to someone. I at least am always pleased to read the experience and ideas of my brother farmers in your columns.

In the fall of 1889, I plowed a field very deep, and the result was a crop failure on that field. The next year, I naturally concluded that the subsoil

was too cold and sour for plant growth, but I have never had a poor crop on that land since, and this dry year it is the best we have on the farm. This field has been cropped for 20 years under a regular rotation; grain, timothy hay and pasture. I at first attributed the good results to the mixing of the subsoil with the surface soil, but have now concluded that tearing up of the subsoil, the breaking up of the hard pan that forms at the bottom of the furrow, when plowing is done at the same depth every year, put the land into better condition, enabling it to absorb and retain a far more abundant supply of moisture than it otherwise would. I believe occasional very deep plowing enables the surface and subsoil to take up and retain more moisture, and also assists in making the stored moisture available to the growing plants when wanted. Hoping to hear from others,

Louise Municipality, Man. J. J. RING.

### Dividing Swarms.

DEAR SIR,—My experience with two swarms that entered into a combine may be worth relating for the benefit of those of your readers that keep bees. The problem was to break up the combine, each of the swarms being large enough to take care of itself in a separate hive. The plan adopted was as follows: I took from a working hive a frame containing young brood. This I put into an empty hive, filling up with frames of foundation comb, and into it, so prepared, a reasonable proportion of the combined swarm was induced to enter. It was then removed to its stand. The same course was then followed with a second hive. The next day, the two hives being side by side on the stand, and one being evidently considerably the stronger, they were shifted, the one being made to take the place of the other, since which everything seems to be going on harmoniously in both hives. This is the first time I ever succeeded in effecting a forced dissolution of such a partnership concern. What happened to the rival queens I do not know. As each swarm was made practically independent by the possession of young brood, from which it might supply itself with a queen if lacking, it is not of much importance anyway.

Ontario Co., Ont.

W. O. E.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held at Portage la Prairie on July 28th, when the following officers were elected: President, W. Fulton; Vice-President, W. McCowan; Sec. Treas., D. MacVicar; Auditor, W. T. Muir; Directors, T. Sissons, G. H. Garrioch, Jas. Bray, Jas. Dunfield, John Brydon, John McKay.

### Science and Practice of Creamery Buttermaking.

(Compiled from first-prize essay, given by Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.)

BY J. M. LIVINGSTON, B. S. A., LAMINGTON CO., ONT.

It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules to be followed, as circumstances are so variable. Under normal conditions the process is much the same from day to day, but the inborn skill of practical experience is necessary to cope with the difficulties that beset the path of the buttermaker.

Much has been done to educate the patron as well as the maker, but as the foundation for the good qualities of the butter is made or marred while the milk is in his hands, his actions are worthy of consideration. Under the patron's supervision the process is liable to be carried on under divers principles. Some are conscientious and painstaking. Others, either from lack of knowledge or carelessness, do not give the milk the proper care. As there is no dearth of information on the care and production of milk, the patron should be given such or referred to works issued by the various experimental stations.

There are two systems of buttermaking in Ontario, the "cream gathering" and the "separating cream." The latter system is more modern and is superseding the former. It would pay the patrons of cream-gathering creameries to invest in hand separators, as the cream would be of better quality and less would be left in the skim milk and the skim milk would be fresh and sweet. There is much less expense in hauling raw material in the cream-gathering system, and as this improves the system, it will be on a more equal footing with the separator creamery.

In localities where there is a thick cow population, and good roads, with outlying districts where the roads are bad or the cow population is scattered, a combination of the two systems would probably give good results.

#### RECEIVING THE MILK.

It is necessary for the man who weighs in the milk to have an acute taste and smell, that he may reject all milk that is liable to injure the quality of the butter. If a patron's milk is rejected, the maker should explain the circumstances, and if possible give information that will lead to the removal of the evil source. The most reasonable method of paying for the milk is according to the per cent. of fat contained in it. The method of paying according to the weight of milk is based on a fallacy. It retards progress in breeding dairy cows for richness of milk and encourages dishonesty. In regard to testing, strict business principles must exist between the maker and the patron. It has been suggested that a number of creameries secure the services of an expert to do the testing. This appears to be a step in the right direction, as at present there is a great dissatisfaction. Composite samples should be taken and tested monthly during the winter and bi-monthly during the warmer weather.

#### PASTEURIZATION.

The milk should be strained into the receiving vat. During the summer it is advisable to heat the milk in a tempering pan to about 82 degrees; but during the fall, winter and early spring the milk is more tenacious of its fat and must be heated higher. Heating decreases this tenacity and gives a better separation. At present it is a disputed point as to whether heating increases the difference between the specific gravity of the fat and the other constituents of the milk. The main points to be observed in separating milk are the rate of inflow and the temperature of the machine. Some machines give the best results by heating the milk between 95 and 100 degrees; others at a much higher temperature. It is best to skim the cream containing between 30 and 35 per cent. butter, as it takes less labor to handle rich cream, and it also allows a low churning and ripening temperature. Samples of skim milk should be tested to determine the thoroughness of the work. During the summer months it pays to heat the skim milk to 160 degrees, as it increases its keeping qualities, thus making it better food for calves. The whole milk may be pasteurized, but it is more economical to heat the skim milk by passing steam directly into it. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether pasteurized cream or milk gives a better quality of butter than the unpasteurized. Pasteurization has a tendency to destroy the fine aroma of the raw cream better and gives very mild uniform flavored butter of increased keeping quality. It has a tendency to free the milk of bad flavors, and may be practiced to advantage where any difficulty is experienced with bad flavors. It also greatly reduces the germ contents of the milk, thus leaving it as a clean seed-bed ready for pure seed, which is the lactic acid germ. I think that for some markets, if not for all, a better quality of butter could be made without pasteurization, if we could get a uniform and good quality of milk at all times of the year. But as a whole, considering the difficulty there is in securing the best quality of milk, pasteurization is beneficial. The Danes have almost entirely adopted this method, and their enviable position on the British market speaks well for it.

#### STARTING THE BUTTER.

A good starter is vital to the ripening of the culture of butter. The best starter is a mixture of a quantity of the skim milk, and a quantity of pure, fresh cream, and is ripened in a warm atmosphere by adding a little of the starter.

starter if it is good flavored. Good results have been obtained by securing a pure culture of the lactic acid germs as a mother starter. In the course of time the starter is liable to go off in flavor. In such cases a new culture should be secured. Some have secured good results by ripening different samples of milk in sterilized sealers and selecting the best as a mother starter. The best method is to get a pure culture from a bacteriological laboratory. A good starter has a pleasant, sharp acid taste and smell, and should be firmly coagulated.

#### COOLING THE CREAM.

The cream should be cooled to the ripening temperature, which is between 60 and 75 degrees. A low ripening temperature gives a better body and texture to the butter, but, as this means a long ripening period, a deterioration in flavor is liable to take place, as the cream is subjected to contaminating influences for a longer period. The utility of a good starter comes in here, as by means of it we can ripen the cream in a comparatively short period at a low temperature, and the flavor of the starter will generally predominate in the butter. The amount of starter used varies according to the length of time in which the cream is to be ripened. About 10 per cent. under normal conditions gives good results. When the cream has developed sufficient acidity it must be cooled quickly to the churning temperature, and held at that temperature for at least 5 or 6 hours before churning. When cream is ripened sufficiently it has a smooth, thick, glossy appearance, and a sharp acid taste and smell. The alkali test is the most accurate method of determining the acidity. The acidity at which the cream is to be churned should vary universally with the richness and directly with the demands of the market for which the butter is intended. Prof. Spillman, of Washington Exp. Station, claims that for every 5 per cent. increase of butter-fat in the cream there should be a decrease of .04 of 1 per cent. in the development of acid. I think most of our buttermakers develop too much acid in their cream to suit the British market. The Dane, churn their own cream with very little acid in it and some of our best creameries are adopting this method. The buttermaker should aim to have the cream of uniform quality from day to day. The cream must be stirred occasionally during the ripening process to secure uniform temperature and ripening, and again just before straining into the churn. Coloring should then be added if the market requires it.

#### CHURNING.

The object of churning and separating is to reduce the butter-fat from a solution to a solid. In churning, the temperature, amount, richness and acidity of the cream should be such as to bring the butter in from 15 to 60 minutes. Too high or too low a churning will cause a deterioration in body and texture; if too low the mass will be raised by friction to the temperature at which the fat globules will adhere to each other, and if too high it has a tendency to make the globules break up into oil. Under ordinary circumstances a temperature from 48 to 52 degrees in summer and 52 to 56 degrees in winter gives good results. When the butter begins to break, cold weak brine should be added, as it gives a better separation of the buttermilk and has a tendency to retard the gathering, thus giving a most exhaustive churning. Stop the churn when the granules of butter are as large as wheat grains, or slightly larger, and draw off the buttermilk.

#### WASHING THE BUTTER.

Have the washing water a few degrees colder than the butter, instead of washing the butter twice. It is good practice to leave the faucet of the churn open and distribute water over the surface of the butter until it runs away fairly clear. Then close the faucet and add as much water as there was cream. Give the churn 8 or 9 revolutions and draw off the waste water.

#### SALTING.

The butter may be salted in the churn, or after it has been placed in the worker. If salted in the churn, add about one-eighth of an ounce extra salt per pound of butter. Distribute a portion of the salt evenly over the butter, and then give the churn a quarter turn and add the remainder or another portion, and finally the remainder. After giving the churn a quarter turn, the butter may then be gathered by giving the churn three or four revolutions. There is less danger of mottles in the butter and it requires less working when salted in the churn. The amount of salt varies with the moisture of the butter and the market for which it is produced. After salting, the butter should be left in the churn until the salt has dissolved. The excess of moisture is extracted from the butter and the salt evenly incorporated by working.

#### PACKING AND STORING.

An article which has been done up in a neat and attractive form will generally find a ready sale, other qualities being equal, and in packing and finishing our butter it is well to bear this in mind. For export, pack in 56-lb. boxes or 112-lb. barrels which have been well paraffined and lined with heavy parchment paper which has been soaked in brine. Pack the butter solidly and have no air spaces. Pack from the center towards the outside, as in this way you expel the air and leave no holes. About a pound extra for each box is sufficient for shrinkage. Level the top of the butter, being careful not to make it gummy, cover with a piece of parchment paper and put on a thin layer of salt paste to exclude the air and prevent moulding. If the butter is not intend-

ed for immediate consumption, put it in cold storage, as no matter how perfect it is when made, it soon deteriorates if left in a warm atmosphere. Hence it is necessary that every creamery have a cold storage which may be kept as low as 40 degrees. The air of the cold storage must be pure and sweet, as butter is very susceptible to bad odors.

#### MUTUAL SYMPATHY.

For any degree of success it is necessary that the patron and manufacturer work together, as neither can produce a superior article independently. There should be a mutual good-will and understanding between them. It is evident that neither can shirk, but success depends equally on both. If we can run our creameries up to their full capacities it will cheapen the cost of production and will be more profitable both for the producer and manufacturer. Both must be alert, as these are days of strong competition. A course at a dairy school is to be highly recommended, as it gives a broader and more intelligent knowledge of dairying.

#### Dual Equipment of Factories.

With the inception of what is called the "winter dairying" movement in Canada the equipment of cheese factories with a plant for making butter in winter became a matter of practical importance, owing to the extra outlay and the larger qualification required on the part of the makers. We notice that the *New York Produce Review* has been interviewing a large number of American dairymen on the converse question, "Should creameries as a rule be fitted for cheesemaking also?" The result of the enquiry is summarized as follows: "An examination of these answers shows that while a majority of our correspondents consider it best to confine the operations of the factories to the manufacture of one product or the other, a considerable minority regard it as an advantage to equip for both, and several consider this advisable under certain circumstances.

The latter view seems to us to be the nearest right, but we cannot agree with Mr. Englemann's idea that the reasons for equipping factories to make both products would apply to small plants rather than large ones. It seems probable that in small plants the advantage gained by the ability to turn the milk to one product or the other would be more than offset by the expense of maintaining two sets of apparatus, the necessity of having a maker skilled in both butter and cheese making, and the interruption of outlet arising from the shift to one or the other product, especially, as Mr. Child suggests, where a factory has built up a special outlet for its goods.

We are inclined to believe that the best work can be done where a maker devotes himself exclusively to a specialty, and that equipment for both butter and cheese should be instituted only in plants large enough to employ a maker for each department, and where the milk receipts are large enough to vary the proportion used in each department according to market conditions, without entirely suspending the manufacture of either product.

The consumption of cheese in various parts of the country varies greatly, according to the quality and character of the goods generally obtainable. In New York State, where cheesemaking has been an important industry, the makers are obtaining a constantly-widening consumptive outlet for special makes of cream and other fancy cheese, to the manufacture of which many have given increased attention; and the increased use of a product of this kind is naturally greatest in the sections where manufacture is carried on. We have little doubt that in those sections of the West in which the dairy interests are given over almost exclusively to butter production, cheesemaking might be taken up in the larger plants with an excellent prospect of increasing the profits of the factory, except in sections where the value of skim milk for feeding purposes is so great as to prove a fatal objection."

#### Fecundity and Fertility.

SELECTING AND FEEDING TO PRODUCE PULLETS THAT WILL LAY AS EARLY IN THE SEASON AS THE BREEDER MAY DESIRE.

Every breeder of the larger breeds of fowl is anxious to get chicks off as early in the season as possible, and this refers both to the man who wants early pullets for winter egg production and early birds of both sexes for the early fall and winter shows. The principal reason why every breeder cannot gratify his desires in this respect is the lack of fertility which characterizes the eggs laid in the winter months. To overcome this feature most breeders rely on different methods of feeding, and in a measure succeed in getting eggs a fair proportion of which will hatch.

It is just possible, however, that poultrymen can afford to take a lesson from the cattle breeders, who have learned that the saying, "Like produces like," applies to fecundity quite as much as any other proclivity. Not only the cattle breeders, but the sheep breeders as well have been experimenting in this line and have also reached the conclusion that the proclivity to breed early can be strengthened by wise selection of management of the breeding stock. By following out these ideas the sheep breeders have developed the celebrated Dorset Horned sheep, which are noted not only for producing a large proportion of twins and triplets, but which also breed twice a year. A ewe, to raise two or three lambs, must be a remarkable milker, and it has been demonstrated both by sheep and

cattle breeders that there is a distinct connection between fecundity and heavy milking propensity.

It is in this connection that the conclusions of the sheep and cattle breeders become of direct interest to poultrymen. If the cows which come into breeding earliest and continue to breed with the most regularity prove to be the heaviest milkers, does it not follow that the early maturing and prolific laying pullet is the one to look to for eggs that will prove the most fertile? It is right here, too, that the conclusions of the cattle-men conflict with the theories advanced by many poultrymen, for they now assert that the cows which prove to be the heaviest milkers and the most prolific breeders are those which are allowed to follow the dictates of nature and begin breeding at two years of age instead of being kept from breeding until a year later. If this early bearing on the part of cows results so well, is it not possible that poultrymen are wrong when they claim that eggs from pullets are not as good as those from hens for hatching purposes? My own experience leads me to believe that pullets are just as valuable in the breeding yard as hens, provided they have been reasonably well kept from chickenhood up to the time of breeding.

The question of keep undoubtedly has a great deal to do with the early maturing propensity, and in this respect one is liable to err in either direction. A pullet stunted in growth during the first months of her life would not be liable to be noted for either fecundity or fertility. On the other hand, too high feeding will result just as disastrously, and among cattle breeders it is generally recognized that a continued course of high feeding made the celebrated Bates herd of Shorthorns so sterile that at one time it was feared that the family would become extinct through barrenness.

The earliest maturing and most prolific laying pullet in my yards last year was mated separately and her eggs set by themselves during the entire hatching season, which with me lasted from early in March until the latter part of June. She began laying early in December, but none of the eggs were set until March, when ten eggs laid in February were set along with three laid in March. Eleven good strong chicks resulted, all of which lived to maturity. In March she laid twenty-one eggs, in April twenty-four, in May she went broody, but was easily broken up, and laid eighteen, and in June she laid twenty-two, all of which were set and a remarkably large proportion of them hatched. The eggs laid in June were fully as fertile as those laid earlier in the season, and the chicks, in point of size, were fully up to the standard of those hatched from eggs laid by yearling and two-year-old hens. Two of her pullets scored 96 and 94, respectively in December, and as they inherited the early and prolific laying qualities of their mother, they are being experimented with in the breeding pen this season.

It is true that "one swallow does not make a summer," but I believe that by a process of selection and careful attention to feeding a breeder will be enabled to develop fecundity in his flock to such an extent that from his earliest and best laying pullets he may secure fertile eggs as early in the season as he may desire them.

I have said nothing about the part the male bird is expected to play in the production of fertile eggs, but I believe in going farther than the selection of a merely vigorous male, and getting one bred with the same purpose in view that has led to the selection of the pullets. This is following the example of the flockmasters who seek assiduously after twin-born rams to head their flocks, and they offer figures to prove that by taking such a course the production of twins and triplets is greatly increased in their ewes.

It is possible that the conclusions I have formed are not correct, but so far as I have carried my experiments they have been borne out.—Henry L. Allen, in *Reliable Poultry Journal*.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**Veterinary.**

**LUMPS ON COWS' LEGS.**

SUBSCRIBER, Nanaimo, B. C.:—"I have a cow about six years old. A few weeks ago a lump about the size of an egg appeared immediately behind her right knee, and a smaller lump about three inches lower. The lump is neither hard nor soft, but appears as if it were a swelling of the cords of the leg. Have been rubbing it with embrocation, but it does not appear to lessen or go away.

"What is the best way to do away with warts on cows' teats?"

[If you had mentioned what degree of lameness, if any, was manifested, it would have materially assisted me in forming a correct opinion as to the nature of the lumps. Clip the hair closely from the parts and paint with tincture of iodine (double strength) once daily for four or five days; leave off for one week, and repeat. Continue the above treatment until the lumps disappear through a discharge of pus or by absorption.

2. If the warts are pedunculated, snip them off with a scissors, and touch the raw surface once a day, for a few days, with lunar caustic. If they are in clusters, scrape all hard scurf from the top and apply strong acetic acid once every alternate day until the warts are removed.

W. A. DENNIE, Winnipeg.]

**UMBILICAL HERNIA IN COLT.**

SUBSCRIBER, Ontario Co., Ont.:—"I have a colt, two weeks old, with enlargement or rupture at navel.

The enlargement is quite soft and seems to be loose skin with navel string attached. The navel is healed and does not seem to be sore. The colt was born without an attendant, so nothing was done with navel. Kindly give treatment."

[In many cases of umbilical hernia in colts, nature will effect a cure by shortening of the omentum (the weborsling by which the intestines are suspended in abdomen), drawing the protruded intestine up into the abdominal cavity. I would advise giving nature a chance in this case. Watch the colt closely, and if the enlargement is not becoming larger, or is becoming less, leave it alone. But if it is gradually or quickly becoming larger, remedial measures must be observed. Probably the safest form of treatment is the application of a truss. This must be a bandage of either leather, cotton or cloth passing around the body of the colt, with a protuberance in the center which fits into the opening through which the intestines protrude, keeping them in the cavity. The truss must be tolerably tight, but not tight enough to scarify the colt's body. It must be kept in position by straps or bands passing forward and attached to a strap or band around the colt's neck. There is no danger of the truss working forward off the proper place, the tendency is to work backwards. A person must exercise his own ingenuity to keep truss in place. This, if truss be properly applied, will usually effect a cure in about two weeks, and the colt in the meantime can run along with its dam. There are other methods of treatment, such as applying clamps, skewers, ligatures, etc., but these operations need to be performed by a professional man, and they are to a certain extent dangerous, as there is a danger of them being followed by tetanus (lockjaw). Unless the rupture is becoming larger, I would advise you to let it alone, at all events until fall; then, if necessary, try treatment or employ a veterinarian.

J. H. REED, V. S.]

**PECULIAR AILMENT OF YOUNG PIGS.**

A. R., Chateauguay Co., Que.:—"As I have been having a great deal of trouble with my little pigs, I thought perhaps you could give me a cure. I lost seven in April, and two more are taking it now. In the spring when they were about two weeks old I noticed some of them were sick, swelling up on the flesh of the lower jaw, forming a scab on the outside, but would keep decaying away until I could see nearly to the roots of their teeth. Some would do the same on the upper jaw. They would live quite a while, but never do any good. Two or three of them appeared to be choking all the time. I called a vet. in, who said he had never seen the like before. I broke out all their black teeth. I was feeding the old ones on skim milk and ground oats, peas and barley. I have the same sow with another litter of eight, now about a week old. I notice two of them are beginning to swell and decay like the ones in the spring. I feed them scalded ground grain (oats and barley meal) and whey—not a great deal of barley. I am throwing them in green oats as well. They are half Berkshire and half Chester White, in good order, but not very fat. Don't you think it would be best to buy fresh sows for another year and dispose of these?"

[The trouble described of those pigs in which the flesh of the jaw sloughed off, exposing the roots of the teeth, is very peculiar. I have never seen cases similar. Cases such as you describe, in which there appears to be a swelling of the throat (without eruption) and difficult breathing, soon followed by death, are not uncommon in young pigs whose dam is confined in small quarters, and green food, or substitutes, such as roots, are allowed only in limited quantities. In cases of this kind the trouble appears to be due to digestive derangements, and can be avoided by allowing the sow plenty of exercise and easily-digested food, with plenty of green food, both during pregnancy and delivery. It may be that the former cases are other forms of the latter, and can be avoided in the same way, or it may be that it is some peculiar disease, due either to the peculiar surroundings or a scrofulous deathosis inherited from the dam, although she may not exhibit any symptoms herself. A cure of diseases of this nature is very hard to effect. I would advise a sufficient quantity of raw linseed oil or Epsom salts given to each of the young pigs to cause a free action of the bowels, and if the sow shows any symptoms of constipation, she should receive the same treatment. Allow plenty of exercise and green food, and I would not feed any whey. Give the sow, in each meal, a tablespoonful of a mixture of equal parts Epsom salts, sulphur and powdered charcoal, and as soon as the young pigs will eat slops give them a little of the same. Be sure and give sufficient laxatives to keep the bowels working freely. In addition to the above treatment, to those whose jaws are sloughing, wash the raw surfaces twice daily with warm water and apply a lotion of 1 part corrosive sublimate to 700 of water. It is doubtful if a cure can be effected in those that are showing symptoms, but the disease may be averted in the others. I think it would be advisable to do as you suggest—that is, procure fresh sows for breeding, and be careful to observe the preventive treatment mentioned. It is well, especially in cold weather, when pigs are necessarily confined to small quarters, to give regularly in their food a sufficient quantity of the mixture mentioned, viz., Epsom salts, sulphur and charcoal, to keep the bowels working freely.

J. H. REED.]

**INFECTIOUS OPHTHALMIA IN CATTLE.**

J. D., Quebec:—"In my herd of cattle this year two of my cows have gone blind; first few days

water runs freely from eye, then it is all covered over with white skum; at the end of six days a hole appears, size of pea, right near eyesight; seems to effect right eye each time and gives great pain. Cow keeps shaking head continually. Could you let me know what can be done, or any treatment that would be advisable?"

[Your cattle are affected with infectious ophthalmia, a disease of the eye that has been prevalent in various sections of Ontario for some years. Isolate all affected animals in a comfortable and partially darkened stable, give each a slight purgative of from 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. Epsom salts, according to size and age; feed lightly. Drop a few drops of the following lotion into each eye three times daily: Sulphate of zinc, 12 grains; fluid extract belladonna, 15 drops; distilled water to make 2 ounces. If the eyes be much swollen and very painful, bathe well with warm water before applying the lotion. If ulcers form, touch carefully once daily with a stick of lunar caustic. Have patience and continue treatment, and you will be surprised in some cases at the eye regaining its normal condition, even in cases which rupture.

J. H. REED, V. S.]

**Miscellaneous.**

**HOW MUCH SHORTS WOULD A PIG EAT IN SIX MONTHS?**

SUBSCRIBER, Manitoba:—"If pigs born in spring and fed exclusively on shorts from the time that they were weaned, how much shorts on an average would a pig consume in six months?"

"2. Is shorts as good or better than barley chop, or otherwise?"

[To give an answer to the above question in the terms it appears to demand is impossible. No feeder would try feeding pigs on nothing but shorts till six months old. Did he try once, he would not soon try again. An estimate as to the amount of shorts likely to be consumed under such conditions would be of no value. No single feed should be fed continuously to any animal, and more especially is this true in the case of pigs. Where one kind of grain is fed for a long time, the pig appears to lose the desire for food in some measure, and will not eat nearly so much as under better conditions. So, probably 250 pounds of food might be consumed from weaning time till six months old, while the normal consumption of food for that time would be about 450 pounds. Shorts with ground sifted oats form an excellent ration for young pigs. As the pigs gain in size, barley and oat chop may be substituted or added, and a very excellent ration for finishing pork is one composed of equal parts oats, peas, barley, and shorts or bran. Too high a percentage of shorts in the finishing ration appears to have an injurious effect upon the quality of the meat.

J. H. GRISDALE, Agriculturist.

Experimental Farm, Ottawa.]

**STERILE BOAR.**

SUBSCRIBER, Elgin Co., Ont.:—"I have a boar, six years old, that has been a great stock hog all his life till about two months ago, when he failed to get any more pigs. Last year he went to fifty sows, this year so far about thirty. I have kept him, ever since I got him, in an outside yard. I fed mostly on corn this winter, as I had no roots for him. He will serve sows, but he will mount several times before he serves them. He is in good condition. Will he become useful again, or can I do anything for him?"

[We have known boars to be useful as breeders till 10 or 11 years old. If anything will help your hog it will be a run on grass and moderate feeding with ground oats or barley and shorts or bran, mixed with a moderate quantity of milk or swill. Do not use him for a month, and give him a grass plot where he can have abundant exercise.]

**HOLSTEIN CROSS ON AYRSHIRE GRADE.**

SUBSCRIBER, Oxford Co.:—"I have a herd of good Ayrshire grade cows. Would I get better milkers if I would cross them with a good thoroughbred Holstein bull, and would I have as good, salable dairy cows? Perhaps some of the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE have already experimented on this line."

[Here is a good subject for dairymen to discuss. We cannot speak with authority on the merits of the Holstein cross on the grade Ayrshire. Mr. E. D. Tillson has reaped wonderful success from the Holstein cross on the grade Shorthorn. We will be pleased to hear from dairy farmers who have experimented with the cross referred to by Subscriber, Oxford Co.]

**THE BUFF ORPINGTON FOWL.**

ENQUIRER:—"Kindly inform me through the ADVOCATE what is the difference between Lincolnshire Buff and Buff Orpington fowls, and also the chief points of each?"

[It is believed that the Lincolnshire Buff and Buff Orpington fowls are practically the same. Birds of the former type have been bred for a long time in Lincolnshire, but without any uniformity, while Buff Orpingtons are bred to a distinct type and selected with greater care than the Lincolnshire Buffs. Consequently, the various points are more clearly defined in the one breed than in the other. The chief points to be looked for are: First, white flesh and legs; second, clean legs—that is, no feathers; third, single comb; fourth, shape rather of the Asiatic type of fowls; and fifth, color of plumage buff throughout. The birds are large, unstanding, and good layers of tinted shelled eggs. There is in England a Buff Orpington Club. They are an excellent breed to keep, and up to the present have proved successful as a practical fowl.]







(Address all letters to Cousin Dorothy, Box 92, Newcastle, Ont.)

DEAR CHILDREN,—

The names of new recruits to the Lookout Regiment are still coming in. The latest arrivals are: Charles Fisher, Jimmie Matchet, J. R. Kennedy, Lillie Sinclair, Colin Campbell, Frank Dawson, Annie Brown, Emily Brown, Will Thompson. One of our N.-W. T. boys writes:

DEAR GENERAL,—

I would like to enlist as a regular in the Lookout Regiment, I am thirteen, and would like to be a soldier. I have seen active service in the cavalry, and had my wrist hurt by a fall from a horse. I am sending the two one-cent stamps for the ribbon badge. I am fond of the *ADVOCATE*, and always read it. I hope Private Ben will soon be able to join the fighting ranks again. Hoping to write again soon, I remain—

CORPORAL JIMMIE.

I hope you are out of hospital by this time, Jimmie, and able to mount your war-horse again. I feel sure you were an honor to the regiment in the way of cheerful obedience to orders and plucky endurance of pain. Our Lookout Regiment seems to be in a flourishing condition. If you are honestly trying to keep the two rules of looking out for opportunities of showing kindness and looking out for good qualities in others, it will certainly be a good thing both for yourselves and the people around you. But I don't want you to enlist without considering what you are doing and making up your mind to do it thoroughly.

“Whatsoe'er you find to do,  
Do it, boys, with all your might;  
Never be a *little* true,  
Or a *little* in the right.  
Trifles even lead to Heaven,  
Trifles form the life of man;  
So in all things, great and small things,  
Be as thorough as you can.

“Spotless truth and honor bright  
Let no spot their surface dim.  
I'd not give a fig for him  
Who says *any* lie is white!  
He who falters, twists and alters  
Little items when we speak,  
May deceive *me*, but believe *me*.  
In himself he is a sneak.”

A great many people are trying to show kindness to others; like our Lord Jesus Christ, they go about doing good.

I am sure you will be interested in hearing of the kindness shown to many poor little children in the great city of New York. You know it is dreadfully hot there, and the little children get weak and miserable, because they are shut up in hot, close rooms, sometimes five or six families *live in one room*. They can scarcely breathe, it is so hot and stuffy, and many of them have not nearly enough to eat. They have no grass to roll about on, no water that they can paddle in, nothing but hot rooms and hotter pavements.

Twenty-five years ago a kind gentleman took a lot of these boys and girls from the slums for a sail on the bay. You can just imagine how thoroughly they enjoyed it. Then different Fresh-Air Societies were started; and now, every summer, a large number of these children know what a real outing means. There are two floating hospitals, which carry as many sick children as possible right away from the hot city. The poor, tired mothers go too, and come back, after breathing the cool sea breeze for hours, feeling ever so much happier and stronger. Last summer more than sixty thousand patients were carried on these floating hospitals. About five thousand were very ill, but not one died while they were out. Another society gave outings of one day each to more than fifteen thousand women and children. You, who live in the country all the time, can hardly imagine what such an outing means. The children treasure the memory of that happy day for years, and live it over and over again in dreams.

Then there is a large farm where boys are taught to work. They are taken from miserable homes, where they have been kicked and beaten and hardly used. They are given good food and decent clothes. When they have been trained a little while, they are placed in good homes and given a chance to work their way up respectably and happily. If they had been allowed to grow up in the slums, they would have been taught nothing but wickedness, but when given this chance many of them turn out to be very fine fellows.

Another society provides poor miserable children not only with food and clothes and teachers, but

also with swimming-pools, games and amusements of all kinds. They march to their meals like soldiers to the sound of music or the beat of a drum. The teachers are very kind to them, and the children soon learn to love them dearly.

Now, are you not glad that you too are trying to do kindnesses, helping in this good work of making the world better and happier? Some children like to think of all the kind things they would do if only they were rich. They would go to poor families and take them plenty of nice food and comfortable clothes. They would give dolls and other toys to the sick children. But, as they are not rich, they don't give *anything*. To give what we don't want ourselves is not the best kind of giving after all. It is more blessed to give than to receive, but those who give something they really care for themselves understand best the real happiness of giving. And, remember, the little kindnesses may count up very quickly if you are really on the lookout for them.

Greta was only six years old, and very small for her age. “I'm so little,” she sighed, “and there isn't anything I can do.”

“Tut!” said grandfather, who had overheard her. “Who opens my paper, and finds my spectacles, and brings my stick to me?”

“And who puts the ribbons in my cap, and gives



“AN EVENING SONG.”

press his saucer of milk, and buttons my boots for me?” added grandmother.

“Who is the little girl that carries my slippers and rolls my chair up to the fire?” asked father, his eyes twinkling.

“I know somebody who can feed chickens, hunt eggs, mind baby, and run errands as nicely as anyone,” said mother. Then Tom chimed in, “I know a youngster who can find my things when they get lost, and never grumble about it either.”

Little Greta's eyes beamed with delight as grandfather patted her head and said: “Every little task that we do willingly and cheerfully makes the Lord Jesus glad in heaven.”

I am sure you can find hundreds of such opportunities lying about the house and neighborhood. They get out of the way very quickly, though, if you don't catch them. Don't let many of them fly past you—  
Your loving friend,

COUSIN DOROTHY.

P. S. Send in your letters for the prize competition before the end of August. C. D.

Hicks—There's Grilitty. What a pity so fine a looking fellow should be deaf and dumb.

Wicks—The dumb is all right; but if he wasn't deaf, what an agreeable person he would be to converse with! *Boston Transcript*.

“An Evening Song.”

Here is a picture which carries one into foreign climes. There is much grace in the attitude of the fair young musician, and in her face is the look of one absorbed in her art. The earnest listeners, too, are beautifully drawn, the attitude and thoughtful face of the boy with clasped hands being especially good. Those shady trees, too, and the cool-looking fountain, with its little winged cupid at the top—all lend their charm to the scene, and we can almost think we can ourselves hear that sweet evening song!

Our Library Table.

“CRANFORD.” Mrs. Gaskell. Amongst the rush of books with which the reading public is literally deluged in these rapid days, to come across a book like “Cranford” is like a refreshing rest after a long journey: the journey may have been enjoyable enough, but who does not appreciate the rest? Many, doubtless, have read “Cranford” long ago, but there are perhaps only a few of the younger readers (not meaning children exactly) who know anything of it or its gifted authoress. It deals with English country life of many, many years ago, and, in spite of this, reminds one forcibly of some old-fashioned places which, even now, keep up old customs. It is the chronicle of what we, in these days, would call a somewhat colorless—indeed *humdrum*—life; so quiet, that the advent of a few new residents, the opening of a new shop, the suspicion of an *engagement*, was sufficient to throw the whole village into a flutter of excitement. Cranford, as the opening chapter announces, was in possession of the Amazons, inasmuch as it was almost entirely composed of maiden ladies (with a few widows) who considered *man* as rather out of place amongst them. (One can easily fancy he *would* be.) Cranford was not a rich community, but even the poorest concealed their anxieties under a smiling face, and never spoke of money, considering that was not “aristocratic.” To quote: “When Mrs. Forrester, for instance, gave a party in her baby-house of a dwelling, and the small serving maiden disturbed the ladies on the sofa by a request that she might get the teatray out from underneath, everyone took this proceeding as the most natural thing in the world.” This was also the case when the lady pretended she didn't know what was for tea, in spite of the fact that she had herself made all the cakes, biscuits, etc. The two chief characters in this quaint and charming book are the Misses Jenkyns, daughters of Cranford's late rector; and the description of Miss Deborah, the elder and more masterful sister, with that of the gentle Miss Mattie, shows a fine discrimination. When Captain Brown and his two daughters take up their residence in this hallowed spot, there is a flutter indeed amongst all these good ladies, but at last he is accepted as a friend. The wordy war between Miss Jenkyns and Captain Brown as to the relative merits of the famous Dr. Johnson and Dickens (who in those days wrote under the name of “Boz”) is one of the funniest bits in the book. Here is a specimen: “Have you seen any numbers of the *Pickwick Papers* . . . Capital thing?” Yes, she *had* seen them; indeed she might say she had read them (mark the guarded style of this reply).

“I must say I don't think they are by any means equal to Dr. Johnson; still, perhaps the author is young. Let him persevere, and who knows what he may become, if he will take the great Doctor as his model.” Then the very strong-minded lady, Miss Pole, is capably described, as is also the Hon. Mrs. Jamieson (sister-in-law to an earl), who leads the society of Cranford, and is looked up to as a type. In contrast to all the stateliness and often silliness of this little old-fashioned society of worthy ladies, there is an undercurrent of truest friendship and sympathy beautifully shown. Miss Mattie Jenkyns (her sister now dead years ago) loses all her fortune (if anything so tiny can be called such), whereupon a private meeting is held by all her old friends, who then and there subscribe a certain sum which will, at least, keep her from want. With many, even a small sum meant going without something, but no one grudged this little tribute, and Miss Mattie never knew of it, for a pardonable little fiction was made up, so that she thought something had been saved out of the wreck (me-thinks the Recording Angel notes not this kind of fiction). The way in which this is all told is exquisite. Space will not permit of further detail. “Cranford” is but a small book, but so fine is the delineation of each character and there are many that it is truly a *multum in parvo*, and a book to do us good, even though we cannot but smile at

the "set" ways so well described. Some authors know so well how to bring scenes and people right before us so that we feel we know them and love them. Mrs. Gaskell is one of these. Many of her other books are also well worth reading—"North and South," "Wives and Daughters," "Mary Barton," and many others.

The Visible a Picture of the Invisible.

If it is really true that the spiritual world is very much like the natural world, built on a similar plan and following the same general pattern, then each new scientific discovery should be a parable, opening our eyes to spiritual truth. We see things invisible reflected dimly in the mirror of the visible world.

As men learn more about creation, they ought to be drawn nearer to the Creator. Our Lord has directed attention to this fact, that the commonest matters are full of spiritual meaning. Think how, in His parables, the highest lessons are drawn from the simplest actions of everyday life. A woman setting her bread to rise is a picture of the church secretly, but surely, leavening the world. Another, sweeping her house, shows that same church diligently seeking the souls she has carelessly allowed to slip out of her hands. A farmer struggling with weeds, planting seed in good ground or in poor, thin soil, plowing a straight furrow without looking back—these, and many other things familiar to us all, He sets before us, lifting the veil which hides their spiritual meaning. Surely he intends us to seek diligently for the treasure hidden not only in the pages of the Bible, but in everything around us. The Bible is not the only Word of God. He speaks to us through every flower, every duty, every sorrow, every joy. He spoke to holy men of old, and we may fancy that He never speaks to men now, but that is a very mistaken idea. Perhaps, like Adam, we are conscious of wilful, unrepented sin, and are afraid to listen to His voice. Possibly we cannot hear it because we are living in a rush of cares and pleasures. Like Martha, we are very busy, and think it is a proof of idleness to sit quietly and listen to the Master's teaching. Like Elisha's servant, our eyes are only open to physical dangers and troubles, while the air is full of God's messengers sent for our defence.

"Earth's crammed with heaven, And every common bush affire with God; But only he who sees takes off his shoes, The rest sit round it and pluck blackberries."

The Boer Delegates.

SOME OF MR. DOOLEY'S OPINIONS.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "is a fine raycaption th' Boer dillygates is h... in this country."

"They'll be out here nex' week," said Mr. Hennessy. "They will that," Mr. Dooley replied, "an' we'll show thim that our interest in small raypublics fightin' fr' their liberty ain't disappeared since we became an impeeryal nation. No, sir. We have as much inthrest as iver, but we have more inthrests elsewhere.

"Oom Paul, he says to th' la-ads: 'Go,' he says, 'to me good an' great frind Mack, th' Wanst, an' lay th' case before him,' he says. 'Tell him,' he says, 'that th' situation is jus' th' same as it was durin' Wash'nton's time,' he says, 'on'y Wash'nton won an' we're rapidly losin' kopjes till we soon won't have won to strike a match on,' he says. An' off goes th' good men. Whin they started th' Boers was doin' pretty well, Hinnessy. They were fightin' Englishmen, an' that's lawn tinnis to a rale fightin' man. But afther awhile th' English Government put in a few recreent but gallant la-ads fr'm th' ol' dart—we ought to be proud iv thim—Pat O'Roberts, an' Mike McKitchener, an' Terrence O'Princh—an' they give th' view-haloo an' wint through th' Dutch like a party iv la-ads comin' home fr'm a fifteenth iv August picnic might go through a singerbund. So be th' time th' dillygates got to Europe it was: 'James, if thim br-rave but misguided Dutch appears, squirt th' garden hose on thim. I'll see th' British Ambassadure this afternoon.' Ye, see, Hinnessy, 'twas ol' Kruger's play to keep on winnin' battles till th' dillygates had their say. Th' amount iv sympathy that goes out fr' a strugglin' people is reg'lated, Hinnessy, be th' amount iv strugglin' th' people can do. Th' wuruld, me la-ad, is with th' undher dog on'y as long as he has a good hold an' a chanst to tur-n over."

All Violin Makers.

The only place in the world where violin making may be said to constitute the staple industry is Markneukirchen, in Saxony, with its numerous surrounding villages. There are altogether about 15,000 people in this district engaged exclusively in the manufacture of violins. The inhabitants, from the small boy and girl to the wrinkled, grey-headed veteran and aged grandmother, are all constantly employed making some part or other of this musical instrument.

Pretty Tough.

Aunt: "You look rather unwell. Are you perfectly well?" Little Nephew: "Oh, I'm right as a pluck-knot, I can stand anything. You ought to see some of the doctor's doses I've taken, and how I'm getting on."

The Wolf and the Boar.

One very cold day the wolf found it hard to get a meal. In this state he met with the fox. "Ah," said the fox, "I have good news for you. If you are as fond of pork as I am, I can tell you where an enormous pig is to be met with. He's rather more than I can manage myself, so if you like we will go shares in him." The wolf was delighted. There was nothing he liked better than pork, and many a young pig had fallen a victim to his appetite, to the great annoyance of the farmers in those parts. "He knows my voice," said the fox, "so he won't come out of his den for me; but if you will tap gently and say a friend wishes to see him, he will be out at once. Then you must pin him by the throat, and I will come up and help you. If you get a firm grasp and hold on, there will not be the slightest difficulty." "Never fear," replied the wolf; "I am a match for a pig any day; and besides, I am ravenous with hunger, and shall make an extra exertion to get such a delicious meal." "Well, good fortune to you," replied the fox, "and I hope you will rid the world of the creature, for he is quite a nuisance. Away went the wolf, and did exactly as the fox had directed, but instead of the fine, fat pig, out rushed a fierce wild boar. The wolf was so astonished that he fell back as if shot, and then, recovering himself, made the best use possible of his legs, and by good fortune arrived home in safety. When he told his mother, a wise old wolf, what had happened, she said: "My son, when a stranger tells you of something that is to be greatly to your advantage, always inform yourself that all he tells you is true. If that boar had been only a fine, fat pig, you may be sure that the fox would have told you nothing whatever about him."

Chinese Scandal-Merchants.

In China there is a profession for ladies, strange because openly and handsomely remunerated in the current coin of the realm. It is carried on by elderly ladies, who go from house to house of rich people, announcing their coming by beating a drum and offering their services to amuse the lady of the house. This offer accepted, they sit down and tell her the latest scandal and the newest stories and on-dits, and are rewarded at the rate of half a crown an hour, besides a handsome present should some portion of their gossip have proved particularly acceptable.—London Tit-Bits.

Something Unusual.

He hunted through the library, He looked behind the door, He searched where baby keeps his toys Upon the nursery floor; He asked the cook and Mary, He called mamma to look, He even started sister up To leave her precious book. He couldn't find it anywhere, And knew some horrid tramp Had walked in through the open gate And stolen it, the scamp! Perhaps the dog had taken it And hidden it away; Or else perhaps he chewed it up And swallowed it in play. And then mamma came down the stairs, Looked through the closet door, And there it hung upon its peg, As it had hung before. And Tommy's cheeks turned rosy red, Astonished was his face. He couldn't find his cap—because 'Twas in its proper place!

Two Scots Stories.

A Scotchman started once on a long walk, wearing a handsome pair of new boots. After quarter of a mile or so, it occurred to him that it would be as well to economize shoe leather. So he took off his boots, and, tying the laces together, slung them round his neck, and proceeded on his way. After a while he struck his great toe, and nearly broke it, against an enormous "stane" lying on the road. After the first paroxysms of pain were over, he said to himself, "What a mercy I had not those good boots on!" Another Scotchman was waylaid by robbers, and resisted so manfully that he was not overcome until he had inflicted severe damage on his assailants. When secured and searched, he was found to have nothing but a crooked "sixpence" on his person. "If this had been straight," remarked one of the band, who was not lost to a sense of humor, "he would have killed us all."

Clerk—Lady been here this morning, sir, complaining about some goods we sent her. Employer—Who was she? Clerk—I quite forgot to ask her name, sir, but she's a little woman—with a full-sized tongue!—Punch.

An elderly gentleman was hurrying to catch a train. He was rather short of stature and stout of body; but, notwithstanding that, he was making great headway, and moved at a rare pace. A friend, happening to see him, yelled out in a good-humored way: "Now, Mr. Green, where are you going? Are you training for a race?" "No," shouted Mr. Green in return. "I'm racing for a train."

A Whistling Language.

It seems that there is really a whistling language. It is in the Canary Islands that people whistle instead of speaking when they hold converse with each other. The language is composed of words, as it were, like any other language, and the inhabitants attain great proficiency in it, so that they can converse on all sorts of subjects.

Puzzles.

[The following prizes are offered every quarter, beginning with months of April, July and October: For answers to puzzles during each quarter—1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 75c. For original puzzles—1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 75c.; 3rd, 50c. This column is open to all who comply with the following rules: Puzzles must be original—that is, must not be copied from other papers; they must be written on one side only of paper, and sender's name signed to each puzzle; answers must accompany all original puzzles (preferably on separate paper). It is not necessary to write out puzzles to which you send answers—the number of puzzle and date of issue is sufficient. Partial answers will receive credit. Work intended for first issue of any month should reach Pakenham not later than the 15th of the month previous; that for second issue not later than the 5th of that month. Leave envelope open, mark "Printer's Copy" in one corner, and letter will come for one cent. Address all work to Miss Ada Armand, Pakenham, Ont.]

1—BEHEADMENTS.

Whole I am dashes, behead me and I mean the same, behead again and I become strokes of satire, behead again and I become remains, behead again, I become a pronoun and verb (abbr.); behead again and I become a pronoun and verb (abbr.), behead again and I will leave you at your ease. IKE ICICLE.

2—NUMERICAL.

1, 11, 2, 1, 2 is an animal. 8, 6, 17, 3 a hollow vessel. 15, 9, 7, 18 to enclose with brick. 5, 11, 16, 10 to want. 13, 1, 12, 10 standing water.

The whole names a gallant hero.

NOTA BENE.

3—TWO HALF-SQUARES.

My first is to many coin, My second is to weary get, My third is cunning skill, Fourth is myself, you bet, And my fifth is found in "pet."

My first is a water bird, My second opposes "never," My third it is a color, My fourth a conjunction ever, My fifth a vowel never.

IKE ICICLE.

4—TRANSPOSITION.

Upon your finger I am found, But if you'll just turn me around— Presto! In such a little while I've changed into a sudden smile.

F. L. S.

5—DIAMOND.

(1) A thousand, (2) part of a fish, (3) the end, (4) fractions, time, (5) saltpetre, (6) perceive, (7) a letter. F. L. S.

6—CHARADE.

My first is a dishonest deed, And we may often of it read; My second is a tiny word, Which, as a prefix, we do use; And total is a little bird You may see each spring if you choose.

NOTA BENE.

Answers to July 20th Puzzles.

- 1—Do your duty, come what will. 2—Pan, pen, pin, pun. 3—Neither a borrower nor a lender be. For loan oft loses both itself and friend, And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. 4—Give me a bell, a bell of brass. Tell Andrew to be quick, I dare to lift the brown man's burden, You are full of evasion, you sly old fox, Grasshoppers seem madly to delight in jumps, The robber tied the over-wisely Jew and then robbed him of his gold, The master does not wish to mar your pleasure, He showereth ell fire on the lazy, said 'Arry 'Awkins, I struck the dog with the fire-shovel, Lena, Bella, Ella, Ida, Eva, Emma, Bertie, Mary, Ethel, Ellen, The quick fox jumps over the lazy brown dog. 5— b t e e b e g u m e u r u s m u l l a s t o t h a t t a l h a k e m l e m o n m o b u 6—Paardeberg. 7—O-we, T-weed, U-horn, a-ward, want, a-miss—Ottawa.

SOLVERS TO JULY 20TH PUZZLES.

"Diana," "Sartor," Mrs. Annie Rodd, "Grace," Sila Jackson, "Ike Icicle," McGinty, Amy, Lizzie Conner, "Eneri."

ADDITIONAL SOLVERS TO JULY 5TH PUZZLES.

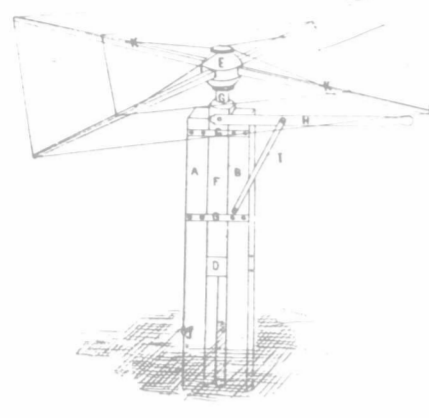
Sila Jackson, "McGinty," "Ike Icicle," J. G. McLean, Ada E. Ryan, C. S. Edwards, "Amy," Lizzie Conner, "Eneri."

COUSINLY CHAT.

"Amy" and "Eneri"—Will our two new cousins kindly send their names? Both are very welcome additions to our Corner. Ada E. R.—You also are welcome, little namesake. "Grace," "Diana," and others.—There was no mistake in puzzle referred to. It is not necessary to give every letter. The special prize offered for solutions during May, June and July has been won by Miss Margaret Gordon ("Sartor"), Elora, Ont. ADA ARMAND.

A Homemade Clothes Reel.

It costs quite a sum to buy a good clothes reel, and many people still use the straight line, while a cheap and durable reel may be made in a few hours. Dig a hole 1 1/2 feet in diameter, and 2 1/2 feet deep. Get two scantling (A and B) 4 inches square and 7 feet long; nail a slat across their bottoms to keep them 4 inches apart; also spike a 4-inch cube (D) between them and 3 feet from the top; then place these in the hole and fill it with earth. Hunt up the arm, axle and wheel of some old wagon; take off the wheel, knock all the spokes out of the hub (E), saw off the other axle, hew the arm (F) down until 4 inches square, and nail 2-inch plank on the bottom of the arm until 3 feet long; bore a 3/4-inch hole in the arm just below the axle (G); place the arm and axle upon the 4-inch cube, and hold by four pieces of wide band iron (gg), each 1 foot long, two pieces to a side. The two upper bands should be nailed to the scantling 2 inches from the top, and the second two should be nailed 1 foot 10 inches from the first. Bore a 3/4-inch hole in scantling (B), just above the lower band (g); also another, 6 inches above ground, in scantling (A). In this put a wooden pin (J), and let it project about 6 inches. Get a piece of 1 1/2-inch board, 5 feet long and 2 1/2 inches wide, for the lever (H). Bore a 3/4-inch hole 2 inches from one end, and 1 foot from the first bore a 3/4-inch hole. Buy a piece of iron 2 feet long, 1 inch wide and 1/2 inch thick. Get the blacksmith to put a 3/4-inch hole in each end; also get two square-headed 6-inch screw bolts, made of 3/4-inch iron. Get another bolt and burr about 3 inches long, and of same material. Take one of the 6-inch bolts, put it through the 3/4-inch hole in the end of the lever, then screw it into the hole in the arm. Put the other 6-inch bolt through one end of the iron, and screw it into the hole in the scantling. Put the 3-inch bolt through the other end of the iron and screw it into the second hole in the lever, and put the burr on well. Procure 4 pieces of 1 1/2-inch boards, 6 feet long, 2 1/2 inches wide, and fit each into the hub at equal distances. Holes should be drilled at



CLOTHES REEL COMPLETE.

equal distances in the rim of the hub, and through these wires are put, which fasten to the arm pieces (K K) 2 feet from the hub. These wires serve as braces. Clothes-line wire is placed in three rows, each row being 2 feet from the next. Grease the axle well and put on the reel. Now your clothes reel is complete, except the painting, which may be any desirable color. F. H. ORRIS. Elgin Co., Ont.

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As Poultry Feeding Stations are Conducted.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—Mr. F. C. Hare, of Ottawa, has been here during the past week, in the interests of the Government, and established a poultry-fattening station under the management of Mr. Thos. Sainsbury, of Chatham. The firm having the contract for supplying the coops expect to have them ready by the 9th inst., when operations are to begin at once.

The birds are to be bought in the surrounding country. Rocks or Wyandottes are preferred, but any of the larger breeds will do so long as they have not black legs, which are entirely barred. The price to be paid is from 6 cents to 6 1/2 cents per pound, according to quality. Two hundred are wanted for the first shipment, and this number will be increased if the returns prove satisfactory. The birds are placed in the coops and are so confined during the fattening process, which covers a period of four weeks. The coops are 6 1/2 feet long by 16 inches square; each coop is divided into three compartments, and each compartment contains from four to five chickens; V-shaped troughs are fastened around the sides of the coops, in which the food is placed. The food, which consists of oatmeal ground exceedingly fine, is mixed with milk, preferably sour, and boiled until it reaches the consistency of porridge. The chicks are fed on this three times a day for the first two weeks, twice a day for the third week, and the fourth week they are fed by means of the crammer; with this machine the operator can feed from two hundred to two hundred and fifty per hour.

At the end of four weeks they should be fit for market. They are killed by wringing the neck, plucked while warm, pressed into shape, and placed in cold storage, which should enable us to place them before our British buyers in the very best possible condition. It is to be hoped that the venture will prove a success, as it will help to relieve a glutted local market and also place the poultry business upon a better paying basis. W. A. McGEACHY. Kent Co., Ont.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Table showing live stock prices: Beef cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and various grades with prices for different weights and types.

Cattle reached \$8.00 Aug. 2, the highest in over three months. The first three weeks of last August best beefs jumped from \$5.85 to \$6.00. Last September they reached \$6.90, in November sold at \$7.15, and last December two loads sold at \$8.25, with three head at \$8.50. Some of the wise heads are predicting \$6.50 before the end of this month.

Last week Chicago received 5,600 grass Western cattle, against 2,000 the previous week. Thus far this season 7,800 were received from the ranges of Montana and Dakota. A year ago the first rangers arrived August 7, or nearly three weeks later than the opening this season.

Hogs reached \$3.50 again last week, being within 3c. of the top for 1900. Tuesday, August 15, 1899, they reached \$5.00, the highest price last year. The first week of last December top hogs sold at \$3.90, but nine weeks later they reached \$5.00, and have continued high since.

Western cattle from the ranges are coming to market quite freely, but they are not good in quality; but prices are satisfactory, all things considered.

Hog supplies keep remarkably small. Dealers do not look for big runs of hogs for the next two months.

Sheep have sold better recently, owing to smaller offerings. Lambs, on the other hand, have declined 50c. to 75c. from a week ago.

The trend of the fat cattle trade has been upward for some time. Since two weeks ago good to choice have advanced 25c. to 50c. The demand was exceptionally good from exporters. The decision of Governor Tanner to suspend the quarantine law on milkers, springers and breeding cattle is received with much favor by those doing business in such cattle here at the yards. In pursuance of this decision, General Manager Leonard has taken away all restrictions for removing such cattle from the yards, and the situation is precisely as it was before the law went into effect a year ago last June.

Prize List Brandon Fair.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES. Stallion, 4 years or over 1 Colquhoun & Beattie, 2 J A S Macmillan, both of Brandon. Stallion, foaled 1897—1 J E Smith, Brandon. Brood mare and foal—1 and 2 J E Smith, Filly, foaled 1897—1 J B Thompson, Hamiota; 2 W Black, Hayfield. Filly, foaled 1898—1 J A S Macmillan, Brandon; 2 J B Thompson, Hamiota. Filly, foaled 1899—1 W J Williams, 2 J A S Macmillan, both of Brandon. Stallion, foaled 1899—1 J B Thompson, Hamiota; 2 Tully Elder, Foal of 1900—1 J A S Macmillan, 2 J C Smith. Mare and two of her progeny; stallion, any age, and female, any age—J B Thompson, Hamiota.

SHIRES. Stallion, 1 year or over—1 Harry Byers, McGregor. Brood mare, filly foaled 1898, foal of 1900, and mare and two of her progeny—Stallion.

HEAVY DRAFTS.—Team in harness—1 Hughes & Long, Brood mare with foal—1 N Rodgers, Forrest. Filly or gelding, foaled 1898—1 A Struthers. Filly or gelding, foaled 1899—1 W J Williamson, Brandon; 2 Allan Struthers, Elkhorn. Foal, 1900—1 N Rodgers, Forrest; 2 J Baker, Brandon Hills.

AGRICULTURAL. Team in harness—1 J B Thompson, Hamiota; 2 D Wilson, Assesippi. Mare and foal—1 D Wilson, 2 McPhail. Filly or gelding, 1897—1 D Wilson, Assesippi; 2 A Foster, Chater. Filly or gelding, 1898—1 and 2 W J Williamson, Foal, 1900—1 D T Wilson, 2 McPhail. Mare and two of her progeny—1 D T Wilson.

GENERAL PURPOSE. Team in harness—1 A Magee, Brandon; 2 W Elder, Rounthwaite. Mare and foal—1 J A Grant, Forrest; 2 A Foster, Chater. Mare or gelding, 1897—1 D Wilson, Assesippi; 2 Allan Struthers, Elkhorn. Filly or gelding, 1898—1 Woodcock, Chater; 2 Wesley Rathwell, Hayfield. Filly or gelding, 1899—1 A Struthers, Elkhorn; 2 W A Mills, Forrest; 1 A Foster, Chater. Foal of 1900—1 W A Mills, Forrest; 2 A Foster, Chater.

CARRIAGE AND COACH HORSES. Stallion, 4 years or over—1 Colquhoun, Brandon; 2 McCaig Bros, Carberry. Stallion, foaled in 1898—1 J A Simpson, Poplar Plains. Brood mare, with foal by side—1 A McGeachy, Forrest. Filly or gelding, foaled 1897—1 Thos Scott, Atwell; 2 T Heanberry, Brandon. Filly or gelding, foaled 1898—1 McCaig Bros, Carberry. Filly, foaled 1899—1 F Woodcock, Chater; 2 McPhail, Brandon. Foal of 1900—1 Woodcock, Chater; 2 VanTassel, Brandon. Team in harness, 15 hands or over—1 Thos Scott, Assesippi; 2 R S Fulton, Moose Jaw. Mare or gelding in harness, 15 hands or over—1 J McFarlane, Brandon; 2 A May, Carberry.

THOROUGHBREDS. Stallion, 4 years or over—1 F J Thomson, McGregor; 2 B S Linton, Moose Jaw. Stallion, foaled in 1898—1 E Shaw, Carberry. Filly, foaled in 1897—1 Maudie Yeandle, Carberry.

STANDARD BRED HORSES. Stallion, 4 years or over—1 De Henderson, Carberry; 2 F E Kelly, Brandon. Stallion, foaled in 1898—1 E Kelly, Rounthwaite. Filly, foaled in 1897—1 C W Spiers, Griswold. Stallion, foaled in 1899—1 L Nelles, Brandon.

ROADSTERS. Brood mare, with foal by side—1 J C Kyle, Brandon; 2 T J Kelly, Rounthwaite. Mare or gelding, foaled 1897—1 C W Spiers, Griswold; 2 L Nelles, Brandon. Filly or gelding, foaled 1898—1 Parslow, Calgary; 2 W Knox, McGregor. Filly, gelding or entire, foaled 1899—1 McCaig Bros, 2 Thos Scott. Foal of 1900—1 J C Kyle, 2 T J Kelly, Rounthwaite. Pair, in harness, under 15 hands—1 T Scott, Atwell; 2 Chas Tippet, Carberry. Single, in harness, under 15 hands—1 Dr. Henderson, Carberry; 2 W M Parslow, Calgary. Saddle mare or gelding—1 W M Macmillan, Brandon; 2 Howard Hole, Minnedosa. Saddle mare or gelding, bred in Manitoba or N-W-T, and not having previously won a prize at Western Manitoba's big fair (donated by the Merchants Bank of Canada, per W A Machaffie, Esq., Manager Howard Hole, Minnedosa. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, 3 years and under—Diploma, L Nelles, Brandon.

Special prizes offered by J A S Macmillan, Esq., for foals got by his imported Hackney stallion, Prince Dauntel, H S B 937—1 Van Tassel & Son, Brandon; 2 Woodcock.

PONIES UNDER 14 HANDS. Natives of Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Single driver in harness, style and speed considered—1 C W Spiers, Griswold; 2 J H Smith, Brandon. Saddle pony—1 Pickering, Minnedosa; 2 E Stout, Rapid City.

PONIES UNDER 12 HANDS. Stallion, any age—1 S Martin, Rounthwaite. Team, in harness—1 Bert Noxon, Brandon; 2 A G H Luxton, Georgetown, Ont. Single driver, in harness—1 Luxton, Georgetown, Ont.; 2 H E Kelly, Brandon. Saddle pony—1 Luxton, Georgetown, Ont.; 2 Noxon, Brandon.

Heavy class—stallion and three of his get Diploma, Allan Struthers, Elkhorn.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS. Bred in Manitoba or N.W.T.; Bull, 2 years—1 Jas Henderson, 2 S S Simpson, both of Brandon. Bull, 1 year—1 A Graham, Pomeroy; 2 C Kydd & Son, Douglas. Bull calf, 1 year—1 J A Graham, Pomeroy; 3 W A Galt, Bayfield. Bull, any age—1 A Graham, Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 2 T Greenway, 3 W Dixon, Grenfell. Heifer, 1 year—1 A Graham, Heifer, 2 years—1 A Graham, 2 T Greenway, 3 C Kydd & Son. Heifer, 1 year—1 A Graham. Heifer calf—1 T Greenway, 2 A Graham. Herd, bull and four females—1 A Graham, Green Cayes. Bull, 4 years and over—1 A Graham, 2 T Greenway. Bull, 3 years—1 A Cockburn, Bull, 2 years—1 T Greenway. Bull, 1 year—1 T Greenway, 2 G L Ferguson, Souris. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 A Graham, Pomeroy; 2 W B Cockburn, Souris; 3 G Bonnie, Castleberry. Bull, any age—1 T Greenway. Cow, 3 years and over, and heifer, 2 years—1 T Greenway. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2 T Greenway, 2 G L Ferguson, Souris; 3 G Bonnie, Castleberry. Heifer calf—1 A Graham, 2 A B Cockburn, 3 T Greenway.

POLLED ANGUS. Bull 4 years or over—1 A Cummings, 2 W A Galt, Bayfield. Bull, 3 years—1 C Spier, Griswold. Bull, 1 year, calf, and heifer, any age—1 A Cummings. Cow, 4 years or over—1 A Cummings, 2 W A Galt, Bayfield. Heifer, 2 years—1 W Clifford, 2 A Cummings. Heifer, 2 years—1 Spiers, Griswold; 2 A Cummings.

Heifer, 1 year, and calf—1 and 2 W Clifford, Austin; 3 A Cummings. Herd, bull and four females—1 Cummings.

GALLOWAYS. Bull 4 years or over, 1 year, and bull any age; cow, 3 and 4 years or over; heifer, 2 years, 1 year and calf, under 1 year—1 J A Simson, Poplar Plains.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, 4 years or over—1 J E Marples, Deleau. Bull, 1 year—1 J A Chapman, Brandon; 2 J E Marples, Deleau. Bull calf—1 J A Chapman, Brandon; 2 J E Marples. Bull, any age—1 J A Chapman. Cow, 4 years or over—1 Chapman, 2 Marples. Cow, 3 years; heifer, 2 years, 1 year and calf; and herd, bull and 4 females—1 J E Marples.

FAT CATTLE. Steers, 1, 2 and 3 years or over—1 J Donaldson, Brandon. Cow, 3 years or over, and heifer under 3 years—1 T Greenway. Grass fed range cattle—1 J Donaldson, Brandon.

GRADE CATTLE. Cow, 4 years or over—1 H Nichol, 2 J Burchill, both of Brandon. Heifer, 2 years (beef)—1 J Burchill. Heifer calf (beef)—1 C W Spiers, Griswold.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.—Bull, 4 years or over—1 H Byers, McGregor; 2 W Curtis, Brandon. Bull, 1 year—1 H Byers. Bull calf—1 Edwards. Bull, any age—1 W V Edwards, Souris. Cow, 4 years or over—1 T Beaubier, Brandon; 2 W V Edwards. Cow, 3 years—1 W V Edwards, 2 H Byers. Heifer, 2 years—1 W V Edwards. Heifer calf—1 A Mutter, Brandon; 2 W V Edwards. Herd, bull and 4 females—1 H Byers.

AVYSHIRES. Bull, 4 years or over—1 T Greenway. Bull, 3 years—1 W M Smith, Fairfield Plains. Bull, 2 years—1 A Mutter, Bull, 1 year—1 T Greenway. Bull calf—1 T Greenway, 2 A G H Luxton, Georgetown, Ont. Bull any age, cow, 3 and 4 years or over, heifer, 1 and 2 years, and calf, and herd, bull and four females—1 T Greenway.

HOLSTEINS. Bull, 4 years or over—1 W Ransome, Carberry. Bull, 3 years—1 J Glennie & Son, Longburn. Bull, 2 years—1 A B Potter, Montgomery, Assa. Bull, 1 year—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 A B Potter. Bull calf—1 J Glennie & Son. Bull, any age, and cow, 4 years or over—1 J Glennie & Son. Heifer, 2 years—1 J Glennie & Son. Cow, 2 years—1 J Glennie & Son. Heifer, 1 year—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 A B Potter. Heifer, 1 year, 1 and 2 J Glennie & Son. Heifer calf—1 A B Potter, 2 J Glennie & Son. Herd, bull and four females—1 J Glennie & Son.

DAIRY. Cow, 4 years or over—1 and 2 A Mutter. Cow, 3 years—1 W V Edwards, 2 A Mutter. Herd, four females—1 A Mutter, Milk test—1 J Glennie & Son.

SHEEP.

LEICESTERS. Ram, 2 shears or over—1 A Gandy, Brandon; 2 T Jasper, Bradwardine. Ram, shearing, lamb and ram any age—1 A Gandy. Two ewes, aged—1 A Gandy, 2 T Jasper. Two ewes, shearlings—1 A Gandy. Two ewes, lamb and pen of sheep—1 A Gandy.

SOI THROUWNS. Ram, 2 shears or over, and shearing, lamb and ram any age, two ewes, aged, and shearlings, two ewes, lamb and pen of sheep—1 W M Smith, Fairfield Plains.

SHROPSHIRE. Ram, 2 shears or over—1 D E Corbett, Swan Lake; 2 T Greenway. Ram

shearing and lamb—1 D E Corbett, 2 T Greenway. Herd, bull and pen of sheep—1 D E Corbett.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, 2 shears or over—1 T Jasper, Bradwardine; 1 Jull, J. Ram, lamb—1 W M Lytle, 2 J H Jickling. Ram, any age, and two ewes, aged—1 J B Jickling. Two ewes, shearlings, two ewes, lamb and pen of sheep—1 J B Jickling, 2 J A Jull.

ANY OTHER VARIETY.—Ram, 2 shears or over—1 W Lytle, Beaufield. Ram shearing and lamb—1 W Lytle, 2 R H Harding. Ram, any age—1 R H Harding. Two ewes, aged—1 R H Harding, 2 W Lytle. Two ewes, shearlings—1 W Lytle, 2 R H Harding. Two ewes, lamb and pen of sheep—1 R H Harding, 2 W Lytle.

FAT SHEEP. Two ewes, 2 shears or over—1 W M Smith, 2 D E Corbett. Two ewes, shearlings—1 A Gandy, 2 D E Corbett. Two ewes, lamb, 1 D E Corbett, 2 A Gandy.

BEST PEN SPECIAL. 1 D E Corbett.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, 2 years or over—1 J A McGill, Neopawa. Boar, 1 year or under—1 T Greenway, 2 J A McGill. Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 J A McGill. Boar, 6 months—1 J A McGill, 2 VanTassel & Son. Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1 T Greenway, 2 J A McGill. Breeding sow, 1 year or under 2 years, and sow over 6 months and under 1 year—1 T Greenway. Sow, under 6 months, and sow and litter of pigs—1 J A McGill. Boar any age—1 T Greenway.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. Boar, 2 years or over—1 A King. Boar, 1 year and under—1 T Greenway, 2 A B Potter, Montgomery, Assa. Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 Brethour & Saunders, 2 A B Potter. Boar, under 6 months—1 A B Potter, 2 T Greenway. Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1 Brethour & Saunders, 2 T Greenway. Breeding sow, 1 year and under—1 Brethour & Saunders, 2 T Greenway. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year, and sow under 6 months—1 T Greenway. Sow and litter of pigs—1 A B Potter, 2 T Greenway. Boar, any age—1 T Greenway. Sow, any age—1 Brethour & Saunders. Boar, any age—1 T Greenway.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, 2 years and over, and 1 year or under—1 T A Bradley, Portage la Prairie. Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 J B Jickling, Carleton; 2 T A Bradley. Boar, under 6 months—1 W M Smith, 2 W Chalmers. Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1 W M Smith, 2 T A Bradley. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 T A Bradley. Sow, over 6 months—1 and 2 W M Smith. Sow and litter, boar any age and sow any age—1 T A Bradley.

ANY OTHER PURE BREED. Boar, 2 years or over—1 W L Tramm. Boar, 1 year and under—1 W L Tramm, 2 A M Budge. Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 W M Smith, 2 W L Tramm. Boar, under 6 months—1 W M Smith, 2 W M Budge. Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1 W M Budge, 2 W L Tramm. Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2 years—1 W M Smith, 2 W L Tramm. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 W M Budge, 2 W L Tramm. Sow and litter of pigs—1 W M Budge. Boar and sow, any age—1 W L Tramm. Pen of three, pure bred—1 A B Potter, 2 L A Bradley. Pen of three, grade—1 J A McGill.

BRANDON PRIZE LIST (Continued). GRAINS AND GRASSES.

Two bushels Red Fyfe wheat - F F Burton, 2 J Robertson, Two bushels Red Fyfe - W Sanderson, 2 H Sopp, Two bushels White Fyfe - J John Ralston, Rapid City; 2 W Sanderson, Two bushels wheat, any other variety - 1 W Sanderson, 2 J M Roddick, Six-rowed barley - 1 A Graham, 2 J D Johnston, Two-rowed barley - 1 J Ralston, 2 G Allison, Elkhorn, White oats (milling) - C E Longstaff, 2 G Burton, Banner oats - 1 G Burton, 2 Ed Drury, Rapid City, Black oats - 1 John Ralston, 2 J M Roddick, Two bushels field peas - 1 A B Potter, Montgomery, Assa; 2 W Sanderson, One peck white beans and 12 cobs corn, Manitoba or N-W-T - J Ralston, One bushel flax seed - 1 A Graham, 2 J Ralston, Collection grain and field seeds - 1 J M Roddick, 2 W Sanderson, Sheaf of wheat, 1900 - 1 E Drury, 2 Mary Abey, Brandon, Sheaf of oats, 1900 - 1 E Drury, 2 Harry Leachman, Wawanesa, Sheaf of barley, 1900 - 1 R Reid, Forest; 2 Ed Drury, Bunch peavine, 1900 - 1 C E Longstaff, 2 W Harper, Bunch green fodder corn, 1900 - 1 M F Irwin, 2 W Harper, Cultivated grass - 1 Vantassel & Son, 2 Ed Drury, Half-bushel timothy seed - 1 W Smith, Brandon; 2 J Kitson, Macdonald, Half-bushel millet seed - J Ralston, Half-bushel Hungarian grass seed - W M Smith, Fairfield Plains, Half-bushel Brome grass - 1 G Allison, Elkhorn; 2 J Ralston, Half-bushel native grass seed - J Ralston, One peck native hops - 1 W Sanderson, 2 J Ralston, FIELD ROOTS, Six turnips (Swedes) - T C Bennett, Six carrots (White) - H Leachman, Wawanesa, Collection of field roots - Mrs C Bessit.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER, Three firkins creamery butter - 1 A A Jiry, 2 Whitelaw & Rice, 3 Alex Scott, Crook or firkin, farm - 1 Jno Ralston, 2 Mrs Robt Rodgers, 3 Mrs W J Curtis, Basket of prints or rolls - 1 Mrs J Mitchell, 2 Alice Pool, 3 A B Potter, Table use, 3 lbs - 1 Jas Graham, 2 Mrs J S Abbott, 3 F McKelvie, Granular in brine - 1 W V Edwards, 2 K M Gillrie, 3 F Reid, Firkin separator, 20 lbs - 1 Jno Ralston, 2 W H Young, 3 B J Foxall.

MUSIC.

Britons Remember, best patriotic song, 40 cts. We keep the largest and best assorted stock of sheet music and music teachers' supplies in Western Canada. Our prices are the lowest, and our Musical Instruments are thoroughly reliable. Send for one of our \$7.00 talking machines, the Columbia Graphophone. BARROWCLOUGH & CO., 470 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. Mention this paper.

J. A. McGill, of the Gold Standard Berkshire Herd, Neepawa, recently sold to A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa, the young boar Comet, by General Booth, out of the Enterprise sow, Rosamond. This youngster was first in a strong class of boars under six months old at the Winnipeg Industrial; first at Brandon, and also at Neepawa. He is a smooth, lengthy, level young hog of great promise.

ROSE COTTAGE STOCK FARM.

H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., writes us as follows: "Frances Folsom - 14210 - is in grand form. She was sired by the silver-medal bull, Prince Albert - 3669 - . She is now carrying her thirteenth calf. Her dam was the 5th Maid of Sylvan - 7059 - . Jubilee's Julia (Vol. X.), winner of the milk test in 1898 at Brantford, is doing remarkably well. Her two-year-old daughter, Janetta (Vol. XIV.), was winner of the blue ribbon at the late Provincial Dairy Show held in London. We have an extra good heifer calf from this young cow which bids fair to beat her mother. Her mate, Golden Gem (Vol. V.), the third-prize winner at the above-named show, was sired by Golden Rule - 23661 - ; her dam, Miss Maxwell - 26781 - ; her sire, Great Chief - 18298 - ; granddam, Frances Folsom, Mary Maxwell, although in her 6th year form, is looking her best. She is twin sister to Miss Maxwell - 26781 - . We have a grand heifer calf out of her last year, Dainty Davie (Vol. XIII.) - 23224 - is the sire of it. The grand cow, Maid of the Mist, has dropped us 14 calves. She is 12 years old Nov. 24th, 1900. This fine cow was sired by (imp.) Warrior - 4133 - (55173); dam, the first cow mentioned. We also have the silver medal for the best herd of Shorthorn cattle in the county at the County Fair, held at Arkona in the year 1891, given by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario. We will part with the offspring of a number of the above at reasonable prices."

W. R. BOWMAN'S POLLED ANGUS CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK SHEEP, AND YORKSHIRE SWINE.

When we called upon Mr. W. R. Bowman, near Mount Forest, Ont., we concluded that this is soon to become the home of an important herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle, and if business ability and untiring effort go for aught, our expectation will certainly be realized in the very near future. Mr. Bowman laid his foundation in the purchase of the thick, smooth four-year-old cow, Lilly of Penzance, now carrying her fourth calf, a thick-fleshed, smooth cow, full of quick breeding quality; also the three-year-old cow, by Hew of Wilton Grove, and with a solid good bull calf at foot. Three choice yearling heifers are also in the bunch. Mr. Bowman purchased the young bull, Prince of Elm Park, from his brother, Mr. James Bowman, at Guelph, out of his gold medal cow, Kyma 2nd, to head his herd, and in him we found a lengthy, deep, well-fleshed animal, having a straight, level back, and well-fleshed quarters, full of Angus character, and deep breeding substance. In Shropshire and Suffolk sheep Mr. Bowman keeps pace with the times, and in respect of our attention to his stock of lambs, which are always forward, especially with the best of breed. The Suffolk are probably the best, and consist of the profitable Down breeds of Mr. Bowman, and no exception. The foundation of the flock came from the purest stock of the breed, and the most profitable of the breed. A few Shropshire sheep are also in the flock, and for sale. In Yorkshire swine Mr. Bowman is headed by the best of breed, and in fact, headed by Model Duke, and in fact, headed by her of the M. Duke, and in fact, headed by Hume's hands. Amongst the choice pigs of Mr. Bowman's advertisement.

SHORTHORNS



Masterpiece = 23750 =, by imp. Grand Sweep, out of an Indian Chief dam, at head of herd. Imp. Large Yorkshires for sale.

JAMES BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN.

D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.

Breeders and importers of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Purebred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young stock for sale. 9-3-00

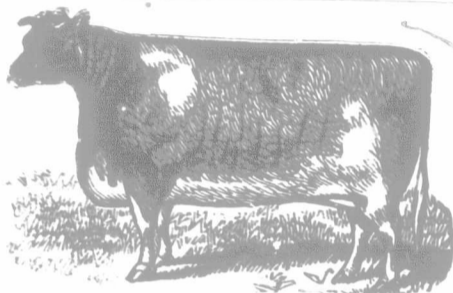
Shorthorns 4 Heifers and 2 Young Bulls. Choice ones of Royal Sailor breeding, also Admiral, their stock bull. Also imported CLYDESDALE STALLION. A. & J. CHADBOURN, Ralphton, Man.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS.

Stock of all ages and both sexes, at prices according to quality. Auction sales of farm stock undertaken. Improved farm and wild lands for sale in the Winnipeg district. Correspondence solicited.

W. G. STYLES,

Sec. 12-13-l. West, Rosser P. O., C. P. R.



PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Won the gold medal at the last Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition; also first for bull and two of his get, first for cow and two of her progeny, and numerous prizes for individuals. They were bred right here, and I can usually show a few generations of their ancestors, and am always pleased to show them. WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man. P. O., Railway and Telegraph.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM, MANITOU.

JOHN S. ROBSON, PROP.

Females of all ages FOR SALE.

Write for particulars.

THREE BULLS

Fit for service, the best I ever offered, for sale. Also some fine two-year-old and year-old heifers.

GEORGE RANKIN, Hamiota Man.

Shorthorns and Berkshires.

BREEDING AND QUALITY RIGHT.

Write or call for prices. 3 nice young bulls for sale now.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Brook Farm, OAK LAKE, MAN.

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

THE LARGEST HERD IN CANADA.

STOCK OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.

J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.



Galloways

APPLY TO

T. M. CAMPBELL,

Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba,

BREEDERS OF Ayrshire Cattle.

Choice young stock for sale. 21-23 m.

Jersey Bull (37132, A. J. C. C.)

John A. I. French, Fort Qu'Appelle, N.-W.T.

"POST" FOUNTAIN PEN

SOMETHING THAT EVERY MAN, WOMAN, BOY AND GIRL NEEDS.

It is a wonderful tribute

to the greatest invention in fountain-pen construction of the age.

THE PRICE OF THE POST IS \$3.00. IT CANNOT BE PURCHASED EXCEPT BY THIS PRICE ANYWHERE.

The patentee has a hard-and-fast agreement with the trade and agents that \$3 shall be the lowest retail price. By a special agreement we are in a position to make

A Great Offer:

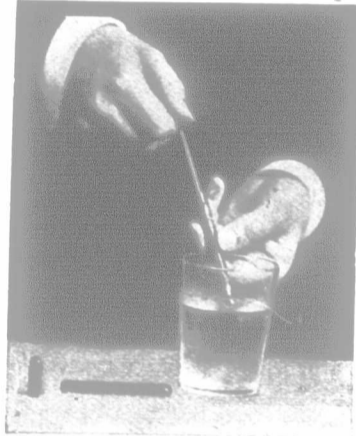
We will send one of these pens to anyone who sends us three new subscribers, accompanied by \$3.00 in cash.



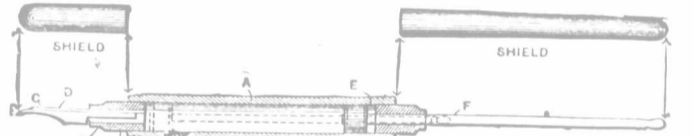
General Lew Wallace, the author of the greatest book of the age, "Ben Hur," also "Prince of India," "Commodus," etc., says in a letter in his own handwriting: "The fountain pen, Post, was received, and I have taken the liberty of trying it thoroughly. Please accept the excuse for failure to acknowledge sooner. "I have tried every pen of the kind on the market, and now unhesitatingly give the preference to the Post. It not only feels itself with less care, but has the unmeasurable advantage of re-supply without inking the fingers. I do all my work with it."

Lew Wallace.

To show our confidence in this pen, we will send you one on trial for a week upon receipt of \$1.00, which, if not entirely satisfactory, you can return to us and we will refund you the \$1.00 paid us. If satisfactory, you must send us the names and addresses of the three new subscribers and \$2.00 additional cash.



THE only self-inking and self-cleaning pen manufactured in the world. To fill the pen, put the nib in ink and draw the piston rod up. To clean, put the nib in water and draw the piston rod backwards and forwards a few times.



A, Barrel; B, Nozzle; C, Pen; D, Feed; E, Plunger; F, Rod.

The world's greatest singing evangelist, who has thrilled thousands and tens of thousands, now raises his voice in praise of the Post Fountain Pen.

Mr. Sankey sends the following characteristic letter: "I have used the Post pen for some time, and have had great satisfaction with its use. It never fails or gets cranky. One can at least have clean hands by using the Post, whatever the heat may be."

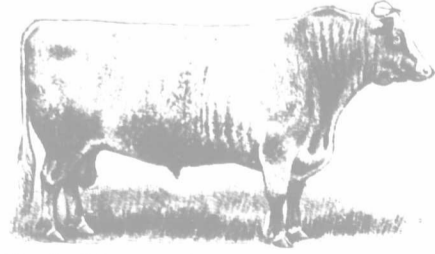
Frank Sankey.

ADDRESS—

The William Weld Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

"PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM."

Bulls at head of herd: Judge 23419 and Imp. Jubilee 28858



Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Clydesdale Stallions and Shropshire Sheep, Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor, in JAMES YULE, Manager, Crystal City.

J. R. Thompson, Hamiota, was exceedingly successful at the summer fairs with his yearling Clydesdale stallion, Lord Rosedale, by Barnburn, 825, out of Lady Almondale [112], mating with him three week-stakes stallions may see in the home-bred class at Winnipeg, Brandon and Oak Ridges.

Bulls! Bulls! Bulls!



We have 9 young Shorthorn bulls, home bred, and recently imported from some of the best Eastern herds. All fit for service. We are quoting prices down in order to dispose of the lot as quickly as possible. A few good sows for sale cheap, to farrow May and June. B. P. Rock eggs - \$1.50 per setting of 15. Roland, N. P. R.

CARMAN, C. P. R. ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P. O.

LAKE VIEW RANCH

Herefords and Galloways

Young bulls for sale. For prices write

J. P. D. Van Veen, FILE HILLS P.O., N.-W. T.

SHORTHORNS & COTSWOLDS.

The proper kind bred and kept on our farm. Good stock for sale at low prices. Bulls for sale, and fine yearling bull still here. Also bull calves.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 492, Killarney, Man

### JERSEY BULLS

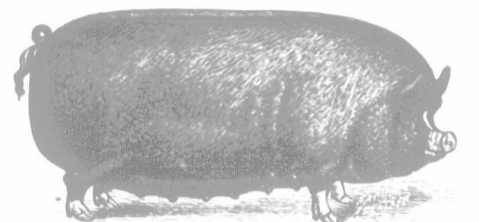
2 high-class Jersey Bulls for sale. Also farm lands. H. R. KEYES, 17-1/2 Midway, Man.

**Rare Chance** to obtain winners for Winnipeg's greatest Industrial yet held. Our entire flock of grand Cotswolds at snap bargain prices. Some good Shorthorn bulls yet. Speak quick. D. HYSOP & SONS, Killarney, Man.

### LEICESTERS!

Young rams and ewes for sale. Write or call on A. D. GAMLEY, Box 193. BRANDON, MANITOBA.

### SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



Herd headed by Perfection (1760), Proud Victor (1001), Prince (1690). A choice lot of young sows fit for breeding; a nice lot of spring pigs, both sexes. Booking orders for September, boars or sows, not akin. Address or call on

R. MCKENZIE, Maple Lodge Stock Farm, HIGH BLUFF, MAN.

### MAPLE GROVE FARM.

High-class Shropshires, Rams and Ewe Lambs for Sale.

My sheep are stock bred by John Campbell and Hammer & Sons, the noted Ontario breeders. Won all first prizes with my Shrops at Winnipeg this year. D. E. CORBETT, SWAN LAKE, MAN.

### BLACK MINORCAS.

Young stock for sale - some beauties. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. M. ROBERTSON, KEEWATIN, ONT.

### S. LING & CO.

Breeders of all the principal varieties of poultry and fancy pigeons. A few choice birds for sale. Write for particulars. S. LING & CO., Fort Rouge Poultry Yards, WINNIPEG.

### IT'S A WINNER.

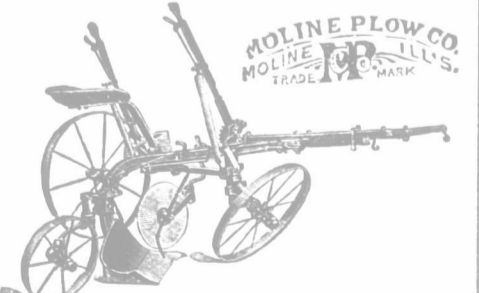
So is our Ideal Flax note-paper and envelopes. 120 sheets of paper with 100 envelopes, mailed for 60 cts. This is only one of the many snags we offer. We carry a full stock of office, school, municipal supplies. Write us for catalogue. Our store is "value."

### The FORD STATIONERY CO.,

One door north of P. O. P. O. Box 1273. 407 Main St., Winnipeg. OWING TO DROUTH will sell five Holstein-Friesian heifers, two or three years old, for \$350. Fine animals, of rich breeding, and bred to the great butter-bred bull, Joshua Rue 2nd's Paul De Kol (1724), at head of our herd. Also bull calves at reduced prices. Fine chance to start herd of pure-breds. SOUTH SIDE FARM CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

### TWO JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Of high-class breeding. Prices right. Write on William Murray, Dugald, Man.



### The Good Enough Sulky Plow

CAN NOT BE BEAT. The Price will please you and its work will surprise you! Write for catalogue. CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO. Winnipeg, Man.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### GOSSIP.

Donald McBeth, of Oak Lake, recently sold to Brandon Bros., Melgund, the young Clydesdale stallion, Cronje.

Out of 15 entries made in the poultry classes, at the Winnipeg Exhibition, Mr. Joseph Wilding, of Winnipeg, won 13 prizes.

R. McKenzie, Maple Lodge Stock Farm, High Bluff, Man., writes us under date of the 9th of August, reporting the following sales: One pair of Berkshires to each of the following: To Aaron Legge, Minto, N. D.; J. M. Scott, Morden; Thomas Patterson, Boissevain; J. A. McConnell, Kenlis, Assa. Also boars to each of the following: Arch. McMillan, Meadow Lea, Man.; J. N. Jackson, Minnedosa; James Moffatt, Oakville; and T. H. Kelley, Dauphin, Man.

Messrs. D. Hysop & Son, Landzer Stock Farm, Killarney, write us: "We were quite successful with our show of Cotswolds at Winnipeg this year, getting several good prizes, among which were 1st and 2nd for pair of sheep, ewes bred by ourselves. Also diploma for best ewe, any age, by an old English imported ewe shown three times at Winnipeg, and each time winner of diploma. For five years, at Winnipeg, a ewe of our flock or a ewe out of one of our ewes has captured diploma. At our local show here yesterday (Aug. 8th) we were very successful, showing cattle and sheep and winning many awards."

A short conversation between Mr. A. D. Gamley and a member of our staff, at the Brandon Exhibition, brought out some useful pointers for Manitoba would-be shepherds. Mr. Gamley's flock, which consists of about 200 pure-bred Leicesters, includes some good breeding ewes. After several years' experience, Mr. Gamley has decided that, taking one year with another, a flock of 100 breeding ewes is as profitable as 100 acres of wheat. The flock find their own support on prairie pasture during the summer, and are given all the hay and water they care to consume during the winter season. About a month before lambing, the ewes commence to get cut out sheaves, and the young stock intended for the show flock receive a light grain ration during the entire season. The flock is kept up to its high and profitable standard by all ewes over two years, and younger ones of inferior type, being discarded, and their places taken by the best ewe lambs. Only first-class rams are employed, and are secured from the flock of Messrs. A. W. Smith and John Kelly, of Ontario. The ram lambs and held-over shearlings are disposed of for breeding purposes, many of them going to Western sheep ranches. Mr. Gamley finds much pleasure and profit in his sheep-rearing, his returns in some seasons reaching as high as eight hundred dollars for sheep and wool. This season's ram lambs are a particularly good lot.

**Blackleg.** This disease, although most troublesome in the spring and fall, is also liable to break out during the summer. However, calves can be protected against blackleg in the same way that human beings are protected against smallpox. Following Pasteur's discovery of Anthrax Vaccine, the Blackleg (Symptomatic Anthrax) Vaccine was developed by Arloing, Cornevin and Thomas. For some years these celebrated scientists have been associated with the Pasteur Vaccine Co., of Paris, France, and Chicago, Ill., who introduced the vaccine into North America in 1885. Their success is phenomenal, nearly 2,000,000 calves in the United States and Canada having been duly protected against blackleg with the Pasteur Company's vaccine during the last five years. The reputation of "Pasteur Vaccine" is therefore well established, and there is nothing experimental about it. It can be relied upon, as it is manufactured by the discoverers themselves, and is, therefore, the original and genuine article. An interesting volume containing full particulars regarding blackleg, and its preventive treatment with "Pasteur Vaccine," as well as official endorsements and a large number of testimonials from prominent American stock-raisers, will be mailed free upon application to Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago, or to its general agents, W. J. Mitchell & Co., of Winnipeg.

### Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

Young stallions, bulls, and heifers. Herd headed by Best Yet 1871 and Mint-horn - 21081 - bulls bred by Hon. John Dryden and H. Cargill & Son. PRICES ON APPLICATION. D. McBeth, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

### J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of twelve Shorthorn bulls, which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II - 22299 - and supposed to be in calf to Lord Stanley Measure (17241) - 29957.



For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles (1871). All animals for sale, except the stock bulls (22415 - 29957) and the Clydesdale stallion (17241 - 29957). These, being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to sire the high percentage of the stock of the Dominion and are the only ones of the kind in the Dominion.

J. E. SMITH, 127 1/2 Southfield Ave., BRANDON.

### "DOMINION" PIANOS AND ORGANS



HAVE been before the public for thirty years, and are in use to-day in 60,000 Canadian homes. If you want a piano or organ that is above criticism, get a "DOMINION." For catalogue address -



THE "Dominion" Organ and Piano Co., Limited, Bowmanville, Ont.

### Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

BREEDS BEST STRAINS OF UTILITY BREEDS. Thoroughly acclimatized and best adapted to our climate. Have for sale stock and eggs of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Imperial Deep-keeled Pekin Ducks, English Rouen Ducks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Hero-Strain Plymouth Rocks. Homing Pigeons from best imported Belgian stock, same as used by the army for carrying messages from beleaguered cities. Large illustrated catalogue, giving list of prizes and medals won at all leading exhibitions, with prices, description and pedigree of stock mailed free on receipt of address. I am North-west agent for the celebrated CYPHERS INCUBATOR AND BROODER. Mr. Cyphers is the discoverer and patentee of the diffusive principle in artificial incubation, thus saving the lives of thousands of chicks that die in the shell in ordinary incubators. It is asbestos-coated and perfectly fireproof. Supplies and regulates its own moisture, and so simple a child can operate it with success. Write for particulars.

### David Maxwell & Sons, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

### STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS IMPROVED STEEL FRAME



And combined Foot and Lever Drive, improvements you will not find on other churns. Do you want the best? Then don't purchase until you see it. Sold by the leading wholesale houses in the Dominion.

No.	CAPACITY.	Churns from
0	6 gl.	1 to 3 gl. cream.
1	10	1 to 5 "
2	15	2 to 7 "
3	20	3 to 9 "
4	25	4 to 12 "
5	30	6 to 14 "
6	40	8 to 20 "

### CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY COMPANY, 236 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents Manitoba and the Territories.

### Another Contest.

### "ALPHA" AND "MELOTTE" SEPARATORS.

AT MR. HOBSTON'S FARM, STARRUCK, MAN., HELD AUG. 6TH AND 7TH, 1900, THE ALPHA BEING A No. 2, CATALOGUE CAPACITY 430 LBS. PER HOUR, THE MELOTTE A No. 1, CATALOGUE CAPACITY 350 LBS. PER HOUR, THE RESULT, AS ACKNOWLEDGED BY BOTH PARTIES AND WITNESSED BY A NUMBER OF FARMERS OF THE SEBODOROUGH, WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Aug. 6th		Aug. 7th	
"Alpha"	"Melotte"	"Alpha"	"Melotte"
Lbs. milk, 83	Lbs. milk, 78	Lbs. milk, 61	Lbs. milk, 61
Temperature, 92	Temperature, 92	Temperature, 47	Temperature, 47
Time, 12 min.	Time, 12 min.	Time, 95 min.	Time, 11 min.
Turn of handle, 15	Turn of handle, 65	Turn of handle, 15-20	Turn of handle, 65
fat in sk. milk, .92	fat in sk. milk, .96	fat in sk. milk, .89	fat in sk. milk, .86

In this last test the Melotte bowl showed a lot of butter in cream sticking to the plates, spray-cup and bowl, notwithstanding the small amount of milk run through, while the Alpha bowl was perfectly clean. The cream from both machines tested by the Melotte operator was 24.

### Canadian Dairy Supply Co., 236 KING ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

### BROAD LEA FARM. SMITH EVANS, GOUROCK, ONT.

Breeder and importer of registered Oxford Down Sheep. Selections from some of the best flocks in England. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. 6-1-y-o.

### PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The interstate experiment station live-stock competition, in connection with the International Fat Stock Show to be held in Chicago in December, promises to be full of interest and instruction. The display to be made by the Minnesota station, under the direction of Prof. Shaw, appeared on Aug. 6th, when we called, to be full of promise. In cattle this station is handicapped, as practically no beef-breed animals are bred on the farm. Two yearling and three steer calves are, however, in course of preparation, and will, barring accidents, make a creditable exhibit. In sheep, a pair each of shearing and lamb wethers are going forward with good progress. They have been well chosen, and are thrifty. The same exhibit will contain some rich instruction in the matter of crossing. For years Prof. Shaw has practiced and advocated crossing Tamworth and Yorkshire boars with Poland-China females. His hog exhibit at Chicago will exemplify the wisdom of these crosses in a very striking manner, as the several lots in course of preparation are making profitable gains in flesh of very desirable quality.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF HOLSTEINS.

Messrs. Henry Stevens & Sons, Brookside Farm, Laona, N. Y. write: "Our sales of Holstein-Friesian cattle during the past six months have been very satisfactory. One of the finest lots we have sold was six head, which went to C. M. Keeler, of Lyn, Ont. They were fine representatives of the best families we have, not only in individual merit, but they were of the best breeding. Among this number was the cow, De Kol Manor Beets. She was officially tested in 1888 in her two-year-old form by a representative of Cornell University, and made 12 lbs. 1.9 ozs. butter and 307 lbs. milk in 7 days. As this was a food test, she was not fed to her capacity, but produced butter at a cost of 86¢-100 cts. per pound. She has been very successful in the showing, and in breeding is among the best we know. Her sire is our great service bull, Manor De Kol; his dam, Netherland Hengerveld, holds the world's official butter test of 26.64 lbs. in 7 days, and his sire's dam, De Kol 2nd, has the next largest official butter record ever made. De Kol Manor Beets is a cow of the true dairy type, carries an enormous udder, very square, and strongly hung, with teats set wide apart. She is not only a great producer, but is a show cow as well. Although not fully developed, it will, in our judgment, take a great cow to beat her this fall. Mr. Keeler also selected the five-year-old cow, Pietertje Witske. He writes she averaged over 70 lbs. per day for the month of June. She is a beautifully formed animal, and also has a very capacious udder, perfect in shape; her milk is of high quality, and she is a persistent milker. She was sired by Sir Inka Pietertje. His dam, Inka Princess, gave as a two-year-old 614 lbs. in one day, 16,022 lbs. in one year, and made 152 lbs. butter in 7 days, and is one of the largest producers we ever owned. Another of the number was a member of the Korndyke family, Lilly Korndyke Darkness. She gave with Mr. Keeler during the month of June nearly 2,000 lbs. milk, and is what we consider a good representative of one of the best families in the Brookside herd. He also took a great two-year-old heifer, Clothilde De Kol Netherland, sired by De Kol 2nd's Netherland, a son of our great cow, De Kol 2nd. This heifer had not freshened when she left here, but had every appearance of making a great dairy cow. She is large, beautifully formed, with a very yellow skin. Mr. Keeler writes that all the animals have done splendidly; that he has just secured the great show bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol, a bull which we bred and sold to Mr. Drummond, of Kilmours, Ont. This bull was shown at Ottawa last fall in very poor fit. He is a bull of much substance and fine quality. Mr. Keeler writes he is going to show at Toronto and many of the leading fairs in Canada this fall; that his cattle are in fine condition, and as we know him to be an energetic, thoroughgoing man, we predict for him a very successful campaign, and we think all lovers of the black-and-whites will be interested in looking over Mr. Keeler's herd at the leading fairs in Ontario this fall."

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FOR JULY, 1900.

The rules of the Holstein-Friesian Association allow thirty days for reports of tests to go through the experiment stations for review. Hence, it must always be understood that the general report made by me at the close of each month invariably includes more or less records made during the previous month. During the month just closed, thirty-eight reports of tests of individual cows have reached me. The highest record is three-tenths of an ounce short of an equivalent of 23 pounds of butter of 80 per cent. fat. Summarized, the records are as follows: Seven full age cows, average 7 years 2 months 7 days old; 38 days after calving; Milk, 1846 lbs.; butter-fat, 15.58 lbs.; equivalent to 18 lbs. 15.8 ozs.; butter 80 per cent. fat, or 13 lbs. 11.5 ozs.; 85.7 per cent. fat. Six cows (four year-olds), average 4 years 5 months 13 days; 41 days after calving; Milk, 1097 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.229 lbs.; equivalent to 15 lbs. 6 ozs.; butter 80 per cent. fat, or 11 lbs. 5.6 ozs.; 85.7 per cent. fat. Nine cows (three year-olds), average 3 years 1 month 8 days; 39 days after calving; Milk, 369 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.375 lbs.; equivalent to 11 lbs. 3.5 ozs.; butter 80 per cent. fat, or 13 lbs. 1.5 ozs.; 85.7 per cent. fat. And sixteen cows (two year-olds), average 2 years 2 months 1 day; 31 days after calving; Milk, 316.7 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.495 lbs.; equivalent to 11 lbs. 13.0 ozs.; butter 80 per cent. fat, or 11 lbs. 1.2 ozs.; 85.7 per cent. fat. Eight of the total number were also tested for net profit. The average for the full age cows being \$2.95; that of the three year-olds, \$2.19, and that of the two year-olds, \$1.63. The net profit of one 4 year old that tested was \$2.30. There is a marked increase of net profit tests, as well as of only try for tests over the same period of preceding years.

Superintendent of Agricultural Experiments.

THE COLDSRING DEED OF FARMING, Ont. Much to be regretted, Mr. Norman M. Blair, the enterprising Tamworth breeder, near St. George, Ont., did not fit his herd (as shown this year) as through the death of his only son, he fell he found himself severely handicapped in a farm manager at a time when farming operations demanded the greatest attention. He therefore decided to allow the home to fall where they might this year without a manager. Mr. Blair has not been constantly and faithfully

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

The genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scurf or bluish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

with his favorite breed, and lending the requisite amount of intelligence to the business to place him in the foremost ranks, as his show-yard record goes to demonstrate. When we called late in June we found that he had allowed his best brood sows (10 in all) their liberty, and as such treatment tends to increase their prolific qualities, they had done nobly for their owner in the matter of offspring, and although a large yield came to a marketable age, the enormous demand for Tamworths snatched the major part from their home to remote portions of the Dominion, carrying their prolific inheritance with them. Among the matrons we might briefly mention a few, merely to show the family combinations which have served to win fame for the Coldspring herd: Della 720, by King George 516 and out of Nellie Bawn 321, by Rattler 27, was bred on the farm. She is a true type of the breed, and has proven herself a sure and good matron, winning 1st for herself and family of four, by Advance, at Toronto last fall, and now having a litter by the same sire. Another sow, tracing back to the famous Middleton Mimulus, is Minnie F 721, by King George and out of Trilby 580, by Amber Smith; and here again we have a producer of show-yard material, her son, General Buller, by Advance, being an excellent type and a promising sire, having a splendid top and depth of side seldom met in a yearling hog. His dam is again in pig to Advance. Beauty I Am 190 has proven herself a sure and prolific matron, and is being bred to the young hog for fall farrowing. Another sow worthy of special mention is Oak Hill May 780, by Springbrook Hero, and out of Miriam, by Briery Banks Hugo. She has proven herself very prolific to Advance, and is now safely in pig to Buller. Among the sires which have and are being employed is the old hog, Advance 610, by Birmingham Duke (imp. in dam) 113, and out of Amber Duchess, now doing his third year's service in the herd, and to him lies the credit of siring most of the show stuff of 1899 so successfully campaigned. He is one of those useful, good animals upon which it is hard to place a proper value, uniformity being among the strongest features of his progeny. His son, Buller, before mentioned, is also being bred to a few sows. More recently added is the young boar, Fine Points 1392, by Amber Luther, and out of Maud 236, which was purchased from Mr. Nichol, his breeder, and being employed on four of the sows. As his sire and dam have both been extensive winners, we cannot but predict a brilliant future for Fine Points. A few litters are also on hand by him. Several young boars and sows, approaching maturity are ready for disposal. Watch Mr. Blair's offerings.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

HAS BEEN CURED BY

WEST'S FLUID

In several of the finest herds of prize stock in the country; but as it would injure the reputation of the breeders, they will not give written testimonials. These statements are facts.

Write for circular on this disease, specially prepared by a V.S. Headquarters for "STANDARD" Sheep Dip. Manufacturers: The West Chemical Company, Agents Wanted, in TORONTO, ONT.

PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE USE IT.

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Cheese and butter makers who want the last cent out of their product use Windsor Salt. Produces better articles; brings higher price. Pure, economical to use.

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PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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A choice lot of Leicester ewes and rams with superior quality and as good blood as is obtainable. My motto, "The best is none too good." J. M. GARDHOUSE, Highfield P. O. Malton Sta., G.T.R. on Weston Sta., C.P.R.

Norwood Bridge Poultry Yards. Houdans, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Bronze Turkeys, and Pekin Ducks. Stock from my prize-winning birds for sale. First-class stock. Fair dealing. Reasonable prices. JOSEPH WILDING, Proprietor, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg, Man.

Winnipeg Industrial Prize List.

HORSES. JUDGE—PROF. J. A. CRAIG, AMES, IOWA. CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1 J A S Macmillan, Brandon (Pilgrim); 2 D Fraser & Son, Emerson (Jubilee Prince); 3 R G Robinson, Calgary (Balgrogan Hero); Stallion, 3 years—1 J E Smith, Brandon (Prince Charles); 2 G & W Bennie, Castleberry (Aberdeen); 3 D Stevenson, Wawanesa. Stallion, 2 years—1 Dr Sweeney, Carberry (Rosemount); 2 and 3 J A Turner, Millarville. Stallion, yearling—1 J B Thompson, Hamiota; 2 P Thompson, Pilot Mound. Brood mare, with foal by side—1 J E Smith, 2 E A August, 3 J E Smith. Brood mare and two of her progeny—1 J B Thompson, 2 D Stevenson, 3 J Wishart, Portage la Prairie. Three-year-old filly—1 W Black, Hayfield; 2 P Thompson, 3 J B Thompson. Two-year-old filly—1 W Bailey, Carberry; 2 J A S Macmillan; 3 A & J Mutch, Lumsden. Yearling filly—1 A J Mutch, 2 J Wishart. Foal—1 J E Smith, 2 J Wishart, 3 J E Smith. Mare, any age—1 T Greenway, Crystal City. Stallion, 1 year and over, foaled in Manitoba, Northwest Territories or British Columbia—1 J B Thompson, 2 O Stevenson, Mare, 1 year or over, foaled in Manitoba, Northwest Territories or British Columbia—1 and 2 J E Smith.

SHIRES.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1 H Byres, McGregor, Stallion, yearling—1 J M Boyles. Stallion, any age, Clydesdale or Shire, special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories Diploma, J A S Macmillan (Pilgrim). Brood mare, any age—Diploma, J E Smith (Lady Ovechka). DRAFT HORSES.—Brood mare, foal at side—1 H G Cartwright, Russell; 2 and 3 D T Wilson, Assinippi. Brood mare and two of her progeny, 3 years and under—1 D T Wilson. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 D T Wilson, 2 and 3 W A Stewart, Millbank. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 D T Wilson, 2 D Stevenson, 3 A Cummings, Lone Tree. Yearling gelding or filly—1 John Moffatt, 2 J McLaren, 3 A Struthers. Foal—1 and 2 D T Wilson, 3 G Cartwright. Team, geldings, suitable for dray purposes—1 T Greenway, 2 J E Smith, 3 J Stott, Brandon. Team, geldings or mares, suitable for farm purposes, in harness to a wagon—1 E A August, Bates; 2 D Little, Portage la Prairie; 3 J B Thompson. Mare, any age—Diploma, J Stott. Stallion and three of his get—1 G Cartwright, 2 A Struthers, Elkhorn. GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.—Brood mare, with foal by side—1 and 2 G Cartwright, 3 J A McLaren. Brood mare and two of her progeny—1 D T Wilson, 2 G Cartwright. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 D T Wilson, 2 and 3 A Struthers. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 A Cartwright, 2 A Cummings, 3 A Struthers. Yearling gelding or filly—1 S Cartwright, 2 D Fraser, 3 J Moffatt. Foal, 1 and 3 G Cartwright, 2 J A McLaren. Team, geldings or mares, in harness—1 A B Magee, Kenway; 2 J C Kellough, 3 J McLean. Mare or gelding, any age—Diploma, D T Wilson. CARRIAGE HORSES.—Stallion, 4 years or over, 16 hands or over—1 A Colquhoun, Douglas Park; 2 A McCaig, Carberry; 3 Muir Bros., High Bluff. Brood mare with foal by side—1 Blanchard, 2 H L McDiarmid. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 D Fraser & Son, 2 T Scott, 3 F W Shaw. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 A McCaig, 2 R Craig, 3 A D McDonald. Yearling gelding or filly—1 J Blanchard, 2 D Fraser & Son, 3 H L McDiarmid. Foal—1 Blanchard, 2 Buchanan, 3 H L McDiarmid. Pair of matched geldings or mares in harness, 16 hands or over—1 P Scott, 2 J Balmer, 3 R S Fulton. Gelding or mare in harness, 16 hands or over—1 A E May, 2 W Lee, 3 R H Acree. Stallion, any age—Diploma, A McCaig. Brood mare with foal by side—Diploma, 1 Blanchard, Miami. HACKNEYS.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1 J T Mooney, Wawanesa (Prince Danegelt); 2 J Little, 3 L Brown. Stallion, any age—Diploma, J T Mooney. THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, any age—1 F Thompson, McGregor (Dermoid); 2 J J Murison, Winnipeg (Jesse Phillips); 3 W S Swan, Austin. Stallion, 2 years—Dr Shaw. Stallion, yearling—Dr Shaw. Brood mare and two of her progeny, 3 years and under—Dr Shaw, Carberry. Three-year-old filly—1 and 2 A Yeandle. One-year-old filly—Dr Shaw. Stallion, any age—Diploma, F Thompson (Dermoid). SADDLE HORSES.—Stallion, registered, 4 years and over—1 F H Hole, Minnedosa; 2 A J Cleverly, Wapella. Gelding or filly, 3 years old—1 A Yeandle, 2 and 3 D Fraser & Sons. Gelding or filly, 2 years old—1 and 2 D Fraser & Sons. Gelding or filly, yearling—1 W S Swan, 2 and 3 D Fraser & Sons. Gelding or mare, over 15.2 hands—1 H Haines, 2 F H Hole, 3 J Herriott. Gelding or mare, under 15.2 hands—1 T Scott, 2 R Ryan, 3 H G McDiarmid. Stallion and 3 of his get—1 F W Shaw, Carberry (Dr Hurd and get). PONIES.—Pair in harness, 12 to 14 hands—1 F Thompson, 2 J A Williams. Pony in harness, 12 to 14 hands—2 C W Spiers. Saddle pony, 12 to 14 hands—1 M Downie, 2 F W Dykes. Pair ponies in harness, under 12 hands—1 A G H Luxton. Pair in harness, under 12 hands—1 W S Swan, 2 A G H Luxton. Saddle pony, under 12 hands—A G H Luxton. STANDARD BREED.—Stallion, 4 years and over—1 J Benson, Winnipeg (Sharp); 2 T L Hill, Winnipeg (complete); 3 McLaren Bros., Winnipeg. Stallion, 3 years—1 R Park, Wawanesa (Edith); 2 H Bernard, Stallion, 2 years—1 McLaren Bros., 2 W Mavor, 3 J A Simpson. Brood mare, with foal by side—Carmichael, Winnipeg. Three-year-old gelding or filly—O McLachlan. Yearling gelding or filly—W Armstrong. Foal—Sheriff Inkster. Stallion and three of his get—J Benson. Stallion, any age—J Benson. Brood mare with foal by side—Sheriff Inkster. ROADSTERS.—Brood mare with foal at side—1 W Hardy, Pomeroy; 2 R S Preston, Pilot Mound; 3 S R Henderson, Fernton. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 Geo Moffatt, 2 O McLachlan, 3 C W Spiers. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 J Herriott, 2 W Knox, 3 R S Preston. Yearling gelding or filly—1 A McCaig, 2 S R Henderson, 3 T Scott. Foal—1 R S Preston, 2 S R Henderson, 3 W Hardy. Pair geldings or mares in harness—1 D McLachlan, Chatham, Ont.; 2 F Scott, 3 Dr Taylor, Portage la Prairie. Single gelding or mare in harness—1 W S Henderson, Carberry; 2 Geo Moffatt, Souris; 3 W Metcalf, High Bluff.

CATTLE—BEEF BREEDS. JUDGE—JOHN DAVIDSON, ASHURN, ONT. SHORTHORNS.—Bull, 4 years and over—1 F W Brown, Portage la Prairie (Lyndhurst 3rd); 2 A Graham, Pomeroy (Robbie O'Day); 3 T Greenway, Crystal City (Judge); 4 A & J Chadbourne, Ralphton. Bull, 3 years—1 W B Cockburn, Souris (George Bruce); 2 G & W Bennie, Castleberry; 3 Jas. Gardiner, Grange; 4 George Allison, Burnbank. Bull, any age—1 T Greenway (Sittytown Hero 7th), 2 and 3 J G Barron, Carberry (Topman's Duke and Noblenam); 3 and 4 T Greenway, Bull, 1 year—1 T Greenway (Sittytown Hero 7th), 2 A Graham, 3 P Thompson, Pilot Mound; 4 F Murdoch, Cypress River. Bull calf—1 A Graham (Veracity), 2 T Greenway, 3 J G Barron, 4 P Thompson. Bull calf of calendar year—1 A Graham (Bobs), 2 H O Aycarst, Middlechurch; 3 and 4 A & J Chadbourne. Bull, any age—1 T Greenway (Sittytown Hero 7th). Cow, 4 years and over—2 T Greenway, 3 J G Barron, 4 W S Lister, Middlechurch. Cow, 3 years—1 and 2 T Greenway, 3 J G Barron. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2 T Greenway, 3 A Graham. Heifer, 1 year—1, 2 and 4 T Greenway, 3 A Graham. Heifer calf—1 T Greenway, 2 A Graham, 3 G & W Bennie, 4 J Bray, Longburn. Heifer calf of calendar year—1 T Greenway, 2 and 4 J G Barron, 3 W B Cockburn. Three calves under 1 year, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and diploma, T Greenway, 2 J G Barron. Bull and two of his get, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 A Graham, 2 T Greenway, 3 J G Barron, 4 G & W Bennie. Herd, three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull, bred and owned by exhibitor and bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 and 4 J G Barron, 2 A Graham, 3 T Greenway. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by exhibitor, progeny to be bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 and 3 T Greenway, 2 J G Barron. Herd, bull and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, females to be bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 J G Barron, 2 T Greenway, 3 A Graham. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2 T Greenway, 3 J G Barron, 4 A Graham. Herd, four animals, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 J G Barron, 2 A Graham, 3 T Greenway. Herd, bull and three females, owned by one exhibitor, all bred in Manitoba or N.W.T.—1 J G Barron. Bull, any age—T Greenway. Female, any age—1 T Greenway (Matchless 21th). Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years of age—1 T Greenway, 2 A Graham, 3 J G Barron. C P R SPECIALS.—Bull, 1 year—1 H O Aycarst, 2 R S Preston, Pilot Mound; 3 W Lynch, Westbourne. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 H O Aycarst, 2 Jas Bray, 3 and 4 G & W Bennie. Cow, 3 years—1 W Lynch, 2 P Thompson, 3 H O Aycarst. Heifer, 2 years—1 T Greenway, 2 W Lynch, 3 A & J Chadbourne. Heifer, 1 year—1 T Greenway, 2 W Lynch, 3 G & W Bennie, 4 P Thompson. Herd, bull and three females, 2 years and under—W Lynch, 2 H O Aycarst, 3 A & J Chadbourne. Bull, any age—1 H O Aycarst (Crimson Sider), Female, any age—1 T Greenway (Minnie Bud). POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, 3 years or over—1 A Cummings, Lone Tree; 2 C W Spiers, Griswold. Bull, 1 year—1 A Cummings. Bull calf—1 A Cummings. Bull, any age—1 A Cummings. Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 2 A Cummings. Cow, 3 years—1 C W Spiers, 2 A Cummings. Heifer, 2 years—1 A Cummings. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2 A Cummings. Heifer calf—1 A Cummings, 2 C W Spiers. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 A Cummings, 2 C W Spiers. Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 A Cummings. Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 A Cummings, 2 C W Spiers. Three females, any age, the get of one bull, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 A Cummings, 2 C W Spiers. GALLOWAYS.—Bull, 3 years or over—1 J A Simpson, Poplar Point. Bull, 1 year—1 Wm Martin, St. Jean Baptiste; 2 J A Simpson. Bull calf—1 W Martin. Cow, 4 years or over—1 and 2 W Martin. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2 W Martin. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2 W Martin. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 J A Simpson, 2 W Martin. Herd, bull and three females, owned by one exhibitor—1 W Martin, 2 J A Simpson. Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 W Martin. Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 W Martin, 2 J A Simpson. Three females, any age, the get of one bull, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 W Martin, 2 J A Simpson. HEREFORDS.—Bull, 3 years or over—1 J E Marples, Deleau; 2 Alf McMurray, Solsgriff. Bull, 2 years—1 John Wallace, Cartwright; 2 F R Miller & Sons, Solsgriff. Bull, 1 year—1 J A Chapman, Bessford; 2 J Wallace, 3 J E Marples. Bull calf, any age—1 A Chapman, 2 J E Marples. Bull, any age—1 A Chapman, 2 J E Marples, 3 J E Marples, 4 J Wallace. 2 J A Chapman, 3 J E Marples. Cow, 3 years—1 and 3 J E Marples, 2 J Baird, Winnipeg. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2 J E Marples, 3 Jno Wallace, Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2 J E Marples. Heifer calf—1 J Wallace, 2 J E Marples. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2 J E Marples. Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 J Wallace, 2 J E Marples. Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 J E Marples, 2 J Wallace. Three females, any age, the get of one bull, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 J E Marples, 2 J Wallace. DEFONSES. All the prizes went to A G H Luxton, Georgetown, Ont.

CATTLE—BEEF BREEDS.

JUDGE—JOHN DAVIDSON, ASHURN, ONT.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, 4 years and over—1 F W Brown, Portage la Prairie (Lyndhurst 3rd); 2 A Graham, Pomeroy (Robbie O'Day); 3 T Greenway, Crystal City (Judge); 4 A & J Chadbourne, Ralphton. Bull, 3 years—1 W B Cockburn, Souris (George Bruce); 2 G & W Bennie, Castleberry; 3 Jas. Gardiner, Grange; 4 George Allison, Burnbank. Bull, any age—1 T Greenway (Sittytown Hero 7th), 2 and 3 J G Barron, Carberry (Topman's Duke and Noblenam); 3 and 4 T Greenway, Bull, 1 year—1 T Greenway (Sittytown Hero 7th), 2 A Graham, 3 P Thompson, Pilot Mound; 4 F Murdoch, Cypress River. Bull calf—1 A Graham (Veracity), 2 T Greenway, 3 J G Barron, 4 P Thompson. Bull calf of calendar year—1 A Graham (Bobs), 2 H O Aycarst, Middlechurch; 3 and 4 A & J Chadbourne. Bull, any age—1 T Greenway (Sittytown Hero 7th). Cow, 4 years and over—2 T Greenway, 3 J G Barron, 4 W S Lister, Middlechurch. Cow, 3 years—1 and 2 T Greenway, 3 J G Barron. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2 T Greenway, 3 A Graham. Heifer, 1 year—1, 2 and 4 T Greenway, 3 A Graham. Heifer calf—1 T Greenway, 2 A Graham, 3 G & W Bennie, 4 J Bray, Longburn. Heifer calf of calendar year—1 T Greenway, 2 and 4 J G Barron, 3 W B Cockburn. Three calves under 1 year, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and diploma, T Greenway, 2 J G Barron. Bull and two of his get, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 A Graham, 2 T Greenway, 3 J G Barron, 4 G & W Bennie. Herd, three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull, bred and owned by exhibitor and bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 and 4 J G Barron, 2 A Graham, 3 T Greenway. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by exhibitor, progeny to be bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 and 3 T Greenway, 2 J G Barron. Herd, bull and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, females to be bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 J G Barron, 2 T Greenway, 3 A Graham. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2 T Greenway, 3 J G Barron, 4 A Graham. Herd, four animals, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 J G Barron, 2 A Graham, 3 T Greenway. Herd, bull and three females, owned by one exhibitor, all bred in Manitoba or N.W.T.—1 J G Barron. Bull, any age—T Greenway. Female, any age—1 T Greenway (Matchless 21th). Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years of age—1 T Greenway, 2 A Graham, 3 J G Barron.

C P R SPECIALS.

Bull, 1 year—1 H O Aycarst, 2 R S Preston, Pilot Mound; 3 W Lynch, Westbourne. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 H O Aycarst, 2 Jas Bray, 3 and 4 G & W Bennie. Cow, 3 years—1 W Lynch, 2 P Thompson, 3 H O Aycarst. Heifer, 2 years—1 T Greenway, 2 W Lynch, 3 A & J Chadbourne. Heifer, 1 year—1 T Greenway, 2 W Lynch, 3 G & W Bennie, 4 P Thompson. Herd, bull and three females, 2 years and under—W Lynch, 2 H O Aycarst, 3 A & J Chadbourne. Bull, any age—1 H O Aycarst (Crimson Sider), Female, any age—1 T Greenway (Minnie Bud). POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, 3 years or over—1 A Cummings, Lone Tree; 2 C W Spiers, Griswold. Bull, 1 year—1 A Cummings. Bull calf—1 A Cummings. Bull, any age—1 A Cummings. Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 2 A Cummings. Cow, 3 years—1 C W Spiers, 2 A Cummings. Heifer, 2 years—1 A Cummings. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2 A Cummings. Heifer calf—1 A Cummings, 2 C W Spiers. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 A Cummings, 2 C W Spiers. Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 A Cummings. Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 A Cummings, 2 C W Spiers. Three females, any age, the get of one bull, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 A Cummings, 2 C W Spiers. GALLOWAYS.—Bull, 3 years or over—1 J A Simpson, Poplar Point. Bull, 1 year—1 Wm Martin, St. Jean Baptiste; 2 J A Simpson. Bull calf—1 W Martin. Cow, 4 years or over—1 and 2 W Martin. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2 W Martin. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2 W Martin. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 J A Simpson, 2 W Martin. Herd, bull and three females, owned by one exhibitor—1 W Martin, 2 J A Simpson. Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 W Martin. Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 W Martin, 2 J A Simpson. Three females, any age, the get of one bull, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 W Martin, 2 J A Simpson.

HEREFORDS.

Bull, 3 years or over—1 J E Marples, Deleau; 2 Alf McMurray, Solsgriff. Bull, 2 years—1 John Wallace, Cartwright; 2 F R Miller & Sons, Solsgriff. Bull, 1 year—1 J A Chapman, Bessford; 2 J Wallace, 3 J E Marples. Bull calf, any age—1 A Chapman, 2 J E Marples. Bull, any age—1 A Chapman, 2 J E Marples, 3 J E Marples, 4 J Wallace. 2 J A Chapman, 3 J E Marples. Cow, 3 years—1 and 3 J E Marples, 2 J Baird, Winnipeg. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2 J E Marples, 3 Jno Wallace, Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2 J E Marples. Heifer calf—1 J Wallace, 2 J E Marples. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2 J E Marples. Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 J Wallace, 2 J E Marples. Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor—1 J E Marples, 2 J Wallace. Three females, any age, the get of one bull, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 J E Marples, 2 J Wallace. DEFONSES. All the prizes went to A G H Luxton, Georgetown, Ont.

Continued on page 275.

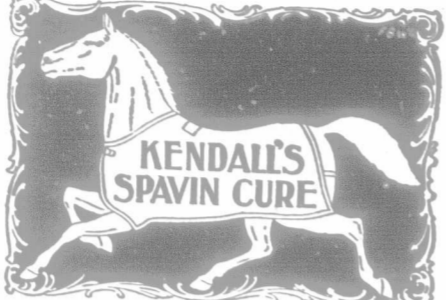
**WINNIPEG PRIZE LIST (Continued).**  
**GRADE BEEF.**—Cow, 1 year or over—1 and 2 Geo Allison, 3 D Fraser & Sons, Cow, 3 years—1 Benallick & LaFrance, Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2 H L McDiarmid, Headingly; 3 Geo Allison, Heifer, 1 year—1 G Allison, 2 D Fraser & Sons, 3 H L McDiarmid, Heifer calf, 1 and 2 Geo Allison, 3 C W Spiers, Heifer, four females, over one year, owned by one exhibitor—1 G Allison, 2 D Fraser & Sons.  
**FAT CATTLE.**—Steer, 3 years and over—1 D Fraser & Sons, Emerson; 2 and 3 Benallick & LaFrance, Winnipeg. Steer, 2 years—1 D Fraser & Sons, Steer, 1 year—1 D Fraser & Sons, Benallick & LaFrance, 3 D Fraser & Sons, Heifer, under 3 years—1 D Fraser & Sons, 2 Benallick & LaFrance, Calf—1 D Fraser & Sons, 2 Benallick & LaFrance. Four fat cattle, cows, heifers or steers, bred and fed in Manitoba, N-W T, or B-C—1 Benallick & LaFrance.  
**RANGE CATTLE.** Steers or heifers, best three, grass-fed, five years and under—1 D Fraser & Sons.

**DAIRY CATTLE.**

**JUDGE—A. C. HALLMAN, NEW DUNDEE, ONT.**  
**HOLSTEINS.** Bull, 3 years or over—1 J Glennie & Son, Longhorn; 2 W Ransom, Carberry; 3 J Oughton, Middlechurch. Bull, 2 years—1 D Munroe, Winnipeg; 2 A B Potter, Montgomery. Bull, 1 year—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 John Oughton, 3 J Herriot, Souris. Bull calf—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 A B Potter, Bull calf of calendar year—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 W Baldwin & Sons, Manitow; 3 J Oughton. Bull, any age—Silver medal, J Glennie & Son, 3 J Oughton. Cow, 3 years—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 J Oughton. Cow, 3 years—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 J Oughton. Heifer, 2 years—1 Baldwin & Son, 2 J Glennie & Son, 2 A B Potter, 3 J Oughton. Heifer calf, 1 A B Potter, 2 J Oughton. Heifer calf of calendar year—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 J Oughton, 3 J Glennie & Son. Female, any age, in milk—1 and 2 J Glennie & Son. Heifer, bull and four females—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 J Oughton, 3 A B Potter. Heifer, bull and three females—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 J Oughton, 3 A B Potter. Three animals, bred in Manitoba, N-W T, or B-C—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 J Oughton. Two calves, under 1 year old—1 J Glennie & Son, 2 J Oughton.  
**JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.**—Bull, 3 years or over—1 P D McArthur, Winnipeg; 2 H Byers, McGregor; 3 W J Edwards, Burnside. Bull, 2 years—1 G H Wilson, Winnipeg. Bull, 1 year—1 H Byers, 2 John Webster, Portage la Prairie; 3 H Gullout, Bull calf—1 W V Edwards, Souris; 2 C H Wilson, Bull calf of calendar year—1 W V Edwards, 2 C H Wilson, 3 W V Edwards. Bull, any age—Silver medal, W V Edwards, 2 H Byers, 3 W V Edwards. Cow, 3 years or over—1 W V Edwards, 2 H Byers, 3 J Webster. Heifer, two years—1 C H Wilson, 2 W V Edwards, 3 C H Wilson. Heifer, 1 year—1 W V Edwards, 2 H Byers, 3 D Munroe. Heifer calf—1 H Byers, 2 D Munroe. Heifer calf of calendar year—1 W V Edwards, 2 C H Wilson, 3 J Webster. Female, any age, in milk—1 and 2 W V Edwards. Heifer, bull and four females—1 W V Edwards, 2 H Byers. Three animals bred in Manitoba, N-W T, or B-C—1 H Byers, 2 W V Edwards, 3 C H Wilson. Two calves, under one year old—Diploma, W V Edwards, 2 C H Wilson.  
**AYRSHIRES.**—Bull, 3 years or over—1 T Greenway, Crystal City; 2 R A Lister & Co, Winnipeg; 3 W Hardy, Pomeroy. Bull, 2 years—1 Steele Bros, Glenboro; 2 W M & J C Smith, Bull, 1 year—1 Steele Bros, 2 T Greenway, 3 Steele Bros. Bull calf of calendar year—1 T Greenway, 2 Steele Bros, 3 E T Peter, Souris; 2 A G H Luxton. Bull calf of calendar year—1 T Greenway, 2 Steele Bros, 3 E T Peter, Souris, any age—Silver medal, T Greenway (Surprise of Burnside). Cow, 1 year or over—1 and 3 T Greenway, 2 W Hardy. Cow, 3 years—1 and 3 T Greenway. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 3 T Greenway, 2 Steele Bros. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 3 T Greenway, 3 Steele Bros. Heifer calf—1, 2 and 3 T Greenway. Heifer calf of calendar year—1 T Greenway, 2 W Hardy, 3 E T Peter. Female, any age, in milk—1 and 2 T Greenway (Ayrshire Maggie). Heifer, bull and four females, any age—Diploma, T Greenway, 2 Steele Bros. Heifer, bull and three females—1 T Greenway, 2 Steele Bros. Three animals, bred in Manitoba, N-W T, or B-C—1 T Greenway, 2 Steele Bros. Two calves, under 1 year old—Diploma, T Greenway, 2 Steele Bros.

**DAIRY.**—Cow, 4 years or over—1, 2 and 3 Monroe Creamery. Cow, 3 years—1 W V Edwards, 2 Monroe Creamery, 3 Steele Bros. Heifer, 2 years—Steele Bros, Heifer, 1 year—1 M Oughton, 2 A B Potter, 3 J Oughton. Heifer calf—1 J Oughton, 2 M Oughton, 3 Monroe Creamery. Heifer, four females, over 1 year, owned by one exhibitor—Monroe Creamery.  
**PRIZES FOR MILK TEST.**  
 1st—James Herriot, \$50.  
 2nd—James Glennie & Son, \$15.  
 3rd—W V Edwards, \$10.  
**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**  
**CHEESE.** Three, factory (colored), 60 pounds or over, each made in 1899; exhibition gold, silver and bronze medals—1 E Dubois; 2 B Dutton, Birtle; 3 L Thoina.  
 Three, factory (white), 60 pounds or over, each made in 1899; exhibition gold, silver and bronze medals—1 Chas Mignault, 2 E Dubois, 3 B Dutton.  
 Three, factory (white or colored), sweepstakes; diploma and silver medal—1 M Lokier, 2 Mrs Baxter, 3 Mrs Geo Moodie.  
**BUTTER.** Two packages, creamery, of not less than 30 pounds each, or export, condition of package to be considered—1 Alex Scott; Morris; 2 F W Ferguson; 3 W D Gilroy, Austin; 4 James Stonehouse.  
 Seventy pounds creamery prints—1 A Scott, 2 E A Struthers, 3 James Stonehouse, 4 H C Neilson.  
 Assorted packages of creamery butter—1 W B Gilroy, 2 James Stonehouse, 3 F W Ferguson, 4 E A Struthers.  
 Package, product of farm dairy, 25 lbs, 2 H L Stewart, 3 A McRae, 4 M Stupp.  
 Package, product of farm dairy, 25 pounds—1 Mrs R Buchanan, 2 John Robinson, 3 Mrs J Scott, 4 Mrs R H Wilson.  
 Farm dairy, 10 pounds prints—1 J Jackson, 2 E A Pope, 3 A B Potter, 4 R H Wilson.  
 Butter made up for packages—1 R H Wilson, 2 Mrs M Scott, 3 G Ward.  
 Package, farm dairy, not less than 30 pounds—1 A McRae, 2 R H Wilson, 3 Miss S Stewart, 4 J H Irwin.

**Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to**

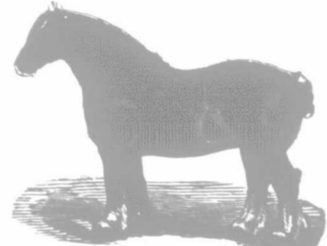


Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal.  
 West Lorne, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898.  
 DR. R. J. KENDALL, CO.  
 Dear Sirs:—A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it *Spavin* and gave me little hope, although he applied a sharp blister. This made matters only worse and the horse became so lame that it could not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. He gave me one of your books and I studied it carefully and being resolved to do the utmost in favor of my beast, went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of your Spavin Cure and applied it strictly according to directions. Before the first bottle was used I noticed an improvement, and when the seventh bottle was about half used, my horse was completely cured and without leaving a blemish on him. After ceasing treatment I gave the horse good care and did some light work with him, wishing to see if it had effected a cure. I then started to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction he never showed any more lameness through the whole summer. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure not only as an excellent, but as a sure remedy, to any one that it may concern.  
 Yours truly,  
 SAMUEL TRITTEN  
 Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. R. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

**THORNCLIFFE Stock Farm**

The largest stud of Clydesdales in Canada, headed by the Champion Stallion of all ages.

**"LYON MAGGREGOR."**



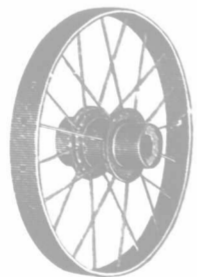
**Stallions and Colts**

From the best blood in Scotland and Canada. Jersey heifers and bull calves, sired by the prize-winning bull, Distinction's Golden. Best milking strains, with good teats. Terms reasonable. A visit to Thorncliffe will well repay you.

**ROBT. DAVIES,**

at Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

**Low, Wide-Tire Wheels FOR WAGONS.**



Made to fit your axles. Every farmer should have a set of these low, wide-tire, wrought-iron wheels for drawing hay, grain, corn, manure, stone, etc. They are lighter, stronger, and much cheaper than wooden wheels. Write for prices.  
**Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., TORONTO.**

**H. SMITH, Hay, Ont. Shorthorn Cattle.**

Two good roan bulls and a fine bunch of heifers FOR SALE. Exeter Station on G. T. R., half a mile from farm.

**JAS. DORRANCE, SEAFORTH, ONTARIO.**

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs Young stock always for sale.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS**

HERD ESTABLISHED IN 1872. Such sires as imported Royal George and imported Warfare have put us where we are. Imported Blue Ribbon now heads herd.

**A. & D. BROWN, ELGIN COUNTY, IONA, ONTARIO.**

**W. D. FLATT,**

Hamilton, Ontario, Can., Importer and breeder of

**Shorthorn Cattle.**



**GOLDEN FAME (IMP.)—26056—(73610).**

My herd is one of the largest in America, both imported and Canadian-bred. A very choice selection of both sexes always on hand for sale. Personal inspection invited. Address all communications:

**JAMES SMITH, Mgr., Millgrove, Ont.**  
R. R. Station and Telegraph, Hamilton, on main line Grand Trunk RR.

**Shorthorn** Cows and heifers (also a November bull calf), including the imported cow, Northern Empress, and her 3 months daughter (imported in dam). A. P. ALTON & SON, Appleby, Ont.

**SPRINGBANK FARM.** Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys. Young bulls for sale. **JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.**

**Maple Lodge Stock Farm** ESTABLISHED 1854.

**SHORTHORNS**—An excellent lot of young Jersey cows and heifers in calf to our imported Knuckle Duster.

**LEICESTERS**—Imported and home bred—the best. **ALEX. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.**

**5--Shorthorn Bulls--5** From 9 to 15 months. Also a few choice yearling and 2-yr.-old heifers, among which are grand, thick-fleshed and choice-bred animals, mostly solid red colors. Speak quick, for they will not last long. **STOUFFVILLE STATION, G. A. BRODIE, BETHENDA, ONT.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP.** Imp. The Baron at head of herd. Seven young bulls for sale—good ones. Also a few females. Stud rams all imported from H. Dudding, Esq.; the same blood as the 1000-guinea ram.

**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.**

**SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM** Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Herd prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by Topsyman—1787—, champion at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa, 1899. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

**T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.**

**Hillhurst Farm.** ESTABLISHED 1861.

**Scotch Shorthorns.** SIREN IN SERVICE: **Scottish Hero and Joy of Morning.** BRED BY W. DUTHIE, COLLYNIE.

**M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.**

**Bonnie Burn Stock Farm** Forty rods north of Stouffville station, Ont., of fers for sale Shorthorn bull calves and yearling heifers, Shropshire lambs and shearlings (both sexes), on D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS** Cows and heifers, some of them the same family as the first and second prize cows at Provincial Dairy Show, London.

**F. MARTINDALE, York P.O., Ont.**

**WINNIPEG PRIZE LIST (Continued).**

Twenty pounds made by dairy maid under 18 years of age—1 J J Gorrell, 2 Miss Jessie Stewart. Sweepstakes, best farm dairy butter on exhibition, package or prints; exhibition gold medal—1 Mrs R Buchanan. Sweepstakes, best creamery butter on exhibition—1 Alex Scott. Highest total score in creamery butter—1 Alex Scott.

**SHEEP.**

**JUDGE—THOS. TEASDALE, CONCORD, ONT.**  
**COTSWOLDS.**—Ram, two shears and over—1 F W & J W Brown, Portage la Prairie; 2 A B Smith, Moosomin; 3 M Oughton, Middlechurch. Ram, shearing—1 and 2 F W & J W Brown, 3 E Hyslop, Killarney. Ram lamb—1 M Oughton, 2 and 3 F W & J W Brown. Ram, any age—1 F W & J W Brown, 3 E Hyslop. Two ewes, aged—1 and 2 E Hyslop, 3 M Oughton. Two ewes, lambs—1 and 3 F W & J W Brown, 2 A B Smith. Ewe, any age—E Hyslop, diploma. Pen, ram and two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1 and 3 F W & J W Brown, 2 E Hyslop. Pair, ram and ewe, any age, owned by one exhibitor, special by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories—F W & J W Brown, diploma.

**LEICESTERS.** Ram, 2 shears or over—1 Duncan Sinclair, Oakville; 2 and 3 A D Gamley, Brandon. Ram, shearing—1 and 2 A D Gamley, 3 D Sinclair. Ram lamb—1 and 3 A D Gamley, 2 D F Preston, Pilot Mound. Ram, any age—D Sinclair, diploma. Two ewes, aged—1 D Sinclair, 2 and 3 A D Gamley. Two ewes, shearings—1 and 2 A D Gamley, 3 D F Preston, 3 D Sinclair. Ewe, any age—D Sinclair, diploma. Pen, ram and two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1 D Sinclair, 2 and 3 A D Gamley. Pair, ram and ewe, any age, owned by one exhibitor, special by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories—D Sinclair, diploma.

**LINCOLNS.** Ram, 2 shears or over—1 W T Lytle, Beaconsfield. Ram, shearing—1 and 2 W T Lytle. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3 W T Lytle. Ram, any age—1 W T Lytle. Two ewes, aged—1, 2 and 3 W T Lytle. Two ewes, shearings—1 and 2 W T Lytle. Two ewe lambs—1, 2 and 3 W T Lytle. Ewe, any age—Diploma, W T Lytle. Pen, ram and two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1 W T Lytle.

**SHROPSHIRE.**—Ram, 2 shears or over—1 D E Corbett, Swan Lake; 2 Hon T Greenway, 3 D E Corbett, 4 W L Tramm, Crystal City. Ram, shearing—1 D E Corbett, 2 D Fraser & Son, 3 R S Preston. Ram lamb—1 and 2 D E Corbett, 3 Hon T Greenway, 4 R S Preston. Ram, any age—Diploma, D E Corbett. Two ewes, aged—1 and 3 D E Corbett, 2 and 4 Hon T Greenway. Two ewes, shearings—1 and 3 D E Corbett, 2 Hon T Greenway, 4 J Oughton, Middlechurch. Two ewes, lambs—1 and 2 D E Corbett, 3 J Oughton, 4 T Greenway. Ewe, any age—Diploma, D E Corbett. Pen, ram and two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1 and 2 D E Corbett, 3 Hon T Greenway. Pair, ram and ewe, any age, special by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba and Northwest Territories—Diploma, D E Corbett.

**OXFORD DOWNS.** Ram, 2 shears or over—1 P B McLaren, Clearwater. Ram, shearing—1 J H Jull, Burford, Ont.; Ram lamb—1 J B Jickling, Carman; 2 W M & J C Smith, 3 J H Jull. Ram, any age—Diploma, J B Jickling. Two ewes, aged—1 and 2 J B Jickling, 3 J H Jull. Two ewes, shearings—1 and 2 J B Jickling, 3 J H Jull. Ewe, any age—Diploma, J B Jickling. Pen, ram and two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1 J B Jickling, 2 and 3 J H Jull. Pair, ram and ewe, any age, owned by one exhibitor (special by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba and Northwest Territories)—Diploma, J B Jickling.

**SOUTHDOWN.** Ram, 2 shears or over—1 Fraser & Sons, Emerson; 2 A B Smith, Moosomin; 3 W M Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ram, shearing—1 W M Smith, 2 A B Smith. Ram lamb—1 and 3 W M Smith, 2 A B Smith. Ram, any age—Diploma, W M Smith. Two ewes, aged—1 and 2 A B Smith, 3 D Fraser & Sons. Two ewes, shearings—1 W M Smith, 2 A B Smith. Ewe, any age—Diploma, A B Smith. Pen, ram and two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1 and 2 A B Smith. Pair, ram and ewe, any age, owned by one exhibitor (special by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories). Diploma, W M Smith.

**DORSETS.**—Ram, 2 shears or over—1 R H Harding, Thorncliffe, Ont. Ram, shearing—1 R H Harding, Ram lamb—1 R H Harding. Ram, any age—Diploma, R H Harding. Two ewes, aged—1 R H Harding. Two ewes, shearings—1 R H Harding. Two ewes, lambs—1 R H Harding. Ewe, any age—Diploma, R H Harding. Pen, ram and two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1 R H Harding. Pair, ram and ewe, any age, owned by one exhibitor (special by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories). Diploma, R H Harding.

**FAT SHEEP.**—Two wethers, two shears or over—1 D Sinclair. Two ewes, 2 shears or over—1 Hon T Greenway, 2 A D Gamley, 3 R S Preston. Two ewes, shearings—1 D E Corbett, 2 and 3 A D Gamley. Two ewes, lambs—1 D Corbett, 2 R S Preston, 3 D Fraser & Sons.

**SWINE.**

**JUDGE—THOS. TEASDALE, CONCORD, ONT.**  
**BERKSHIRES.** Boar, 2 years old and over—1 J W and F W Brown, Portage la Prairie; 2 J A McGill, Neepawa; 3 W Kison, Burnside. Boar, 1 year and under—2—1 T Greenway, Crystal City; 2 J A McGill; 3 J W and F W Brown; 4 A B Potter, Montgomery. Assa. McGill, 2 W Kison, 3 J W and F W Brown, 4 W Kison. Boar, under 6 months—1 J A McGill, 2 J W and F W Brown, 3 and 4 Wm. Kison. Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1 J A McGill, 2 and 3 T Greenway, 4 J A McGill. Breeding sow, 1 year and under—1, 2 and 3 T Greenway, 4 J A McGill. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 and 2 T Greenway, 3 and 4 J W and F W Brown. Sow, under 6 months—1 J A McGill, 2 J W and F W Brown, 3 and 4 Wm. Kison. Sow, any age—Diploma, T Greenway. Boar, any age—Diploma, T Greenway. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 1 month—1 J A McGill, 2 J W and F W Brown.

(Continued on page 476.)

Shorthorns for Sale.

12 FEMALES, from 1 to 7 years old, descended from Red Knight (53512), Hopetul (53903), Crown Prince 10437, Canada 16366, and Riverside Stamp 23389, on a Crimson Flower and Stamford foundation. All in good breeding form.

WM. SHIER, SUNDERLAND, ONT.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns for Sale. Two bulls thirteen and fifteen months old, and three two-year-old and two one-year-old heifers. All right. Good ones. Meadowvale station, C. P. R. S. J. PEARSON & SON, Meadowvale.

R. & S. NICHOLSON

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, imp. and home-bred. The Imp. Clipper bull, Chief of Stars, heads the herd. Nine bull calves for sale, 8 to 10 months old (extra good ones), sired by Royal Standard. Inspection invited.

Scotch Shorthorns.

100 head to select from. Imp. Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =, at the head of the herd. Eight grand yearling bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages of the most approved breeding.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy Station and P. O. Farm 1 mile north of the town.

Herefords for Sale.

Three or four one-year-old bulls. Cows and heifers. The Plains Farm, Arkell: Moreton Lodge, next the O. A. C. College; containing 200 to 250 acres each.

The F. W. Stone Stock Co, Guelph, Ont., Can.



75 HEAD High-quality, Early maturing

Herefords

Prizewinners, Producers of Money-makers in the feed lot.

The blood of "Corrector," "Eureka," "Ancient Briton," and "Rupert," on an "Anxiety" foundation. Send for illustrated catalogue.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

TO THOSE WANTING A SURE PRIZEWINNING BULL

to head their Jersey herd, I offer Prince of Belvedere 11655

3 years old, solid bronze fawn. Dam, 173 lbs. butter a week; sire's dam, 20 lbs. 6 cts. a week. Also, Golden Fawn Cow, 5 years, superb udder, grand butter record. Also a Young Stock, both sexes and rare quality.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right.

FOR SALE:

Jersey bulls from tested and prizewinning dams, and sired by our champion bull. They are fit to head any show and dairy herd. Also a number of young A. J. C. cows, and a few unregistered cows and heifers—grand family cows. Write now for prices, stating what you want.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. G. T. R. & C. P. R. Stations. 20 miles from Toronto.

BROOKBANK

Is headquarters for Holstein bulls. They are going fast; be quick if you want one. In writing, state age, etc., preferred.

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ont. Oxford Co.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

SPECIAL OFFERING.

Bull calf 8 months old, sired by DeKol 2nd's Paul DeKol Duke. Bull, all one week old, sired by Daisy Teak's King. Also several fine females, all ages.

G. W. CLEMONS, HARRISBURG ST., ST. GEORGE P. O., ONT.

Maple Glen Stock Farm.

The home of all the best breeds of stock. Test and show. A number of prize-winning herds of SYLVIA HOLSTEINS, and a number of SYLVIA hogs for sale. Also a number of prize-winning and performing.

C. J. GILPOY & SON, Brockville, on C.P.R. or G.T.R. Station, Brockville, Ont.

WINNIPEG PRIZE LIST

(Continued from page 475.)

3 W Kitson. Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 J W and F W Brown, 2 J A McGill, 3 W Kitson. Herd, four sows, any age—Diploma, T Greenway. Boar, any age—T Greenway. Sow, any age—T Greenway.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—Boar, 1 year and under 2—1 W B Cockburn, Souris; 2 A B Potter, Montgomery, Assa. Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont.; 2 James Bray, Longburn; 3 J Oughton, Middlechurch; 4 A B Potter, Burford, under 6 months—1 and 2, A B Potter, 3 and 4 James Bray. Breeding sow, 2 years and over—1 Brethour & Saunders, 2 and 4 Jas. Bray, 3 T Greenway. Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2—1 Brethour & Saunders, 2, 3 and 4 T Greenway, 3 and 4 Jas. Bray. Sow, over 6 months—1 and 2 T Greenway, 3 and 4 Jas. Bray. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2 T Greenway, 3 Jas. Bray, 4 A B Potter. Sow, any age—Diploma, T Greenway. Boar, any age—Diploma, W B Cockburn. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months—1 and 3 T Greenway, 2 A B Potter. Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 Jas. Bray, 2 T Greenway, 3 A B Potter. Herd, four sows, any age (special)—1 Jas. Bray. Boar, any age (special)—W B Cockburn. Sow, any age (special)—Brethour & Saunders.

CHESTER WHITES.—Boar, 2 years and over—W McBride, Portage la Prairie. Boar, 1 year and under 2—1 W McBride; 2 A B Smith, Moosomin; 3 W L Trann, Crystal City. Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 and 2 W McBride, 3 R S Preston, Pilof Mound. Boar, under 6 months—1, 2 and 3 W McBride. Breeding sow, 2 years and over—1 A B Smith, 2 W S Trann, 3 W McBride. Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2—1 A B Smith, 2 W L Trann, 3 W McBride. Sow, over 6 months—W McBride. Sow, under 6 months—1, 2 and 3 W McBride. Sow, any age—Diploma, W McBride. Boar, any age—Diploma, W McBride. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months—1 and 2 W McBride, 3 W L Trann. Boar, any age (special)—W McBride. Sow, any age (special)—W McBride.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, 2 years and over—1 L A Bradley, Portage la Prairie. Boar, 1 year and under 2—1 W Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.; 2 W Baldwin & Son, Manitou; 3 L A Bradley, Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 W E Baldwin, Manitou; 2 J B Jickling, Carman; 3 L A Bradley. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2 W M Smith, 3 and 4 W L Trann. Breeding sow, 2 years and over—1 and 2 L A Bradley, 3 W Baldwin & Son, 4 W E Baldwin. Breeding sow, one year and under 2—1 W M Smith, 2 W E Baldwin, 3 L A Bradley. Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—1 W E Baldwin, 2 and 3 A Bradley, 4 W Baldwin & Son. Sow, under 6 months—1, 2 and 3 W M Smith, 4 R S Preston. Sow, any age—Diploma, L A Bradley. Boar, any age—Diploma, W E Baldwin. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months—1 L A Bradley, 2 W E Baldwin, 3 W Baldwin & Son. Herd, boar and three females, any age—1 L A Bradley, 2 W E Baldwin, 3 W Baldwin & Son. Herd, four sows, any age—Diploma, L A Bradley. Boar, any age (special)—W E Baldwin. Sow, any age (special)—L A Bradley.

POLAND CHINA.—Boar, 2 years and over—1 W L Trann, Crystal City; 2 M Oughton, Middlechurch; 3 W M Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Boar, 1 year and under 2—1 W L Trann, 2 and 3 W M Smith. Boar, under 1 year—1 W L Trann, 2 and 3 W M Smith. Boar, over 6 months—1 and 2 W M Smith, 3 M Oughton. Breeding sow, one year or over—1 and 3 W M Smith, 2 W L Trann. Sow, under 6 months—1 W L Trann, 2 W L Trann, 3 W M Smith. Sow, any age—Diploma, W M Smith. Boar, any age—Diploma, W L Trann. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months—1 W M Smith, 2 W L Trann, 3 M Oughton. Herd, four sows, any age—Diploma, W M Smith. Boar, any age (special)—W L Trann. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months—1 W M Smith, 2 W L Trann, 3 M Oughton. Herd, four sows, any age—Diploma, W M Smith. Boar, any age (special)—W L Trann. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months—1 W M Smith, 2 W L Trann, 3 M Oughton. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2 W M Smith. Sow, any age—Diploma, W M Smith. Boar, any age—Diploma, W M Smith. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months—1 W M Smith, 2 J Oughton. Herd, four sows, any age—Diploma, W M Smith. Boar, any age (special)—W M Smith. Sow, any age (special)—W M Smith.

BACON HOGS.—Pen of three pure-bred hogs most suitable for the bacon trade—1 A B Potter, 2 L A Bradley. Pen of three grade hogs most suitable for the bacon trade—1 J A McGill.

GRAIN.

Special prize of \$100, given by the Union Bank of Canada, and a second prize of a silver cup valued at \$50, given by F W Thompson, general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co. Red Fife wheat was shown in 25-bushel lots, 13 entries. Alexander Donaldson, of Fort Qu'Appelle, first prize; J H Lyons, Carberry, second. Good samples were shown by James McCullough, Stonewall; D H Hardy, Pomeroy; J R Shepherd, Hartney. C P R special prize, five-bushel lots, Fife wheat—1 J H Lyons, Carberry; 2 Wm Laughland, Hartney; 3 Harvey Coates, Roland; 4 Jas McCulloch, Stonewall. Two-bushel lots—1 Alex Donaldson, Qu'Appelle; 2 J H Lyons, Carberry; 3 Wm Laughland, Hartney; 4 Harvey Coates, Roland. Six-rowed barley—1 D W Melvor, Kildonan; 2 A Sutherland, Cypress River; 3 John Ralston, Rapid City. Two-rowed barley—1 Wm Dixon, Grenfell; 2 George Allison, Burnbank; 3 John Thompson, Wellwood. White oats, 5 bushels—1 John Ralston, 2 Edmund Drury, 3 A B Potter, Montgomery. Black oats—1 James A Mitchell, Balmoral; 2 George Tocher, Balmoral. Flax seed—1 James Fangey, Manitou; 2 Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; 3 W E Baldwin, Manitou. Rye—1 John Ralston. White milling oats, 10 bushels—1 Edmund Drury, Rapid City; 2 W Hardy, Large peas—1 Jas A Mitchell, 2 J Scott, Stonewall; 3 A B Potter. Small peas—1 B S Crails, Pilof Mound; 2 A B Smith, Moosomin. A sowing field beans—G T Chapman, St. Charles. A sowing field beans—1 George Allison, 2 A & G Melvor, Kildonan; 3 B E Preston, Pilof Mound; 4 W E Baldwin, Manitou; 5 M-Lover, Virgil. A sowing field beans—1 W M Smith, Moosomin; 2 W E Baldwin, Manitou; 3 W M Smith, Moosomin; 4 J Oughton, Middlechurch; 5 W L Trann, Crystal City; 6 W L Trann, 7 W L Trann, 8 W L Trann, 9 W L Trann, 10 W L Trann, 11 W L Trann, 12 W L Trann, 13 W L Trann, 14 W L Trann, 15 W L Trann, 16 W L Trann, 17 W L Trann, 18 W L Trann, 19 W L Trann, 20 W L Trann, 21 W L Trann, 22 W L Trann, 23 W L Trann, 24 W L Trann, 25 W L Trann, 26 W L Trann, 27 W L Trann, 28 W L Trann, 29 W L Trann, 30 W L Trann, 31 W L Trann, 32 W L Trann, 33 W L Trann, 34 W L Trann, 35 W L Trann, 36 W L Trann, 37 W L Trann, 38 W L Trann, 39 W L Trann, 40 W L Trann, 41 W L Trann, 42 W L Trann, 43 W L Trann, 44 W L Trann, 45 W L Trann, 46 W L Trann, 47 W L Trann, 48 W L Trann, 49 W L Trann, 50 W L Trann, 51 W L Trann, 52 W L Trann, 53 W L Trann, 54 W L Trann, 55 W L Trann, 56 W L Trann, 57 W L Trann, 58 W L Trann, 59 W L Trann, 60 W L Trann, 61 W L Trann, 62 W L Trann, 63 W L Trann, 64 W L Trann, 65 W L Trann, 66 W L Trann, 67 W L Trann, 68 W L Trann, 69 W L Trann, 70 W L Trann, 71 W L Trann, 72 W L Trann, 73 W L Trann, 74 W L Trann, 75 W L Trann, 76 W L Trann, 77 W L Trann, 78 W L Trann, 79 W L Trann, 80 W L Trann, 81 W L Trann, 82 W L Trann, 83 W L Trann, 84 W L Trann, 85 W L Trann, 86 W L Trann, 87 W L Trann, 88 W L Trann, 89 W L Trann, 90 W L Trann, 91 W L Trann, 92 W L Trann, 93 W L Trann, 94 W L Trann, 95 W L Trann, 96 W L Trann, 97 W L Trann, 98 W L Trann, 99 W L Trann, 100 W L Trann.

H. CARGILL & SON,

CARGILL, ONTARIO, CANADA.

WE have the largest herd of Cruickshank and Scotch-bred imported cattle in Canada. Herd headed by the Duthie-bred Golden Drop bull, imp. "Golden Drop Victor," assisted by the Marr-bred Princess Royal bull, imp. "Prince Bosquet." The herd will be augmented about 4th August by a fresh importation of fifty-two head, personally selected by Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, an expert judge both as to individuality and pedigree. The cattle in this lot will compare very favorably with any lot yet imported. All females of suitable age are bred to the very best bulls obtainable. Correspondence or personal inspection invited. Catalogue and service list upon application.

Cargill Station is on the Farm, Half a Mile from Barns, and 70 Miles North-west of Guelph. See Catalogue for Map.

W. G. Pettit & Son, FREEMAN, ONT.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

OFFER FOR SALE: 1 imported bull, extra good; 3 imported cows, with calves at their side and in calf again; 6 home-bred bulls, from 5 to 15 months; 40 home-bred cows and heifers. All of breeding age have been bred to imported bulls. Our Shropshires have wintered well, and our lambs this season are a strong, thrifty bunch. 5 rams carried over from last season are in good shape. Correspondence or a personal visit solicited. Catalogues on application.

Burlington Junction Station and Telegraph Office, G. T. R., within half a mile of farm.

Ayrshires, Guernseys, Yorkshires and Shropshires are our leaders.

ALL high-class, pedigreed stock. Those desirous of purchasing thoroughbred animals should write for particulars at once. Orders booked now in rotation for present and future deliveries. Address—

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, Danville, Quebec. J. N. GREENSHIELDS, PROP. T. D. MCCALLUM, MGR.

W. G. Edwards AND COMPANY, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS

Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm, NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q. Pine Grove Stock Farm, ROCKLAND, ONTARIO.

Ayrshires, Jerseys, Shropshires, Berkshires

Our excellent aged herd of Ayrshires is headed by our noted imported bull Cyclone. Tam Glen heads the young herd, and Fawn's Son 2nd of St. Anne's heads the Jerseys. The young stock are all from time-tried dams.

A. E. SCHRYER, Manager. JOS. W. BARNETT, Manager. We can be reached either by steamboat, the C.P.R., or C.A.R.; the C.A.R. making connection with the G. T. R. at Coteau Junction. Rockland is our station on all lines. 7-1-y-om-

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD. ALFRED MANSELL & CO., LIVESTOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY.

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

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

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

Ayrshire Bull Calves of 1899

One bull 5 months and young calves 2 to 3 weeks, from some of our best imported cows. Will sell at reasonable prices. Address:

ROBT. HUNTER, Manager to W. W. Ogilvie. LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

We are offering 5 young bulls for sale, of first-class quality, and AI breeding.

Wm. Grainger & Son, - Londesboro, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm.

Breeders of FOR SALE: AYRSHIRES, 1 yearling and 6 bull calves from 2 to 8 months old. TAMWORTHS, Boars and sows, 6 to 8 months old, improved and sucking pigs. BERKSHIRES. Booking orders for young pigs.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg. Farm 1 mile from Ottawa. Electric cars to farm. om

Ayrshire Bulls: Write to J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place.

for special prices on Ayrshire bulls from 11 years to 6 months. Four over 15 months, fit for service, from special milking stock. Sired by prize bull, Jock of Dorriside. 1884, also females of all ages. Shropshire sheep of all ages; a number of fine ram lambs. Berkshire pigs of either sex, of the best bacon type. B. P. Rocks om





# Sheep Dip

## AND ANIMAL WASH.

A NON-POISONOUS LIQUID "DIP."

Kills Ticks. Kills Red Lice. Heals Wounds.

Greatly Improves quality of WOOL.

For Horses, Cattle, and Pigs. Removes all insects. Thoroughly cleanses the skin.

Leading "STOCKMEN" endorse it as the CHEAPEST and most EFFECTIVE "DIP" on the market.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 50 cents PER QT. CAN.

Special rates in larger quantities.

MADE ONLY BY

**THE PICKHARDT RENFREW CO.,**

LIMITED,

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

### Huntlywood Southdowns & Dexter Kerry Cattle

Flock of 300 head, imported and home-bred. Selected from the flocks of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the late Mr. Coleman. We are now offering for sale rams, ewes and lambs; also a Dexter Kerry bull calf, by imp. Bantam 257, champion R. A. S., Manchester. Apply to

W. H. GIBSON, Manager.

Hon. G. A. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Point Claire P. O., P. Q., Proprietor. om Canada.

## Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs

From Tanner, Minton and Bradburn foundation. Uniform and first-class in quality, size and covering.

### Estate James Cooper, KIPPEN, ONTARIO.

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID**  
**NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH**

THE ORIGINAL

### Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

#### For sheep.

Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

#### Cattle, horses, pigs, etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

### No danger, safe, cheap, and effective

Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound, Ont. Sole agent for the Dominion.

## SHROPSHIRE SHEEP AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

WM. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONT.

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### GOSSIP.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., five stock exporters, Shrewsbury, Eng., recently shipped from Avonmouth, per SS. "Memmon," of the Elder, Dempster Line, on behalf of Major McGillivray, the pen of three Dorset Horn ewes, bred by Mr. L. C. Attrill, which secured premier honors at the Royal Show at York.

On Tuesday, July 31st, Alfred Mansell & Co., of Shrewsbury, Eng., conducted sale of Harrington Hall Shropshires on behalf of Mr. A. E. Mansell. A large and numerous company assembled, including all the leading breeders and the representatives of numerous foreign buyers, the Australian Colonies being well represented, the highest price being 240 gs. (Royal Blood, winner 1st R.A.S.E., etc., etc., to Mr. Smith, of Australia) and the general average £36 15s. 6d.

At the show and sale of Shropshire sheep at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, July 26th, the prizes were awarded as follows:

Shearling rams: 1. M. Williams; 2. D. Gibson; 3. E. Nock; 4. R. P. Cooper. Five shearling rams: 1. R. P. Cooper; 2. M. Williams; 3. A. Bradburne; 4. M. Harter; 5. D. Gibson. Thirty shearling ewes: 1. M. Williams; 2. A. Bradburne; 3. A. S. Berry. At the sale, prices for rams ranged as follows: Mr. Bradburne's up to 12 gs., Mr. Nock's to 12 gs., Mr. W. Williams to 33 gs., Mr. H. Williams to 10 gs., Mr. Cooper's to 13 gs.

Mr. Henry Dudding's annual sale of Short-horn cattle and Lincoln sheep, held at Riby Grove, Lincolnshire, July 24th, was a pronounced success, the average for the 55 cattle figuring out at £33 10s., and the 50 rams at £77 18s. The highest-priced animals in both cattle and sheep were bought for the Argentine Republic. The highest-priced Shorthorn was the cow, Lady 21st, which brought 300 guineas, and the second, Lady 24th (white), which made 25 guineas. The highest-priced bull was Prompter, a roan, which sold for 20 guineas to Hamilton Langley. The best yearling ram, a son of Sharpe Riby, brought 1,000 guineas. Two sons of Dowsby Jubilee brought 200 guineas each, and two others by Langton Erran and Riby Archbishop also made 200 guineas each. Ten others brought from 100 to 160 guineas each.

### NOTICE.

#### The London Fence Machine.

The question of economy in fencing is one of interest and importance to the farmer. Fencing is a necessity under the present prevailing system of farming, and is likely to be for a long time to come. The woven wire fence commends itself, on the grounds of efficiency and safety, and when properly constructed gives entire satisfaction. The advanced price of iron and steel makes it imperative that the farmer economize in the cost of his fencing by using the best material and the best and cheapest methods of construction. The London Fence Machine Company, a new claimant to the patent in this line, place their advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of the London Fence Machine, invented by Mr. A. E. Blashill, who has been for many years closely identified with the woven wire fence business, giving much study and consideration to the questions of efficiency and economy of cost, and has succeeded in producing a machine simple in construction, easily operated, not heavy or cumbersome, yet strong, being of the very best material, and sold at a price so moderate that any farmer can afford to own one. Members of our staff have witnessed the machine in actual operation, and it certainly did its work very easily, rapidly, and in a most satisfactory manner. For the lateral wires, which are first stretched, No. 9 coiled spring wire is recommended, which will only break at a tension of 1,936 lbs., overcoming the trouble of contraction and expansion in our changeable weather. The machine will take any number of running wires, which may be placed from two to five inches apart, as desired. The upright stays may be woven on any distance upwards of seven inches apart. Twisted cable as well as plain wire can be woven. The machine may be adapted in two minutes to suit any style of fence, from a chicken-proof or rabbit-tight fence to one for horses and cattle alone, or for an all-round field or yard fence. The grand principle of the London Fence Machine is that it makes a complete three-turn joint with a single revolution of the crank. Here is a testimonial to the speed of the London:

Delaware, Mar. 3, 1900.

To Whom it may Concern:

I hereby certify that I have seen Mr. A. E. Blashill, the inventor of the London Fence Machine, weave an upright stay on a ten-bar fence in nine seconds. Also that the machine operated easily and did its work neatly, making every joint very tight. I consider it a marvel of speed and efficiency.

Yours very truly,

W. C. HARRIS,

Clerk and Treasurer of Delaware (Ont.) Township.

It is claimed that a new beginner can with this machine weave 10 rods per day, while a man who has had practice can weave twice that amount. The Company also supply the best coiled spring wire for laterals and galvanized annealed wire for stays, at lowest market prices. The London Fence Machine will be on exhibition at the leading shows this fall, and farmers should not fail to see it. Read the advertisement, and send for circular giving full particulars.

### Shropshire Rams and Ewes

Newly imported from the greatest English breeders. Home-bred rams and ewes of best quality. Scotch Shorthorns and Clydesdale horses for sale at moderate prices, and in large numbers, by

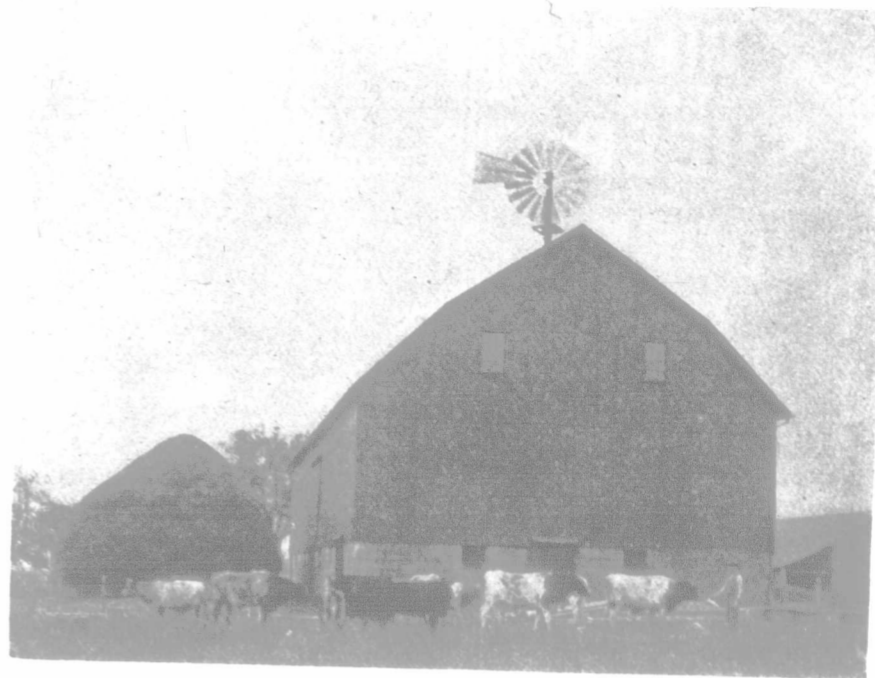
ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

This is

## Mr. Pardo's Barn

As it appears completed.



### WHAT MR. T. L. PARDO SAYS:

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONT.

CRDAR SPRINGS, KENT COUNTY, ONT., NOV. 21, 1899.

DEAR SIRS,—I write to say that we have now fully completed the stabling in my new barn, and I am well pleased with the work done throughout the whole building, which is 54 x 100 feet, with basement walls 9 feet high, and a silo 14 x 14 feet, same height as walls, built in a corner of the basement wall, there being a concrete floor throughout the whole building. We used in all 200 lbs. of your Thorold Cement in this work, with the result that our walls and floors are as hard as rock itself. The work was all done under the supervision of your travelling agent, Mr. Marcus A. Ware, a man who appears to be completely master of his trade, and who is always in a hurry, but never slights his work. I send you photo of building under separate cover.

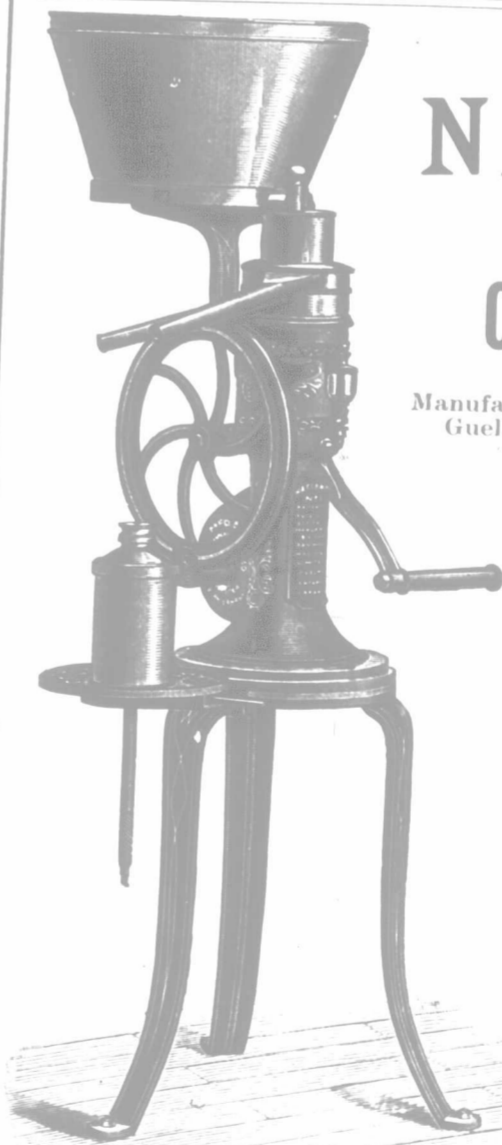
Yours truly,

T. L. PARDO.

## Estate of John Battle, Thorold, Ontario.

# THE NATIONAL FARM Cream Separator

Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Limited, manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.



"NATIONAL" NO. 1 HAND POWER. Capacity, 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

THE National is an up-to-date machine, leading all others in separating cream by centrifugal force. It is the farmers' choice, because it runs easy, skims fast and clean, and makes a perfect cream, containing any per cent. of butter-fat desired. It is also easier to clean than any other. The National is built of the very best material suitable for the construction of a high-speed machine, and with proper care should last a lifetime. The bearings are interchangeable and easily adjusted. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the "National" is solicited before purchasing any other. The already large sale of the "National," and the growing demand for it, shows how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian-made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the "National"; try it and buy it.

THE CREAMERY SUPPLY CO., GUELPH, ONT., General agents for Ontario.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & GLENN, 381 TALBOT ST., LONDON, ONT., Agents for the Counties of Middlesex and West.

The Raymond Mfg. Co'y of Guelph, Ltd. GUELPH, ONT.

### Fairview Shropshires

**GOOD, BETTER, AND BEST.**  
 Rams to head flocks.  
 Ewes to give flocks more quality.  
 Imp. show rams. Imp. field ewes.  
 Home-bred rams and ewes.  
 Come to see good stock, or write to  
**John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

FOR FATTER SHEEP AND MORE WOOL

**DIP YOUR SHEEP IN COOPER DIP**

BENEFITS THE FLOCK ERADICATES INSECTS AND DISEASE

Used and endorsed by Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, and leading breeders everywhere.

Superior to all liquid Dips.

25-gal. pkt., 50 cts.; 100-gal., \$2.00. If druggist cannot supply, send \$1.75 for 100-gal. pkt. to

**EVANS & SONS,**  
 Montreal or Toronto.

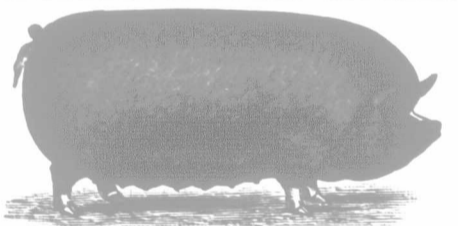
Premiums on application to—  
**COOPER & NEPHEWS,**  
 142 Illinois St., Chicago.

Write for pamphlet.

### Snelgrove Berkshires.

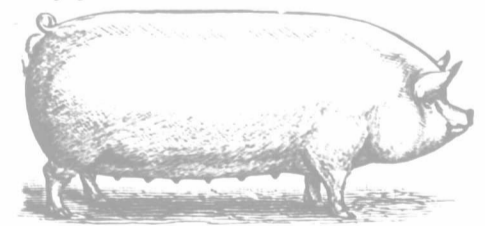
When others fail to please you with a good pig, come to us. Our herd is bred from the best strains of the Large English Berkshires. We now have a very promising lot of young pigs, April farrow, sired by Colonel Brant 5950 (first prize under 12 months, Toronto, 1900) and Dictator 5944. Write for prices.

**SNELL & LYONS,**  
 Snelgrove, Ont.



**Berkshires**—Large, lengthy, English type. Five first prize boars in service. Spring pigs ready for shipment. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. **GEORGE GREEN,** Fairview, Ont.

### OAK LODGE Type of Yorkshires



We have now on hand a large herd of pigs of different ages, and they are as good as we have ever offered. The winnings of this herd have been greater than all other herds combined at the largest Canadian exhibitions.

All stock shipped to order, fully guaranteed.  
**Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont., Can.**

### Large White Yorkshires.

An offering during this month a grand lot of boars and sows ready for shipment. Pairs ready to show skin from show season also several sows of pig to imported best Young pigs to be improved by cross breeding.

**H. J. DAVIS,** Woodville, Ont.

**TAPE BROS,** Ridgetown, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### GOSSIP.

Pride of Collynie won the challenge cup for the best Shorthorn bull for his owner, the Prince of Wales, at the Lincolnshire Show, the reserve number going to Mr. Dudding's Martian, first prize for bull not exceeding two years.

Mr. C. I. Hood, proprietor of Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., during visit to England this summer, purchased and has imported some high-class Berkshires, including Mr. Russell Swanwick's noted unbeaten boar, Samba, champion winner at Oxfordshire, the Bath and West, and the Royal Counties Shows this year, also a fine sow, in farrow, from the herd of His Royal Highness Prince Christian.

Allow a clever woman full control of a business, of whatever kind or magnitude, and she will in most cases make it a greater success than most men. A striking instance of this is exemplified in the breeding of high-class Jerseys by Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Her stock are winners and producers, so that the animals she offers in this issue are desirable members of this worthy butter breed of cattle.

Mr. Edwin Battye, Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns, writes: "Our cattle are doing first-rate; we have good pasture, and cattle are fat without any grain. We have recently sold the beautiful 9-months heifer r. Gordon Rose, out of Nelly Booth—2379—, by Green Booth, imp. (5435)—6365—, to Edwin Beck, Gore Bay; and a bull calf, out of Fair Helen, Vol. 16, by Donald D.—2719—, to Wm. Foster, Kagawong; also bull calf, Gen. Buller, Vol. 17, out of Jubilee Jilt—3323—, by British Statesman, imp. (2883), to George Anderson, Carnarvon township, Manitoulin. We also report that we have bought from the sale at Sandringham, June 29, of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Lot 13, heifer Kinship, roan; calved Jan 15th, 1898; sire Crystal Prince 7021; served March 16, 1900, and in calf to Pride of Collynie 7328; 2nd at the Royal, and champion at Bath and West of England Show."

Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., writes: "The expected importation of Shropshire sheep arrived at Fairview Farm on the 23rd of June, all in good condition. It would be difficult for the most critical to find fault, as the selections throughout are most creditable to Mr. Donald J. Campbell, who has so successfully landed one of the very best lots that ever crossed the sea; not that they are in high show fit, as that was guarded against. The provoking disappointments of many importers last year were not forgotten in making the selections. Overfitted show sheep are expensive but poor property to any except millionaires. Good as the home-fitted Shropshires from Fairview were last year, yet 1900 shows a marked improvement, as will be seen when they put in an appearance at the leading Canadian fairs a month hence. It is rather surprising what constant and steady progress is being made in perfecting the comely blackfaces. See Mr. Campbell's new ad., on this page."

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

Mr. D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake, Manitoba, reports to J. Campbell, of Fairview Farm, as follows: "I am coming through all right; I like him very much. He had no trouble in winning first at Winnipeg Exhibition, where we had the best show of stock, sheep and pigs, ever seen at our fair. I got firsts on my sheep in every section of the Shropshire class. All were bred from the ram and ewes which came from your flock, except the rams got from you. My old ram, Fairview Stamp, won first, beating an imported 2-shear ram of which much was expected. The old ram referred to is a son of Newton Lord, and out of the ewe which won first premium at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893. Winning first when six years old, with fresh and young imported competitors in the ring, and his progeny also winning all the other firsts, except that won by the yearling sent out recently, is in line with what his great sire, Newton Lord, has done, and is still doing, as a producer of high-class stock."

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF PEDIGREE STOCK FROM BRITAIN.

The following is a list of the various shipments of pure-bred live stock for Canada landed at Point Levis, Quebec, from ports in Great Britain, from May 17th of this year to the present date:

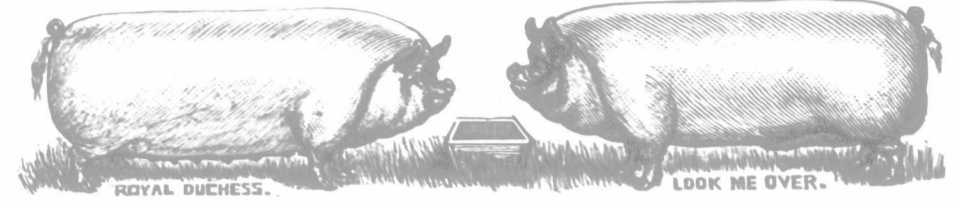
<b>Cattle</b>	
For H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., Short-horns	52 head
For Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Short-horns	36 "
For W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, Ont., Short-horns	51 "
For R. Mitchell & Son, Nelson, Ont., Short-horns	14 "
For W. W. Ogilvie Co., Lachine Rapids, Que., Ayr-shires	19 "
For John Isaac, Markham, Ont., Short-horns	11 "
For W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Short-horns	21 "
For Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., Short-horns	21 "
<b>Sheep</b>	
For John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., Shropshires, 40 head; Oxfords, 2 head; Cotswolds, 3 head	45 head
For J. H. & E. Patrick, Iderton, Ont., Lincolns	23 "
For W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shropshires	106 "
For Robert Miller, Stouffville, Shropshires, 123; Lincolns, 17; Cotswolds, 36; Oxfords, 10; Dorsets, 4	190 "
For H. Arkell, Arkell, Ont., Oxfords	11 "
For T. C. Douglas, Galt, Ont., South-downs	4 "
<b>Hogs</b>	
For J. Featherston, Streetsville, Ont., York-shires	8 head

The Goldspring Herd of TAMWORTHS...  
**W. H. BROWN,** St. George

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## Summer Hill Herd

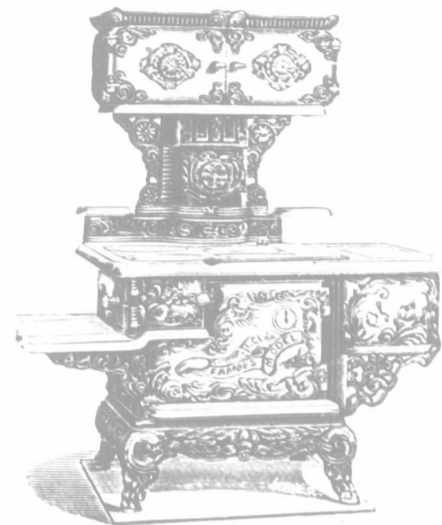
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



The largest herd of pedigreed Yorkshires of the large English type in Canada. Purity of breed, size, and general excellence is my motto. One hundred awards with one hundred and five exhibits at 7 shows in 1899. A choice selection of young boars and sows of all ages for sale; also boars fit for service, and pregnant sows. Fifty breeding sows, of which 25 (twenty-five) are imported; also three imported stock boars bred by such noted breeders as Sanders Spencer and Philo L. Mills. Am also using two Canadian-bred stock boars, first prize at Toronto in 1898-99. Express charges prepaid. All stock carefully shipped and guaranteed as described. Telephone, Millgrove, Ont. Telegraph 254 Bay St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

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**FAMOUS MODEL RANGE FOR WOOD.**

**THERMOMETER** in oven door shows EXACT COOKING HEAT for pies, cakes, bread, etc.  
**VENTILATED OVEN** allows of a constant circulation of PURE WARM AIR.  
**STEEL OVEN BOTTOM** (that cannot crack or warp) heats oven quickly.  
**CEMENTED BOTTOM** causes even baking of food.  
**ASBESTOS OVEN FRONT** prevents heat escaping.  
**EXTRA HEAVY FIRE EXPOSED PARTS.**  
**SECTIONAL FIRE-BOX LININGS AND STOVE TOP THAT CANNOT WARP.**

**THE McCLARY MFG. CO.,**

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

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The Strongest and Most Durable Frost-Proof Wire Fence Known...

## COILED STEEL SPRING FENCE

SAVE AGENTS' AND FACTORY PROFITS. BUILD IT YOURSELF WITH THE

## LONDON FENCE MACHINE

JUST OUT!

The Fastest and Cheapest Machine in America. Anyone can operate it, and weave 40 to 60 rods per day. EVERY MAN WHO OWNS A FARM SHOULD HAVE ONE. It is built of malleable iron and steel. Its stays do not slip or warp the fence. See our exhibit at all the large fairs. Don't fail to get a catalogue and price. Manufactured by

**THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE COMPANY,**

Men join the ADVOCATE when writing. Patented in Office: 151 YORK ST., London, Ont.  
 Responsible agents wanted. Can. and U. S.

## ENSILAGE CUTTERS

With Pneumatic Elevator (Blower).

**B. 6,** 12-inch mouth, two knives; fifty to one hundred tons of corn per day.  
**B. 8,** 14-inch mouth, three knives; sixty to one hundred and twenty-five tons of corn per day.  
 These machines are giving great satisfaction and would please you. If you intend to buy an ensilage cutter this year, we would be glad to hear from you.

"The B. 6 Cutter I bought from your agent gives the best of satisfaction, and my customers are well pleased with it. I use a 12 h. p. engine, and the most steam I have used on the cutter at any time was from 60 to 70 lbs. I have cut at the rate of ten tons per hour, elevating to 24 feet, and run ten hours a day. I like the machine better than any other cutter I have ever run."

May 7th, 1900.

**J. FLEURY'S SONS,** AURORA, ONT.

Medals for Plows—World's Fair, Chicago, 1893 Paris, 1889.



PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN. Must understand the running of incubators and brooders, and everything pertaining to successful poultry-raising. Address— A. S. McBEAN, "Thorn Hill Farm," Lancaster, Ont., Canada.

ADDRESS Belleville Business College. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Send for the illustrated catalogue for 1900; 152 pages (32nd year). Address—

ROBINSON & JOHNSON, F.C.A.

"SAFE LOCK" METAL SHINGLES THE KIND THAT ARE WEATHERPROOF COST LITTLE MORE THAN WOOD SHINGLES AND ARE LIGHTNING AND FIRE PROOF ASK FOR FREE SAMPLES METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. PRESTON, ONT.

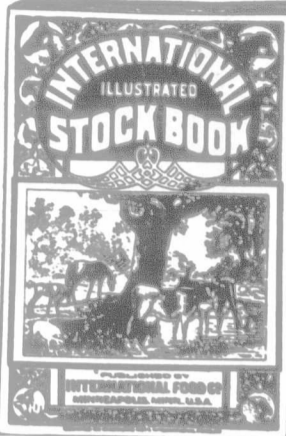
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FAMILY KNITTER! Will do all knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER ON THE MARKET. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. PRICE, \$5.00. DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

Farmers' Live Stock Ear Labels \$1.50 per 100 and up, according to the amount of matter wanted on them. Also Punches to suit them. Many send for price list, and order; some send for price list, and do not order. Tell us why? Please write for circular and price list. R. W. James, Farm Implement Forwarding Agency, Bowmanville, Ont.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE QUICKLY CURED. A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. The only radical cure known. Is endorsed by the most prominent ranchers and shippers of the continent. Easy to use. Is applied externally. One to three applications cure. Leaves jaw sound and smooth. Cannot harm in any way. One bottle usually cures two or three ordinary or one severe case. Price \$2.00. Sold by druggists. Can be sent anywhere by mail. Money cheerfully refunded if the remedy ever fails. FREE—Some important reports and an illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw. Write for them. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, St. George, Ont.



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Sobrite saves work, time, backs and tempers. Cleans everything, scratches nothing. 10 cents everywhere.

GOSSIP.

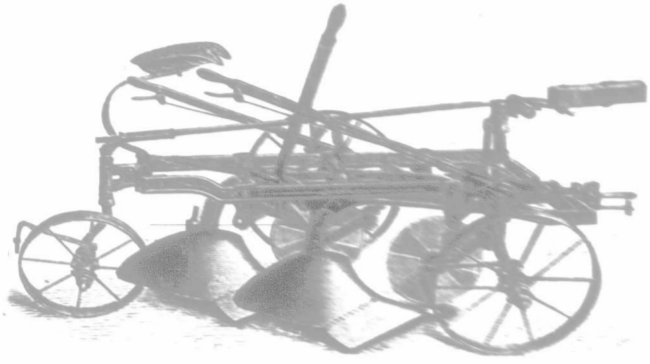
R. MITCHELL & SON'S SHORTHORNS. An interesting hour or two was spent late in June at Messrs. R. Mitchell & Son's, of Nelson, Ont., reviewing their Shorthorns and the pedigrees of their cattle, and being entertained by Mr. Mitchell, Jr., in his interesting description of experiences among the large Scottish herds, in company with Mr. W. G. Pettit, of Freeman, where they selected a large draft of high-class cattle, now in comfortable quarters in quarantine at Quebec, to be released about the middle of August, when more detailed particulars will be given. Among those worthy of special mention on the farm were a consignment of three yearling heifers, selected from Messrs. McGill & Son's herd late last year. The trio are daughters of the worthy imp, Royal Member, and on their dam's side inherited the blood and strong

peculiarities of the Scotch-bred Ury Blythsome Girl, and Rosa Famo families. They are a splendid group of young females, and the only regret with their owners now is that they did not purchase as many more. They are typical specimens of the breed, and like all of Royal Member's calves, are rich in natural flesh. They are being bred to the young imported bull, Prince William, by Reveller, by Allan Gwyn, and out of Madge 2nd, by Red Prince, a combination of desirable blood. Prince William is a full-fleshed, thriving young bull, in possession of much character, a deep red color, and a capital feeder. The large roan Waterloo Duke females, formerly referred to, were found in their usual good form. Their prolific qualities has made them a valuable family in Mr. Mitchell's hands, and their management has been such as to develop the goodness in them. They produced a splendid lot of bull calves last year

to Elvira's Saxon, which will be, and in fact are, in the market at any time. Watch future Gossip and offerings.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO. 92 BAY ST CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

# Cockshutt Plows

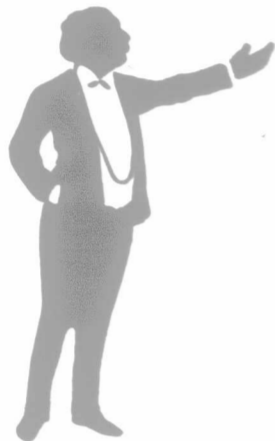


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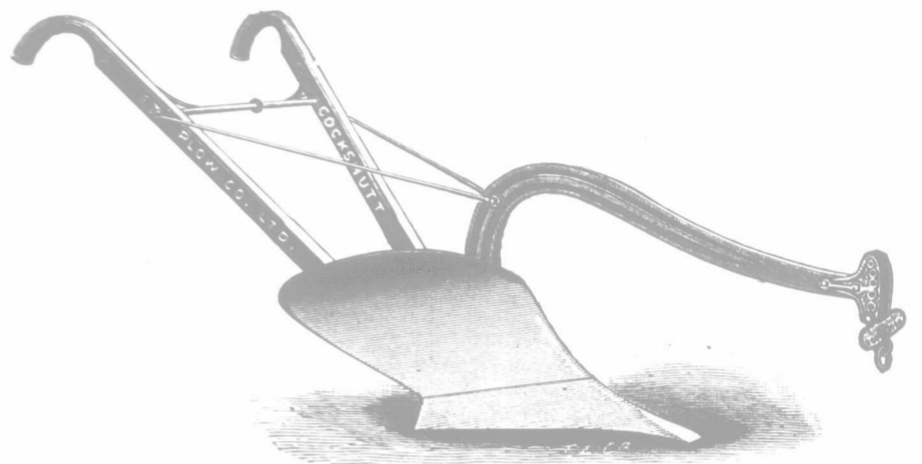


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Earl of Balhousie	Earl of Strathmore and Kinross	Lord Palworth
Earl of Caledon	Home	Lord Peel of Sandy (ex-Speaker of House of Commons)
Earl of Camperdown	Earl of Tankerville	Lord de Ransay
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Have you tried TETLEY'S TEA? It is one of the most fragrant and refreshing Packet Teas in the world. We are sole agents for Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

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OFFICE OF OFFICIAL ANALYST,  
Montreal, April 8, 1895.

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EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain:

99.99 TO 100 per cent. of pure Cane Sugar, with no impurities whatever."

(Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., D.O.L.,  
Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal.

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