

J. G. Rutherford, V.S. dec. 20, 02
Dept. of Agr. Ottawa

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXVII. WINNIPEG, MAN. JUNE 20, 1902. LONDON, ONT. No. 552

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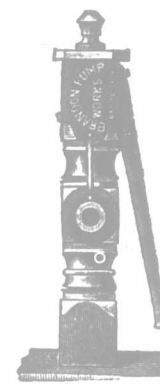


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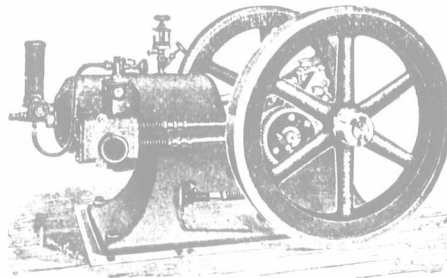
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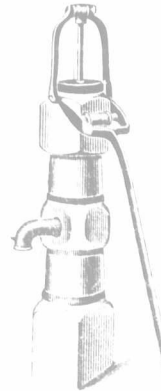
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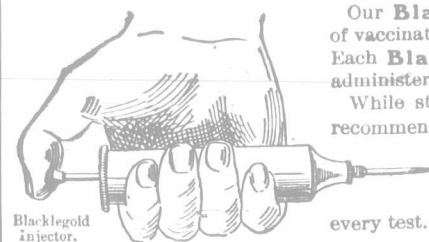
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

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Vol. XXXVII.

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

No. 552

Grass.

Many of our readers may think that the "Advocate" has harped long enough on the grass question, but we believe that if there is one topic more than another that requires reiteration in this agricultural country that subject is grass. Of course, if clover would grow here as it grows east, we hear many farmers say that they would then take more interest in seeding down their land, considering, and rightly, that clover, by its power of taking nutriment from the atmosphere and storing it in its roots, is far more valuable as a fertilizer than any grass. While this is true, it is no use waiting till clover does prove a successful crop, as doubtless it will in time, because we have grasses that will thrive in every section of the West, and these grasses will do for our soil a work that cannot very well be done now in any other way—that is, in supplying humus.

On the heavy black soils one of the growing difficulties is to get machinery to clean in it. Unless with very favorable weather, it is next to impossible to make a good summer-fallow, the condition of the soil being such that neither plows, cultivators nor harrows will work in it. What this soil lacks is not fertility, but humus. The grass roots and vegetable matter that formed so large a part of the virgin soil have been worn out, and can be restored most readily and economically by seeding the land down to grass. The soil refilled with grass roots will not only work better, but will be warmer, less liable to puddle in a wet time and to dry out and bake in time of drought, the grass roots, or humus, keeping the soil more open, letting in the air, and also taking up and retaining moisture in very much the same manner as is done by a sponge.

On light, dry soils, the grass roots not only assist in retaining moisture, but they tend to prevent soil drifting, as well as in their decaying state supplying plant food.

In grasses we now have three varieties that may be considered standards. Timothy, always a valuable grass wherever it will thrive, is now proving a very satisfactory crop in many localities where, when tried in the earlier years, it did not succeed. Being easily sown a'long with grain and making a good quality of hay easily handled and cured, and a fair pasture, wherever it suits, it is a favorite.

Native rye grass (*Agropyrum tenerum*) is also becoming very favorably known, and the seed is becoming each year cheaper and more readily obtained, it seems to suit almost all locations and conditions, makes a good quality of hay when cut green, and is easily cured. As a pasture grass it corresponds very closely with timothy.

Brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) is of a more leafy succulent nature than the other two. It is capable of enormous yields under favorable conditions, making hay of good quality, but is more difficult to cure. As a pasture grass it is unexcelled, and once established, will stand very close and severe cropping. The seed of this grass has been rather expensive and it is difficult to sow. These points, and the fear that in some localities it would prove difficult to eradicate, has deterred many from sowing it more extensively.

To insure a good catch with these grasses, it is doubtless best, as recommended by the Experimental Farms, to seed down without a nurse crop, but to the average farmer this is too expensive a process. Unless fall pasture is an important object, then early seeding with Brome, or nurse crop, may be successfully practiced throughout the Red River Valley, as well as in

many other locations, any of these grasses will, under ordinary circumstances, give a good catch sown with a crop, preferably barley, but sown along with the wheat crop generally proves satisfactory. The depth of seeding grasses will, of course, depend largely upon the season and soil conditions.

A noticeable feature of the grass seed trade this spring, the seedmen tell us, is that farmers are ordering in larger quantities than formerly. We understand that so great has been the demand for Brome seed that the supply of local seed was exhausted early in June. Timothy seed having advanced in price has doubtless contributed somewhat toward the extra demand for Brome and native rye, but, apart from this, the farmers of the West are realizing that a grass rotation must be adopted in order to maintain the soil in a fertile and workable condition.

Farm Siftings.

Trees planted out this spring will now require a little attention. Bedford's advice is to water them with a hoe; that is, cultivate about them to prevent a crust from forming which would hasten the evaporation of soil moisture, and also keep down weeds and grass. Trees that are newly set out have no chance against grass and weeds.

Get permanent fences about the buildings, use good posts, set solid and some substantial woven wire fencing. Make the fence hog and bull proof and then you will have some satisfaction with it. A few acres fenced for hog pasture, seeded down to Brome grass, is a good investment.

Why not have a horse pasture near the buildings, seeded with Brome, native rye or timothy? Your horses will appreciate being turned out after working all day on the fields far better than standing on the dry stable floors, eating hay and oats. There will be less swamp fever and fewer sick horses, when the work horses are kept on cultivated hay and pastures.

The implement men have all the business they can handle this year; in fact, there is demand for more goods in some lines than they can manufacture. However, that does not say that you must have a new binder or a new top buggy, if the old one will do the work. Don't let prosperous times carry you off your feet. At the same time, don't monkey with an old racked machine if you can afford a new one and it is going to pay you in saving of time and labor to have it.

Every indication points to a big harvest in the West and a scarcity of farm laborers. If possible, secure your harvest hands now. You can easily find work for them, and the chances are you will not have to pay any more wages for five months than you will later on for three.

Wet days can be utilized to good purpose by disinfecting and whitewashing the stables, pigpens, and poultry houses, etc. Sulphur is a cheap and effective disinfectant. Burn the sulphur in an iron vessel and keep doors and windows closed for some hours. A good coat of lime whitewash disinfects, purifies and makes the building lighter and more healthy.

While sitting on your gang plow blackening the summer-fallow these warm afternoons, try if you can't devise some way of lightening the goodwife's burdens. Be punctual at meal-time. If you can't get a girl to help her, maybe you could get a chore boy who would be very useful. Dress up without being told to on Sunday morning and take the wife to meeting. Even if you get no spiritual benefit, the change would do you both good. Remember the wife has the monotonous end of it, with the same round of duties every day. You have far more variety and are out with the teams and living closer to nature. Let charity begin at home.

Can Fall Wheat be Grown in the Spring Wheat Area?

While Manitoba No. 1 hard is gaining a world-wide reputation as the best milling wheat in the world, and Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboa are rapidly becoming the center of the great spring-wheat area of the world, the attention of a good many leading farmers is being given to the possibility of growing fall wheat. This is not by any means because spring-wheat growing is any less successful than formerly, even on land that has been under cultivation for the last twenty years, but simply on account of the growing scarcity of farm labor and in the hope that fall wheat might, if reasonably successful, assist in reducing the labor of the farm, or, rather, distributing the labor more evenly throughout the season.

In order to cultivate large areas, summer-fallowing is necessary to give an opportunity for careful cultivation of the soil in order to conserve moisture and check weed growth, as well as to enable the farmer to have the land ready for early seeding. The work on the fallow has to be done between seedtime and harvest, and it frequently happens that the weed growth on the fallow in the latter part of the season and the rush of harvest work come together, and the farmer has to be neglected, so that the last stage of the fallowed land is worse than the first; in other words, a whole season's work has been worse than wasted. Now, if fall wheat could be sown on the fallow by August 1st, it would help to keep down weeds, and if it should come through the winter and spring safely, it could be harvested and out of the way before the spring crops were ready. In the event of the fall wheat, killing out, a crop of oats or barley could be sown on the land, and thus little more than the fall-wheat seed would be lost.

The success that has been achieved during the past few years in growing fall wheat in Southern Alberta is being watched with interest. Last fall one firm of millers in Edmonton imported a carload of fall-wheat seed, and the C. P. R. also introduced considerable seed into Northern Alberta. Although some of this seed was not sown as early as experience in the West seems to indicate that it should be, much of it, from the reports we have been able to gather, has wintered safely. If Northern Alberta can grow fall wheat, there seems no reason why it cannot be grown over a very large portion of the spring-wheat area. The Experimental Farms at Indian Head and Brandon have not been able to succeed with fall wheat, but, in view of present experience, we think they should continue experimenting along this line. Experience seems to show that fall wheat should be sown early in August and deeply enough to insure a strong root before winter sets in.

A Splendid Representation of the West.

The "Farmer's Advocate" came out on the 20th inst. as an immigration number. It contains many interesting reminiscences of the past, important facts of the present, and bright predictions for the future of this country. It also contains some excellent ranch and farm scenes, past and present, and among its fine portraits are S. A. Bedford, Manager Brandon Experimental Farm, and Angus MacKay, Manager Indian Head Experimental Farm. This immigration number of the "Advocate" is a splendid advertisement of the West.—Western Canadian, Manitoba.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has just issued a splendid immigration number. It contains a large amount of interesting information on Western Canada, intended to give prospective settlers a fair idea of its extent and possibilities. Graham Leader.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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

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EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

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7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
11. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Angus MacKay's Theories Substantiated.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of May 5th there is an article on fall wheat by C. Kettles, taking Angus MacKay to task for his article warning farmers to "go slow" with fall wheat.

I tried one acre. Plowed deeply about first of June; harrowed once a week or ten days, whenever the rain would let me; sowed 15th August; got a grand growth; cattle got on and eat it down. I agree with Mr. Kettles, and I think the cows do also, there is nothing better for milk cows.

It was about two inches high when it froze up. We had very little snow, and what we had disappeared in March, when wheat seemed all right. April saw spells of bright, warm spring weather, followed by hard frosts. At this date, June 1st, there is only a stray blade of wheat, quite 99 per cent. is killed. Fall wheat may be all right at Pincher Creek, but at Penhold we need to go slow. E. CARSWELL.

Manitoba Horticultural Show.

The first annual Horticultural Show under the auspices of the Western Horticultural Association will be held in Winnipeg on August 28th, 29th and 30th. The prize lists are now ready for distribution. Nearly \$1,000 is offered in prizes. In vegetables and flowers, separate classes are provided for amateurs and professionals.

Special inducements will be made to exhibitors from country points, as it is the intention of the society to make the exhibition thoroughly representative of the capabilities of the Province in the various branches of horticulture. Prizes of \$25 and \$15 are offered for collections of vegetables exhibited by agricultural societies. These may be the product of one or all the members of the society making the exhibit.

The express companies have agreed to make special rates on exhibits, returning them free to point of shipment, and for large collections exhibited by agricultural societies special arrangements may be made on application to the secretary. Reduced passenger rates on all lines of railway are also promised. The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association has signified its intention of exhibiting over three tons of fruit. Ontario fruit-growers are also expected to contribute a large exhibit, and the Dominion Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head will also send in attractive exhibits. Many prominent citizens of Winnipeg are taking a deep interest in the show, as are also a number of enthusiastic members of the Association throughout the country, and everything points to this being one of the most attractive exhibitions ever held in the West. Prize lists and full particulars may be had from the secretary, Mr. Bartlett, Winnipeg.

The Fallow Condemned.

The summer-fallow is a necessity in many sections of the West under present conditions, yet even here, in some districts where the soil is very rich and the average rainfall ample, the bare fallow is falling into disrepute, partly on account of the very great difficulty of making a successful fallow and partly because the crop tends to go too much to straw. In the older States, which were once wheat-producers, the bare fallow is now almost universally condemned. The Iowa Wallace Farmer thus speaks of it:

"This practice is very popular now in the Dakotas, in Washington, Oregon, and in some parts of Montana, and the farmers think they have absolute and convincing proof of its wisdom because after a summer-fallow the wheat crop is very largely increased; that is, they can get more wheat in three years by sowing twice and leaving the land lie vacant in summer-fallow one year. It is quite true that the summer-fallow does increase the yield of wheat the year or two years following, but it does not follow, therefore, that it is either profitable or wise. The fact is, it simply hastens the exhaustion of the land.

"It is probably well that the unthinking should follow this practice. It will exhaust the available fertility so much quicker and compel them to study farming to some good purpose. If a boy has a few thousand dollars left him which he did not earn and of which he does not know the value, and he is disposed to spend it foolishly, the quicker he spends it the better. He will then be compelled to get down to business and do some solid thinking, and will have more years of good work before him than if he had spent it gradually. So it is with the farmer who believes in the inexhaustible fertility of land. He will not listen to good advice until he is compelled to do so, and the quicker he is compelled to do so the more years of sensible farming he has before him. Why?"

"This summer-fallow hastens the exhaustion of the land. Humus is simply partially decayed vegetable matter. It contains very largely the stored nitrogen, and exposing the soil to the action of the atmosphere by cultivation, and especially by summer-fallow, simply hastens the decomposition of humus, wastes nitrogen, destroys the water-holding capacity of the soil, and makes it bake in a dry time and puddle in a wet time. No matter where a man may farm, he should aim to keep up a supply of humus, which can be done only by growing some kind of grass crop, clover or alfalfa preferred because they can use the free nitrogen of the atmosphere, feeding this to live stock, and hauling out the manure. Exclusive grain-raising will use up the supply of humus; summer-fallowing will do it all the quicker. The man who counts on permanent success in farming on these lines is foredoomed to fail. He can stand it longer in some sections than in others, but on the best of lands, even in the Red River Valley, this course of farming will land him in poverty."

Personal Experience with Hedge Fence.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir.—My own experience has been limited to about 18 rods of this hedge, and I find that amount quite sufficient. It has made a fairly nice hedge, but it requires a good deal of trimming to keep it in order. From what I know I would caution farmers against investing in much of this fence, as some of the claims of the agents are not borne out by facts. I have seen some of it destroyed by mice, whereas they claim that mice will not touch it. I have found that it takes all the fertility out of the ground for quite a distance on each side, so it is an expensive fence in that way. On the whole, I don't think it is suitable for a farm fence more than a small amount about the house, where it will be kept in order. I am satisfied the average farmer will not attend to it properly, and if it is allowed to grow wild there is nothing more unsightly. For my own part, I would not have any more of it on my farm if they would put it in for nothing. Hoping this may prevent some people from getting imposed on, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Wentworth Co., Ont. R. S. STEVENSON.

Pipestone Plowing Match.

Under the auspices of the Pipestone Farmers' Institute, a plowing match will be held on Wednesday, June 25th, on the farm of Robert Forke, 25-7-27. The arrangements for the match are in charge of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jas. Leblanc, Robert Gray, Andrew Wilson, Howard Metcalf, W. J. Rattray, Peter Widdler, and Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Forke. Competition will be open in the following classes: Class 1—Men's gang, 14-inch; Class 2—Men's sulky, 16-inch; Class 3—Men's walking plow, 14-inch; Class 4—Men's walking plow, 14-inch; Class 5—Buck plows; Class 6—Boy's walking plow, 14-inch; Class 7—Boy's walking plow, 14-inch; Class 8—Boy's sulky plow, 16-inch. A number of special prizes will be given.

Condition of Range Stuff.

BY J. M'CAIG

Ranchers have not much out of the common to report with respect to the condition of range stock this spring. As regards the winter, it was marked by a general absence of big storms, and so there was no considerable loss from this cause. At the same time, stock has not come through the winter phenomenally strong. The settlement of lands nearer the mountains has had a tendency to crowd ranching easterly, with some resulting disadvantage to range stock. McLeod has been usually considered as a prominent ranching center, but a cycle of wet years in the McLeod and Pincher Creek districts has given an impulse to agricultural work. Whether this will ultimately be good for the agriculturists is a question. Many of them are green to the country. Older residents recall the long, dry times of ninety-six and previous years, and old-timers expect dry periods to follow the present cycle of moisture. The ranchers, however, have been forced to get away from the wire fences, and Lethbridge has become quite a ranching center, notwithstanding that it has got an artificial stimulus to agriculture by being the headquarters of the largest irrigation enterprise in the Territories. The country between the Little Bow and the Belly River is full of cattle, and there are large additions to cattle stock to the south-east of Lethbridge and towards Medicine Hat. This moving from the mountains has taken stock away from plentiful water supply, and the present having been a dry winter by reason of there being little snowfall, cattle have suffered a good deal from travelling for water, and are somewhat light and weak. In some places this is noticeable in the weakness of cows at calving time, and the unfavorable conditions have been further emphasized by a late spring. The eastern country is likewise somewhat bleaker, and weak cattle have suffered some by exposure. This has affected the eastern dogies more than the native cattle, and the profits in sight from this class of stuff have been cut down by a considerable percentage of losses. The dogie business was pretty large and active last year, probably quite a bit larger than this year, and a good many yearlings have died. Owing to heavy rains last fall, the grass was unduly forced just before winter, and the frosts immediately following made it poor stuff, and this is partly responsible for some weakness and poor condition among all classes of range stuff.

This condition of the grasses has had a bad effect on the lambing ewes, for, from the grass not being very nutritive, the ewes have dropped their lambs before their condition was very high, for new grass was slow owing to the late spring. Many ranchers report that the lambing season is not nearly as good as usual, and most sheepmen will have to be satisfied with a fifty instead of a seventy-five or eighty per cent. increase. The storm of May 1st was over before the lambing season had generally set in and not much harm came from it, but the heavy rains of the middle of the month hurt a good many sheepmen, more particularly in the Lethbridge district. Towards the Milk River Ridge some snow fell, and the long-continued rain along with this made new-lambing ewes indifferent, and many new-born lambs were lost. With respect to both sheep and cattle, the winter was fairly satisfactory, but casualties since then among sheepmen has brought the year below the average for increase and profit. The frequent rains of late have made a heavy top of grass, however; the range is in good condition, and the stuff in the country will be ready and in good shape as early as usual. A few cases in small localities are reported of cows slipping their calves, but this is not a general complaint. Mange has given no more trouble than usual.

Grass is King.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As you well know, I have always favored timothy in preference to any other cultivated grass, but I have been watching the efforts of Manager James Yule, of the Hon. Mr. Greenway's Prairie Home Stock Farm, in his efforts at grass-growing, and I notice that a mixture of timothy and Brome is giving excellent results. I still, however, bank on timothy. On our soil timothy should be sown early with wheat, at the rate of six pounds per acre, the seed being mixed evenly in the seed box of the seeder. It is better to harrow the ground after sowing. For hay timothy should be cut after the first blossom, with either mower or binder. If the former is used, what is cut in the morning should be raked and put in small coils in the evening so that none of it is allowed to lie over night in the swath. Don't take any chances in making hay. Make hay when the sun shines. Take off one or two crops, then pasture and break up after the third crop. By breaking the first work in August and disking in the fall, you have land ready for wheat the following spring.

To harvest timothy for seed, cut with the binder when the second blossom falls. Put up in small stacks, stack or thresh it in eight or ten days. I deal with those who claim "Wheat is King," "Grass is King," J. J. RING, Louise, Manitoba.

Clydesdale and Shire Standard of Excellence.

In "Farmer's Advocate" of Feb. 5th appears an article by "Whip" under the above heading. The points of excellence as there described are good, and a horse possessing them all would be a very desirable animal; but I think the writer is a little out on the relative values of the different points. For example, he places more value on neck than on head. A head of his own description not only indicates an excellent temperament, but also strong character and constitutional vigor, very important qualities in a sire. Then, again, he places 62 points on limbs and feet, while on withers and back, and chest, two headings under which, according to his description, comes the whole seat of life, or the organs of respiration and digestion, he places only 16 points. This difference is, I think, very wide of the mark.

It is frequently said, "No foot, no horse," and I quite agree with this saying, but my limited experience and observation lead me to believe that a sound, healthy foot cannot be produced and retained without a good vigorous constitution; thus the body, or seat of life, should score at least as many points as the entire score of legs and feet.

Below is given revised valuation of points, with some reasons for changes. [Note.—First column contains values taken from "Whip's" article, while in second column are my revised figures.]

	Whip.	Nelson.
HEAD	4	4
Have added 4 points to head, as it is one of the most important parts of horse, as a good head indicates a good temper. It is very important that a horse have a good temper; a bad-tempered horse should be shunned as much as a bad-footed horse.		
NECK	5	5
WITHERS AND BACK	8	25
My change on this point may seem a very wide one, but I believe that I am not over-valuing this point, as it might well be subdivided: Withers, Back, and Loins; and placing on each division a value equal to value placed on other points of similar importance would quite make up the 25 points.		
CROUP	4	4
CHEST	8	30
Have placed much more value on this point, or combination of points: Breast; Floor of Chest; Side of Chest; and Abdomen; placing values as follows:		
Breast.....	6	
Floor of Chest.....	4	
Side of Chest.....	10	
Abdomen.....	10	
	-30	
SHOULDER	5	8
A good, well-shaped, well-muscled shoulder, one of the most important points of a draft horse, and should score equal to most points.		
ELBOW	2	2
FOREARM	4	4
KNEE	5	4
Equal to forearm.		
KNEE TO FOOT	10	5
FOOT	10	8
HAUNCH	4	4
STIFLE	2	4
Have added two points; stifle is more liable to injury than many other points, therefore very necessary that it should be strong and well-muscled.		
GASKIN	4	4
HOCK	5	5
HOCK TO FOOT	10	5
FOUR	10	8
COLOR	3	2
SKIN	4	4
TEMPERAMENT	4	4
STYLE AND ACTION	10	10
WEIGHT	6	6
Weight should not be less than 1,900 pounds in a matured stallion, and should be in a good serviceable condition.		
MANE	6	6
Should be 16 hands and upwards, in proportion to weight and thickness generally.		
TAIL	10	10
Put up in light or top wheat ring.		
	143	175

and this criticism in hope of drawing out this subject, as it is an important one.

NELSON.

The Care of Horses' Feet.

We all recognize the importance of good feet in a horse. There is a great deal of truth in the old adage, "No feet, no horse." While some horses have congenitally weak feet and require very careful usage to prevent disease, many go wrong in their feet from careless or ignorant treatment. The foot of the horse is a complex organ and subject to many diseases, the causes and symptoms of which we will not discuss in this article, but rather discuss the means of preventing disease. The main point to be observed is to keep the feet in as natural a shape and condition as possible. There is, under normal conditions, a constant growth of all the horny or insensitive parts of the foot, and we can readily understand that if there be not an equally constant waste, the organ will assume abnormal size, and, as a consequence, become ill-shaped. Of course, during youth, while the animal is growing, the growth of the feet, like that of other organs, exceeds the waste, hence they increase in size. In the state of nature, the natural wear and tear on the unshod foot equals the ordinary growth and keeps it in proper shape, but owing to the artificial manner in which horses are of necessity reared in cold climates, their feet require more attention than they frequently receive. Interference is seldom necessary until the first winter, as during the

often there is a foul-smelling discharge from its cleft. This is due to neglect of regular attention, and, as the frog should be large and strong and so deep that it presses on the ground when the foot is planted, in order to sustain its proper share of the animal's weight and tend to prevent contraction of the heels, it can readily be seen that anything that tends to a decrease in size or prevention of development of this important part of the foot is a serious matter. Regular attention should be paid to the feet until the time arrives when shoes are required, after which the shoeing smith will cut and rasp away at each shoeing a sufficient amount of horn to keep the foot in proper shape. The intelligent horseshoer will be careful to not cut the bars down nor pare any off the frog or sole except what becomes partially detached. Horse owners should see that there is not too much cutting and rasping done in the shoeing forge. Horses should have their shoes removed every month or at the most every five weeks. During cold or damp weather no particular attention is required other than having the shoes removed regularly and cleaning the feet out daily; but in dry, hot weather, horses that are kept in the stable should have artificial moisture supplied to their feet. During this season the roads and fields are hot and dry and the stable floors in a like condition, and unless some means be taken to supply moisture, the feet also become hot, dry and hard, which condition predisposes to disease. Moisture can be supplied by the soaking tub or soaking boots, or by standing in wet clay. Thick felt swabs, to fit around the wall

and buckled around the pastern, are very convenient and satisfactory. These, allowed to remain in a tub of water until they become saturated and then buckled on, will keep the feet moist for hours. There are a great many "hoof ointments" advertised and highly recommended, and while some of them may be of some value (at least for improving the appearance of the feet), there is nothing quite as valuable as water for supplying the necessary moisture. Horses at pasture do not require the same attention, as the dew and rain on the grass will have the same action. If more attention were paid to some of these matters we would see fewer lame and groggy horses on the streets and roads.

"WHIP."



WAKEFUL, THE BEST RACE-HORSE IN AUSTRALIA.

Breeding from Young Fillies.

The question whether it is wise to breed fillies at two years old has been more than once asked by correspondents in the last few months, and, in replying, caution has been advised in resorting to this unless in cases where the filly is vigorous and well developed. We notice that the same question is being discussed in Britain, and from the Farmer's Gazette of recent date we quote: "With reference to the advisability or otherwise of breeding from young fillies, a well-known breeder of heavy horses writes to inform us that he himself has, for years, bred very successfully from animals of this age, and has never known any injurious results to have followed from the practice. Much depends, in cases of this kind, upon the filly herself. If the animal belongs to a vigorous family of horses, possesses a good constitution, and has been well 'done' in her first and second seasons, no great harm may be caused by putting her to the stallion at the age mentioned, but in the generality of cases we find that not only is the foal produced less robust and less vigorous in its constitution than the produce of a fully-matured mare, but that the development of the filly herself is so much arrested that she very seldom grows into as fine a mare as another of the same age, and kept under the same conditions, but not bred from until her third or fourth year. If indulged in at all, our experience is, that breeding from two-year-old fillies should only be attempted where the animals are, as above indicated, of sound, vigorous constitution, and where they have been kept in the best condition right through from the time of foaling. Which is all to be done to counteract the natural tendency to early breeding if precautions are taken to work the animals lightly and feed them liberally during the time they are carrying their first foals."

Another Fusilade from the Angus Camp.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Mr. McKellar having returned to the support of his favorites, you will perhaps permit me to remind him that he has again left the point at issue, which was "the type of beef cattle that would bring a premium on the British markets," and is now following the "ideal," which, we all know, is practically one for all the beef breeds, and which, I think, I have proved from market quotations and show-yard reports, also on Prof. Shaw's authority, was nearer approached by the Angus type than the Shorthorn. If anything further is needed on that point, I would refer Mr. McKellar to the March 5th issue of the "Advocate," where he will find, on page 166, in an article on the late Mr. Davidson, the following: "He, rightly reading the signs of the times, made his first importation of composite-blooded cattle from the herd of Mr. Amos Cruickshank, of Sittytton, which subsequently won a world-wide fame on its merits, and has played a prominent part in modifying the type of the breed the world over, bringing it more into conformity with the requirements of modern markets."

Most of the rest of his letter is a waste of valuable space in endeavoring to explain away (which, by the way, was the phrase I used in my last letter, but for which, in the hurry of transcribing, I wrote "apologizing for") one of the many victories of the Angus, the whole affair bearing the appearance of a case of "sour grapes."

This, so far as Mr. McKellar is concerned, is my last letter, as it is not worth while wasting time upon such a prejudiced individual, especially as I think sufficient has been said to show his probable readers that his statements on such matters will bear investigation.

Now for Mr. John Graham, who takes exception to my action in the matter of Mr. McKellar, and says that I was spoiling for a fight. This is incorrect, as under the circumstances there was no other course than to object to his methods, for, while it is possible to excuse a breeder for rather glowing statements on behalf of his favorites, it is expected that a Government servant should be strictly non-partisan in such matters.

With reference to the rest of his letter, it is largely made up of unsupported statements, with which I will deal in order.

Mr. Graham claims that 75 per cent. of the western cattle (beef) are Shorthorns or their grades. This may be so, but probably more than 50 per cent. of that number possess Shorthorn blood in such dilute quantities that "scrub" might be their more correct appellation; and, if my surmise is correct, following up Mr. Graham's line of argument to its legitimate end, the astounding result is reached that "scrubs," being the most numerous, must be the best for the country.

He again states that Angus "are too much like hot-house plants," etc. In the third of a series of articles on "Aberdeen-Angus cattle on the Range," in the Breeders' Gazette of April 12th, 1899, appeared a number of reports from well-known ranchmen in the States, all the way from Texas to the Canadian line, from which, Mr. Editor, I will, with your permission, copy but two, which will prove pretty conclusively to the "unbiased" mind how little faith can be placed in Mr. Graham's statements.

The first is from Col. Chas. Goodnight, Texas, who writes, under date of Jan. 17th, 1899:

"In answer to yours of the 13th, I will say I have bred Aberdeen-Angus with some care for eight years, having started on about 30 head of the B. B. Groom or Franklin importation, at that time it being the Franklin Land & Cattle Co., of the Panhandle. The shortest calf crop I have had was last year, being 71 calves to the 100. As to what I think of the cattle I have this to say: I do not especially like them as a race, but there is no question that in a cold, bleak country like this (altitude 3,000 ft., and but little or no shelter) there are no cattle that will compete with them. I do not think any unprejudiced cattleman or breeder will pretend to say that there is any race of cattle that will put on flesh in proportion to what they eat like Polled Angus. I have the Shorthorns and Herefords as good as anybody's, and the loss on the blacks is always the least, greatest on the Shorthorns. They will undoubtedly in time supplant all other breeds on the plains of Texas or any other cold country."

The second is from Mr. G. M. Hederich, in the north-western corner of North Dakota, who, under date of Dec. 2nd, 1898, says:

"Your favor of the 21st ult. to my firm to hand, and in reply will say that it affords me much pleasure to record my testimony in favor of the Angus bull as a range sire. In the percentage of increase and quality of same the result with us has been eminently satisfactory. We have been using pure bred Aberdeen-Angus sires in our herd since 1891, producing the best grades, and although our percentage of increase is not now as great as formerly, the increased size of herd, yet the percentage of same is as large as any of our neighbors, and our smaller herds, can

boast of with sires of other breeds in service.

"As to the quality of our increase, our sales in the Chicago market are perhaps the best indication. For the past five years we have received the top price for range cattle on the day that our cattle were on the market. . . . But perhaps of equal importance with the price realized and a pronounced indication of the quality and uniformity of the bunch, was the small number of rough cattle, or 'tailings,' and they of sufficient quality to bring \$4.10 per 100 lbs. . . . It must also be remembered that none of these steers were fed a spear of hay since they were calves."

"As to the adaptability of the Angus cattle to our northern climate, it has been our experience, as well as the experience of our neighbors, that during a storm the last animals to seek the shelter of the timber are the bonnie 'blacks,' and when the storm abates they are the first to leave the shelter in search of food. Our advice to our neighbors, when inquiring as to the kind of bulls they should use in their herds, has invariably been 'a pure-bred bull of any of the beef breeds will do, but for uniformity in type, quality and color, a combination which makes market topers, use by all means an Angus bull.'"

Mr. Graham then insinuates that the Angus are in the minority in their native counties. It may interest him to know that Mr. Alex. Ramsay, of Banff, Scotland, under date of Feb. 13th, 1895, said: "I need not say to you that the breed [Aberdeen-Angus] here well maintains its reputation. It is steadily spreading over England and is recently more completely being spread over Ireland."

Also, that of the 50 entries of cross-breeds at Smithfield, last year, 40 had Angus blood, and "Aberdonian" said: "The preponderance of the Polled-Shorthorn crosses over other varieties showed that they rank as the most popular type of commercial cattle [Mr. McKellar, please note] in this country. But it was not in numbers alone that the importance of the Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross was observable. When they were pitted against cross-breeds from other sources than the Polled and Shorthorn they simply swept the board. The Aberdeen-Angus crosses won:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Steers not exceeding 2 years	£25	£15	£10
Steers not exceeding 3 years	25	15	10
Heifers not exceeding 2 years	20	10	—
Heifers not exceeding 3 years	20	10	5

besides capturing the champion silver cup for the best animal under two years of age and £25 for best animal in the cross-bred classes."

Mr. Eugene H. Grubb, who is, I believe, a Hereford breeder, writing on the Edinburgh Show last year, in the same paper, said: "But one in fifteen entries of cross-bred steers under three years old did not carry Angus blood," and, also, that "the Angus cattle are a strong class in Scotland."

The above will, I think, be sufficient to warrant my defence of this valuable breed, and I feel perfectly justified in saying that if the farmers and ranchers of the West desire the premium of 1c. and 1½c. per pound that Mr. McKellar wrote about in his original article, it will be to their advantage to use Angus bulls on their "Shorthorn" or "scrub" herds.

Apologizing for the length of this letter,
Eastern Assiniboia. F. J. COLLYER.

[Note.—The publication of the above article has been unavoidably delayed longer than was intended owing to advertisements coming in at a late hour, when the last forms were made ready for the press, necessitating the holding over of this and other matter.—Ed. F. A.]

Sore Teat Ointment.

An ointment, of which all owners of dairy cows should keep a supply on hand during the spring and summer months, is made by blending—

1 drachm of oxide of zinc with
1 ounce of vaseline.

This makes an excellent dressing for cracked or sore teats in cows, and a small quantity of it should always be kept within reach for application to the teats whenever there is an occasion therefor. Another useful dressing for the same purpose consists of—

Tincture of myrrh . . . 1 ounce.
Solution of alum . . . 1 "
Water 6 "

Rhubarb a Heavy Feeder.

Rhubarb is one of those garden crops which it is very difficult to overdo in the matter of quantity. In order to obtain the rank growth and softness of flesh which is so much esteemed in the cultivation of this crop, rhubarb must be very heavily manured and grown on a deep soil, through which it can send its roots over a wide range of the materials of which it is so much a consumer. It revels in dirt, rich, well-worked, over which a stream of liquid manure can be turned occasionally for irrigation purposes.

Perfect Bacon-Producing Food.

One well-known authority, who has great faith in the value of skim milk as a food for pigs, lays it down that "it is much better to make good pork than had butter out of the surplus milk of the farm." Milk, as we are all aware, is one of the very best of all foods for the production of the highest quality of bacon, and wherever it can be procured in any quantity at a moderate price a point should be made to include it in the food rations of the animals. There is no better bacon-producing food known than a mash made of barley meal, a few boiled potatoes and some fresh skim milk.

Fall Wheat in Alberta.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I did not reply to Mr. Kettle's letter, in your issue of May 5th, on fall wheat in Alberta, but now beg to enclose you a card just received, which shows at least that I had not made a mistake in advising the farmers in Alberta to go slow for a few years in growing fall wheat. The wheat sown last fall on the Experimental Farm is entirely killed, not a single plant being alive.

Yours truly,
ANGUS MACKAY, Supt.

Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

To Angus MacKay, Indian Head:

My fall wheat (Dawson's Golden Chaff), which was seeded by drill, about two inches deep, on plowing done in early part of July, the wheat drilled on the 15th day of August last year, about one bushel to the acre, came up thick and fine. In the fall it was about six inches high, but now is dead and rotten.

(Sgd.) J. A. BERGMAN.

Asker, Alta.

Washing Dairy Utensils.

There are right and wrong ways of doing most things. This remark has special force as applied to the washing of dairy utensils. Those who have not had a proper training, or who have not been observant enough to learn from their own experiences, often commit the mistake of commencing to clean milk vessels by immersing them in scalding water. This is just the very opposite to what should be done. Instead of being plunged into very hot water, vessels in which milk has stood for any length of time should first be rinsed in cold water and then in tepid water, the washing in boiling water being left till the last. Because of the fact that it is not advisable to plunge the vessels immediately into boiling water, the mistake should not be made of supposing that it is unnecessary to treat the vessels to boiling water at all. It is quite the reverse, as rinsing or immersion in boiling water is the most important part of the washing process, the hot water being much more effective as a cleanser than the cold or tepid liquid. There is a reason for everything, and the reason why vessels of this kind are first immersed in cold water is that, if immediately dipped into the hot water, the milk attached to them would become converted into a slimy coating which would afterwards be very difficult of removal.

Curing Rye Grass Hay.

In cutting rye grass for hay, care must be taken not to let it get too ripe, as the nutriment quickly passes from the hay to the seed, and when it is taken into consideration that, unlike most all other grasses save timothy, every stalk bears seed, it can be easily seen that every day after a certain stage there is a serious loss in the feeding properties. It is generally conceded that the best time to cut is when the grass is in bloom. For example, Bromo grass just speared contains 17.62 per cent. protein, or flesh-forming elements; when left till seed is fully formed, the protein is reduced to 11.88 per cent.; and timothy is affected even more than Bromo, its protein being reduced from 16.79 to 8.22. I regret that I cannot give the analysis of rye grass in both stages, but presume that it would be affected about the same as timothy.

After cutting, rye grass requires more time to season than wild hay, but it should be seasoned in the coil and not left long in the swath or windrow. It is a good plan to spread a little salt on each tier when stacking, say about ten pounds to each ton of hay. This will prevent any must and will be agreeable to the stock.

HARVESTING FOR SEED.

In harvesting for seed, it should be left till the field is seen changing to a brownish color. If left too long, there is a considerable loss of seed at every handling, and, further, the straw is also impoverished. It should be left in the stook till thoroughly seasoned, as if there is the least amount of moisture when stacked it is very liable to heat, soiling it packs exceedingly close when in sheaf. By handling my hay in this way, I have never had any musty hay nor seed.

K. McIVER.

Bees in Manitoba.**ABOUT SWARMING.**

While beekeepers in other places exercise all their ingenuity to prevent swarming, in this province, where bees are scarce and where every swarm successfully hived and carried through the winter is worth at least twelve dollars, the question for some years yet will be not how to prevent swarming, but how to accomplish it with the least trouble and loss. In the hands of one new to the work, artificial swarming is, of course, attended with some risk. It is difficult to lay down rules to meet every point which may crop up, and so judgment must be used in following even the very best and most minute directions. Still, a little experience will, I believe, convince most people that there is not only less trouble, but less risk also, in swarming artificially than letting nature take its course in that respect.

There are several ways of making swarms. One given in the "A B C" is this: Take from the hive to be swarmed one comb of hatching brood and place it in an empty hive. Place this new hive on the old stand, removing the old hive to a position some distance away. This must be done on a day when the bees are busy in the fields so that the returning workers will enter the new hive and make up the new swarm. This swarm will, of course, be queenless. There are several ways to remedy this, of which the best and safest, for a beginner at least, would be to make the swarm only after he finds queen cells started in the hive to be divided, when, by simply seeing that the comb placed in the new hive has at least one good queen cell on it, he shall have done all that is necessary in this respect.

By way of helping this swarm along till its queen begins to lay, a comb containing eggs should be given it occasionally. When first made, the comb of brood taken from the parent hive should be replaced by an empty one. In a day or two this comb will be filled with eggs, when it should be given to the swarm, and another empty comb given to the old queen to fill. The young bees hatching in the new colony will thus have work to do nursing these eggs to maturity, which is all they can do for some time, while the old queen will be kept busy on the combs given to her from time to time, which will act as a check on any desire to swarm naturally that she and her subjects may have.

But this desire is often impossible to check, even by giving unlimited room, especially if not taken very early, and then too much swarming may result. This is one place where an ounce of prevention is worth more cure than the scales can weigh. A precaution which should always be taken is to remove all queen cells from the old hive, going carefully and thoroughly over every comb.

But a method which seems to meet this phase of the case better than the foregoing is to place the old queen in the new hive with the comb of brood, placing the new hive as before on the old stand. This is what would happen if the bees swarmed naturally. Give the queen, besides the comb of brood, one empty comb on which to begin laying, and one frame with a strip of foundation. The field bees will, as in the former case, return to the old stand, and this will so weaken the old hive that there is almost no danger of after-swarm from it when the young queens hatch out. As a further prevention, however, two combs of brood may be given to the new colony instead of one; or one may be given to some weak colony to help it along. The old hive can be helped with combs of eggs laid by the old queen, as the new hive is in the former method.

It is, of course, always better when a colony is building up to furnish it with combs or full sheets of foundation rather than with starters only. But it should be remembered that a natural swarm, or one made as last described, will build from three to five frames of beautiful worker comb before ever thinking of drone comb at all, so if combs and foundations are liable to run short this is the time to allow the bees to build and furnish their own wax. The merest ribbon of foundation is enough for a starter.

J. J. GUNN.
Red River Valley.

P. S.—The old rhyme about July swarms not being worth a fly does not apply in this part of the world. Many of our swarms come in the early part of July; and I have had some in August that wintered well (as did the parent hive also) and were money-makers the next season.—J. J. G.

C. P. R. Land Sales for May, 1902.

A fair criterion of western development is afforded by the C. P. R. land sales for May, which show a remarkable increase over those of the corresponding month in 1901, being practically five times greater, 207,153.05 acres having been sold for \$736,021.45. In May, 1901, only 40,189.45 acres were sold, realizing \$129,614.69.

During the same month the Canadian Northern Land Co. also disposed of 32,601.01 acres for \$197,629.49, against sales of 9,599.11 acres for \$53,030.13 in May, 1901.

Camera Competition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mange in Cattle.

The cattle breeders of the West are now brought face to face with a new enemy, the Texas itch, or mange. This is not what farmers call the barnyard itch that affects calves, particularly when they are coming yearlings, and is manifested by bare spots about the eyes, but an entirely different and much more serious pest. It is as contagious as hog cholera, and the man who allows it to obtain a footing in his herd will find that it will soon spread through the entire herd, and while it is very slow in killing its victim, it is death to thrift and profit.

There is only one way of curing this disease and that is by killing the mites that cause this itch. This can be done effectively by the use of the various gas tar preparations sold under the names of zenoleum, chloronaphtholium, lice killer, etc.

Just how to apply these depends upon circumstances. When the disease is first noticed and scurf patches appear on the animal it must be thoroughly washed all over with one or other of these preparations. It will not do to spray. You must soak and wash as though you were preparing a pig for a fat-stock show. It will cost from five to eight cents per head in cash to do this besides the labor, but the sooner it is done the easier it will be to do and the less expense. This is the proper thing for farm herds. This disease has found its way on to the range, and for range cattle there is nothing to do but make a dipping tank and dip them twice to make sure of it, as you would dip for scab, at intervals of about two weeks.

Our friends on the range and farmers in States west of the Missouri will need to take hold of this thing with a firm grip. If not, it will soon spread by the eastward movement of cattle into the States east of the Missouri river, and about the first thing they know no cattle will be allowed to cross the Missouri unless they have been dipped twice. Farmers in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri who are expecting to buy cattle from the range should see that they are carefully examined and refuse to buy any cattle that show any signs of this mange. If they do not, there will be trouble not merely to them personally, but trouble all over these States. We specially request our readers to report at once any cases of this itch or anything that resembles it among their cattle.—Wallace Farmer.

Our Scottish Letter.

The month of May is closing, and not often has it so clearly upheld its reputation for climatic treachery as in 1902. Everything is at least "three weeks late," as farmers express it. In other words, so far as vegetable growth is concerned, May has been a blank. Cold, biting north-east winds have generally prevailed; not infrequently there have been sleet showers; grass is not further forward than it is in ordinary seasons in the beginning of May, and many who have large herds of stock to carry find themselves hard pressed to carry the cattle through. On the other hand, there has been quite a revival in the price of fat stock, and beef and mutton have been making prices to which farmers in recent years have been little accustomed. Speculation is rife as to the cause of this, but it must be due to scarcity, although that may be intensified by the operations of the so-called Beef Trust. Sometimes it is said that this combine can do little; beef, being a perishable article, cannot be "held up" as other articles are until it please commercial magnates to part. On your side this will be better understood than with us, and it is useless to speculate.

More interesting is the new policy of our Government in respect to tariffs. It has been decided to impose duties on wheat and flour, and the attitude of the public generally to this proposal is surprising. For a country generally supposed to be thirled to free trade as the first article of its creed, there is something sublime in the equanimity with which the new departure has been received. I should say that this state of matters is largely due to a sentiment of resignation on account of the war. We have had that costly enterprise on hand. The bills are now coming in, and the question is, How are they to be paid? They must be paid, and the Chancellor says he can only get revenue by taxing things the people must use. They must eat bread, and, therefore, he can see revenue by levying rates on wheat and flour. The Chancellor is a sensible man. The agricultural community is not unduly elated by what he has done. The country is not now corn-growing to the extent in which it was so in 1850-60, and quite as many farmers now want cheap grain for feeding purposes as want dear grain for cropping purposes. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach understands this as well as most men and he was no doubt thinking about it when he put a tax on flour as well as registration duty on wheat. Not many farmers of any class would object to a heavy tax on flour. Some who have been life-long Free Traders have boldly advocated the levying of such a desirable alike for revenue purposes and in order to bring our American friends to their senses. Nothing would do more to prevent further depopulation of the rural districts than the re-starting of the silent mills. No more pathetic sight meets the gaze of the passer-by than the silent houses in which was wont to be heard the music of the grinding-stones. For myself, I believe the best policy for the world is Free Trade, but in order to be free it must be universal. Great Britain can never be a protectionist country—she can never levy a prohibitive tariff on foodstuffs—but she cannot indefinitely give away everything and get nothing in return, and now that her supremacy in the mercantile marine is threatened, men are being compelled to take a different standpoint from of old and are endeavoring to find out the weak points in our commercial armory, as South Africa has taught us the weak points in our army.

A very large trade has been done this spring in Aberdeen-Angus cattle for the United States, and equally extensive purchases of Ayrshires have been made for Sweden and other Continental countries. Colonel Judy has been buying up Ericas wherever they could be found, and is loud in his praises of the "doddies." He has been saying that no one who begins with them ever gives them up, and this witness is certainly true in the home trade. Whatever other breeds may be displaced or supplanted, the black cattle hold on their way. They are making conquests in Ireland, and a fine show of them was seen at the Royal Dublin Society's spring meeting. Our observation is that the "doddie" flourishes best in a dry climate and that not much can be expected of them in a wet climate. For countries with a heavy rainfall, amongst beef breeds the Galloway and the Highlander are easily first, and the history of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the West of Scotland, while not disappointing, has not been very brilliant. For grazing purposes the pure-bred will not be as useful as the cross-bred, but the latter, inheriting the best properties of the black sire or dam, is a very valuable animal indeed. The high prices got for black polled calves is one of the phenomena of agriculture on this side, and there is a small ransom in such to the man who can rear them successfully.

Horse-breeding is exciting considerable interest meantime. The South African war has had the curious effect of leading men to think more highly of the smaller-sized horse than was their wont. The extraordinary revelations regarding the purchase of horses for the army in Hungary has also had a good effect. Of course, the man who persisted in shaking up officialdom has not received

many thanks, but all the same he has opened the eyes of the country, and it perhaps counts for something that he is understood to be a persona grata at Court, and, indeed, an intimate of the King. Sir Blundell Maple is one of the commercial kings of London, who combines his labors in that sphere with the pursuits of a country gentleman. He is a breeder of Shire and Thoroughbred horses, and generally has an eye to the main chance. As member of Parliament he has done good service, and the unearthing of the Remount scandal is due to his zeal and pertinacity. Pony-breeding has received a much-needed fillip here, and there is every prospect of greater attention being paid to it in future than ever in the past. The Polo Pony Society has been reconstituted, and is doing splendid work in registration of all recognized pony breeds in one studbook, but each in its own section and as a distinct breed. It takes cognizance chiefly of riding ponies, and does not meddle with those of Hackney or driving type and breeding. "SCOTLAND YET."

The Bath and West of England Show.

This, the first of the three large English summer shows, held its meeting at Plymouth on May 27th to 31st last, when in all the departments there was a display of good average merit. The aggregate number of entries this year was 1,934, as against 2,096 at the corresponding show last year and 1,041 at the last show held by this Society in Plymouth in 1873.

The horse section accounted for 276 of the entries, which were divided into the usual subsections. Following the order of catalogue, we refer first to the agricultural horses, whose number was fifty-three, of which forty were Shire horses. The principal studs represented in the winners were: For stallions, Lord Rothschild's and Lord Llangattock's, whose specimens were of good merit; and for mares, Mr. R. W. Hudson secured the pride of place, the Shire Horse Society's gold medal being won by his noble three-year-old mare, Wern Blossom, and another from the same stud, Nateby Aurea, won in the broodmare class; Lord Llangattock winning in the two-year-old class, and Mr. H. Oakly in that for yearling fillies. The five classes for Hackneys secured an entry of twenty-three, a typical lot, but nothing exceptional, Mrs. Oppenheimer taking the Hackney Society's gold medal with Knowle Belinda, a two-year-old filly by that grand mover, His Majesty, whose fine quality and action was well represented by his successful progeny.

The cattle section was one of quality and good character, the aggregate total of entries being 515, as against 633 last year. The pride of place in the schedule is given to the "Rubies of the West," the Devon cattle, whose Society, we may mention, are now inserting in our columns an advertisement of their breed, which are, in fact, the Southdowns of the cattle breeds: small in size, but having little waste of fat, with the finest of flesh. In their classes we found an entry of twenty-three head, Mr. J. C. Williams being the owner of the winning bulls in each class, and he also secured the champion honor and its reserve, their respective names being Woodman 4518, Musa and Woodbine, a noble and typical trio. The Hon. E. W. B. Portman was leading winner in the female classes, with neat and symmetrical animals. The South Devons numbered fifty-two. These are very much of the character of the Devon, but have more size and bone and lack the high quality of the former. Unquestionably this section was a very strong one all through, and the honors were pretty evenly distributed amongst several of the leading exhibitors.

The entry of Shorthorns was eminently a satisfactory one in all respects, the number of entries being forty-nine. The great success achieved by Mr. J. Deane Willis demonstrates the high quality and value of his widely known Scotch-bred herd, for he, with three bulls—C. I. V., Granite Chip and Bapton Florist—secured all three firsts and the champion honors also, the first-named bull securing the champion prize, beating, both in the contest for this and also in his class, Mr. G. E. King's Lord Bruce, who was champion at the great Dublin show last month. Mr. Willis also won with White Heather in the cow class, beating Warrior Queen, formerly Capt. Duncombe's and now owned by Lord Calthorpe. He also won in the heifer class, Lord Rothschild, Messrs. R. Stratton, J. Colman and A. Henderson, M. P., were also leading winners.

Forty-one entries made up the Hereford class, which were of high merit and quality. The Earl of Coventry, Messrs. W. F. Barnsley, A. E. Hughes, J. Tudge and G. D. Faber, M. P., were the principal winners.

Sussex cattle had present a small but exceedingly creditable entry of six, the Earl of Derby, Mr. P. F. B. Laillard, Mrs. Montague and the Earl of Winterton being the principal winners.

The Red Polled cattle, with a notable entry

of twenty-three, certainly did their breed considerable credit. Lord Amherst, Sir W. D. Corbet, Hon. A. E. Fellowes, M. P., and Messrs. R. P. Cooper and J. Hammond were the leading winners.

The Aberdeen-Angus away from north of the Tweed were not a numerically strong class, but had fine merit, fifteen entries being present, the leading honors going to Messrs. J. J. Cridean, R. P. Hudson (whose herd is of high merit), and J. H. Bridges.

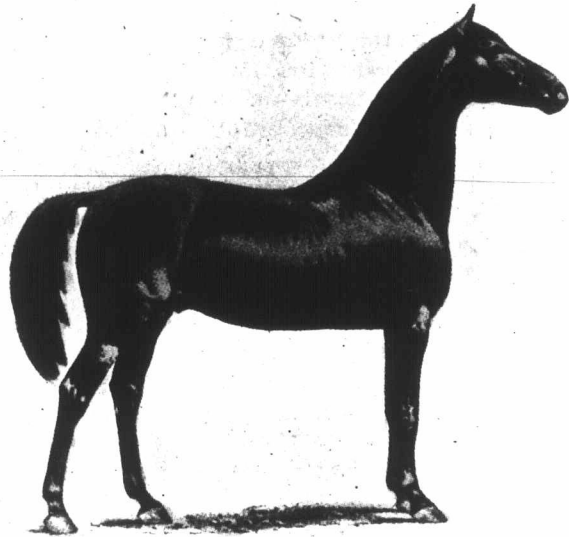
One hundred and fifteen Jerseys were entered for competition. These large classes were, we may say, of typical and creditable merit, a fact clearly demonstrated by the large number of awards given, namely, seventy-five. Lord Rothschild, Admiral Howe, T. S. Brand, Mrs. C. McIntosh, Col. McCalmont, M. P., and Mr. A. Miller-Hallett were the more important winners.

The Guernseys came out in strong force, namely, sixty-seven entries. The Lady Titchbourne and Mr. W. A. Glynn, both of whom are owners of noted herds, were the leading winners in these well-filled and good classes.

The sheep section of the Show was one in which opportunity was afforded to see and inspect varieties seldom seen out of their district. The entries in the several classes for the six breeds numbered 170, as against 188 at the same show last year.

The Cotswolds were but few in number—only seven, but Mr. W. Houlton, who was first in yearling rams and ewes, was owner of some grand sheep, Mr. R. Swanwick winning with lambs and second for shearling ram.

The Devon Longwools, a south country sheep of the Lincoln type, were well to the fore, with an entry of eighteen. These are excellent mutton sheep, with a good class of long wool, hardly so dense or broad in the staple as the Lincoln, the honors being pretty evenly divided between the two leading flocks of Messrs. F. White and H. E. Thorne.



GOODWIN.

Prizewinning American saddle stallion, in his 2-year-old form. Typical of the American gaited saddle.

The Southdowns were in good force, with high quality. Mr. C. Adeane's yearling rams led the way, winning also champion honors. A pair of real typical rams they were, with grand flesh, fleeces and skins, and we are fully in accord with the award. They won first and second in their class. Third honors went to a fresh exhibitor, Col. A. F. Walter, whose flock, under the charge of Sir James Blyth's late shepherd, is making rapid headway, and the ram here noticed is one of high merit and fine flesh, Mr. E. Ellis' noted old stock being r. n. with a ram full of quality. In ram lambs, that great flock owned by Col. McCalmont [see his adv.] won first with a notable pen got by last year's champion ram lamb, a pen of great merit, whilst his second pen came in for third honors, a success that demonstrates the high merit of this well-managed and carefully-bred flock. Mr. C. Adeane's pair of deep and wide lambs, with typical fleeces, were a good second, and Col. A. F. Walter's well-matched pair r. n. Col. McCalmont's trio of wide, deep-fleshed ewes took precedence in their class and champion honors also, a pen of valuable ewes and wonderfully well brought out. Mr. J. Colman's nice-wooled pen, with typical heads, were second, Col. A. F. Walter's inspiring pen, one of which was a grand ewe, third.

The entry in the Hampshire Down classes was one of merit and quality, though its number was not large, namely, sixteen. Mr. Carey Coles won in the yearling rams after a severe fight with two notably deep-fleshed and fine quality rams from Mr. J. Flower's flock, which were second and third. The winning ram had rare type, being a long, masculine, lengthy sheep. Lord Rothschild and Mr. J. Joyce were also in the award list, with typical rams. In the ram lamb class, however, the result was different. Here Mr. J.

Flower asserted the well-known pre-eminence of his grand flock and went first and third with four lambs of notable quality and merit. Mr. Coles being a good second with a well-grown, masculine-headed pen. Lord Rothschild's flock had to be content with barren honors for two pens of high merit and good flesh. Hard luck, but all cannot be at the top. In the yearling ewes, Mr. Flower had again a couple of pens of ewes practically unmatched in respect to type, character and merit. They were first and second.

The Shropshire entry, twenty-two, was a large one and good all through. Mr. R. P. Cooper's leading ram thoroughly deserved the premier award, being typical, with grand flesh and fleece. We also very much liked Mr. W. F. Inge's second winner, a ram of the right sort and one which has every appearance of making an excellent sire. Third honors went to a second ram of Mr. Cooper's. This ought to have gone to the r. n. from Mr. E. Nock's flock, which was fully deserving of this place. Again in the ram lambs Mr. Cooper led the way. He was fortunate here mainly on account of the unevenness in the size of Mr. Nock's second winners, for had they matched they must have won, their flesh being deeper and they were wider and more firm. Mr. W. F. Inge's ewes repeated their Oxford success, a pen of well-matched, evenly-fleshed ewes, Mr. R. P. Cooper coming in for second honors with a pen of substance, width and character, whilst two pens which we liked very much, from Mr. T. Fenn's and Mr. E. Nock's, were respectively third and r. n.

An entry of twenty-one made up a better lot of Oxford Downs than we have seen for several years at this show. Mr. J. T. Hobbs, with his Oxford champion ram, again led the way in the yearling class. Another first-class ram from the same flock came in for r. n. Mr. R. W. Hobbs, whose flock is fast taking a leading place, was second, with a grand ram of high merit, and Mr. A. Brassey third. This breeder was first in the classes for ram lambs and yearling ewes. The former pen are a bit narrow and too high, but the latter pen are as good as can be. Mr. J. T. Hobbs was second in these classes, and we were much struck with the undoubted merit of the ram lambs, which may yet take precedence over the Brassey pen. They are wider, deeper and more compact. Mr. R. W. Hobbs secured third honors in these classes with entries full of grand type, good flesh and high merit, a flock from whence selections can be made with all confidence.

The picturesque Exmoors were represented by an entry of a dozen pens. Mr. C. N. Skinner taking the lead all through. The Dartmoors, another purely local breed, with grand fleeces of long staple, made a notable display, and one could not but be struck with their wealth of flesh and typical uniformity of markings.

The Dorset Horns, with an entry of thirteen, were well represented, and the well-known flock of Mr. W. R. Flower has seldom, if ever before, sent out a better or more typical collection, whose uniform success was thoroughly deserved. They secured premier honors in all the classes they competed in. Mr. F. J. Merson led in the yearling-ram class with a grand ram, and was second for yearling ewes, a well-matched, even, typical pen. We were pleased to see the well-known name of Culverwell once again in the award list, being second for rams and commended.

In swine, the Berkshires, with an entry of twenty-two in four classes, well represented their breed. The Hon. Claud Portman, who won the championship with his notable, deep-fleshed and good-backed sow, Ethel, certainly exhibited one of the best specimens of her breed we have seen for many a day. Two hundred and fifty dollars was offered and refused for her at home. Messrs. R. W. Hudson, J. A. Nickler and J. Lawrence were amongst the other leading winners.

We claim, with every confidence, that included amongst those who from England advertise their herds and flocks in the "Farmer's Advocate" are included those who can supply the best and, as another example of the fact, we quote the pronounced success of the herd of Yorkshire swine of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart. At this show it won championship for boars, first and r. n. for Large White old boars (\$500 being offered for the champion), second for pairs of young boars, first for old sows, and first for pairs of sows. In Middle Whites, first and second for old boars, and third and r. n. for old sows; whilst in Small Whites it was first pen for old boars and second for old sows, a record that needs neither critical detail nor description to disclose the fact of the undoubted merit of the herd.

The Tamworth entry was a small one of high merit. Mr. D. W. Phillip's herd being far away ahead of all. A sow of his breeding won for Mr. H. C. Stephens the championship of the sow classes in competition with the White breeds, and he also took precedence in young sow classes as well as several minor honors. Mr. H. C. Stephens led in the classes for young boars, and Mr. E. de Hamel in that for old r boars.

The produce classes and the dairy section were very good. The last-named section, a main feature at these annual gatherings, was well supported and attracted considerable interest.

Grain Inspection for Past Nine Months.

According to Inspector Horn's report, the number of cars of grain inspected at Winnipeg and Emerson during the first nine months of the present crop year was 49,859. During the same period in 1900-01, the cars inspected totalled 13,380, and for the corresponding nine months in 1899-00 the total was 29,631, this last figure being the largest of any year prior to 1901.

The total amount of grain inspected during the nine months, taking the average number of bushels per car, was as follows:

Grain.	Cars.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	46,816	38,857,280
Oats.....	2,658	3,189,600
Barley.....	239	239,000
Flax.....	146	146,000
Total inspected.....	49,859	42,431,880

During the nine months ending May 31, 1901, the total amount of grain of the 1900 crop inspected was 13,383 cars, or 1,163,350 bushels; while for the nine months ending May 31, 1900, the grain of the 1899 crop inspected totalled 4,736,330 bushels.

The following table, issued by the grain inspector, shows the total number of cars of each grade inspected during the past nine months, as compared with the same period in the two previous years:

Wheat—	1901.	1900.	1899.
No. 1 hard.....	7,543	950	20,596
No. 1 northern.....	16,188	1,729	4,474
No. 2 northern.....	19,365	4,077	1,661
No. 3 northern.....	910	104	491
No. 4.....	119		
Feed.....	68	1	42
Rejected one.....	241	133	614
Rejected two.....	95	64	403
No grade.....	2,196	5,781	517
Rejected.....	51	26	
Condemned.....	40	60	60
Total wheat.....	46,816	12,925	28,831
Oats—			
No. 1 white.....	26	7	50
No. 2 white.....	1,567	45	320
No. 2 mixed.....	330	10	186
Feed.....	654	87	65
No grade.....	27	225	
Rejected.....	54	14	
Total oats.....	2,658	388	533
Barley—			
No. 3 extra.....	16		5
No. 3.....	122	10	46
Feed.....	81	13	41
No grade.....	10	4	
Rejected.....	7		2
Total barley.....	239	27	95
Flax—			
No. 1.....	9	1	37
No. 2.....	91	2	22
Rejected.....	43	27	14
No grade.....	3	13	
Total flax.....	146	43	73
Total inspection.....	49,859	13,383	29,631

Fair Dates.

Edmonton.....	July 1, 2, 3
Dominion City.....	July 8 and 9
Calgary.....	July 9, 10, 11
Viridun.....	July 14 and 15
Carberry.....	July 15 and 16
Yorkton.....	July 16 and 17
Pilot Mound.....	July 16 and 17
Wawanesa.....	July 17
Hartney.....	July 17 and 18
Minnedosa.....	July 18
Portage la Prairie.....	July 17 to 19
Winnipeg Industrial.....	July 21 to 25
Dauphin.....	July 29 and 30
Brandon, W. A. A. A.....	July 29 to Aug. 1
Neepawa.....	Aug. 5 and 6
Melita.....	Aug. 5 and 6
Souris.....	Aug. 7
Regina.....	Aug. 21

PLOWING MATCHES.

Portage la Prairie.....	June 18
Blyth.....	June 29
Pipestone.....	June 25
Cartwright.....	June 27
Brandon Championship Match.....	July 3

FARMERS' EXCURSIONS TO EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Carman and points west on Glenboro branch, to Brandon.....	June 29
Hartney and points west on Belovaine branch, to Brandon.....	July 3
Portage and points west on main line.....	July 3

Our Early Chicks.

The mother-hen says, "Don't you cry,
You lovely dilly things;
If you are cold, then come and lie
Beneath my sheltering wings."

We had very good success in the chicken-hatching line this spring. Our hens commenced to lay about the 1st of January. About the 20th of March some of them announced their intention to raise babies. This was just what we wanted them to do. We had a nice warm house all ready for them, where they would not be disturbed. Instead of giving the would-be sitters a cold bath, or placing them in close confinement, we made them inexpressibly happy by giving them a nestful of eggs. The first one was set on March 26th, and up to this date (May 10th) we have set every hen that clucked. We have 61 chickens hatched and six hens sitting now. All the hens we set have good families with the exception of two. They were both set on Buff Cochin eggs. One of them turned out to be an egg-eater. After she had been sitting about two weeks she went to work and ate five or six of the eggs, chicks and all. But she will never eat any more, for she is in the fattening coop now. Somebody will eat her soon. One solitary chick was all she had. The other hen was set on twelve eggs. The eggs were not as fresh as they should have been. She only had two chicks. Some of the eggs contained dead chicks and some were unfertile. As the Buff Cochins are slow, lazy hens, perhaps the

Well, farmer women, isn't poultry-raising pleasant, interesting work? I quite enjoy it. We have only kept about 50 hens since we commenced to farm, but we intend to increase the number this summer. We are going to kill every old hen this spring. Fowl sells readily for 10 cents per pound.

We have learned some valuable lessons from experience and also by reading the excellent practical articles published in the "Advocate." We know that the fresher the eggs are when set, the better chance of success we have. If possible, set them before they grow cold. The best place to make a nest for a hen to sit in is on the floor, in a quiet, secluded place, where the other hens won't bother her. I put a sod or road dust in the bottom and then a little fine hay on top. Quiet, good-tempered hens are the best to set, those that will let one do anything with them. We never like to let them sit on the nest they have been laying in, but sometimes we find it hard to make them stay on the new nest, for biddy is a pretty determined lady and always wants to choose her own nest. After dark is the best time to move a sitter, for after the first night she may forget all about her old nest.

P. E. I. MRS. A. R. ODD.

Nurse was reading nature-stories of the chickens, ducks and geese.
"Johnny, tell me, what's a gander?" asked she with a smile of peace.
Little Johnny looked up quickly, all his fancy turning loose.
As he answered, smiling proudly, "It's the rooster of the goose."
—Judge.



Duchess 6th, Cinderella, Countess 8th, Queen, Diamond King, Duchess 7th.

GROUP OF SHORTHORNS IN THE HERD OF JAMES THOMPSON, MILDMAY, ONT.
(See Gossip, page 471.)

chicks were too lazy to chip the shell. I have learned one lesson, however: I shall set no more Buff Cochin eggs. We intend to set some more hens yet. We want to raise 100 chicks at least. This will mean plenty of work, but what of that, as long as there is money in the business! Our chicks are all smart, and growing nicely. But they have been well looked after ever since they were born. We have them in an ideal coop, where the sun shines in all day long. It is divided into compartments, which are occupied by four large families. It is amusing to watch the pretty little youngsters looking out at the windows. The first week we fed them every two hours and gave them water three times a day. Now we feed them four times a day and water twice. We never give them any sloppy food. Hard-boiled eggs, bread crumbs, and oatmeal constitute their bill of fare the first week. We dust the mothers with sulphur when they come off with their broods, and spread road dust in the coops so that the chicks can obtain plenty of grit. We keep them shut up until they are six weeks old at least; after that we let them out on fine afternoons for a run. But they must be watched, or something will happen them: Hawks, rats or cats may take a fancy to the little chirpers. One of our neighbors had eight early chickens. She let them out one day and forgot to shut them in at night. In the morning she found the desolate mother alone, bemoaning the loss of her beloved children. The rats had taken every one of them. So we chicken-raisers must be on the lookout and try to keep our coops rat-proof.

Rearing Calves on their Dams.

There are indications in many directions that the practice of rearing calves by allowing them to run with their dams is gradually increasing in favor throughout the country. As is well known, there is no better plan of rearing a calf than this, and when the milk cannot be disposed of at a reasonable price there is every reason to believe that feeding it to well-bred calves in this way, at the prices at which stores have been selling for some time past, pays very much better than converting it into butter. We have recently been talking to several experienced farmers and successful breeders upon this subject, and the general opinion among them seems to be that when milk has to be sold to creameries, as is so often done, at prices ranging from 3d. to 3½d. per gallon it pays very much better to give it to calves, for sale either as stores or finished beef. Another consideration which seems to influence breeders in more generally adopting the plan of allowing calves to run with their dams is that it saves labor and in this way helps to reduce the expense inseparable from the employment of farm hands at the present time.—Farmer's Gazette, Ireland.

Big Reward for Little Effort.

I received the Bible as a premium all right, and I am very much pleased with it and obliged for your promptness. The Bible is better than I expected. It is a big prize for so little work. Thanks
M. McPHEE, Jr.



W. J. BLACK, B. S. A.
Who joins the "Farmer's Advocate" editorial staff at London, Ont.

Antiseptic Animal Surgery.

On all live-stock farms well-being and profit call for minor surgical operations. The knife is the chief tool used. Until a comparatively recent period no attention was paid to the aseptic condition of the knife. It might have last been used to open a malignant tumor and simply wiped, leaving numbers of disease germs on the blade, and in this condition the next operation was on the healthy tissue of another animal. The germs on the knife would enter the healthy tissue of the freshly-incised wound, causing it to swell and gather pus, causing the animal much needless pain and perhaps endangering its life. All who practice animal surgery now know the value of sterilizing their instruments. This is usually done by the use of a solution of corrosive sublimate. This is not convenient on the farm, so a knife may be sterilized by washing in boiling water, then hold the blade for an instant in the flame of a gasoline stove, finishing by wetting with alcohol. Parts of an animal to be operated on should previous to the operation be washed with strong soapuds. After the operation the animal should have clean quarters to lie down. If these precautions are observed, very little trouble will be found. A light diet of bran with oats or slop, according to the nature of the animal, should be given.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

Preserving Fence Posts.

As a result of a series of experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Germany, in the preservation of fence posts, we have the following report: Posts used in vineyards were dipped in different solutions to preserve them against rot. The period of the experiment covered twenty-four years. The best results were secured with tar. Only nine per cent. of fir posts impregnated with tar had rotted at the end of twenty-four years. At the end of twenty years, thirty-three per cent. of those impregnated with copper sulphate (bluestone) had rotted; nevertheless, the ease and cheapness with which posts, particularly green posts, can be saturated with copper sulphate solutions seems to make its use more desirable than that of tar.



L. A. MOORHOUSE, B. S. A.

Manitoba Crop Report.

The regular June crop report, issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, made up from reports received from their 350 crop correspondents located throughout the Province, shows a very satisfactory increase in the crop acreage as well as in the crop conditions. Owing to the excessive rainfall during the month of May many farmers in the older districts could not get in as much wheat and oats as had been intended, and, judging from this condition, it was generally thought that the total acreage would not be increased this year, but last year, according to the December crop bulletin, 150,000 acres of new land was broken and in readiness for this year, and in addition to this, considerable land was broken during May when the weather was too wet for getting onto the cultivated land, and much of this would be seeded to flax. In the bulletin it will be noticed that Brome grass is the only variety of cultivated grass on which any estimate is given. There is probably an equal area in timothy and also in native rye grass, which, together with the acreage in spelt, of which there is probably 25,000 acres, the total area under crop for 1902 might be safely put at 3,239,015 acres, or an increase of 277,000 acres over 1901.

The large increase in the barley crop caused by the late seeding will mean that a market will have to be found this year for barley or else that our farmers must make up their minds to feed more stock.

The increase in flax is also natural, as flax can be sown late on spring breaking or on old land on which the first crops of weeds have been killed by surface cultivation, and the price of flax has been so high that it should be a paying crop.

Below is a summary from the crop bulletin:

AREA UNDER CROP.			
District.	Wheat. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Barley. Acres.
Northwestern	210,430	129,360	30,250
Southwestern	768,790	232,000	59,740
North Central	353,940	110,600	85,000
South Central	524,200	151,100	80,000
Eastern	182,580	102,000	74,800
Total	2,039,940	725,060	329,790
Total under flax	41,200 acres		
Total under rye	2,539 acres		
Total under peas	1,596 acres		
Total under corn	2,205 acres		
Total under Brome	12,485 acres		
Increase in area—	Acres.		
Under wheat	28,105		
Under oats	35,109		
Under barley	138,781		
Under flax	20,222		
Total	223,149		

POTATOES AND ROOT CROPS.		
District.	Potatoes. Acres.	Roots. Acres.
Northwestern	3,300	1,540
Southwestern	5,500	4,195
North Central	3,955	2,125
South Central	3,550	1,210
Eastern	5,660	2,805
Total	22,005	12,175
Total area under grain crops	3,142,350	
Total area under all crops	3,189,015	

INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.			
	1900. Acres.	1901. Acres.	1902. Acres.
Wheat	1,457,396	2,011,835	2,039,940
Oats	429,108	689,951	725,951
Barley	155,111	191,099	329,790
Flax	20,437	20,978	41,200
Potatoes	16,880	24,429	22,005
Roots	7,482	10,211	12,175
Rye, peas, corn and grass	36,086	12,943	11,951
Total crop	2,122,500	2,961,409	3,189,015

The number of milk cows reported in each district is given as:

District.	1901.	1902.
Northwestern	22,920	22,920
Southwestern	19,805	19,805
North Central	15,005	15,005
South Central	23,200	23,200
Eastern	38,845	38,845
Total	119,835	119,835

Ontario Agricultural College Graduates.

We take pleasure in portraying in this issue the 1902 graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and the "Farmer's Advocate" speaks for them one and all careers of honored usefulness in whatever avocations they may embark. Judging by personal acquaintance and the thoroughness with which we believe they have taken their extended course, it is a fair bet to their alma mater. The degrees of B. S. A. were conferred at the University of Toronto on Friday last.



G. I. CHRISTIE, B. S. A.

Disinfecting Stables.

Of special interest to dairy and stock men generally is the following reminder, recently issued by Dr. A. W. Biting, Veterinarian of Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station:

The disinfection of stables after a period of constant use should be a part of routine practice. Dairy stables in particular should be disinfected twice a year, and oftener if the conditions demand it. It is not possible to give many stables that thorough disinfection that is possible in houses, because their construction will not admit of it, but it is possible to do very much and at little expense. The ideal method of disinfection is by means of a gas, as that would have the power to penetrate everywhere. The effectiveness of this method depends upon securing a large volume of gas and maintaining it for some time. Unless the stable can be made tight, a gas will be of little use. For all practical purposes the gas produced by burning sulphur over a pot of coals is the best if used in connection with steam. The dry sulphur fumes have little germ-killing power, but when combined with the steam in the air it forms a compound that is deadly. The boiling of water and burning of sulphur should go together. Formaldehyde gas is not so efficient for stable disinfection as many would have us believe. A very practical means of disinfection that may be used under almost every stable condition is by whitewashing. This is not expensive for material and is very easily applied by means of an inexpensive fruit spray pump. The lime should be thoroughly slacked and strained through cloth and made just thin enough to work well through the nozzle. One man can apply two coats of whitewash with the pump and reach all parts of side and ceiling of a room in about one-fourth the time required with the brush. Whitewash will kill or hold the germs with which it comes in contact. It has the effect, too, of making the barn lighter and cleaner. After the first spraying, one application will usually be sufficient if given regularly. As the business of supplying milk to cities and creameries is of large proportions and depends upon cleanliness, this precaution of disinfection should be regularly followed.



J. MURRAY, B. S. A.



W. J. CARSON, B. S. A.

Jerseys as Butter Producers.

The exceptional richness of the milk of Jersey cows has earned for that breed a world-wide celebrity. In some of the milking contests which are held in connection with several of the leading cross-channel shows, animals of this breed have for years been figuring to great advantage. Their excellence as butter-producing cattle was again well exemplified at the great annual show of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society this year, where a special butter test was brought off, and where no fewer than 46 animals competed for the several prizes offered. The milk of ordinary cows that produces 1 pound of butter to every 2½ gallons of milk is considered very fair quality; by way of contrast with this it is interesting to know that several of the cows competing at this butter test produced milk of such extraordinary richness that it only took about half the quantity of ordinary milk to produce 1 pound of butter.

The cow which carried off the gold medal and £10 prize was four years old, and calved on the 1st March. She was thus 67 days in milk, and on the day of the test she produced within a small fraction of 4 gallons of milk. On being churned, this milk gave 3 lbs. ¾ oz. of butter or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to every 13 lbs. of milk. Even better in this respect were the performances of some of the other competing cows. One of these, which had been 147 days gone in milk, gave 2½ gallons of milk on the date of the trial, and this milk produced 1 lb. 15 ozs. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to every 12.83 lbs. of milk. As a gallon of milk may be roughly regarded as weighing 10 lbs., it will be seen that this cow gave at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to a little over 1¼ gallons of milk. Quite a number of the cows in this competition gave milk which yielded at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to every 1½ gallons of milk, performances which show what wonderful butter-producers these Jerseys are.—Farmer's Gazette.

Minnesota Graduates in Agriculture.

In the University of Minnesota, this year, there are but two students receiving degrees in agriculture. The Farm Students' Review deplors the fact that so few of the youth of Minnesota take advantage of the opportunities offered in the College of Agriculture to get an education for a profession that is not overcrowded. In Ontario, this season, but eight young men students of the O. A. C. graduate as B. S. A.'s from Toronto University.



E. C. HALLMAN, B. S. A.

Suitable Breeds and How to Select Them.

BY J. W. CLARK, BRANT CO., ONT.

Since there is a constant and increasing demand for table poultry in the English market, and the raising of poultry for export in Canada has developed into a prominent industry, and one which has—the most of us think—come to stay, it will be well for us to watch closely and see that the exacting tastes of the picky chicken-consumers in England are not hampered with too many vexatious variations.

They want birds that come up to their standard of perfection—something that suits their eye—a heavy, compact body, with white flesh and white legs and skin. It is to our advantage to raise poultry that possess certain good qualities. It is to our advantage to get a breed that will stand forcing, and one that will thrive well under even unfavorable climatic conditions, such as we frequently get. We want a chicken that will make a rapid growth on comparatively inexpensive food, and reach an early maturity.

Egg-laying machines, such as we have in the Leghorns, Andalusians, and Minorcas, will not suit this purpose. Those breeds may be all right in their place, but their place is not in a feeding crate. I have fed some of that type and believe that I have pumped into them many dollars' worth of feed from which I got no profit.

We hear a great deal about the Buff Orpington breed now. I have only a few of them yet, but I am very much pleased with those which I have, and have ordered a number from England. We cannot speak too highly of the Barred Rock. They are a breed with which all are acquainted, a breed that excels in the production of winter eggs. If we take a flock of one hundred well-bred Barred Rocks we are fairly certain of getting eighty or ninety good birds for feeding. Perhaps the one objection to that breed is their tendency towards yellow legs and skin. But this can be overcome to a certain extent by systematically weeding out our breeding stock which show this tendency—breeding only from white-skinned and white-legged birds—and also by feeding a ration that will make white flesh.

The Wyandottes are also a very good breed. I have no doubt that the fanciers of this particular breed could tell you of many points where they excel the Barred Rocks. From the experience that I have had with them I am not prepared to say that they fit my needs quite as well. Nevertheless, they are a very excellent fowl, and for crossing with an Indian Game cock are perhaps as good as the best.

The same principles that should be observed in selecting breeding cattle of the beef breeds should be observed in selecting a cockerel and hens to raise table fowls. It is a block of meat of the best quality that is wanted. It will be found quite as difficult to make a good carcass of chicken out of an egg-laying machine (or special egg-laying breed) as to make an ideal carcass of beef with a Jersey steer.

I believe it is wise and essential to the highest degree of success to raise your chicks from hens that are pure-bred, or nearly so, and from a pure-bred cock. If your breeding hens have a strain of Leghorn in them your chickens will not likely be so uniform. There is more apt to be a larger percentage of culls. There will be some that show the back breeding. But I believe that we get stronger chicks by crossing a pure-bred male of one breed with hens of another breed.

An ideal bird for the export trade might be described as having a short neck, with a wide head, bright eyes, and a short, heavy bill. The legs should be short, squarely set, and well apart. The back should be wide and strong. The breast should only be of moderate depth—having plenty of room for a large quantity of meat. The skin, flesh and legs should have a healthy, white appearance.

Dressings for Warts.

Of dressings for warts there are quite a number in common use. Painting over the excrescences with strong acetic acid is credited with being very effective in removing them, and so, too, in the case of warts on the udder, is a rubbing in of castor oil. A correspondent who has used an ointment consisting of ½ oz. of powdered savin, ½ oz. of muriate of ammonia, and 1½ ozs. of vaseline, speaks very highly of this as a dressing for these growths. Where the warts have long necks the best way to remove them is to tie a ligature of fine thread round their bases, and in this way cut off their sources of food supply and cause them to atrophy or fall off. The dressings above referred to are, of course, for use where the warts are low and flat in shape and grow in groups rather than in single numbers.

After the calves have been turned out, do not be so hard-hearted as to give them no place of escape from the sun and flies. A shed or little house of some kind will afford them shelter and give them a chance to grow. Growth is what we are after.



F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A.

Walter Lynch's Dispersion Sale.

The dispersion sale of the Pioneer Herd of the veteran breeder, Walter Lynch, at Westbourne, Man., on June 11th, 1902, marks a new record in the live-stock annals of the West. Dispersion sales of pure-bred stock are of rare occurrence in this new country, the disbanding of the Binscarth herd some dozen years ago being the only large herd of Shorthorns previously dispersed in the Province. The Lynch herd was unique among the herds of Manitoba, and of the Dominion, for that matter, in that every animal in the catalogue, with the exception of the stock bull, was bred on the farm, Mr. Lynch having built up his herd on the foundation laid over thirty years ago. No fad of pedigree, color or show-yard caprice ever carried him away from his object: utility, with constitution, size, and quality. Apart from the dissemination of good blood that has during all these years been going out from this fountain-head into all parts of the Province and Territories, the verdict of the buyers at the sale-ring, in whose hands was left the valuing of each individual member of the herd, as they were passed under the hammer, stands out as a record on the printed page of history that the life-work of our pioneer breeder has not been in vain.

As a token of the high esteem in which Mr. Lynch is held at home, a very large proportion of the 500 or more persons present at the ringside were from the surrounding Portage Plains. The Shorthorn breeders of the Province were well represented, and took an active part in the bidding. A notable feature was the absence of buyers from the Territories, owing, doubtless, to the excessive rains in the ranching districts, which had caused serious delays to the railroad service. Every animal but one was sold to buyers within the Province, and many animals were secured by Portage Plains farmers. Preceding the sale, a sumptuous lunch was served in the maple grove that surrounds the old homestead. The lunch was presided over by a large number of the lady friends of the retiring veteran. The day was perfect, and the details of the sale well managed.

Mr. McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, made a few remarks at the opening of the sale, referring to the work that had been done by Mr. Lynch in advancing the interests of live stock throughout the West, and three hearty cheers were given for the veteran breeder. D. S. Macdonald, of Portage la Prairie, wielded the hammer, con-



B. J. WATERS.

To receive B. S. A. degree on passing course and examination in his term.

ducting the sale in a satisfactory and expeditious manner.

As the herd has already been reviewed in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," more need not here be said than that the stock were presented in fine, thrifty condition, well groomed and haltered, and that the prices realized were on the whole satisfactory. While there was nothing sensational in the way of high prices, the average was good, when it is considered that the sale consisted not of a selection from the herd, but of the entire herd. The bidding was fairly rapid, and by no means niggardly, buyers showing a readiness to pay full value for what they wanted. Most of the numbers started on \$100 bids, and went upward at \$25 a bid. The order of the catalogue was not followed. The first to be offered was the blocky roan Scotch-type five-year-old cow, Imogene 2nd, and no time was wasted in running her up to \$400, when she was knocked down to Jas. McKenzie, M. P. P., of Burnside. To Dr. McConnell, of Morden, who is laying the foundation for a first-class herd of Shorthorns, belongs the honor of paying the highest price of the sale, namely, \$160 for the grand roan six-year-old cow, Vivien =32692=, and her roan bull calf at foot by Scottish Canadian. The next highest price was paid by Jas. Yule (for Hon. Thos. Greenway), for the two-year-old heifer, Rosette 15th, a big, smooth, handsome heifer; \$420 was the price. Geo. Little, Neepawa, who has been getting some choice things about him, bought three head at an average of \$220, paying \$315 for Prairie Princess 4th, one of the best numbers. Jas. Bray, Longburn, strengthened his herd by the addition of four females, at a reasonable average, and was also fortunate in securing the stock bull, Scottish Canadian, at the very low price of \$370. One of the plums was knocked down very hurriedly to a bid of \$150, that should have gone at least \$50 more. This was the roan bull calf, Coronet, by Scottish Canadian out of Imogene 2nd. The fortunate buyer was Mr. Hole, of Minnedosa.

The female average on 51 head was a little over \$206, and the average on the nine bulls sold was \$162.77. Below is published a complete list of the sale.

FEMALES.

Vivian =32692=; roan; calved April, '96; got by Village Hero =14342=; and roan bull calf by Scottish Canadian =36100=; Dr. McConnell, Morden.....	\$460
Rosette 15th; dark roan; calved Aug., '99; by What-for-No =24606=; Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City.....	420
Imogene 2nd =30197=; roan; calved Oct., '96; by Village Hero; Jas. McKenzie, M. P. P., Burnside.....	400
Prairie Princess 4th =32686=; red; calved June, '97; by Village Hero; and roan heifer calf by Scottish Canadian; Geo. Little, Neepawa.....	315
Rosette 13th =30200=; red; May, '96; Village Hero; and red bull calf by S. C.; James Lytle, High Bluff.....	310
Rosette 10th =25574=; red and white; Feby., '93; Village Hero; and roan heifer calf by S. C.; Walter James, Rosser.....	300
Superba 5th =30202=; red; May, '94; by Village Hero; Joe Laidler, Neepawa (\$160); and roan heifer calf by Scottish Canadian; J. G. Barron (\$140).....	300
Ruby 3rd (twin) =10551=; red; Nov., '98; Village Hero; and red bull calf by S. C.; Wm. Wishart, Portage la Prairie.....	290
Croppy; red; Dec., '97; by Village Hero; and roan heifer calf by S. C.; Eli Roberts, Bagot.....	260
Charming Rosette =10547=; red; little white; Jan., '99; by What-for-No; and roan bull calf by S. C.; J. A. Fraser, Portage la Prairie.....	250
Julia 4th =32684=; red; Feby., '96; by Village Hero; and roan heifer calf by S. C.; Kirkham, Saldouga, Assa.....	250
Joanna 5th =36191=; red; Jan., '98; Village Hero; and red bull calf by S. C.; Wm. Beattie, Macdonald.....	250
Joanna 11th =32683=; red; Jan., '97; Village Hero; and red bull calf by S. C.; A. McKinnon, Carberry.....	245
Joanna 2nd =27131=; red; Dec., '93; Village Hero; and red bull calf by S. C.; John Phipps, Rosser.....	240
Rosette 11th =30198=; red; Feby., '95; Village Hero; and red bull calf by S. C.; J. G. Barron, Carberry.....	240
Truth 2nd =32691=; red; April, '97; Village Hero; John Gerrie, Portage la Prairie.....	235
Monique 2nd =49549=; roan; Jan., '90; Village Hero; John Hallam, Portage la Prairie.....	230
Ruby 2nd (twin) =10550=; red; Nov., '98; Village Hero; and roan bull calf by S. C.; T. Oliver, Burnside.....	230
Charity =32679=; red; Jan., '95; Village Hero; and roan bull calf by S. C.; J. J. Satter, High Bluff.....	230
Mary Jane; roan; Feby., '99; Village Hero; Dr. McConnell, Morden.....	225
Und =32680=; roan; May, '96; Village Hero; John Gerrie, Portage la Prairie.....	225
Wanda; red and white; May, '99; What-for-No; and red and white heifer calf by S. C.; Jas. Bray, Longburn.....	205

Superba 10th; red and white; Nov., '90; by Charger =29104=; W. W. Fraser, Emerson.....	\$205
Eliza Jane =23941=; red; March, '92; by Duke of Colonus =6837=; and roan heifer calf by S. C.; Dr. McConnell.....	200
Truth 3rd =40552=; red and white; May, '98; by Royal Scott =23116=; and red-roan bull calf; Jas. Muir, McGregor.....	200
Ro-ette 14th 32688; red; April, '95; Village Hero; George Little, Neepawa.....	200
Siren 7th; red and white; Nov., '96; by Charger =29104=; James Bray.....	185
Prairie Princess 6th; roan; March, '01; by Scottish Canadian; Glen Campbell, Dauphin.....	185
Waterwitch 5th; red and white; Dec., '99; What-for-No; James Moore, Beresford.....	175
Joanna 7th; roan; Jan., '01; by Scottish Canadian; Glen Campbell.....	170
Vivian 2nd; red and white; March, '00; by Ambrose =23663=; Wm. Fitzsimmons, Carberry.....	170
Truth 4th; roan; May, '01; by Scottish Canadian; Glen Campbell.....	160
Rosette 12th =30199=; red and white; May, '96; by Adonis =19457=; and roan heifer calf by S. C.; H. Ogilvie, Portage la Prairie.....	160
Superba 9th; red; Sept., '99; by What-for-No; Glen Campbell.....	160
Lovely Rosette; red and white; Dec., '99; by What-for-No; George Bennie, Castleberry.....	155
Charity 2nd =40546=; red; April, '98; What-for-No; Jas. Bray.....	155
Julia 9th; roan; March, '01; by Scottish Canadian; Jas. Bray.....	155
Waterwitch 4th =32693=; red; April, '97; Village Hero; and roan heifer calf by S. C.; A. McMillan, Poplar Point.....	155
Rosette 17th; red; Oct., '00; by Charger; Wm. Hay, McGregor.....	150
Julia 7th; red; Oct., '99; Village Hero; Geo. Little.....	150
Julia 5th =32685=; red and white; April, '97; Village Hero; John Crossland, Burnside.....	150



OXFORD DOWN SHEARLING RAM. Winner of first and special prize at Oxford County Show, 1902. BRED AND EXHIBITED BY MR. JAMES T. HOBBS, FAIRFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Rosette 18th; roan; April, '01; by Scottish Canadian; Glen Campbell.....	130
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Julia 8th; red and white; Nov., '00; Charger; Geo. Bennie.....	125
Waterwitch 6th; roan; Oct., '01; by Scottish Canadian; W. S. Lister.....	120
Belle Rosette; red; May, '99; by What-for-No; and red bull calf by S. C.; Thos. Frame, Virden.....	115
Siren 8th; roan; Nov., '01; by Scottish Canadian; J. G. Barron.....	110
Jerusha Jane; red; April, '01; by Scottish Canadian; W. S. Lister.....	110
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Rosette 16th; red and white; June, '99; by Oom Paul =33211=; Jas. Moore.....	105

BULLS.

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Headlight; red and white; Sept., '01; Scottish Canadian; dam Rosette 14th; J. Mansfield, Brandon.....	170
—; red; 14 months old; by Scottish Canadian; dam Vivien; Jas. Fulton, Oakland.....	130
Coronet; roan; Sept., '01; Scottish Canadian; dam Imogene 2nd; Hole Bros., Minnedosa.....	150
Truthful James; roan; Sept., '01; Scottish Canadian; dam Truth 2nd; H. L. McBeard, Headingley.....	130
Flashlight; red; Dec., '01; Scottish Canadian; dam Rosette 11; James Moore, Beresford.....	130
—; roan; yearling; by Village Hero; John Shannon, Dauphin.....	125
Julius; red; Nov., '01; Scottish Canadian; dam Julia 5th.....	120

White Robe; white; Nov., '01; Scottish Canadian; dam Enid; William Kitson, Burnside..... \$110

51 females sold for \$10,515, or an average of \$206.17
9 bulls sold for 1,465, or an average of 162.77

60 animals sold for 11,980, or an average of 199.66

Seeds for Identification.

I enclose several seeds which I found this year in rape seed. Can you tell me what they are? They somewhat resemble the description of bladder campion.

F. W. WRENSHALL.

Ans.—The seeds received were subjected to careful microscopical and botanical examination by an expert, and are certainly pronounced not campion. They appear to be from a plant cut before it was ripe and are very probably one of the common goosefoot family.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.

3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.

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

Veterinary.

MARE SUBJECT TO COLIC.

1. I have a brood mare that takes colic if allowed to eat grass. She was the same last year. She is all right if fed on dry food.

2. For some years my cows have been unthrifty. They do not shed their hair properly. For weeks at a time they will chew boards, rails, etc. All my cattle, both young and old, do this both summer and winter. They are well fed.

T. J.

Ans.—1. Try the following with your mare. Take powdered ginger, bicarbonate of soda and slacked lime, of each 6 ounces; gentian, 3 ounces. Mix and make into 21 powders. Give one three times daily in wet bran. If she will not eat them, mix with ½ pint cold water, and drench.

2. There is a lack of phosphates in the food your cattle get. Give 2-dram doses phosphate of lime twice daily to each cow.

WEAKNESS IN YOUNG PIGS.

What is the cause of my two-weeks-old pigs knocking down suddenly behind the shoulders as though their spines had given way? They are healthy and active. Both the pigs and sow have plenty of exercise. The sow has been fed on mangels and oat chop and housed in a fairly dry stable.

T. W. W.

Ans.—Your pigs are either suffering from rheumatism, caused by sleeping in rather damp and cold quarters, or are affected with rickets, due to the food of the sow. Give them warm, comfortable quarters, plenty of exercise and grass. Feed some bran and a little pea meal to the sow and mix a little lime water (a cupful) in her food each meal.

SPINAL TROUBLE IN COLT.

I have a yearling colt that seems to have lost control of its limbs. It was all right when I turned it out to pasture with a two-year-old two weeks ago. It did well until a few days ago, when I noticed it wobble around as though weak in the muscles of the back.

J. K. R.

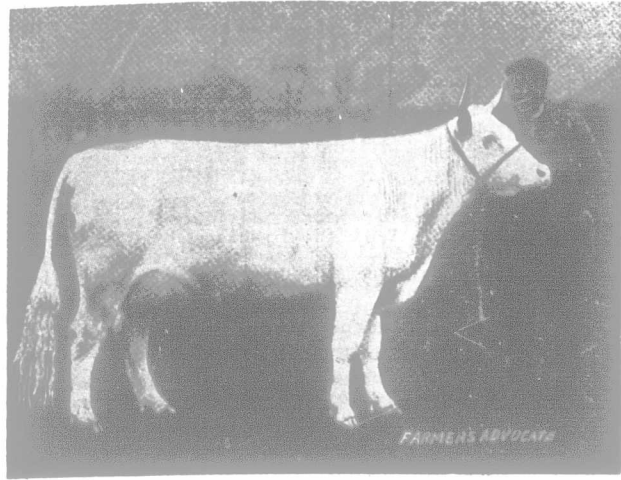
Ans.—Your colt evidently is suffering from disease of the spinal cord, sometimes called in veterinary practice, "locomotor ataxia," although it is not of the same nature as that disease in the human being. Place it in a box stall and give a purgative of about 3 drams Barbadoes aloes and 1 dram ginger. After purgation ceases, give 1-dram doses nux vomica three times daily in damp food. If you notice a twitching of the muscles, decrease the dose to ½ dram. It is probable the colt will recover, but it is liable to be tedious, probably some months.

SPAYING BITCHES.

At what age should a bitch be spayed? How is the operation performed, and what is the size and general appearance of the ovaries?

A. B. V.

Ans.—From three to six months of age is the best time. It requires an expert to operate. The most approved method is to chloroform the animal, place her on a table, cut into the median abdominal line just anterior to the pelvic bones. The horns of the uterus will be exposed, follow each upwards towards the kidney; the ovary is attached by a tube; it will vary in size from a small bean to that of a marble, according to the age and size of the animal. It resembles a testicle in general appearance. It is well to remove the uterine horns as well. The wound should be thoroughly cleansed, dressed with an antiseptic, as iodoform, and then stitched with carbolyzed catgut sutures.



GIPSY III OF BURNHOUSES (13878).

Ayrshire cow, four years old. Winner of first prize and female championship at Kilmarnock Show, 1902.

BRED BY AND PROPERTY OF MR. WM. HOWIE, GALSTON, SCOTLAND.

CRIBBING.

I have a horse that has what is commonly called cribbing. Would you kindly advise me if there is any cure for this disease, and, if so, what it is? O. A. W.

Magrath, Alta.

Ans.—This question was answered in our issue of January 6th, and it is always worth while for subscribers to retain all the copies of the "Advocate" for reference purposes. We supply a very handy and strong filing cover for the "Advocate," which holds a year's issues and costs but 75 cents. For the benefit of the above enquirer and many other new subscribers now becoming regular readers, we republish the answer given regarding cribbing: Cribbing may be overcome by the use of a strap around the neck, buckled close up to the head. It is often the result of idleness. Would advise placing horse in a box in which there is only the bare walls. If not in foal, a physic ball might tend to correct the trouble, the ball to be followed with a bitter tonic, such as powdered gentian root, 2 ounces; soda bicarbonate, 4 ounces. Mix and make into 12 powders, one to be given morning and night in the feed.

WORMS.

I have a five-year-old mare which is losing flesh every day. I find there are worms in her. Please let me know treatment. Also let me know how or where to obtain a book on treatment of horses and cattle. R. B.

Saskatoon.

Ans.—Presuming that your mare's loss of flesh is due to worms, I would advise you to treat as follows: sulphate of iron, 1½ ounces; nux vomica, 1½ ounces; arca nut, 3 ounces; nitrate of potass., 2 ounces. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Give one powder morning and evening, in food, or place well back on tongue with table-spoon, until all are given. After this prepare for purgative in the usual way and give: Barbadoes aloes, 7 drams; calomel, 1 dram; ginger pulv., 2 drams; treacle or soap, sufficient to form a ball. If the worms are of the kind known as pin-worms, they chiefly inhabit the rectum and posterior portion of the colon, and to reach them it is necessary to give injections. To do this see that the rectum is emptied by first giving injections of lukewarm water, and then inject, every alternate morning for one week: turpentine, 1 ounce; raw linseed oil, 4 ounces; water sufficient to make two quarts. Veterinary Elements, by A. G. Hopkins, D. V. S., to be had through "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg. Price, \$1.50

Miscellaneous.

WILD OATS AND COUCH GRASS.

My land is badly infested with wild oats and couch grass. Can you suggest any plan for their eradication? A. R.

Strathclair, Man.

Ans.—We find wild oats a very bad weed indeed, mainly for the reason that a large percentage of the seeds remain dormant in the ground until conditions are favorable, when they spring up with the crop. You should endeavor to encourage the germination of the weed seed and then destroy the plants before they mature. We find the best plan is to commence plowing for summer-fallow early. Let the first plowing be shallow and then cultivate with harrow and cultivator during the summer months, following this later in the season with a deep plowing. This will usually start all the seeds to germinate, when they can be destroyed by harrowing. The same treatment will also exterminate couch grass. S. A. BEDFORD, Sept. Experimental Farm.

A BOOK ON RHUBARB.

Where can I get a book on rhubarb culture? Could you tell me what is wrong with my rhubarb? Although my garden is in good shape, the rhubarb runs to seed very much, the red varieties more than the green. I have a few hills of green four years old that hardly has a seed stock on it, but another patch of one-quarter of an acre seeds badly. It was pulled very close last summer at two years old; would that do it? Soil is sandy loam, well worked and free from weeds. H. A. Regina.

Ans.—The new Rhubarb Culture, by J. E. Morse, issued in 1901, was reviewed in the "Advocate" recently and can be ordered through this office. Price 50c. Old rhubarb roots that have remained long in the ground without resetting are more liable to run to seed, and probably the excessive pulling of the two-year-old plants has caused them to seed more persistently. Can some of our readers advise as to the best treatment?

HOOKS ON CATTLE'S EYES HERBAGEUM.

1. Is there any such thing as hooks on cattle's eyes, and what of cutting them off? 2. What do you think of Herbageum as a condition powder? WM. McL.

Ans.—1. We have never heard of a trouble such as you mention. Perhaps some reader can give the information? 2. So far as we have noticed, no tests have been officially conducted showing the value of Herbageum as a stock food or condiment, but we know it is very largely used by dairymen and other stock-raisers. One of our contributors advises us that he thinks highly of its aromatic or condimental qualities. He used it especially in feeding calves and young pigs. In an Ontario town, the other day, one of our staff noticed a well-known sheep-breeder, who had had satisfactory experience with it, taking out a large number of sacks of Herbageum to feed his show sheep and lambs.

KICKING COW.

I have a young Jersey cow, which we are milking this spring for the first time. The cow, when young, was petted considerably, and now, when we come to milk her, we find her to be quite a kicker. She kicks so badly that it is almost impossible to milk her. There seems to be no cause to the matter, as her teats and bag are not the least bit sore. It is apparently a habit. Will you kindly suggest a remedy, and oblige—J. P.

Ans.—The petting should have ensured a quiet cow if her udder had been handled when she was younger. We know of no better remedy than a rope tied or a strap buckled tightly around the body just in front of the udder—that is, around the flanks and loin. Tie her in a stall for milking and give her something good to eat while being milked. She will soon improve so that the rope thrown loosely on her back will be sufficient, and ere long it may be dispensed with if kindness accompany the treatment.

WHITE SHORTHORNS—LICE ON CATTLE.

1. Is white considered an objectionable quality in a registered Shorthorn? If so, why? 2. Are white cattle more subject to lice than any other color, and, if so, why? 3. What is the best method to rid cattle of lice? J. E. J.

Ans.—1. White is a strictly orthodox color for a Shorthorn. They may be red, white, red and white, or a mixture of these termed roan. The record of the shows reveal that in proportion to the number of whites shown, more prizes are won by white ones than by those of any other color. In the fat-stock shows in Canada, in recent years, the champion steer has generally been a white one.

2. We are not sure that white cattle are more subject to lice than others, and know no reason why they should be. Lice show more plainly on a white than on a darker-colored animal. They may be on the latter, but you don't notice them so quickly.

3. Any of the sheep dips advertised will destroy lice. Insect powder (pyrethrum) will

banish them, as also will mercurial ointment and kerosene emulsion.

SALT FOR HOGS.

Please state what you think of giving hogs a quantity of salt sometimes. I don't see why a hog should not have some salt as well as any other beast. B. D.

Ans.—Where hogs are confined to a pen they should be given the freedom of a box containing salt. Many successful feeders keep their pens constantly supplied with a mixture of charcoal and salt; about three parts by bulk of the former to one of the latter. Others recommend the addition of small quantities of sulphur and sulphate of iron (copperas). Hogs which are allowed the freedom of a pasture lot have not the same need of a condiment as those kept inside. But even with access to clay they will partake of a considerable amount of salt, and it therefore should be supplied. Pigs that receive kitchen swill probably get all the salt they require in that way.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Please tell me through your columns a reliable way to pack eggs in large quantities to store about six months and then place on the market. Beaconsfield, Man. J. W. S.

Ans.—The following is from the report of the Dominion Experimental Farm, the experiments in preserving eggs being conducted by Prof. F. T. Shutt, Chemist:

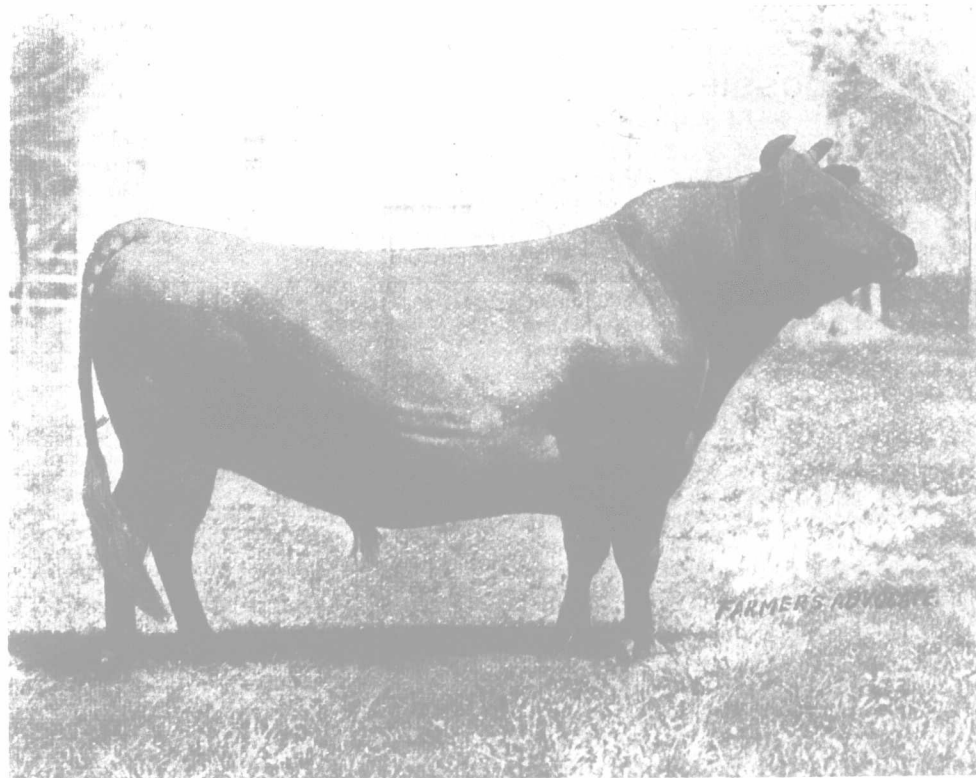
The results of the experiments in egg preservation commenced in 1898 and continued in 1899 and 1900, go to show that of all the preservative fluids and methods used, none gave such uniformly satisfactory results, as regards quality of the preserved egg, as saturated lime-water, and, further, that this was the least expensive and most pleasant to handle of all the fluids employed.

Further trials have been made during the past season, using (1) lime-water, (2) lime-water containing 1 per cent. common salt, (3) lime-water containing 2 per cent. common salt, (4) common salt, 1 per cent., (5) common salt, 2 per cent. We also tested the efficacy of the following methods: (6) smearing the eggs with vaseline and (a) immersed in lime-water, and (b) set away in rack, (7) covered with paraffin and immersed in lime-water, and (8) dipping in saturated solution of potassium permanganate and set away in rack, (9) sodium aluminate, 5 per cent. solution. The experiments began May 14, '01, and the eggs were examined on Dec. 14, '01, a period of 7 months.

Prof. Shutt's conclusions were that the preservative solutions that gave the best results were lime-water and the lime-water containing 1 per cent. salt. There was not much difference to sight, smell or taste between the eggs, cooked or uncooked, kept in these two solutions, but such as there was, we considered, showed the eggs in the latter to be slightly the better.

The addition of salt to the lime-water to an extent exceeding 1 per cent. would appear to be no advantage; indeed, when the salt present amounted to 2 per cent. we noticed that the quality of the preserved eggs had suffered. The 1-per-cent. solution is prepared by dissolving 1½ ounces of common salt in each gallon of the lime-water.

The lime solution is best prepared by adding four gallons warm water to two pounds fresh slacked lime, stir well and allow to settle for three or four hours, after which the liquid may be poured off and with the addition of the salt is ready for use as a preservative.



FLYING FOX, P. 2729 H. C. (J. H. B.).

Imported Jersey bull, four years old. Sold, May 30th, for \$7,500 at the annual sale from the Linden Grove herd of T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa.

INSECTS ON MAPLES AND POPLARS.

Could you tell me anything by which I could keep the insects off the young maples? They seem to take the plumule off and the wood dies. What are they? There is a kind of bug on the poplars; they are dark gray in color, somewhat oblong, and have a nasty odor. They eat the pulp of the leaves, leaving only the fibrous part. What are they, and what would destroy them?

Assiniboia. MRS. J. B. P.

Ans.—The first query is not very clear. Two pests are common on maples, viz., the box-elder plant-louse (Chaitophorus negundinis, Thom.) and the box-elder leaf-roller (Cacœcia semiferana, Walk.). Either of these will inflict serious injury. The first named (a species of green fly) is wonderfully reproductive, the adult females producing their offspring alive, and these repeating the process in a marvelously short time. Spray the trees with strong soapsuds, or, better, with coal-oil emulsion, made as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. hard or soft soap dissolved in one gallon of boiling water. While still quite hot add two gallons of coal oil. Thoroughly mix by passing through a syringe or force pump for several minutes. Keep this standard emulsion in a cool dark place, and when required dilute any quantity required with four or five parts of boiling water. Mix thoroughly, and when cool enough apply to trees with syringe or force pump.

The leaf-roller—at first a tiny caterpillar—must be fought with Paris green—a level teaspoonful to a pail of water, with about twice the weight of dry lime. Spray as above.

The insect infesting poplars can hardly be determined from the description given. It may be the willow-grove plant-louse (Melanoxanthus selicinis, Haw.). Try the kerosene emulsion spray; and meantime send us by mail, in a strong cardboard box, specimens on the infested twigs and leaves. B.

Notes from Ottawa.

(Special.)

A visit to the Central Experimental Farm at this season of the year affords a very pleasant outing. The trees are clothed with their green leaves, the grain sowed about two weeks ago has sprouted and is making good headway, while on the far-off fields the cattle can be seen feeding on the green herbage. The men are busy at the planting, and the work is being hustled in all the departments.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM LIVE STOCK.

The three imported aged Ayrshire cows, Jessie A., Norah's Last, and Maggie, are giving an average flow of milk of forty-five pounds per day. After being milked three months since they calved, their milk is testing very evenly at 3.9 per cent. butter-fat. These cows are in fine condition, and much admired by the dairymen who visit the farm.

The three three-year-old Ayrshire heifers bred by Mr. Wallace, of Scotland—Daisy, Flecky, and Bloomer—which have now been milking two months, are giving over thirty-five pounds of milk each daily, testing 4.0 per cent. of butter-fat. These three are very promising young cows.

Of the four imported Guernseys, Clatford's Spot and Ithen Lady were imported from England, while Honoria and Deanie were imported direct from the Island of Guernsey. The latter two are a very pretty pair of cows and are of the model dairy type. Their superiors have probably not yet been seen in Canada. These two cows have given a very reasonable amount of milk and of a high percentage of butter-fat. They have not had a chance to show what they can do, as neither of them has had a calf since they landed in Canada, but since their voyage over last summer they have given enough milk to prove themselves good milkers. The other two, imported from England, are of a much larger and stronger type, and have proven themselves to be splendid milkers and good breeders. They have been milking almost three months and are giving over thirty-five pounds each per day, testing 4.6 per cent. butter-fat.

The imported dairy Shorthorns are Lunsdale Marchioness, Illuminatta, and Darlington Lass. These three cows are of three various types, one showing very strongly the dairy type, while the other two

GOSSIP.

A STOCK SALE CENTER.

The Hamilton Stock Yards, of which Mr. W. D. Flatt, Mr. W. G. Pettit and other leading Ontario breeders of pure-bred stock are prominent shareholders, recognizing the need of facilities at a convenient center for the holding of public sales of pure-bred stock, under capable and reliable management, where buyers and sellers may meet for mutual benefit, have recently erected, and nearly completed, at the stock yards in the City of Hamilton, extensive and comfortable stabling for about 125 head of cattle, as a nucleus of what is expected to expand largely, and a sale pavilion, or amphitheatre, with seating capacity for 800 people. And they make the announcement that on the 13th of August an initial sale will be held, under the management of Mr. W. D. Flatt, of about 75 head of selected Shorthorns from the high-class herds of the following well-known breeders: H. Cargill & Son, Cargill; W. G. Pettit & Son, and A. C. Pettit, Freeman; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; H. Smith, Hay; Robt Miller, Stouffville; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; James

Douglas, Caledonia; Geo. Amos, Moffat; and possibly others. The reputation and character of these breeders and their herds will be a sufficient guarantee of the quality and breeding of the stock that will be offered and of the business methods under which the sale will be conducted.

Hamilton, the Ambitious City, is an ideal location for such an enterprise, being only forty miles from the United States border at Niagara Falls, and having shipping facilities on three leading railways, the G. E. R., C. P. R., and M. C. R., besides steamship transport for passengers in the summer months. As an evidence of its importance as an exceptionally favorable point in this regard, it may be stated that the Deering Harvester Company, one of the greatest manufacturing concerns of the kind in the United States, after looking over all Canadian cities, have selected Hamilton as the point at which to locate the Canadian branch of their factories, while one of the largest of the American pork-packing and dressed-beef companies has established a plant at the Hamilton Stock Yards and honey-combed the city with high-class meat and provision stores, which will probably ere long be extended to neighboring towns. One of the principal breakfast-food companies on the other side of the line has also selected this city as the center for its Canadian branch factory.

Recognizing the urgent need of a more general distribution of pure-bred stock

show much stronger the beef type. Mr. Brettell, the herdsmen says that they have given a very satisfactory amount of milk. One has given 45 pounds of milk, testing 3.8 per cent. butter-fat, and another one has given almost as much. The third one has given an average daily amount of milk, for three months, of forty-five pounds, testing 4.0 per cent. of butter-fat, and dropped a magnificent heifer calf; while the other two dropped bulls. There are also two year-and-a-half-old heifers (Shorthorns) that are superior in quality and promise well.

These dairy cows were fed a daily ration of fifty pounds of ensilage and roots, four pounds of hay and seven pounds of meal. The seven pounds of meal was taken from a mixture made up of 300 pounds of gluten meal, 200 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of barley. Cows giving a certain number of pounds of milk received the full ration, while those only giving a limited number of pounds were fed according to the amount of milk given. Had the officials given the cows giving the limited number of pounds the same quantity of feed as the cows giving a much larger amount, the former would have put the extra amount of feed on in flesh instead of yielding a profit.

Lord Dunsdale, the Shorthorn bull, is still coming to the front, and has every appearance of being a prizewinner. Jessie Elmhurst, the nine-months-old heifer, is developing wonderfully.

There are fifty-three head of steers being fed, which are by far the best group which have been fed at the farm for a number of years. The last fortnight they have made an average gain of 2½ pounds daily. The fifty-three head average per steer 1,450 pounds. In the group are some two, three and four year olds. They have been fed a ration consisting of four pounds of hay, fifty pounds of ensilage and roots daily. Their meal ration commenced January 1st, 1902, on one-half pound of gluten meal, and has been gradually increased to six pounds daily which is their present feed. These steers were secured by Mr. Alex. McIntosh, of Montreal, at a very fair figure, for shipping to England.

The same experiment with calves is being carried on. "Full Fattening Limited Growing Ration." These calves are just now a year old. The fattening group are decidedly the best animals, and are of much better quality. They are ready for the block any time, while the other group look as though a twelve-months' feeding would be greatly to their advantage, although they are a very growthy lot. There are five fed in each group. The full-fattening group are being fed indoors, 25 pounds of ensilage, 3 pounds of hay and 3 pounds of meal daily. Their meal ration is chiefly gluten meal. The ones on the "limited ration" are being fed what ensilage they will eat on pasture. The "full fattening ration" five steers averaged when 12 months old 820 pounds per steer. The "limited growing ration" five steers averaged at 12 months old 600 pounds. A larger difference is expected in the next twelve months.

A BIG CREAMERY ENTERPRISE.

In the near future the County of Pontiac can boast of having one of the finest creameries in Canada, located in the village of Quyon, Que. It will have a capacity of 10,000 pounds of butter a day, and it will be under the management of Mr. J. D. McCann, of Perth, Ontario, formerly inspector of creameries and cheese factories for the Ontario Government. Mr. McCann states that his company will be ready to open about the first of June, as the building is about completed. The creamery will be known as the Quyon Creamery Co., Ltd.

A MILKING TRIAL.

At the Carleton Co. annual fair, next fall, a new feature will be a one day's milking test, which will be conducted as follows: Conditions—Rations fed to the competing cows will not be considered. Cows will stand in open stalls, in full view of the public. Competition open to all dairy cows. Competing cows to be milked clean at 6 o'clock on the day prior to the test. All milking to take place at the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and the cows to be under the direction of the officer in charge. In connection with the poultry department, Mr. F. C. Hare, superintendent of the Dominion Poultry Fattening Stations, will have charge of the judging.

PROF. ROBERTSON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Prof. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, who returned from England last Saturday, states that Canada, Canadian affairs and Canadian products are occupying a larger attention in England than ever before. He had several interviews at the departments of the Imperial Government regarding future shipments of Canadian supplies to South Africa, and found the authorities most favorably disposed to Canadian products. The hay and flour shipped to Africa has given entire satisfaction. He found, however, that even one inferior bale of hay in a shipment had a tendency to seriously injure the reputation of shippers. While in England he went before the Committee on Remounts to give evidence regarding the supply of horses from Canada. He pointed out to them that Canada could supply from ten to thirty thousand horses per year

in all sections of our country, in order that the general farmer may have the facilities for securing the advantage of good blood in grading up his stock and thus improving the character and quality of our beef cattle and other meat-producing animals. The promoters of this enterprise, having faith in the future of our country, if wisely guided and managed, to hold its own with any other in the production of the best quality in all lines of live stock, have risked their money and their reputation in the inauguration of a scheme which, after careful consideration, they are confident will prove beneficial and helpful not only to the large breeders, but also to the general farmer and to the country as a whole, for these selling facilities are not to be limited to any privileged class, but will be open and available, for a moderate fee, to any breeder or any number of breeders who choose to combine to hold a sale of pure-bred stock at any time, and the management will cheerfully render all the assistance in their power to make such sales successful and satisfactory to all concerned, and will assist in shipping, take charge of consignments, and feeding of stock, and in any reasonable way in their power facilitate business and encourage the farmers to make Canada what it is well designed to be—the breeding ground for many more millions than it now has of high-class cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, and to encourage and hold the best markets for all these. The hope for the future of this country depends upon the character of its live stock more than on any other branch of its

suitable for artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry. All that was required was a steady market, which would encourage farmers to keep up the standard of breeding. A notable increase has taken place in the quantities of cheese, butter and bacon exported. The value of these exported from Canada has increased from \$19,455,544 in 1896 to \$35,822,434 in 1902, and all occupy a relatively better position on the market of the United Kingdom.

CANADIAN OATS ORDERED.

The Department of Agriculture has been advised that the Imperial War Office has placed an order for 4,000 tons of oats with the Brackmen & Kerr Milling Co., of Victoria, B. C. These oats will be supplied from points along the Edmonton and Calgary Railway. The oats have to weigh 39 pounds to the Imperial bushel, and must be inspected by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

NEW COLD-STORAGE SYSTEM.

The Dominion Government has just closed arrangements with the five large Canadian lines—Allan, Elder-Dempster, Thompson, Donaldson, and Manchester—for the installation of an entirely new system of cold storage on their steamers. A new service is being opened up between Prince Edward Island and Manchester direct, and from this connection great results are anticipated. At all the principal ports in the Old Country, the Canadian Government now has an officer to watch how all Canadian products are handled on their discharge from the ship, and the condition in which they are landed.

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. N. G. Gilbert expects to begin the poultry-feeding experiments in the course of a few weeks at the Experimental Farm. Before the hatching season is over, fully 300 chickens will be brought out. As has been the case for a long time, the incubator has given equal results to the hen-setting method of hatching eggs.

GRAIN SAMPLES.

A perusal of the records show that the season just ended has been an important one for sending out samples of seed grain. Nearly 36,000 samples were sent out to farmers all over the Dominion. This is the largest number of applications on record. In 1900, 28,000 were sent out, and in 1901, 25,279. The figures show that more applications come from the Province of Quebec than from any other Province in the Dominion.

BUTTER ANALYSIS.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick states that the Department of Agriculture is arranging to have samples of butter from different sections analyzed by Mr. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist at the Central Experimental Farm, the object being to ascertain the amount of moisture they contain. This step is being taken as a result of the recent enactment put in force in the British markets, requiring that all butter shall not contain more than a certain percentage of moisture. Circulars giving all particulars about this matter will be issued shortly.

Killing Burdocks.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—As it is not generally known how to kill burdocks, and as they are a great pest when they get very thick, I send you a sure way to kill the burdock. When the moon is full in June, July and August, take a round-pointed shovel and place it about four inches from the plant and with the foot press down so as to cut the root about three or four inches below the crown, then draw out the shovel without disturbing the ground, and with the hand pull out the piece you have cut off. The root is then hollow, and the water settles down in the hole you have made by pulling out the root, and enters the hollow in the piece left in the ground and kills it. This is the most effectual way I have ever discovered to get rid of burdock. JOHN B. STONE.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, June 18. Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$7.50 to \$8.10; poor to medium, \$4.75 to \$7.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.75 to \$5.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$6.50; Texas-fed steers, \$1.00 to \$6.50. Hogs, mixed and butchers', \$7.00 to \$7.45; good to choice heavy, \$7.00 to \$7.35; rough heavy, \$7.00 to \$7.30; light, \$6.90 to \$7.20; bulk of sales at \$7.10 to \$7.30. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$1.75 to \$3.00; western sheep (clipped), \$4.50 to \$5.00; native lambs (clipped), \$5.50 to \$7.00; western lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

British Cattle Markets.

London, June 14.—Live cattle, firm at 14½c., dressed weight; sheep, dressed weight, 14½c. to 15½c.; refrigerator beef, 12c. to 12½c. per lb.

enterprises, and the sooner the farmers realize this fact and act upon it, the better it will be for them and for all. Further particulars of this sale will be given in the next issue of the "Advocate," and in due time a catalogue of the offering will be published, which, when ready, will be mailed on application to Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.

Vol. 13 of the Hampshire Down Flock-book, issued by the Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association of Great Britain, is received at this office through the courtesy of the secretary, Mr. J. E. Rawlence, The Canal, Salisbury, England. The book is well printed, substantially bound, and contains the pedigrees of 459 rams, a long list of members of the Association and record of flocks, showing a lively interest in this useful breed.

CALF FEEDING—One of the necessities on nearly every farm, especially where dairying is carried on, is the rearing of calves by artificial feeding instead of allowing them to suck the dam. Scores of calves are ruined or stunted for life in the first six months. Mr. E. Hamilton, of Hamilton, Ont., advertises in this issue what is called "The Common-Sense Calf Feeder," designed to overcome the troubles of calf-rearing by hand and give much better results from the same quantity of separator or skim milk. Write for a pamphlet.



I thought the sparrow's note from heaven, Singing at dawn on the alder bough; I brought him home, in his nest at even. He sings the song, but it cheers not now, For I did not bring home the river and sky: He sang to my ear—they sang to my eye. —Emerson

Ingle Nook Chats.

My dear Guests,— Our nineteenth contest, an original poem on "A Day in June," has come to a close, and I append the result. While the number of contributors was not large, the work was all fairly good, several papers showing evidences of real talent. Many poems containing beautiful ideas were spoiled by defective metre; others by carelessness in repeating a word too often, an unpardonable fault in either prose or poetry. Some of the contributors digressed from the original subject (that is what happened yours, "Marie," but I must say the result was amusing and the composition very good; your rythm reminds me of that of "The Khan"), and thus debarred themselves from the contest. I have awarded the prizes as follows:— Class I., to Miss A. L. McDiarmid, Ormond, Ont., also special prize to Mrs. J. H. Taylor (address mislaid; kindly forward to "Advocate" office, London); Class II., to Miss Jennie Crosby, Brazil Lake, Yarmouth, N. S.; Class III., to Miss Cornelia Freeborn, Denfield, Ont.

Those deserving special mention are: Alice McDavitt, Mrs. F. Hunter, N. A. McEachern, "Nancie," "Marie," "Mountain Daisy," Verne Rowell (where have you been so long, lazy boy?), and Charlotte Hunter. Other contributors were Maie V. McKenzie, Alex. McColl, Isabella McKenzie, Ernest C. Sutherland, Percy McDavitt, Anna Arthur, Bella Snow, and M. Ethyl Nixon. Cecilia Cromar, Lillian Carswell and Teresa McCrea, winners in the drawing contest, have acknowledged receipt of prizes therefor and expressed their appreciation of the same. I am glad you tried "to please father," otherwise I should have missed a pleasure, while you have the double reward of pleasing him and winning a prize. "Annie Laurie," a young girl, living on a farm in a rather isolated district, would like to correspond with some of the young folks of the Nook. I shall be happy to forward her the address of any one desirous of entering a correspondence with her. I know from personal experience that friendships both pleasant and lasting have begun in this way. Naughty "Baby," you precocious infant, to suppose I should laugh at your "June-bug," although I have often, as you say, "laughed till I ached," literally, not figuratively. I thank fortune for giving me a vein of humor; I can see the ludicrous side pretty clearly—the great trouble is it sometimes upsets my gravity just when I should be looking prim. I hope to receive some very interesting papers on "The Wild Flowers of our Province"—each Province for itself. Which will win?

THE HOSTESS.

Ingle Nook Chats, Parkenham, Ont.

PRIZE POEM—CLASS I. By Miss A. L. McDiarmid, Ormond, Ont.

A Day in June.

Flutter of leaves at the window, Stirred by a passing breeze; Murmuring voices of children, And drowsy hum of bees. Bobolinks trilling and calling, Through the long sunlit hours; Honey-bees humming and hovering Over a sea of flowers. Meadows adrift with daisies, Butterflies all aglow, Magical play of light and shade, And balmy winds that blow, While fair as a sweet young maiden, Fresh as this first June day, A white rose sways upon its stalk Adown the garden way.

PRIZE POEM—CLASS I. By Mrs. J. H. Taylor.

A Day in June.

DAWN. Overhead the pale blue sky shades into pink; The east is fair with crimson barred with gold; A tang breeze fans and stirs the rustling leaves, And perfume wats from flowers as they unfold. A myriad dewdrops gem the verdant fields; The earth is starred with flowers; and rippling rills Are singing fairy music with the birds. Which greet the sunbeams as they tip the hills. NOON. White clouds float slowly o'er the deep blue sky, A drowsy hum of insects fills the air, The birds have ceased their music for awhile, So busy are they with their children's care.

SUNSET.

Again the sky in crimson glory glows, As if the gates of Heaven were held ajar; In her full splendor now the moon appears, And waits the coming of the evening star. Again the robin's throat pours forth its song, The oriole's liquid note, the snipe's shrill call, Now each in its own perfect way proclaims The praise of Him who ruleth over all. A star or two appears, and Nature's voice Seems louder as the busy world grows still; And from the deepening shadows of the grove Day's knell is sounded by the whip-poor-will.

PRIZE POEM—CLASS II.

By Miss Jennie Crosby, Brazil Lake, N. S.

A Day in June.

A day in June—what happy scenes Those four short words suggest; Would that the poet's pen were mine, That they might be expressed. A clear, blue sky, where fleecy clouds Glide slowly here and there; The murmuring of busy bees Floats on the balmy air. A whispering foliage of leaves, A choir of sweet-voiced birds; Still waters by the pastures green, With peaceful flocks and herds. Sweet month of roses! peerless queen Of all the summer hours; Dame Nature's favorite art thou, With thy rich wealth of flowers. Fain would we keep thee ever here, And stern old Time defy; But even as we speak the wish, The night is drawing nigh. The bright warm sun, with golden rays, Is sinking in the west; It seems to smile a last good-night Upon the earth, at rest. Ere long the twinkling stars enhance The radiance of the moon, And then reluctantly we say— One less fair day in June.

PRIZE POEM—CLASS III.

By Miss Cornelia Freeborn (aged 14), Denfield, Ont.

A Day in June.

O June! delicious month of June! When winds and birds all sing in tune; When in the meadows swarm the bees, And hum their drowsy melodies, While visiting the buttercup, To take the golden honey up. O June! the month of bluest skies, Dear to the wandering butterflies, Who seem gay-colored leaves astray, Blown down the tides of summer day. O June! the month of merry song, Of shadow brief, of sunshine long; All things on earth love you the best; The small bird singing near his nest; The wind that comes and, passing, blows The sweetest perfume of the rose; The bee, that sounds his muffled horn To celebrate the dewy morn. O June! such music haunts your name; With you the summer's chorus came.

From Some Old-time Records of the Northwest of Long Ago. ACROSS THE PRAIRIES IN 1856.

[Continued.]

"Our progress was constantly impeded by logs, swamps and innumerable creeks, but our average rate of travelling was about thirty or thirty-four miles a day. The heat of the sun was almost insupportable, and the flies, consisting of mosquitoes, sand flies, and the large bulldog fly which particularly attacked the animals, tormented us dreadfully. We would always start before sunrise, remaining for two hours twice a day to take our breakfast and dinner, to give the poor horses 'a spell,' which, poor things, they sadly needed, and we then camped before sunset for the night. Our brigade had three tents when alone, but when we caught up to other parties which had started long before us, as we frequently did, our camping ground was a picture to remember. Several tents would be pitched here and there, each with its camp fire blazing brightly upwards, and of the carts there would be sometimes two or three hundred together at one time. The horses ("hobbed" by their owners or drivers), poor weary beasts, would wander a little way off, gladly cropping the rich pasture of the swampy soil, neighing confidences or remonstrances to one another until, their hunger satisfied, they, too, sought forgetfulness in sleep. We were so fortunate as often to have moonlight nights, which enabled us to see all around us—sometimes one vast expanse of plain as far as the eye could reach. Sometimes we could hear, near by, the gurgling waters of a river, with its small rapids, or behind us would be a magnificent American forest, rearing its stupendous branches above us, making us gaze around with delight and almost awe, until weariness closed our eyes, and Ameri-

can forests, gurgling rivers, expansive lake and camp fires would gradually fade away, and we ourselves be far lost in the land of dreams! Yes, it was sleepy, hungry work, too, this primitive travelling, both for man and beast. No wonder the large flocks of little pigeons would take flight when they heard the distant creaking of our cart wheels. Connecting them with hungry people, instinct taught them that their best safety was to retreat, for pop, pop, would go the guns, and the stragglers amongst the poor wee things were sure to be sacrificed to the voracious appetites of the travellers. The Red Lake River was the largest and broadest of any we had to cross. Finding it impossible to ford it, our guides gladly availed themselves of the aid of some Indians, who, expecting the inland carts to pass about that time, were awaiting their arrival with large canoes. In these all baggage was carried across, as well as the ladies and children of the party. The carts were tied together, three at a time, and pulled over, whilst the horses, with a large number of oxen, as well as a cow and a little calf belonging to the party we had overtaken, bound for a new settlement on the Otter Tail Lake, were expected to breast the current and swim peaceably to the other side. But to this little arrangement they made decided objection. Influenced by the bad example of a sturdy-looking and very determined ox, and by the writer's own especial steed—one which should have known better, and which had for the whole trip scornfully refused to associate with the wild prairie horses which were being driven over in our company, and occasionally ridden by us in turn—none of the creatures would take to the water at all. The scene was ludicrous. The shouting and yelling of the men, their frantic dodging amongst their rebellious cattle, and the fruitlessness of their efforts, might have been fun for us, but it certainly was exasperatingly serious for those whom it more immediately concerned. Finally persevering effort, aided by stratagem, met with its reward, for at last, two or three being forced into the stream, the rest followed, and the whole band swam nobly over, the little calf by the side of its mother being as rapid in its movements as the rest. Nearly at the end of our journey we met one English officer and two American gentlemen who were bending their steps towards Red River, hoping to be in time to join the buffalo hunt. They were encamped close by a large swampy bog which they had just passed, and which we had to get through also. Their difficulties had been such as to cause them much alarm; so much so, that they showed decided symptoms of giving up the trip altogether. Their little camp looked very pretty on the outskirts of a large wood. They tried to tempt us to pitch our tents with them, but our guides were anxious to get through the mire before nightfall, which we did, our new acquaintances looking on meanwhile, after which we encamped for the night on the banks of the Crow Wing River. Whilst we supped two handsome-looking Indians came up to us, offering to sell our guides some fish, which were gladly bought. They remained near our fire the whole night, and we parted from them in the morning. Shortly afterwards we met an old Indian who was in pursuit of these two men, as they had just murdered three of his sons! Perhaps we should hardly have felt quite so secure the night before had we been aware of the doubtful company we had been keeping, although, their quarrel not being with us, we had no cause for fear. "When the announcement was made that we had passed the last swamp, we were indeed rejoiced, and the first house we saw was greeted with rapture. The roads then became much better, the cultivated ground, and the neat though humble houses of the settlers showing us that we were getting nearer to the civilized world. We were delighted with the American garrison, Fort Ripley, though we only saw it across the river. The soldiers made our surroundings novel and cheerful; the laborers going about their work reminded us strongly, though still in a foreign land, of old times. We did not leave our carts until we arrived at Sawk Rapids, where we had to encamp for two or three days, waiting for the steamer, 'Governor Ramsey,' which was to take us down to St. Anthony's Falls. The steambot accommodation certainly was miserable, but the scenery of the Mississippi, the knowledge that each stroke of the wheel was taking us nearer home, and the amusement we could not help feeling at the evident contempt our shabby travelling habiliments and sunburnt faces excited among the gaily-dressed American ladies (for to our unaccustomed eyes they appeared as if attired in gorgeous array), helped to make us forget past disasters and to awaken the keenest interest in all that awaited us, before we planted our feet once more upon the shores of dear old England. We had experienced great kindness from many strangers, and mingled in scenes which make a retrospect very pleasant, whilst pleasurable recollections will always be connected in our minds with Canada and the United States; and Red River itself will have many a kindly thought and many a hearty wish when, in imagination, we again take a trip across the prairies of Northwestern America." H. A. B.

"A Venetian Fruit Seller."

A Venetian picture by a well-known artist. In many pictures there is an equal mixture of poetry and prose. In this, prose prevails, and the group of women around the boatman are evidently in dead earnest in their determination to have good value for their money. The canal roadway, the peculiar shape of the so-called fruit, the lady with her mantilla and fan, and even the lazy attitude of the lad in the bow of the boat, tell us, without any signature or title, that the scene is in Venice, but, judging from the attitude and dress of the buyers, they might have been drawn from nature almost anywhere.

H. A. B.

Travelling Notes.

Grasse, France.—My whole visit to Grasse has been like a delightful dream, nearly every moment of the time devoted to "taking in," leaving none for "giving out"; consequently, my notes have suffered, and have been but meagre reflections of all I have seen and thought during my sojourn in this land of flowers and magic. When first I came here the dear young people had so much to show

Monte Carlo without, thank God, having even the slightest inclination to revisit it. It will always be a wonderful, though a somewhat sad, memory to me. But I must tell you something about the place. It, with Monaco, forms a principality of its own (the smallest in all Europe), governed by the Prince of Monaco. It is the richest place, for its size, in the world, most beautifully situated, with the grandest gardens and most excellent sanitary arrangements; indeed, the surroundings everywhere are perfect. The bank pays the Prince, the salaries, and every other outlay, so it plainly shows how much more money is taken in than is paid out. The residents are not allowed to play in the Casino; neither have they any taxes to pay. All is managed in the most orderly manner, and a drunken man is seldom seen. Everything portrays wealth, luxury and magnificence. The Casino, exquisite in design and architecture, gorgeous in its fittings, replete with all that wealth can furnish or the most artistic soul desire, is usually filled from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. with a crowd of wealthy, clever, aristocratic, and, though it may sound somewhat incongruous to say so, intellectual people, men and women alike, from all parts of the known world. Princes, dukes and duchesses, earls and countesses, mixing with "nonneaux riches" or the more desperate "nonneaux poor," as if hardly aware who were elbowing them in the same wild race for gain.

there. Nor were all eager gamblers. There were some who threw their gold pieces down upon the table as we would play with beans. Again I questioned: What is it all for? Can it be really for mere amusement? Can it be altogether for love of money? Some of these very people are most generous. They are open-handed in their liberality for philanthropic purposes. They are generous in their support of the dear little English and American churches at Monte Carlo and Nice, some twenty miles away. Is it not all an enigma? One set playing with an indifference which cannot be all put on. Another set, amongst them aged men and withered old women, with an indescribable eagerness, their veins swelling and their hands trembling with nervous excitement until, the game "made" or "unmade," they can hardly totter from the tables to their carriages, which have been waiting for them for hours at the door of the Casino. Truly, I say, it is an enigma, and who can be found to solve it? But enough of Monte Carlo. In two days my sister and I leave Grasse, a friend from England joining us. We expect to spend a couple of weeks more on the Riviera, viz., at Cannes, Mentone, Bordighera (Italy), seeing the lovely suburbs of each place, such as Cimiez, Beau Jean, Antibes, La Bocca, etc. Then we go on to Switzerland, remaining a day or two en route at Marseilles, Avignon, Dijon and Lyons. We take Geneva first.



"A VENETIAN FRUIT SELLER."

(L. Passini)

me, were so persistent in making me see and admire what they had seen and admired before, that I positively could not get a quiet time for scribbling to my friends in Canada. Then, my brother and sister desired to show me Cannes, Nice, Mentone and Monaco, all places of intense interest, and, of course, I went also to Monte Carlo, because everybody said I must. I had read of Monte Carlo and its wonderful fascinations; I had also read of the Stock Exchange and of its iron grip upon the soul of the natural-born gambler, but somehow I felt that there was no internal germ, no waiting microbe within me on which the infected atmosphere could lay hold, and so I too might venture to visit Monte Carlo without personal injury, though I could not expect to do so without a mixed feeling of wonder and sorrow. All sense of proportion seems lost to the frequenter of that veritable den of iniquity. "Won't you come into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly; and the fly, seeing the silver strands of the poetic web, walks in, and before it has been there a minute it is as much the spider's prisoner as if those strands were made of iron. Perhaps it was because I kept warily to the outer edge of the gilded web, perhaps because I did not even try my fate by the smallest coin of the realm, I did see something of

Others have described these scenes so much better than I dare attempt to do, that I will not try to bring before you the living picture as I saw it that day, when even I, who had no stake in it, held my breath as that iniquitous little ball ran its course. Would it stop, I asked myself, at this color or at that? Would it be odd or even? And, when it stops, what kind of a look will come upon the face of that handsomely-attired, aristocratic-looking woman whose gaze is held to it with a fascination she makes no attempt to hide? She has laid on the table and seen the croupier rake in a handful of gold, which may, as it loses or wins, make or mar her fate. Hers was not the only face which told unwittingly its tale of suspense, for there were hardly any there who looked with real indifference upon that ball when it was sent by them upon its errand of evil. Nevertheless, it amazed me to see, in spite of the turmoil which must in so many cases have surged within me, how quiet and orderly a manner everything was conducted. None of the tragedies of which one has read occurred during our visit, when the quietude of the place is momentarily broken by the quickly-flashed cry of the despairing gambler, who has staked his last coin and has thus lost his all. It was Sunday as everyday at Monte Carlo, which we saw when we were

Fellow travellers have recommended us "pensions," and my sister has the tour arranged, clearly, systematically, and, above all, economically, after which will come the coronation. The next time you will hear of us will be from Geneva.

MOLLIE.

Salt and Lime.

Gardeners use both salt and lime with considerable success on soils of a certain character. Sometimes both of these are used to excess, and if they do not actually injure the soil, they do no good and cost considerable. But where the soil is sour, heavy and difficult to work, an application of either salt or lime proves beneficial.

Toads in the Garden.

Toads are valuable friends to gardeners. In Europe they are advertised for sale and gardeners buy them in large numbers. Boys capture them in nets, which is easily done in evening twilight. When placed in a garden they seldom leave, but soon find a burrow under a board or stone, or at the root of a tree or shrub, and make themselves at home. Their value is in the fact that they destroy many damaging insects.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

House Building.

Haven't you all heard the birds chattering a great deal lately? Perhaps you didn't know exactly what they were saying, but it is easy to guess that they were talking about their house building and furnishing.

"I was sitting alone by the maple tree— I wasn't asleep—you needn't tell me. Two voices I heard right over my head, And this is precisely, just what they said:

"Oh, Robin! Oh, Robin! I'm all out of breath; Oh, Robin! Oh, Robin! I'm tired to death With, 'Come, look at this tree, and now, look at that'!" I'll look at no more. Oh, Robin, that's flat!"

"Why, Robina, Robina, Robina, dear, You must be both tired and nervous, I fear. And, what do you think?—I'm quite sure of this— I plainly heard Robin then give her a kiss.

"Oh, see, love, the fountain, there by the path, What a beautiful place for a nice morning bath; And dewy and fresh, at the breaking of dawn, Fat worms will be plenty, right here on the lawn.

"With slugs from the garden, and all of the best, Oh, Robina, here is the place for our nest. Then gaily they flew to the top of the tree, And that's where they'll build, as sure as can be."

That couple did not forget to put in the teaspoonful of love when they were preparing their home, did they? Somebody once said that he would rather have a teaspoonful of love in a house than all the grand furniture in the world. If you ever tried to live in a very grand house where everybody was disagreeable and cross, I think you would agree with him and be very glad to get home again, even if the carpets are rather shabby and the tables do look a little old and scratched. You have a great deal more than a teaspoonful of love in your home, I am sure. A few weeks ago a robin was determined to build his nest inside the house where I live. He tapped at the windows and flung himself against them, from early morning until evening, for nearly a week. Then he gave up the hopeless struggle, and, as he couldn't get in, built his nest in a tree just outside our dining-room window. I don't know whether he intended us to help him in feeding his family, but it certainly was a handy spot for crumbs.

The birds have plenty to do when their babies are young, for they seem to be hungry all the time, and make a great fuss if they are not fed in a hurry. I read of a bird-lover who rescued four little robins that had fallen out of their nest, and undertook to feed them. The cries for help began every morning about four o'clock, and every hour through the day those hungry babies had to be fed. A small boy was engaged to dig worms for them, but he got tired after one day's work, for sixty worms were not enough to satisfy their appetites. Just fancy how hard it must be for the old robins to dig worms or catch insects all day long, to cram into the mouths which seem to be always wide open. Do they ever get time to eat a nice juicy worm themselves, I wonder. However, like other unselfish people, they manage to be contented and even jolly most of the time. Would you like to learn their secret?

"If you'd learn to be happy Just study the robin; He never looks cross With his tail hanging down. If it rains, he says 'Thank you, That's just what I wanted, The dust is so dreadful In this blessed town.' He's a poor, homeless fellow, Without place of shelter, Excepting the sky, Or a bare, leafless tree. But he puts on his best looks, Seeks after a wife, And then on house-building They both will agree. And then if he's hungry, He first asks a blessing— Or rather gives thanks For the good things in life. Then he breakfasts on fish-worms, Which he thinks a great dainty, And seems to enjoy Without plate, spoon or knife. But as springtime advances His family grows larger, And robin is working From morning till night Yet he still looks so happy, So bright and so jolly. One would think that his days Were one constant delight. Now that business is over He takes things more easy, Leaves housekeeping cares To his young pretty wife; But he often sits by her, And sings her a solo, Which means (in bird language) 'You're the joy of my life.' And so, my dear children, What if you are busy, Or have to 'mind baby,' The whole living day, Don't say, 'Oh, what a bother,' And look cross and snappish, But be like the robin, Light-hearted and gay."

Some birds are very particular about the materials they use for their nests, and it is wonderful to see how cleverly they build them, when

they have no hands or tools to work with. I have a humming-bird's nest which is such a dainty, round home, almost as pretty as the bird that built it. You have all seen nests made of horse-hair, and I heard of one person who encouraged the birds to build in her garden by tying bits of wool and string to her clothes-line, which they very gladly made use of. I heard of another kind of nest made entirely of hairpins, but that was built by a city bird. It wouldn't make a very comfortable bed for the poor featherless bird-babies, would it?

Most birds are splendid insect-destroyers, and it is quite worth your while to help them in their house-building, and so encourage them to live on your farm. Charles Aldrich says that every spring he gets thirty or forty cigar-boxes and fastens them in the trees for the birds to live in. If the boxes are long, he puts a partition across the middle. This partition has a hole cut through it, so the box is turned into a two-roomed bird cottage. In one of his boxes eighteen wrens were reared in one season. A pair of wrens have been known to carry to their young about a thousand insects in a single day, so it is worth while encouraging them. Will you remember this next spring, and help the little builders to make their nests in your orchards?

Cousin Dorothy.

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Lord is at Hand.

"Loose not Thy hold, O Hand of God! Or utterly we faint and fall; The way is rough, the way is blind, And buffeted with stormy wind; Thick darkness veils above, below, From whence we come, to what we go; Feebly we grope o'er rock and sand, But still go on, confiding all, Lord, to Thy Hand!"

"In that strong hold salvation is; Its touch is comfort in distress, Cure for all sickness, balm for ill, And energy for heart and will. Securely held, unflinching, The soul can walk at ease, and sing, And fearless tread each unknown strand, Leaving each large thing, and each less, Lord, in Thy Hand!"

There are always two sides to everything. A little while ago we considered the possibility of looking at things invisible—that was our point of view. Now let us look at the other side and consider that, whether we remember Him or not, God never forgets us. Life would not be the discouraging thing it often is if we realized the wonderful promise: "I the Lord thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I will help thee."

Do you remember the object lesson our Lord once gave to His disciples? He sent them away, depriving them of the visible presence which might be a hindrance to faith. They thought themselves alone on the stormy sea, in the darkest hour of the night. But Christ's disciples are never alone. He saw them toiling in rowing, and, when things seemed at their worst, He came to them, walking upon the sea. Even then they did not know their Master, and cried out for fear. How often must they have thought of that night afterwards, when fighting far greater difficulties than contrary winds. It must have been a great help to know that the Lord was watching them, though Himself unseen, and would come to their assistance when most needed.

When we think we are having rather a hard time of it, it is often a help to get away from ourselves altogether and study our case from an outside point of view—seeing our lives as God sees them. The Bible tells us over and over again that our Father is carefully training his children. Tenderly and patiently He steadies each faltering step, like a mother teaching a little child to walk alone, as He has said: "I taught Ephraim also to go, taking them by their arms; but they knew not that I healed them. I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love." How beautifully His watchful care is shown by the image of a mother eagle forcing the young birds to leave the comfortable, enervating security of the nest. She deliberately puts them in a dangerous position, that they may become strong and hardy, but she is always near to help if needed. "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings; so the Lord alone did lead them." The young eagles were perfectly safe, and so are we, for the eternal God is our refuge, "and underneath are the everlasting arms."

Even the wind and the rain do not come by chance; everything is governed by what we call physical laws. People are beginning to accept as sober fact, instead of poetical imagery, the words of Job about the winds having weight, the rain obeying laws, and even the swift lightning being chained to a track. God made all things, and still keeps even the mightiest powers in check: "He looketh to the ends of the earth, and seeth under the whole heaven, to make the weight for the winds; and He weigheth the waters by measure. When He made a decree for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder, then did He

see it, and declare it, He prepared it, yea, and searched it out." Let us try to remember that God "weigheth by measure" all the sorrows and joys of our lives. Nothing is too trifling for His patient consideration, nothing comes by chance. Even when our troubles are of our own making, He permits them, and overrules them for our good.

"Child of my love, lean hard! And let me feel the pressure of thy care. I know thy burden, for I fashioned it, Poised it in my own hand and made its weight Precisely that which I saw best for thee; And when I placed it on thy shrinking form, I said: 'I shall be near, and, while thou leanest On me, this burden shall be mine, not thine.'"

"So shall I keep within my circling arms The child of my own love; here lay it down, Nor fear to weary Him who made, upholds, And guides the universe. Yet closer come; Thou art not near enough. Thy care, thy self, Lay both on me, that I may feel my child Reposing on my heart. Thou lovest me? I doubt it not; then, loving me, lean hard."

In some kinds of modern religious teaching there is a great deal of introspection. People are encouraged to study their own feelings, instead of looking up to God. If this is carried to an extreme it leads to a morbid, narrow-minded, spiritual selfishness. There is a story told of a certain university professor who had been suspected of skeptical tendencies. He was asked on one occasion what he thought of God, and his answer was very much to the point: "Madam, it matters very little what I think of God, the important question is what God thinks of me."

That is the important question for all of us. Let us try to look at ourselves through God's eyes; not with a short-sighted wish to have everything made easy and pleasant to-day, but gladly accepting the training which He sees to be best for us for time and for eternity.

HOPE.

Old Timers.

There are no days like the good old days— The days when we were youthful! When human kind were pure of mind And speech and deeds were truthful; Before a love for sordid gold Became man's ruling passion, And before each dame and maid became Slaves to the tyrant fashion.

There are no girls like the good old girls— Against the world I'd stake 'em! As buxom and smart and clean at heart As the Lord knew how to make 'em! They were rich in spirit and common sense, A piety all-supportin'; They could bake and brew, and had taught school, too, And they made the likeliest courtin'!

There are no boys like the good old boys— When we were boys together! When the grass was sweet to the brown bare feet That dimpled the laughing heather; When the pewee sung to the summer dawn Or the bee in the willow clover, Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love— The love that mother gave us! We are old, old men, yet we pine again For the precious grace God gave us: So we dream and dream of the good old times, And our hearts grow tenderer, fonder, As those dear old beams bring soothing gleams Of heaven away off yonder.

—Eugene Field.

A Lady Born.

True politeness does not consist of the artificial airs of the drawing-room, in what is sometimes called "company manners," that continue so long as there are persons present to look on whose good opinion is desired, and relapse into barbarism as soon as the company has gone. It is the inborn impulse of a higher and nobler nature. Here is an apt illustration:

An aged truckman bent under the weight of a big roll of carpet. His bale took from his hand and bounded into the gutter, out of reach. Twenty idle clerks and salesmen saw the old man's predicament and smiled at his look of bewilderment. No one ventured to help him. A fashionably-dressed young woman came along, took in the situation at a glance, and, without looking to the right or left, stepped into the gutter, picked up the roll in her dainty gloved fingers, and handed it to the man, with a smile. The idlers looked at each other and at the fair young woman.

The old truckman, in a violent effort to express his thanks politely, lost his hat. It rolled into the gutter where the bale had been. This was almost too much for any woman, young or past young; but this New York girl was equal to the occasion. Into the gutter she tripped again and got the soiled hat. When she handed it to the truckman a happy smile was seen to play about her lips.

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Cash must accompany new names.

THE WM. WELD COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

GOSSIP.

One of the largest breeders of Short-horns in Manitoba is J. S. Robson, of Thorndale Stock Farm, Manitou. Mr. Robson's farm is about four miles south of the town, on the banks of the Pembina River, and consists of an estate of over 3,000 acres, a considerable portion of which is specially adapted for grazing purposes, located in the valley and on the high banks of the Pembina. Mr. Robson has selected one of the highest spots on the farm for a building site, and has recently erected a very fine residence, which will be very commodious and comfortable when finished. The cattle barn on his new site has yet to be built. The homestead is closely surrounded with natural timber, and while being high and dry will be well sheltered and protected from all sides. The driveway into the buildings passes through a beautiful piece of natural timber. At the head of the herd are the stock bulls, Bismarck - 28313 and Royal Judge - 29260 - the latter bred by the Hon. Thomas Greenway, sired by the Hon. James Gibb, Brookdale, Ont., bred by James Gibb, Brookdale, Ont., sired by Maxon, is a bull well-fleshed, smooth and even, with good quarters, plenty of constitution and of excellent feeding qualities. These bulls have given good satisfaction and are now to be assisted by a bull recently purchased by Mr. Robson, Challenge - 30462, a bull sired by the prize-winning Carthage, out of the famous cow, Missie - 142nd. The bulls previously used in the herd were: Village Boy 12th, bred by Jas. I. Davidson, sired by Scottish Prince, out of Village Beauty 4th, by Hospodar, Marchmont, Earl, of W. S. Lister's breeding, sired by his imported Gravesend Heir 2nd, out of Daisy Earl, by imported Premier Earl. Sales have

been very brisk all winter. Over 20 head of bulls have been sold, besides quite a number of females. There were, at the time of our visit, only about half a dozen bulls left old enough for this season's trade. One of the best of the young things is a red heifer calf, sired by Bismarck, out of Isabella 3rd, she being a granddaughter of Duke of Colonus, that was used so successfully in the Pioneer Herd of Walter Lynch. As this calf will likely appear at the Industrial, next month, we need say nothing further regarding her.

Dr. M. Young, A. S., well known throughout the Province as a competent horse judge and as an institute speaker, lives a few miles south of Manitou and is breeding a few Short-horns, using the bull, British Knight, purchased from D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, Man. At the time of our visit he had two good straight, red yearling bulls in the stable to be disposed of.

A short call was recently made by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative at the Prairie Home Stock Farm of the Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City. The main herd was away in the pastures with the grand old sweepstakes bull, Judge, at their head. In the barns were some of the stock that are being carried forward for the summer and fall fair events. It is needless to say more than that the individuals composing the show herd of 1901 are most of them in readiness to again contest for honors with the best of their kind. The sweepstakes bull, Sartylon Hero, now in his thirteenth year, will be no disappointment to his many admirers. He has increased in massiveness, in thickness and depth, and carries himself with pride, becoming one who has won so many honors. Merely to

name some of the conspicuous members of the show herd will at this time be sufficient. Among the matrons are imported Lady Belle, a handsome red-and-white cow of the breed, useful sort; the well-known Imp, Jenny Lind, Imp, Marina, Froda, Lena, Minnie, Bud, Braxlet 8th, Autumn Rose, Ningo, Jubilee Queen, and many others. In three-year-olds the herd will be especially strong, with a red Matchless 15th, by Royal Sailor, a grand, stylish heifer, and the roan, Village Princess, low-down, wide and smooth. Both of these figured in last year's herd. Salem Pink, another Matchless, by Royal Sailor, and a newcomer in Ruby Bruce, by George Bruce, out of a Strathallan dam, a beautiful roan of much the same perfect bloom. The two-year-olds will also be a strong class, comprising such good ones as Lyvina's Blossom (with a red bull calf at foot, by Valiant, which is a real good one), Regalia, the white heifer, Snowball, and a Matchless heifer, Bessie Lee, a very strong, plump roan. Among the yearlings will appear the Miller heifer Village Grace, deep, thick, and wide. In the pens are also some strong, sappy calves coming along in great shape for the showing. One of the most noticeable is the roan bull Choice Goods, of Prairie Home, by Judge, out of Lena, and a heifer Cheery of Prairie Home, also by Judge and out of Vanity. There are in the barns, among the good things that will catch the eye, 7 calves by Judge, 5 by Imp Jubilee, 1 by Imp Nobelman, and 1 by Valiant. Of course there are a number of other Judge and Jubilee ones in the pastures. Among recent sales, one of the most important is that of a twelve-month-old red bull, Archer, of Prairie Home, imported in date by Frank of Archers, out of Lady Belle 1st. This calf was sold to Hough Bros., McLean,

N. D., the price paid being \$500. The Shropshires were all out at pasture, a satisfactory lamb crop of over 50 having been dropped this spring. Berkshires and Yorkshires have met with ready sale throughout the past season, and all the breeders of both herds are in fine shape, with mostly large litters of healthy youngsters now at foot. Several recent importations have been added to the pens in both Yorkshires and Berkshires, some of which will be prominent in the usual pink of condition at the July fairs.

A NEW MACHINERY FIRM.—Mr. E. S. Cooper, of Galt, Ont., has arrived in the city to join Mr. James Burridge in the late firm of The Burridge Co., agent for the Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt, Ont. Mr. Cooper has long been associated with the Goldie & McCulloch Co., as salesman and manager of their gas-engine department, and is thoroughly experienced in the other branches of their business. Mr. Cooper will take the active management of the outside work of the new firm, Burridge & Cooper, and within a few weeks, it is expected, they will open out and carry a large stock of the product of the Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt, of the different lines of machinery, sales and vault doors which they make, and we bespeak for the new firm a prosperous career. Mr. Burridge has been identified with the business community of this country for over 23 years, and we are satisfied that Burridge & Cooper will make a success of the above business. They expect to export to Victoria, B. C., and will be prepared to furnish estimates on complete power plants, flour-mill machinery, sawing-mill outfits, and transact a general machinery business.

VINGENT & MACPHERSON,
The Leading Western
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Write for furniture catalogue.

DAIRY KING BUTTER MACHINE
The best in the world for the money. It is the most PRACTICAL, USEFUL, SIMPLE and ECONOMICAL CHURN there is made. By its use you can make the best creamery butter in from five to eight minutes. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. AGENTS WANTED. Where we have no agent we will send a churn at agents' price to introduce it. Write for catalogue and prices.
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Auction sales every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Private sales every day.

Usual Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20,
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and the great closing sales in old premises
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
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Horses,
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Many of them will be sold for storage charges, without the slightest reserve.

COMMENCING JULY 1,

The sales will be conducted in the

NEW PREMISES,
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which will be the best-equipped sale stables, riding ring and carriage and saddlery warehouses in Canada, and possibly in America.

Arrangements are being made for the formal opening events, to be held in September, when several important sales of

SADDLE HORSES,
CARRIAGE HORSES,
THOROUGHBREDS,
TROTTERS, ETC.,

will be held.

Walter Harland Smith,
AUCTIONEER AND PROPRIETOR.

DISPERSION SALE OF
HOLSTEINS

On account of being unfavorably situated for handling our herd of Holsteins to the best advantage, we have decided to sell the entire herd—all under 6 years; 26 females, with the imported bull, Chief Mercedes De Kol; 15 of them in calf to this bull and 10 of them his get. There are cows and heifers of the different ages good enough to go into any show ring in America and win. For prices and terms, which are very reasonable, address—

JAS. GLENNIE,
Longburn, Man.

IN WRITING
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.
Ayrshires are booming in Auld Scotland, the home of the breed. Mr. James Craig, live-stock salesman, of Ayr, recently shipped some 25 females and a young bull to Sweden for Capt. Flack and Mr. Littorin. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, has sold 75 head for export since 1st March, and 60 more are going this month. Mr. John Cochrane, Nether Craig, has recently made a number of important sales, among them, to Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, his grand, stylish four-year-old cow, Winsome Maid of Nether Craig (15013). This fine cow is due to calve this month, and is sure to be seen at some of the most important shows. She was bred by Mr. Kay Sauchrie, Maybole, and sired by Victor of Knockdon (4161); her dam was Nellie II. of Sauchrie. Winsome Maid was purchased as a three-year-old in calf by her late owner, and was first in Derby at Kilmaurs, first as a three-year-old in calf, and champion female in 1901; also first as cow in calf at the same show in 1902. Mr. J. S. Henderson, factor for Sir Arthur Campbell Orde, of Kilmory, Lochgilphead, has purchased a nice one-year-old bull named Duke of Nether Craig (4923). He was bred by Mr. Muir, Haysmuir, out of a grand milking dam. This young bull is sure to breed the kind of dairy cow wanted everywhere. Mr. Crawford, Chapmanton, Castle-Douglas, has purchased the two-year-old bull, Color Wanted of Holehouse, recently purchased by Mr. Cochrane from the veteran breeder, Mr. Woodburn, and sired by his Auchenbrain-bred bull, Prince Robert of Holehouse (4031). His dam is Snow of Holehouse (9913), a grand dairy cow. Color Wanted is a beautiful dark brown, pure white legs and white tail. Mr. William Ewing, Blairland, Dalry, has purchased a well-bred yearling bull in Lord Roberts of Nether Craig (4902). His sire is Peter of Holehouse (4490), and his dam, Dainty of Whitehill (13118), a cow of great substance, and a fine specimen of a dairy commercial cow. Lord Roberts was bred by Mr. Robert Woodburn, jun., Whitehill, Balford. Mr. Hugh Jack, Little Shewalton, has secured a good all-round one-year-old bull in Lord Kilmaur of Nether Craig, bred by Mr. Hood, Chapleton, and sired by his stock bull, Bright Smile of Nether Craig (4108).—Scottish Farmer.

MORE CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Mr. Geo. G. Stewart, of Howick, Quebec, who is at present in Scotland making selections of Clydesdales for importation, writes from Crieff, N. B., under date of June 6th, giving the following description of horses he had purchased: Two well-grown, dark-colored two-year-olds were bought from their breeder, Mr. Wilson, Yett. They are named Homer and Virgil, sired by Good Gift (10564). Their dams are well-bred mares of the best Keir blood, one, Lianberta 12694, being bred at Keir's, and they trace back to the good Barnley, on both sides of their pedigree. Another colt, Fair City by name, is got by Sir Archie (10134), by the great horse, Sir Everard; dam Montrave Rona, by Brooklyn. This one has the appearance of growing into a very weighty horse of good quality; but perhaps the best-bred colt is one, as yet unnamed, sired by Hiavatha, and out of a Flashwood mare. If this one does not breed good stock the fault cannot be the lack of illustrious ancestors. He was bought from his breeder, Mr. Wilson, Westburne, and was first this year, in a large class of two-year-olds, at Camburlang. A two-year-old by Baron Lawrence by Baron's Pride, and a yearling by Rosedale, complete a lot of six young Clydesdales, which for individual merit, choice pedigree, color and action are second to none of Mr. Stewart's former importations, and are well calculated to be a credit alike to the country in which they were bred, to their importers, and to anyone into whose hands they may fall in the land of their adoption.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, Manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, announces that the preliminary classification for the third show to be held in Chicago in December, 1902, is being printed and will be ready for distribution in a few days. Anyone writing to Mr. Skinner, the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, will receive a copy. The Executive Committee have substituted the following for rule 66 in last year's classification: "The ages of breeding cattle shall be computed from the 1st day of September for senior classes and from the 1st day of January for junior classes, and from the 1st day of September for steer classes and sheep and swine." In rule 68 a change was made where the words appear, "such cows must have produced a matured calf"; the word "matured" will read "living," which does away with a good deal of last year's objections. Free-martins, or barren cows, will not be accepted this year for entry in the steer and spayed-heifer classes. Rule 70 of last year in the compulsory slaughter matter has been eliminated and the following substituted: "All compulsory slaughter tests are abolished, but in order to encourage the exhibition of animals fitted to win both on foot and on the block, prizes awarded any animal that wins in both classes will be duplicated by the Exposition Association."

In the breeding division of the sheep, the ram two years or over and ewe two years or over are eliminated, changing the flock to consist of one ram under two years, two ewes under two years, and two ewe lambs, this will take the

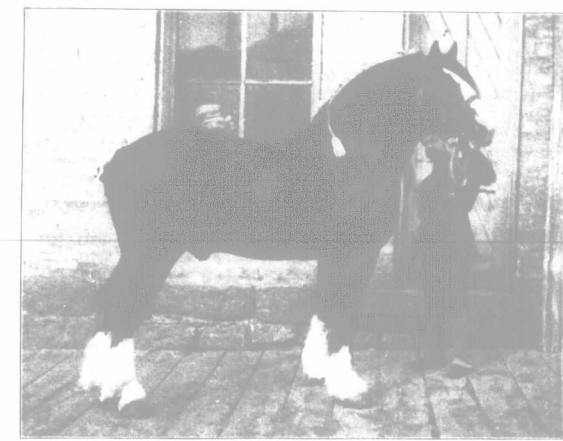
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Importer of the best class of
STALLIONS
for the last twenty years,
Has supplied 75 per cent. of the Manitoba trade during last season. New importation of winners will arrive September 1st. Don't miss seeing them.
JAMES SMITH, AGENT,
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W. S. LISTER, MARCHMONT STOCK FARM,
BRICKER OF..... MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Prince Alpine (imp.), of the celebrated Glynthian family, and Baronet (imp.), of the Sityton Secret family, at head of herd.
6 BULLS over 1 year, all by imported Scotch bulls, 3 from imported dams, and many younger.
2 white bull calves at half value.
Farm seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection.

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

Hill Grove.
I am now offering one splendid young August boar and sow by H. G. Conqueror, and out of Linden Queen. Sow open or bred by April 1st. Orders booked for March, April and May pigs, from such sows as H. G. Maid, H. G. Beauty, and Duchess of Hill Grove—the best sow I ever raised.
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Canadian shipping point, Snowflake, Man.

words "any age" out of the championship and ewe classes, and the same as in cattle, the fat divisions are increased, with one or two exceptions.
On June 1st the Donaldson SS. Marma left Glasgow for Quebec, taking with her valuable groups of Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, and Galloway cattle for Canadian breeders. The Shorthorns (15 head), all mainly of Cruickshank blood, were selected by Mr. George Sinclair, Dalmeny, for Mr. W. D. Platt, of Hamilton, Ontario, and consisted of 5 bulls, 10 cows, 7 calves, 14 one-year-old and 9 two-year-old heifers. The Aberdeen-Angus stock were 5 head of heavily-bred animals from Mr. McLaren's herd at Auchmar, Ballinluig, intended for Mr. Richards, Nova Scotia. A Galloway bull and 4 heifers from Mr. Andrew MacIntyre, of Netherhall, were for Mr. D. Macrae, of Guelph.

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GOSSIP.

Mr. D. S. McDonald, the auctioneer officiating at the dispersion sale of the Pioneer Shorthorn herd of Mr. Walter Lynch, Westbourne, Manitoba, on June 11th, in remitting for the advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate," writes: "The sale was a grand success, and I believe that printer's ink has a great deal to do with it. I thank you for the interest you have taken in the sale."

The four-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Activity [2438], by Lord Charming [2244] 7564, dam Evening Star (imp.) [994], winner of the sweepstakes at Calgary Show, also the cup given by the Dominion Clydesdale Ass'n., has been syndicated, at Lacombe, Alta., by J. B. Harrington, V. S. The shareholders are P. Talbot, M. L. A., Tice and Fortune, E. C. Gourley, Thos. Talbot, H. Flewelling, J. W. Johnson, E. E. Scott, and J. B. Harrington, V. S.

A shipment of pure-bred stock from Manitoba to Territorial points was made recently under the joint auspices of the Territorial Department of Agriculture and the Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association, made up in part as follows: J. S. Robson, Manitou, one Shorthorn bull; Joseph Lawrence, Clearwater, one Shorthorn bull; J. E. Marples, Deleau, five Herefords (three bulls and two females); J. Turner, Carrol, two Polled-Angus bulls;

Wm. Sharman, Souris, five head (two bulls, two cows and one calf); A. Cummings, Lone Tree, Polled-Angus bull; Hon. W. Clifford, Austin, two Polled-Angus bulls; J. G. Barron, Carberry, two Shorthorn bulls; Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, three Shorthorn bulls; N. Banister, Oak Lake, one bull; and A. R. Speers, Griswold, one bull.

Jas. Glennie, of Longburn, who for many years has been the leading breeder and exhibitor of Holstein cattle in Manitoba, announces, elsewhere in this issue, that he is compelled to retire from the active life required from a dairyman, not that he has lost faith in the Holstein, but that his family having grown up and started homes of their own, he finds it impossible to secure the kind of help necessary to maintain a herd of high-class dairy cattle. Mr. Glennie says that in the ten years he has been breeding the Holsteins he has never had a sick animal nor a non-breeder in the herd. Last fall a number of the matrons of the herd were sold to D. Munroe, Winnipeg, including the grand old record-maker, Daisy Teake's Queen. The herd now numbers 27 females, mostly young cattle, representatives of all the best strains which have gone to make this herd successful in the show-ring and in the milk tests. The herd bull, Chief Mercedes De Kol, a two-year-old, is closely related to the great Lillith Pauline De Kol, that held the world's record, and whose three-

months-old bull calf sold recently for \$1,200 at the Hunt sale in Syracuse. Of the females, Flossetta Teake, a five-year-old daughter of the old sweepstakes cow, is a handsome, milky-looking cow, with good square udder and prominent veins. She is by the old sweepstakes bull, Mink Mercedes King, and promises to be a worthy daughter of her illustrious dam, Josephine Teake and Jamima Teake, her yearling and two-year-old daughters, respectively, are girl, the foundation female of the herd, is represented by Modest Lass and her daughter, Modesty, both deep, rich milkers, and Modest Maiden 3rd, a three-year-old just at the calving, with square udder well carried, and fair, good veins. There are also represented the Bonheur and Tempest families. Only two young bulls are left for sale, both sired by the De Kol bull. Mr. Glennie has also a few Tamworth swine, and likes the breed well.

At the Renfrewshire Show, held at Paisley, June 5th, the display of young Clydesdales was exceptionally good. Mr. W. S. Park, of Clan Chattan, won for the best group of yearlings, and also won the championship of the class with his first-prize two-year-old colt, Royal Chattan. He is a colt of rare quality, with the best possible quality of bone and close action. He is up to a big size, and if Clan Chattan breeds many like him he will do. The reserve for the championship was the first-prize three-year-old mare, Miss Taylor, shown by Mr. John McKay, Crossmill, Barhead. She is a daughter of Sir Everard.

Every town along the lines in Southern Manitoba gives evidence of prosperity, but perhaps Crystal City has grown within recent years more than any other town on the line. For many years this locality, for some reason, did not seem to make advancement, but recently there has been an immense influx of new settlers, farm land has doubled in value, and the town itself has grown rapidly. One evidence of this is that while for years it had but one implement agency there, now there are five. The class of houses now being built are of the best, mostly of brick on stone foundation, with all improvements. A calf was made at the creamery, where the maker, A. C. McLennan, was busy filling a large order for pound prints, of which he makes a specialty. Last year the creamery manufactured 68,000 lbs., and Mr. McLennan thinks that they will equal if not exceed that amount this year.

Kenneth Melvor, Virden, of Rye Grass fame, reports a very lively demand for Rye grass seed this season. He has recently been filling orders at the rate of about a ton a week and has booked one order for a carload for fall delivery. He also reports, under recent date, that he is experimenting with a number of new things this year, most important of which is perhaps Turkestan alfalfa, which seems to be proving very hardy in parts of Minnesota and Dakota, and if successful here, will prove of immense value to the great wheat belt. He is also trying red clover of the Mammoth biennial variety, rape for fall feeding peas as a nitrogen collector, and fodder corn.

Winnipeg's Industrial Exhibition

JULY 21 TO 25, 1902.

The People's Carnival.

OPEN TO THE
WORLD.

\$40,000

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ATTRACTIONS.

For Prize Lists, Programmes, and all Information, Apply to

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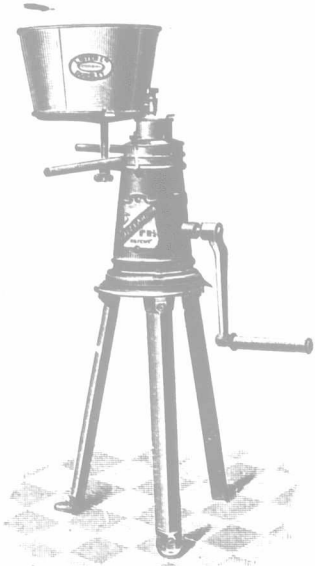
F. W. HEUBACH, GENERAL MANAGER.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Alexandra CREAM SEPARATOR

Built as Accurately as a Watch

STRONGEST,
SIMPLEST,
SAFEST.



The Queen of Separators

You can own an Alexandra without its costing you a cent. The machine will pay for itself in returns before you have paid a cent on it, and will pay twice over in the satisfaction you will receive from its use.

AN ALEXANDRA

will save you money, time and labor. Make you more money from your cows, more money for your pigs, more money for your labor. You are going to buy a cream separator some time if you farm in the Northwest; why not purchase an Alexandra now and get the best—the one that wears less and lasts longest?

Write us to-day, or call on our local agent for terms and prices.

R. A. LISTER & CO.,
LIMITED,

Dairy Outfitters.

Winnipeg, Man.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION TO THE GREAT MICA ROOFING

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



W. G. FONSECA, Esq.

Winnipeg, July 19th, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I have no hesitation in stating that the "All Wood Mica Roofing" handled by you is a first-class material. Our new office at the mill, oatmeal mill, engine house, and roof over the new engine at the mill, have all been roofed with this material, and it has given good satisfaction.

(Signed)

W. W. OHLVIE MILLING CO.

F. W. Thompson, Gen. Mgr.

Mica Paint to Preserve Shingles. Mica Paint to Preserve Tin.

For leaflets and samples apply to

W. G. FONSECA, WINNIPEG.
176 HIGGINS AVE.

NEW DISCOVERY.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING
VETERINARIANS AS

The Greatest Flesh and Muscle
Producer Known.

Dr. Thompson's Opinion.

Winnipeg, Man.,
March 5th, 1902.

This is to certify that I have examined the ingredients used in making Douglas' Carnefac, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all stock-owners as a first-class food, good for fattening and keeping all kinds of stock in good condition.

S. J. THOMPSON,
Provincial Veterinary.

Dr. Murray's Opinion.

Winnipeg, Man.,
March 5th, 1902.

This is to certify that I have examined W. G. Douglas' formula for the making of his Condition Powder, Carnefac, and I think it excels any food ever put before the public for purifying the blood and fattening purposes.

GEO. P. MURRAY,
Veterinary Surgeon.

W. G. DOUGLAS,

MANUFACTURER.

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Sixty-Five Square Feet

of heating surface to each square
foot of grate surface in the



"KELSEY"

Warm Air Generator

This means 156 square feet with a 21-inch grate. Compare this with any other heater. It's one of the reasons why the "Kelsey" accomplishes greater results.

For particulars enquire of

**THE JAMES SMART
MFG. CO., LTD.,**

Sole Makers for Canada.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS

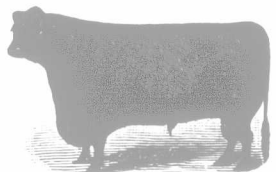


The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of the West.

COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS FOR SALE.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

Aberdeen Polled Angus Cattle.



Heifers and bulls, ready for service, for sale. Correspondence solicited.

W. CLIFFORD, AUSTIN, - - MANITOBA.

GALLOWAYS:

Bulls and heifers for sale.

APPLY TO

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

OAK GROVE FARM.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires.



MASTERPIECE = 23750 = red-roan, by Grand Sweep (imp.). Three young bulls by Masterpiece, and heifers by Knuckle Duster (imp.), Village Hero and Masterpiece.

Improved Yorkshire sows in pig. Boars fit for service. Orders booked now for young pigs. Pairs not akin. White Plymouth Rock eggs.

JAMES BRAY, LONGBURN, MANITOBA.

Thorndale Shorthorns.

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

JOHN S. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

Shorthorns, Tamworths & Yorkshires

FOR SALE: Young bulls, cows and heifers (in calf), sired by Pomero Favorita and Knight Templar. Young swine of both breeds and both sexes ready for shipment now. Correspondence answered promptly. W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man. 7 miles north of Rosser, main line C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS

Gold Medal herd of 1890-1900. Bulls in service are: Nobelman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Some good young bulls for sale.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Manitoba.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE.

From three months to eight months old. Sired by Lord Stanley 25th - 29247. Also have left a few

R. COCKERHILLS.

WALTER JAMES, ROSSER, MANITOBA.

15 miles west of Winnipeg, on main line C. P. R.

Lakeview Stock Farm.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

For sale bulls and heifers of good quality. Cheap if sold soon.

THOMAS SPEERS, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

GOSSIP.

The American Hereford Association has removed its offices for the registration of cattle and publication of the Herdbook from Kansas City to Chicago, and its headquarters for the present will be opened in a temporary building on Exchange Ave., at the main entrance of the Union Stock Yards, pending completion of a capacious three-story structure adjoining the Live Stock World building, at a cost of \$100,000, to be called the Pure-bred Live Stock Record building.

The catalogue has been received of the 50 head of Shorthorn cattle to be sold, July 9th, from the noted herd of Lord Polwarth, St. Boswells, Berwickshire. The sale will be held at Carlisle, within a mile of the gates of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show there at that date. This herd has a fine reputation and a splendid record of prizewinning at the Royal and other leading British shows. Catalogues may be had on application as per the advertisement in this issue. Mr. John Garne's old-established herd in Gloucestershire will be sold on July 9, and on July 18 a sale of Jerseys from the herd of Mr. Phipps, at Kettering, will be conducted by John Thornton & Co., all of which are announced in the same advertisement in this issue.

The group of Shorthorns shown in the engraving on another page of this issue are members of the herd of Mr. James Thompson, Midway, Ont., who is making certain changes in his business operations and desires to sell these cattle, with 8 or 10 head more of similar breeding, by private treaty. The quality of the cattle, as may be judged from the photo., which does them less than justice, is of no ordinary character. The bull, Diamond King 34032, now two years old, was bred by H. Cargill & Son, sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and out of Imp. Diamond 18th 18363, and is straight Scotch-bred from first-class blood. Cinderella and Countess 8th are descended straight from Imp. Countess 5th 5101, bred by Mr. Duthie, Collynie, and contain the blood of many of the best bulls used in his herd and that of Mr. Marr, of Uppermill, including the noted Heir of Englishman. The Duchesses trace to Imp. Duchess 460, a first-prize winner at provincial fairs, and the top crosses are by richly-bred Scotch bulls, such as Prince Albert, by Harnpton Hero, whose dam was by the great Champion of England; Canada's Chief, by Imp. Indian Chief; and Royal Ury, by Imp. Royal Member. There are six heifers sired by Royal Ury in the herd that are hard to beat in any company, the three roans in the picture being among them. Two heifers from this herd were sold at an Iowa sale last year for \$435 and \$675. We are assured these cattle will bear inspection, and are worth looking after.

ESTABLISHED 1855

TAYLOR'S FIRE & BURGLAR SAFES

HAVE MANY PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS NOT FOUND IN OTHER MAKES

THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INVESTIGATION BY THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE

THE BEST SAFE

J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS, TORONTO.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA

CHOICE

Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

All nearly 2 years old. Apply for pedigrees and particulars:

THE FOREMAN, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. Or C. C. CASTLE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LAKESIDE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

3 young bulls, 11 to 14 months old; quality and prices right.

R. MCLENNAN, HOLMFIELD, MAN.

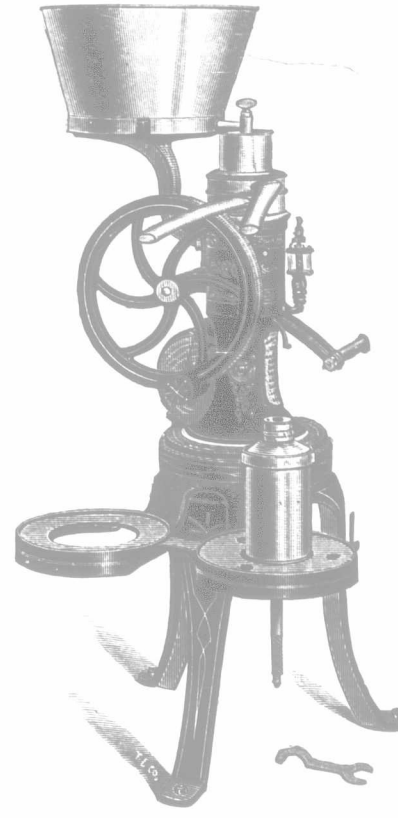
ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A Moment's Glance

AT THE

NATIONAL

CREAM SEPARATOR



WILL IMPRESS YOU as to the extreme simplicity of its construction and finished appearance.

A MONTH'S TRIAL

WILL CONVINCING YOU that the National is the lightest running, the easiest to wash, and the safest; the bowl has only three parts to clean; that it can be thoroughly understood by anyone, and does not require experts to keep it properly adjusted; in fact, it is not like other separators because **IT IS BETTER - WE WANT YOU TO TRY THE NATIONAL.** The National does not need the slanderous and misrepresenting assistance used by large American would-be competitors last issue. It is a Canadian machine, sold by honest manufacturers, by business people not resorting to methods above mentioned. **Why does the American concern take so much pains to damage the reputation of our machine? THEY KNOW, and SO WILL YOU** if you see the National before buying a separator.

Jos. A. Merrick, 117 Bannatyne St., East, WINNIPEG, MAN. General Agent Manitoba and Northwest Territories. AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

MELOTTE



Makes from 20 to 40 per cent. more Cream

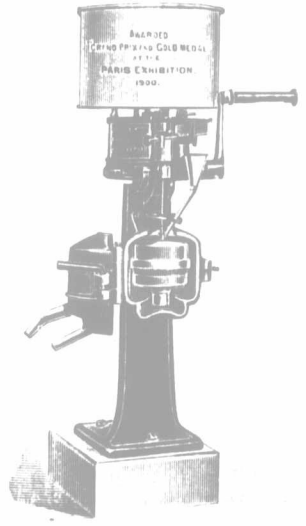
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET POST FREE.

Improves quality of both Cream and Butter.

Gives new, sweet, warm Separated Milk.

Saves time, labor, space, utensils, ice, and water.

Write at Once to



THE MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., LIMITED.

P. O. BOX 604. 124 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO, ONT. ESTABLISHED 1882. RESERVE FUND, \$270,000.

Branch Office: Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

PRESIDENT: JOHN HOSKIN, K. C., LL. D. MANAGING DIRECTOR: J. W. LANGMUIR. VICE PRESIDENTS: HON. C. S. WOOD, W. H. BEATTY.

Authorized to accept and execute trusts of every description, and to act in any of the following capacities, namely: EXECUTOR, TRUSTEE, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, LIQUIDATOR, ASSIGNEE, RECEIVER and GENERAL AGENT.

MONEY TO LEND. The Corporation has a large amount of Trust and other Funds to lend on Mortgage Security at the Lowest Current Rates, either on first-class City Property or Improved Farms in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

MANAGER WINNIPEG BRANCH: JAMES DAVEY.

GOSSIP.

Coldspring Stock Farm is situated in the County of Brant, about three miles west of St. George, which is the owner's post office and shipping station on the G. T. R., and is the property of Mr. N. M. Blain, the well-known breeder of Tamworth hogs. Mr. Blain still retains and uses to a certain extent that grand old stock hog, Advance 610, sired by Birmingham Duke (imp.) 113, dam Amber Duchess 110, by Ingersoll Duke (imp.) 12. This old hog has done Mr. Blain golden service, having sired prize-winners galore. Among them is the winner, Jessie K., sweepstakes and silver medal winner at Toronto last fall. This splendid sow is now breeding, and there are at present for sale, out of her, five March pigs, sired by Flasher, winner of second prize for boar under a year at Toronto last fall. He is by Rob Roy, dam Thrifty Maid, who won first at Toronto and sweepstakes at Guelph in 1900, also first as a yearling at Toronto last fall. This sow is also one of Mr. Blain's brood sows. From her there are also on hand for sale several young sows about ready to breed and a litter seven weeks old. Another of the breeding dams is a full sister of the first-mentioned sow, Jessie K. She is Love-ly Lass, and is every whit as good as Jessie K. Out of her are two boar pigs six months old, splendid types of the Tamworth. They are also sired by Flasher. Mr. Blain has lately purchased as chief stock hog an animal that, if Royal Breeding and perfect form count for anything, should sire him many ring winners, for he is a cracker sure. He is Royal Bob, by Imp. British King, dam Royal Lady, by Imp. Royal First. The many sows are now being bred to this hog, so look out for Blain at the fall shows next year. This herd won last fall at Toronto, second on aged boar, first on yearling boar, second on boar under a year, first on boar under six months, first on aged sow, first on yearling sow, third on sow under a year, first on sow under six months, Silver Medal on best sow any age, and herd prize. The most of these animals have been sold, and as Mr. Blain is selling as fast as he can produce, it is not likely he will be an exhibitor this coming fall. Some time ago Mr. Blain, for a good long price, purchased a Cheshire sow in pig. This breed of hogs originated in Cheshire, England. They resemble, to a more or less extent, Yorkshires, but are perhaps a little finer. They are a purely bacon hog, white, very smooth and even, and the meat is said to be very fine in the grain, and juicy. Of this bred there are for sale three boars and one sow, four months old.

WIDE TIRES AND LOW WHEELS on farm wagons are bound to come more and more into use as farmers learn to realize that the draft is easier with such and that the roads may be kept in much better condition with wide tires. Low wheels possess many advantages on a farm wagon, saving much high lifting and pitching. Wrought-iron wheels with broad tires require no treading and are always reliable. No spokes to get loose, no fellos to rot, no need of repairs. The Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., of Toronto, advertises this kind of wagon in this paper. See their advertisement and write them for circulars and prices.

Catalogue Printing Our Specialty.

Many of the best Catalogues in Canada are produced by us. Latest type faces, designs, ornaments, and modern machinery. — Best in America. Up-to-date covers designed by special artists without extra charge.

London Printing & Litho. Company, Ltd., LONDON, ONTARIO.

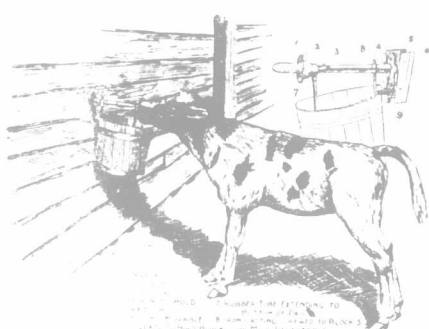
Westfield Correspondence Institute

OR ELECTIVE HOME SCHOOL, FOR PRIVATE TEACHING BY MAIL, WESTFIELD, MASS.

F. H. Dewey, Prin.

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

COMMON-SENSE CALF FEEDER



Combines scientific principles with practical ideas. IT IS NATURE'S WAY. Nature's way of nourishing has never been surpassed. It is the cleanest feeder ever made. Send for circulars giving full description. Fred Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont. Wholesale and Retail Hardware. PRICE, \$2.00. om Weight, boxed, 2 1/2 lbs.

Proof Against Lightning.

Tested by the big elevators of the Northwest, which are exposed to the full force of electric storms,

Eastlake Shingles

GALVANIZED OR PAINTED, give absolute satisfaction and perfect protection from lightning.

If you use them on all farm buildings, you will have the same security.

They are moderate in price, easy to apply, and very long-lasting.

The Metallic Roofing Co. (Limited), TORONTO, MONTREAL, Tribune Building, Winnipeg

Important Sales of Pure-bred Live Stock in England.

John Thornton & Co. will sell by auction the following first-class herds:

WEDNESDAY, July 2.— Mr. John Garne's old-established herd of Shorthorns at Filkins, Lechlode, Gloucestershire.

WEDNESDAY, July 9.— Sixty head of Shorthorns from Lord Polwarth's famous herd (removed from Merton), near the R. A. S. E. show ground, at Carlisle, comprising about 30 young cows and heifers and 20 bulls.

FRIDAY, July 18.— Mr. Pickering Phipps' Jerseys, at Rushton Hall, Kettering.

Catalogues may be had of JOHN THORNTON & CO., 7 Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, W., who will execute commissions and attend to shipment and insurance.

\$25.00 Round Trip to Denver, Via Chicago & North-western R'y, from Chicago, June 22 to 25 and July 1 to 13. Return limit Oct. 31. Correspondingly low rates from all points east. Favorable stop-over arrangements. Two trains a day to Denver. The Colorado Special (only one night en route) leaves Chicago 6.30 p. m., daily. The best of everything. Write for booklet, "Colorado Illustrated." For rates and reservations, apply to your nearest ticket agent, or address, B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.—Adv.

BINDER TWINE SEASON 1902.

"Farmers' Special" binder twine supplied to FARMERS ONLY at 14c. per lb., baled in cotton grain bags, bound with rope halters, and weighing 60 lbs. to the bag; length over 500 ft. per lb.; quality and length guaranteed. Cash with orders; purchaser pays freight. Address orders, J. T. Gilmour, Warden, Central Prison, Toronto. Further particulars, address James Noxon, Inspector, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. J. R. STRATTON, Proc. Secretary.

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

Shires, Shorthorns, and Leicesters. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Imported Prince Louis = 32082 = heads the herd. Write for prices or come and see them. om John Gardhouse, Highfield P. O. Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

GOSSIP.

The two days' sale of Shorthorn cattle by C. C. Bigler & Sons, of Hartwick, Iowa, June 5th and 6th, resulted in the disposal of 115 head for \$95,450, or an average of \$830 a head. This is the biggest average made by a U. S. breeder of Shorthorns in nearly two decades.

Mr. John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., takes pride in the fact that two Strathalian cows, bred and sold by him last winter, were re-sold at public auction on May 14th, at Indianapolis, Ind., one making \$600 and the other \$225, the latter figure being considerably higher than prices obtained by same seller for several imported females, and was the second highest in his list of sales. The fact of both cows having been bought by Messrs. Robbins, of Indiana, leading breeders of the U. S., makes the case more satisfactory to the breeder, who has quite a number of the same line of breeding still in his herd. Fairview Shropshires and Shorthorns make good impressions abroad, judging from such reports as the above.

Three miles from the village of Thornhill, Ont., which can be reached by electric railway every hour from Toronto, is the farm of Mr. Wm. Teasdale, of Dollar P. O., breeder of high-class Yorkshire hogs. Just now the herd contains a number of very select youngsters from two to eight weeks old, sired by the old stock boar, O. L. Prince 3071, sired by O. L. Conqueror 2475, dam O. L. Royal Queen (imp.) 3058. Without doubt this is one of the best types of bacon Yorkshires alive to-day, enormous length and depth, a perfect back, with scarcely a variation in width from end to end, and he possesses very heavy, clean bone. Were it not for a drooping of one ear, due to an accident, he could scarcely be beaten in any showing. The several breeding sows, Dollar Tuberosa 7248, by O. L. Blucher 3961, dam O. L. Tuberosa 1950, by Hollywell Emigrant (imp.) 173, with some full sisters of hers, and other Brethour-bred sows, were all selected as breeding dams on account of their superiority of type, and are a grand lot. As before intimated, the young ones for sale out of these sows and sired by the stock boar, are all that could be desired, and Mr. Teasdale is not one of the fancy-priced men either. See his advertisement and write for prices.

SPECULATOR GOES TO THE STATES.

The Pan-American champion Shorthorn bull, Speculator, imported by Mr. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., and shown at the head of his first-prize herd at Buffalo last year, has recently been sold to head the show herd of Mr. E. W. Bowen, Delhi, Ind. Speculator is a very smooth, level, thick-fleshed bull, with great heart-girth, smooth shoulders, long, level quarters, good thighs, and excellent handling quality, and has greatly improved during the past six months, growing deeper, nearer the ground, and massive in appearance. He will be a hard one to down in any show-ring this year, and we anticipate a continued successful career for him.

FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLI EVIL CURE.

A remedy that has never failed is indeed a marvel, but such is the strong claim made by Fleming Bros., eminent chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont. for their Fistula and Poli Evil Cure. This scientific cure, that anyone can apply with safety and success, is free if it fails, as its makers plainly state in their advertisement elsewhere in this issue. Have also Spavin Cure and cure for Lump Jaw. Full particulars and book of testimonials from many users will be sent free to all who write Fleming Bros. and mention Catalogue M.



Old Country all the time, in the heart of the Clydesdale home. Intending purchasers desiring to place their orders with us for either stallions or mares, please write or call upon JAMES DALGETY, LONDON, ONTARIO.



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

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar #37

SPECIAL OFFER IN BARCLAY'S PATENT ATTACHMENT FOR THE CONTROL AND CURE OF BALKING AND KICKING HORSES.



We will send our Attachment, charges paid one way, to any part of Canada, C. O. D., and subject to examination and approval of method. When satisfied it will do all we claim for it, pay the express agent our price, \$5.00. If not, the return freight will cost only a few cents. Our article will control any vice known to a horse, and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever used. Full illustrations and directions are enclosed. A boy can adjust it, and it can be used with any harness, vehicle or implement. If you have a troublesome horse, or a colt who wish to break in, write at once to

The Barclay Mfg. Co., Brougham, Ontario.

4 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions 4

Amphion, Vol. 24, 2 years old, bay; Bucephalus, Vol. 24, 2 years old, black; Voyageur, Vol. 24, 2 years old, brown; Lord Garty, Vol. 25, 4 years old, brown. Representing the blood of Golden Sovereign, Sir Christopher, Montrave Matchless, and Royal Garty.

GEO. G. STEWART, ROSKRAK FARM, P. O. and Station, Howick, Quebec.

IMP. CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRE. The three imp. stallions, Copyright, Baron Frederick and Baron Laing, and the Canadian-bred stallion, Laurentain, Ayreshires all ages; and poultry, utility breeds. Eggs for sale. om ROBT. NESS & SONS, Howick, Que., P.O. & Sta.

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES

FOR SALE: THE CLYDESDALE STALLION

CHARMING LAD 2923 Rising 3; large size and very smooth; has won 6 prizes and a gold medal at Ottawa Exhibition. LORD STANLEY 2537, rising 2, also a prize winner. CLOTH OF GOLD 2959, 5 years old; first-prize winner at Toronto and first and sweepstakes at London. Also brood mares and a number of very fine foals of both sexes. TWO HACKNEY stallions; also two mares rising 4 and 5 years old; large, handsome, high-steppers, well broken to drive. Size, action and quality combined in all. Inspection invited. om

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., and DUNDIE, SCOTLAND,

The Largest Importers and Exporters of Horses in Canada.

Having sold out our last consignment of stallions, we are again making preparations to bring out a large consignment in September, which will include many valuable horses, combining size, quality, breeding and action. Great care will be taken in the selection of this consignment. We have imported a great many winners at the principal shows, which goes to prove that we bring out the right kind of horses. We are in an excellent position to offer buyers the best quality at most reasonable prices, having our representative in the place to place their orders with us for either stallions or mares, please write or call upon JAMES DALGETY, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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

JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
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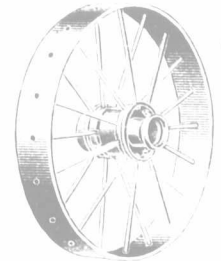
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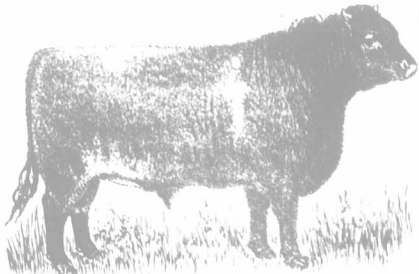
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Two good young bulls fit for service. Also females all ages. Herd headed by (imp.) Spicy Marquis. om
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Good ones. Chocily bred. Moderate prices. Send for bull catalogue. Also Scotch-bred cows and heifers.

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

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

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



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

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

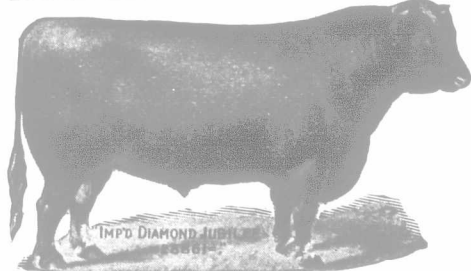
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SHORTHORNS: We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavendar and Miss Ramsden dams. THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

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



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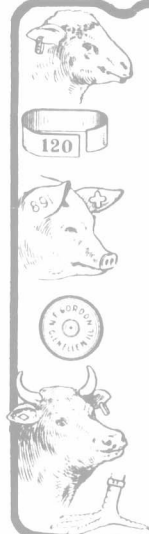
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An offering at present the grand stock boar, Crown Prince; also some young ones. ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.



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

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Are represented by Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Claret Princess, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Squire 2879, a son of Abbotstford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

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

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

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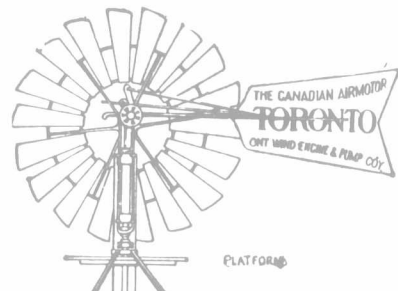
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I am now offering a few heifers, Clarets, Floras, and one Missie; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham. W. G. MILSON, GORING P. O. and MAREDALE STATION.

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

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Bulls, from 8 to 18 months old; heifers, various ages, of true type and fashionable breeding; also 25 ram lambs and 15 ewe lambs, from imp. sire. Will quote prices right for quick sales.

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41 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM.

Close descendants of my most noted prizewinners, and closely related to many animals I have sold that have won easily in the Northwest and all over Canada. My shipments last summer ranged from Manitoba to State of Delaware, U. S.

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72 Head of High-class Jerseys 72

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

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Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

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

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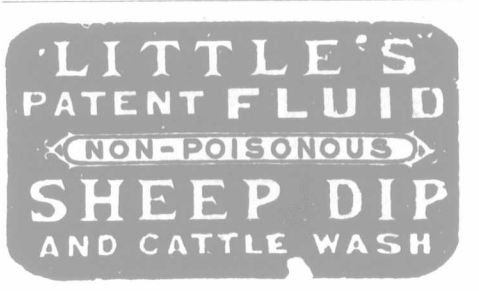
CHATHAM, ONT. "Dun Edin Park Farm," Box 555.

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FOR SALE:

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



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THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

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SPECIAL OFFERINGS: February, March and April calves, good colors, from heavy milkers, and sired by our imported bull. Very desirable calves. January litters: very promising. Moderate prices. Can supply you with anything you need. Write us. ALEX. HUME, MENIE, ONTARIO. TELEPHONE: HOARD'S, G. T. R.

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

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

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Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruick-shank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herdbook. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on £400 won in prizes last year and this. WM. BELL, Ratcheugh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

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

This herd is unrivalled for its true type, large size and strong constitutional vigor. It is the premier herd in England at the present day. Its show-yard career is unique, the champion prize for the best Large White pig at the R. A. S. E. having been won by pigs bred in the herd in 1896, '97, '99 and 1901, besides leading prizes too numerous to mention at all the principal agricultural shows in England.

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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.

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

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IMPORTED COTSWOLDS

We are now offering some choice shearlings of both sexes; also this season's crop of lambs, sired by Imp. Swanwick.

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

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Pure-bred Cotswolds—choice quality om UXBRIDGE P. O. AND STATION.

CHAS. GROAT, BROOKLIN, ONT., OFFERS FOR SALE

Cotswold Ewes and Ewe Lambs of good quality and breeding. Also a registered stallion, 1 year old, and one filly foal. Good ones. A Duchess of Gloster bull, 15 months old, for sale. Write for price and particulars.

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

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Can sell a few choice ewes of different ages, bred to our imported rams, May King 1st and Earl of Fairfield 2nd; also 75 good ewe and ram lambs, and an imported two-shear ram. Come and see our flock, or write us for prices, etc. HENRY ARKELL & SON, TEESWATER, ONT. MILDMAY, G. T. R.; TEESWATER, C. P. R.

LINDEN OXFORDS

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

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



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STANDARD OF THE WORLD for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. If local druggist cannot supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal. pkt.) to WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, CHICAGO.

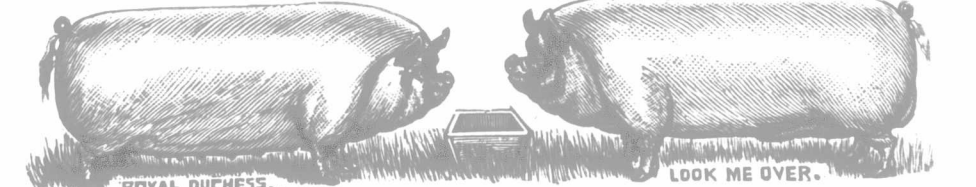
HIGH-CLASS SHROPSHIRE. A flock of 75, of good type. Two-shear rams, shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, fine lusty fellows. Flock headed by a fine imported ram. Write for prices. Abram Rudell, Hespeler P. O., Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

SHROPSHIRE.

At present I offer for sale: Shearing rams, shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs. Also a few aged ewes. Prices reasonable. GEORGE HINDMARSH, AILSA CRAIG, ONT.

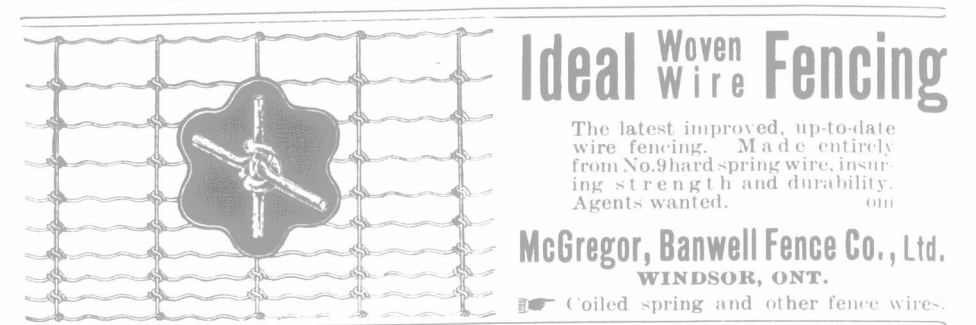
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SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires. HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



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

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Consists of imported and show sows; the sires are big, long fellows, of the bacon type. For sale: a few grand young sows from 3 to 6 months old. J. O. LAHMER, Vine, Ont. Vine Station, G. T. R.

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

Shropshire Sheep. Ram and ewe lambs for sale. Well covered. Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R.

Agents Wanted for the New Pictorial Stock Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages to agents. A full-page announcement of this book appeared in the ADVOCATE of the issue of June 5th. Particulars mailed free. Address WORLD PUBLISHING CO., Guelph, Ont.

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

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

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

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

YORKSHIRES. TWO good 7-months-old, pure-bred Yorkshire sows, bred to a pure-bred Chester hog. For sale reasonable. R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.

Imported and Canadian-bred YORKSHIRES.

A number of good young sows in pig, boars ready for service and young pigs from 2 to 3 months old, direct from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT. Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

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

Yorkshires — for the next 3 months I can supply either sex, that for ideal bacon type, smooth, even flesh, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. WM. TEASDALE, The Royal Station, and electric cars. Dollar P. O.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now offering a dozen boars fit to weigh about 1st to the 10th May. A few young sows 3 months old, from Toronto Industrial winners. Prices right for quick sale. COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

The latest improved, up-to-date wire fencing. Made entirely from No. 9 hard spring wire, insuring strength and durability. Agents wanted.

McGregor, Banwell Fence Co., Ltd. WINDSOR, ONT. Coiled spring and other fence wires.

Goldspring Herd Tamworths.

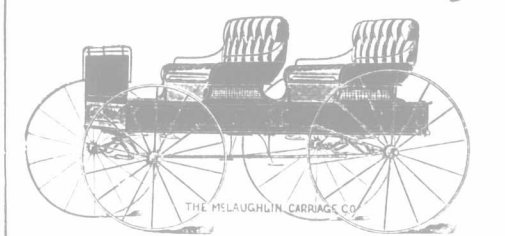
Offer choice Oct. and Nov. boars and sows. Also my stock boar, Advance. This is the spot for the best. Write for prices. They are moderate, quality considered.

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Are now made in Canada, saving duty and freight for our customers. Made of boiler steel. No flues to rust or leak. Will cook 25 bushels roots or grain in two hours. Fine for heating stock water tanks, dairy rooms, pigpens. Can be used outside or attached to a chimney same as a stove. Used and endorsed by the following Canadian breeders and many others: Brethour & Saunders, Burford; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; also James Boden, Graham Bros., Newton & Gosh, J. A. McDonald, J. P. Conley. Prices, \$10 to \$15. Took first premium at Toronto and London fairs. Catalogue and prices mailed free. Address:

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GOSSIP.

THE HOME OF HIAWATHA.

Mares belonging to different owners are collecting from all parts of the country to the stud of Mr. John Pollock, of Papermill, Langside, to be bred to the champion Clydesdale stallion, Hiawatha, and give an excellent lesson on the different types of well-bred animals. The lot includes Mr. Alexander Guild's champion mare, Lady Margaret. Amongst several other noted breeding mares, such as Mary Miller, etc., on a visit to Hiawatha, is the dam of Mr. St. Clair Cunningham's grand horse, Alexander Everard. This is a beautiful type of mare, very Darnley-like and full of quality. There are also several well-bred fillies forward, and, although liberally patronized in the past, Hiawatha is likely to make a record season this year. Mr. Pollock has some splendid young stock got by him, and there are few, if any, more promising young horses in the stud than the two-year-old bred by Mr. John Mackay, Crossmill, Barrhead, and out of the Prince of Wyben mare, May Yoke, which is also dam of the noted three-year-old filly, Miss Taylor, which was champion at Barrhead last month. This colt is very big and stylish, compactly put together and of rare quality, with exceptionally fine action and beautiful bones. The three-year-old horse, King Edward, bred by Mr. Spittal, and out of the same dam as The Summit, and only now beginning to come to hand, is like a horse that will also play an important part in the future. He has splendid, broad bones, nice straight silky hair, and a good catch at the ground, while he also goes well and is up to a useful size. Amongst the yearlings, that bred by the late Mr. Lockhart and got by the stud horse out of the same dam as the Londonery stallion, Aries Prince, is perhaps the most valuable. He has been recently purchased from Mr. Clement, of Cheese Bazaar fame, and is a big, poor colt with grand bones and likely to develop into a high-class stallion. There is also another particularly promising yearling, got by the Paris Mains stallion, Sir Evelyn (by Lord Stewart), out of the same dam as Prince Thomas, out of the well-known prize-winning Sir Everard mare, Lady Sibby, which, along with the Queenieburn St. Lawrence mare, Lady Jane, is within a short time of foaling to Hiawatha.—Scottish Farmer.

DONT BE FOOLED!



Canadian Farm Implements are unequalled the world over.

The name

Massey-Harris

Is celebrated in nearly every grain-growing country in the universe.

Massey-Harris Implements

are made in CANADIAN factories by CANADIAN workmen. It pays every CANADIAN to patronize home industries.

About Heating

Is the title of a short, common-sense treatise on this subject which we have just issued, and which we desire to place in the hands of every one interested.

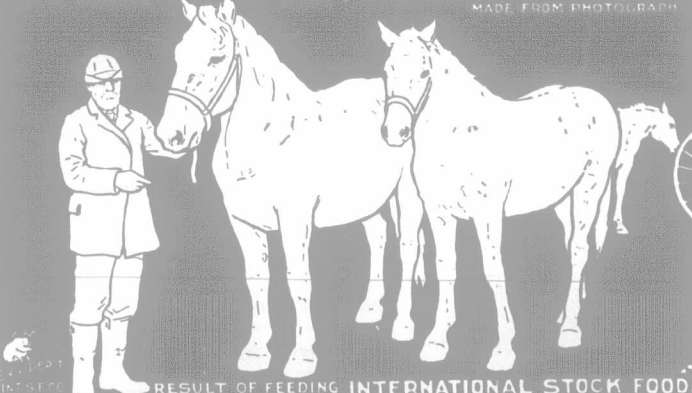
It is brimful of information and advice, and no householder should be without it.

If you send us a card, saying you are interested, we shall send you a copy immediately, free of charge.

CLARE BROS. & CO., PRESTON, ONT.

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A 7 MONTHS COLT WEIGHS 1074 LBS.



THE WONDERFUL COLT GROWER.

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International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. SIRS:—Enclosed find photograph of my pure-bred Percheron colt, Brilliant, Jr., 27982. The dam of this colt was fed "International Stock Food" every day while carrying the colt, and he has had it regularly in his feed twice per day. Brilliant was foaled May 13, 1901, and his actual weight December 21, 1901, is 1074 pounds. I think that "International Stock Food" is the best on earth for all kinds of stock. Yours truly, L. E. MOYER, Breeder of Percheron Horses and Poland-China Hogs.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 427 183 LARGE COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC. It cost us \$2000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. Our International Stock Book contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. This illustrated Stock Book also gives Description and History of the different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry of All Kinds. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have our Stock Book for reference.

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DEALERS SELL THESE ON A "SPOT CASH" GUARANTEE: INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER, INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE, INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD, INTERNATIONAL COLIC CURE, INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE, INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER, INTERNATIONAL HARNESS SOAP, SILVER PINE HEALING OIL, ETC.



"EUREKA" FLY KILLER.

"EUREKA" is death to flies, a comfort to stock, and a profit to the farmer who uses it.

It kills Texas horn flies, cattle lice, hog lice, and vermin. Send for Testimonials.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR MANITOBA AND N.-W. TERRITORIES: ROSS & ROSS, WINNIPEG.

The Superintendent of the Provincial Government Farm at Truro, Nova Scotia, tested it beside all other known remedies, and EUREKA was proven superior. Read what this well-known English authority says:

TRURO, N. S., Feb. 4, 1901.

THE J. H. AMES CO., BOWDOINHAM, MAINE: GENTLEMEN:—This is to certify that I have used all the known remedies for prevention of flies, and consider EUREKA FLY KILLER superior to all others. F. L. FULLER, Supt. Gov't Farm.

Can you question which is best after reading this?

The Lawton Saw Company, Limited, MANUFACTURERS. ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.



The Spramotor Wins Gold Medal and Highest Award at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo

In every case where merit and effectiveness are the points at issue the Spramotor has always lead all others. Nor yet is this true in open competition only. The fruit growers of the world have also set their seal of approval upon and declared for the Spramotor. The use of this machine will turn losses into profits and make the orchard pay as it never paid before. It wipes out all sporadic and fungous diseases and kills all kinds of insect pests. It is unequalled for whitewashing and painting buildings inside and outside, fences, stone walls, etc. Made in the most durable way, with solid brass castings and all parts interchangeable. Write at once for our 80-page book "A Gold Mine on Your Farm." It is full of pointers and suggestions, formulas etc., of interest and value to farmers, orchardists and fruit growers generally. We mail a copy free. SPRAMOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y. London, Can.

"Hinge" Stay Fence

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



THIS CUT ILLUSTRATES THE ONLY MOVEMENT OF STAYS UNDER PRESSURE. STAYS CANNOT BEND & WILL SPRING BACK TO PLACE WHEN PRESSURE IS REMOVED. N°13

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING-ADJUSTABLE
Patented Can. & U.S.

The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs.

Simple-Effective-Durable
No springs—Eggs cannot break.

The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites etc. Everlasting, never fading, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to L.P. Morin, Inventor, Mir, 12 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Price 45c. per ch. AGENTS WANTED.



Blood will tell



When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide, anyone knows that his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good health.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away.

Nothing like Dick's powder for a run down horse.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

Write for Book on Cattle and Horses free.

In The Dairy

The purity of Windsor Salt shows largely in the increased demand from the largest dairies. For rich, delicate flavor, and quickness with which it dissolves in butter or cheese, it is unequalled.

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BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

FITS EPILEPSY

FREE SAMPLE OF LIEBIG'S FIT CURE.

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle with valuable Treatise, and try it. The sample bottle will be sent by mail, prepaid, to your nearest Post Office address. It has cured where everything else has failed. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 179 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.

Family Knitter

Cheapest, Simplest, Best. Price, \$8.00. Write for circular.

Dundas Knitting Machine Company, DUNDAS, ONTARIO

ELECTIVE HOME TEACHING is directed to the Westfield Correspondence or elective home school teaching by mail in mathematics, English science, business, and other subjects. F. H. Dewey, Mass., is the Principal.

GOSSIP.

Mr. James Downan, Elm Park Farm, Guelph, Ont., recently embarked for Great Britain across, with the purpose in view of making an importation of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to supplement his noted Libby's herd.

The British Remount Commission at Kansas City, Mo., that has been purchasing and shipping mules for the army in South Africa has been disbanded.

Messrs. F. Bonycastle & Sons, Campbellford, Ont., breeders of Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires, and Barred Rocks, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "The calves we are offering are an extra good lot, and from choice milking cows, some of which are from a Crank-hank business of Gloucester Hall, and the calves are by a Miss Ramsden bull. The prices quoted are low for such breeding, and they register them and pay express charges to any part of Ontario and Quebec."

The 1902 English Derby was won, June 3rd, by Mr. J. Gubbin's brown colt, Ard Patrick (by St. Florian, dam Morganette), by three lengths. The same distance separated the second and third horses, Col. McCalmont's bay colt, Rising Glass, by Kingussan, and the Duke of Portland's Friar Lark, by Friar Balaam. Fifteen horses ran.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., livestock exporters, Shrewsbury, England, shipped from Avonmouth on the 29th of April, thirty Shropshire sheep bred by Mr. A. E. Mansell, and purchased by Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. These sheep consisted of 14 rams and 16 ewes, which, with the exception of one ram, were too young to include in the famous Harrington dispersion sale, so were kept by Mr. Mansell until his final farm sale at Bishton Hall last March. Mr. Miller is to be congratulated on obtaining these sheep, which are probably the last of Mr. Mansell's breeding Canada will obtain.

Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, has sold two noted Clydesdale horses—Captain Alexander (19175) and Lord Smith (10294)—to Mr. Hay, Canada, two—Prince's Model (11149) and 2-year-old Futurity (19122)—to Dalgety Bros., London, Ont. Captain Alexander is a thick, strong-boned horse, bred by Mr. John M. Hannah, and got by the Cawdor cup champion, Prince Alexander (8899), which was bought when a yearling for \$1,200. Captain Alexander won prizes as a yearling and two-year-old and was the Dunblane, Doune and Callander premium horse later on. Lord Smith (10804) is a big, powerful horse, by Ethiopia (5750), which stood third as a yearling at the H. & A. S. Show, Kelso, in 1898. He has good feet, and broad, big bones, and was one of the best colts left by the old Keir stud horse in Ayrshire. Prince's Model is a right-bred one, his sire being the famous Moncreiffe Marquis (2953), which gained first prize at the H. & A. S. Show at Inverness this year. Royal Fortune was got by the thick, well-bred horse, Prince of Fortune (9826), which gained first prize at Glasgow Stadium Show when a four-year-old.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

Attention is directed to the change in firm name of A. M. & R. Shaw, Brantford, Ont., breeders of Galloway cattle. Mr. H. R. Marston, having purchased the interest of Mr. A. M. Shaw, has formed a partnership with Mr. Robert Shaw, under the firm name of Shaw & Marston, whose advertisement appears in this issue. The new firm purpose pushing the business energetically, and the herd which has made so brilliant a record in prize-winning at leading Canadian shows may be expected to shine even more conspicuously than ever before.

THE AYRSHIRE ABROAD.

For several years past Ayrshires have been increasing very much in favor in Sweden, where the deep-milking qualities of good cows of this breed have earned for them an excellent reputation in the great dairying districts. Numbers of bulls and cows of the breed are now regularly shipped to Sweden from their native home in Scotland, and in this class, animals good prices are freely paid. Several such shipments have recently taken place, one of the latest being a consignment of bulls recently despatched by Mr. Ekland, Inspector of Cattle Breeding for Sweden, who was specially sent across for the purpose of making a selection of animals calculated to improve the milking qualities of the native Swedish cattle.

Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barchesko, Kirkcaldy, has purchased from Mr. William Howie, Burnhouses, Kilmarnock, the very good Ayrshire cow, White Rose, with which that gentleman has been so successful in the leading show yards for a year or two back. Practically the only buyer of her class, and she has also won her credit the championships at Kilmarnock, Ayr, Glasgow, Dalston, and the Highland Society. Mr. Howie also purchased from Mr. Howie the excellent three-year-old cow which was the unshared possession of the late Mr. Howie, also the two fine two-year-old heifers, Aileen Ayr and Queen of the Isles, with which Mr. Howie was very successful. This week the Ayrshire Society is starting a South Ayrshire stud, and has already secured many of the best cow and bull heads of the Ayrshire breed, and has secured from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh.

The Good Points

IN A

CEMENT SILO

MR. GEO. LEITHWAIT, of Goderich, explains their superiority over wood, and the cost of one he built.

GODERICH, HURON COUNTY, ONT., DEC. 1, 1901.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

310-312 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

Sales Agents for THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I take pleasure in writing you a few lines telling you how pleased I am with the round concrete cement silo built for me by G. O. Ehlis. It has not a crack nor fault, and is as hard as stone. I hope that my experience will be of benefit to others who propose erecting silos, as I have spent much time and trouble looking into this question.

A short time ago I built a small wooden stave silo, but found that the ensilage around the outside, or about ten per cent., was spoiled. Now, when I opened the cement silo, on November 1st, and took three or four inches off the top, I could not see any difference between what was in the center and that against the walls.

This silo has a capacity of one hundred and fifteen tons, and cost me one hundred and sixty-four dollars, as follows:

Thirty barrels of BEAVER PORTLAND CEMENT, \$90.00; forty-six yards of gravel, \$1.00; quarter-inch iron to build in walls, \$4.00; labor, four men eight and one-half days with mixing machine, \$36.00.

It is thirty feet high, fourteen feet in diameter, twelve inches thick at bottom and tapers on outside reducing to 6 inches at top. The proportions of concrete were one of BEAVER PORTLAND CEMENT to twelve of good gravel.

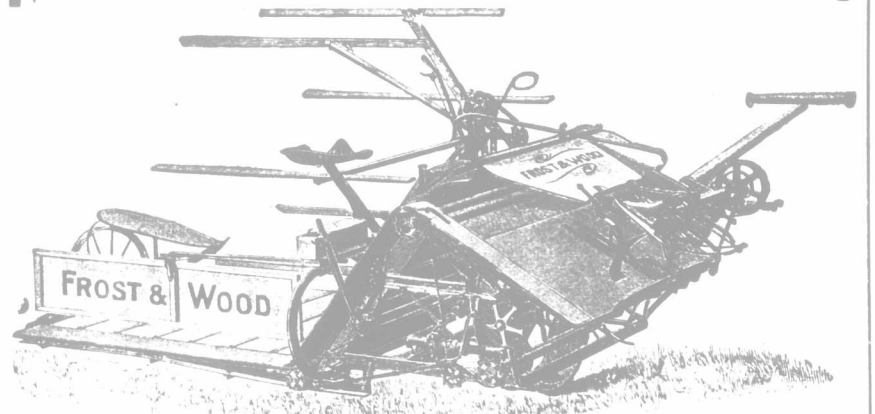
I would recommend the use of your cement where good solid, satisfactory work is required.

Yours truly, GEO. LEITHWAIT.

A well-balanced man wants
A well-balanced Binder:

The Frost & Wood No. 3

IS PERFECTLY BALANCED.



Easy on the man; easy on the team. Built to suit the hard-to-please man. Simple parts. Accurately adjusted. The only Binder equipped with the Force Feed Elevator and Eccentric Power Wheel. Made to cut 5 ft., 6 ft., and 7 ft. wide. You need the best. We have it.

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Running for an Expert.

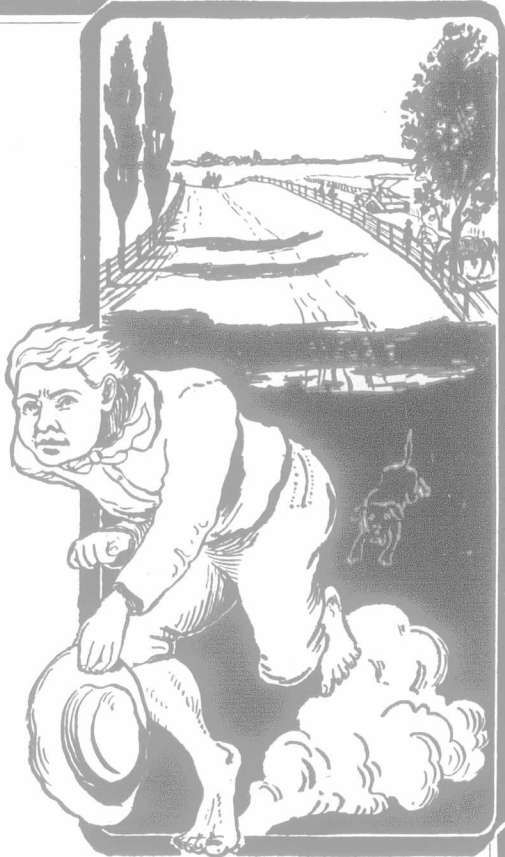
Did you ever have to send "post haste" to town for an expert to get that harvester to cut a swath without balking, or incur vexatious delays from breakages, when every moment meant money?

USE A DEERING AND AVOID IT.

The successful operation of any Deering Harvester is not contingent upon the condition of the crop. Every requirement of harvesting meets with satisfactory, profitable fulfillment in

THE DEERING IDEAL LINE OF HARVESTERS.

It will pay you to investigate.



The Deering Harvester Company controls the entire output of the Mann Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Brockville, Ont., and are prepared to supply the trade with the famous Mann line of Seeding and Tillage machines.

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: TORONTO, LONDON, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG.

World's greatest manufacturers of Binders, Headers, Mowers, Reapers, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Huskers and Shredders, Rakes, Twine, and Oil.

Fleming's 3
are free if they fail.

NOT ONE SPAVIN THAT CANNOT BE CURED.

We mean this. We are ready to prove it any time. Most severe spavins are not even hard to cure, can often be cured with one 45-minute application of Fleming's Spavin Cure. Certain to be cured in time, without injury to the horse, seldom leaves a scar. Equally certain for Ringbone, Splint, Curb, etc. No cost if the remedy fails. Our free book is too important for you to overlook. Send today.

J. F. Sparing, Syracuse, Neb., writes: "I bought a bottle of your Spavin Cure from my druggist. It took the spavin out clean and surprised many, including myself. One can hardly tell which leg the spavin was on."

NO LUMP JAW.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure has had many years' test by leading cattlemen of the country, and the fact that it is a certain cure is now conceded by all. One case of lump jaw endangers your herd and pastures. Certain and easy cure with this remedy or no cost. Book for you.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL

Cured in 15 to 30 days. Few cases have heretofore been cured and then slowly. Now all cases can be quickly cured. The remedy is quick and certain, but harmless and easy to use. Has been tried for two years without a single failure. We have an interesting circular for you.

Write today for printed matter on the above. Mention this paper.

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

At the Shorthorn sale from the herd of Mr. C. L. Geraugh, Osborn, Ohio, on June 20th, an average of \$84.10 was made for the 33 head sold. The highest price, \$1,795, was paid for the roan yearling bull, Master of the Ring, T. Ryan & Son, Iowa, being the buyers. The highest priced female, the red four-year-old, Missie 102nd, by Golden Victoria, went to E. S. Kelly, Yellow Springs, Ohio, at \$1,525.

The offering of Mr. W. L. Wood, Wilmore, Ohio, the following day, comprised 41 head, sold for an average of \$359. The highest price, \$2,050, was given for the imported twin cow, Proud Fancy, by Pride of Morning, W. T. Miller & Sons, Winchester, Ind., being the purchasers. The roan yearling bull, Choice-of-the-Ring, brought the highest price in the list of bulls, \$1,550, and fell to the bid of Brown & Randolph Bros., Indianola, Iowa. Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., bought at the Geraugh sale imp. Lady Jane, two years old, for \$800, and at the Wood sale, Rose Linden, five years old, for \$300.

SPECIAL.

THE CANADA PAINT CO.'S

Liquid Paints

These paints have good body, and dry in twenty-four hours, with a durable, hard, glossy surface. On opening the can, it is only necessary to stir the contents thoroughly, and the paint is ready for immediate use. These goods contain no alkalis or other deleterious compounds, but are simply good, old-fashioned paints, brought to perfection after years of experimenting, and we guarantee perfect satisfaction in their use. Our agents and dealers are authorized to give this guarantee with every package sold.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Canada Paint Co., Ltd.,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THE U. S. SEPARATOR SAVES TIME LABOR

When separating the milk, on account of its large capacity:

When cleaning up afterwards, owing to the few parts to wash.

Time saved is labor saved: By the arrangement of the gears and the use of ball bearings, etc., the required speed is obtained with less power than others.

AND MAKES MONEY

By getting more cream—it has proved in test after test that it is the cleanest skimmer on the market:
By improving the quality of the product, thereby commanding a higher price:
By wearing longer, on account of its more substantial and simple make-up, thus lessening repair bills, etc.

If interested, write for catalogues containing letters from prominent users, dairying authorities, experiment stations, etc., confirming the above statements.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

"THERE IS NO DUTY ON U. S. SEPARATORS SHIPPED INTO CANADA."

Sheet Steel Ceilings

have many advantages over those of wood and plaster.

There are no expenses for repairs due to leaking roofs and the moving of heavy furniture.

They never crack or warp. They are both fire and water-proof.

PEDLAR STEEL CEILINGS combine these valuable features with handsome, artistic designs, light and elegant appearance, simple and practical construction, and the highest form of ornamentation. Joints are unnoticeable—use of panels avoided.

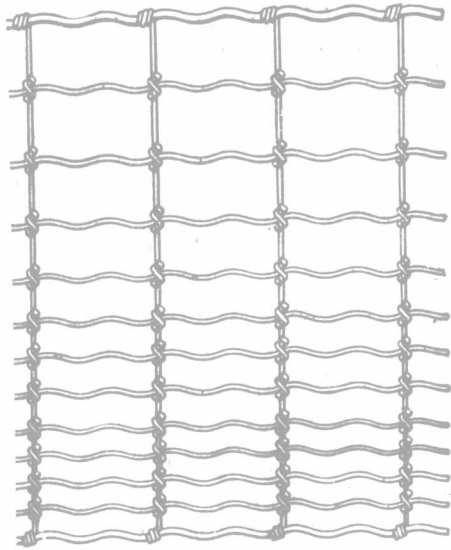
Special drawings are made for each ceiling, showing exact position of every piece, without extra charge.

We will send catalogue to those interested in house construction on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.
Eastern Branch: 22 Victoria Square, Montreal.

Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.

LAMB FENCE



THE best is none too good. Lamb fence is made of the best high carbon wire, and has a continuation of spring throughout its entire length, automatically adjusting itself to the heat and cold.

H. R. LAMB,
LONDON, ONT.

WOODSTOCK
STEEL WINDMILLS

Galvanized
or
Painted.
For
Power
or
Pumping. The



DANDY Windmill

with Graphite Bearings,
runs easy and controls
itself in the storm.

GRINDERS, PUMPS,
WATER TANKS,
DRINKING BASINS
AND
SAW BENCHES.

WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO.,
WOODSTOCK, ONT. (Ltd.)

ZANZIBAR PAINTS.

Just ask your dealer for
Zanzibar Barn Paint,
and give it a trial.

Low-priced, but good strong colors, and very durable
You can make your barns, roofs, silos, fences and all outbuildings waterproof and look clean and bright for a small outlay of money. THEN, TOO! Protect and brighten up your implements and wagons with

Zanzibar Agricultural Red, Green, and Black.

Made from the very best pigments.
BRILLIANT GLOSS, DURABLE COLORS, WEATHER AND RUST PROOF.

The Zanzibar Paint Co., Ltd., Toronto.
Write us if your dealer does not handle the goods.

The REID Hand Separator

gets from every milking the greatest quantity of cream available for churning; makes more and better butter possible. It is the only perfect hand Separator. Runs lightest, lasts longest. Sent anywhere on 10 days free trial. Send for our new catalogue and revised pricelist.

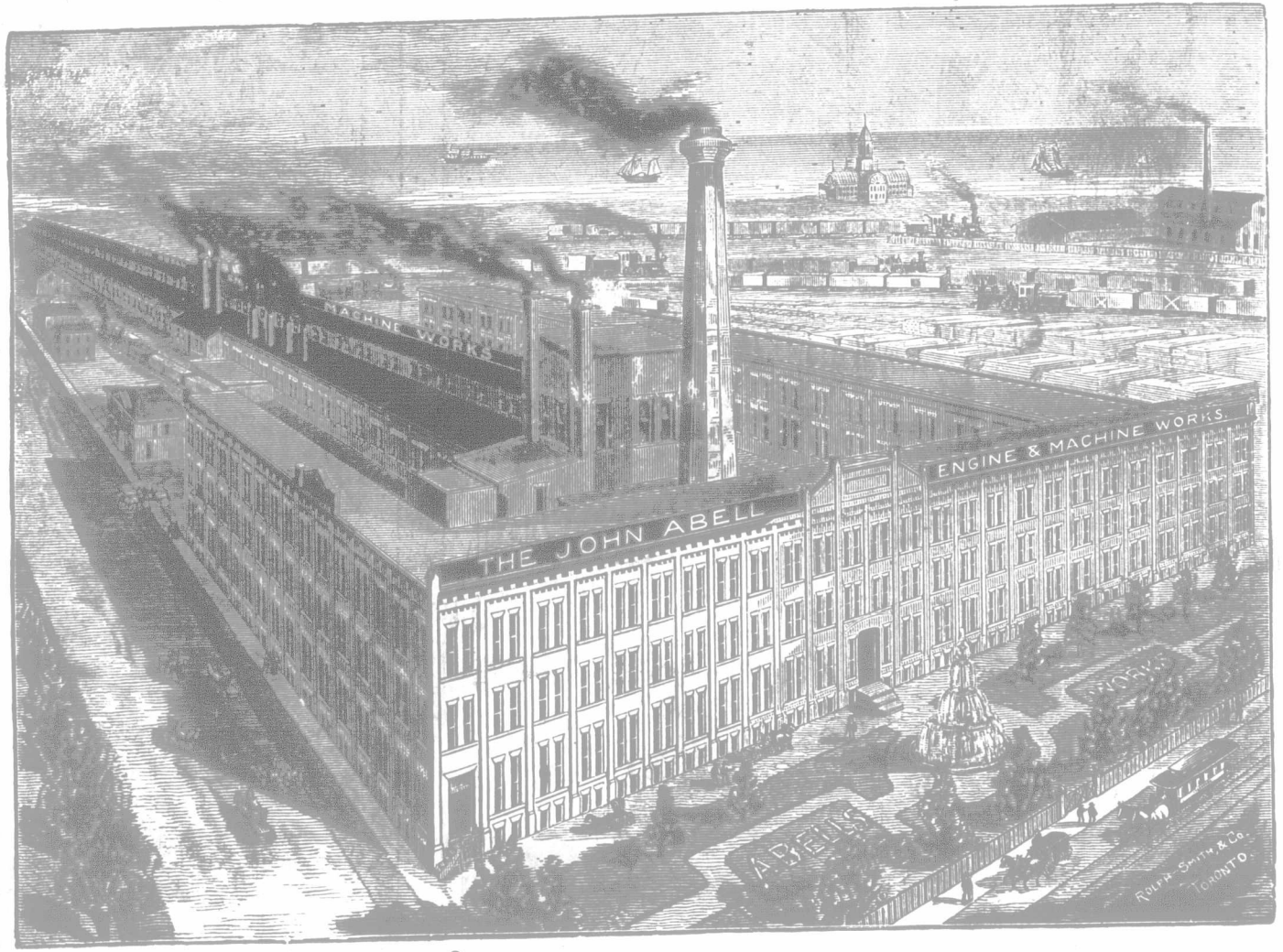
A. H. REID
30th and Market St.
Philadelphia, Pa.



PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

American-Abell Engine and Thresher

COMPANY, LIMITED.



High-class Threshing Machinery

THE BEST CLOVER HULLERS ON EARTH.

DEDERICK HAY PRESSES.

SAWMILLS.

— CATALOGUE FOR THE ASKING.

American-Abell Engine and Thresher Co., Ltd.,

TORONTO, CANADA.

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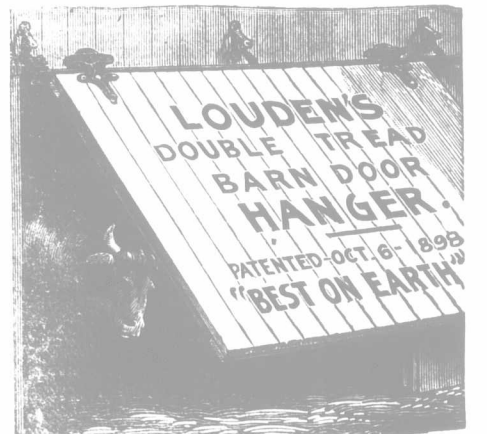
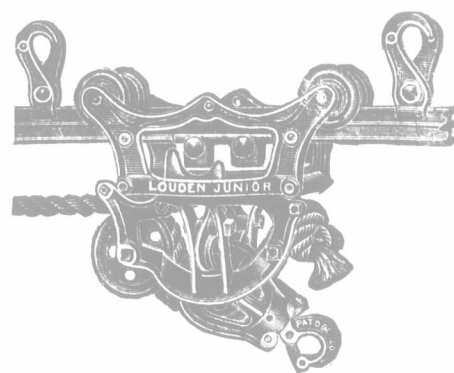
Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec, has sailed for Scotland and France, with the intention of making another importation of Clydesdale and Percheron horses.

\$7,500 FOR A JERSEY BULL.
Probably the most successful sale of Jersey cattle ever held on this continent was that of Mr. T. S. Cooper, Cooperburg, Pa., May 29th and 30th. A large number were in attendance, the sale being graced by breeders from the Island of Jersey, Canada, and many States of the Union. Among the Canadian breeders of Jerseys present were Messrs. R. J. Fleming, President Canadian Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association, Toronto; D. O. Bull, Vice-president, of the firm of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; George Davies, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, and J. B. Ketchen, manager of Dentonia Park Farm, Toronto. Mr. Thos. Lawson, of Boston, Mass., secured the noted four-year-old bull, Flying Fox (imp.), an Island champion, and gave in return the handsome sum of \$7,500. The highest-priced cow, Lady Fontaine's Rosette (imp.), four years old, went to L. L. Bradbury, Los Angeles, Cal., for \$3,100; \$750 was the second highest price paid for a bull, and \$1,700 the second highest for a cow. Forty-eight bulls averaged \$351, the range of prices being from \$25 to \$7,500. Fifty-eight cows averaged \$241; range, \$100 to \$3,100. Sixty-one heifers averaged \$241; range, \$40 to \$241. Grand total for 167 animals, \$57,945, an average of \$347. The only Canadian buyer was the Estate of the late W. E. D. Massey, Dentonia Park, Toronto. They secured two cows, one two-year-old, two heifers, one heifer calf, and Arthur's Golden Fox, a yearling son of Flying Fox, the price paid for the latter being \$200. Forty-seven animals, the grand Flying Fox, many of them young calves, averaged \$335.

LOUDEN'S GOODS ARE GOOD GOODS.

A prominent dealer writes: "I have never sold any other goods that have given such satisfaction as your Hay Carriers, and I have made more money out of them this year than I have out of binders."

Another says: "I have handled all makes, but Louden's are the BEST."



We make twelve different styles of Hay Carriers, all up-to-date. Our Double-Tread Barn-Door Hangers are "the best on earth." Dealers who want "A Good Thing"—something that will sell and give satisfaction—should write once for the agency. Catalogue and prices free on application.

LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.



This is the Page Standard II Bar Fence. It is made of wire which is twice as strong as common wire. The continuous coil of wire allows for expansion and contraction which is important owing to the fact that the upright wires are in one piece and have strength of about 800 pounds. The horizontal wires are also in one piece and would have a strength of only about 400 pounds. The upright wires are also made of one piece and have strength of only about 400 pounds. The fence is also made of galvanized iron, poultry netting, nails and staples.

