

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED
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* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—FIRST-PRIZE GENERAL-PURPOSE TEAM	727
HIS GRACE	727
A HUNTER-BRED PAIR	729
EIGHT BEST CULTIVATED ROOTS	732
RELIANCE, ROYAL STAR, EMIGRANT, WARRANT	732
FRUIT CLUSTER, GINSENG PLANT	733
YEARLING AYRSHIRE HEIFERS	733
YORKSHIRES	735
TOPSMAN'S DUKE =29045=	735
HIGHLANDERS AT CLUNG CASTLE	737
EDITORIAL.—THE FRUIT EXHIBIT AT FAIRS	725
A LESSON IN GRAIN GROWING	725
THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC	725
NEWSPAPER POSTAGE	726
THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PROPOSITION	726
HORSES.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS OF HORSES	726
COACHERS	727
STOCK.—WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION	727
OUR SCOTTISH LETTER	729
STOCK-JUDGING CONTEST AT WINNIPEG	730
BRANDON STOCK-JUDGING CONTEST	730
"STILL CHASING A WILL 'O THE WISP!"	730
GREAT VETERINARY EVENT	731
TORONTO CATTLE MARKET	731
QUARANTINE SHORTENED	731
EARLY AND MODERN METHODS OF FEEDING	731
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF OXYGEN TREATMENT	731
FARM.—THE INFLUENCE OF SEX UPON THE OFFSPRING	731
AN EXPERIMENT IN GINSENG CULTURE	732
FALL WHEAT GROWING	733
MR. JOHN ABELL'S DEATH	733
DAIRY.—METHOD OF MAKING FOUR-HOUR CHEESE	734
THE WESTERN DAIRY SCHOOL	734
GOOD WATER MEANS GOOD BUTTER	734
"AROMA" IN BUTTER JUDGING	734
CANADIAN BUTTER IN BRITAIN	734
GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—VEGETABLE EXPERIMENTS	734
THE CUTWORM PLAGUE	735
CO-OPERATION IN MARKETING FRUIT	735
THE SMALL-FRUIT PLANTATION	735
FERTILIZERS FOR FRUITS	735
B. C. FRUIT MEETINGS	736
POULTRY.—POULTRY IN SUMMER	736
THE ORIGIN OF THE FAVEROLLES	736
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
VETERINARY: LAME MARE; WARTS ON MARE; DOG OUT OF CON- DITION; TUMORS ON BOAR—FERRETS EATING YOUNG; LUMP JAW; DISEASED UDDER	736
MISCELLANEOUS: GLASGOW GEORDIE; GROWING ROOT SEEDS, AND NUT TREES; TO ERADICATE OX-EYE DAISY; SILOS—ALFALFA— GARGET; SMALL LITTER; REGISTERING JERSEYS; PLANTAIN; BUFFALO MOTH; LINE-FENCE DISPUTE; GINSENG GROWING; PIGGERY VENTILATION; THOSE ROCKETS; SUSPENDED LACTA- TION; FEATHER-PULLING POULTRY; HOP-CLOVER AND SPRAY- ING MUSTARD; BOAR AILING; MAPLE LEAF GALLS—BUNCH- BERRY; BRANDING HOGS; FEEDING BOAR	737, 738
NOTES AND NEWS.—OUR WESTERN LETTER; BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES; IRRIGATION CONGRESS; THE APPLE CROP; NOVA SCOTIA; STRANGE TURN IN BICYCLE AFFAIRS; FREE RURAL MAIL DELIVERY; JULY FRUIT CROP REPORT; LANCING AND PACKING CO.; SEED BILL POSTPONED; NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, ONT.; LIST OF FALL FAIRS FOR 1903; MUSKOKA PRODUCE AND PRICES; AFTER THE G. T. R.; SALE OF HILL- HURST SHORTHORNS; CANADIAN SHOWS COMPARED WITH LEADING BRITISH SHOWS; THE DOMINION EXHIBITION; ATHLETICS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS; AUTOMOBILE NOTES; WILL DEVELOP NEW BRUNSWICK; TREATING WHEAT FOR SMUT; CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. S.	738, 739, 740, 741
MARKETS.—BUFFALO; CHICAGO; TWO CATTLE MARKETS; BRITISH; TORONTO; MONTREAL; AFTER THE G. T. R.	741
HOME MAGAZINE.—THE FAMILY CIRCLE	742
THE QUIET HOUR	742
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER	743
PENINSULA HEAD AND WOOLPACK BATTERY, SCILLY ISLES (ILL.)	743
THE TOOTH ROCK, ST. MARY'S, SCILLY (ILLUSTRATION)	743
INGLE NOOK CHATS	744
UNLOADING DEER, MUSKOKA WHARF (ILLUSTRATION)	745
SINGLE-ARCH, DOUBLE-TRACK STEEL BRIDGE OVER NIAGARA GORGE (ILLUSTRATION)	745
GOSSIP	747, 748, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758
TRADE TOPICS	747, 748, 753
ADVERTISEMENTS	721 to 724, 746 to 760

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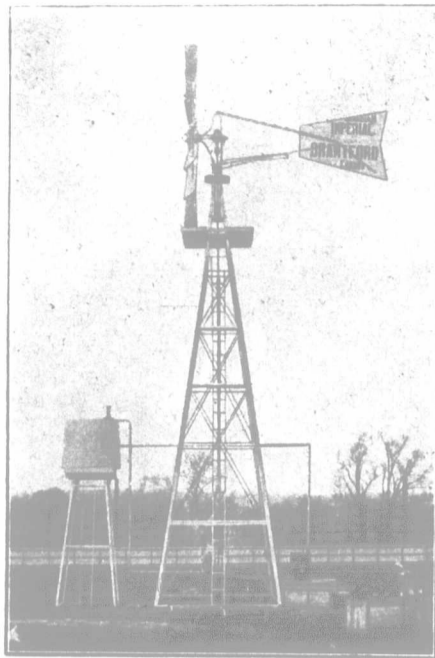
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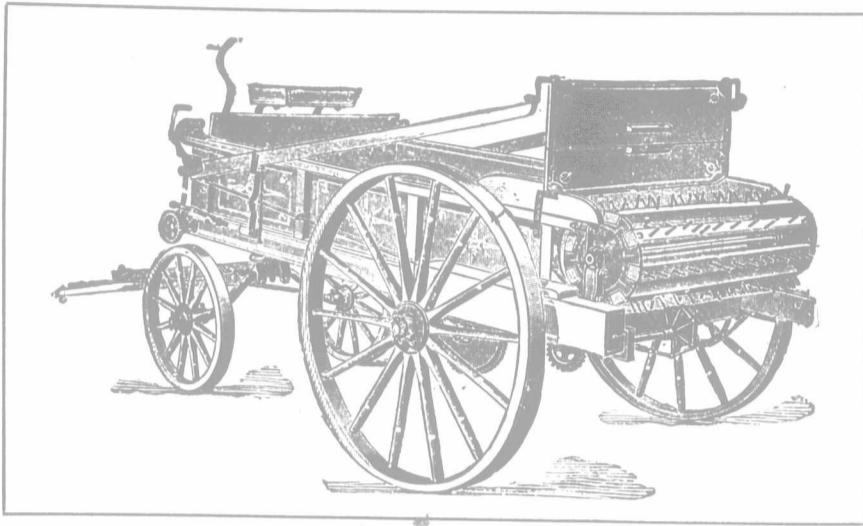
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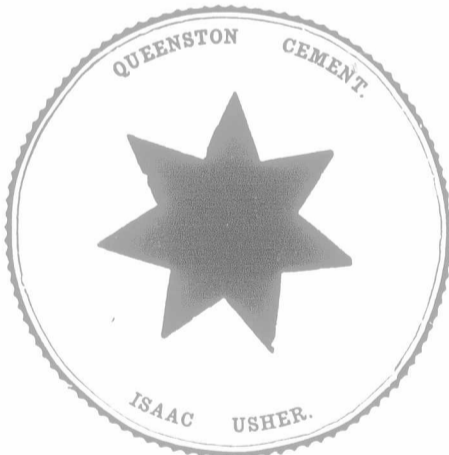
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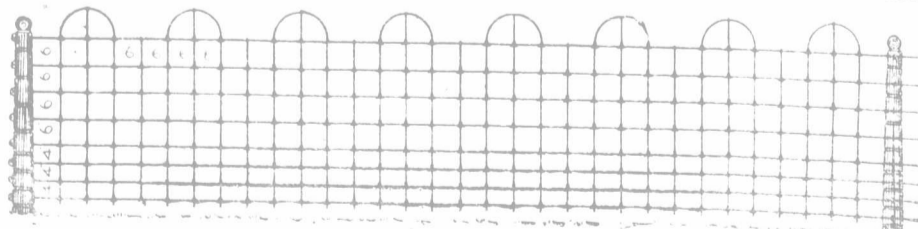
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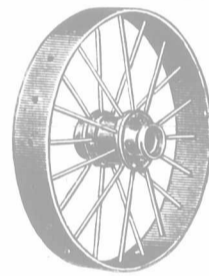
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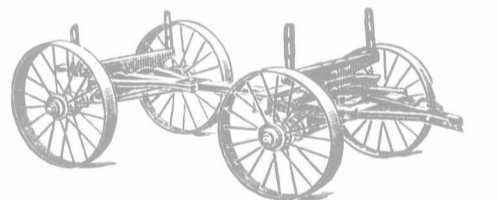
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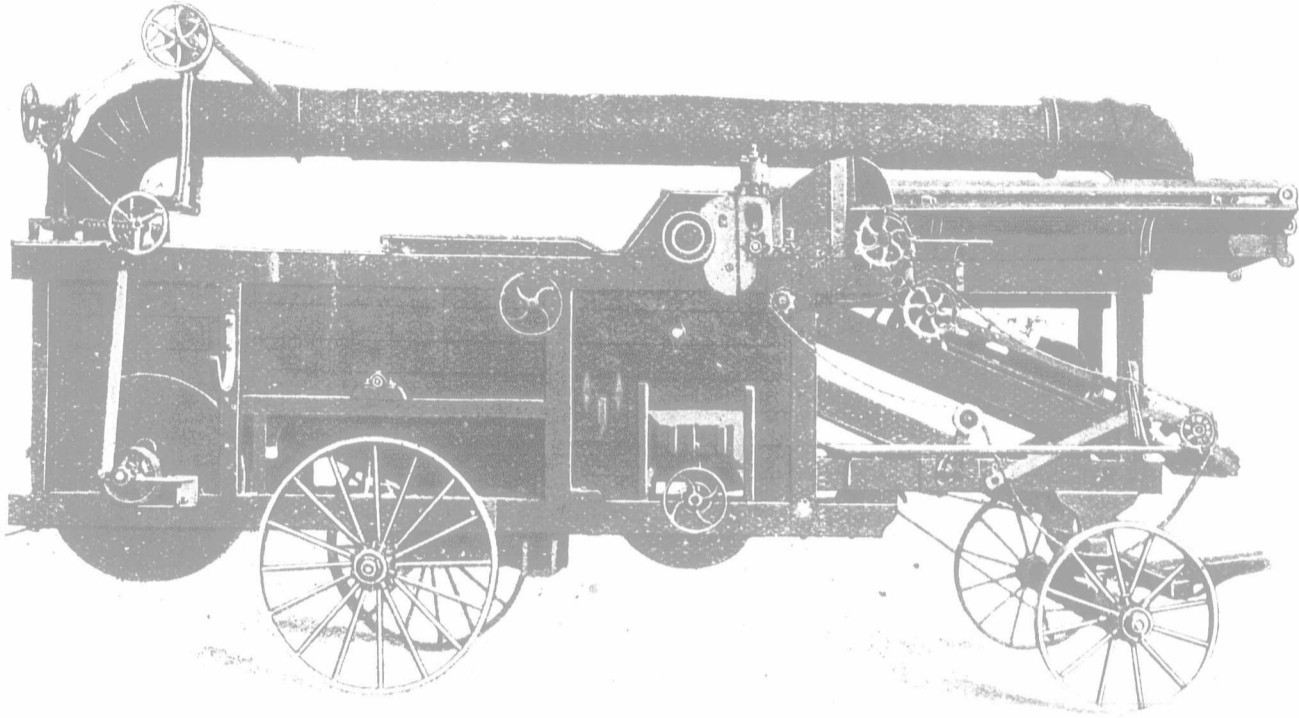
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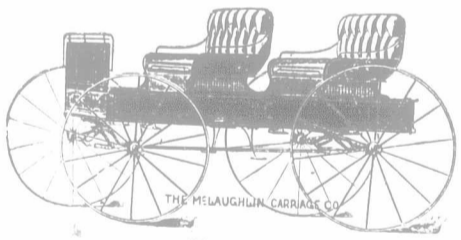
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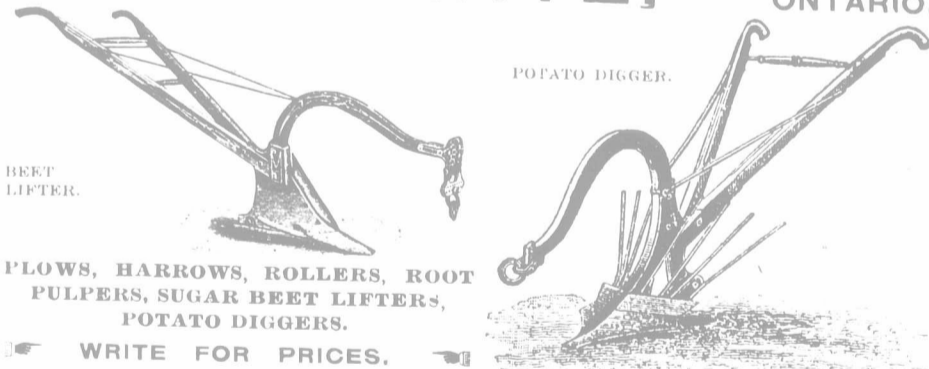
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The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXVIII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 15, 1903.

No. 580

EDITORIAL.

The Fruit Exhibit at Fairs.

In a few weeks the annual agricultural exhibitions will begin, and it should be the aim of everyone interested in agriculture to make them a fair and full exposition of the products of the country and its people. There is room for improvement in many ways with respect to our fairs, and this applies to the fruit exhibits as well as other products. Prizes are offered for too many varieties, many of them commercially worthless, and which no experienced grower would recommend for cultivation. The prizes are for a half-dozen specimens of each variety, and we have the professional exhibitor, as he is sometimes called, scouring the country for the choicest specimens he can find with which to scoop the prizes. He visits every fair he can reach, and scarcely any of the stuff is his own production. Fair boards should make a strong effort to stop this sort of rascality, for it is nothing else. It would be better policy to offer prizes only for fruits that are of commercial value, and make the prizes larger for these. Then have a twelve-quart basket of each variety, instead of a half-dozen specimens. Large collections should be discouraged; many of them are sure to be worthless sorts. In apples, there should be good prizes for, say, the best six varieties for export, a basket of each to be shown, or perhaps a bushel box would not be too much. Then say four varieties for dessert, and four for cooking, the same quantity to be shown. This would be a check to the professional, as it would be more difficult to obtain and carry about so large a quantity of each. Besides, it would give a better idea of the real quality of the fruit in a district if an exhibitor had to show a basketful instead of a few specimens. The same would apply to pears and other fruits.

It is a capital idea to offer some good prizes for the naming of varieties of fruits, to be competed for by farmers' children under sixteen years of age; the first prize to the one who can name the largest number of varieties, and the second to the next, and so on. This is an educational feature, and that should be one of the chief aims of our fairs. Take twenty varieties of our common fruits and place them on a table, and it is surprising how few under the age mentioned—or over it, even, for that matter—are able to name them all correctly. In judging fruit at fairs, one finds a great many varieties wrongly named. In most cases this is the result of ignorance rather than a desire to defraud, and a little educational work along this line for the benefit of the rising generation is much needed.

It is also a very important point to secure competent judges. They should be able to detect and correct any varieties that are wrongly named, and here they can do some educational work. Some men undertake to judge fruit who know very little about it. Such men do a great deal of injury, and should be avoided. There should be one or two good line fruit men on the directors of every agricultural society, who would see that the fruit gets the prominent place on the prizes, and among the exhibits that its importance deserves as one of the prominent industries of our country.

A Lesson in Grain Growing.

The character of the grain crops of the country for this year will be practically determined for the most part ere this paper reaches our readers. Taking the country all through, the result of the season, in so far as the grain crops are concerned, must be regarded as decidedly favorable and satisfactory. There are sections where, owing to lack of rain in the earlier months of the season, the returns are light, but, fortunately, this applies to limited areas, and is not general in any of the Provinces, while frequent rains in the last two months have wonderfully improved the prospect, bringing forward to nearly an average crop fields that earlier promised nothing but failure.

The experience of the year teaches how largely the prosperity of the farmer, and, incidentally, the prosperity of all the people, depends upon a sufficiency of moisture in the land. The supply of fertility in the soil seems to be generally sufficient to yield fair crops where all the conditions of cultivation and weather are favorable, but when a protracted drouth occurs, only the land that is rich in vegetable matter or from liberal manuring, and that has received generous treatment in the preparation of the seed-bed, will give profitable returns. The truth of this statement was plainly visible in the late spring and early summer months this year, when fields that had been ill-prepared by insufficient cultivation showed every prospect of proving a failure in the harvest, as they certainly would but for the piteous rains that came later, while well-prepared fields admirably withstood the drouth, and gave promise of a profitable harvest, even if little or no rain came later. And these are the heaviest yielding crops in the end, whatever the weather conditions, for it is the crop that goes on well from the start that generally finishes best.

Fortunately, it is rarely that over any very extended area in Canada a summer occurs in which drouth is so prolonged as to cause complete failure of crops, but every drouth serves to emphasize the importance of preparing for such a contingency by a judicious system of rotation of crops; by keeping the land filled with vegetable matter, which better enables it to resist drouth; by reducing the surface-soil to a fine tilth before seeding, so that the plants may readily avail themselves of the elements of fertility, getting a good start, which is nearly half the battle, and gaining strength to withstand any adverse conditions that may follow. In the Northwest, where the rainfall is generally less uniform than in the East, experience has taught that summer-fallowing the land the year previous to sowing, in order to store and conserve moisture, is in the average of years decidedly the best security for profitable results from soil that has been cropped for many years. The wisdom of this practice is well exemplified in the present season, in which, owing to lack of rain in the early summer in some districts in the West, crops sown on stubble-ground are a partial failure, while those sown after summer-fallowing, or on fresh breaking of last year, that was backset and surface-cultivated in the fall, the returns are fairly satisfactory. The lesson to be learned from this season is that it is wise to prepare for a dry time by thorough, judicious and intelligent cultivation, which may carry the crops through a crisis of that kind and save them from failure, while if reasonable showers come the results will be all the better.

The Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has laid before Parliament and the country the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, which contains the agreement whereby Canada secures another transcontinental railway, 3,300 miles long, from Moncton, N.B., via Quebec City, to Port Simpson, on the Pacific coast. In the main, it corresponds with the outline given of the scheme in the July 15th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." There is no direct cash subsidy and no land grant. By means of a commission the Government undertakes to build, and will own, the line from Moncton to Winnipeg (1,800 miles), and leases it to the Grand Trunk Pacific for fifty years. For the first seven years the company will pay no rental, but for the remaining forty-three years the rental will be three per cent. upon the cost of construction. The Intercolonial and other railways are to have running powers for compensation over the Moncton-Winnipeg division, and if it be made a genuine common highway this makes it of immense value as an asset to Canada. The cost of this section would probably reach \$54,000,000.

To the construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific of the western division (1,500 miles), the Government will guarantee seventy-five per cent. of the principal of the bond issue, which is not to exceed \$13,000 per mile of prairie section, and \$30,000 per mile of mountain section. The Government will meet the interest in the mountain section bonds for seven years, and in case of the default of the company to pay the interest during the next three years, the Government will do so, and the interest will be capitalized and repaid with interest by the company. The western section is to be up to a standard not inferior to the main line of the G.T.R. between Montreal and Toronto. The tolls to be charged by the Grand Trunk Pacific will be under the control of the Government, or the Railway Commission. The company must spend \$20,000,000 on improved rolling stock, of which \$5,000,000 must go to the eastern division. The company must put up a deposit of \$5,000,000 as security for the construction of western division, and equipment of eastern division. All supplies and materials must be purchased in Canada, the quality, prices, terms, etc.; being advantageous as elsewhere. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$15,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 will be preferred and \$25,000,000 common stock.

The details of the proposition are now being thoroughly discussed in Parliament and in the press. That the line is imperatively needed and will develop vast areas of rich agricultural, timber and mineral lands, is beyond question. It will put Canada in a position of independence in the matter of transportation, relieving the country from the continual menace of a removal of bonding privilege, so often threatened by the Americans. Its all-Canadian character appeals favorably to the national aspirations of the country. Apart altogether from the question of reducing rates, the appearance of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the West will prove an immense boon in providing new and improved service, both for the farming and business classes of the community. It should be of advantage in bringing the timber supplies of New Ontario and Northern British Columbia within easier reach of Manitoba and the Territories. Port Simpson, being one of the finest natural harbors on the Pacific coast, and hundreds of miles

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE,

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nearer the Orient than other ports, will play an important part in the future development of Canadian-Asiatic trade. The construction of this great road during the next five years will prove a very great stimulus to agriculture, and all the leading industries of the Dominion, the capabilities and resources of which are now understood and appreciated as they were not when our first great continental line, the C.P.R., was projected.

Newspaper Postage.

Parliament, a couple of years ago, reimposed postage upon Canadian newspapers at the rate of half a cent per pound, but owing to political exigencies attached a vexatious and absurd 20-mile free zone. At the present session the act has been amended, reducing the rate to one-quarter cent per pound on papers circulating within a radius of 300 miles. Now it is apparent that papers that can command an extensive circulation outside of the 300-mile zone must have superior merit, and are of more importance to the country than those of a more restricted circulation. The proposed change discriminates against the "Farmer's Advocate" as much, if not more, than any other paper in Canada, the greater proportion of its circulation being outside the 300-mile limit. In view of the work which the "Farmer's Advocate" has done on behalf of agriculture during the past 37 years, this discrimination is unfair and discouraging. This view of the case was presented during the discussion in the House of Commons by Messrs. H. Cargill, M.P., E. D. Smith, M.P., and others, who called attention especially to the valuable services rendered the live-stock and other agricultural interests of the country by this paper. In the Senate, Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell presented the subject. Hon. R. W. Scott, who introduced the bill in the Senate, intimated that the bill would probably be taken off altogether. In the meantime the bill went through with the 20-mile zone attachment. What we have to do is simply that all papers be charged a uniform rate.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Proposition.

BY J. McCaug, M. A., ALBERTA.

Independent of the general commercial, industrial and national interests involved in the question of the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific line, now formally and explicitly placed before the country in the speech of the Premier before Parliament, the subject is one of intense interest to the Western section of the Dominion.

It must be conceded that even allowing for the exigencies arising from being the leader of a party, under an explicit party system, the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier commends itself to Canadians as a fine exposition of a proposition of enlightened public policy. The freedom from dependence on United States for bonding privileges has not come too soon, and is a well-timed expression of the dignity that is ours as a nation of considerable attainment, and of larger promise and potentiality. The part that has already been played by railways in promoting national unity and interdependence and interknitting of interests has been of great importance. The present undertaking promises to be not less so, but rather more. The line is of a continental character, to a greater extent than the line existing at present, and the building of a second trans-continental line will open an equally large and productive area with the East, and will introduce an element of competition in the carrying trade that will reduce it to the lowest possible basis of profit, and will free the country from the feeling, right or wrong, that it is being oppressed by a large corporation enjoying a monopoly. It may be, perhaps, maintained with considerable truth, that the new line will not open up a country equal in productivity with the present more southerly line, but on the other hand the higher latitude of the new line will mean a shortening of the route of international traffic, and we expect that the new line will be helped to thrive and survive by its securing a much larger part of the trade of Europe and the Orient than will be enjoyed by the existing line.

The weakness of the Opposition in asserting that either the Hudson's Bay route or the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence is the one destined to become the transcontinental route, is more than evident from the plain necessity of traffic in the former case being limited to four months in the year, and in the latter to about six. These routes mean economy in transportation when they are open, but the necessity and desirability of having at all times a direct route for continuous freight traffic all the year round is not met in the institution of a Hudson's Bay route or the existence of the St. Lawrence system.

The contrast of cost of the C.P.R. and proposed Grand Trunk Pacific is rather startling. However, while the cost of the C.P.R. to the country may show very large in comparison with the estimated cost of the proposed line, it is but just to say that the C.P.R. was a pioneer line that had its traffic to create, while the demand for the new line and the business of it is already in existence, and is a result of the development resulting from the former line, so that it is not surprising there should be considerable difference in the sacrifice the country has to make to secure these lines.

To the West, particularly, the new line will be a boon. Present transportation facilities have proved already wholly inadequate to the needs of the country, and it is claimed that cost has been inordinately high. We cannot wholly agree with all that has been said of the C.P.R. What is more than apparent is that the congestion does not promise to be less in the future than at present, for by the time the new line is complete the demand for transcontinental arteries of trade will be proportionately much greater for the roads in existence than the demand in the carrying capacity of the C.P.R. now. The class of heavy traffic that is the subject of trade between the Provinces, such as wheat, lumber and cattle, will necessitate in the end half a dozen lines of railway across the continent. The smallness of the proportion of productive land now under cultivation, compared to the whole productive area adjacent to the present line, together with the new areas opened up by the new line by the ever-increasing influx of immigration, means that the demand for transportation facilities will increase proportionately at a much faster rate than the facilities. The transportation question is not finally solved by the new line, and will be a live subject for years.

Do not expect the growing pigs during harvest time, there is a tendency to overlook them during the busy period, and the hurried farmer says, "The crop is safely harvested I will give them extra feed and make it all up." This is not to be done, so be on the outlook for the pig, the case is sufficient.

HORSES.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs of Horses.

(Continued.)

SPASMODIC COLIC.—This is a contraction of portions of the muscular coats of the intestines, usually of the small intestine. In many cases the muscular fibers of the neck of the bladder are involved. The disease is due to improper food, sudden changes of diet, exhaustion from overwork, particularly if associated with long fasting. A drink of cold water may cause colic, especially if the animal be exhausted by a long journey, or several hours' hard work, or be excessively warm. Some horses are particularly predisposed to colicky pains, such as those in which there are concretions of different kinds in the intestines, abscesses in the mesentery, parasites in the intestines, ulcers in the stomach or intestines, cancer or chronic thickening of the intestinal walls; also horses that have congenitally weak digestive powers, or disease of the digestive glands. While simple spasmodic colic is of itself a comparatively unimportant disease, which readily yields to treatment in most cases, at the same time fatal cases have occurred, the horse dying from exhaustion, and a post-mortem revealing no lesions or chronic disease of the digestive tract, the only abnormal conditions being a rigid contraction of small portions of the small intestine. Repeated attacks of colicky pains occurring in a horse without apparent cause indicate some structural change in the digestive organs, in many cases the presence of concretions or tumors in the intestines. If such be present and are movable, we are justified in assuming that they occasionally, by changing their position, occlude the canal, and thereby check the backward passage of the injesta or fecal matter, check peristaltic motion, and thereby cause pain. In such cases the violent movements of the animal are likely to dislodge the obstruction, reopen the canal, and, consequently, relieve pain. In cases of this kind it is probable an attack will not so quickly end, and the case does not yield to treatment, after several hours inflammation of the intestines results, which causes death. A post-mortem will reveal the presence of a calculus, or a tumor. The presence of tumors is more frequently found in aged grey horses than in those of dark colors; the tumors being melanotic which occur only in grey or cream-colored animals. In such cases, of course, we can merely suspect the presence of these obstructions, as the attacks may be due to weak digestive powers. In the latter case they may be prevented by tonics and careful feeding, but in the former practically nothing can be done to prevent the attacks, and all that can be done is to treat the cases as they occur. A horse that is predisposed to colic from any cause, is a very undesirable animal, as sooner or later it is probable an attack will prove fatal. Some horses are attacked with colic if allowed water shortly after a meal; others if given a change of food; others after being fed on certain kinds of food, etc. When such a tendency to attacks is noticed, they can usually be averted by exercising care to not subject the horse to the conditions that cause the disease.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms of spasmodic colic usually appear suddenly, and are very violent and alarming. The horse suddenly expresses pain by pawing, kicking at his abdomen, throwing himself violently down, rolling and struggling, jumping suddenly to his feet; probably repeating these actions, and in other cases shaking himself and becoming quite easy, and commencing to eat as though nothing was wrong. After a short interval, however, the pains recur, sometimes in an aggravated, occasionally in a modified, form. This may occur again and again, the periods of ease and pain being of various duration, until the animal is relieved by treatment or spontaneous cure, or the disease terminates in enteritis and the animal dies. As has been stated, in rare cases death results quickly from exhaustion. At the commencement of the attack there is often noticed the frequent evacuation of feces in small quantities, which may be either hard or soft, and there is often noticed the frequent passage of urine in small quantities. In other cases there is noticed frequent but ineffectual attempts to urinate. This symptom indicates that the neck of the bladder is involved in the contractions, and as a consequence urine cannot escape. This leads the uninitiated to conclude that the horse is suffering from some disease of the urinary organs. I might mention here that this idea is very popular, as every veterinary practitioner knows. The owner concludes that there is an obstruction in the urinary passage, and proceeds to remove it by administering a dose of sweet spirits of nitre; as a matter of fact, he could not easily select a better drug, but it does not act as he supposes. The drug is an excellent antispasmodic, and acts quickly; as soon as the spasm is relieved the animal will urinate, and probably show no further pain. How often

do we hear a man telling about his horse being very sick from a stoppage of this nature; he gave him a dose of sweet nitre; the horse urinated, and was all right? The fact being the dose relieved the contraction, the horse became all right, and then urinated. If there be an occlusion of the urinary passage from other causes than that mentioned, the treatment named would be very injurious, because the drug, as well as being antispasmodic, increases the secretion of urine, and will not remove an obstruction; hence, by causing an increased flow of urine into the bladder, and not removing the obstruction, it aggravates the symptoms. During the paroxysms of colic the pulse increases in frequency and volume, the breathing becomes accelerated, sighing or panting, and in some cases profuse perspiration is noticed. During the intervals of ease these functions become normal. The symptoms of spasmodic colic, while usually short, are more violent and alarming than those of the other and more serious intestinal diseases.

TREATMENT.—In many cases a spontaneous cure takes place without treatment in half an hour to an hour, but it is advisable to administer an antispasmodic dose. The following is a favorite colic drench: 1½ ozs. each of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre, and 1 oz. of the fluid extract of belladonna, in a pint of cold water; this being the dose for an ordinary-sized horse. Instead of this we may give 1 to 2 ozs. chloral hydrate, or 2 to 3 drs. of chloroform, in a pint of cold water. The hypodermic injection of 3 to 5 grs. morphia, and ¼ gr. atropia, is probably better than either. The horse should be placed in a large, comfortable, well-bedded box stall, and if possible prevented from hurting himself during the spasms. Injections of warm water and a little soap per rectum should be given. If relief be not apparent in an hour, the dose should be repeated, and as we may in such cases suspect a more serious case than ordinary spasmodic colic, or else complications, where practicable a veterinarian should be sent for. If one be not procurable, the owner will repeat the dose hourly, as long as necessary, and treat complications as best he can. If bloating occur, he will treat as for flatulent colic, which will be considered in a future issue. It is good practice to administer a purgative after the acute symptoms are allayed.

Coachers.

A typical coach horse stands 15.2 to 16 hands, and weighs from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds. A coacher is considerably heavier, smoother and more compact than a roadster. The conditions of his work, of course, require soundness as an absolute essential. His legs are clean cut and well muscled, with sloping pasterns and shoulders; the back short, closely coupled to the hind quarters and smoothly muscled. The hind quarters are well packed with muscle, smooth and rounded, not straight and angular as in the roadster. A smooth, well-filled, evenly-rounded quarter is regarded with much favor. The tail should be set well up and carried high. In the shoulders, the same points of smoothness and lack of angularity are required. The withers should be high and thin, the neck smoothly joined to the shoulders, long and clean, with a full crest, the head fine and of medium size, with fine ears, a full, clear eye and large, open nostrils. Quality is as important in the coacher as in the roadster, and for similar reasons.

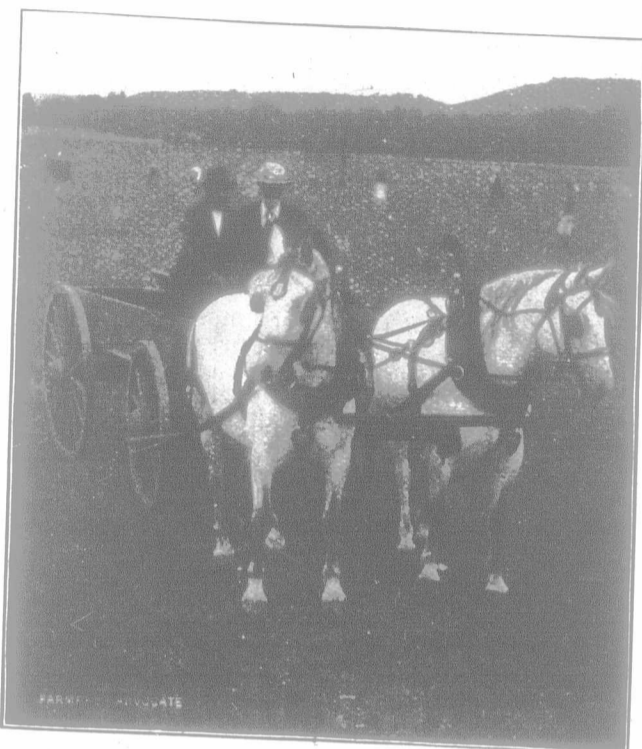
Conformation and action are absolutely essential to a coach horse, and to each other; that is, a horse cannot lay claim to merit as a coacher unless he has both of these qualifications. Proper conformation should first be present, for then the animal may be trained to act fairly well, but if a fine actor is rough and "weedy" in make-up, no amount of feeding and care can give him form and style.

In discussing the coach action, the necessity for the legs to be moved straight and true is perhaps the first thing to be considered, for the extreme flexing of the legs, especially at the knees, makes it all the more difficult for the horse to move them in a straight line, and thus increases the danger of injury to himself by interfering, to say nothing of the unsightliness of faulty action. The fore legs are flexed as high as possible, and the feet extended with a sort of rotary motion that is very different from the long reach of the roadster.

The most difficult action to acquire is at the hocks. That of the knees may be developed by training and shoeing, but high, elastic hock action is well-nigh a hopeless proposition unless bred in the horse. It may be easily inferred that it is far less common than first-rate knee action. The hocks should be flexed without

any deviation from a straight line, the feet carried in much the same manner as in front and placed directly in front of their former positions, with as little jar as possible. At all times a coacher must "keep his legs under him." He does not extend himself as a roadster; there is not the long reach in front nor the swing behind.

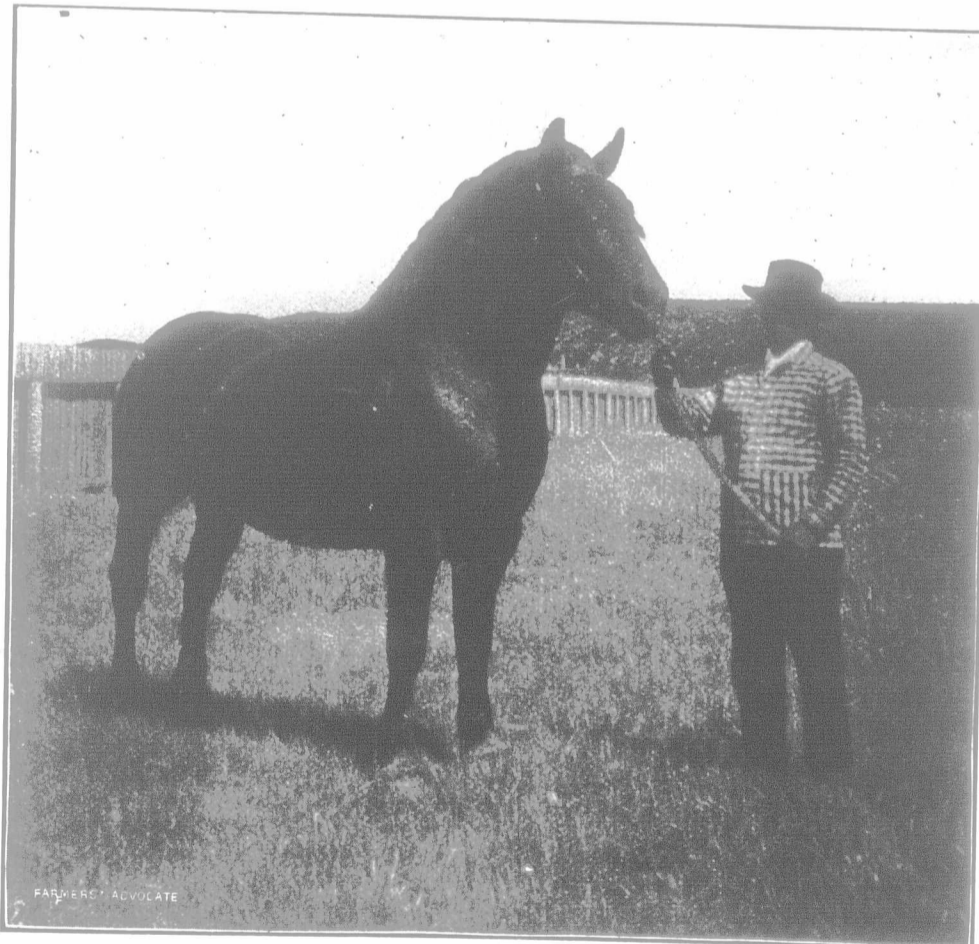
A moderate degree of speed always gives added value



FIRST-PRIZE GENERAL-PURPOSE TEAM.
At Minedosa Summer Fair.
OWNED BY ED. MANDLEY, NEWDALE, MAN.

to a coach horse, but much speed is not only not absolutely necessary, but is, according to the nature of things, usually out of the question. Much of the energy of the horse's effort is expended in lifting his feet as high as possible, and the combination of this effort with that of speedmaking reach is asking too much of a horse, as it entails so great an amount of wear on the animal organism that it would soon give away.

While a coacher must be thoroughly sound, he is not required to have the great speed powers or endurance of the roadster. Short distances only are expected of him, at a rate of from six to ten miles an hour.



HIS GRACE.

Suffolk Punch stallion. Imported by J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Ill. First at Calgary Summer Show.
OWNED BY THE GAZELLE LIVE STOCK CO., LIMITED, INNISFAIR, ALTA. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 753)

The demand for a stylish animal for city driving takes all the available horses that come to the market. Some are exported, but the foreign demand has comparatively little effect on this class. The demand from the cities is strong, the only complaint being that the right kind of horses are extremely difficult to find.—(G. M. Rummel, Expert of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry.)

STOCK.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, held July 20th to 25th, came off successfully, the weather, though excessively hot, being good fair weather. The attendance, while hardly equal to that of last year, judging from the gate receipts, was very good, and the exhibits in live stock and farm products on the whole, in number and quality, quite equal to that of former years.

HORSES.

In horses considerable good quality was shown, and the competition in many of the classes was very keen. The horse barns were all filled to overflowing, and several animals had to take shelter in sheds and elsewhere.

The judging in the heavy classes was done by Mr. Robt. Ness, the veteran horse importer and breeder, of Howick, Quebec, while in the lighter classes Mr. D. H. Charles, of Peterboro, Ont., placed the awards.

CLYDESDALES were by far the most important class at the show, and, as usual, a greater interest was taken in the horse-ring while they were being exhibited than at any other time. In the class for mature stallions, there were no less than eleven entries, including the best animals in Manitoba, and a few from Eastern Assiniboia. Concord, owned by the Hartney Clydesdale Horse Association, and imported by Alex. Galbraith & Sons, was placed at the head of the list, and was also awarded the sweepstakes for best stallion of the breed, and the gold medal for the best horse on the grounds. The second prize went to Imp. Baron's Gem, a four-year-old son of Baron's Pride, shown by A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa., and third to Jerviswood, shown by Dr. Henderson, of Carberry. Willis & Fowlie, Boissevain, won first in three-year-old stallions, with Exeter Champion (imp.); Craig Stamp, imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, was second; and Wm. T. Ward, Grenfell, third with Florist. In two-year-old stallions, first went to A. & G. Bennie's Aberdeen 2nd; and second to W. Postlethwaite's Pilgrim's Pride.

A. August, Bates, Man., won first in yearlings, with a son of Lawrence Erskine; second went to E. Pearson, Medicine Hat; and third to John Wishart, Portage la Prairie. The first-prize brood mare, and winner of the sweepstakes, was Princess Superior, by Prince Patrick, shown by Wm. Black, Hayfield, Man.

Lady Pandora (imp.), shown by Carruth & Brown, Portage la Prairie, won in the three-year-old section; and Cherry 4th, by Prince Charming, exhibited by Andrew Grahain, Pomeroy, was first in the two-year-old section.

SHIRES were shown by Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., and J. H. Truman & Sons, Bushnell, Ill., Brown winning first in aged stallions with Director, and Truman second with Prince Shapely. In three-year-old stallions, John Stott, Brandon, won first, with Cloughton Advance (imp.), and Brown second and third with Girtton Emperor and Marksman 6th.

IN HACKNEY stallions, (imp.) False Heir, by Lord Derby, shown by R. I. M. Power, Carberry, was first, and Carbine II. (imp.), owned by A. J. Moore, Swan Lake, second.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Although there were nearly 100 entries in this class, there were a good many absentees, including those entered from the herd of Hon. Thomas Greenway, which in the last few years had contributed largely to the strength of the class. There was, however, a good representation of the breed, and some really excellent animals, including the sweepstakes bull and cow of last year, purchased at the Greenway sale in June. Capt. T. E. Robson, Iderton, Ont., placed the awards, giving good satisfaction.

The section for aged bulls was remarkably well filled, and was decidedly the strongest in the class, the first award going to Topsman's Duke, a roan, four years old, bred and owned by J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man. He is a son of the former Canadian champion, Topsman, and of Gipsy Queen 2nd, and is a bull of great substance, grand character and approved type, short-legged, thick-fleshed, and smoothly-turned. He was also awarded the sweepstakes as best bull of the breed. Second to him came the roan, four years old, Sittyton Hero 7th, bred by J. I. Davidson & Son, the sweepstakes winner of the last three

years at Winnipeg, in the hands of Mr. Greenway. He is now owned by Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Assa., having been purchased by him at the Greenway sale this summer. He was well brought out, and made a strong claimant for first honors. He is very level, and has fine handling quality, but lacks a little in masculine character and in conformity to the modern type. Third place was well filled by Imp. Scottish Canadian, shown by James Bray, Longburn, a roan, four years old, bred by Mr. Shepherd, Shethin, Aberdeenshire, and imported in dam by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. This is a typical Scotch bull, that has made great improvement since last year, and crowded the former champion closely for second place. It is seldom indeed that three bulls of equal excellence are seen in one section anywhere in Canada, and it is almost certain that as good a triumvirate will not meet in the aged class in the East this year, as they certainly did not last year. In the section for three-year-old bulls, the first and second prizes went to two good white bulls of excellent quality, namely, Lord Missie of Ninga, bred by W. S. Lister, and shown by Wm. Ryan, Ninga, and Captain Jack, bred by the Watts, of Salem, and exhibited by John Graham, Carberry. Imp. Pilgrim, shown by Mr. Barron, a big, strong bull, that has grown greatly since last year, but not so smoothly as was expected, came into third place. R. McLennan, Holmfild, had the first-prize yearling bull, in Imp. Bouncer, bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar; and Barron was first for bull calves. The four-year-old Watt-bred cow, Matchless 25th, sired by Imp. Royal Sailor, was easily first in her class, and winner of the female sweepstakes, as she was last year. She was shown this year by her present owner, Albert Lawson, Darlingford, Man., who purchased her at the Greenway sale in June. Barron had the second and third winners. In three-year-old cows, Ryan was first, John Graham second, and Barron third. In two-year-old heifers it was Barron first, and McLennan second and third. In yearling heifers, Barron was first and second, and McLennan third. Barron was first and second for a herd of one bull and four females, any age, and also for a herd bred by exhibitor; and also first for a bull and his progeny, and for a cow and her produce.

HEREFORDS made decidedly the best show this year they have ever made at Winnipeg, there being over 60 entries, and their general character, quality and fitting was of a higher standard than that of any other class in the show. Mr. James Bowman, of Guelph, was the judge in this class, as well as of the Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways. Two strong American herds of Herefords, those of Geo. Leigh and B. & W. George, both of Aurora, Ill., were represented, and their cattle were brought out in the pink of condition. The home exhibitors were J. A. Chapman, Beresford, John Wallace, Cartwright; Benallack & Sons, Winnipeg, and Robt. Sinton, Regina, all of whom made excellent showing, and had their cattle in real good condition. Leigh won in the aged bull section with Albert 80081, a typical Hereford, of the first rank, thick and smooth and full of quality. He was also the sweepstakes winner. Wallace was second in the class with Young Actor, and George third, with Pyon Dauphin. Sinton led in two-year-old bulls with Premier. Benallack was first for yearling bull with Goldstone; Wallace second with Rogers; and George third with Bage Balfour. Leigh led in bull calves with Gun Metal, and Sinton was second with Maple.

In cows, Leigh was first with Peggy Primrose (imp.), by Gold Box. She was first at the Royal as a two-year-old, and is a grand representative of the breed. Wallace was second with Lady Belle 4th, and Benallack third with Lassie, bred by the Shadeland Stock Co., Indiana. In three-year-olds, Benallack was first with Ripe Cherry, bred by Humphey, of Ashland, Neb. In two-year-olds, Benallack won with Prima Donna 2nd, followed by Leigh's entry and Sinton's Purity's Duchess. Chapman had the first yearling heifer in Princess of Island Park; George second with Delicata 2nd; and Sinton third with Miss Hillhurst. Leigh was first for herd, Benallack second, Wallace third.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle made a very creditable showing this year, being brought out in much better condition than formerly. The exhibitors were McGregor and Martin, Rounthwaite; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn; Walter Clifford, Austin; and Geo. Boulton, Fernton. The first-named firm won the best of the prizes, their imported bull, Martin's Prince of Benton, an animal of outstanding merit, winning first in the section for aged bulls, and the sweepstakes silver medal. The same firm won first for yearling bull, with Imp. Provost of Powrie. Boulton was second with Prairie Prince, and Collyer third with Lord Houghton. Collyer was first for bull calves, with Kyma of Houghton, Man., and the same exhibitor was first for cow, over four years, with Lady Bate; and third for bull, over four years, and Boulton second with the same bull, and McGregor and Martin were first for three-year-old and two-year-old heifers, the latter being shown at Auchnagail, winning the female sweepstakes.

GALLOWAYS.—A first-class section from the

herd of Wm. Martin, St. Jean, Man., were shown. That they were of high quality and able to win even in real strong competition will be realized when it is understood that Eustace, the winner of second in aged bull section at Winnipeg this year, also won same placing at the Chicago International last December, and Maggie of Kilquhanity (imp.) was twice placed first at the Highland and Royal shows, also second at Chicago in December, 1901; yet, withal, her place this year at Winnipeg was second; Daisy of Bouland (imp.), by Garlies, dam Stately 3rd, winning first. Mackenzie of Lochinkit, winner of sweepstake and silver medal, is a noble representative of the sturdy breed, very smoothly turned, short of limb and heavy fleshed. Another Chicago winner was the three-year-old Ella 3rd of Hensol (imp.), winner of third place this year at the home fair.

THE DAIRY BREEDS.

The dairy breeds, which were judged by Mr. J. C. Snell, London, Ont., were more largely represented than in any former year, the classes for Holsteins and Jerseys being remarkably well filled, and the Ayrshires, though not as numerous, owing to the absence of one or two herds formerly shown, were yet very creditable and well brought out.

HOLSTEINS were out to the number of over 75 entries, besides the herds and family groups, which, of course, included a number not in the regular classes, so that there must have been about 100 head all told, and the average quality was up to a high standard. The principal exhibitors were the Monroe Dairy Co., Winnipeg; A. B. Potter, Montgomery; James Herriot, Souris; J. Oughton, Stonewall; and M. Oughton, Middlechurch. In the section for bulls three years or over, Herriot's handsome, smooth-shouldered and silky-skinned Sir Pietertje Burkye De Kol 6th, bred by A. D. Foster, sired by Sir Pietertje Josephine Mechthilde, was an outstanding first, and the winner of the sweepstakes as best bull any age. J. Oughton's Royal Duke, a son of Ykema Mink Mercedes King, and of the former champion cow, Daisy Teake's Queen, a big, strong bull of good dairy type, was placed second; and Daisy Teake's Pride, own brother to Royal Duke, and a bull of fine character, went into third place. Another excellent son of the grand old Daisy Teake's Queen, Chief Teake De Kol, owned by Mr. Potter, was given first position in the two-year-old section. He is a strong constituted, deep-bodied bull, of good quality. M. Oughton's Crown Prince Teake, of the same family, was second, and is a right good one, of fine form and quality. Yearling bulls were well led by Sadie's Piebe Hengerveld De Kol, shown by the Monroe Dairy Co., bred by F. B. Fargo, sired by Sir Piebe Hengerveld De Kol, and out of Sadie Aaggie. He is a bull of fine form and superb handling quality. A strong second was Herriot's Chief Mercedes De Kol, a very promising son of Fanny Teake, the 1st-prize and sweepstakes cow in this show, and sired by Chief Mercedes De Kol. The Monroe Co. had a good one in third place in a more than half-brother to the second-prize winner, being by the same sire and out of Lilly Ann Teake. In senior bull calves, M. Oughton's entry got first place, followed by the Monroe Co.'s Katydid's Piebe De Kol, and Potter's Maple Leaf De Kol. In bull calves of the calendar year, James Glennie, Longburn, won first, with an excellent calf, Hazelrig Duke, of his own breeding, by Chief Mercedes De Kol; dam Modest Lass. In a strong class of cows four years or over, the Monroe Dairy Co. had a clear winner in the ten-year-old Fanny Teake, the champion female on this occasion, and daughter of Daisy Teake's Queen. She is a cow combining ideal breed type with immense capacity and first-class dairy conformation, and well sustains the reputation of a family that has been singularly successful in making records at the pail and churn, and in the show-ring. Herriot's Tempest 4th, of the same age, a strong cow, capacious and full of quality, with an excellent record to her credit, a daughter of Tempest Captain and Tempest 4225, was placed second; and the Monroe Co.'s Lilly Ann Teake, a cow of fine form, third. Other excellent cows in the class were Potter's Lady Appran and Becky Herbert, not in milk, and the Monroe Co.'s Modest Maiden 3rd, a milky and rich young cow of good form and quality. In three-year-old cows, Potter led with Marie De Kol, of fine form, and carrying a large and well-shaped udder; second and third went to J. Oughton for Fancy and Modest Maid, both very useful young cows. The Monroe Co. had a capital winner in the two-year-old heifer class in Josephine Teake De Kol, a daughter of Elosetta Teake, now owned by Mr. Clemens, the champion female of last year, and a daughter of the good old queen of this family, whose record of 81 pounds of milk daily on the show grounds here some time ago, and of three pounds of butter in a day, is one of the marvels of a public test. Heriot's entry, whose milk and butter record as a yearling and two-year-old is unexcelled, showed a fine form, handling quality and udder of the highest development, all the indications of the

phenomenal milk-making machine she is, and one that has been worked at high pressure from too young an age. Second and third in this section went to Herriot and J. Oughton, in the order named. The first-prize yearling heifer, one of fine form and promise, was the Monroe Co.'s Sadie Teake's De Kol, of the same excellent family, a daughter of Sadie Teake's Beauty; second going to J. Oughton's Queen Anne; and third to Herriot's Queen Tempest De Kol. In senior heifer calves, the Monroe Co. had first honors for Jenima Teake De Kol, and second for Modest Belle De Kol; J. Oughton third, for Thurso Teake. In calendar year calves, J. Oughton was first for Fancy Teake, and the Monroe Co. second and third. For best female, any age, in milk, the record was first, Monroe Dairy Co., for Fanny Teake; Potter second, for the three-year-old, Miss Marie De Kol. For the best herd of one bull and four females, any age, the Monroe Dairy Co. were first, A. B. Potter second, and Jas. Herriot third. For a herd, one bull and three females, all under two years, the Monroe Dairy Co. were first, Jas. Herriot second, and J. Oughton third. For a herd of three animals, bred in Manitoba, the N.-W. T. or B.C., any age or sex, the get of one bull, the Monroe Dairy Co. were first and second. For the best two calves under one year, bred and owned by exhibitor, M. Oughton was first, and J. Oughton second. The diploma for the best female, any age, went to the Monroe Dairy Co.'s Fanny Teake.

JERSEYS were forward to the number of 56 head, a larger representation than has ever been seen here before, and of higher average excellence, due largely to the presence, in addition to the usual contributions from Manitoba herds, of a string of some twenty-two from the well and widely known herd of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., which has figured so very successfully for many years in the prize-lists of the leading Ontario exhibitions. Other exhibitors were: W. V. Edwards, Souris; E. Winkler, Greta; S. P. Hodgson, Headingly; and R. Squires, Carman. In the section for bulls three years or over, the first-prize as well as the sweepstakes for the best bull of the breed, of any age, was awarded to Messrs. Bull & Son, for their Blue Blood, a bull of ideal dairy conformation, style and quality. Second place was given to Mr. Squires' Jubilee Billy, and third to Mr. Winkler's King Brock. The Brampton herd won first for two-year-old bulls, and first and second in both the senior and junior bull calf sections; Hodgson coming in for third in the yearling class, and Winkler in both the calf sections. In a very strong class of cows, four years or over, Bull & Son got first and second place for two excellent cows, first honors going to Lady Fawn of Brampton, a very milky cow, showing all the indications of a high-class producer, which her record proves her to be; while the second-prize winner, Pet of Orchard Grove, is a cow of ideal dairy form and excellently-shaped udder, but not being as fresh as her stall mate, did not show to as good advantage. Edwards' Yankee's Rosebud, though not fresh, gives evidence of great capacity for dairy work in the depth and spring of her ribs, in the looseness of her skin and the richness of its color, and she made a very creditable third in a strong competition, though she was closely pressed by the pretty and breedy-looking Jetsam, of the Brampton herd, who has been a first-prize winner on more than one occasion in the East. In three-year-old cows the Brampton herd supplied the winner, in Brampton's Lassie, a beautiful daughter of Imp. Monarch, himself a former Toronto champion, and the sire of a long list of prizewinners. This heifer is a model of the approved type, handsome and useful too, as her well-shaped udder and her well-placed teats attest. Second in this section went to Winkler's Gipsy Thistle, and third to Hodgson's Golden Rose. Two-year-old heifers were led by Imp. Crusoe's Belle, of the Brampton contingent, daughter of a half-sister of the noted bull, Flying Fox, sold for \$7,500 last year. Second place was given to Edwards' Hope of Brampton, a very deep-bodied, well-formed and promising heifer; and third to Bull & Son. In yearling heifers, an outstanding first was a recently imported heifer in the Brampton herd, giving fine promise of usefulness; second went to the same herd; and third to Edwards. In senior heifer calves, Hodgson's Kate's Star of Dentonia was a clear first, a handsome, deep-ribbed, rich young thing; second went to Edwards for a handsome calf of similar type, bred by Bull & Son, who had several excellent entries, and got into third and fourth places, but with first-class animals. In junior calves the Brampton entries were first and third, and Squires' second. The male and female sweepstakes went to the Brampton herd, as also the first and second herd prizes in both the open ring, for a bull and four females, any age, and for a bull and three females, all under two years. Messrs. Bull also won first for the best two calves under a year, bred and owned by exhibitor, and Edwards second. For the best three animals bred in Manitoba, N.-W. T. or B. C., Winkler was first and Edwards second.

AYRSHIRES.—The exhibitors in this class

were S. J. Thompson & Son, St. James; Wellington Hardy, Roland; W. V. Edwards, Souris; and W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont. The distinguished feature of the class was the excellent type and quality of a half-dozen young bulls in different sections, all, or nearly all, descended from the grand old champion bull, Surprise of Burnside, a son of those noted animals, imported Glencairn 3rd, and imported Nellie Osborne, champion female at the World's Fair, Chicago. There were no aged bulls forward, but in two-year-olds there were two extra good ones, which were not easy to decide between, but first place was given to Thompson & Son's Challenge of Prairie Home, by Surprise of Burnside, a typical Ayrshire of grand quality, and second to W. M. Smith's Polar Star, by Sir Wm. Wallace. In yearling bulls, Smith got first place, with Scotland's Prince, a very handsome and well-formed youngster; second going to Hardy's Craig of Fairview. In bull calves under a year, Hardy's King of Prairie Home, a calf of grand type and quality, a son of Surprise of Burnside and Silver Maid of Howick, took first position, followed by another by the same sire and of like quality and stamp, shown by Mr. Edwards; and third place was taken by W. M. Smith's Canadian Royal. In bull calves of the calendar year, Thompson & Son were first. The sweepstakes for best bull, any age, went to Thompson & Son's two-year-old Challenge of Prairie Home. In a good strong class of cows, first honors fell to Thompson & Son for Ada Marius, a red-and-white ten-year-old cow, of fine dairy conformation, large capacity and good breed type, with a well-formed and well-attached udder, though not fresh or full of milk; second to W. M. Smith, for Victoria Regina, a strong, fresh young cow, having calved but six weeks ago; third to the handsome, well-formed and milky-looking Silver Maid of Howick, shown by Mr. Edwards, who had out another very useful cow in Evergreen Maid. In three-year-old cows, Hardy won with Pride of Fairview, a cow of good type and useful looking; Smith being second, and Hardy third. In two-year-old heifers, Thompson & Son had a clear first in The Maples Maid, of fine dairy form and promise; the same firm was second; and Smith was third. Yearling heifers were a good lot, and W. V. Edwards scored first with Buttercup of Prairie Home; Smith second; and Thompson & Son third. For the best female, any age, the first-prize cow not being entered, the first place was given to W. M. Smith's second-prize cow, and second to Hardy's first-prize three-year-old. The first prize for a herd of one bull and four females, any age, went to S. J. Thompson & Son; second to W. V. Edwards; third to W. Hardy. For the best herd of one bull and three females, all under two years, Edwards was first. For a herd of three animals bred in Manitoba, N.-W.T. or B.C., S. J. Thompson & Son were first. For the best pair, one year or over, S. J. Thompson & Son were the winners.

SWINE.

Swine were judged by Mr. Wm. Jones, Zenda, Ont. The classes, while fairly well filled, were not nearly as strong as last year. Yorkshires made the best showing, the principal exhibitors being Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; W. Hardy, Roland; A. B. Potter, Montgomery; and S. J. Thompson & Son, St. James, whose four-year-old boar, Summerhill Premier (imp.), purchased from D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., won first prize in his class. Graham's Forest Home Favorite was first in yearling class, and sweepstakes boar; and his Summerhill Picador was second. His Jubilee Queen was first in the aged sow class, his Sunnydale 12th first in yearling class, and sweepstakes female. Graham had the first-prize herd, Potter second, Hardy third. The principal winner in Berkshires, which was not a strong class, was James Ewens, Minnedosa, who won eleven first prizes. Other winners were A. B. Potter, Montgomery; Mrs. McDiarmid, Headly; and R. J. Richard, Roland.

Competition in other classes was limited, and the quality of exhibits only medium.

SHEEP.

Sheep were shown in only limited numbers, and, as a rule, not in anything like the condition seen at Eastern shows. Shropshires made the best showing, the principal exhibitors being D. E. Carter, Swan Lake; W. L. Trann, Crystal City; and R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound. Good Downs made a fairly creditable show. Alex. Wood, Souris, was the principal exhibitor.

Southdowns were shown by W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; and Dorsets by W. H. Thompson, East Selkirk.

Our Scottish Letter.

In spite of the familiar heading, this letter is not being written in Scotland. It is being put together on board the S. S. Dromedary, sailing between Belfast and Glasgow. The week closing has witnessed the shows of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Dumfries and of the North-east Agricultural Association at Belfast. The capital of Ulster is this week en fete. The King and Queen are in Ireland, and are expected to arrive in Belfast on Monday, 27th inst. The show, which opened to-day (Friday, 24th July), will be continued over the Monday, and included in the list of appointments for their Majesties. The show-grounds are at Balmoral, perhaps about three miles from the center of the city. They are well laid out, and the driving track round the big ring in front of the grand stand is one of the best in the United Kingdom. In Ireland, the summer and autumn shows are confined to light horses and sheep. The best classes at to-day's show were those for driving horses, and horses from Scotland did extra well. Driving classes are being much cultivated by Scottish farmers. In a ring of three pairs in tandem, this afternoon, all six horses at one time were in the hands of Mr. Alexander Gemmel, Ayr, and are now owned by Scotchmen.

The sheep classes are not remarkable for merit, but the best Border Leicester and Blackfaces came from Scotland. The grounds cost the

chased by Mr. Duthie, sold by him to Mr. Deane Willis, and by him sold to a U. S. buyer for £1,200. During the short period of his service at Bapton Manor in Wiltshire he got Mr. J. Deane Willis' white bull, C. I. V. 80707, which stood second to Royal Archer at the Highland and was also second at the Royal. The other bulls in the aged class at the Highland were, in the order of merit, bred by Mr. Duthie, Mr. W. S. Marr and Mr. Robert Bruce, Heatherwick, Inverurie,—three leading breeders in Aberdeenshire. The two-year-old class was weak in numbers, but a particularly nice bull led it. He is named Prairie King 81878, and is owned by Mr. James A. Gordon, of Arabella, Nigg, Ross-shire. The first-prize yearling was bred at Uppermill. His owner is Mr. Duncan Stewart, Millhills, Crieff. The female champion was last year's champion, Mr. George Harrison's magnificent cow, Flora VI., from Gainford Hall, Darlington. She led the oldest class of females, but, unluckily, she is not followed by a living calf. Mr. Deane Willis was second in the class with the Royal winner, White Heather, bred by Mr. J. B. Manson, Kiblean, Old Meldrum. The first-prize winners in both two-year-old and yearling heifer classes are owned and were bred by Mr. Robert Taylor, Pitlivie, Carnoustie. They were both got by Bapton Ensign 76079. The two-year-old is a particularly sweet red heifer, perhaps a little high in the leg, meantime.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were numerous enough, but there has sometimes been seen better quality overhead. Both male and female championships went to Mr. T. H. Bambridge, Eshott Hall, Felton, Northumberland, for animals which have hitherto distinguished themselves. The bull was the Royal champion, Maramere 18160, and the cow, Neat Nellie 29426. The former was bred by Mr. Alex. McLaren, Auchnagie, Ballinbrig, and the latter by Mr. Arch. Whyte, Inverquhar, Kirriemuir. The winners in both two-year-old and yearling classes were bulls bred at Ballindalloch, the former being Mr. Claude Hamilton's Margrave of Ballindalloch 19445, and the latter, the Earl of Roseberry's Elbero 20399. Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, Harviestown, Dollar, owns both first-prize winners in the younger female classes. He is building up a fine herd.

The pick of Galloway cattle in former days were exhibited by the late Mr. James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, Dalbeattie, and this year his son, Mr. John Cunningham, championed the breed. His representative was the first-prize cow, Lady Harden II, of Durrhamhill 14354, an eight-year-old cow bred by Mr. Cunningham, got by the great bull, Campfollower 5042. This cow beat all the males and females in the show. Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, were first with the bull, Excelsior 7702, an exceptionally well-balanced specimen, but not too big. He is three years three months old, and, as a typical example, takes a little beating. Some of the best of Galloways are being bred by Mr. David Brown, Stepford, Auldfirth, Dumfries. Two new exhibitors won first prizes this year—Mr. C. R. Cargen, Dumfries, and Mr. Walter Montgomerie Neilson, of Queenshill, Ringford, Castle Douglas. The Galloway judging was highly thought of by experts in other breeds, who admired the businesslike work of the Galloway men.

Highland cattle hold a unique place in public favor. They are bred by the nobility, and, indeed, were it not for the enthusiasm with which peers like the Duke of Atholl, the Earl of Southesk, K. T., Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch, and wealthy Highland lairds like Mr. T. Valentine Smith, of Ardtornish, support the breed it would not be nearly so worthily represented as it is. The championship at the Highland went to the Earl of Southesk for the two-year-old bull of his own breeding named King Alarie 1712. This bull was first last year also, and is a marvel of wealth and maturity. The Earl of Southesk also bred the first-prize aged bull, Mr. Nimmo's Carrington 1327; the third two-year-old bull, the second and third bull stirks, as well as the second, third and fifth two-year-old heifers. Perhaps it is not generally known that this famous breeder many years ago devoted his attention to Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and had the rare good fortune to be the breeder of the celebrated cow, Erica. His lordship's manager at that time was Mr. James Peter, who is now well known as manager at the noted Shorthorn herd of Lord Fitzhardinge at Berkeley Castle, Gloucester. The Duke of Atholl has one of the oldest folds of Highland cattle in Scotland.



A HUNTER-BRED PAIR.

Mare by Acetic, by Hermit, champion sire of jumpers, with filly foal by Dog Rose, well-known Thoroughbred

PROPERTY OF H. J. WILLIAMS, ENGLAND.

society a very large sum of money, but they are freehold, and the debt is being rapidly cleared off. The Department of Agriculture for Ireland recently made a grant of £6,500 (\$32,500) to help to clear the debt. Scotland gets no such assistance. She has to do all her own work of this kind unaided by government money. We do not grudge what Ireland gets, but we think Scotland should not be wholly overlooked.

The Highland Society has to-day seen the last of its show for 1903. The site of the event was the farm of Tinwald Downs, about three miles from the town of Dumfries. The site, except for its distance from the station, was an ideal one. The weather, except on Tuesday, the judging day, was abnormally fine. The attendance was very large, and the exhibition of stock, implements and produce quite an average one. Of cattle breeds, Galloways, of course, were best represented, but, in general, the show must be described as all-round excellent in respect of numbers and quality. Two innovations were made in the selection of judges—a journalist acted as one of the judges of Highland cattle, and an American exporter, Mr. Judy, from Williamsport, Indiana, was one of the judges of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. It is not likely the experiment in either case will be repeated.

Regarding the stock, the championship in the Shorthorn class went to Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, Bart., for the home-bred bull, Royal Archer 82127. This is a three-year-old roan, got by the Duthie bull, Brave Archer 70018, which, after a notable career at Montrave, was re-pur-

They are kept in a sound, natural and healthy condition. The Duke bred and owned the first bull stirk, the third-prize cow and the third and fourth three-year-old heifers at Dumfries. It may not be generally known that the Marquis of Tullibardine, who won so much renown in South Africa, is the eldest son of the Duke of Atholl. The marquis' mother is a sister of Sir Robert D. Moncrieffe, Bart., and another sister is the Countess Dowager of Dudley, the mother of the present popular Viceroy of Ireland. Mr. Valentine Smith is an English gentleman who purchased the Argyleshire estate of Ardtornish. He has a choice fold of Highland cattle, and year in and year out breeds and exhibits some of the best specimens of the breed. This year, he had the second-prize cow, the first and second three-year-old heifers and the first two-year-old heifer.

Ayrshires are never much in evidence at the Highland. They were in greater numbers this year than usual. The breed championship, as in the case of the Galloways, went to the first-prize cow—in this case, Mr. Alexander Cross' Blood II. 12797, from Knockdon, Mayhole. Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, had first and male championship with his two-year-old bull, Gentleman John of Hillhouse 4934, bred by Mr. Johns, Hunter, Foulton, Monkton. The reserve champion was Mr. Andrew Mitchell's first-prize aged bull, Doch-an-doras 4928. Mr. Howie had also first with his yearling bull, Erin-go-Bragh 5346, an unbeaten youngster, and one that for color and shapes will please the Canadians.

A gloom was cast over this section by the news, on the morning of the show, of the death of Mr. John Murray, senior, Caston, Ochiltree, easily the oldest man in the ranks of Ayrshire breeders. Mr. Murray was in his 99th year. Had he lived a few months longer he would have entered his 100th year. He was a man of marvellous vitality and to the very last almost retained full command of his faculties. He was a leader among breeders of Ayrshire cattle. His son, Mr. John Murray, junior, was to have been one of the judges at Dumfries, but the death of his father rendered the appointment of a substitute necessary.

Clydesdales made an unusually good appearance at Dumfries, but it is impossible to say much that is very fresh on the subject, because it was a case of Baron's Pride and his stock sweeping almost everything before them. His owners, Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, were almost equally successful, quite a large proportion of the leading winners being or having been owned by them. Both male and female championships went to the produce of Baron's Pride. For the third year in succession, Messrs. Montgomery's colt, Everlasting 11331, won his class, and the male championship as well. Not only so, but the first aged horse, Silver Cup 11184, the first two-year-old colt, Baron's Best, and the first yearling colt, Baron Fergus, were all got by the same horse. Nothing but sons of Baron's Pride competed for the male championship. For the male championship the situation was much the same. The Cawdor Cup went to Mr. Thomas Smith's home-bred mare, Cedric Princess, which won first in the four-year-old class. The reserve was the same owner's first three-year-old mare, Royal Ruby, winner of her own class. The first-prize brood mare was Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's Lady Garnet, the first two-year-old filly, Mr. Smith's Baroness of Bargany, and the first yearling filly, Mr. James Gray's Lady Madge, which won at Stirling and Edinburgh. She was the only first-prize Clydesdale in the show not got by Baron's Pride. Her sire was her owner's stallion, Balmedie Queen's Guard 10966. The most notable animal in the stallion classes not got by him was Mr. Walter S. Park's second-prize three-year-old stallion, Royal Chatan 11489, a very fine specimen of the Clydesdale breed, got by the Glasgow premium horse, Clan Chatan 10527. The champion gelding of the show was got by Boreland Pride, a son of Baron's Pride, and one of the biggest of his produce. Looking at the female classes, the only notable animal not by Baron's Pride, besides Mr. James Gray's yearling filly, was his brother's (Mr. Henry Gray) second-prize two-year-old filly, Nellie, by Royal Favorite 10630—a horse which promises to be invaluable as a cross for Baron's Pride and other quality mares of the Darnley strain. The prize list of the show credits the produce of Baron's Pride with the first five prizes in the aged class of stallions; first, third and fourth in the three-year-old class; the first three and the fifth prizes in the two-year-old class, the fourth being got by Boreland Pride 10318, already referred to; the first, third, fourth and fifth yearling colts, the second being got by his son, Aene 10485. In the female classes the sweep was even cleaner. The first and fourth brood mares; all the five prizewinners but one in the yearling mare class; all the four prizewinners but one in the class of three-year-old fillies; the first, third and fifth two-year-old fillies; and the second, fourth and fifth yearling fillies.

Quite a number of foreign buyers are going about here just now. Mr. Alexander Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., arrived this week. Mr. Thomas

Graham, Claremont, Ont., arrived earlier, and has secured a good selection of superior horses and fillies, including Mr. Peter Crawford's big, dark brown horse, Baron Primrose 10980, bred at Rosehaugh, and got by Maceachran 9792, a horse which as a two-year-old and three-year-old was hardly beaten. Baron's Primrose is an upstanding, well-colored Canadian horse. He was sixth in a strong aged class at this week's H. & A. S. Show, following the Baron's Pride five which led the way. Other buyers for your market have also been on the way, and, generally, the prospects of trade are very good. Many horses have already been hired for the season of 1904, one of the first to be secured being Mr. A. B. Matthews' Iabori 10791, a noted winner, and sire of a bonnie two-year-old filly which stood fourth in a marvellously good class at Dumfries.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Stock-judging Contest at Winnipeg.

The contest in judging live stock, open to farmers or farmers' sons under twenty-five years of age, proved to be one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. Promptly at ten o'clock on Friday morning, being the day after the judging of the live-stock classes had concluded, a number of young men filed into the horse-ring, anxious to test their skill, in response to the liberal prizes offered. The chairman of the prize-list committee, Mr. G. H. Greig, who took charge of this department, had suitable papers prepared upon which the candidates wrote the order of placing in each class, and the reasons for giving each animal its place. Mr. Duncan Anderson and Mr. Geo. Harcourt, B. S. A., had also been secured to take charge of each class and examine the papers at the conclusion of the competition.

In general, the course pursued was to have the competitors pass upon five animals, placing three and giving reasons. In horses five mature Clyde stallions, which had not been placed when competing for honors, were brought out. This made a very fair test. In beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, a similar course was pursued, and it must be said to the credit of those who had the contest in charge, that never, even at Chicago International, has a stock-judging competition been more satisfactorily conducted. In one or two cases there might have been a little different placing done by the judges without any mistake, but otherwise the whole affair was faultless. Throughout the entire time that the contest continued there was always an interested crowd of spectators eager to acquire any information regarding the judging of live-stock that could be had. Two who participated were barred from taking prizes owing to the age-limit, and one or two others because their formal entering was received too late. Altogether there were nine who competed for the "Farmer's Advocate" gold medal, and the winner, Mr. H. V. Clendenning, Bradwardine, did credit to himself by the splendid standing he took. The prizes of the successful competitors were as follows:

Horses—

1—W. F. Sirrett, Glendale	\$10.00
2—A. F. Murray, Lumsden	8.00
3—P. D. Palmer, Winnipeg	5.00

Beef Cattle—

1—H. V. Clendenning, Bradwardine	\$10.00
2—J. G. Barron, Jr., Carberry	8.00
3—W. F. Sirrett, Glendale	5.00

Dairy Cattle—

1—H. V. Clendenning, Bradwardine	10.00
2—C. L. Strachan, Mackenzie	8.00
3—P. D. Farmer, Winnipeg	5.00

Sheep—

1—Jno. Maclean, Rosser	\$8.00
2—W. F. Sirrett, Glendale	5.00
3—P. D. Farmer, Winnipeg	2.00

Bacon Swine—

1—C. L. Strachan, Mackenzie	\$10.00
2—Jno. Maclean, Rosser	8.00
3—H. V. Clendenning, Bradwardine	5.00

Brandon Stock-judging Contest.

The stock-judging contest, open to farmers or farmers' sons under thirty years of age, held at Brandon's Big Fair, proved to be, as its predecessor at Winnipeg, a leading feature of the exhibition. A number of young men entered most of the classes, and as a rule good placing was done. Mr. Duncan Anderson had charge, and the competition was conducted upon very satisfactory lines. The winners in each class were as follows:

Heavy Horses—1, J. C. Readey, Winnipeg; 2, D. Moir, Brandon; 3, H. V. Clendenning, Bradwardine.

Light Horses—1, J. C. Readey; 2, David Moir; 3, H. V. Clendenning.

Dairy Cattle—1, Jno. C. Readey; 2, David Moir; 3, H. V. Clendenning.

Beef Cattle—1, H. V. Clendenning; 2, J. G. Barron; 3, T. W. Robson, Manitou; 4, S. Chalmers, Bayfield.

Mr. J. C. Readey secured the highest number of points and, consequently, receives the "Farmer's Advocate" gold medal, valued at \$25.00.

"Still Chasing a Will o' the Wisp!"

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The person who persisted in chasing the phantom termed in Old Country parlance "will-o'-the-wisp," was considered lacking in sound common sense, and while it would not do to apply such heavy strictures to the leaders among the stock-breeders, their present course borders very closely on that above-described condition.

The recent demand for \$100,000 for the St. Louis fair illustrates the case in point, because the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry have, in their several reports, to all intents and purposes, declared their intention of discouraging further imports of foreign-bred cattle.

A few of the live-stock breeders in Canada may be adherents of the doctrine, "When slapped on one cheek, turn the other also to your assailant." I hope, however, all are not such cravens or toadies.

In the face of such intentions of the States officials, it is pertinent to inquire, "Is it well, for the sake of a few breeders who may desire to exhibit at St. Louis, to deplete the public treasury to the amount stated?" If the St. Louis management want Canadian stock exhibits, let it offer the money as the International at Chicago does! Again, will any person point out the benefits—real, not imaginary—to be derived by the Canadian live-stock interests, commensurate with the amount asked for, to say nothing of the risk of contracting disease, which will be by no means inconsiderable? Some people hold that it is all right to take all that can be got, that the agricultural interests are entitled to more than they get. While that may be true, the position of such is absolutely indefensible, if the money is not to be used advantageously! Do Canadian cattle, sheep, hogs or horses need any such advertising in the country to the South? Any person who has studied the reports of the shows, the sale-rings and the stock "Gossip" columns of the "Farmer's Advocate" knows very well that such expensive advertising (the main excuse for the demand for the money) is no longer needed. The craze to secure trade south of the line, where it is hampered by every restriction possible to impose, is ludicrous—yes, ridiculous—especially when coupled with the scolding administered by an Ontario breeder to Western stockmen at Calgary, because these men showed a tendency to buy their stallions in the States! Could this much-desired hundred thousand be expended to better and more enduring advantage to Canadian agriculture by using it in some other way? Persons studying this question, if free from prejudice or self interest, will answer in the affirmative! This amount of money, if judiciously expended, might well be employed to foster and improve our live-stock trade with Great Britain.

General Manager Leonard, of the Union Stockyards, Chicago, states that Great Britain took over 60 per cent. of the animal products of the United States in 1900, amounting to \$163,821,666 worth; for the same year Canada's total exports of cattle, sheep, pork, bacon and hams amounted in round figures to twenty-four millions of dollars.

Money is needed to encourage exhibits, and thereby improve the quality of farm fed and finished cattle, for carloads of range and stocker cattle (by rangers, I mean feeders, taking the Chicago classification), for other animals and animal food products, at such fairs as Winnipeg, Toronto, and the fat-stock shows, now established and to be established.

Some of the money might be employed to secure the services of an expert to cull out inferior animals from Government auction sales, with benefit to all concerned; some of the money might even be used at such sales to purchase inferior bulls or heifers, have them castrated or spayed, and again auctioned, after such have recovered from the operation depriving them of their power to damage our live-stock trade.

We often hear the statement that it is foreign to the nature of the British (whether Old Country or Canadian born) stockmen to take to spoon-feeding, by being furnished with Government mares, etc., yet we find the Government solicited for a donation of thousands of dollars to enable a select coterie to exhibit at a fair in a country whose trading interests are opposed to ours, and which is our strongest competitor in the British market.

It is all buncombe to say that the above illustrates a narrow spirit. The protest is against the too-frequent tendency of our stockmen, after being patted on the back by Uncle Sam, to play into that gentleman's hands, with results always beneficial to the patronizing owner of the star-spangled banner; and while we must admire the acumen and the energy of the men to the south, it is not business to frolic across the line while our States competitor secures the markets. Rather, let us produce better beef, bacon, butter and cheese, raise the standard of all our products, use only honest methods in our pack-

ages, and exhibit our products in the best market in the world, so that we disarm all over-seas opponents of the Chamberlain doctrine!

WESTERNER.

Great Veterinary Event.

The holding of the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Ottawa, on September 1st to 4th next, is an event of very great importance to the veterinary profession of Canada. It was through an invitation extended by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion, that the meeting was secured, and we trust the profession generally will manifest their appreciation of the honor and advantage by turning out en masse and making the convention an era-making event, both for the veterinarians themselves and the association. We believe that veterinary medicine is entering upon a new day in Canada, and this convention may do much in shaping the character of its future.

The secretarial work of the local committee of arrangements is in the able hands of Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, V.S., Dr. Rutherford being the chairman. Among other special features of the gathering will be a visit to the Pine Grove Stock Farm, Rockland, through the kindness of its owner, Hon. Senator W. C. Edwards, who will deliver an address on the Bang system of dealing with bovine tuberculosis; also an address on that subject by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and another by Dr. Leonard Pearson, of the Live-stock Sanitary Board, of Pennsylvania, giving the results of his experiments in immunizing cattle against tuberculosis, which has been referred to in previous issues of the "Farmer's Advocate." Other subjects of practical importance in relation to veterinary practice and education will be discussed, such as no progressive veterinarian can afford to miss. For instance, meat and milk inspection will be discussed by Dr. M. E. Knowles, of Helena, Mont.; malignant tumors, by D. K. Smith, of Toronto; the use of mallein in dealing with glanders, Dr. Rutherford; experiments with the stomach worm in sheep, by A. S. Wheeler, Biltmore, N.C.; tuberculosis lessons in abattoir inspection, by R. H. Harrison, Milwaukee, Wis., and many other subjects. Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, will be present and deliver an address. At one session a proposition will be presented for the formation of a Mutual Benefit Society for the veterinarians of America.

Toronto Cattle Market.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—It is difficult to explain to farmers the exact state of the cattle markets when they read misleading and conflicting reports in the papers. See report in to-day's (Aug. 8th) Globe and London Free Press, compare them with the Toronto World and Mail and Empire, whose reporters are on the spot and know what is going on in the markets, instead of getting it from unreliable sources. Our Toronto markets have been supplied with the largest number of well-finished cattle this season that were ever seen there, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary. Feeders put large numbers of good cattle on grass this season, expecting higher prices when the Argentine cattle were shut out, but the heavy supplies from the States kept prices down.

I regret to say that it seems likely the Toronto trade will get into the hands of a private company, owing to the bad condition of the city yards. Had a man like Mr. Fleming been appointed a few years ago there would be no Junction yards. The latter have proper facilities and say their charges will be no higher than the city market, but wait until they get a firm hold of the business: like all other big corporations, they will put the screws on. The Toronto City Council is to blame for it all.

DENNIS O'LEARY.

Quarantine Shortened.

An Ottawa despatch says: "An order-in-council has been passed reducing the period of quarantine on cattle imported into Canada from Great Britain and the Channel Islands from ninety to sixty days, counting from the date of shipment. This modification has been made because of the fact that pleuro-pneumonia no longer exists in the British Isles." Cattle at present undergoing quarantine come under the provisions of this order.

Early and Modern Methods of Feeding.

If after reading in current agricultural literature of the production of a champion one turns to an account of the work of improvement of beef breeds carried on by early improvers, he cannot fail to have his attention arrested. Bakewell had a farm of 440 acres, yet upon this acreage he kept sixty horses, one hundred and fifty cattle of all sorts and ages, sometimes as many as one hundred and seventy, and four hundred sheep, and his cattle were described by a writer of that time as "fat as bears," and also wrote: "If the degree of fatness in which he keeps these cattle be considered, and that he buys neither hay nor straw, it must appear that he keeps a larger stock on a given number of acres than most men in England." Another writer says: "His heifers in later years were made to do the draft work previously done by oxen. They lived on straw, and as soon as they were ready for breeding, were put into the team, bringing their first calves when they were well forward in their fourth year. All lean cattle in winter—from November till the end of March—had straw as their only food; young cattle required to be kept in a growing and thriving state, and cattle in process of fattening, straw and turnips, until the turnips were finished in spring, afterwards hay as the sole substitute for roots."

Surely if Bakewell's Longhorns kept "fat as bears" on such scanty food, there must be something wrong with our methods of feeding and breeding to-day. Now most of our beef cattle require hay, ensilage, roots, grain, etc., many of them seldom tasting straw, and in the production of a fat-show champion months of the very best of feeding and care are required. A comparison of the early and modern methods of feeding cattle gives one something to ruminate upon. Nor do we need to go back to Bakewell's time to find examples of highly economical use of fodder. On our ranches to-day it is the wonder of good feeders how cattle can subsist and grow fat in winter weather upon no other feed than the dry prairie grass.

The question now arises, why do the great majority of our cattle require better and more feed to maintain them in a condition of flesh no higher than that maintained in the herds of the early improvers, or of some of the stock upon the ranges? It would appear that we have neglected or destroyed a very valuable trait in our cattle by liberal feeding, unnatural treatment, injudicious selection, or a combination of all. In beginning the work of improvement, early breeders must have selected those animals that showed remarkable fleshing propensities upon very ordinary feed. Their foundation stock must have had the power to convert food of whatever quality or lack of quality into carcass, and to have possessed the power to subsist upon very small allowances, else it would never have been recorded of Bakewell that his stock were "fat as bears," or that he kept so large a stock upon his farm.

If we agree that one of the chief characteristics of the foundation stock of the beef breeds was their ability to make an economical use of feed, for Bates says, speaking of the Duchess family, "I selected this tribe of Shorthorns as superior to all other cattle, not only as small consumers of food, but as great growers and quick grazers," then we must assume that by high feeding and pampering, these characteristics have been largely suppressed. It would be no very difficult task to eliminate this trait from a herd by high feeding, for as soon as the best feeders became so high in flesh as to destroy their usefulness as breeders, the herd would lose the influence of some of its most useful members, and there is not the least doubt that many of the very best cattle have been sent to the shambles for their inability to breed, owing to obesity. Is it not possible that such a course carried on through generations has resulted in "hard feeding" in cattle? Have we not fed too liberally in order to produce show-yard winners, and so indirectly obliterated the power to make the most economical use of food, natural selection acting to retire the most useful, leaving only those that were capable of enduring high feeding without having fecundity impaired?

The question is certainly open to speculation, and is one of the most vexing problems before the breeders of beef cattle. The fact that some of the best breeders refuse to exhibit their cattle where a high condition is required in order to obtain honors, is a significant protest against modern methods that is carrying considerable weight. We cannot get away from the fact that excessive obesity is an unnatural condition, impairing fecundity and constitution, and no breed can survive the rigors of natural selection that is impaired in these two vital functions.

Lord Stratheona, High Commissioner in England, notified President McNaught that as he expected to be in Canada, it would afford him great pleasure to open the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, on Saturday, the 29th inst.

Continued Success of Oxygen Treatment.

Judging from letters and articles being published in some of our agricultural and live-stock exchanges, a good many men are still clinging to the old methods of dosing cows with physic, etc., for milk fever. This treatment seems to have been little short of a groping in the dark, whereby thousands of the most valuable cows have been tortured and sacrificed. The iodide of potassium udder-injection treatment was the first step out of the old and fatal rut, and this has now been followed by a still greater advance in the new oxygen treatment, the records of which in this country have been faithfully followed by the "Farmer's Advocate." Drs. Tennent & Barnes, who were the first here to put this method to the trial, we are glad to learn, have secured 26 rapid and complete recoveries, without any subsequent ill effects, out of 27 pronounced cases treated up to this writing, many of them being the most severe they had ever encountered in their long and extensive practice. Such remarkable results are gratifying alike to themselves and their clients. Many other progressive veterinary practitioners are also introducing the treatment, and so far as we have heard with good results.

FARM.

The Influence of Sex upon the Offspring.

Prof. Casper L. Redfield, who has been making a study of the subject of inheritance by sex, has the following in the London (Eng.) News:

"There are facts about some of the successful women in the Cambridge Tripos leading to the hypothesis that the faculties of the male parent are more likely to be transmitted to daughters than to sons. It is a matter of notoriety already that a very clever man has usually had a mother of exceptional abilities. Individual illustrations are too numerous, and, indeed, too familiar, for me to enter upon at this moment. It may be said that whenever a whole family of sons have proved themselves to be men of exceptional ability, as in the case of the Pollocks and the Napiers, the mother has always been a person of distinction and talent, who had impressed those who knew her with her great qualities. Conversely, it is notorious how often clever men have sons who do not do justice to the parental record. Until now it has not been possible to view this problem from the reverse side. In other words, it is only lately that we have been able to judge whether the intellectual brilliance of the father was likely to be reflected in that of the daughter. Strong reason has now been given in successive years in the Cambridge lists to suppose that girls are apt to inherit their father's characteristic mental powers. Miss Fawcett, thirteen years ago, carried off what Cambridge considers its premier honor—it being the great mathematical university; she was first in that subject, 'above the Senior Wrangler.' Well, her father in his day had been the Seventh Wrangler. And now, this year, there is the illustration of Professor Hudson, who was in his student day Third Wrangler. Two years ago one of his daughters was Fifth Wrangler, and now, this year, there is the illustration of a Seventh Wrangler. The leading Classical women show a similar striking record. Miss Ramsey, who was a few years ago Senior Classic—the first person in the first class (men and women both) in the Classical Tripos—had a father and also an uncle who had taken high Classical honors at the same university. In another year, Miss Alford came out in company with only three men in the first class in the Classical Tripos; and her father, as well as his brother, Dean Alford, were both in their day eminent Classical scholars. How interesting and important it will be if eventually the fact emerges clearly that the intellectual inheritance passes rather from father to daughter and from mother to son than from each parent to the child of the same gender! It will be obvious how much the world has lost by the failure through so many generations to develop the full powers of women, by education for them in the first place, and by encouragement for their exercise in later life, if it becomes clear that men are affected chiefly by their mothers' intellectual powers, and that fathers must pass on their abilities through their daughters mainly.

"Of course, the absurd statement will be frequently repeated in this transition period, that women who study in their youth will not be able to be mothers, or that on their being so, their children will suffer. Only a few days ago I read in a little column that is stereotyped for a large number of provincial papers, the statement made as if it were an admitted fact, that 'a highly-educated woman rarely gives birth to perfect children.' Experience has, however, proved that this is an absurd fabrication. Let this fact be noted and remembered: It has been shown by investigation, both in England and in America, that the mortality amongst the children of college-trained mothers is considerably lower than that

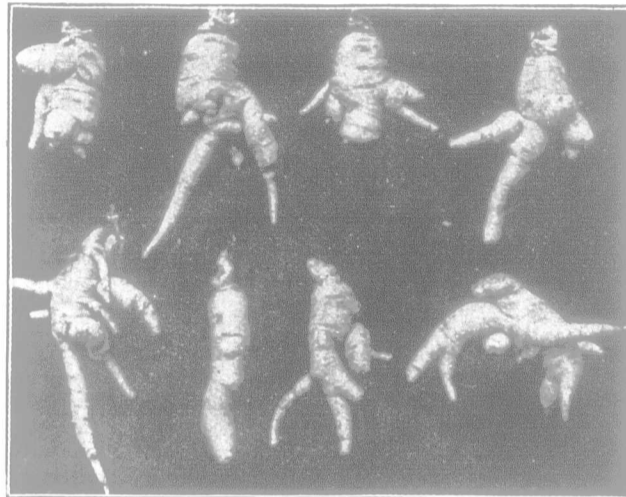
of the children born to the nation as a whole. This fact was brought out here by an inquiry instituted by the Principal of Newnham, who found both that the wise, brain-trained women are, as, indeed, common sense would expect, more successful as mothers (judged by the mortality of their offspring) than the average run of women, and also that a larger proportion of old pupils of Newnham themselves enjoyed good health than the average of women generally. Nobody denies that over-study is dangerous: that is so irrespective of sex. When a man goes in for high honors in examinations, he does so at a certain risk. But there is no proof at present that the risk to women is much, or indeed any, greater than to men, provided girls do not burn the candle of life at both ends, and try to be society belles, or even domesticated daughters, at the same time that they are deep students. This latter effort is not trying to equal, but greatly to outdo, young men's exertions."

An Experiment in Ginseng Culture.

Letters published in the "Farmer's Advocate" some time ago seem to have awakened great interest in the subject of growing ginseng, the roots of which have medicinal properties highly prized in China, where it is said to be used by nearly everybody. It is regarded as a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, being credited with stimulating, aromatic, alterative, carminative, and tonic properties, but in America it is seldom used except as a demulcent. The reverence in which it is held and the high prices that it commands in China led to a search on this continent, and in 1716 American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolium*) was discovered in Canada, near Montreal. During the past forty years the demand and price has greatly increased. Large numbers of farmers and others are growing it in the States, and here and there persons are trying it in Canada, owing to the alluring reports of the amounts to be made by the growth of roots and seed for sale. As our readers know, it grows wild in the woods, but the cultivated plant is of much better quality and size. In October, 1897, the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College and Experiment Station started an experiment, growing plants from wild and cultivated roots, seeds and seedlings. The Horticulturist of that institution, Prof. Geo. C. Bultz, has just compiled the records, and the results have reached the "Farmer's Advocate."

As to soil, that should be light, friable loam, rich in vegetable mold and possessing good drainage. In this case the soil was a clay loam, on the north-east side of an old orchard, partly shaded. A couple of inches good woods earth was mixed with the surface, which had previously been enriched with barnyard manure. All grass-roots were thoroughly cultivated out. A small plot was planted with seeds and roots on October 9th, 1897, the roots eight inches apart each way, using a ten-inch dibble, so that the top or bud of the root was two inches below the surface. The distance proved to be not too far

apart. The seeds were planted in shallow drills, dropped one inch apart in the drills, and covered with an inch of fine soil. (Ginseng seed will not germinate till eighteen months after maturing, and during that time must not be allowed to become dry.) In November the bed was mulched with a covering of forest leaves and brush, which were removed the following April, so that the sun might warm up the soil. A lattice-work covering of laths was made over the sides, top and ends of the plots to shade the plants. Three times during the season the weeds were hoed out and surface soil broken up. The first growth was observed on April 25th. The records have been carefully kept for five years. The losses in



EIGHT BEST CULTIVATED ROOTS.

Weight, 2½ to 5 ounces, trimmed.

plants for that period were: Cultivated plants, 14 per cent.; native plants, 48 per cent.; and seedling plants (from 300 seeds planted Oct., 1897), 91 per cent. There was a small crop of seeds in 1898; but no record was made of it. The number of seeds per seed-bearing plant in 1902 averaged 55 on cultivated plants, 17 on native plants, and 30 on seedling plants.

The entire planting of 1897 was taken up in October, 1902, washed and weighed, selected roots being chosen for drying and marketing. Those under one-half inch in diameter were replanted for a future harvest. The largest root, when washed and trimmed, weighed five ounces. In drying, roots lose about two-thirds of their weight. They are dried in the sun, which takes six to eight weeks, or by artificial heat, 100 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. With a steam radiator they were dried in 19 days, or 14 days in an oven. The crop was sold to a Cincinnati firm dealing in ginseng. 5 1-16 lbs. cultivated root, at \$8.50 per lb., \$43.03; 13-16 lb. native root, \$6 per lb., \$4.87; total, \$47.90.

In this experiment 138 plants occupied 1-580 part of an acre, counting in walk space. At this

rate an acre would require 80,040 plants. Through losses and rejection the number of roots marketed was 23 per cent. less than those planted. The plot yielded five pounds; under equally good condition an acre should yield 2,900 pounds.

The cost of labor and materials will vary greatly, according to local conditions. In the following estimates of the cost of planting an acre of ginseng, and the probable income thereof, the most conservative figures are given:

80,040 plants, at 10 cents	\$8,004.00
900 posts 8 feet long, at 10 cents...	90.00
Lath for screen roof	230.00
Boards for cross-bars and braces.....	100.00
Setting posts, 2 feet in ground.....	75.00
Carpentry on screen	150.00
Plowing and preparing soil.....	100.00
Planting 80,040 plants	50.00
Weeding and mulching for five years.	250.00
Digging roots, 9,000 pounds	100.00
Washing and drying crop	100.00

\$9,249.00

2,900 pounds dry root, at \$8.50 per pound \$24,650.00
Deducting cost

9,249.00

Net profit in five years

\$15,401.00

No account is taken of cost or rental of land.

No particular species of insects are known to injure ginseng. Maggots or larvæ of a fly have been found about decaying roots, but they are not the cause of the rot.

The most serious loss may be caused by a fungus, or several fungi, usually present in woods soil. In consequence, a disease known as the "damping off" of seedlings and cuttings sometimes speedily attacks young ginseng plants at the surface of the soil, causing the stem to become soft and shrivel in a very short time. This fungus extends rapidly from plant to plant when they stand closely, and in a single night may mow down an area of two or more square feet. The only treatment that can be recommended is to scatter hot sand over the area of the disease to kill the fungus, or to remove the neighboring healthy plants at once, take up an inch of the infected soil and replace it with new soil.

Another enemy likely to do damage is a microscopic worm, known as a nematode worm. Such worms are often found in the soils used for seed-beds, and they are very numerous where favorable food is found. They attack young ginseng plants at the root, causing them to shrivel and turn black or dark brown. Upon a small plant may be found from fifteen to twenty of these minute enemies, but only with the aid of a microscope. Soils infested with such animal life should be baked or sterilized with live steam before using for delicate plants.

In the foregoing no estimate is given as to the value of the seed produced. This varies greatly, and seems difficult to fix. It has been quoted at from \$5 per ounce upward. Whether the future returns from this crop, as more and more embark in it, will be as great as some are reported to have made in the past, is not easy to forecast. Mr. Arthur J. Martin, of Victoria



RELIANCE. ROYAL STAR. EMIGRANT. WARRANT.

Yearling Ayrshire bulls, bred by Mr. J. H. Montgomery, Lesnes-ville, Chiffree, Ayrshire. All sired by the famous show and breeding bull, Rare Style.

IMPORTED BY MESSRS. ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, MAXVILLE, ONT. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGE 718.)

County, Ont., who is very enthusiastic in its favor as a money maker, and whose letter we published in July 15th issue, writes taking exception to the conservative caution to our readers which we appended in a note to his observations. He assures us that he bases his statements upon his own actual experience, and predicts that many others will soon be doing as well. He would not think of growing it on a river flat, though the loam would be all right placed somewhere else. Seed can be sold the third year, or if two-year-old roots are planted a return of seeds can be had the first season.

Fall Wheat Growing.

Time was when fall wheat was much more extensively grown than at present in Eastern Canada. When land was lower-priced and before the immense wheat fields of the West began to pour their bushels upon the world's market, we were able to produce wheat at a fair profit, but, for us in the east, the day of extensive wheat growing is past, and what wheat we now grow must be grown on an intensive scale if it is to be profitably put on the market in competition with grain from the Canadian Northwest or from countries where land is cheap and conditions more favorable. Intensive culture implies the very best preparation of the soil, careful selection of the best seed of the best-yielding variety in the locality, and the best of care of the crop from seeding to harvest.

Wheat occupies a peculiar position among grains, being one of the most exhaustive upon the soil. But, generally speaking, we are not so much interested in that side of the question as we are in getting large yields. Experience has taught that the heaviest yields may be expected to come from fallowed land or land specially prepared for some months previous to seeding, but where land is high in price a fallow, which necessitates the loss of a season's crop, is too expensive a method of cultivation. What we want is some system that will give as large a yield as a fallow, but which does not deprive of a crop for a year. This can only be had where we have stock as an accessory. Then manure can be liberally supplied, and such crops as clover, roots, corn, etc., can be profitably grown as soil renovators. These crops, if grown in proper rotation and fed upon the farm, insure a good tilth of the soil for the growth of wheat. In other words, they make possible a system of rotation that gives the maximum yields each year, and leaves the land in the best condition for succeeding crops. High-priced land, high standards of living and intensive culture demand such methods, but the details of such a system should be worked out by every man to suit his individual needs and circumstances and conditions.

One needs to look ahead in the growing of wheat in order to ensure the best conditions. It is not enough to take land that has been indiscriminately worked and cropped and prepare it for wheat in a few days after harvest. The best physical condition of the soil should be secured by growing, not long previous to the wheat crop, a crop of roots, clover or corn, and by providing a good supply of humus with clover sod or manure. The physical condition of the soil is perhaps of more importance to the crop than its chemical condition, for in proportion to the good

should not be neglected, but should be cultivated at frequent intervals from the time the previous crop is off up till seeding time, to prevent baking and to conserve moisture in the soil. Shallow cultivation, with the object of forming a mulch, does much to lessen drying and baking, and where there is a plentiful supply of humus, as in virgin soils, it never occurs.

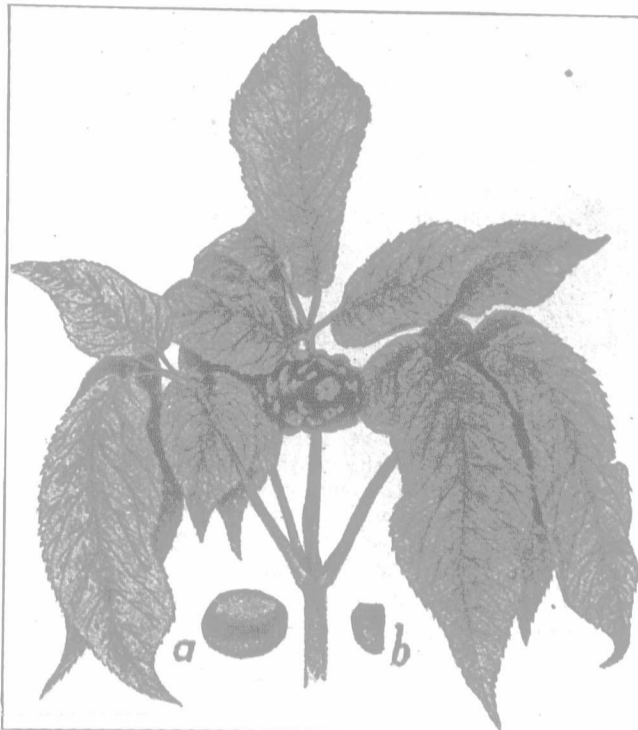
The amount of seed sown to the acre must vary according to the size of the grain and the condition of the soil. With medium-sized kernels and in well-prepared soil, where there is little danger of winter-killing, a bushel and a half to the acre is sufficient. But if the kernels are large and fewer of them to the pound, more seed will be required to give a stand of sufficient thickness. Also, in poorly-prepared soil, all the grain cannot be expected to grow, consequently a thicker seeding will be required.

As few sections are free from smut in wheat, every bushel sown should first be treated with blue-stone or formalin to stamp out this disease. The expense is small and the loss from diseased wheat is often considerable, so that no one can afford to take unnecessary risks by neglecting treatment. Then, when every preparation has been made, sow only the best seed. Give two cleanings if necessary, and don't experiment on a large scale with untried varieties, no matter how promising. With seeding, the care of the crop should not cease. Harrowing in the spring to break the crust on the soil gives excellent results, and where the land is lumpy a harrowing late in the fall does much good. In fact, wheat should be grown in the east with a keen appreciation of the high value of arable land.

Mr. John Abell's Death.

In the death, on Friday, August 7th, of Mr. John Abell, of Toronto, Canada lost one of its oldest and most worthy manufacturing pioneers. The deceased gentleman was born at Charlton, Kings, England, in September, 1822. He had been in ill health for some years. He was the founder of the Abell Engine Works, some time ago incorporated with the American-Abell Engine and Thresher Company, as our readers are aware. His brother, Mr. Hy. Abell, is the present assistant manager of the company. A man of remarkable mechanical gifts, Mr. Abell combined therewith business capabilities, a well-trained intellect, and generous sympathies. He was interred at Woodbridge, Ont., where he formerly made his home.

Readers will remember an interesting letter in our April 15th issue, by Mr. Thos. Baty, of Middlesex Co., describing the plan he has pursued in battling with bindweed, one of the most troublesome pests with which farmers have to contend. Mr. Baty reports that his method has proved very successful, not one plant appearing in the plot treated up to a very recent date.



FRUIT CLUSTER, GINSENG PLANT.

a, berry; b, seed—natural size.

tilth of the soil its plant food is available to the plant. A good condition of soil also saves much labor at seeding time. If land has been frequently in clover and well manured, there is not the same necessity for deep plowing that would otherwise exist, neither has such land any special need of deep plowing; the gang, harrows and cultivator on pea stubble or clover sod being sufficient to work up a seed-bed, and often giving more satisfactory results than deep plowing, which brings crude soil to the surface.

The time of wheat seeding is dependent upon several conditions. Under ordinary circumstances, it is well to sow early to ensure a good stand before winter sets in, but the presence of the Hessian fly in some districts necessitates sowing as late as the middle of September, and where the fly is troublesome no early sowing should be done. In the meantime, however, the land



YEARLING AYRSHIRE HEIFERS.

Bred by Mr. Robert Montgomerie, Lessnes-ock. (See Gossip, page 718)

IMPORTED IN JUNE, 1903, BY ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, MAXVILLE, ONT.

DAIRY.

Method of Making Four-hour Cheese.

BY LAURA ROSE.

Cheese, which is such a highly nutritious food, is looked on too much as a luxury in our country, and not nearly as much of it is used as should be. Farmers, especially, do not have it on their tables as they should, owing, largely, I think, to the fact that they are accustomed to buy comparatively little of what they eat. There is a certain pride and satisfaction in furnishing the table with what is "home-grown" and "home-made," and could the good housewife add to her store some choice small cheese (made, perhaps, when milk was plentiful and butter cheap), the feeling of plenty in the larder, and the gratitude of the family, would repay her for the extra trouble of making them.

During the Dairy School term in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, I have my pupils, in addition to buttermaking, etc., make four-hour cheese. For the benefit of those who would like to try making a few small cheese on the farm, I will briefly outline my method:

THE MILK.

In the first place it is most necessary that the milk be of the very best quality, especially in point of flavor. Only clean, pure-flavored milk will produce a fine cheese. Usually it is necessary to use the milk from two or more milkings. In that case the milk should be frequently stirred while cooling, and occasionally afterwards, to keep the cream from rising. Keep it cold, so as not to have too much acid develop in it, for it must be sweet to make cheese.

PREPARING THE MILK FOR SETTING.

A clean paper-tub or wash boiler, or a large tin pan, will answer as a cheese vat. Heat the milk to 86°, and weigh or measure it into the tin in which we will suppose the cheese is to be made. Ten pounds of milk equal one gallon, and a gallon of milk makes one pound of cheese. Should a colored cheese be desired, use one teaspoon of cheese color to every 100 pounds of milk. In factory work, much stress is laid on having the milk at a proper ripeness before setting it, and they have what is known as an acidimeter, for determining the percentage of acid the milk contains.

This would not be practical in the farm home, but the older method, called the rennet test, may be used, although in summer time, where part of the milk is from the day before, it will likely contain sufficient acid to guarantee going on with the work.

The rennet test is made as follows: Take eight ounces (which is a medium-sized cupful) of the entire milk from the tin. Have it exactly at 86°. Place in it a piece of match, 1-2 inches long. Stir rapidly with a knife, and while still stirring add one dram (a medium-sized thimbleful) of rennet. Do not stop stirring, but continue to do so for ten seconds after the rennet has been added. Note the time on your watch, which you have placed near the cup, from the time you added the rennet until the match stopped revolving. For cheesemaking in summer, it should be 18 or 20 seconds. This is known as the rennet test for ripeness. If the milk be too sweet, the match may not stop revolving for 25 or 30 seconds. In such a case, it is well to add for every 100 pounds of milk half a pint of good sour milk. In case you have none, allow the milk to stand for awhile.

ADDING THE RENNET OR SETTING THE MILK.

We will suppose we have the milk weighed, heated to 86°, the coloring in, and the rennet-test taken. It is now ready to set. Procure the rennet if you can from some cheese factory, as it is of more uniform strength, and will give better results than homemade rennet, or that bought at the store.

For every 25 pounds of milk use a large teaspoonful of rennet. Add the rennet to about a pint of water, and pour in a stream over the milk. Stir well for a minute; cover the tin with a heavy cloth to keep in the heat.

CUTTING THE CURD.

In fifteen to twenty minutes see if a firm coagulation has taken place. This is tested by putting the index finger half-an-inch into the milk, then pushing it straight under the length of the finger, cut the curd just over the finger with the thumb, and lift the finger up without bending it. If the curd be sufficiently set it will split clean, and little or no curd will remain on the finger. If not firm enough, cover the tin and allow it to stand for a little while before trying it again. When ready, with a long-bladed carving knife cut the curd right from the bottom to the top, into strips one-third of an inch wide. Then cut into the same size the opposite way. Next cut, as

best you can, into cubes by slanting the knife. When making cheese in a deep vessel, I have used a thin-bladed sword to cut the curd. Now roll up the sleeve on your left arm, and with your hand gently stir the curd, cutting all the large pieces with the knife in the right hand. Keep constantly lifting the curd from all parts of the tin, and do not stop cutting until all are of about an even size.

COOKING THE CURD.

We cannot turn on the steam in the double vat used in a factory, so must resort to other means. Scour a deep milk-can well on the outside, fill it with hot water, and set right into the curd. Keep shifting the can and stirring until the curd has reached 98°. To bring it to this heat should take at least half an hour. If heated too quickly the curd does not expel enough moisture, and a weak-bodied cheese is the result.

TAKING OFF THE WHEY.

After the proper temperature is reached, stir the curd every ten or fifteen minutes, and keep covered. Usually the tin of water may remain in it, as the curd must not get cold.

Three hours from the time the rennet was added the whey may be removed. Put a strainer dipper or colander over a deep can or pail, and dip the curd into it. Spread a large square of cheese-cloth on your lever butter-worker, if you have one, or improvise something in its stead, and put the curd on the cloth. When all the curd is separated from the whey, stir it well, then sprinkle over one ounce of salt to every twenty-five pounds of milk, and mix it in thoroughly.

HOOPING THE CURD.

Up to this time we have used nothing but utensils which are found in any ordinary farm home, but the beginner will likely have to buy a cheese-hoop and a bandager. A hoop eight inches in diameter by nine inches in height, made of heavy tin, with a strong wire around each end, answers nicely. The bandager may be made of ordinary tin, and should fit closely inside the hoop, and be about four inches higher than the hoop, but should have no wire rim around it. Cut a piece of cheese-cloth the length of the bandager and the width around it. Sew up the sides and slip it on the outside of the bandager, allowing it to lie in wrinkles, so as to extend only half way up. Run a thread around the bottom of the cloth and draw it up so that it extends about an inch over the inside edge. Wet a 10-inch square of factory cotton, and lay it over the top of the hoop. Then put in your bandager with the cheese-cloth in it, and shove it to the bottom. Put in your salted curd, press it down well with your hand, pull up the bandager and you have the cheese inside the cheese-cloth. Draw up the cheese-cloth carefully, lay in another square of wet factory cotton, and put on the follower—a round piece of board that fits the hoop closely but does not bind. Do not disturb the cheese in any way, but carry the board on which it rests to the place where it is to be pressed.

PRESSING THE CHEESE.

If you have an old cider-press you are fortunate. I use the old-fashioned fulcrum and lever press. Get a strong board or piece of scantling, eight to ten feet long. Place it under a ledge, put the cheese on the floor or bench near the ledge, and put a small block or board on the center of the cheese for the scantling to rest on. Place a heavy weight, about fifty pounds or more, at the end of the scantling. In three-quarters of an hour remove the cheese from the hoop and pull up the cheese-cloth until all the wrinkles are out. Trim the end of the cheese-cloth within half an inch of the edge, lay on the follower and turn over the cheese. Trim the other end the same, and then lay on a round piece of cheese-cloth the exact size of the cheese. Over this place carefully one of the wet squares of factory cotton, slip on the hoop, turn it upside down, and lay a round of cheese-cloth on the other end. Put over it the other square of wet cotton, and tuck in the corners; put on the follower and put again to press. The next morning take the cheese out and turn it in the hoop, and allow it to press until the next day, then remove it from the hoop and keep in a cool place, turning it every day for a month. Do not cut the cheese for at least six weeks. This makes a creamy, mild, delicious cheese, and the work in connection with the making of it is not so great when one has had a little practice.

The Western Dairy School.

Elsewhere in this issue is announced the re-opening of the Western Dairy School at Strathroy, Ont., on December 1st, with a special creamery course, the regular courses commencing on January 7th and March 24th. The Department of Agriculture has been successful in obtaining the services of Mr. Geo. H. Barr as superintendent, who, aided by an equally strong staff, will maintain it in a high state of efficiency, as an up-to-date educational institution for practical dairymen.

Good Water Means Good Butter.

For some time past Prof. McKay and Mr. Larsen, of the Iowa Agricultural College, have been studying the effects of pasteurized and unpasteurized wash-water upon the keeping qualities of butter. The water used was from the deep college well, and is considerably purer than water used at an average creamery, and the results of the experiment are all the more pointed on this account. It is also evident that the very best of water contains germs which injure the keeping quality of butter. The results of the experiments are thus summarized:

Water contains germs which cause butter to deteriorate in quality.

These germs can be removed or destroyed in a practical and inexpensive way by two processes, viz., pasteurization and filtration.

Butter washed in pasteurized wash-water will keep normal much longer than the same butter washed in unpasteurized water.

Butter made from pasteurized cream and washed in pasteurized water retains its normal flavor about twice as long as butter made from unpasteurized cream and wash-water.

Unwashed butter made from good and well-ripened cream keeps as well, and in some instances better, than the same butter when washed in unpasteurized water.

Salt improves the keeping quality of butter. It pays to pasteurize the wash-water as well as the cream. The cost of pasteurization of milk and water after pasteurizer has been purchased is about .1 of a cent per pound of butter.

The amount gained per pound of butter by pasteurization when the butter is about a month old, is .8 of a cent, leaving a profit of .7 of a cent per pound of butter.

Butter of medium firmness loses about 3 per cent. of moisture for every revolution it is worked in excess.

"Aroma" in Butter Judging.

Through the advocacy of Chief F. D. Coburn, of the Department of Live Stock at the St. Louis World's Fair, in the face of considerable opposition, the butter made there next year during the proposed cow demonstration will be judged by giving a possible credit of 15 points in a total score of 100 to "aroma" and 30 to "flavor," instead of ignoring the element of smell or aroma and giving a possible of 45 points to flavor alone. Chief Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, under whose supervision the butter will be made and judged, is heartily in favor of recognizing aroma, and the representatives of the different breeders' associations furnishing cows for the test are said to be unanimously for it.

Canadian Butter in Britain.

A despatch from London, England, says: "There has been a marked increase in the demand during the past week for Canadian unsalted butter. The salted butter, however, is meeting with keen competition from the Russian, Dutch, Irish and French exporters."

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Vegetable Experiments.

An interesting experiment is being conducted this year in the Horticultural Department of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, with vegetables grown in an enclosure, the top, sides and ends of which are made of cheese cloth. The temperature is at times several degrees higher in the enclosure, the greatest difference being at night, which is very favorable to plants that succeed only in hot weather. During heavy storms the rain comes through the cloth as a thick mist, and the soil is hence not compacted as much as outside.

Radishes were ready for use three days earlier inside, and were perfectly free from maggots, while those outside were rendered almost worthless on account of them. Cauliflowers inside were also free from maggots, while those outside were badly affected. Tomatoes ripened earlier inside, but it is doubtful if the crop of fruit will set as well as outside. Cucumbers, melons, beans and egg-plants are more advanced inside than out.

Even if it does not prove profitable to grow many kinds of vegetables under cheese cloth, there is no doubt but that in the home-garden this method would give good satisfaction for most vegetables.

An enclosure has many advantages. The cats, dogs, chickens, birds, and even children, can be kept out, while all injurious insects except those already in the soil are excluded. The cheese-cloth used in this experiment cost 4½ cents a yard of 40 inches in width. The height of the enclosure is about 6 feet 6 inches. This experiment was suggested by a somewhat similar one which was tried by Mr. Graham Bell in Cape Breton last year.

The Cutworm Plague.

This spring Nova Scotia has been visited by a plague of cutworms; and perhaps it will not be out of place at this season to give a sketch of its life-history.

The cutworm belongs to the natural order Lepidoptera, and is the caterpillar of a family of night-flying owlet moths, called Noctuids.

There are several kinds of cutworms; the following list names six of the most important: *Agrostis ypsilon*, the greasy cutworm; *Hadena devastatrix*, the glassy cutworm; *Noctua clandestina*, the clandestine cutworm; *Peridroma saucia*, the variegated cutworm; *Carneades messoria*, the dark-sided cutworm; *Carneades scandens*, the climbing cutworm.

Several different species have been found this season; also, working with the cutworms, the larva of a beetle which might be mistaken for a cutworm. People who have been digging this pest out must have noticed the difference in some of the specimens. At first sight the caterpillars appear to be of a dirty grey color, but upon closer examination, faint brownish lines are to be seen on the backs, while the under parts are a dirty white; but in different species they vary, some being much lighter in color than others.

When touched the cutworm immediately curls itself up and remains rigid, feigning death, though some specimens appear to be limp. The cutworm hides during the day under the soil, but at night it creeps out and wends its way to a succulent bean or other plant, and eats through the stalk at the ground level; when it has satisfied itself it goes below ground, and is usually to be found near the fallen plant next morning.

All cutworms are very destructive, and this year seem to clear everything as they go; oats, beans, tomatoes, beets, carrots, radishes, lettuce, cabbages, shallots, asparagus, pumpkins, peas and cucumbers fall down before them.

As soon as the insects hatch from the eggs late in summer, they commence to eat and grow, and continue to gorge until half-grown; they hibernate during the winter among roots or under stones. In the springtime, while still in the larval stage, they emerge from their shelters, and, like the farmer, are busy with the crops; they continue to grow and wax fat, feeding on all manner of green stuff, while some species take to climbing trees and gnawing shoots. One of the greatest wonders of creation takes place in June or July—the cutworm begins to undergo a complete metamorphosis, and turns into a chrysalis or pupa. First there is the egg, then the crawling caterpillar, which becomes quiescent, and during the resting stage it neither eats or breathes; the internal organs turn into a pulp, and are then remodelled; a caterpillar with a biting mouth is transformed to a moth with a sucking mouth. The caterpillar grows, but the imago, or adult insect, does not.

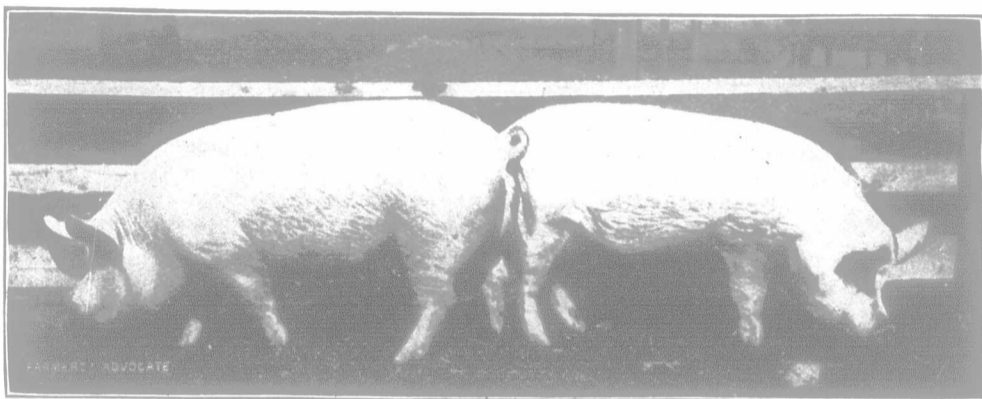
The moths appear about the month of August, and lay their eggs in September (sometimes later) on stones and twigs. The adult insect is grey or brown, much resembling stones and wood, upon which they rest during the day; the fore wings are usually marked, but the hind ones are plain—all the Noctuid family are similar.

Birds are beneficial in the control of this pest, and for this reason, if for none other, deserve preservation. The crow is particularly fond of the cutworm, and if the crop of a dead bird be examined, it is probable that it will contain many of these insects. The night hawk is another friend; when moths are on the wing he is darting through the darkness in pursuit.

People in this vicinity are placing circles of paper, or berrybox stuff, round tomato or cabbage plants; this guards the stalk from the cutworm, and though a tedious task, pays for the trouble. Where the beans are badly attacked, they are being dug out by hand. Poisoned bran is being used, at the rate of ten pounds per acre; fifty pounds of bran are mixed with one pound of Paris green, the whole moistened with sweetened water. Bisulphide of carbon has been recommended, and kainit is said to kill them, or any chloride. Common salt, being a chloride of soda, is occasionally used, but not with unqualified success. Clover sprayed with Paris green and scat-

tered round the plants may prove effective, but care must be taken to keep these poisons out of the way of animals.

Capturing the moths would aid considerably in ridding us of this pest. They are attracted to sweet substances (having a keen sense of smell), which may be made sticky and daubed on fences. Light also attracts moths, and lanterns suspended over tubs of water no doubt would trap a few. King's County, N.S. E. WATTS.



YORKSHIRES.

Sweepstakes sow and champion boar at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1903.

PROPERTY OF ANDREW GRAHAM, POMEROY, MAN.

Co-operation in Marketing Fruit.

A great deal has been said and written lately about the advantages of co-operative packing and marketing of fruit. Where fruit-growing is the main industry of a section it might easily be accomplished, and, in fact, is already established and working satisfactorily in a few localities, but where fruit-growing is only carried on in a small way it will be a more difficult matter.

It cannot be done without some sort of organization. It will also involve the expenditure of some money to get the system in good working order. Suitable buildings at central points will be necessary, and if someone with capital is willing to build these and charge a fair rate for storage it would probably be the easiest and best way in most cases; otherwise, the growers in a locality would need to form a joint stock company among themselves for the purpose. Part of this building would need to be provided with cold storage for the handling of perishable fruits, and ample accommodation for the winter storage of all the apples in the locality that are held to be re-packed for export. The packing would be done by expert hands, and there would have to be rules

form local associations or organizations of fruit-growers that would eventually lead up to the co-operative packing and marketing of fruit. The objects aimed at, however, seem, in most cases, to be lost sight of, but a few active, energetic, enterprising men in a locality would put life into a scheme of this kind and make it a success.

The Small-fruit Plantation.

Strawberries should have clean cultivation all through the summer, a frequent use of the scuffler to keep the soil loose and clean between the rows, and it turns the runners in the right direction in the case of newly-set rows and regulates the width of the matted row.

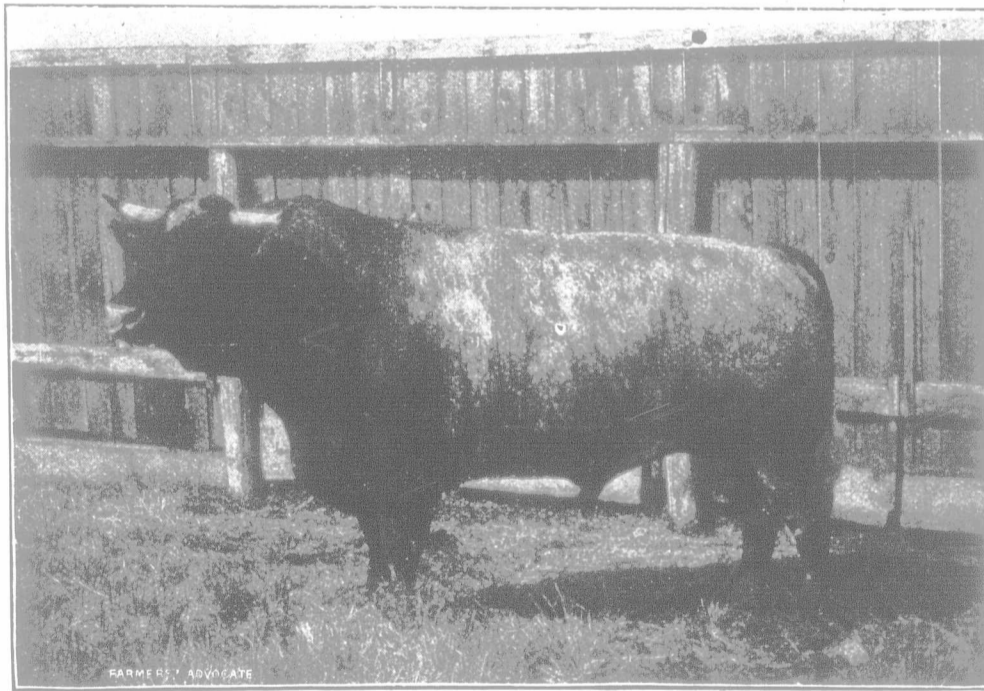
Raspberries and blackberries should be kept clean, and all suckers treated as weeds (except in case some are wanted for next year's planting) up to time of fruiting, when cultivation should cease for the season. The reason for this is to discourage a late growth. It is better to have growth cease early, and so get the canes to ripen and harden well before the cold weather. This is especially necessary in the case of tender varieties, such as the Cuthbert raspberry. If a late growth is encouraged, the canes are too soft and tender when winter sets in and they are killed back so far that there is a great loss of the bearing wood.

Fertilizers for Fruits.

Successful fruit-culture is very largely a question of fertility, although pruning, spraying and cultivation are very important and must not be neglected, as also the selection of varieties with regard to climatic conditions. But, after all, fertility is the most important. If this is lacking we cannot expect to produce paying crops. Live-stock men who understand the science of feeding, pay particular attention to feeding what they call balanced rations to their stock in order to obtain the best results. This is just what we should do with our orchard fruits—feed them a balanced ration. If a tree or vine is properly fed it will not only produce more fruit and of better quality, but will be better able to resist disease and to withstand unfavorable climatic conditions. An excess of nitrogen will produce an excess of wood growth, which is not desirable. The elements that are most important in fruit-culture are undoubtedly potash and phosphoric acid, and these are the ones that are too often lacking. The necessary nitrogen can be easily and cheaply obtained by plowing in clover or other nitrogenous crops. Potash is most cheaply supplied in the form of hardwood ashes, which also contain phosphoric acid. If these are not available, potash must be supplied in the commercial form of muriate, sulphate or kainit. The best form in which to supply phosphoric acid, where ashes are not available, is, no doubt, in the form of ground bone, and there are many orchards in the country to-day that are sadly in need of it.

In the "Advocate," of June 15th, Prof. Harcourt gives some figures that ought to set us thinking. He shows that we exported in one year 15,000 tons of ashes and about 6,000 tons of bones and tankage. These are, as Prof. Harcourt pointed out, our natural sources of potash and phosphoric acid, and all of it is needed at home. We should not export any of it. In addition to the loss by export, a large amount of these materials go to waste every year. It is time fruit-growers put on their thinking caps, for they, of all men, are concerned in the matter of these forms of fertilizers. The time has arrived when fruit-growers must use more of these commercial fertilizers, and it is a pity to see our natural sources of these important elements either exported or wasted.

Do not put off for even a day any necessary repairs which your threshing outfit may require. The threshing season will soon be here, and at such a time delays are costly. Save as much as possible by a stitch in time.



TOPSMAN'S DUKE = 29045=.

First-prize and sweepstakes Shorthorn bull, and head of first-prize herd, at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1903. Sire Top-man = 1787, dam Gipsy Queen 2nd = 1692.

BRED AND OWNED BY J. G. BAIGION, CARBERRY, MAN.

and regulations for the carrying on of the business. The advantages of this system would be: expert packing, uniformity, and the ability to cater to the needs of various markets, either home or foreign, and more control of supply, so that the necessity would not exist for throwing the bulk of the fruit on the market at one time, to the injury of the whole trade. This was one of the objects the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association had in view when they started their campaign of orchard meetings, not only to give object lessons on the best methods of culture, but to

B. C. Fruit Meetings.

Mr. W. A. Clemons, Publication Clerk in the Dominion Department of Agriculture, advises us that a grand series of meetings have been held in British Columbia under the auspices of the Fruit-growers' Association, Mr. Maxwell Smith, Fruit Inspector, taking part, explaining the Fruit Marks Act.

Mr. J. C. Metcalfe, of Hammond, President of the Association, emphasized the necessity of co-operation among the fruit-growers, careful selection and honest packing of fruit and strict attention to every detail. At the present time, British Columbia was supplying only about 20 per cent. of the fruit shipped into the Northwest.

Mr. R. M. Palmer said that Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were British Columbia's natural markets, and as B. C. fruit had already made a good impression there they could in time gain control of that field, if only first-class fruit were shipped. Oregon and Washington were now shipping apples to Britain at a profit, and the British market would always be open to the B. C. fruit-grower. He claimed that they had suffered much from inferior nursery stock, and strongly recommended the growing of their own trees, which could be done for one-third of the present cost. He discouraged experimenting with new varieties, and advised planting varieties that had already earned a reputation, and that were suited to local conditions.

Inspector Smith pointed out the possibilities of a large trade being established in Japan in canned fruits and pure fruit jam. At Salmon Arm, Mr. T. W. Stirling, of Kelowna, mentioned that when he had only two tons of fruit he had great difficulty in selling it; when he had two cars, it was easier; when he had twenty cars, it sold readily; and when he had thirty-five cars, he could not supply the demand; so there was no danger of over-production of British Columbia fruit.

POULTRY.**Poultry in Summer.**

The following practical poultry advice is given by Mr. F. C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Department of Agriculture:

Sal of Fowls.—It is most profitable to dispose of old hens before the moulting time. There is then a ready market for fowls on account of the scarcity of chickens. At the present time, six cents a pound, live weight, is offered for hens by a large produce company in Toronto. Eight cents a pound, plucked weight, is paid in Montreal. In several months, live chickens can be bought by the produce merchants for the above rates, or for a small increase in them. If the hens are held until fall they do not realize as great a profit as they will this month, owing to the reduction of the market price for fowls and the loss of flesh in moulting. Hens should be sold when they are two years old. All male birds should be sold in the summer, and cockerels used for breeding the following season.

Pullets for Laying.—The advantages of retaining the early pullets for fall and winter egg-production have been repeatedly stated. Early pullets will lay in their first year five times as many eggs as old hens. The cost of feed will be practically the same for the pullets as for the hens. The profit from the pullets will be correspondingly greater. The most promising utility-type pullets should be selected now, fed liberally so that early winter laying may be encouraged, and later on placed in comfortable winter quarters. Transferring mature pullets to a strange pen defers egg-production.

Utility-type Fowls.—For poultry farming, the utility type of breeding fowl should be selected. This type of fowl can be had in the proper breeds, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Utility-type fowls should be broad, blocky, and of medium size and weight (mature weight: cock, seven to eight and a half pounds; hen, five and a half to seven pounds). The breast should be full, broad and carried well forward. The legs should be set well apart, short, white or yellow in color, and without leg or foot feathering. The utility-type fowl corresponds to the Shorthorn type in cattle—a square and broad-bodied, low-set fowl.

Sal of Chickens.—From eleven cents to twelve cents per pound, live weight, is offered in Toronto and Montreal for chickens weighing over one and a half pounds each. The prices correspond approximately to fourteen cents and fifteen cents per pound, plucked weight, and twenty cents and twenty-two cents per pound, drawn weight. It is evident that on one-cared profit will be realized

by selling the earlier and heavier cockerels of the flock at once. This profit corresponds to the increased revenue derived by market gardeners and fruit-growers who place staple articles on the market before the regular supply is available.

Crate-fatted Chickens.—The increased consumption of chickens in Canada is due to the improved quality and appearance of the chickens that are offered for sale. This improvement has been established through the business of crate-fattening chickens introduced by this Department of Agriculture, and to the methods of killing, plucking and shaping the chickens before they are marketed. Every farmer in Canada should be in possession of the details of the crate-fattening business. It is a business that can be managed by any member of the household. The required number of crates are easily constructed. The chickens will gain from one and a half to three pounds each during the twenty-four days fattening, and the cost of feed per pound of gain in live weight will average from five cents to six and a half cents.

Fall Fairs.—Fowls that are to be exhibited at the fall fairs should be shaded from the sun during moulting. This will prevent the new feathers having a faded or mottled appearance. Breeders of fancy fowls are very particular in this respect, and cover the tops of the yards used by the moulting birds with old carpets, lumber, etc. The fowls are given liberty during the late afternoon and evening only. Animal food and vegetables are necessary for moulting fowls. The animal food, such as waste meat or raw bones, will increase the supply of protein or albumen for the growth of feathers; the vegetables are useful in regulating the system.

The Origin of the Faverolles.

Faverolles fowls, which have been coming so much to the front during the past few years, and which are giving such a capital account of themselves as general-purpose birds, originated in a district in France from which another famous French breed—the Houdan—came to us a good many years ago. Like the Houdan and the old English Dorking, the Faverolles arose from what may be described as a "common" stock, and it was not until it had made its name as an all-round layer and a good table bird that the idea of according it the dignity of being described as a distinct breed was first entertained. It had its origin in a cross between common country fowls and some of the improved varieties, and was first bred chiefly for its excellent table qualities, as in the district in which it was evolved fowls are bred in very large numbers for the Paris market, and it was with a view to furnishing high-class table birds, which are so much in demand there, that the Faverolles, as we now know them, first came into existence.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

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.

[Answered by our Veterinary Editor.]

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.

LAME MARE.

Mare became stiff all round two weeks ago. She is better in hind limbs now, but very sore in front.

Russell Co., Ont.

Ans.—I presume there is no swelling or soreness to the touch in the legs, or you would have mentioned it. The absence of such indicates trouble in the feet. It is probable she has inflammation of the sensitive structures. Remove the shoes, place her in a comfortable box stall, and apply hot poultices of linseed meal to the feet. Change poultices night and morning, and keep them hot during the day by pouring hot water on. After the acute soreness passes off, which should be in from two to six days, cold poultices will do for a few days longer. Then shoe her with bar shoes, and allow a little exercise. If tenderness remain, blister around the coronet. It would be good practice to give her a purgative at first. These cases require prompt treatment, else they become chronic and incurable. If any fresh symptoms develop, advise us or call your veterinarian in.

WARTS ON MARE.

I have a three-year-old mare with warts on neck and other parts of body. They have not any deep roots in the flesh.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

Ans.—Warts are a disease of the superficial layer of the skin. They are often successfully removed by cutting off with a knife or scissors. Sometimes a string tied tightly around the neck of the wart will cause it to slough off. Occasionally they are so numerous as to render it impossible to cut out. If this is the case with your mare, turn her out on pasture and give one ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic, once per day. Bear in mind that arsenic is a poison, and handle carefully.

DOG OUT OF CONDITION.

I will be very glad of your advice as to what to do for a well-bred collie bitch, which I value highly. She has a ravenous appetite, and is fed well, but yet is very thin and drinks an enormous amount of water, which just seems to pass through her. Appears to be bloated a great deal. She is not lazy, but not strong. She raises two pups every spring and fall, but has never gained up after whelping this spring.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—The symptoms given seem to indicate that she has a tapeworm, as the trouble is in the intestines. Give her a dose of thirty drops of male shield fern on an empty stomach, and follow in six hours with an ounce of castor oil. Repeat in three days if necessary. Afterwards, give Blaud Pill, five grains, night and morning, as a tonic. Keep her shut up for a time, and watch her excretions to see if she pass a worm. If found, destroy it.

TUMORS ON BOAR—FERRETS EATING YOUNG.

1. I have a boar on which three lumps have appeared, two on the side, which move freely and are not sore; the other, on the prepuce, which is very hard and sore.

2. What would cause a female ferret to eat her offspring as soon as born? What is the best milk-producing food for a ferret?

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. The lumps on the side are probably tumors, which may be cut out, but unless they are growing might probably better be left alone, as they are not likely to injure the animal. The other may be caused by the opening into the sheath becoming so constricted that the urine cannot escape freely, which causes matter to collect and sets up a very painful enlargement. Bathe the part freely with warm water, and then insert your finger and clean out thoroughly, after which inject warm water, to which a few drops of carbolic acid has been added.

2. An expert tells us that they are addicted to eating their young, and he knows nothing that will prevent the habit. Bread and milk is supposed to be the best food for them.

LUMP JAW.

I have a cow that has a lump on her jaw about half way up. It is about the size of half a cup; it is quite hard, but the skin is loose about it. Is it lump jaw? Is it contagious, and can it be cured?

Pictou Co., N.S.

Ans.—The chances are you have a case of lump jaw. It is a contagious disease, but it can be cured in the early stages. In your case I am afraid the bone is diseased. If the enlargement is in the bone to the size of half a teacup, I could not hold out much hope of successful treatment. But if only the flesh is diseased, I would recommend having the diseased part cut entirely out, and the wound dressed with four grams of iodide of potassium mixed with four ounces of water.

DISEASED UDDER.

I have a cow with diseased bag. The udder got hard first in one quarter, which gave thin, bloody milk at times; now one-half of the bag is involved. Does not appear sore to the touch, and the teats are all right.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—You probably have an obstinate case of garget or inflammation of udder. Give the cow a thorough purging. Administer two pounds Epsom salts in a drench, and if necessary repeat the dose in three or four days. Bathe the udder for half an hour at a time with warm water, morning and evening; then apply the following liniment: one ounce each of spts. turpentine, methylated spts. and spts. of ammonia, mixed with five ounces of water. Hand rub the udder persistently twice daily. Sometimes it is necessary to apply a poultice, which is best done by placing a bandage around the body, in which four holes have been cut, through which the teats protrude, and then stuff in around the udder cloths saturated with hot water, pouring hot water on the teats every two hours. Milk from this quarter should not be used.

Miscellaneous.**GLASGOW GEORDIE.**

Was Glasgow Geordie a registered Clydesdale stallion; if so, what was his registered Canadian number? He was owned by Ben Rothwell some years ago. Please publish in next issue of "Advocate," and oblige. SUBSCRIBER.
Carleton Co., Ont.

Ans.—Pedigrees of two Clydesdale stallions named Glasgow Geordie appear in the Scotch appendix of Vols. 1 and 2 of the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook, with their Scotch numbers, namely, Glasgow Geordie (1147), Vol. 1, C. S. B., page 177; a bay, foaled in 1864; bred by Robert Clark, Inchcoonans, Errol, Perthshire; and Glasgow Geordie (349), Vol. 2, C. S. R., page 127; foaled May, 1866; bred by Mrs. Murdoch, Uddington, Glasgow, and owned by Samuel Clark, Manswraes, Renfrewshire. He was sired by Bergamie (44), and the first named horse was by Glasgow Geordie (348), who was foaled in 1850, bred by Mr. Taylor, Campbetown, and sired by Clyde (155). We have no information as to whether the horse you enquire about was ever owned in Canada, and we do not find him registered with a Canadian number.

GROWING ROOT SEEDS, AND NUT TREES.

Would it pay me on sandy soil to grow sugar beet, mangle, turnip, carrot, parsnip and rape seeds, and what is the method of cultivation, harvesting and threshing of these seeds?

2. What would be the best way to grow hickory, walnut and chestnut trees from seed or from plants? Where can either be obtained?
Bruce Co., Ont. W. H.

Ans.—1. Generally speaking, seed-growers in Europe, on account of being able to secure cheaper labor that can be had in this country, can put root seeds upon the market cheaper than can be done in Canada. There is, however, a marked interest being taken in the improvement of the quality of seeds of all kinds, and many people are willing to pay long prices for seed that they know to be reliable. Among such a class a good connection might be worked up. The advantages in buying Canadian-grown seed are obvious. It is acclimatized, it is suited to our soil, it can be more thoroughly selected, and if obtained from a local seed-grower it is more likely to be vital. Seed-growers in the Old Country seldom send their best grades to Canada, as we have shown a preference for cheap seeds, regardless of quality, and to cater to this demand seeds are grown as cheaply as possible. Where good root-seed is produced, a reliable man goes through a field of roots at pulling time and selects specimens that are true to an ideal type. These are topped (leaving considerable leaf), the dirt is shaken off and they are carefully stored, for winter reset in warm climates. In the following spring growth begins where the roots have been reset, or in other cases they are carefully put out and seed is produced of best quality. Cheap seed is produced much easier. First a crop is taken off (generally of grass), the land is then broken and roots sown. As little cultivation as is required is given, the roots stand all winter, and the shriveled, stunted plants bear seed with very many of their undesirable characteristics lying latent, hence "neaky," small and "scraggy" roots. Harvesting and threshing is generally done by hand, and requires careful attention. Although we cannot say positively that it will pay a certain person to engage in the growing of root-seed, still it is evident that we need better seed, and there is quite a large public willing to buy good selected seed. The work is inviting, and to the person interested in such lines affords a splendid opportunity.

2. If many are required, it would be best to grow them from the seed, but if only a few are wanted for setting, they might be taken from some neighboring wood, or purchased from some nurseryman. In growing from seed, the nuts should be stratified in moist sand in the fall, and left where the frost can affect them during winter, as in natural conditions.

TO ERADICATE OX-EYE DAISY.

Could you kindly give me information regarding the treatment and extermination of the ox-eye daisy?
Middlesex Co., Ont. J. G.

Ans.—The daisy is found almost entirely in meadows and pastures, and readily succumbs to cultivation. Break up the sod and grow roots, corn, rape, grain and clover for awhile before seeding to timothy again.

SILOS—ALFALFA—GARGET.

1. Will you kindly give me your advice, through your valued paper, as to the size of a silo to hold sufficient feed for from six to ten cows. Also, who is the builder of the silos at the O. A. C.?

2. How late may alfalfa clover be sown to winter safely?

3. A valuable cow had garget quite badly in one quarter of udder last spring. A lump formed, which the veterinary had to treat. Will she be likely to lose that section if fresh again? Have had about two-thirds flow of milk from that quarter this summer. SUBSCRIBER.
Elgin Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. We would not care to recommend a silo smaller than twelve feet in diameter and twenty-four feet high. This would hold more than enough feed for ten cows during winter, but the ensilage could be used with good results in the summer, and with the increased facilities for carrying stock more cows could be kept. The carpenter, assisted by students and laborers.

2. When sown alone in a good seed-bed, and with sufficient moisture to produce quick growth it would be safe to sow it as late as the middle of July. Much depends upon the season. If it were very dry, the plants would need a start early in the spring.

3. No, but it may never be as useful as the other quarters.

SMALL LITTER.

I have a fine Berkshire sow that has produced only four pigs, her first litter. Would like to keep her on if there is a probability of her bringing larger litters. Would you advise me to try her again?
Russell Co., Ont. G. H. A.

Ans.—Yes, we would try her again. She may do much better next time, if given a good chance.

**HIGHLANDERS AT CLUNG CASTLE.**

PROPERTY OF SIR REGINALD CATHCART.

REGISTERING JERSEYS.

"Enquirer."—To render an animal eligible for entry in the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club, both sire and dam must first be entered in that book, so that the heifer referred to cannot be registered unless her dam can be admitted, although her sire is registered. The Cattle Club book has no connection with the "American Jersey Herdbook," where the dam of your heifer is recorded. The Cattle Club rules are more stringent. The American Jersey Herdbook is published at Worcester, Mass.; O. B. Hawden, secretary. If the pedigree of the heifer is sent to J. J. Hemingway, Secretary American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City, he will examine same, and advise definitely as to whether the dam can be recorded there.

PLANTAIN.

I am sending by mail a package of some kind of weed that is growing in this vicinity. I do not know whether it is a noxious plant or not; if it is, please let me know.
Elgin Co., Ont. F. H. O.

Ans.—This is a specimen of English plantain or rib grass (*Plantago lanceolata*). It is quite a bothersome weed in lawns and yards, but does very little harm in cultivated fields. It is quite difficult to kill this weed, except by cultivation.

BUFFALO MOTH.

Enclosed find specimens of an insect which is quite numerous under our carpet. Do they belong to a stage in the life-history of the "Buffalo Moth"? SUBSCRIBER.
Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—Yes, this is the larval stage, and the one in which this insect does the damage. Now is the time to give the treatment outlined in the April 15th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate."

LINE-FENCE DISPUTE.

A and B have divided their line fence. A fixed up his old rail fence and then stretched a barb wire along on B's side of the fence, without asking B's permission. If B's horses get hurt on this barbed wire, can B come on A for damages?
Perth Co., Ont. J. F. P.

Ans.—That would depend upon whether the township council have, as they are empowered by the Municipal Act to do, enacted a by-law providing proper and sufficient protection against injury to persons or animals by fences constructed wholly or in part of barbed wire, and, if there is such a by-law, upon whether or not in placing the wire complained of A has complied with its provisions. If there is no such by-law, then we think A could not be held liable as suggested, unless the wire is over on B's side of the dividing line.

GINSENG GROWING.

Could you tell me where to purchase ginseng seed, and get full instructions as to how to grow same?
Lincoln Co., Ont. E. HONSBERGER.

Ans.—Persons having seeds or roots for sale should take advantage of the disposition on the part of many to grow this plant and advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate." An admirable little treatise by M. G. Kains, giving full information on the subject, may be ordered through this office at 50 cents.

PIGGERY VENTILATION.

I am about to commence building a piggery, and am desirous to put in a system of ventilation, if it is necessary. I enclose you a plan of the pen, so that you may be enabled to tell me exactly what I require. In the first place, is it necessary to have a system of ventilation in a pen 17 x 40; if so, is the sub-earth system the best? My idea is that the fresh air should be admitted at the floor, and the foul air vents should be in the top or ceiling of the pen. Where should the air be admitted, when admitted from the floor? Where would you advise putting the gutter in a floor?

Ans.—The location of a piggery or any other building has a very great effect upon the circulation of air within it. In some locations, a fairly elaborate system of ventilation would be required, where, with the same sized building, of the same material, but with a different exposure, little attention to ventilation would be required. The hog is very sensitive to the effects of foul air, and, therefore, his pen should have every advantage of locality. First select a position that allows of a free circulation of air on the outside, where the sun can strike the side of the pen in winter, then build the walls so that they will prevent freezing inside. The question of ventilation will then depend largely upon the material used in the walls.

Wooden buildings seldom require as much attention in this respect as stone, concrete or brick, as they are not so tight. Whatever material is used, there should be two cupolas on the roof with shafts leading to the ceiling, then an inlet at each end of the building, either as a window or a trapdoor, as near the floor as convenient. This arrangement should answer the purpose when the location is good. Your idea is quite correct, but in ventilating a building so many factors enter into play that rules will not always hold good, and there might arise cases where the pure air would come in at the top. However, the principle is right, and works out fairly well in practice. We would not have a gutter in the pen, but would use plenty of litter.

THOSE ROCKETS.

Please tell me how did they manage to save the rockets, and fire them from the topmast of the Antarctic, referred to in the story, "Lashed to the Topmast," Home Department, August 1st "Farmer's Advocate"?
Simcoe Co., Ont. ULSTER PAT.

Ans.—That's easy. The rockets were not fired by the survivors of the wreck clinging to the mast, but by the life-savers on the shore, who in that way project a life-line to those who are perishing on the vessel.

SUSPENDED LACTATION.

I have a valuable Ayrshire cow which has gone dry now for the last two days. She has the very worst attack of looseness I ever saw. Kindly give cause, and what is best to do in such cases?
Russell Co., Ont. G. A.

Ans.—Give a quart of raw linseed oil to remove the irritation causing diarrhoea. Feed dry bran and hay till her bowels get settled. Her milk will doubtless come again when her condition becomes normal.

FEATHER-PULLING POULTRY.

Last spring our hens picked the feathers off their necks, leaving about two inches bare. They had free run in the barnyard, and now, when the feathers are coming on again, they are still picking them off. The hens are all well-bred Plymouth Rocks. What is the cause, and what will cure them?

Peterboro Co., Ont.

Ans.—I think the trouble with the chickens was originally caused by a lack of meat food. Fowls that are laying during the winter, and that have not meat food or milk, and especially those that lack exercise, are very much inclined to pick the feathers off one another's necks and backs. In this case there would appear to be sufficient exercise, but nothing is said in regard to meat food. It is to a certain extent habit, and one fowl that starts to feather-pull is more or less like a breachy cow in a herd, in that she usually teaches the balance of the herd to do likewise. The only cure, of course, is to supply the meat food and exercise, but if there is only one or two fowls who appear to do the damage, I would suggest that you get what is known as a "bit," from A. J. Morgan, of London, and fasten this into the bird's mouth. This will allow the bird to eat grain, etc., but will not allow it to close its mouth sufficiently tight to pull feathers. The feathers are sometimes lost about the neck due to insects, in which case a greasing with vaseline will be beneficial. It is very rare that we hear of birds pulling feathers at this season of the year, and it might be possible that in this case it is due to insects.

W. R. GRAHAM.

Ontario Agricultural College.

HOP-CLOVER AND SPRAYING MUSTARD.

1. Enclosed find plant which I found on a sandy field. Is it a kind of clover; if so, is it of use as a food for animals, or is it noxious as a weed?

2. Is spraying for mustard a success, as I have some fields badly infested? T. J. Mc. Pontiac Co., P. Q.

Ans.—1. This is the large hop-clover (*Trifolium agrarium*). It has no reputation as a forage plant, neither is it noxious.

2. The demonstrations by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and private parties in Canada, backed by considerable experience in the Old Country, show that mustard can be effectually killed by spraying. The proper solution is ten pounds sulphate of copper (bluestone), dissolved in forty gallons water, applied on a dry, hot day, free from wind, with a spraying machine, the nozzles of which are about 22 inches apart. It should be applied when the mustard is about six to eight inches high, or just coming into bloom. Rain falling within twenty-four hours lessens its efficacy, and the older the weed becomes the more power of resistance it has. Very small plants often escape the first application, and will appear later on, or the next season. The seeds have great vitality, owing to their oily nature.

BOAR AILING.

About ten days ago my six-months-old boar became suddenly attacked with difficult breathing, and since then he pants all the time; his sides draw in similar to a horse with heaves; also has a slight cough, and white discharges from nose; appetite has been good till last day or so. He has been fed on wheat and oat chop and middlings, and has the run of the orchard.

Essex Co., Ont.

J. F. S.

Ans.—Change feed; do not feed wheat or oats, better milk and bran. Give purge of Epsom salts, 4 to 6 ozs., and give sod. bicarb., 1 dram; powd. charcoal, 2 drams; powd. gentian, ½ dram; 1 powder, give night and morning. Allow animal to run to grass.

MAPLE LEAF GALLS—BUNCHBERRY.

I enclose a leaf of maple on which you will observe small growths. I would be very pleased to know, through your valuable journal, the cause of same, and also if they are likely to prove any injury to the tree. I also enclose berries, the proper name of which I should like to know.

Chicoutimi Co., P. Q. CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The small growths on the soft maple were the homes of the larva of a minute gall-producing insect. We cannot find any occupants in these little galls now. They are not likely to prove a serious pest. The plant with the red fruit is the dwarf cornel or bunchberry. The botanical name is *Cornus Canadensis*.

BRANDING HOGS.

I keep fifty brood sows, and raise a good many hogs every year. At times, I am short in my count, and find that I must have them branded. Could you recommend a practical way in which I could do it? The only thing that I can think of at present is a harnessmaker's punch, in the shape of say a star, and punch them on the ear.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

W. C.

Ans.—Your suggestion is the best way we know of for marking hogs. For instrument, see Farmer's Advocate, "No Humbug," on page 673, July 15th issue.

FEEDING BOAR.

Kindly inform me, through the columns of your valuable magazine, the best method of feeding a boar to insure litters of strong pigs. A. Z. X. Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—Make his conditions natural. Do not keep him fat, but give a good-sized yard to run in—a pasture if possible. Feed a little grain. Give roots in winter. Keep his pen clean. Do not give him excessive work, and remove the sows as soon as served.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Our Western Letter.

The West has been in a state of great activity for the last four weeks. The gala time of fairs is with us, and we have up to the present patronized them to an extent which cannot fail to be gratifying to the promoters of these institutions. After the successful fairs of Edmonton and Calgary in the far west, Winnipeg and Brandon succeeded each other in the eastern part of our country, and the whole has been an unqualified success. That a great amount of educative and progressive work is being done by these exhibitions is plainly evident. The exhibits are every year increasing in extent, and what is perhaps of more importance, the quality of animals in all classes, and also the quality of agricultural products, show

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT

every year. This year has been no exception in that respect, and industries which in the past were open to the charge of backwardness, and to which insufficient attention had been given, now show the most marked improvement. This gratifying state of matters refers in a special degree to dairying, and if the same care and attention were applied to the dairy products all the year round as that which produced the excellent samples shown at our fairs, Western Canada would soon hold a position second to none in this industry. This is not only true of the exhibits at our great fairs, but also at the small local exhibitions throughout the country.

The increase in the exhibition of live-stock is a point on which some degree of disappointment is finding expression. While there is a steady increase, it is felt that there is not such an increase as there should be in proportion to the rapid development of the country. Rich harvests and the abundant productions of virgin soils have kept the farmers' attention rather exclusively confined to the raising of wheat, and the raising of cattle has been relegated too long to a secondary place. It is a matter of only casual reflection that no soil will forever retain the vigor of its virginity, and that the way to be prepared for the inevitable is to prepare in time. By mixed-farming the farmer nourishes the goose that lays the golden egg, while by indiscriminate wheat-raising he is planting his foot on her neck for her destruction. The stock-raiser who goes early into the business is the man who will lay up for himself stores productive of future treasure, and every stock-raiser should begin by laying in a foundation of pure blood in one or other of the breeds suitable to our conditions.

HARVEST.

Although by no means general, harvesting has commenced in several districts. It is mostly confined to early-sown barley as yet, but ere these notes reach your readers, the crops of Western Canada will have reached maturity and the binders will be in full swing. The crop, though short of last year's high standard, is a very good one. Summer-fallow crops are equal to last year, and crops on breaking promise just as good. There is a considerable falling off on land which has been cropped successively for years, and, in general, the yield will be at least a fourth below that of last year. This refers only to Manitoba and the eastern portions of the Territories. Farther west, and in northern Manitoba, the crops are quite as good as last year, and the total wheat production will be considerably higher than was at one time expected.

TRANSPORTATION.

As the time approaches when the transportation of the wheat crops will once again be in the hands of the railway companies, the anxiety on the part of the farmers increases. We have been so often disappointed with unfulfilled promises and breaking of contracts, that little confidence is placed upon the utterances of public officials on the subject, and although the promises are this year of a more definite nature than hitherto, and are backed up with prospects of legislative statutes of a satisfactory nature, yet what alone will convince the farmers is the actual fact of the wheat going out without delay at the time they wish to haul it. One thing is certain, however, and that is that the railways are very much better prepared for the occasion this year than they ever were before, and as certain abuses are pretty certain to be abolished by statute, there is no doubt but that matters will proceed more smoothly

ly and with much greater facility than they have done for the last few years of haphazard bungling.

Winnipeg, August 10th.

"OBSERVER."

British Columbia Notes.

The strawberry crop in the Lower Fraser Valley is an abnormally heavy one this year, but the demand is good and prices are somewhat easier than last season. An acre of strawberries contains on an average from 10,000 to 12,000 plants, each of which should easily yield one pound of fruit. Thus it will be seen that taking the net returns at five cents per pound, the value of the crop is \$500 per acre. This is, I believe, a very fair estimate, and rather on the conservative side than otherwise. From an agricultural and horticultural standpoint, this part of British Columbia will have a season of abundance, as the luxuriant growth of vegetation is something phenomenal and particularly healthy.

The cattle ranchmen in the upper country complain that they are not getting a fair value for their animals in proportion to the retail prices prevailing on the coast. There certainly does not seem to be a wide gulf between the producer and consumer. On the other hand, the retailers grumble at the prices charged them by the wholesale butchers, and say that their profits are reduced to a minimum that will bear no further strain. The consuming public are certainly getting none of the advantages of the low prices which are said to prevail for live cattle on the ranches. The demand for beef being very much in excess of the local supply warrants the producer in obtaining full value for his animals. The inauguration of weekly or even monthly live stock markets in the centers of the consuming population would ameliorate the evil complained of even if it did not entirely abolish it by bringing buyer and seller together in open competition, doing away with the pernicious rings and combines which have been such direful foes to agriculture in the past in British Columbia as elsewhere. There are too many middlemen taking profits out of the pockets of both producer and consumer, an evil which would quickly cease to exist if there were open competition at weekly markets. The combines are greatly interested in keeping the farmers isolated so that they the more easily cut them up in detail, thereby obtaining their produce at whatever price it may please them to give. The farmers not only want more union, but a greater community of thought and aspiration to enable them to obtain a just reward for their labors.

New Westminster is practically the only town in the Province which has a weekly farmers' market, and be it said to the credit of the citizens, that they have done their duty right manfully in assisting to develop the agricultural resources of the Lower Fraser Valley. Commonly known as the Royal City, it is deserving of the name, as right royally has it put forth its utmost efforts in the interests of agriculture in past years and fully intends doing even greater things. The farmers' market is a commodious building specially constructed for the purpose, and situated on the water front of the Fraser river, where steamers from both up and down the stream land both live and dead agricultural freight right into the building, while on the other side, immediately adjoining, the C. P. R. provides similar facilities. New Westminster rejoices alone on the coast in having the daily service of two great transcontinental railways, viz., the C. P. R. and the Great Northern. A magnificent bridge is now being built across the Fraser at New Westminster, to connect with the southern portion of the Lower Fraser Valley, at a cost of \$1,000,000. The bridge is being built by the Provincial Government, and is to be open for all railways that desire to use it, without distinction. It will also have a separate roadway for pedestrian and vehicular traffic. The farmers' market is held on Friday each week, and attracts buyers from Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver, which is as it should be, and the city deserves well of the whole agricultural community for its enterprising efforts to afford facilities for buyers and sellers to meet on the most advantageous terms and conduct their business at a minimum of expense.

The Settlers' Association of British Columbia, whose headquarters are at Vancouver, has been doing good work during the past four years in the development of agriculture in this attractive Province by promoting immigration.

J. G. FIELD JOHNSON.

Irrigation Congress.

The Eleventh National Irrigation Congress will be held at Ogden, Utah, September 15th to 18th, inclusive. Government and leading irrigation experts, practical farmers, irrigationists, fruit growers, representatives from State agricultural institutions, State engineers, Government and noted foresters, as well as press representatives, business men, officials and law-makers, will participate. The programme will include: Practical irrigation and forestry lessons; reports of experts; application of provisions of the Reclamation Act; State progress under the National Act; views on settlement of legal complications. W. A. Clark is president and H. B. Maxson secretary.

The Apple Crop.

At the recent National Apple-growers' Convention, Niagara Falls, N. Y., a statistical report covering all the apple-growing States and Canada was issued. The apple crop for 1902 was estimated at 47,625,000 barrels, and the crop for 1903 at 54,614,000 barrels. The crop in Canada last year was estimated at 16,120,000 barrels, and for 1903 at 13,300,000 barrels.

Senator Cochrane's Death.

As we go to press, the sad tidings reaches us of the death of Hon. Senator M. H. Cochrane, at his residence, Hillhurst Farm, Compton, P. Q., on August 12th, the day following the dispersion sale of his herd, at the age of 80 years. Compton was his birthplace. He was called to the Senate on October 17th, 1872. Associated with many successful business and educational enterprises, including several ranching companies, he was also a member of the Quebec Council of Agriculture. In the agricultural world, he was best known through the eminence he attained as a breeder of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and other stock. His efforts in that direction have been of incalculable advantage, not only to Canada, but to the breeding interests of the United States as well.

Nova Scotia.

Haying is the order of the day here, and the crop is better than we thought possible a month ago, and will be about two-thirds of an average crop. Grain has come on amazingly during the showery weather we have been having, and is just about as heavy as it will stand without lodging, that is on good land. I noticed a field of barley, oats and peas, mixed, grown on land that was in roots last year, which is a beautiful crop. If we have fine weather for harvest, so that the straw is saved well, it will help out our hay supply wonderfully. Our farmers feed too much hay and not enough turnips and straw, and if we have good straw and a good turnip crop, the light hay crop may teach some people who don't try to learn from an agricultural paper or an institute meeting.

Roots are late, but may yet be a big crop. Apples are coming on fine, and are fully up to the average, cherries are a good crop. Strawberries were late, but a good quality and a fair crop and found a very ready market.

Flies have not been as bad as usual thus far, as we have had considerable cool, cloudy weather. Potato bugs are not so numerous as last year. C. H. B. Cumberland Co., N. S., Aug. 5.

Strange Turn in Bicycle Affairs.

Probably every reader of the Canadian and American newspapers has been impressed with the persistent way in which advertisers of bicycles have been boasting of what they call a "bicycle" revival. The public think that the advertiser has been drawing on his imagination, but there is a revival, and the most promising feature of it is the fact that the business has reached a firm and healthy condition beyond the pale of the faddists. Probably the primary one is that the bicycle has been vastly improved upon during the past few years, and, secondly, that the public have become convinced that there is no better exercise, nor any more economical means of transportation than wheeling. An improvement, however, which did much to aid the revival was the hygienic cushion frame, which relieves the wheel of jar and vibration, and materially aids the rider in making long runs without fatigue. The cushion frame has been appropriately called the "Pullman of Bicycling."

July Fruit Crop Report.

Winter apples will be a full crop in Nova Scotia, medium to full crop in Southern Ontario, Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario districts. In Eastern Ontario and Quebec the crop is light. Early apples are a medium to full crop everywhere except in Quebec. Pears will be a light crop except in part of Southern Ontario and Nova Scotia. Plums are a medium to full crop in all plum-growing sections, with not more than the usual amount of rot. Peaches promise well in Essex and the Niagara peninsula. Grapes are a medium crop, except Essex and Kent, where they are almost a complete failure. W. A. MACKINNON, Chief, Fruit Division.

Seed Bill Postponed.

Hon. Mr. Fisher's Bill regarding the "inspection and the sale of seeds," introduced at Ottawa this season, has been laid over till next session of Parliament. Its object, preventing the sale of weed seeds, was heartily endorsed, and the Minister hopes to have it in more perfectly workable shape by next year. The discussion will do good.

Northumberland County, Ont.

All kinds of crops are very good in this vicinity. Fall wheat was light in the straw, but an excellent sample; oats and barley being heavy. Not much peas or spring wheat sown, but what there is very good. Corn and turnips also promise to be an excellent crop. All kinds of stock are in good order, as pasture is very good, as green as in May. Wishing your valuable paper continued prosperity. F. B.

REPRESENTATIVES REQUIRED.

We want a good representative farmer or farmer's son at every fall fair in Canada this season to secure new subscriptions for the "Farmer's Advocate," the great agricultural paper of the Dominion. Write us for terms, outfit and sample copies. State at what fair or fairs you can represent us, and the dates. It is easy to canvass for a popular paper.

List of Fairs for 1903.

CANADA.

Dundas, Morrisburg, Ont.	Aug. 26, 28
Toronto Industrial	Aug. 27 to Sept. 12
Sherbrooke, Quebec	Aug. 29 to Sept. 5
Winchester, Winchester, Ont.	Sept. 2, 3
East Elgin, Aylmer	Sept. 7, 11
Russell	Sept. 8
Stomont, Newington, Ont.	Sept. 8, 9
Grenville, Prescott	Sept. 8, 10
Kingston, Kingston, Ont.	Sept. 8, 11
Brome, Brome Corners, Que.	Sept. 9, 10
Alexandria	Sept. 9, 10
Nova Scotia, Halifax	Sept. 9 to 17
Western Fair, London	Sept. 11 to 19
Ottawa Central	Sept. 11 to 19
Wellesley, Wellesley	Sept. 15, 16
Guelph, Guelph	Sept. 15, 17
Hamilton, Hamilton	Sept. 15, 17
Ontario and Durham, Whitby	Sept. 15, 17
Owen Sound	Sept. 15, 17
Brockville	Sept. 16, 18
Perth	Sept. 16, 18
South Lanark, Perth, Ont.	Sept. 16, 18
Frankford	Sept. 17, 18
Eldon, Woodville	Sept. 17, 18
East Simcoe, Orillia	Sept. 17, 19
East Hastings	Sept. 18, 19
Lansdowne	Sept. 21, 22
Fredericton, N. B.	Sept. 21 to 26
North Hastings	Sept. 22, 23
Petrolia	Sept. 22, 23
Northern Model, Walkerton	Sept. 22, 24
North York, Newmarket	Sept. 22, 24
Great Northern, Collingwood	Sept. 22, 24
Peterboro, Peterboro	Sept. 22, 24
West Kent, Chatham, Ont.	Sept. 22, 24
Renfrew	Sept. 23, 24
Amherstburg	Sept. 23, 24
Hay Agricultural, Zurich	Sept. 23, 24
Yarmouth, N. S.	Sept. 23, 24
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Sept. 22, 25
West Middlesex, Strathroy	Sept. 23, 25
Campbellford	Sept. 24, 25
Center Wellington, Fergus, Ont.	Sept. 24, 25
Halton, Milton	Sept. 24, 25
Metcalfe	Sept. 24, 25
Mornington, Milverton	Sept. 24, 25
North Brant, Paris	Sept. 24, 25
Lindsay, Lindsay	Sept. 24, 26
Meaford	Sept. 25, 26
Springfield Union	Sept. 25, 26
Shannonville	Sept. 26
Carleton, Richmond, Ont.	Sept. 28, 30
Richmond	Sept. 28, 30
Ridgetown	Sept. 28, 30
Marmora	Sept. 29
Arran Tara Fall Show	Sept. 29, 30
Berlin	Sept. 29, 30
Blenheim, Drumbo, Ont.	Sept. 29, 30
Center Bruce, Paisley, Ont.	Sept. 29, 30
Haldimand, Cayuga	Sept. 29, 30
Tilsonburg	Sept. 29, 30
North Middlesex, Alisa Craig	Sept. 29, 30
Shelburne	Sept. 30
L'Amable	Sept. 30
Shedden	Sept. 30
Southwestern, Essex	Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1
Coe Hill	Oct. 1
Peel Co., Brampton	Oct. 1, 2
West Elgin, Wallacetown	Oct. 1, 2
Beachburg	Oct. 1, 2
Galt	Oct. 1, 2
South Norwich, Otterville	Oct. 2, 3
Ameliasburg	Oct. 2, 3
Gore Bay	Oct. 5
Tilbury West, Comber	Oct. 5, 6
Rodney	Oct. 5, 6
Chapeau	Oct. 5, 6
Moore Township, Brigden	Oct. 6
Elena, Atwood	Oct. 6, 7
Forest Union, Forest	Oct. 6, 7
Netherby Union, Netherby	Oct. 6, 7
Elmvale	Oct. 6, 7
Blyth and Morris, Blyth	Oct. 6, 7
Sault Ste. Marie	Oct. 6, 7
Warkworth	Oct. 6, 7
St. John, N. B., Horse Show	Oct. 6, 7
Sarnia Reserve	Oct. 6, 8
West Durham, Bowmanville	Oct. 6, 7
Stratford	Oct. 7
Alvinston	Oct. 7, 8
Culross, Teeswater	Oct. 7, 8
Castleton	Oct. 7, 8
Leamington	Oct. 7, 9
Caledonia	Oct. 8, 9
Markham	Oct. 9
Wooler	Oct. 9
Prescott, Vankleek Hill, Ont.	Sept. 10, 12
Orford, Highgate	Oct. 12, 13
Welland	Oct. 13, 14
World's, Rockton	Oct. 13, 14
Norwood	Oct. 13, 14
Woodbridge, Woodbridge	Oct. 14, 15
Norfolk Union, Simcoe, Ont.	Oct. 13, 15
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 7, 11
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.	Dec. 14 to 17

STATE AND GENERAL.

Missouri, Sedalia	Aug. 17, 22
Iowa, Des Moines	Aug. 21, 29
Ohio, Columbus	Aug. 31, Sept. 4
Minnesota, Hamline	Aug. 31, Sept. 5
Maine, Lewiston	Sept. 1, 4
New Hampshire, Concord	Sept. 1, 4
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept. 7, 11
Michigan, Pontiac	Sept. 7, 11
Nebraska, Lincoln	Sept. 7, 11
Pennsylvania, Bethlehem	Sept. 8, 11
New York, Syracuse	Sept. 7, 12
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept. 14, 18
Kansas, Hutchinson	Sept. 14, 19
Oregon, Salem	Sept. 14, 19
Kentucky, Owensboro	Sept. 21, 26
American Institute, New York	Sept. 22, 24
Illinois, Springfield	Sept. 26, Oct. 3
New Jersey Interstate, Trenton	Sept. 28, Oct. 2
St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 5, 11
American Royal Show, Kansas City	Oct. 19, 25
Kansas City Horse Show, Kansas City	Oct. 19, 25
National Horse Show, New York	Nov. 16, 21
Intern'l Live Stock Exposition, Chicago	Nov. 28, Dec. 5

Muskoka Produce and Prices.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Sir,—I have been a subscriber for the "Advocate" for about two years, and I must say I enjoy it thoroughly, and while I do not go fully into all departments, yet nothing escapes my eye. I see a reference in the July 15th issue, on page 652, headed "Muskoka District," which I think was written in a moment of uneasiness, for I consider it very misleading, and any one in this district would take issue with it from beginning to end.

In the first place, your correspondent says the early grain is the best. He is decidedly mistaken, and can be proven so throughout the whole district. Second.—In many places the rake will not gather the hay, as it is so short and thin. We must admit we have not a first-class crop, yet there will be no trouble with the rake. Third.—Regarding poultry, the hotel-keepers in that vicinity would think it ridiculous to be asked to pay more than 15c. or 20c. for early spring chickens. At Windermere, about a quarter of a mile from my farm, there are four hotels. Two of the proprietors told me last year, and also this year, that they would be glad to get chicken twice or three times per week for their guests. And if the farmers brought in as good an article as they got from Toronto and Barrie they would be pleased to pay the same as they had to pay in the places mentioned. When asked how much they had to pay last year, they told me 12c. to 14c. per lb. I have bought hundreds of chickens here, and I got them for 15c. I reckon the farmer got 12c. to 14c. per lb., feathers and all. Then, again, for eggs. I am selling them every day for 20c. per dozen. Toronto papers quote them to-day (July 21) 16c. Creamery butter sells on the lake here, for years now, at 25c. per lb. Toronto papers quote at 18c. to 19c. I know several farmers here are getting 20c. to 25c. per lb. cash for dairy butter. Toronto papers, 14c. to 16c. I suppose that your complaining correspondent is one of the farmers that would like to see people have to pay a first-class price for just whatever they would put on the market. But some people have a lot to learn; we all have. "Those hotel-keepers should come up to prices and times." I agree with your correspondent there. And so they do, for they could not get guests if they did not get them reasonable things, and if they send to the city (which they do) they have to come up to the price. I do not think that the farmer should look at the price that is being paid for butter, and then tell his wife not to make it good, for the price is low. And yet there is a great deal of similar work done. I can prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that if the farmer will bring a first-class article to the Muskoka Lakes for sale he will get a higher price than they can get on Toronto market.

[Note.—The first time they come they may have to take the common market price, but get your name up for having first-class chickens, first-class butter, the very freshest of eggs, and the best of milk, cream and vegetables, and I guarantee you will get the first-class prices.]

The reason chickens are quoted in Toronto papers at \$1.00 per pair is because they are just as well worth \$1.00 as the ones offered here are worth 30c. to 40c. per pair. I have only been on the farm one year, and I have never got less than 25c. per chick yet, and they were very young, and I intend to get more because I intend to go in for perfection in the poultry line. Let some of my neighbors take up the dairy line and raise the standard of the product and the price will rise like the mercury of a thermometer suddenly dipped into hot water.

JOHN J. AITKIN,
Farmer, Muskoka.

Cumberland County, N. S.

Fine weather has been experienced in this section lately, and the hay saved in good condition. Other crops are turning out much better than we expected. We are pleased to have with us again this season, Miss Laura Rose, of the O. A. C. Dairy School, and Miss Annie Rose, in charge of our Provincial Travelling Dairy, which is even more popular and useful than it was last year. It is doing a grand work in bringing before us the advantages of up-to-date dairying.

READER.

Sale of Hillhurst Shorthorns.

The dispersion sale of the Hillhurst herd of Shorthorn cattle, property of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec, held at Hamilton, Ont., August 11th, was very largely attended, breeders being present from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Colorado, Oregon, and Manitoba, beside a very large contingent from many districts of Ontario. The presence of such a large gathering of farmers at a stock sale in the midst of the harvest season may well be regarded as an indication of prosperous times for the agriculturist, and as an indication of a growing interest in the improvement of the cattle of the country. The cattle in this offering were for the most part without any special preparation for the sale, having been taken from short pastures only a week before the event, and subject to the annoyance of the plague of flies, which leaves their hair in anything but the best condition, and being sold without any guarantee as to future usefulness as breeders, though they were, with very few exceptions, evidently all right in that respect, many of the cows having young calves at foot, which were sold with their dams. Most of the animals would have made a much more attractive appearance and brought better prices had they been carrying more flesh and groomed for the occasion, but considering all the circumstances the result was highly satisfactory, the general average of \$307 for the 57 head sold being considered fair value for them as they were. A striking feature of the sale was the fact of the highest-priced animals, with one exception, going to Manitoba, Sir Wm. Van Horne, who was present, accompanied by Mr. James Yule, his farm manager, being the purchaser of five head at an average of a little over \$600 each, for his fine farm at Selkirk, where he purposes assisting in demonstrating the suitability of the Canadian West to stock raising as well as grain growing, the highest-priced female, (imp.) Lester's Pride, a roan two-year-old heifer, being taken by Sir William at \$800. The highest price for a bull, \$1,000, was paid for the red two-year-old, Lord Mountstephen, by Mr. E. H. McCutcheon, of Holstein, Iowa, and Mr. Ed. Robinson, Markham, Ont., took the excellent roan yearling (imp.) Royal Champion, at \$650. Imp. Joy of Morning fell at a great bargain to the bid of Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., at \$375. He is in his four-year-old form, and in too high condition to look his best or to sell to best advantage, but has many grand qualities, and his usefulness as a breeder is assured by the fact of many of the young things being sired by him and many of the cows being in calf to him. Mr. Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, Manitoba, secured a prize in the handsome and well-fleshed roan eight-months-old bull calf, Strathallan Beau, by Imp. Scottish Beau, at \$310. The sale list is given below:

Cows and Heifers.

Imp. Lester's Pride, roan, 2 years; Sir William Van Horne, Selkirk, Man.	\$ 800
Imp. Florence 2nd, rn., 1 yr.; Sir Wm. Van Horne	675
Imp. Beauty 37th, rn., 1 yr.; Sir Wm. Van Horne	550
Imp. Amine 5th, red, 3 yrs.; Sir Wm. Van Horne	510
Imp. Heather Bloom, white, 1 yr.; Sir Wm. Van Horne	500
Imp. Butterfly 49th, rn., 4 yrs.; J. & E. Chinnick, Chatham	450
Imp. Scottish Maid, red, 2 yrs.; James McMillan, Hillsburg	415
Imp. Juno, rn., 7 yrs.; A. Garland, Detroit, Mich.	400
Imp. Martha, red, 1 yr.; J. G. Stevenson, Detroit, Mich.	400
Imp. Fancy Lady, rn., 4 yrs.; Chas. E. Porter, Appleby	375
Imp. Amine 6th, rn., 2 yrs.; Amos Smith, Trowbridge	375
Imp. Rosemary 127th, rn., 5 yrs.; M. McDougal	360
Imp. Rose Bloom, rn., 5 yrs.; W. L. Horton, North Pelham	355
Imp. Madge 2nd, red, 2 yrs.; John Watson, Seagrave	340
Imp. Rosemary 205th, red, 5 yrs.; Edward Bryan, Ridgetown	300
Joy Bell, red, 1 yr.; J. White, St. Mary's	330
Imp. Duchess 2nd, red and white, 1 yr.; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin	315
Imp. Flower Princess, rn., 3 yrs.; W. H. Taylor, Parkhill	300
Imp. Joyous Girl, rn., 1 yr.; J. Pollard, Iowa	300
Imp. Lambert's Bridesmaid, rn., 7 yrs.; John Hill, Wellesley	300
Imp. Queen of Pennan, red, 2 yrs.; J. C. Littlejohn, Highgate	300
Imp. Augusta 83rd, red, 3 yrs.; A. Garland, Howell, Mich.	300
Imp. Belladonna 2nd, red, 3 yrs.; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton	295
Rosemary of Hillhurst, red, 6 months; J. White, St. Mary's	260
Imp. Crabstone Beauty 7th, rn., 5 yrs.; J. Hill, Hillhurst Bridesmaid 2nd, rn., 3 yrs.; A. Garland, Thord	250
Imp. Jessamine 19th, white, 1 yr.; James Brown, Thord	275
Imp. Sara, 1 yr. 3 mos.; W. L. Horton	265

Imp. Rosemary 137th, red, 1 yr.; J. T. Gibson, Denfield	\$ 260
Imp. Camelia Blossom, rn., 2 yrs.; John McFarlane	260
Imp. Helena, white, 3 yrs.; R. Mitchell, Coldstream	240
Imp. Hillhurst Bridesmaid, rn., 6 yrs.; John Lean, Bowles' Corners	245
Imp. Snowfly 3rd, red, 1 yr.; John Watson, Seagrave	240
Imp. Doris 3rd, red, 2 yrs.; John Hill	230
Imp. Queen Perier 3rd, rn., 1 yr.; D. M. McIntyre, Paisley	215
Imp. Village Beauty, white, 2 yrs.; W. A. Galbraith, Dutton	200
Imp. Mayflower 3rd, rn., 2 yrs.; R. Wilkins, Harriston	200
Topsy 2nd of Hillhurst, red, 1 yr.; Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, Man.	200
Imp. Vain Belle 2nd, red, 9 yrs.; D. M. McIntyre	185
Imp. Bella Hillhurst, red, 1 yr.; Thos. Hargrave, Markham	185
Lady Strathallan Hillhurst 4th, red, 3 yrs.; Wm. Chalmers	175
Hillhurst Bridesmaid 4th, rn., 1 yr.; J. Watson	165
Topsy of Hillhurst, red, 6 yrs.; John Hill	150
Famous 8th of Hillhurst, red, 1 yr.; W. D. Flatt	110
Famous 7th of Hillhurst, white, 1 yr.; J. Hill	85
Lady Strathallan Hillhurst 3rd, red, 4 yrs.; Wm. Smith, Columbus	100
Cecelia Hillhurst 2nd, white, 8 months; T. E. Robson, Ilderton	95
Welcome Belle, red, 1 yr.; Amos Smith	80
Famous 9th of Hillhurst, rn., 1 yr.; John Hill	80
Beatrice 6th of Hillhurst, red, 2 yrs.; A. C. Pettit, Freeman	75

Bulls.

Imp. Lord Mountstephen, red, 2 yrs.; E. H. McCutcheon, Holstein, Iowa	\$1,000
Imp. Royal Champion, rn., 1 yr.; Ed. Robinson	650
Imp. Joy of Morning, rn., 4 yrs.; Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham	375
Imp. Royal Kitchener, red, 1 yr.; Ira B. Vanatta, Ballinafad	310
Strathallan Beau, rn., 8 months; Wm. Chalmers, Brandon	310
Jce Chamberlain, rn., 1 yr.; Douglas McGregor, Mimosa	210
Imp. Rose Noble, rn., 1 yr.; E. M. McIntyre, Paisley	165

7 bulls sold for \$3,020, average \$431.50
50 females sold for \$14,380, average \$287.60
57 head sold for \$17,400, average \$307.55

Canadian Shows Compared with Leading British Shows.

BY A. G. HOPKINS, B. AGR., D. V. M.

Comparisons, we are told, are usually odious, and while the statement may be a truism, a useful end is undoubtedly served by making such comparisons.

The first and most marked difference between the British shows and the great Western-Canadian gathering, is that of location, the Royal and Highland up till this year being itinerant, but the Royal was anchored near Willesden, in the West End of the great metropolis, London, in 1903, for the first time. Such a method as was followed with the old Provincial of Ontario has its disadvantages, as old-time Canadian show-goers will know, chief among which are the temporary character of the buildings, enforced by such itineracy; and, second, that the show may be located at a town where the hotel accommodations are totally inadequate for the visiting crowds. Carlisle, where last year's Royal was held, was in just that fix. These big shows across the water are not aided to any extent by either the municipal or State Governments, as far as I am aware, neither are they joint-stock companies, but are purely the offspring of their respective societies, and in the case of the Highland, the result solely of good management, money is being added to the society's exchequer; the Royal has been steadily losing money; the latter is run too largely by the aristocrat for it to be a financial success. The Royal-Dublin show, however, is permanently located, and has the finest show-ground and appointments to be seen over there. The exhibits are all under cover, and even in a downpour one could see them all comfortably and be dry under foot as well. Not so with the Highland and Royal, whose grounds after a rain resemble a folded turnip field.

The price of admission is one of great importance to show managers, and also to the man wishing to take a large family, and in the Old Country the women and girls are interested in live-stock probably as much as are the men and boys. Judging takes place at the beginning of the show, and the price for entrance that day is

usually five shillings (\$1.25); consequently, one finds there the live-stock owners and enthusiasts; the aristocrats, usually enthusiastic live-stock people; the satellites of the aristocrats, and the would-be aristocrats, or snobs, who pay five shillings in order to breathe the same air, in the same show-ground, on the same day, which is all very funny, and, withal, a little disgusting to a democratic Canadian.

The Royal show occasionally has as a drawing card a real live prince, which is good of royalty, because such a visit stimulates the flow of silver into the society's exchequer; what is even better is the tendency of royalty to go to such shows solely on account of their interest in live-stock, which is notorious and fortunate for the British stock-breeder. On the second day half a crown (about sixty cents) is the toll taken at the turnstiles; subsequent days a simple bob (one shilling), or about equal to our twenty-five cent piece, is all the talisman one needs to get past the gatekeepers. At the British shows the bands are present, not to fill in a lull in a race, or to compete with the strident tones of a snake-charmer or other midway denizen, but there to discourse good music, the title of the pieces played being placarded around and on handbills. As a consequence, the music is excellent, usually being rendered by the crack military bands.

A great educational feature of the British shows, especially to the transatlantic visitor, is the exhibit of the artificial manures, cake and other feeding stuffs manufactured, and also the splendid exhibits made by the seedsmen.

The performing elephant, loop-the-loop man, and trapeze performers are conspicuous by their absence across the briny; the jumping enclosures draw crowds, however, to see hunters, hacks and ponies perform for prizes, some over hurdles, stone and water jumps, and applause is unstinted for meritorious performance.

The implement men don't miss a show, because it is there they introduce their newest articles to the farmers; even the live-stock insurance men are on the ground, and as in Canada, the agricultural papers have their booths. Judging starts promptly at the hours set for it, and is, as a rule, quickly and efficiently done, usually by two men, with only one attendant in the ring for each animal. One even hears in Great Britain the occasional kick of a dissatisfied exhibitor, who hints at wirepulling in the appointment of judges. These British shows have not reached that stage of progress known as the single-judge system in force at Winnipeg.

Stock is always shown conditioned for the show, and one does not hear of excuses, such as I have heard in Winnipeg, that the stuff was just off the grass. If the Old Countryman made such a statement to you, it would be to draw your attention to the (in the case of beef cattle) superlative excellence of his animal in the laying on of flesh. One would hear, as John Graham states—the cattle get nothing but what they get off the grass—the omission is in not mentioning the small troughs located in one corner of the field, which are once or twice daily charged with cake!

The catalogue is the main distinguishing feature of the British live-stock show over the Canadian or States exhibition. If it one finds a plan of the grounds and buildings, and is thus enabled to locate easily the exhibit he wishes to see; in it is a time-table of the judging, which is adhered to. The number distinguishing any animal from its fellows is there beside the pedigree information, name of owner, etc., which all well-constituted catalogues should contain, and on the next day after the judging the prize-list is printed, and is to be had gratis with the catalogue, which costs one shilling. One exhibitor's stock is not all grouped together in the stalls, but is along with its classmates, and thus the person absent from the show at the time of judging is enabled to some extent to compare the cattle or other stock in the stalls. The number on the animal in the stall and in the catalogue always corresponds. Another splendid feature of the live-stock end of the show is the parade of the winners in their classes, and winning sequence, every morning at 10 a.m. The stock is more than paraded, it is drawn up at various places in the ring, within easy view of the spectators, and kept there for some time, so that any person can make a hasty snanning up of a class. No evening stock parade is held, as at Winnipeg, for which I am unable to see one redeeming feature. Cattle should be taking their rest in the evening, as they have probably been prodded and moved around all day long. Then, again, all the grand stand habitue knows of the live-stock parade, when it is over, is that he or she saw the prize animals, or so many head of cattle, horses, etc. The Old Country show-ground is also deserted at 7 p.m., except by attendants or policemen. Many a transfer of title to an animal takes place at the British show, which is no mean market for the man with good stuff.

The Dominion Exhibition.

The entries for all classes of live stock for the Dominion Exhibition closed Saturday last, and have proved exceedingly heavy. In Shorthorns, all records have easily been beaten, every section showing an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent. over any previous year. The most gratifying feature is the interest that other Provinces besides Ontario are taking in the exhibition, as manifested by the liberal entries that have come to hand from Quebec, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

In dairy products, the Maritime Provinces are exceedingly well represented, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each having largely contributed. The Dairy Building is full to overflowing, and even with the new annex it is doubtful if sufficient accommodation can be found for all the exhibits of which entry has been made.

Sheep and swine show the same percentage of increase that the cattle do. The entries in the bacon hog sweepstakes section are uncommonly numerous, and this class is bound to prove of more than ordinary interest. All the judging competitions have also filled well. In short, there is not a department of the exhibition that has not more entries than, in the most sanguine moments, the executive could have anticipated.

The Dominion Exhibition is bound to be worthy of the country and its agricultural and industrial interests. In every way, it will be a fitting exponent of the industry and intelligence of our people. We are satisfied that the Chambers of Commerce Congress delegates will agree that the exhibits in many of the classes compare favorably with those shown at the Royal and Dublin shows, which is the highest form of commendation that can be bestowed upon a Canadian show.

The entries for the speed and conformation classes in the horse section, grains, field roots, horticultural products and poultry do not close until Saturday, the 15th, but the entries already in indicate that they will be characterized by the same largeness that the other departments are able to boast of. As a matter of fact, large entries of poultry have already been made from the Northwest Territories, the Maritime Provinces and New York State.

Entries for dogs close on Monday, the 17th instant, and for the dog's natural enemy, the cat, on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

Athletics at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

For the first time in the history of any exposition, physical culture or athletics will be recognized officially at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904. With a large appropriation, \$75,000 of which is to be awarded in prizes, an excellent programme of events is assured. The gymnasium, to be a permanent one, is now being erected, as is also a stadium with a seating capacity of 35,000. Here will be held during the season all known sports. The feature of the programme will be the Olympic games. It will be the first time that these games, which are a revival of the famous Olympic games of Greece, were ever held on American soil. They will last one week, and will consist of running, jumping, hurdling, boxing, wrestling, throwing the discus and hammer, etc. This feature will attract to St. Louis the athletic followers of the entire world and the world's greatest athletes will be here to take part in these contests.

Two days during the season will be devoted to the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to decide the national championship. A cross-country championship will be given. Bicycling will have three days. Two days will be given the National Inter-scholastic championship, in which all the preparatory schools and high schools throughout the country will take part. The national swimming championship of America, which will include plunging, short and long distance racing, diving, and water polo, as well as college aquatic championships, will take place. Lawn tennis will be well taken care of, and the tournaments will last two weeks. Many crack foreign teams will compete in the latter contests.

Automobile Notes.

The Farmers' Anti-automobile League has been organized in Illinois to stop scorching, which has resulted in many serious accidents to property and persons. Offenders are to be prosecuted, and if that won't succeed, force is threatened. A lot of foolish and dangerous shot-gun talk is being indulged in.

The regulation of the speed of automobiles in England supplies hints which will no doubt be found useful for our legislators. The present speed limit is twelve miles an hour, but it is proposed to reduce this to ten miles in populous districts and narrow lanes, leaving the general regulations against reckless driving to govern elsewhere.

The Ontario Legislature at its recent session fixed the limit of speed on the public highways at 10 miles per hour for automobiles.

How about your granaries; are they cleaned and repaired, if such be needed? See to it, for the time is coming, and that soon, when they will be required.

Will Develop New Brunswick.

Sir,—I find from a party that was through on the proposed Continental Railway, when it was surveyed for the Grand Trunk a few years ago, that from Edmundston to Doaktown is a fine country for agriculture, and no doubt would have been settled long before this if there had been a railway, and should it go now, will be settled at once. It is also well wooded with timber of all kinds, which will remain there undeveloped without a railway through the center of the Province, which I think is the proper course to open up this country. From Moncton, part way is good for farming, but on the section near Doaktown it is not so good. Take the whole into consideration, the railway passing through the center of the country will develop different mines, such as the coal fields between Moncton and Doaktown, also toward Edmundston there will be others opened up.

HARVIE DOAK.
Northumberland Co., N.B.

Treating Wheat for Smut.

What is the best remedy to kill smut in wheat? When and how should it be used?

Bruce Co.

J. J.

Ans.—For wheat, probably nothing is more effective than common bluestone (sulphate of copper) treatment, using one pound of bluestone dissolved in a pail of water for eight or ten bushels of wheat. The solution should be sprinkled over the seed, and the grain shovelled over several times to ensure that every kernel of grain is moistened with the solution. It is not always convenient to have boiling water to dissolve the bluestone, and it will not readily dissolve in cold water, unless placed in a sack and suspended in the water just below the surface, when, it is claimed, it will dissolve in a few hours. The amount of bluestone necessary to make a barrel of pickle can thus be dissolved readily by suspending it in an old sack across the top of the barrel, just so that all the bluestone is submerged.

MARKETS.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Shipping steers, \$4.85 to \$5.40; butchers' steers, \$4 to \$4.90; cows and heifers, \$2.45 to \$4.35; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4. Veals, \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Hogs—Heavy, \$6 to \$6.05; mixed, \$6.10 to \$6.20; Yorkers, \$6.30 to \$6.40; pigs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; roughs, \$4.75 to \$5; stags, \$4 to \$4.50.

Sheep and lambs—Lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$4 to \$4.75; wethers, \$4 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$4.

After the G. T. R.

Eleven cattle dealers, who allege that the Grand Trunk is discriminating against the Union Stock-yards at Toronto Junction, issued a writ against the Railway Company for \$20,000. The endorsement on the writ is as follows: "The claim of the plaintiffs is for \$20,000 damages for wrongful, wilful and malicious detention of cattle delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants as common carriers for transportation." An information was also laid before the magistrate at the Junction charging the Company with cruelty to the cattle.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.45; poor to medium, \$3.60 to \$4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$4.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.70; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.20; calves, \$2.50 to \$7; Texas-fed steers, \$3.25 to \$4.50; Western steers, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.15 to \$5.77½; good to choice heavy, \$5.55 to \$5.75; rough heavy, \$5.15 to \$5.50; light, \$5.40 to \$5.85; bulk of sales, \$5.35 to \$5.65.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; fair to choice wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; fair to choice, mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.25; native lambs, \$3.25 to \$6.

Two Cattle Markets.

The Toronto News, referring to the fact that the cattle industry of Ontario is thriving and expanding, the aggregate annual sales in that city amounting to over \$10,000,000, predicts that there will be room for two and perhaps more stock-yards there in the near future.

British Markets.

London, Aug. 10.—American cattle, 6d; Canadian, 5½d. Sheep, 5½d. Trade slow. No market to-day at Deptford.

Toronto Markets.

The receipts of cattle at the Western cattle (city) market were 53,642 cattle for the month of July, or 1,503 more than in July, 1902.

The new Toronto Junction stock-yards commenced business on Tuesday last, and a great number of our commission men attended the opening. There were 147 loads of cattle on offer, chiefly exporters. The rivalry between the City Cattle Market and the Junction Union Stock-yards is strongly in evidence at present.

The City Council, which controls the old market, has adopted Commissioner Fleming's recommendation to knock off the fees and supply fodder at cost.

The receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market for the week were as follows: Cattle 2,414; sheep 4,631; hogs 2,609; calves 112.

Export Cattle.—Only choice loads found ready market. Best quality, \$5 to \$5.12½; medium to good, \$4.75 to \$4.90. Fat cows suitable for export, \$4.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, suitable for local trade, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.65; good quality, not so heavy, \$4.10 to \$4.25; fair to medium, \$3.75 to \$4; rough cattle, \$2.65 to \$3.25.

Bulls.—Choice quality, \$4 to \$4.25; good and medium, \$3.60 to \$3.80.

Feeders.—There is no great demand for feeders; indeed, scores of farmers will not feed next season unless they can buy at from 3c. to 3½c. per lb. Choice steers of good quality, 1,000 lbs. average, are worth from \$3.40 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Stockers.—Small demand for choice, well-bred stockers, one and two years old, weighing from 500 to 700 lbs., \$3 to \$3.40; mixed colors, black and white, poor breeding, same weight, \$2.75 to \$3.

Sheep.—The run of sheep large, prices had a tendency down, from \$3.50 to \$3.70 per cwt.; for ewes and for bucks, \$3.

Milch Cows.—Milch cows and springers are worth from \$35 to \$40 per head; one best Shorthorn cow reached \$50.

Hogs.—The supply of hogs does not meet requirements, and prices have jumped up to \$6.50 per cwt. for choice singers, not above 200 lbs., not below 160 lbs., off cars, not fed or watered. The quality is good, but too many are above the standard of 200 lbs. and are culled as too fat at \$6.25; best quality, \$6.50; light and thick fat, \$6.25; sows, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; stags at \$3 per cwt.

Mr. Frank Harris is representing the firm of Wm. Harris & Co. at the Toronto Junction Cattle Yards. It is complained that a cut of 12½c. per cwt. is made for the extra railway freight to the Wm. Davies packing house at the Don station.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat.—Red and white are quoted at 75c., middle freights; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 93½c.; No. 1 northern 92½c. per bushel. One hundred and fifty bushels of white wheat sold in Toronto at 75c., and red at 77c. per bushel. One hundred bushels of spring wheat sold at 70c. per bushel, and goose 75c. per bushel.

Corn.—Canadian corn sold at 58c., and American at 60c., on track at Toronto.

Oats.—Oats are quoted at 31c. north, and No. 1, Toronto, 32c. In Toronto oats sold at 35c. to 35½c. per bushel; 700 bushels on offer.

Barley.—No. 3 extra, for export, at 44c. to 45c. per bushel. Quoted at 44c. per bushel in Toronto, none on offer.

Hay.—Thirty loads on offer at from \$7 to \$9 per ton, two loads of old hay sold at \$12 per ton.

Straw.—Light loads of loose straw sold at \$7.50 per ton.

Poultry.—Prices steady; good supply; chickens sold at from 60c. to \$1 per pair; spring chickens, 90c.; spring ducks, 60c. to \$1 per pair; turkeys at 10c. per lb.

Butter.—Best dairy butter, in rolls, sold at from 16c. to 20c. per lb.; choice creamery at from 22c. to 25c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs at from 17c. to 20c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New cheese sold at from 12c. to 14c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Prices easy; supply over-abundant, at from 40c. to 50c. per bag.

Honey.—New honey on offer at from 8c. to 9c. per lb.; sections from 12½c. to 15c. per section.

Hides.—No. 1 steers, inspected, 8½c. per lb.; No. 2 steers, inspected, 7½c. per lb.; calf skins, 9c. per lb.; lamb skins, each 60c.; wool fleece, 16c.; wool unwashed, 10c.

Dressed Beef.—Beef fore quarters, \$5.50 per cwt.; beef hind quarters, \$9 per cwt.; mutton, \$7.50; spring lambs, each \$4.50; spring lambs, dressed, \$10.50; veal carcass, \$8.50; dressed hogs, \$8.75.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Aug. 10.—Cattle.—Choice butchers', 4½c. to 4¾c.; good, 3¾c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3¾c.; common, 2¾c. to 3c.

Calves.—Good stock, \$3 to \$11, and poor, \$1.50 to \$3 each.

Sheep and lambs.—Sheep, 3c. to 3¾c.; lambs, \$2 to \$2.50. Good demand for export sheep.

Hogs.—The demand good, 6 1-3c. to 6 2-3c.



"There's never a rose in all the world,
But makes some green spray sweeter;
There's never a wind in all the sky,
But makes some bird wing fletcher."

A Curse that Came Home.

BY MRS. M. L. RAYNE.

Farmer Leslie sat smoking in his doorway in the most contented frame of mind possible to a man, for he was at that moment basking in the warm sunshine of prosperity. It gave him a great content, but it was purely an animal content—no chord of his higher nature was touched. As far as the eye could see, the hills and the flocks were his. The excellent woman attending to his comfort within the dwelling, was his. The bright girl sewing at an upper window, and the handsome boy galloping along the valley on his new pony, were his children. The great barn filled with the harvested grain was his. He did not look up and claim the sky, but all else about him was of value as a part of his domain. "Me and mine," was the refrain of his song.

At that moment something came around the corner of the house that did not belong to him, and it gave him a shock—a very disagreeable thrill, that was mostly disgust, and no quality of fear in it. The something was a tramp. The name is synonymous with obliquity, and this specimen did not belie the name. He shivered in the sunlight as if he had the ague. His rags stood out like splinters of distress, telling of a long friction with time. His limbs had that flaccid, relaxed motion which is typical of the drunken vagabond. His eyes were bloodshot. The only redeeming features were his voice, which was musical and pathetic, and his manner, which was that of a man who had not always tramped the thoroughfares of the world.

"Sir," he said, touching the rim of a despoiled hat, "will you be so kind as to give me a bite to eat—I am very hungry?"

One would suppose, that sitting there in the sunlight of his own happiness, Farmer Leslie, the prosperous man, would have given a generous meal to the off-scouring of humanity—but he did nothing of the kind. "Be off," he said, "or I'll set the dog on you!"

"I will work—" began the tramp.

"Oh, you will? I don't need your help. I have men to work for me, not such cattle as you."

Ah, it cut to the quick, as he intended it should. The tramp made a savage spring forward, and a look of vindictive rage crossed his features—then he stopped, swung around and walked away.

"Cattle!" He flung the words out with bitterness. You're right, friend, only—cattle that are made in God's image, and human."

"So the fellow's had a schooling," was all the comment the farmer made. He did not see a humanitarian episode that was transacted at his backdoor, when his good wife, who had overheard the dialogue, handed out some bread and meat to the tramp.

No, Farmer Leslie knew nothing of that. He was watching a speck far down in the valley that was a whole world to him, his boy galloping about from farmhouse to farmhouse, where his playfellows lived, showing them his new possession, the pony his father had given him for a birthday present.

Farmer Leslie did have soft spots in his heart, but, as I have said, they were for "me and mine." He gave no further thought to the wretched, disheartened man he had repulsed. He did not stop to gently scan his brother man, and he did not believe that to step aside is human. So he put the object out of his mind, and gave himself up to the contemplation of pleasanter themes.

The tramp lay on the side of a hill far enough from the house to be unrecognizable, and ate Mrs. Leslie's bounty in a semi-savage mood. These were not his real table manners: he had not forgotten them, but if each mouthful he devoured had been the head of an enemy he could not have been more ghastly or vicious. Every few moments he would burst into anathemas of speech:

"Cattle! What is he? I'd like to make him suffer—yes, I would. Oh, I could die happy just to see that man in my place."

He lay and watched the man he hated, but he divided his attention. His bloodshot, agonized eyes were fixed now on the splendid barn that had cost the farmer so many thousands of dollars, and was the pride of the surrounding country. The fellow writhed with impatience.

"I hope you'll read the writing on the wall, and

recognize the tramp's hand. I hope he'll—ha—it's working!"

He saw a thin spiral of smoke rising like a crooked forefinger from the roof of the barn. The farmer sitting now with his back turned did not see it.

The tramp watched it and smiled as Cain might have smiled when he slew Abel. He gesticulated fiercely as if to sustain himself in some awful deed; then another look came into his face as he saw a boy ride gaily up to the barn, turn his horse loose, and, carrying the saddle on his arm, disappear inside.

One—two—three minutes passed. Nothing had changed except the aspect of that thin spiral of smoke. It was now a column cut off from the roof by a blaze that the sunlight shielded. Farmer Leslie was asleep in his chair.

The tramp rose to his feet. His expression, and the evil purpose that had possessed him, changed to a look of disreputable virtue. His form expanded and grew taller, but he stood as if rooted to the hills.

Farmer Leslie was aroused now. His wife and daughter were running here and there, shrieking fire, and he was wildly calling for help, to which summons his men, working in the field, responded. But there was no help that could save the smoldering mass, and no man could enter that fiery furnace.

"Let it burn," shouted the farmer; "Thank God we are all here."

And at that moment his eyes fell on his son's pony grazing in the field near by.

"Alfred!" he shouted. "Is he in the house? Where is Alfred?"

A man darted past him and disappeared in that seething mass of flame and smoke. The group paid no attention to him, but ran distractedly about, calling the name of the boy, who was the pride of their lives.

Then there was a cry from within, a smothered cry, taken up and re-echoed by those outside as they recognized his voice.

"It is my boy—let me get to him," shouted Farmer Leslie, struggling in the hands of his men, "I will save him or die with him."

But they could see the shadow of a man, who walked like Shadrach of old in the fiery furnace, but unlike him there was the smell of fire on his garments, and if the Saviour of men walked with him, their eyes were hidden that they could not see. He carried a burden that he had covered with his tattered coat. The fire fought for him, and wound its long tendrils around him. It put out the light of those bloodshot eyes forever. He was literally blazing when he gathered up the last remnant of his strength, and threw his burden to those who met him half way. Then there was a roar and a crash, and never had a man a more magnificent funeral pyre than this would have made. But he stumbled just outside, and a fallen beam pinned him to the earth.

"He saved me, father—I was asleep and he just caught me up in his arms and ran with me, and, oh, father, you will give him money and clothes, and he shall have my pony and everything."

"Yes, yes, please God I will make a man of him," said the farmer as he bent anxiously over the tramp, who, blind and broken, was coming back to consciousness.

"Father—mother," he murmured, "are—you—you—both—here? Take—my—hand."

Mrs. Leslie and her husband sank sobbing on their knees, and each took a hand of the poor outcast.

"It's—getting—light," he said, "I must get—up." He tried to rise, but the effort was useless. His poor head refused to move.

"I know," he said in a clear voice, "it's—the—boy. Is—he—safe?"

"Safe, and it is you who saved him. Live, my friend, that we may show you how grateful we are," said the farmer, suddenly humanized.

"Yes—I—saved him—and lost myself. Perhaps God will know, and take this into account. Forgive me."

"What! For saving my boy's life?"

"No." There was a brief death agony, then a look of peace as life's latest breath drifted with the words. "I would have been a murderer if I had let him die in the flames—that—my—hand—kindled!"—Detroit Free Press.

Happy Little Blind Girl.

The pathetic little story of a blind girl is told by Ian Maclaren, in Frank Leslie's Magazine:

"If I dinna see"—and she spoke as if this was a matter of doubt and she were making a concession for argument's sake—"there's naeboddy in the Glen can hear like me. There's no a foot-step of a Druntyochy man comes to the door but I ken his name, and there's no voice oot on the road that I canna tell. The birds sing sweeter to me than to anybody else, and I can hear them cheeping to one another in the bushes before they go to sleep. And the flowers smell sweeter to me—the roses and the carnations and the bonny moss rose—and I judge that the oatcake and milk taste the richer because I dinna see them. Na, na, ye're no to think that I've been ill-treated by my God; for if He dinna give me ae thing, He gave me mony things instead.

And mind ye; it's no as if I'd seen once and lost my sight, that micht ha' been a trial, and my faith micht ha' failed. I've lost naething; my life has been all getting."

THE QUIET HOUR

"And So Shall We Ever be With the Lord."

"I do not think that I could bear
My daily weight of woman's care,
If it were not for this;
That Jesus seemeth always near,
Unseen, but whispering in my ear,
Some tender word of love and cheer,
To fill my soul with bliss!"

"There are so many trivial cares
That no one knows and no one shares,
Too small for me to tell,
Things e'en my husband cannot see,
Nor his dear love uplift for me—
Each hour's unnamed perplexity
That no one knows so well.

"The failure of some household scheme,
The ending of some pleasant dream
Deep hidden in my breast;
The weariness of children's noise,
The yearning for that subtle poise
That turneth duties into joys,
And giveth inner rest.

"These secret things, however small,
Are known to Jesus, each and all,
And this thought gives me peace.
I do not need to say one word,
He knows what thought my heart hath stirred,
And by divine caress my Lord
Makes all its throbbings cease."

A few days ago a friend lent me a Dream of Heaven called "Intra Muros." It pictures the experience of a soul allowed to pass within the walls of the Celestial City; describing joyful duties, peaceful restfulness and quiet growth in knowledge, with no hindrances and no temptations.

I suppose we all have our dreams of what the life beyond the grave may be like, grounded for the most part on our various ideals of perfect happiness. Of course, the reality must far exceed our imaginings, for the things God has prepared are far beyond the power of earthly eye, ear or heart to conceive. The writer of "Intra Muros" describes the "many mansions" as real homes where families live together in perfect love and harmony. Everything is pure and spotless. The flowers do not fade, the fruits do not decay, the river gives new life to all those who bathe in it, and all can breathe and talk far below the surface of the water. There are plenty of books for those who wish to read; some have been written on earth, and men who have helped their fellows to lead a higher life continue that work after death. Many souls pass through the gate ignorant of much that they should learn, and as true life means growth here, so it does there. As God is infinite, it must take all eternity to understand Him fully, and those who know Him best are still permitted to help others in their spiritual education. The writer speaks very beautifully of the sacred meetings with the Master. He has much to say to each soul "which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it." These things cannot be told, as she says: "The very heart has often been left out of some wonderful scene I was attempting to describe, because I found I dared not reveal its sacred secret." There are some things which it is not lawful (or possible) for a man to utter. In this dream of heaven there is no intrusion. When a soul has just passed from one of these mysterious interviews, no one ventures on ordinary conversation. "Ah, I see. You have been with the Master!" says one friend, and steps aside in reverent silence. Another friend says: "We were on the way to find you when we met Him, and He told us He had just left you. Then we knew we must wait a little." When we try to realize the joy of being ever with the Lord, when we think of seeing the King in His beauty, it is hard to wait. We are ready to echo the wish of the Greeks who said to St. Philip: "We would see Jesus." Our eyes may be opened very soon, or we may, like St. John, be forced to "tarry" for many years. But there is no need to wait for the sacred interviews with the Master. And they are, even in this life, full of a mysterious joy which we could not describe if we would.

As Moule says: "I enter His presence-chamber ere I go out to my work in His field, or when I return from it, or I look up in the midst of it, and see standing by me the Lord, and He invites me not only to clasp His feet, but to grasp His hand; nay, in the hour of need, whensoever I will, to lean upon my Master, to lay my head upon His shoulder, to tell Him all."

My dear friends, I most earnestly wish to make these "Quiet Hour" talks practical and helpful, and it seems to me that nothing can help us so much as these wonderful interviews with our Master, which we may have many times a day. We do not need to enter "within the walls" of Heaven before we may kneel before Him who

sitteth upon the throne, worshipping Him "with uplifted face, stilled heart and silent lips." Like Jacob, let us say, "I will not let Thee go, except Thou bless me." All who are accustomed to enter His presence-chamber will bear witness that our King never lets any one who earnestly seeks a blessing go empty away. He is waiting even now. Will you not enter at once into the secret place, shut out the world, and kneel at His feet in adoring worship?

"Forever with the Lord!"
Father, if 'tis Thy will,
The promise of that faithful word
E'en here to me fulfil.
Be Thou at my right hand,
Then can I never fail.
Uphold Thou me, and I shall stand,
Fight, and I must prevail.
So when my latest breath
Shall rend the veil in twain,
By death I shall escape from death,
And life eternal gain.
Knowing as I am known,
How shall I love that word,
And oft repeat before the Throne,
'Forever with the Lord!'

HOPE.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

The King's Sons.

I have just read a story by Bishop Carpenter, which you might like to hear. It is too long for our Corner, but I will try to tell it in a shortened form. It is about a king who wished to find out which of his sons would be the best person to rule the kingdom after his death. So he sent them into the world, saying that the one who spent his money best would show himself worthiest to rule, and would be made king. To each son he gave a magic purse, in which twelve golden pieces would be found every day. Round the neck of each was hung a golden chain, with a pearl on it. "Take great care of these pearls," he said, "for they are tokens that you are sons of a king." Then he gave a magic mirror to each, saying, "Look into it every day, and when you see it look misty, and out of the mist rises the image of my face, then hasten home, for after that the magic purse will yield you no money."

The young men started off, and soon came to a place where three roads lay before them. As they wondered which to choose, three bright beings came to meet them.

"My name is Happiness," said one. "Let me lead you down this left-hand road to my dwelling-place."

"My name," said the second, "is Wisdom, and my home lies down this center road."

"My name is Love," said the third. "I make my dwelling with the good."

"Then," said the eldest son, "I will follow Happiness, since if I am to rule, I shall best rule by knowing the road to Happiness."

"I will choose Wisdom," said the second son, "since he is not fit to be a king who has not knowledge."

"And I," said the youngest son, "will choose Love, who makes her dwelling with the good."

The gold pieces came mysteriously into their purses each day, and for a long time the mirror remained bright, but at last it grew misty, and out of the mist came the image of their father's face. Then they hastened home, arriving on the same day, and the whole court gathered to hear their adventures, and to judge which of the three was worthiest to rule. The eldest had brought back a golden goblet set with precious stones. "This is the cup of gladness," he said, as he raised the goblet to his lips; but he put it down hastily and turned deadly pale. "It tastes like fire," he cried.

"Have you kept the pearl I gave you?" asked the king.

"I have lost it," was the sad answer. "I know not when, nor how."

"Yes," said the king, "and so it always is. Without the pearl of purity the goblet of joy soon turns to flame. The cup is not the cup of pleasure, but of shame and pain."

"It is true, my father," said the son. "I sought selfishly, and have found sorrow."

The second son said, "I sought the power that would make a nation great. Knowledge is the parent of riches, and I have brought home this silver wand, which can turn everything to gold." As he spoke he stretched out his silver wand, with its sparkling diamond point, and touched the courtiers who stood around. Instantly they appeared to be dressed in robes of dazzling gold. He called for copper coins, and hundreds were flung at his feet. He touched them with the magic wand, and a heap of glittering yellow coins lay before him. The courtiers shouted joyfully, "He has done his work well, he must be king!"

But the king leaned forward from his throne, touched the coins and the courtiers' dresses with his golden sceptre, and the brightness died away.

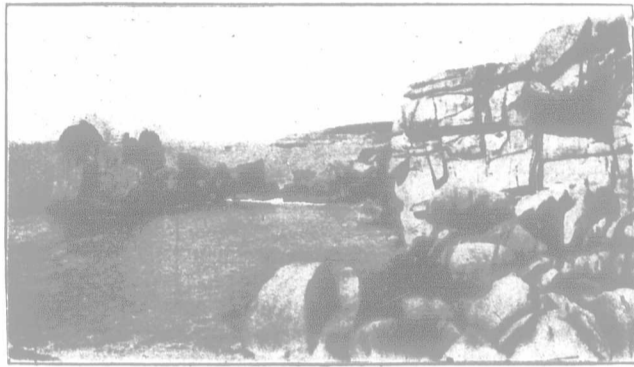
"It is not really gold, my son," he said. "It might be called gold in other places, but it is only tinsel in the realms where your father is king."

Then the third son was told to show what he had brought back, but he answered, "I have brought nothing back. The money came every day and I spent it all, yet I have come home empty-handed."

As he spoke the pearl on his breast shone with a radiance that filled the court.

"What is in the wallet on your shoulder?" said the king.

"Nothing but a few relics," the young man answered, as he emptied his wallet. The courtiers smiled in scorn as they saw an old book, a lock of golden hair, a broken crutch, a few faded flowers.



PENINIS HEAD AND WOOLPACK BATTERY, SCILLY ISLES.

"My father," he said, "I knew not what pain, sorrow and want there was in the world, until I followed an angel called Love. An old man was trying to read in this book, but his eyes were dim, so I stayed and read to him, and when he died he left the book to me."

"I bought this crutch for a poor cripple lad, and before he died he asked me to break it and keep it in memory of him."

"This lock of golden hair once belonged to a little child. I used to talk to her as she lay in her little bed, and when she was cold and still her mother cut off this curl and gave it to me."

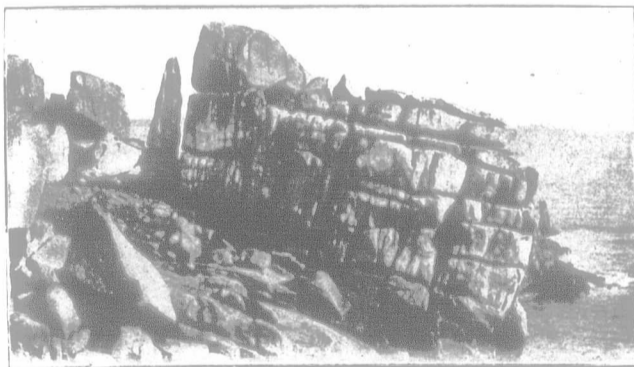
There was silence in the room, and the little relics began to shine like gold. The king touched them with his sceptre, and instead of fading they grew brighter still, turning all the objects near them to pure gold.

"Which of my sons is fittest to rule?" asked the king.

All the courtiers answered, "The last. He is wise, for he knows the secret which turns all things to real, lasting gold. He is happy, for he makes others happy."

This story hardly needs to be explained. You know that we are all children of a King. Are we buying with the golden hours given us each day things which will be really of value when looked at in the light—the searching light of the last Great Day?

Those who spend all their hours in the pursuit of selfish happiness, or of wisdom which is only for this world, will some day find themselves terribly poor. Let us buy some gifts which our Father will accept with the golden hours He gives us.



THE TOOTH ROCK, ST. MARY'S, SCILLY.

Only a drop in the bucket,
But every drop will tell;
The bucket would soon be empty
Without the drops in the well.

A few little bits of ribbon
And some toys that were not new,
But they made the sick child happy,
Which has made me happy too.

A word now and then of comfort,
That cost me nothing to say;
But the poor old man died happy;
And it helped him on his way.

God loveth the cheerful giver,
Tho' the gift be poor and small.
What doth he think of His children
When they never give at all?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Jottings from the Isles of Scilly.

NO. IV.

Oddly enough, although the Scillonians cannot be blind to the fact that Besant's word-pictures have brought many profitable visitors to Scilly, they are decidedly prejudiced against his book. He must have trodden upon their toes indirectly, even though he has not withheld from themselves or their Islands tributes of the highest praise and appreciation. I was told that the prototype of Armored resents the gentle indictment, though surely she need not do so; whilst on the contrary, one of the boatmen frequently employed by visitors, probably to enhance his popularity as such, claims to be the original of the Boy Peter of Besant's novel. The others laugh and say, "He's no more Peter than I am, or anybody else." As far as I can recall the story, the attributes of Armored's Peter were just such as would be the outcome of his birth and surroundings, but in every point not touching his daily avocations, certainly stopping short of ordinary intelligence. Almost any Scillonian boatman who has had no ambitions beyond his own craft, and who has never visited any place outside of the Archipelago which forms his world, could easily stand as a type of the middle-aged man called "Boy Peter" of Samson Island.

All the Scillonians, I am told, talk slowly, and never pretend to vivacity or repartee. They think and speak only of what is around them, the sea and their boats, of the coming and going of the steamer, etc. They very seldom "go up country," which is the term they use for the two or three miles between point and point upon even the largest island, but they have ever a gracious, kindly greeting, even for a stranger, always saying "good-day" or "good-evening" as one passes them on the road. In Scilly are "no gas works, no manufactories, no worry of the nerves, no trains, no trams, no omnibuses, no cabs, and very little traffic," except by an occasional donkey cart, or a one-horse trap. There is no occasion to "look sharp," or indeed to be sharp, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. That, perhaps, gives them a somewhat stolid air, which has become apart of their nature. If it had not been for my guide-book and map, I should have found it very difficult to get any information as to the various points of interest, and I should have missed my way over and over again, but thanks to them, and to the good comradeship of fellow-guests in my boarding house, "Mincarlo," I managed to learn the names of the several "Porths," the Islands, the white sandy beaches, the Old Town, once the capital of Scilly, where the old church and a grand group of stones to the left of the larger, wilder group of giants at Peninis, mount guard over its bay. I might not have discovered the cromlechs and cairns on Clapper Down, nor have seen Porth Hellick, where the body of Sir Cloudesley Shovel drifted ashore after the shipwreck, and where he for awhile lay buried, until his nation honored him with a last resting place in Westminster Abbey. A stone marks the spot at Porth Hellick, but all the same there still lives a tradition concerning him, which will probably survive the rough monument inscribed with his name. It is said that grass will never grow on his one-time grave, because the Admiral hanged a Scillonian seaman who presumed to warn him of the rocks upon which the ship was drifting. There are versions of the story, which add that "the poor wretch was dangling at the yard-arm at the moment the vessel struck." Oh! those gruesome rocks, but yet how they hold the eye as by fascination. One pile above Porth Hellick Bay is surmounted by what is called the Camel rock, and on one side of it the outline of a laden camel, about to rise with its load, is very clearly defined. I think it was upon this rock there occurred another tragedy of the sea. It reads thus: "In 1840, early one November morning, a man walking on the Downs was amazed to see a ship on the rocks, bottom up. He went round her, and thrusting in his hand where a hole had been made when the vessel struck, found it instantly seized by some person inside, who cried out in French. The man ran for help, and three men and a boy were assisted out of their cramped prison, after having been there for three days and nights without food." What I have not done, was to climb up to the Giant's Chair, where the Arch-Druid was said to sit daily to watch the rising sun; nor have I gone to Giant's Castle; nor, at another point, to the Tooth Rock, to the Logan Stone at Peninis; nor to Normandy Gap, the large conical boulder known as the Druid's Throne. When one has got considerably beyond the three-score limit of age, one has to curb one's ambitions, and attempt less perilous ascents; therefore, I contented myself with a sight of the lovely expanse of scenery which was spread out before my admiring eyes, turn which way I might. Perhaps I had another reason, which I will whisper to you: On Peninis, I was told, grazed a pugnacious donkey, whose chief delight was to pursue and viciously bite and kick every dog which came within range of his grazing ground. Sometimes he was tethered, sometimes

not, and I preferred to take no risks. Human "critters" sometimes do get miscalled not only dogs, but donkeys, or even worse, so why should I expect greater discrimination from a Neddie whose eccentricities were a matter of pride and whose antics were encouraged and applauded as feats fit for a circus, if such a form of amusement had ever landed upon the shores of Scilly? The curious elevation close to my own quarters at Mincarolo is not without its story, nor its donkey, for it was from thence the creature which was to have conveyed me to Pellistry Bay made its run for liberty; but what cares a mere donkey that the ground he grazes upon is historic, or that below it are the ruins of old houses buried in a sand drift over a century ago? Upon this same hill is built the schoolhouse, and when the boys are out at play and within stone-throwing reach of their four-legged companion, the latter has sometimes a hard time of it. It was upon "Carn Thomas" I have looked out daily from my bedroom window, but, indeed, after long, breezy walks across the gorse-crowned moorland, I have slept none the worse for learning that I was in the close neighborhood of a very ancient burying-ground, nor that when the excavations were made for the buildings around it, bones and other indications came to the surface to tell their own melancholy but long-forgotten tale. It has interested me much more to clamber over the little foot-bridge below our windows to the spot where quite lately was erected a first-class shelter for the St. Mary's lifeboat, and other appliances for the saving of human lives on the still dangerous coast of Scilly. Had I arrived a few days earlier I should have seen a lifeboat drill, which from time to time is called to keep the life-savers "ready, aye ready," as, indeed, they always need to be, and are. Amongst those who man the lifeboat, or who are volunteers for a rescue, are most likely to be found one or more representatives of the old Cornish, or, more definitely, Scillonian families of Trevellick, Treweek, Tregarthen, Trenear, Trembath, or Roseveare, Anterson, Phillips, Moyle, Pender, Hicks, etc. I wonder if there may not be some of these in our far Northwest, who may like to recall the familiar names, and confirm my assertion, that wherever a man of Scilly can stretch out a hand to save, that is what he may certainly be counted upon to do. H. A. B.

Domestic Economy.

To remove ink spots from gingham, wet the spots with milk and cover them with common salt. Let stand some hours, then rinse in several waters.

To clean a kettle in which onions or other rank vegetables have been cooked, rub with a cloth dipped in hot strong soda water, then wash in soapy water.

A good way to fix your beeswax: Place between two pieces of paper and keep it near at hand, so that when the starch sticks you can readily rub the iron over it.

When making mince pies, the fat that rises to the top of the liquid in which the meat was boiled may be skimmed off and utilized to good advantage in the place of suet.

A few drops of oil of lavender poured into a glass of very hot water will purify the air in a room almost instantly from cooking odors, and is especially refreshing in a sick room.

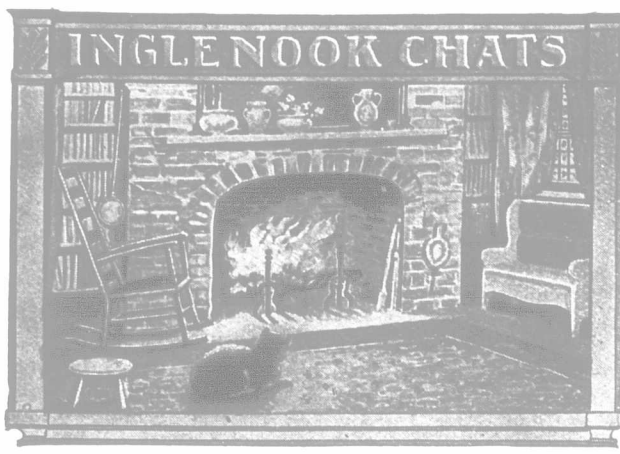
To clean decanters, get some old pieces of blotting-paper and soap them well, roll the bits up small, and put about twenty little pieces into the bottle to be cleaned, then half fill the decanter with warm water. Let it stand five minutes, and then shake well for another five minutes. Rinse with cold water and set it to drain; when dry it will be beautifully clear and bright.

Clothespins need washing occasionally to keep them in good condition. It is a good plan to put them in the boiler after the clothes have been taken out. After they have had a good wash they should be thoroughly rinsed in clean water.

To grind old scissors at home, saw the blade on the neck of a glass bottle, as if you were trying to saw that part off. In a short time the scissors will be quite sharp.

Pour a little vinegar upon the stove when you are cooking onions, turnip or cabbage, and it will immediately change the disagreeable odor. Cloves will do the same.

Poultry should never be cooked until twelve or fifteen hours after killing.



Dear Friends,—

This week there will be no space for a chat from Dame Durden. I am sure, however, that you will be delighted to read the prize essays which appear in this issue. Let me remind you that all letters for the next competition must be in by September 5th.

COMPETITION II

The subject is: "What we have done to make our home surroundings more beautiful." Prizes will be given to competitors in three classes: I. To married people. II. To unmarried people over 18. III. To boys and girls under 18. Letters in this competition need not be long, but the suggestions contained in them should be artistic, practical and economical.

I sincerely hope this competition may be as popular as the last. We are all interested in beautifying our homes. When they are beautified, our country is beautified. We are "proud to be farmers"; we are patriots to Canada. We wish our farms and our country to be just as fair as possible.

Now, write your very best ideas upon this subject of home adornment. Even if you do not succeed in winning the prize, you may write something worthy of publication, and I shall be very happy to publish all good suggestions, in addition to the prize "best" ones. You can never know how widely "what you have done" may be copied, nor what impulses your example may give rise to, for a hint in this direction, like a pebble thrown into the water, may send its influence, in ever-widening circles, shall we say, perhaps "on and on forever."

Address all letters to DAME DURDEN,
Box 28, Chatsworth, Ont.

Why I am Proud to Be a Farmer.

PRIZE ESSAY—CLASS I.—SPECIAL

(By Frank Wellesley Porter.)

I am proud to be a farmer, and I will tell you why: Because the farmer's life's the best of all beneath the sky;

The farmer's independent—he need not cringe or crawl,
The world depends on him for bread—the farmer feeds them all.

Although my work is sometimes hard, my life is free
from care;

The fields I till are all my own—I am a monarch there;
It is a rugged, healthful life; the air is pure and sweet—
'Tis not the hot, foul, feverish air breathed on your
city street.

I love the sunshine and the storm, the snow, the sleet,
the rain;

When'er a season passes by I wish it back again;
I love to hear the hum of bees, where apple blossoms
blow

And turn the gnarled and twisted limbs to drifted
heaps of snow;

I love to see the cows come home in single file at eve,
To let the farm girl milk them there, and then their
food receive.

The din that fills the city streets has not a single
charm

For me. I love the nobler life I lead upon the farm.

The laughter of the running brook is sweeter far than
words;

What prima donna ever sang as sweetly as the birds?
The grandest play that ever came from Shakespeare's
magic pen

Can never wake the better thoughts asleep in most of
men

As quick as can the frightened rush of storm clouds
through the air,

The night wind's whisper in the corn, the wheat field's
rustling prayer;

For nature's plays God writes himself, and that's their
sweetest charm;

Rehearsed each day in some new way I see them on the
farm.

I love no man a single bit. The very crops I raise
Are mine, as are the scrubbed hills on which my
cattle graze;

The corn that stands in neat ranks beside the emerald
lane,

The maples that at autumn's touch burst out in sheets
of flame,

The wheat that fills the old barn's bins with kernels
small of gold,

The sheep with white and fleecy coats that seek each
night the fold,

Are mine—all mine! No wonder that I find life's
sweetest charm

Not in the city's crowded streets, but down upon the
farm.

Thamesville, Ont.

Why I am Proud to Be a Farmer.

PRIZE ESSAY—CLASS II.

(By A. T. Van Nest, Solina, Ont.)

To the wise and intelligent, the appellation, "farmer," applies to that most essential, stable, ancient, peculiarly blessed and independent patriot who tills the soil. Where was there ever found a civilized nationality where the "farmer" portion did not make up its backbone? Stability and agricultural thrift are synonymous. In Rome, when the farmer and his agriculture had fallen into disrepute, on came Rome's decay and her destruction. Let us remember that "agriculture is the foundation of manufactures; the productions of Nature are the materials of art."

When we inquire into the antiquity of the agricultural occupation, into its past and present standing, we learn that from the earliest times, after tribes became nations, agriculture has been a mainstay, an esteemed and honored industry. The Israelites were distinctly agricultural in the Valley of the Jordan. The Chinese, the Egyptians, the Republican Romans, were enthusiastically devoted to husbandry, esteeming agriculture above commerce. The Chinese have a chief precept: "If the plowman's estate enjoys public esteem there never will be want in the land." The famous Roman, Cato, is represented as saying: "The whole establishment of a good and assiduous husbandman is stored with wealth; it abounds in pigs, in kids, in lambs, in poultry, in milk, in cheese, in honey. Nothing can be more profitable, nothing more beautiful, than a well cultivated farm."

After the "dark middle ages," agriculture attained such excellence in Saracenic and Moorish Spain that, at one time, the revenue of Spain equalled the combined revenues of the rest of Europe.

The ancient Peruvians were most accomplished farmers. And the American colonial pioneers were glad enough to adopt the Indian's rough farming methods and his staple, Indian corn, to prevent starvation. In due time, on their rude clearings, wheat and the other cereals supplanted the maize; and to-day, despite an unprecedented commercial development, the leading industry of the United States is farming. So is it in Canada. During the earliest years of the French regime, the "habitant" farms between Quebec and Montreal produced their goodly quota of wheat. At present, mixed farming is a leading industry in Quebec. In our own Ontario—well, every farmer boy and girl has heard from his grandfather about those veteran pioneer days when the notably prosperous counties of agricultural Ontario were founded.

Agriculture to-day is a science. The shrewdest minds, the soundest judgments are required upon the farm. The agricultural college takes its place alongside other institutions of higher education. The earnest young man with his B. S. A. degree finds himself better equipped for practical life than the young man with his M. D., M. A., or LL. D. Those professions are overcrowded, but the world has not yet experienced an over-supply of competent, well-trained, scientific farmers. What has caused the phenomenal influx of prospective settlers in Canada? Not trade or manufacturing industries; not mining, nor professional prospects. Square miles of unclaimed arable land—the fascinating gold of the Western grain fields!

The farmer has peculiar blessings. He inhales pure air; he drinks pure water, and commonly imbibes less adulterated food than his city cousin. If his stomach takes an epicurean fancy, he walks into his own garden and feeds from his own fruit trees and fruit bushes or vegetable beds. If he wants genuine milk he proceeds to his own can. If he wants fresh meat he kills his own calf, hog or lamb. If he be not a Gabriel Grub indeed, he may see in one casual survey as much real beauty and loveliness, as much to rejoice and exult his spirit, as the average city wight sees in a six-month. He has that gladdening thing, nature, about him at every turn. Where is there a better place than the farm to rightly develop a man? Lots of honest work, physically and mentally; as much leisure (or more) as any other class of bread-winner to become well informed. Think of the essential knowledge of an ideal farmer—agriculture, horticulture, dairying, live stock, poultry, beekeeping, bookkeeping, veterinary science, forestry, mechanics, chemistry, botany, physics, geology, zoology, entomology, bacteriology, even meteorology. And the assiduous farmer's reward—well-cultivated, bountifully productive land, a material achievement engendering less sordidness, more gratitude, more healthy and pure pride than probably any other. Even the cynic's nostrils might dilate in admiration of perfect, waving grain fields; model, handsome live stock; tasteful and well appointed farm buildings, and the quiet peace and comfortable activity about an up-to-date farm.

"Ethel," he whispered, "will you marry me?"

"I don't know, Charles," she replied, coyly.

"Well, when you find out," he said, rising, "send me word, will you? I shall be at Mabel Hicks' until ten o'clock. If I don't hear from you by ten, I am going to ask her."

Travelling Notes.

Another letter has come from my cousin, the young lady doctor, a preliminary record of whose adventures on her way to the Medical Congress at Madrid appeared in our issue of June 1st. She now writes:

"Dear Mollie,—Before leaving for Seville (pronounced Sevilla by the Spanish—all words ending in *lla* or *lle* are pronounced as if written *llia*—mantilla the same) I must give you a short account of my doings here. I don't think I have told you of our day at El Escorial, have I? We broke our journey here on the way down. It is a couple of hours' train journey from Madrid. We arrived early in the morning, at 6.30 a.m. After a scrambled kind of wash in the train and a hurried packing of rugs, we found two omnibuses, drawn by a mixed team of five mules and horses, to carry us to the Miranda Hotel, some mile or so distant from the station. We were soon rattling over the cobblestoned streets, passing between avenues of horse-chestnuts, then in bloom—my first introduction to the flowers. El Escorial is a curious old town with irregular streets and funny white houses, built on the side of a mountain range, with its plains extending away below it. It was originally founded by Philip II. of Spain as a royal burial place, and it has since become a monastery, and now is a school, the town having grown up around it. Its chief, in fact, only interest, is this old palace, in the crypts of which are buried the Spanish kings, queens and princesses. We were quite ready for our breakfast on reaching the hotel, but, unfortunately, it was not ready for us, and when it came it consisted of sour rolls, coffee made with goat's milk, and goat's-milk butter. I never rose from any meal before so hungry. After a tidying up, we sauntered out till the palace was open to the public, and had a glimpse of the town. The gardens were resplendent in lilac, yellow laburnum, and a lilac blossom of the pea order, of the *arbo de l'amour*. Later, when all the members of our party were together (this was always a difficult feat to accomplish, "Grandpa" was almost invariably missing), we obtained a guide, and began our tour of inspection. First, we went over the palace grounds—at the side of the building, from which a fine view of the plains below was to be had. The gardens were stiffly laid out; in fact, there was a sombre air over the building, both within and without. The climbing roses on the wall were in bloom, and gave a little color to the scene. Then followed the interior of the building, the beautiful chapel, the long corridors hung with paintings and beautiful old tapestries, and containing historical relics and the crypts. Into the first we descended, led by a guide with a solitary candle, which gave little light to the dark stairway, which was of polished marble, roof, floor and walls. The crypt, an octagon, 36 ft. in diameter by 38 ft. high, was likewise of dark polished marble relieved with gold, and on marble shelves in the black marble-sarcophagi lay the remains of the kings and queens of Spain, dating from Philip II., kings on the left, queens on the right. We noticed four empty shelves—spaces for the future kings and queens. Along other crypts, fortunately for us, better lighted, we passed white marble sarcophagi, in which lie the remains of princes and princesses. Don John of Austria, too, is buried here. There was one beautiful piece of marble sculpture over a tomb that recalled Campo Santo and Genoa to me. It was the figure of a beautiful woman reclining. Her attitude and the lacework of her dress were most natural. In the afternoon, on our way to the station, we stopped to look over one of the residences of the princes of Spain. I am not sure that it is used as such at present, or if it is only a show place. The rooms were very small and the roof low, but all were richly ornamented, the roof with paintings, the walls with pictures, tapestries and beautiful silk embroideries—even chairs and sofas were embroidered—in fact, there was too much in too little space. The grounds were lovely—avenues of horse-chestnuts, hedges of lilacs and more *arbo de l'amour*. We reached Madrid about seven in the evening. It had not rained for three months, but to show us it could do so, it began to fall before we left the station, and when we got into the town we found the streets wet and dirty. So our introduction was not the most cheerful. Notwithstanding this, our first impression was that

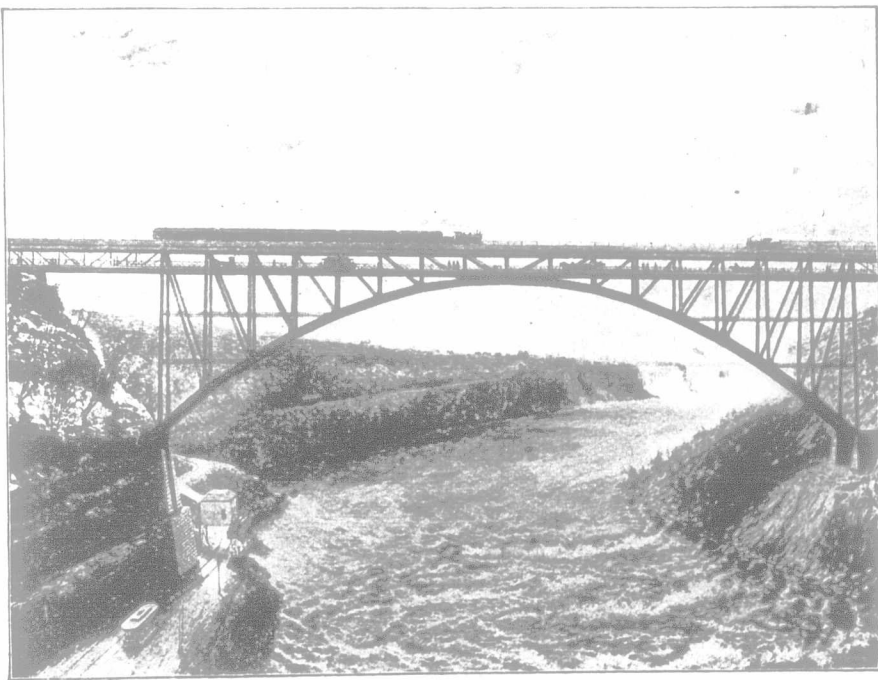
it was a fine town, with wide streets, modern-looking houses and electric trains. We reached our pension after a seemingly never-ending drive. The morning after our arrival I went to the Medical Congress Bureau, a fine building, not five minutes' walk from the pension. The Spanish were receiving all the attention, other nations could get no satisfactory information at all. The whole affair was grossly mismanaged. The crush for tickets and invitations was simply shocking. I 'd succeed in getting mine, eventually, but made no use of them, except to witness the open-



UNLOADING DEER, MUSKOKA WHARF.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

ing of the Congress in the Theatre Royal, where I had an excellent view of the King and Queen of Spain in the royal box. The invitations to a reception by the king and to a garden party in the Royal Gardens I never made use of, owing to the fact that I was told that ladies were not intended to go to the former, and I am leaving Madrid before the garden party takes place. It afterwards transpired that several women doctors had been present at the reception, and these were personally introduced to the King and Queen of Spain. See what I have missed! As for the meetings, I only went to them once. They were held in rooms, the one leading off the other, so a stream of people was passing through all the time, and most of the papers were read in foreign languages which I could not understand. Then, there was no printed programme of events beforehand, so one never knew who was going to address the different sections. This being the case,



SINGLE-ARCH, DOUBLE-TRACK, STEEL BRIDGE OVER NIAGARA GORGE.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

we saw Madrid as far as possible in the time, and made a holiday complete of our stay there."

"MOLLIE."

The reporter was interviewing the western millionaire. "Is it true that you are going to endow a chair in that university?" "Endow a chair?" he thundered. "Why, bigosh, I can give a whole set of furniture, and I'll do it too. Say that in your paper! There ain't nothing cheap about me."

The Rights of Childhood.

It seems as if all the scientific study in the world would not avail to give us a little common sense in our dealings with the small creatures in our power. Some time ago, in a Market-street car, I saw a young, intelligent-looking and well-dressed woman enter, holding by the hand a tiny boy, not more than three years old. The child was crying. She sat him down hard on the seat beside her. "Now stop crying," she said, giving him a little shake. "I want to ride outside," wailed the little one.

"Keep still." A few sobs, and then: "Why can't I ride outside?" "Because I say you can't." The sobs increased and this woman, who would have resented being called untruthful, leaned over the little fellow and said: "Now if you don't stop crying, I shall throw you out of the window." The remark was plainly audible to most of the passengers, and several smiled, but one irate man leaned forward and said: "Madame, if you were to throw that child out of the window I should have you arrested."

The woman had sense enough to make no reply, but the effect on the child was pitiful. He had hushed his sobs at the threat, which evidently had frightened him, but the interference of the man increased his terror manifold. He actually put out a little hand and grasped his mother's skirt, as if to protect her from harm, and the look of fear and anger which he cast at the one who had spoken for the purpose of allying his fright was a study. Not one of us but rejoiced in the silly mother's mortification, but one does not like to think of the impressions left by the incident upon the baby mind. That the mother's threat had been a lying one was as little comprehensible to him as the well-meant but ill-planned interference of the spectator.

I wonder why it is that after all these years of child-study we still think that moral lessons are best taught through falsehood. "Freddie, are you telling me the truth?" I heard a careful mother say, only a short time ago. "Yes, mamma." "Let me see your tongue." The small red member was thrust forth. She surveyed it critically. "It is all black, Freddie, you are telling me a story." The boy persisted, but so did the mother, and he finally admitted that he had been fibbing. He was assured that when his father came home he would be whipped, and his veracious mentor added: "There is no use trying to tell me stories, Freddie, for I can always see them on your tongue."

When he was out of hearing she confided to me that she knew all about the matter before she questioned him, and had only been trying to see if the boy would tell the truth. So she had deliberately put temptation in the little fellow's way, and when he yielded to it had herself lied to him to make him think her able to see through his small deceptions. "Freddie is inclined to tell fibbs," she said, with a sigh, "and we are trying to break him of it."

We are full of fine considerations for the feelings of our equals, and those who are able to defend themselves against us, or who, by reason of maturer judgment, can appreciate our words at their true value, but a good deal of our conversation with children is of a sort that if addressed to adults would cause us to be shunned for our rudeness and brutality. "Do you love me?" I once heard a caller say to her hostess' little girl whom she had seen but twice. "N-o." hesitated the child, too young to have any polite evasions at command. "Oh, what a naughty little girl," (playfully) then, "Why do you not love me?" The poor little thing seemed to think she must answer. She had never heard of Dr. Fell, but she looked at her tormentor and then said seriously: "I don't like your nose."

"Ethel, you rude child! Leave the room at once!" exclaimed her mortified mother, and the poor little two-year-old went away in disgrace, condemned to the punishment that, had justice been served, would have fallen upon her impertinent questioner.

For it is impertinent to ask children questions that we should never think of putting to a grown person. They do not understand badinage, and we should not find them so lovable if they did, and their serious attempts to answer truthfully questions that should have never been put to them are the cause of many a childish heartache.

ADELINA KNAPP.

How was the scenery where you spent your vacation?"

"The most expensive I ever gazed at."

"What did your old uncle leave?"

"A lot of disgusted relatives and a jubilant young widow we'd never heard of before."

How to Tell Fortunes.**THE MANY SIGNS FOUND IN THE TEA GROUND.**

First, the one whose fortune is to be told should drink a little of the tea while it is hot, and then turn out the rest, being careful not to turn out the grounds in doing so, and also not to look at them, as it is bad luck.

Then she must turn the cup over so that no water remains, for drops of water in the tea grounds signify tears.

Next, she must turn the cup around, slowly, toward her, three times, wishing the wish of her heart as she turns it.

After this she must rest it a minute against the edge of a saucer—to court luck.

Then the fortune-teller takes it and reads the fortune.

Three small dots in a row stand for the wish. If near the top it will soon be realized. If at the bottom some time will elapse.

If the grounds are bunched together it signifies that all will be well with the fortune-seeker, but if they are scattered it means much the reverse.

A small speck near the top means a letter. A large speck, a photograph or present of some kind, what it is depending on the shape of the speck.

The sticks are people—light or dark, short or tall, according to their color and length. A small one means a child; a thick one a woman.

If they lie crosswise they are enemies; if straight up, intimate friends, or pleasant acquaintances to be made.

If a large speck is near them, it means they are coming for a visit, bringing a valise or trunk.

If there is a bottle shape near a stick it means a physician; if a book shape, a minister or lawyer; if many fine specks, a married man.

The sticks with a bunch of grounds on their backs are bearers of bad news, or they will "say things" about you.

A long line of grounds with no openings between, foretells a journey by water; if openings, by rail.

A large ring closed means an offer of marriage to an unmarried woman; to a married one it means a fortunate undertaking; to a man, success in business.

A small ring is an invitation. Dust-like grounds bunched together at the bottom or side, is a sum of money.

A triangle signifies good luck, so does an anchor or a horseshoe.

A half-moon or star to married people means

a paying investment; to unmarried, a new lover or sweetheart.

A pyramid is extremely lucky.
A square or oblong, new lands.
Flowers, a present, what it is depending on the shape, or the present may be flowers.
Leaves, sickness and death.
Fruit of any kind, health.

Just Be Glad.

O heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we've missed of calm, we couldn't
Have, you know!
What we've met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again,
If it blow.

We have erred in that dark hour
We have known,
When the tears fell with the shower,
All alone—
Were not shine and shower blent
As the gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With His own.

For we know not every morrow
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Orange Marmalade.

One dozen bitter oranges, three lemons, three sweet oranges; take the skins of the bitter oranges and lemons and cut in very thin strips, putting them when cut in four quarts of cold water. Also cut pulp of all and put in the same water with skin; throw away the seeds and skins of sweet oranges, but save by themselves seeds of bitter oranges and lemons; put them in a bowl with one cup of cold water; let all stand for twenty-four hours, then boil the four quarts water containing skin and pulp slowly for two hours; take off and measure, and to every quart allow three pounds white sugar. Tie the seeds in muslin bag and put in with the other; boil all together for twenty minutes.

Regina.

EULALIE.

San Antonio, "The City of Missions."

A foreign visitor to the United States of America cannot truthfully say that he has viewed the remaining monuments of the historic past of our great nation without visiting the quaint city of San Antonio, Texas, known in history, because of its number of missions, as "The City of Missions." There are many places and objects of interest in or near the city, too many to be mentioned in this article.

The Old Barrack, with its beautiful flower gardens, is now used as an hotel. The old stone missions, though badly defaced, rear themselves in the very midst of the whirl and bustle of modern life, as silent yet eloquent reminders of the Texas Revolution, the fierce struggle by which the State won her liberation from the tyranny of Mexico.

In the heart of the city rises the scarred visage of the Alamo Mission, an emblem of heroism and martyrdom, whose walls are hallowed by their baptism of blood. The mission was founded, in the year 1744, as a place of safety for the settlers and their property, and for more than a century was the scene of many contests. One of the most heroic and bloody battles known to history was fought within its walls during the Texas Revolution, in the year 1836, when Colonel Travis and his band of one hundred and eighty-two Texans were slain by Santa Anna, the Mexican General, and his army of six thousand men.

As a nation progresses in wealth and population, the minor events are often overshadowed by the greater ones; but so long as there exists a love for liberty and heroism, the story of the Texas Thermopylae shall lose none of its interest.

Mission Concepcion, built in the year 1731, is one and one-half miles from San Antonio. The front, doors and windows of this mission display a remarkable work of architecture. San Jose mission is four miles from the city. It was built in the year 1718. Its walls are badly decayed, though, like the other missions, it has a guide in charge, who directs the sight-seers.

The old Military Plaza, the Veramendi Palace and many other picturesque buildings, monuments and plazas, bearing upon the early history of Texas, claim the time and attention of the visitor to "The City of Missions."
LADY WILBURN,
Texas.

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

"Prosperity Assured."



If you would succeed—have an "S. & M." outfit. The success they invariably bring is becoming proverbial

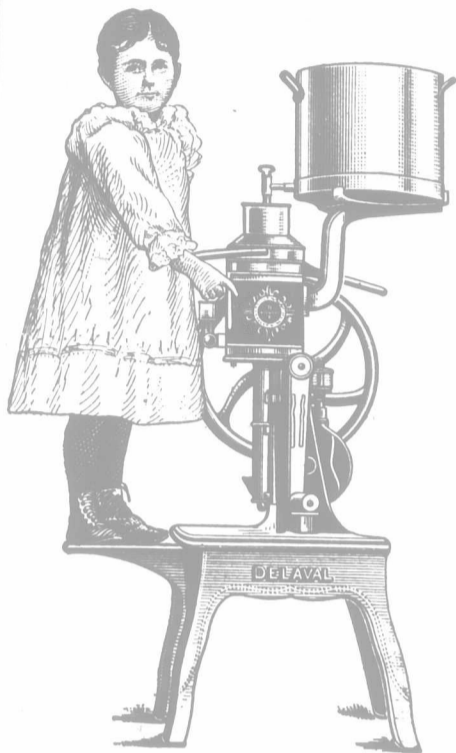
Engines,
Separators,
Wind Stackers,
Feeders, Blowers,
Baggers, Weighers, etc.
Sweep and Level
Tread Powers,
Saw-milling Machinery,
Road-making Machinery.

Get our new free Catalogue, also Booklet F, "Facts and Views in and Around Hamilton."

Sawyer & Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Canada.

In answering the advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS



THE STANDARD by which all others are judged. They are not in the cheap, clap-trap, gas-pipe-tubing bowl, slight-of-hand, here-to-day, gone-to-morrow, class.

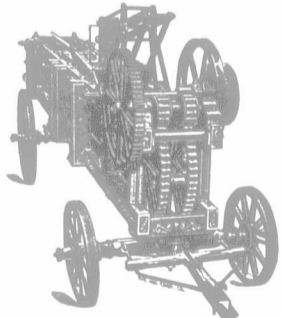
De Laval is the trade mark representing superior quality in all points that go to make up a perfect machine. Clean skimming, ease of operating as compared with actual capacity, and superior workmanship.

Ask us, or our agents, to set a machine with you for free trial, then you will better understand our claim for superior merit.

The De Laval Separator Co.
77 YORK ST., TORONTO.

Columbia HAY PRESS

Built by Ann Arbor Machine Co.,
Ann Arbor, Mich.



One press sold in 1900 has pressed 1,200 carloads and is ready to do it again.

Has a record of 50 tons in 10 hours.

We have placed several of these presses in Canada during the last year; all giving perfect satisfaction; two customers having bought their second press each. Write for full particulars and prices. Address:

E. J. WIGLE, KINGSVILLE, ONT.
Agent for Canada.

Shropshires for Sale—One shearing ram, ram and ewe lambs. Ewes all ages.

C. WREN, Uxbridge, Ont.

JERSEY BULLS.

Three choicely-bred Jersey bull calves for sale. The dam of one, Bijou of Glen Rouge, has a test of 19 lbs. 8 ozs. of butter in 7 days, a niece of the World's Fair champion, Merry Maiden. Also the 3-year-old bull, Brampton Rex, a sure stock-getter, very gentle, and a prizewinner.

THE MISSES MACDONALD,
Metcalfe St., Guelph, Ont.

GOSSIP.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Clydesdale horses in Canada have again been strongly reinforced by the annual importation of Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont. This latest addition consists of six stallions and six fillies of the most approved type and the best quality that Mr. Richardson could find in Scotland, and Mr. Richardson is a discriminating judge and buyer. Years of experience, with good judgment and horse sense, have taught these importers what the Canadian trade needs and how to supply it, and this year's importation is certainly outstanding for quality, size and Clydesdale character. Horsemen know the significance of quality in the Clyde and the importance of size, and a visit to the Columbus stables, to put it mildly, gives one a splendid opportunity of seeing these characteristics beautifully combined. Lavender (10895) [3974], of last year's importation, was the first horse to come to the notice of the "Advocate" representative who recently looked over this new lot. Lavender is now three years old, and was reserved to make the 1903 season at his own stable. He came prominently to the front at the Spring Show at Toronto this year, when he took third prize in a strong class. There is something about Lavender's massive smoothness and movement that fasciuates and retains the eye as he displays himself. His coupling is close, and bone heavy, but clean and flinty. Glenzier (10353) sired Lavender, and he was by Mains of Aries (10379), by the famous Prince of Wales (673). May Montrose (13646), by Lord Montrose, is his dam. The three-year-old, Major Carrick [3973], Vol. 26, by Royal Carrick, and out of Alice (13881), whose dam was by Cairnbrogie Stamp, was a splendid subject for inspection. The Scotsman's love of white markings is seen here in the hind stockings and blaze in the face, but it is the style and clean stepping of the horse that we look longest at and most admire. His top, too, is right, and his quarters and shoulders can't be overlooked, and when we come to feet and pasterns the right thing is not wanting. Ruler (10895) [3974] is a genuine surprise, and would be if his only qualification was that he is a son of the great Baron's Pride, for it appears to be Baron's Pride or nothing in Scotland this year, but Ruler has other things to commend him besides his illustrious sire. He has a very solid body, and is beautifully turned. His legs are clean and hard, and he moves them with lots of snap and vim. One does not often see so much top on such splendid underpinning. Mutch of the modern type is seen in Ardlethen Premier [3971], Vol. 26, a two-year-old, by Prince Thomas (10262), and out of May Gardner, by McCamon. This horse stands up well on good feet and legs, and displays lots of snap in his movements. He is now two years old, and carries with his present size and quality a very positive promise for the future. We are up against the real goods when we meet Campaigner (11646) [3972], by Lord Roberts (11103), by William the Conqueror (9093), and he by the grand old Prince of Wales (673). For dam, he has Border Fanny (13626), by Prince Alexander (8899). Campaigner is certainly a grand colt, as he is now only two years old, but can show upwards of 1,900 lbs. of avoirdupois, and for close coupling, with a supply of hard muscle, he lacks little. His feather indicates in no small degree the quality of his bone, and, despite his great weight, he springs from the ground with greatest alacrity. Prince of Corskia [3970], now two years old, was a late foal, but for all cannot be called a small colt. He is full of ambition, anxious to show himself, and makes a good display indeed. He is a strongly-coupled, solid colt, shows lots of quality and moves quite straight and clean. Montrose Sentinel (10694), by Prince of Albion (6187), was his sire, and for dam he has Lady Minnie (13979); grandam Signora (10752), by Darnley (222). Locomotion (11091) [3975] is one of the favorites of the new lot. He is now five years old, is big, nicely turned, with long, springy pasterns and splendid bone. For sire he has Prince Pleasing (10259), who was first as a three-year-old at Manchester. On the dam's side, there

is, first, Jean McGregor (13278), by the great McGregor (1487); granddam Matilda (11992), by Prince of Wales (673). His dam, Jean McGregor, has quite a show record. In '95, she was second at Glasgow, second at Kilmarnock, and first at Ayr; in '96, second at Kilmarnock, first at Ayr, second at the Great Yorkshire, and first at the Royal; in '97, she was second at Kilmarnock, second at Edinburgh, first at Ayr, second at Highland, and first at Royal. Her dam, Matilda, was also a noted winner at Kilmarnock, the Great Yorkshire and the Royal. There is also in the Columbus stables a Canadian-bred colt, Cairnton's Best [3969], by Royal Cairnton (10875); dam Nellie Thistle [3379], by The Thistle [1249] (7342). This young Canuck shows lots of style in his going, and has splendid, clean, flinty legs. Interested horsemen should look up the Smith & Richardson horses at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and watch the Gossip columns of our Sept. 1st issue for a review of the mares and fillies in their stud, as also of Mr. Smith's nice herd of Shorthorns.

APPRECIATED HORSE EXHIBIT.

Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition Co., Ltd. Calgary, Alta., Can., Aug. 1st, 1903.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in handing you herewith cheque for the amount of prizes won by you at the recent exhibition, and on behalf of the directors, I am to congratulate you on the quality of your exhibit, and to express the hope that the Calgary Exhibition may in future years receive the same loyal support from you as has been extended this year.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Chas. W. Peterson,
Manager.

To J. H. Truman, Esq.,
Pioneer Stud Farm,
Brandon, Man., Canada.

TRADE TOPICS.

GOING TO SCHOOL?—Leamington, Ont., is a good place to live in, and it has a business college called "Canada's Best," Mr. A. L. Brown, Principal. You will find something of value in his advertisement elsewhere. Read it.

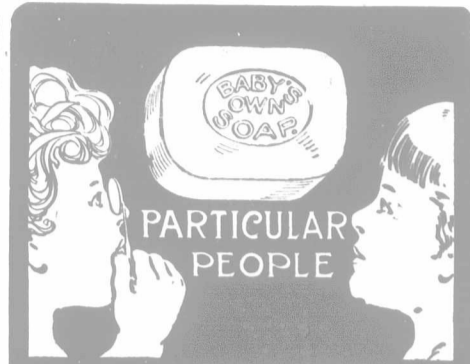
THE MASTER MECHANIC'S PURE TAR SOAP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free sample on receipt of 2c. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfr., Montreal.

PRESSING HAY.—Canada has had a grand hay crop this season, and to assist in marketing it to the best advantage, a good hay press like the "Columbia," handled by Mr. E. J. Wigle, Kingsville, Ont., is in order. Read his advertisement, and write him.

SEED WHEAT of a number of improved and tested varieties is advertised in this issue by John A. Bruce & Co., seed merchants, of Hamilton, Ont., who make a specialty of supplying the best and most approved sorts of wheat, rye and grass seeds. See the advertisement, and send for their circular and price list, or order direct from the price list given in the ad.

A DRAIN PLOW is advertised in this issue by Scott Bros., Williamstown, Ont. Its purpose is to facilitate the work of making ditches for tile draining. The gains from underdraining and the losses from lands not underdrained have been so clearly evident this year as to set farmers to thinking about and planning for more underdraining this fall and next spring. See the ad., and write the firm for information and prices.

GOOD TEA.—Aside from its delicious flavor, "Salada" Ceylon tea claims that if for no other than sanitary reasons it deserves the patronage of the public. The lead packets it is contained in are impervious to dust and evil odors, and preserve all its deliciousness from the gardens to the teacup. Its sale is enormous and ever increasing; there were sold in America, last season, over thirteen million packets. Black, mixed and uncolored green.



BABY'S OWN SOAP

used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.

No other Soap is just as Good. 034
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

GAIN

to the underdrained fields and loss from fields not underdrained are pronounced this year. Now is the time to plan for a few more underdrained acres.

THE LARIMER DRAIN PLOUGH

is the best and cheapest made. All information from

SCOTT BROS., WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.

A dispatch from Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., has been received, announcing that the nine young imported Shorthorn bulls which were in quarantine have arrived at his farm in good condition, and are now for sale.

Three choicely-bred Jersey bull calves, and Brampton Rex, a useful, gentle and sure three-year-old bull, son of a Toronto championship winner, are advertised for sale in this issue by the Misses Macdonald, of Guelph, Ont. The dam of one of the bull calves has a record of 19 lbs. 8 ozs. butter in seven days, a niece of the World's Fair champion, Merry Maiden. These should be worth enquiring about by any one wanting such. See the ad., and write for prices, etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES.

(By Sockeye.)
The Provincial Department of Agriculture is conducting an active propaganda against diseased fruit coming into the Province from the United States, and thus ensures the consumers value for their money, as well as protecting the orchardists from fungoid as well as other parasitic pests. Inspector Cunningham is of the opinion that a similar inspection should be made of meats. Such inspection, and the establishment of central abattoirs, is undoubtedly needed, when one sees the feeding of slaughterhouse offal to hogs, especially in summertime. The farm-produced, milk, grain and rape or clover fed hog is vastly superior to the suburban cannibal product.

The semi-annual meeting of the B. C. Dairymen's and Live Stock Association was postponed from Aug. 4th until the time of the Provincial Fair, which will be held at New Westminster the end of September and the beginning of October. Pressure of haying and harvest was the cause of the small attendance to hear Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, lecture on "the advantages of the use of pure-bred sires."

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., and Henry Wade, Toronto, Ont., are named as judges at the coming Provincial Show.

A large business in sheep is done with Washington and Oregon, by the Western purveyors of meats, P. Burns & Co., of Calgary and other points, importing about 10,000 head in August and September. These sheep cost about \$1.75 to \$2.25 apiece at shearing time, so I was informed by a recent shipper, and weigh when imported some six to eight weeks later, 90 to 95 lbs.

AMERICAN - ABELL ENGINE AND THRESHER COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO, CANADA, MANUFACTURERS OF THE "COCK O' THE NORTH" LINE OF THRESHING MACHINERY. CATALOGUE FREE.

Eggs for Hatching

We offer eggs from pure Barred Plymouth Rock pens at \$1 per 15, \$2 per 45, \$4 per 100. Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per 12. Free circular. H. GEE & SONS, Fisherville, Ont.

Barred Rocks Exclusively.

Stock for sale: 1 good year-old male bird of Bradley Bros.' strain, and a number of good breeding hens of Hawkins' strain, to dispose of. Write for prices. A. E. SHERINGTON, Walkerton, Ont.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 508, Windsor, Ont.

LINDEN OXFORDS—A fine bunch of fitted and field rams; also some choice ram lambs, sired by English and Canadian prize-winners; a number of show sheep among them. R. J. HINF, Dutton, Elgin Co., Ont.

Farm For Sale

By auction, Sept. 1st, 1903, at 2 p. m., comprising lot 27, 1st concession, Township of Stanley, and north half of lot 42, 1st concession, L. R. S., Township of Tuckersmith, containing 150 acres more or less. Good land, good buildings and good locality. Handbills giving a description of property sent on application to the New Era, Clinton, Ont. Stock, crops and implements will be sold at a fair valuation. Terms of sale made known on day of sale. T. GUNDRY, Goderich, Ont. C. AVERY, Proprietor.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

Second importation since April just landed. Eight stallions, 1 mare. Stallions aged 2 to 4 years. Got by the noted sires, Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Lothian's Best, Ascot, etc. Possessing style, size, quality and action.

MY MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits

Intending purchasers will do well to see my importation, or write me for particulars, before purchasing.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT. Telephone and telephone and G. T. R. Station, Millbrook, Caynville, C.P.R., 4 miles.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.—11 2-year-old rams, 14 shearing rams, 16 ram lambs, ewe lambs, also shearing and older ewes. Registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition. Sires from Campbell and Dryden flocks. Prices moderate. MALCOLM McDUGALL, Tiverton, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Horsemen will note, with special interest, the announcement of Patterson Bros., Millbrook, Ont., elsewhere in this issue, who are offering for sale seven choice imported Clydesdale fillies, all of which have been bred. Particulars of their breeding appeared on page 712, August 1st issue of the "Farmer's Advocate."

Mr. Wm. Reid, Jr., manager of Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, Danville, P. Q., writes that sales of young stock, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Yorkshires, have been excellent, and that they have two very finely-bred young Ayrshire bulls, two and three years old, to offer, one by Matchless, a prizewinner last year at Sherbrooke, Ottawa, and St. John's.

Mr. Malcolm McDougall, Tiverton, Ont., breeder of registered Shropshire sheep, in ordering change of ad., informs us that his Shropshires are in fine form and condition, and are bred straight from first-class importations, the sires used being selected from leading flocks. Being over-stocked, he will sell at very reasonable prices, and believes he can give as good value as can be had anywhere. See his advertisement on another page in this issue, and write him for prices. Tiverton is near Kincardine Station, G. T. R.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Attention is directed to the announcement of Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., in his advertisement in this issue, of his new importation of Clydesdale stallions and mares. This is the second importation since April, this year; his first having found ready sale, and judging from the breeding of the horses in this importation, they should attract attention and meet the views of horsemen in this country, being got by noted Scotch sires. Intending purchasers will do well to correspond with Mr. Hassard, or see the horses.

TRADE TOPICS.

WOMAN'S LIFE.

The attention of our readers is called to the announcement now appearing in the "Farmer's Advocate" of Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont., under the efficient principalship of Rev. Prof. R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., an institution which we can cordially commend to parents requiring a superior education, homelike in its tendencies, for their daughters.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS.—Harding Hall, London, Ont., that excellent and progressive educational institution for girls, offers a splendid series of cash prizes for essays, amounting in all to \$500, particulars of which appear in another column. Look up the announcement at once, and write Principal Baker, M.A., for calendar and particulars.

FOR THE NERVES.—With this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," we wish to call the attention of our readers to our advertisements, especially that of the Royal Chemical Co., of Windsor, advertising their Ferro-Nervo. It is the formula of a well-known French specialist on nervous disorders, and is placed on the Canadian market by the above named company, who submitted the formula to some Canadian physicians, who heartily approved of it for the different ailments for which it is advertised.

CENTRAL CANADA.—The management of the magnificent exposition held yearly at Ottawa well deserve the reputation they have won. This year's exhibition, Sept. 11th to 19th, will be no exception to the rule. A visit to the Capital City of this great Dominion is always one of the events of a lifetime. The Parliament Buildings, the Central Experimental Farm, and the vast milling and lumber industries there situated are a sufficient inducement to visit the city, even were no exhibition in progress, but when the latter is on, with all its instructive and entertaining features, we do not wonder at the throngs going that way. Visitors and exhibitors are alike delighted always with the exhibition and treatment received from the officials. This year's show will beat the record. Go! Send to the energetic secretary, Mr. E. McMahon, for a prize list and other information.

Agricultural College.

- (1) Two Years' Course—Associate Diploma—Sept. 14, '03.
- (2) Three Years' Course—Associate Diploma and Specialist Certificate in Agriculture or Horticulture—Sept. 14, '03.
- (3) Four Years' Course—B. S. A. Degree—Sept. 14, '03.
- (4) Courses in Nature Study and Domestic Science—Sept. 14, '03.
- (5) Three Weeks' Creamery Course—Dec. 1st, '03.
- (6) Three Months' Dairy Course—Jan. 4, '04.

LADIES ADMITTED TO DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND DAIRY COURSES.

Send for General or Special Circulars.

Guelph, July, 1903.

JAMES MILLS, M.A., PRESIDENT.

Poultry and Eggs Wanted

Empty crates forwarded upon application. Highest prices paid. Payments weekly by express order. Correspondence solicited.

TORONTO POULTRY & PRODUCE CO.,

470 YONGE ST.,

TORONTO.

NEW SEED WHEATS.

WE OFFER the following varieties of fall wheat, all of which have given satisfactory results after careful trials. All successful farmers realize the importance of a change of seed, also the necessity of growing the newest and best sorts, and we can recommend with confidence these varieties, which have been grown for us by careful farmers, and thoroughly re-cleaned for our trade:

NEW AUBURN.—A heavy-yielding, bearded, early red wheat, of splendid milling quality, with large, well-filled heads, and thick-walled straw. Very free from attack of Hessian fly and very hardy. \$2.00 per bushel.

NEW RED CREE.—A grand variety, which will do well even under unfavorable circumstances. Strong fall growth, stands winter well and comes along rapidly in the spring. Heads are long, erect, bald, of a reddish-brown color; grain large and red in color. Straw strong and thick-walled; a very heavy yielder. \$1.50 per bushel.

NEW ABUNDANCE.—A splendid bald white wheat and a great yielder; splendid quality grain; very hardy and a great stooler. Straw stiff, and stands up well. \$1.50 per bushel.

FALL RYE, 65c. per bushel.

TIMOTHY, \$2.50 per bushel.

HAIRY VETCHES, \$5.75 per bushel.

2-bushel Cotton Bags, 18c. each extra.

Our descriptive Price List of Wickets, Poultry Supplies, and Seeds for Fall Sowing, is now ready, and will be mailed free of charge to all applicants.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., SEED MERCHANTS, HAMILTON, CANADA. ESTABLISHED 1850.

LEAMINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

The growth of this school has been phenomenal. In five years it has grown to be one of the largest schools in Western Ontario. Our instruction is high-grade and thorough, and our graduates are in demand by business men. Healthful place to live. Center of peach belt; hard low. Fall term begins Tuesday Sept. 1, '03. Write for Catalogue "F1." "CANADA'S BEST" SCHOOL. A. L. BROWN, Principal.

Western Dairy School,

STRATHROY, ONT. Maintained by the Ontario Government. Reopens Dec. 1st, 1903.

Special Creamery Course—Dec. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1903.

Regular Dairy School Course—Jan. 10th to March 24th, 1904.

Lectures and practical work on all branches of dairying, cheesemaking, buttermaking, separators, milk testing, farm dairying, domestic science, bacteriology, chemistry, factory bookkeeping and engineering.

School well equipped. Send for circulars and application forms.

GEO. H. BARR, SUPERINTENDENT, STRATHROY, ONT.

GOOD POSITION OPEN

For man who understands various breeds pure-bred stock, to solicit advertising and write reviews. Apply at once.

WM. WELD CO., LONDON, ONT.

GOSSIP.

IMPORTED AYRSHIRES.

Messrs. Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., write us concerning the handsome groups of imported Ayrshires portrayed on other pages of this issue: "The group of yearling bulls were all bred by Mr. Robert Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree, Ayrshire, Scotland, and were all sired by the famous show and breeding bull, Rare Style, and out of some of the heaviest milking cows in the Lessnessock herd. Their names, beginning from the left-hand side of the photo, are: Reliance; the second is Royal Star, which has been bought by Mr. Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont.; the third is Emigrant; and the fourth is Royal Warrant, which has been bought by W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Montreal.

The group of heifers were also bred by Mr. Montgomerie, and sired by Rare Style, and out of grand cows. Beginning with the yearling heifer on the left-hand side, their names are: Stylish Betty; (the rest are two years old); the second is Stylish Alice; the third is Stylish Dewdrop; the fourth is Queen of Bloom, which won as a yearling 1st at Ochiltree, and as two-year-old, 1st at Ochiltree and 3rd at Ayr; the fifth is Miss Megletoe, which won, as a yearling, 1st at Cunnock, 1st at Kilmarnock, 2nd at Ayr and Glasgow and 1st at Highland at Aberdeen. They and all the others of our importation have done well in quarantine and are due to get out August 9th, and we intend showing them at Toronto and Ottawa this fall."

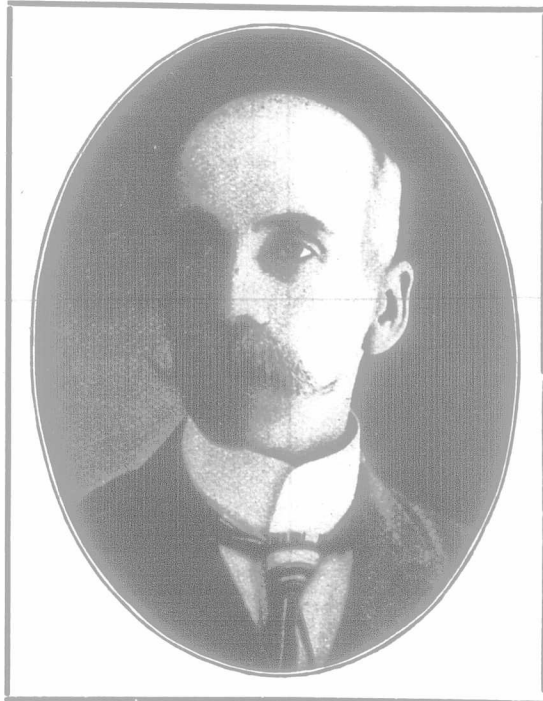
THE REGINA WHEAT LANDS

Are acknowledged to be the best in the Northwest.

The farmers of Eastern Canada would do well to take a trip of inspection this summer. These lands are being picked up fast by the shrewd AMERICANS and WILL SOON ADVANCE.

COME UP. MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

Get a share of your own country. **THREE CROPS WILL PAY YOUR MONEY BACK NOW**, but **DELAY** a year or two longer and you will pay \$10 to \$15 per acre **ADVANCE ON PRESENT PRICES.**



I HAVE LIVED HERE TWELVE YEARS,

and know the value of lands, and know what I am talking about. Hundreds of farmers in this district can prove to you that there is no better farming country in the world, and the advantage of holding lands near Regina is considerable.

Regina is the Commercial Center of the Territories

as well as being the CAPITAL, and therefore always a good MARKET. I would be pleased to show you over the country, and with my knowledge of the value of every FARM IN THE DISTRICT, I can give you valuable assistance in the purchase of a farm AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

During August and September we will place 20,000 acres on the market, NORTH OF REGINA, and will be sold with a payment of about \$600.00 on a QUARTER-SECTION and BALANCE of 70 cents PER ACRE per year FOR FIVE YEARS.

PRIVILEGE TO HOMESTEAD A QUARTER JOINING LAND FOR SALE.

If you want to pick up these lands, **COME EARLY AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION**, but do not wait to write, but come up or send me authority TO SELECT FOR YOU, AND I GUARANTEE YOU SATISFACTION. Write any of the BANKS FOR REFERENCE.

J. M. YOUNG, LAND OWNER, REGINA, ASSA.

In answering the advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

"Pandora" Range

ENTIRELY NEW. OUR LEADER.

The PANDORA is an entirely new range, made from entirely new designs.

Is the only range on the market fitted with an enamel reservoir. This reservoir is stamped in one piece from the best grades of sheet steel, and is enamelled pure white, which gives it a finish like marble. Has no grooves or seams to collect dirt—is the cleanest reservoir in the world.

Is the only cast-iron range fitted with triple triangular grates, which are heavier, wear longer and work better than any other style.

Has rich nickel dress, oven is ventilated, oven door is fitted with thermometer—no other range has so many good features.

"Sunshine" Furnace

OUR LEADING WARM-AIR HEATER.

Burns coal, coke or wood, and gives perfect satisfaction with either. Wood can be burned in the spring and fall, and coal in the severe winter weather. Large double feed-doors will admit rough chunks.

Every square inch, from bottom of fire-pot to top of dome, is a direct radiating surface.

Dome and radiator are made of best grade of sheet steel. Gas damper works automatically; is dust and air tight.

Dampers control fire perfectly, and hot-air pipes distribute the heat uniformly.

WRITE FOR BOOKLETS.

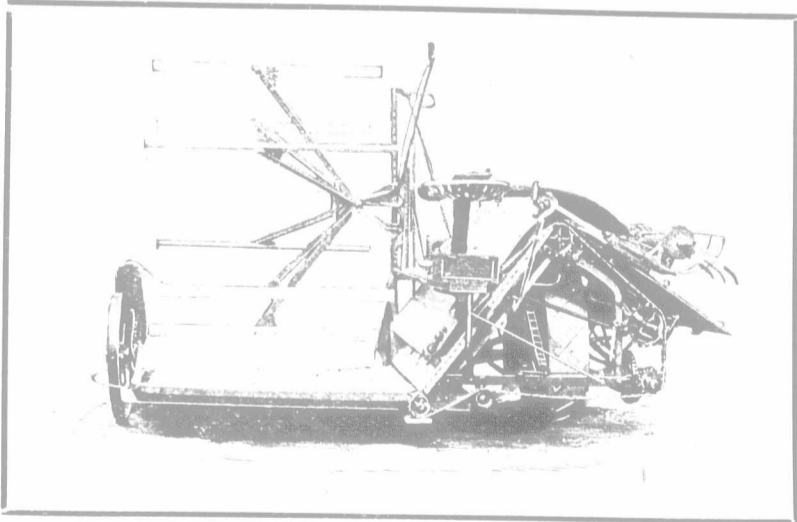
McCLARY'S

LONDON. TORONTO. WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER. MONTREAL. ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE NOXON

OPEN-BACK BINDER

Is Acknowledged by Practical Farmers to be the Best.



SOME SPECIAL FEATURES:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Built of Steel Throughout. | The Lightest Made. |
| Open Back. | A Pair of Ponies Can Handle It. |
| Removable Dividers. | Runs Without Noise. |
| Telescopic Facker Shaft. | Always Reliable. |
| Three Packers. | No Neckweight. |
| Weight Trip. | Handles Tangled Grain Perfectly |

EVERY PURCHASER GIVES A TESTIMONIAL.

THE NOXON CO., Ltd., INGERSOLL, ONT.

GOSSIP.

ONTARIO FALL FAIR CIRCUITS.

No. 1.

Following is the list of local fairs in Ontario to which expert judges will this season be sent by the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Peter Christie, Manchester—Horses.
John Campbell, Woodville—Beef cattle and sheep.
A. C. Hallman, Breaslau—Dairy cattle and swine.

	September.
Winchester	3
Russell	8
Newington	9
Alexandria	10
Vanleek Hill	11 & 12
Ottawa	14 & 15
Brockville	16
Perth	17 & 18
Almonte	17
Lansdowne	22
Renfrew	24
Metcalfe	25
Richmond	29 & 30
Beachburg	October.
Chapeau	2
	6

No. 2.

Alex. McLean, Carleton Place—Horses.
R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster—Dairy cattle.

Mr. Forsythe, Carleton Place—Beef cattle, sheep and swine.

	September.
Oakwood	16
Frankford	18
Thresher's Corners	19
Stirling	23
Picton	24
Campbellford	25
Shannonville	26
Marmora	29
L'Amable	30
	October.
Coe Hill	1
Ameliasburg	3
Castleton	6
Warkworth	8
Wooler	9
Norwood	14
Maynooth	
Bancroft	
Tweed	

No. 3.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston—Horses.
Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge—Beef cattle and sheep.

Wm. Jones, Zenda—Dairy cattle and swine.

	September.
Aylmer	10 & 11
Owen Sound	17
Orillia	19
Bobcaygeon	22
Peterboro	23 & 24
Cobourg	25
Midland	29
Barrie	30
	October.
Dundalk	1
Feversham	2
Elmvale	7

No. 4.

J. W. Hart, Kingston—Dairy cattle.
E. Jeffs, Bondhead—Horses, beef cattle, sheep and swine.

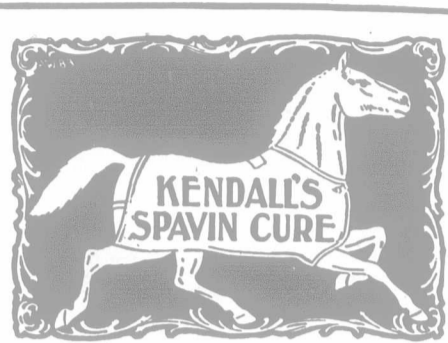
	September.
Rosseau	22
Huntsville	23
Stisted	24
Bracebridge	25
Sprucedale	26
Magnetawan	29
Burk's Falls	30
	October.
Gravenhurst	1
Utterson	2

No. 5.

Andrew Elliott, Galt—Dairy cattle, sheep and swine.
James E. Douglas, Galt—Horses, beef cattle.

	September.
Port Carling	22
Emsdale	23
Sundridge	24
South River	25
Bruce Mines	30
	October.
Richard's Landing	1
Gore Bay	2
Providence Bay	5
Manitowaning	7
Little Current	8
Kagawong	9

(Continued on next page.)



The Old Reliable Remedy

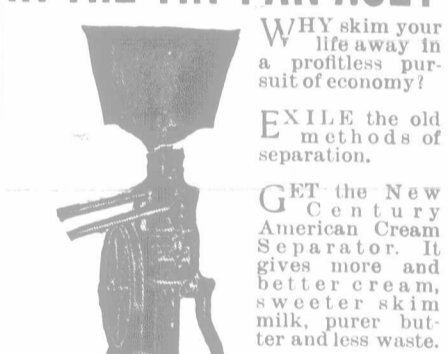
for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. The use of a single bottle may double the selling price of your horse.

GOOD FOR EVERYTHING.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—Galstoe, N.M., June 18, 1902.
I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time. I use from twelve to fifteen bottles a week and find it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sweeney, Galls and all Cuts and Swellings. I have two hundred head of horses in my care.
I enclose a stamp for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."
Yours very truly,
H. W. LAIRD.

Thousands of Men report equally good or superior results from its use. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

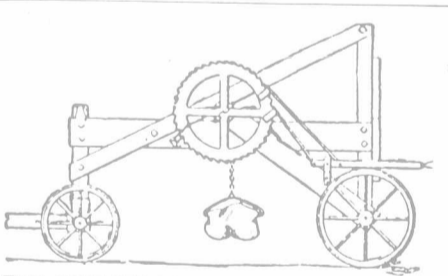
ARE YOU LIVING IN THE TIN-PAN AGE?



WHY skim your life away in a profitless pursuit of economy?
EXILE the old methods of separation.
GET the New Century American Cream Separator. It gives more and better cream, sweeter skim milk, purer butter and less waste.

WRITE us about it before you turn the page.

C. RICHARDSON & CO.,
P. O. Box 1048. ST. MARY'S, ONT.



THE NEW STONE AND STUMP EXTRACTOR BREVETED BY LEMIRE.—Capable of lifting 18,000 lbs. Has no equal for lifting and carrying stones, etc., for placing stones so as to build up fence to 5 ft. high and leave the ground in a condition fit for mowing and reaping machines. After the hooks are adjusted on the stones, the only thing to do is to pull the lever. You can lift up a thing, carry it and place it on a stone fence in 10 minutes. The agricultural societies and clubs of farmers should all buy it. Price moderate. For complete details address: JOHN AMIRAU, 40 LANSBOWIE AVE., TORONTO, ONT.
This Stone Extractor is guaranteed for the extraction and transportation of 40 to 50 stones a day, fixed in fence.
Guaranteed as mentioned above. Agents wanted.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.
Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles.
Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

THE KINDERGARTEN STUD FARM, GUELPH
JAMES HURLEY, Proprietor.
Breeder of Thoroughbred horses from noted sires and dams. All classes of horses for sale.

FOR SALE.
Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies,
2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Assott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address: om
PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont.
Millbrook on G. T. R., Cavanville, C. P. R.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM



BUSHNELL, ILL., U. S. A.

Has for 25 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

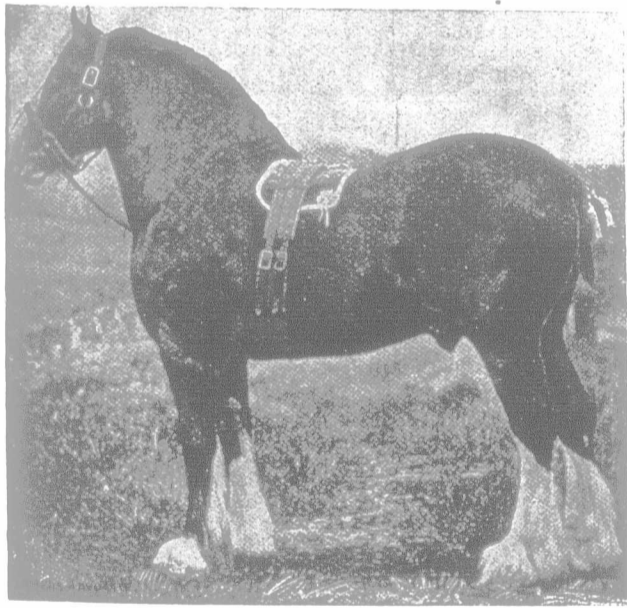
SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

SEVENTH importation for 1903 arrived April 10th. Our importation of exclusively SHOW STALLIONS will arrive Aug. 1st.

20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted.

Best lot of draft stallions in the United States or Canada. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If there is no first-class stallion in your neighborhood, please write us. For our 24th annual catalogue, etc., address—

J. G. TRUMAN, Mgr., Bushnell, Illinois, U. S. A.



ROBERT BEITH,
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

Another consignment of first-class imported Clydesdale stallions just arrived from Scotland. Personally selected. All in good health and splendid condition. These horses are all from noted sires, and range in age from two to six years. Our motto: "Superior quality with sufficient size." Intending purchasers should call on or write to

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell P. O. and Station (G. T. R.), Ont.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON,
COLUMBUS, ONT.,

Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including sons of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Carrick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 6 of them imported, and the balance from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.
10 miles east of Toronto.
Long distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus, Brooklin, Ont.



GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 750.)

No. 6.

Jno. Gibson, Denfield—Horses, sheep and beef cattle.
J. W. Clark, Onondaga—Dairy cattle and swine.

September.

Port Arthur 30 & Oct. 1
October.
Laird 5
Sault Ste. Marie 6 & 7
Thessalon 8

No. 7.

S. B. Fuller, Woodstock—Horses.
G. B. Hood, Guelph—Beef cattle and swine.
M. Cummings, Guelph—Dairy cattle and sheep.

September.

Tavistock 22
Palmerston 23
Wingham 25
Tilsonburg 30

October.

Dunnville 1
Brantford 2
Waterdown 6
Bowmanville 7
Markham 9

No. 8.

Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown—Horses.
Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph—Beef cattle and sheep.
R. H. Harding, Thorndale—Dairy cattle and swine.

September.

Durham 22
Walkerton 23 & 24
Harriston 25
Wiarton 29

October.

Listowel 30
Gorrie 3
Lion's Head 6
Stratford 7
Teeswater 8

No. 9.

W. F. Kydd, Simcoe—Horses.
John Gardhouse, Highfield—Beef cattle and sheep.
S. N. Culver, Simcoe—Dairy cattle and swine.

September.

Petrolia 23
Wyoming 25
Essex 30 & Oct. 1

October.

Wallacetown 2
Florence 3
Harrow 7
Wallaceburg 8
Blenheim 9
Highgate 13
Grand Valley 14

No. 10.

Dr. J. Standish, Walkerton—Horses.
J. E. Brethour, Burford—Beef cattle and swine.
D. G. Hanmer, Mt. Pleasant—Dairy cattle and sheep.

September.

Whitby 16 & 17
Ancaster 23
St. Catharines 25
Cayuga 30

October.

Fort Erie 1
Beamsville 2
Otterville 3
Onondaga 6
Burford 7
Jarvis 8
Langton 10
Binbrook 13
Welland 14

No. 11.

Geo. Gray, Newcastle—Horses.
John Jackson, Abingdon—Sheep and swine.
R. S. Brooks, Brantford—Cattle.

September.

Chatham 23
Strathroy 24
Meaford 25
Berlin 30

October.

Watford 2
Bridgen 6
Forest 7
Alvinston 8

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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



New Book on how to prevent and cure diseases of horses and cattle, to know sound horses, age, constitution, valuable recipes, etc., prepared especially for farmers, from facts gathered in 20 years' practice, by S. S. Dickinson. (Out shortly.) Advice by mail, \$1.00.

Address S. S. Dickinson, Port Hope, Ont.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



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

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

BAWDEN & McDONELL



Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

have left for the Old Country to select their annual importation of high-class horses. The consignment will arrive about September 1st. Be ready to inspect them. -om

CLYDESDALES



AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry. -om

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

Shire Horses

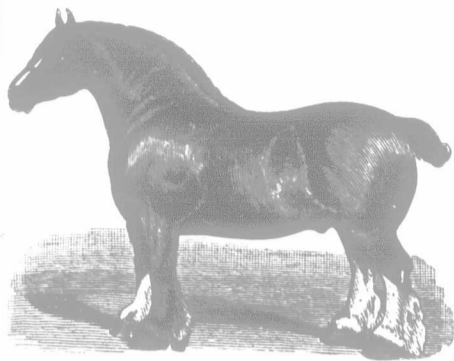
in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England, and winning more prizes at Industrial and other large shows than all others combined.

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from. -om

MORRIS & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.

Another large importation will arrive in August. Mr. James Dalgety is now in Scotland for the purpose of selecting a better lot of horses than he ever before imported. Some of the lot have already been purchased, and include some extra big prizewinners. Others will come out that have made the season in Scotland. Intending purchasers should have this shipment in mind.

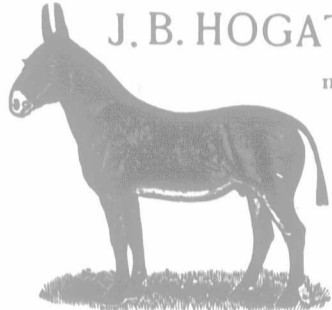


DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT., AND DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

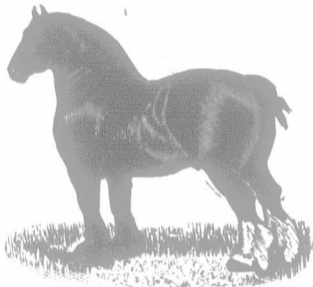
INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF



Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.



68 head imported in 1902. All sold but 2 stallions and 4 jacks.

My next importation will arrive about Sept. 1st—60 stallions and 20 jacks. Hogate buys bread-winners, and sells them at bread-winning prices. Hogate doesn't advertise all of his stallions to weigh a ton, but some of them do. You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time. Be sure and see my stock before you buy in the fall. Prices to suit all, consistent with quality. I will be pleased to see all my old customers in the fall, and as many new ones.

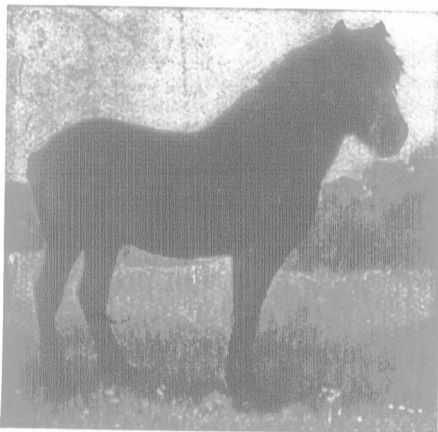
H. H. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN.

BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. **A Klondyke in your stable.** Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

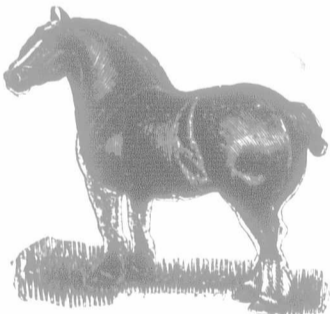
BARON DE CHAMPLouis, Importer, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO,

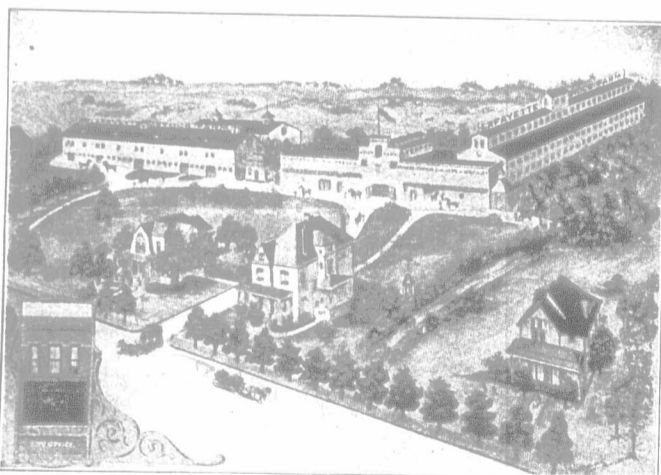
BREEDER OF

Clydesdales and Shorthorns,



Is now offering for sale 8 stallions, sired by such horses as Prince Patrick (imp.), Erskine's Pride (imp.), Sir Erskine (imp.), Royal Laurence (imp.). Also a number of mares and fillies. Shorthorns of all ages, of such families as Miss Ramsden, Clementina, Strawberry, Crimson Flower, Village Girl, Stamford, Rachel, etc.

Myrtle Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Farm connected by long-distance telephone.



LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM, J. Crouch & Son, Props. Importers of all breeds of STALLIONS.

We are the largest Importers and Breeders of Oldenburg German Coach horses in America. We also import Draft horses of all kinds, including Belgians, Clydesdales, English Shires, and Normans. 359 head of Coach and Draft stallions imported in last 15 months.

La Fayette, Ind., U.S.A. Terms easy. All stock guaranteed.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & Son, JANESVILLE, WIS. BRANDON, MAN.

Have a few choice **STALLIONS** left that they offer at a special bargain.

New importation of prizewinners of the various breeds will arrive in August. Buy our orders executed on commission.

GOSSIP.

Mr. James Douglas, breeder of Short-horn cattle and Leicester sheep, Caledonia, Ont., writes: "Our stock are all doing well and in nice condition. We have an extra nice lot of young bulls for this season's trade, also a very fine lot of Leicester sheep. Some very fine rams, both shearlings and ram lambs."

On behalf of Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., live-stock importers, of Shrewsbury, shipped, per ss. Alcides, three splendid specimens of Large Yorkshires from the herd of Lord Rosebery. Also to Mr. J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., a choice selection of thirteen Cotswold sheep, including several for showyard purposes, and others just in nice store condition for breeding purposes.

Messrs. D. Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont., write: "Our herd of Shorthorns are doing well, and numbers at present 72 head, representative of the following choicely-bred Scotch families: Clarets, Claras, Rosebuds, Crimson Flowers, Matchless, Bessies, Stamfords, Scottish Maids, Lady Fannys, Strathallans and others equally good. The yearling bull, Golden Hope, and a few of the cows and several of the heifers should be taken to the large shows, but we have not time to spare to take them. Grains of all kinds, including roots, are a good crop in this locality."

At a peremptory sale, by auction, on July 28th and 29th, of the entire herd of Hereford cattle belonging to Mr. Geo. H. Adams, at Linwood, Kansas, good prices were realized considering that the sale was hurriedly arranged owing to the critical illness of the owner, and the cattle sold off the pastures without any training or other preparation. The eight-year-old cow, Belle Monde 10th, by Wild Tom, with her twin cow calves, brought the highest price, \$700, and was taken by T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo. The six-year-old cow, Luminous, by Post Obit, sold for \$600, and the seven-year-old Winnifed for \$525. The highest price for a bull was \$580 for Ambercombia, a five-year-old son of Wild Tom. One hundred and seven head sold for an average of \$163.65 each. The sale was managed by Mr. Sotham, and was exceedingly creditable to his skill in view of the many discouraging features in the circumstances he had to encounter.

IMPORTED STOCK FOR CANADA.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., live stock exporters, Shrewsbury, shipped on July 11th, sixty-seven sheep, seven Shorthorn cattle, and one Berkshire boar, on behalf of Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

The sheep included one of Mr. R. P. Cooper's first-prize pen of shearing Shropshire rams at the Royal Show at London; two first-prize ewe lambs and two rams from Mr. T. S. Minton's flock; several prize rams, ram lambs, and ewe lambs from the flock of Mr. John Harding and his son, Mr. J. S. Harding, while Mr. Tanner was also represented by some choice shearing ewes and some show ewe lambs and two-year-old ewes, etc. Southdowns comprised the first-prize Royal-winning ewes from the Earl of Cadogan, the prizewinning ram and ewe lambs, two-shear ram, and several other good sheep from the Pagham Harbours Co. Oxforas included Mr. Beeding's Royal-winning ewe lambs, Mr. Robert Hobbs' show ewes, and several splendid specimens of the breed from Mr. J. T. Hobbs' famous flock. Cotswolds comprised several notable winners and others in store condition from Mr. Garne's flock, including several Royal winners. Hampshires were represented by some extra good sheep from Mr. Cripps.

Shorthorns also hailed from Scotland, the breeders represented being Mr. A. Crombie, Mr. R. Copland, Messrs. J. Jamieson, and Mr. W. Craigie. Mr. Lawrence supplied the only pig in his Royal-winning boar, being one of his pen of three at Park Royal show.

Horse Insurance.



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

The safe plan is always to have a supply on hand. Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders—a specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE. **Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.** Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any. **LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.**

Thorncliffe Stock Farm

ROBERT DAVIES

usually has on hand some fine specimens of **Clydesdales, Hackneys, Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs.**

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at

THORNCLIFFE, TORONTO.

ABSORBINE



REMOVES

Puffs, Tumors, Thorough-Pin, Capped Hock, Swellings

etc., without laying the horse up or removing the hair, strengthens strained and weak tendons, restores the circulation, allays all inflammation. Cures tumors, hernia, weeping sinew, etc., on human family. Price, \$2 per bottle. Circulars with testimonials free.

Manufactured by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS. For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull, sired by Laird of Tweeddale. Will sell right. **W. HALL, Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.**

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS.

Onward 120463, by Imp. March On 76/35, at head of herd. **FOR SALE:** 2 bulls fit for service. Choice females, all ages. Registered large English Yorkshires, 6 to 8 weeks old. Visitors welcome. **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Iderton station, L. H. & B.; Lucan station, G.T.R.**

SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also 2 and 3 bred Hereford cows and heifers. **H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.**

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—3 bulls from 1 to 2 years old, two of them of Lord Gloster 2885 and Flora dams, the other by Cedarville Chief 2838, Beauty dam; a big, growthy, sappy lot. **Dr. T. S. Sproule, Ont., Markdale, P.O. and Sta.**

MANITOULIN SHORTHORNS

Edwin Beck, Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island. Breeder of SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. A few choice animals.

Shorthorns Lincolns and Berkshires. Five bulls fit for service, from good milking strains; choice cows and heifers; can supply sh w stock. A litter of Berkshires, 4 months old; also brood sows. Prices right.

F. MARTINDALE & SON, Caledonia Station, York, Ont.

MAITLAND BANK SHORTHORNS

Males and females, imported and home-bred; best Scotch breeding; show animals. Right prices. **D. MILNE & SON, Ethel Station and P. O.**

Scotch Shorthorns and Leicesters

Young bulls, cows and heifers of the best Scotch families. **LEICESTERS**—A grand lot of yearling and ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs now for sale. **W. J. DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA STATION, TUSCARORA P. O.**

"Who has the
right time?"
The man who has
ELGIN
TIME
every time

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

GOSSIP.
We would draw the attention of our readers to the remarks of J. M. Young, of Regina, Assa., on page 749 of this number, regarding Northwest farm lands. Mr. Young may be presumed to be a reliable man or he would not hold the responsible position of president of the Board of Trade of that ambitious young city which is making such strides of late.

The Chief of the World's Fair Department of Live Stock announces that no charge will be made for entries, stalls or pens, in any division of the Exposition live-stock shows. This applies as thoroughly to poultry, pigeons and dogs as to horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It has been approved as a general rule of the live stock department. Chief Coburn also states that all prizes will be awarded by individual judges or the "one-judge system." Judging will be by comparison throughout. The judges will be chosen for their especial qualifications and their intimate knowledge of the characteristics and qualities that make valuable the breeds upon which they will give judgment, and their awards will be final.

WORLD'S FAIR COW DEMONSTRATION.

The cow demonstration proposed as one feature of the World's Fair cattle exhibits at St. Louis next year has been definitely arranged, and on a much broader scale than anything of the sort heretofore attempted. While not in any way neglecting the dairy test idea developed at former world's fairs, it is intended to illustrate in a comprehensive way the practical adaptabilities of the pure-bred cow. The strictly dairy breeds are given opportunities to make a large showing, while features not in the least conflicting with their privileges enable the dual-purpose cows to demonstrate their value for both dairying and beef production. This means a demonstration rather than a competitive test, and will enable each breed participating to show its own peculiar advantages. The Jersey, Shorthorn, Brown Swiss and French Canadian associations have already entered. Entries will be permitted from individuals on behalf of other breeds if received before December 1st. Prizes will be awarded to herds and to individual cows, and entries of from five to twenty-five cows may by representatives of any one breed. The same cows may compete for herd and individual prizes. The tests will continue 100 days, beginning Monday, May 16, 1904, and will be conducted in four classes, designated as tests A, B, C and D. Test A is for the demonstration of the economic production of butter-fat and butter; B, of milk for all purposes related to dairying; C, of all the products of a cow, and D, for demonstrating the greatest net profit in producing market milk. In class C the calf will be judged for its beef merits. A cow may be entered in more than one class.

Copies of the rules may be had by applying to F. D. Coburn, Chief of Department of Live Stock, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

GOSSIP.
His Grace, the massive Suffolk Punch stallion portrayed on another page, was imported by J. H. Truman, of the Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., and is owned by the Gazelle Live Stock Co., Ltd., Innisfail. This company has been incorporated at a capital of \$200,000, with Jno. A. Simpson, President; A. S. Thompson, Toronto, Ont., Vice-Pres., and Frank F. Malcolm, Innisfail, Manager. The head office will be at Innisfail, where it is the intention to carry on horse-ranching on a large scale.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and Oxford Down sheep Imp Prince Homer at head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sire. **JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton Ont.** Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Leicesters

FOR SALE: Young animals of both sexes always on hand for sale; bred in the purple, and as good as the best. 20 Leicesters, both sexes, all ages.

WM. McINTOSH, Burgoyne P. O., Port Elgin Sta.

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Bred for utility. More fat show champions produced than in any other herd. Some choice heifers to spare. Come and see them, or write. Farm joins Exeter, on G. T. R.

LORNE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS, OXFORDS and STANDARD-BREDS.

We now offer possibly the best 2-year Wildbrino colt in breeding and quality in Ontario. Young stock for sale. Address: **A. McKILLOP & SONS, West Lorne, Ont.**

Maple Grange Shorthorns

CLARETS, LAVINIAS AND RED ROSES. Sired by such Scotch bulls as Albert Victor (imp.) 6315; Baron's Heir (imp.) 28854; Scottish Bard 22512, and Commodore 28854. Golden Abel (imp.) heads the herd. Stock always for sale, male and female. **R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.**

R. & S. NICHOLSON Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Importers and breeders of
Have for sale:
**13 IMPORTED HEIFERS,
20 HEIFERS (choice).**
Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count.
Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

TRADE TOPICS.

UP-TO-DATE IMPLEMENTS.—In most sections this season, prospects are for a big and excellent crop of potatoes and other roots. First-class machinery to lift these crops will now be wanted. Read the advertisement of P. E. Shantz, manufacturer, Preston, Ont., who offers potato diggers, beet lifters, pulpers, etc., elsewhere in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." Be wise and order early.

HONEY is a rare good treat that no one in the country need deny themselves. A little time given to the bees during the year insures success. The trouble of making hives, sections, etc., was at one time a consideration, but these, and all other bee supplies, can now be had from D. Davidson, of Uxbridge, Ont. Fanning mills of several sizes are also on sale by the same manufacturer. The catalogue and price list of all supplies will be sent free on application. Secure one now.

THE BEST OF RESULTS—People who hesitate to invest in a bottle of Absorbine can take courage from the experience of others. Here is what one man says:

Hamilton, Ont., Canada
Mar. 3, 1902.

Dear Sir,—I purchased your Absorbine from a local dealer and am using it on my mare with the best of results. The puffs are just about gone.

Yours truly,
Thos. Ptolemy.

See advertisement in another column.

For Sale: 4 bulls, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 20833 =, 2 reds, 1 roan and 1 white, from 12 to 17 months old. Also a number of calves, bulls and heifers, sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =. Some of their dams are cows sired by Imp. British Statesman. Diamond Jubilee is now at head of our herd. **FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis P. O.; Elmvale Sta., G. T. R.; Hillside Telegraph Office.**



"Imp. Bapton Chancellor No. (78286)"

For high-class imp. and Canadian-bred bulls cows and heifers, write **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. **W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.**

Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—(Imp.) Captain Mayfly (No. 28858), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto (1900), 1st at Toronto and London (1902), at head of herd. Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale. **JOHN C. BRICKER, Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.**

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALE HORSES

Imp. Spicy Count 36117, 3 years old, Four bulls, 12 to 20 months. Cows and heifers. **JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ontario**

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—Stock bull, Scottish Lad = 35908 =, and 1 bull, 12 months, for sale. Up-to-date Yorkshires, bred straight from imp. stock. Pigs of spring litters for sale. **G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

10 choice Shorthorn heifers and 10 young bulls, of choicest quality and breeding, at reasonable prices. **G. A. BRODIE, Stouffville Sta. Bethesda, Ont.**

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two Scotch bull calves, choice heifers, at reasonable prices.
HUDSON USHER, - QUEENSTON, ONT.
Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,
BREEDERS OF **Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37854 =. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS. Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. **W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.**

Choice Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

I am now offering bulls from 8 to 16 months old. Heifers of all ages, some in calf. Present stock bull, Roan McKay = 37867 =.

CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin.

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855.

Scotch Booth and Bates families to select from, grand milking qualities being a special feature. (Imp.) Rosieroclan of Dalmeny = 45220 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep. **JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

Now offering 5 bulls, from 4 to 17 mos. old, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also females, all ages, some in calf. Prices moderate. **J. R. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta. & P. O., Ont.**

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). **FOR SALE**—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

FOR SALE: Three bulls (2 imp.), cows and heifers, both imported and Canadian-bred. Still open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. **FOR SALE**—1 yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R.

W. R. Bowman, Mt. Forest,

18 OFFERING
YEARLING DURHAM BULL

of an excellent dairy strain (weight 1,200 lbs.) for \$75.00. Two Aberdeen-Angus bull calves 13 and 9 mos., at \$75 and \$90. Yorkshire boars and sows, Suffolk Down sheep, shearing ewes and ewes in lamb.

MERCER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Clarets, Princesses, Red Roses, Young Sterlings, Fashions and Matchlesses. They number 60 head for sale. There are several choice heifers, 17 heifer calves, 3 bulls fit for service and 4 bull calves. A few older females.

Thos. Mercer, Markdale P. O. and Station.

What Richard Gibson, Belyoir Stock Farm, Says About Zenoleum Dip:

"Being conversant with the merits of Zenoleum, I have no hesitation in recommending it. As an exhibitor at the International, I observed that as a disinfectant and deodorizer, it worked perfectly satisfactory and I did not hear a complaint."
RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and "Piggie's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Dip."
ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

In answering this advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Thirty head of Jerseys from the herd of Dr. Watney, Buckhold, England, sold at auction, July 8th, for an average of £27 17s., or something over \$100 per head. The highest price was £45, about \$225, for Lady Teasel, a six-year-old cow. She has a private butter record averaging 381 lbs. per year for three years. Her dam, Wild Teasel, has a record averaging 419 lbs. for seven years.

At the auction sale of the noted flock of Southdown sheep belonging to the estate of the late Col. McCalmont, at Newmarket, England, July 15th, there was a large attendance of breeders, and good prices were realized. The highest price, 75 guineas (\$390), was paid for a ram lamb, by the representative of the King. The next highest price for a ram was 41 guineas. One hundred and nineteen yearling ewes averaged £5 3s. 4d. Forty rams averaged £14 9s. 3d., and 29 ram lambs averaged £10 1s.

Lamont, Iowa, June 22, 1903.
Dr. S. A. Tuttle:

Dear Sir,—Will you please send me another of those treatise on the horse? The one you sent me I gave to a veterinary surgeon in Kansas City, as we were schoolmates, and I wanted to introduce him to your medicine. It is a good study, but the Elixir is king of all. When you give the Elixir in case of muscle disease, how often do you repeat the doses internally? I brought out a stallion with it when all other treatments failed, by applying it to the loins, the spine and muscles of the legs. First dose internally was two ounces, after-dose every three hours of one ounce, in this disease. If you have any other way of giving it let me know.

Yours respectfully,
A. R. Jones.

Official records of Holstein-Friesian cows, from July 1st to July 31st, 1903, inclusive, were made under the careful supervision of agricultural experiment stations. The representatives of the stations weigh the milk and ascertain the amount of fat it contains and the Superintendent of Advanced Registry determines the equivalent butter on the basis of 85.7 per cent. fat to the pound. During the period named reports of twenty-two cows have been approved, all of which have made seven-day records and one a thirty-day record. Two mature cows gave in seven days, 483 lbs. and 526 lbs., respectively, of milk, and equivalent to 20 lbs. each of butter. The list includes Prairie Flower Netherland Mechthilde 61263, at 2 years 2 months 22 days, commencing 9 days after calving; Milk 271.3 lbs., fat 8.312 lbs., equivalent butter 9 lbs. 11.2 ozs. Owner, George Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.—S. Hoxie, Supt. of Advanced Registry.

Messrs. F. Martindale & Son, breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire pigs, York, Ont., write: "Our Shorthorns are looking well, the calves are a grand lot, and number seven females and five bulls, among which are some fit to show in the best company. Our stock bull Bandoleer 10106 is doing well and proving to be a grand stock getter. Our cows are nearly all carrying calves or have calves at foot. Our herd now numbers about fifty head of Shorthorns of different families and ages. Parties wanting first-class cattle for both show and breeding purposes will do well to write us before purchasing. We also have a choice herd of Berkshires which number twenty-three head. They are of the lengthy bacon type which the market calls for to-day. Can supply either sex at different ages, also sows in pig. We have just purchased a dozen pure-bred Lincoln sheep. They are right good ones, and are looking well. We expect to have them in the show-ring this fall. They were purchased from the noted breeders, Capt. T. E. Robson and Graham Walker, Ilderton, Ont., and John Breen, Lucan. We have also just sold to Capt. Robson a grand Shorthorn steer, by Bandoleer 10106. He is a show steer, and will no doubt be heard from in the future at the leading exhibitions."

Western Fair, London,

SEPTEMBER 11 to 19, 1903.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF CONTINUED SUCCESS.
AN UNPRECEDENTED RECORD,
AND ALL WITHOUT GOVERNMENT AID.

This year will be no exception.
Liberal prizes. Competitions added.

The Stock-breeders and Manufacturers' Favorite Exhibition.

Everything to please. The best attractions. Special trains and rates over all roads.

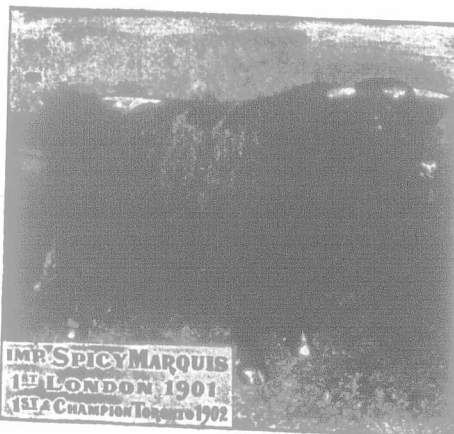
ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 10.

PRIZE LISTS NOW READY.

LIEUT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE,
President.

J. A. NELLES,
Secretary.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



JAS. SMITH,
Manager,
Millgrove, Ont.

W. D. FLATT,
378 Hess St. South,
-om Hamilton, Ont.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.
FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

Shorthorns and Lincolns. A few choice bulls from 12 to 15 mths. One bull 23 mths. Also females any age for sale.
J. K. HUX, RODNEY, ONTARIO.
L. E. & D. R. R. and M. C. R.

S. DYMENT,
BARRIE, ONT.

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns
Imported Morning Star at head of herd.

FOUR BULLS (red), Ury and Stamford dams, sired by Squire Wimple, winner of first here and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, om ROBERT BATTY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. and Sta.

JAS. GIBB, SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, om BROOKSDALE, ONT. Stock for sale.
BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs.
A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om JAS. A. CRERAE, Shakespeare, Ont.

HAWTHORN HERD Of Deep Milking Shorthorns.
FOR SALE: Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from A1 dairy cows. Good ones.
WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT., CAN., Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE.
Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite.
Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th. om

Lakeview Shorthorns. Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Bucan Lassies, and Lavinias. Some yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. om James Gowes Strathairn P. O., Meaford Sta.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young SHORTHORN BULLS, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.

10 YEARLING and 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Pickering Station, G. T. R. Claremont Station, C. P. R. -om

SHORTHORNS. Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 16 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp) 17095 (63703), dam by Royal George (imp.) (64728). Bull calf, 10 months old, dark red; also yearling and two-year-old heifers. Imp. Royal Prince heads the herd. om JOHN MCFARLANE, - DUTTON, ONT.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS. This herd comprises such noted families as Cruickshank, Orange Blossoms, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Mysies, Languishes, Butterflies and Jessamines, and is headed by the noted Watt-bred bull, Spicy Robin = 28259 =, winner of second prize at Toronto and London, 1902. A choice lot of yearling and two-year-old heifers off Spicy Robin for sale; also a few young cows in calf, and a good lot of bull calves. om GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Erin Shipping Station. o Binkham P. O.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM ESTABLISHED 1851.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale. om

A. W. SMITH, AILSA CRAIG STA., G. T. R., MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT. 3 1/2 miles.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 31241 =, by imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, om Thedford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

J. & W. B. WATT

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle.

The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd.

Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale.

A few choice young bulls on hand.

Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes. om

Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., G. P. R., G. T. R.

PENNABANK STOCK FARM

Three choice Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 14 months old, solid reds. Prices reasonable. Also a few Shorthorns left, of choice quality and breeding. om

Hugh Pugh, Whitevale, Ont.

Shorthorns and Shropshires.

Scotch and Scotch-topped families of Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Shropshires, bred direct from imported stock; Mansell and Cooper strains. BRUCE BROS., Souffville Station, G. T. R. o Gormley, Ont.

FLIES ON CATTLE.

HORN FLY OIL

Protects Cattle, Horses, Dogs, etc., from Flies of all kinds. Gnats, Mosquitoes, Fleas and other Insects. Especially valuable for Milch Cows and Working Horses.

Quart Can, 25c. Gallon Can, 60c.
KEEPS THEM OFF ANIMALS.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS,
OR DIRECT FROM

WM. RENNIE, Toronto.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

WITH A DELICIOUSNESS THAT NO JAPAN TEA CAN COMPARE, and absolute freedom from nerve or stomach disturbing properties.

"SALADA"

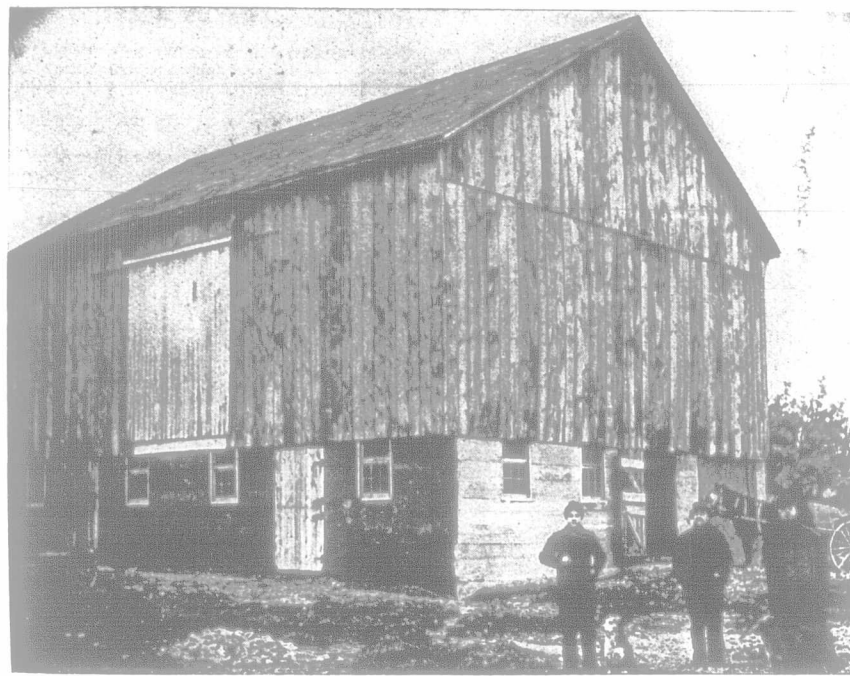
CEYLON NATURAL GREEN TEA. Pure, clean, healthy, invigorating, economical. Never sold in bulk form. Sealed packets only. 40c. per pound by all grocers.

BETTER THAN STONE OR BRICK!

GOOD QUALITIES OF

THOROLD CEMENT

RECEIVE ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.



BARN OF F. H. EICHENBERGER, DELAWARE, ONT.
Size, 36x46 feet. Basement built with Thorold Cement.

Read what Mr. Eichenberger says:

Delaware, Ont., December 22, 1899.
Estate of John Battle, Manufacturers of Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.
Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the good qualities of your Thorold Cement. I built a barn, 36x46 feet, in the wall of which I used 55 barrels of your Thorold Cement, and consider I have a first-class job—better and cheaper than either stone or brick.
Yours truly, F. H. EICHENBERGER.

EST. JOHN BATTLE, (Manufacturers of Thorold Cement, and Dealers in Portland Cements,) THOROLD, ONT.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice rams, also high-class ewes bred to first-class rams. Address

W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,
Rockland, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.

Herd Numbers 150 Head.
Send for New Catalogue.

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. om Cargill, Ontario, Canada.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

JUDGES AT TORONTO EXHIBITION.

The following named gentlemen have been invited to act as judges at the Dominion Exhibition, to be held at Toronto, Aug. 27th to Sept. 12th. Where three are named it is understood that the third is invited as reserve, or referee.

Horses—Breeding Classes.

Thoroughbreds.—Milton Young, Lexington, Ky.; A. J. Cassatt, Chesterbrook, Pa.; G. W. Torrance, Albany Club, Toronto.

Roadsters.—Dr. W. A. Willoughby, M. P. P., Colborne, Ont.; Chas. F. Dunbar, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. R. Proctor, Barrie.

Judging competitions.—Peter Christie, Manchester, Ont.; John Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont.

Standard-bred trotters.—W. H. McCleary, Stevensville, Ont.; Harry Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y.

Carriage and Coach horses.—S. S. Spalding, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. K. Bloodgood, New Marlboro', Mass.; W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland, Ont.

Hackneys.—Wm. West, Burlington; Jas. Warbeck, South Newbury, Vt.

Clydesdales, imported or Canadian-bred.—R. B. Ogilvy, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel Bell, Worcester, O.

Shires, imported or Canadian-bred.—W. E. Pritchard, Ottawa, Ill.; Geo. Moore, Waterloo, Ont.

Heavy Draft, Canadian-bred only.—John Bright, Myrtle, Ont.; Jas. Torrance, Markham; E. W. Charlton, Duncieff, Ont.

General Purpose.—Peter Christie, Manchester, Ont.; John Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont.

Ponies.—Dr. Brodie, Claremont, Ont.; D. King Smith, M. D., Toronto.

Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horses.

Roadsters.—Dr. W. A. Willoughby, Colborne; Chas. F. Dunbar, Buffalo; W. R. Proctor, Barrie.

Standard-breds.—W. H. McCleary, Stevensville, Ont.; Harry Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y.

Carriage and Coach.—S. S. Spalding, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. K. Bloodgood, New Marlboro', Vt.; W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland, Ont.

Hackneys.—Wm. West, Burlington; Jas. Warbeck, South Newbury, Vt.

High-steppers.—R. P. Sterrick, New York; J. T. Hyde, Nat. Horse Show, New York.

Heavy Drafts.—John Bright, Myrtle; James Torrance, Markham; E. W. Charlton, Duncieff, Ont.

General Purpose.—Peter Christie, Manchester, Ont.; John Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont.

Hunters and Saddle horses.—Belmont Purdy, New York; James Carruthers, Toronto; C. J. Alloway, Montreal; Col. Otter, Stanley Barracks.

Cattle.

Shorthorns.—J. C. Snell, London; John Miller, Jr., Brougham; T. Russell, Exeter.

Fat cattle.—T. O. Robson, St. Mary's; D. Rowntree, Weston.

Grades.—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton.

Herefords.—R. W. Stutt, Forest; R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

Angus and Galloways.—Robert Miller, Pickering; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; R. Graham, Elmvale; Prof. M. Cummings, O. A. C.

Ayrshires.—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Alf. Kains, Byron; A. Drummond, Petite.

Jerseys and Guernseys.—V. E. Fuller, New York; Geo. E. V. Green, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Holsteins.—M. Richardson, Caledonia; H. Bollert, Cassel; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

Sheep.

Cotswolds.—R. P. Snell, Snelgrove; Jas. Hume, Arkell.

Leicesters.—Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; C. E. Wood, Freeman.

Lincolns.—T. H. Shore, Glanworth; Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.

Shropshires and Southdowns.—W. E. Dryden, Brooklin; H. Noel Gibson, Delaware.

Oxfords.—Jas. Harcourt, St. Ann's; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.

Hampshires.—H. Arkell, Arkell.
Dorsets.—John Kelly, Shakespeare; John Jackson, Abingdon.
Fat sheep.—Prof. Cummings, Guelph.

(Continued on next page.)

Free to Horse and Cattle Owners

Our two large booklets telling how to cure Lump Jaw in cattle, Spavins and all kinds of blemishes upon horses, also Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeney and Knee-Sprung. Inexpensive methods, easily employed by anybody, and that cannot fail to cure.

We know of over 140,000 farmers and stockmen who rely upon these same methods, and for whom we have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars. Books mailed free if you write stating what kind of a case you have to treat.

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

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)



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

EDWARD ROBSON,
MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

SHORTHORNS.

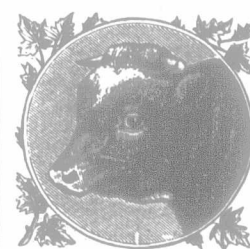
THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

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

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM

40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns, 40 Shropshire sheep, cheap, good breeding; also Berkshire pigs. **D. H. HURNELL,** Stouffville, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Home of the oldest herd of

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS

in Canada.

SHROPSHIRE FLOCK founded 1871-

Carload of yearling rams of choice quality, ready for inspection. Call or write

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Present offering in **Shorthorns:** Our stock bull, **Heir-at-law** = 3153 =, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. **BELL BROS.,** Bradford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049.

James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.

H. PARKER, RIVER FARM, DURHAM.

Breeder of **SHORTHORN CATTLE.** In service, Verschoyle (imp. in dam) = 36125 =. Stock for sale.

BEAVER VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot; also two bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

E. & C. PARKINSON,
Thornbury P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS

For Sale.—1 bull, by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missile bull Marengo = 31655 =.

J. H. BLACK & SON, ALLANFORD P. O. and STATION.

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.

Both sexes. Imported and home-bred. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad.

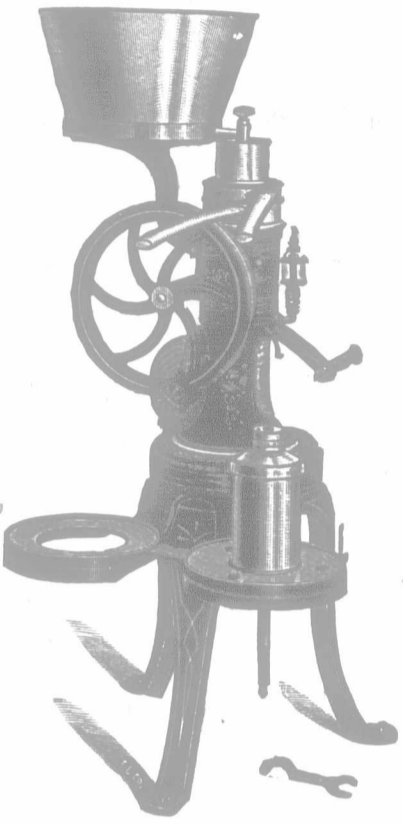
EDWIN BATTYE, Gore Bay P. O. and Port.
MANTOULIN ISLAND.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low-down, thick lot Also, Yorkshires.

W. M. McDERMOTT,
Living Springs P. O.,
Fergus Station.

THE National Cream Separator!



WE CLAIM that the National Easy-Running Cream Separator is the most efficient and satisfactory Cream Separator that was ever set up on a farm. It represents the very latest principles in Cream Separator construction. It embodies every valuable feature that has ever been discovered in the separation of cream from milk by centrifugal force, and discards all the cumbersome, intricate features which characterized the early type of Separators. It is, in short, a 20th century product a little ahead of the times. It is manufactured by us under what are conceded to be the most valuable patents ever issued by any government on Cream Separators. The

Special Features

which distinguish the National from other Separators are:

- FIRST**—Its extreme simplicity.
- SECOND**—Its entire freedom from complicated parts.
- THIRD**—Its large capacity as compared with weight of bowl.
- FOURTH**—Its ease of turning as compared with capacity.
- FIFTH**—Its close skimming.
- SIXTH**—The ease with which it is cleaned and kept clean.
- SEVENTH**—Its economy of operation.
- EIGHTH**—Its durability.
- NINTH**—Its absolute safety.
- TENTH**—Its handsome design, finish and appearance.

MADE IN THREE SIZES:

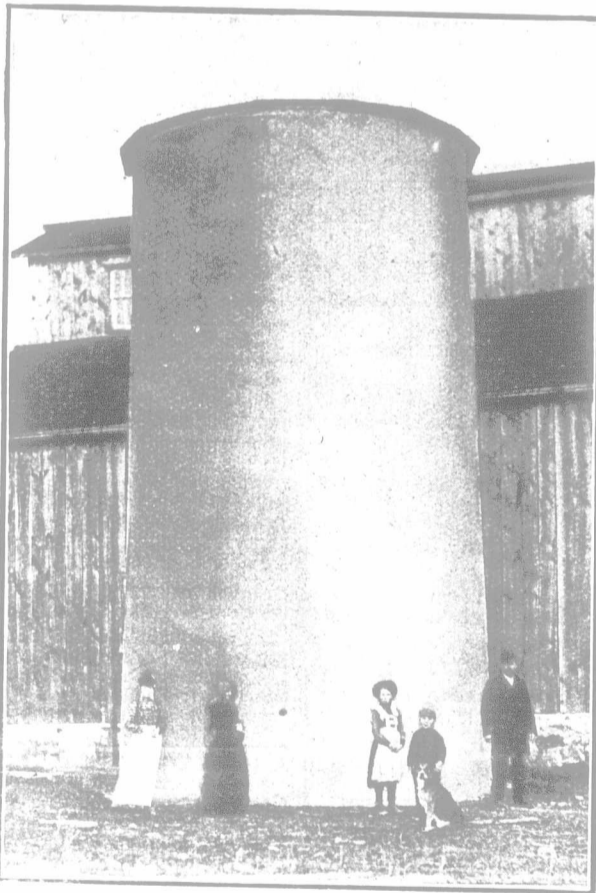
- No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.
- No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
- STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.

Write to the following General Agents for our booklet, "Will It Pay?":
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for South-western Ontario.
The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.
Mr. Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba and the N.-W.T.
Mr. John A. Robertson, 108 Union Avenue, Montreal, for Quebec.
Mr. H. E. Nunn, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Maritime Provinces. Or to

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

PORTLAND CEMENT

Concrete Silo



BUILT FOR SHERMAN HARRIS, VERSCHOYLE, ONTARIO,
14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, with

"RATHBUN'S STAR" BRAND

Manufactured by The Canadian Portland Cement Co., Limited

THE RATHBUN COMPANY

310 and 312 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 755.)

Pigs.

Berkshires.—H. G. Clark, Norval; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; E. E. Harris, Cannington; R. Vance, Ida.

Yorks and Tams.—H. Dedals, Breslau; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; T. Teasdale, Concord.

Chesters, Durocs, etc.—R. Vance, Ida; H. B. Jeffs, Bondhead.

Bacon Hogs.—F. Shore, White Oak; T. Teasdale, Concord; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Poultry.

S. Butterfield, Windsor; L. G. Jarvis, Montreal; T. H. Smelt, Woodstock; Jos. Bennett, Toronto; T. H. Scott, St. Thomas; Chas. F. Wagner, Toronto; Geo. J. Asman, Detroit; Dr. A. Boultsbee and I. B. Johnson, Toronto.

CLYDES AT THE HIGHLAND.

Following are the principal stallion winners at the Highland Society's Show, at Dumfries, last month: Aged stallions—1, Seabam Harbour Stud Company (Silver Cup, by Baron's Pride); 2 and 3, A. & W. Montgomery (Baron's Chief, Acme, Aerial Prince); 4, W. Dunlop (Dunure Castle). Entire colts foaled in 1900—1, 3 and 4, A. & W. Montgomery (Everlasting, Baron Style, and Baron Romeo); 2, W. S. Park (Royal Chatton). Entire colts foaled in 1901—1, W. Clark (Baron's Best); 2, G. Alston (Revelanta); 3, A. & W. Montgomery (Durbar and Premier Pride); 4, W. Dunlop (Dunure Freeman). Entire colts foaled in 1902—1 and 2, A. & W. Montgomery (Baron Fergus and bay by Acme); 3, W. Clark (brown by Pride of Bacon); 4, R. Dunn (Baron Gartly).

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.

Breeders of Shropshire sheep looking for flock-headers or breeding ewes will probably be interested to learn that the flock at Fairview Farm, owned by John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., is in good form, full of vigor, and as in past years, is up to a high standard of quality and merit. Last fall's importation of the top sixteen of the flock of the noted English breeder, Mr. Harry Williams, who sold out when removing to Tasmania, has done remarkably well this summer. And a smaller importation of strictly first-class animals, first-prize winners at the Royal this year, add strength to the home-bred stock, which was never better. Mention of a few of the latter may be made. The ewe lambs turned down at Toronto last fall to fourth and fifth positions, but, with competent judges, placed first the following week at London, have developed fully up to the owner's highest expectations, who last season thought them about the best pair of lambs he ever showed. That the Fairview flock is maintaining its reputation as producers of high-class sheep is evidenced by recent sales. Mr. Frank T. Leihentry, instructor in sheep husbandry at Wisconsin State Agricultural College (and one of the best feeders and fitters in America), when lately touring Ontario, in search of a typical ram to use as a breeder and in class-room when lecturing, selected Paragon's Star, a son of The Paragon, a sweepstakes winner at Toronto, which was a son of Newton Lord, the Columbian champion at Chicago. Paragon's Star's dam was a Mills ewe, sired by the \$1,200 Ruddington Eclipse. Said ewe has in five seasons dropped eleven lambs, all raised and still living, representing a value of nearly seven hundred dollars, as four sons have been winners of first or second premiums and also two championships. Daughters all reserved in flock. Paragon's Star won second place at International last December. Another ram imported last fall goes shortly to a Wisconsin State breeder, Mr. Woodard. A pair of imported show ewes soon start to Mr. Claude Storm, Indiana, while the old and successful breeding son of Newton Lord, The Paragon, will go eastward to a customer of many years' standing in Nova Scotia, Mr. A. McPherson, and six ewes to Mrs. Leigh, Salt Springs Island, B. C. Representatives of the flock will be seen at Toronto and London. See new ad on another page.

Itching Eczema or Salt Rheum

The Most Torturing of Skin Diseases is Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The very fact that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure for eczema and salt rheum is sufficient evidence of its superior value as a means of allaying irritation and healing inflamed, itching skin. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a necessity in every home in which it is known, for there has yet to be discovered a preparation which so quickly stops itching and heals sores or wounds. Ask your neighbors about it. Most people know of wonderful cures effected by its use. Sixty cents a box at all dealers.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

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

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand shearing and two-year-old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ont.

Present offering three extra good bulls from 12 to 14 months, two imp. in dams, and one from imp. sire and dam.

Also a number of Scotch heifers in calf.
Burlington Jct. Station and Tel. Office.

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.

L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

Ten Yearling and Two-year-old Heifers

sired by Nero of Glen Rouge, and bred to Dentonia's Achievement.

E. B. HINMAN & SONS, Grafton, Ont.

JERSEYS

The Greatest Herd in Canada.

Just received a shipment of Jerseys direct from England and the Island of Jersey, which brings our herd up to over 100 head. For Sale—10 bulls, imported and home-bred cows and heifers all ages. For prices, etc., write

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.
Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm, Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

SUNNYLEA FARM.
For sale: Jerseys—6 yearling bulls; females any age. Tamworths—30 boars and sows, different ages, Shropshire sheep—rams and ewes of good breeding. Prices reasonable.

H. E. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, P. Q.

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering a number of young bulls, fit for service, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol, Spring calves of both sexes.

BROWN BROS.,
Lyn P. O. and Station.

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS.

Present offering: Young boars and sows fit to breed, and younger ones. Choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams. Perfect covering.

E. O. MORROW, Hilton Ont., Brighton Stn.

Riverside Holsteins

Choice young bulls for sale, from 3 to 7 months old, whose sire and dam are in the Canadian Advanced Record of Merit.

MATT. RICHARDSON, & SON,
Haldimand Co., Caledonia, Ont.

Brookbank Holsteins

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

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

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tristonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail.

THOS. B. CARLAW & SON,
Warwick.

GET AN EMPIRE



Guaranteed
to be simpler in construction, easier to turn, easier to clean and keep clean than any other separator made. That's the famous

EMPIRE Cream Separator.

It is not the oldest separator in the world, but it's the most up-to-date. It's not the biggest, but it is the simplest in construction, and it almost never gets out of order. Don't be talked into buying a separator before you try the Empire. That's all we ask. Just try it and then decide which machine you'd rather have.

Our Separator Book is Free.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY,
28 Wellington St., W.,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.
Home of all the leading strains. Nothing for sale.
SIDNEY MACKLIN,
Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.
2 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. **R. W. WALKER,** Utica P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrle, C. P. R.

Holsteins and Tamworths
Present offering: 12 March and April sows, 10 June boars and sows; sired by Elmdale Ned 2503, a typical sire of the bacon type. Write for what you want, or call and see the stock. Enquiries promptly answered.

BERTRAM HOSKIN,
Grafton Station, G. T. R. **THE GULLY P. O.**
IF YOU WANT A HOLSTEIN BULL, bred from producers, and that is again capable of siring producers, at a living price, write

H. BOLLERT,
Cassel, Ont.
Ayrshire Bulls
of last August, November and March births. Also a few heifers due to calve in fall and early winter.

W. W. BALLANTYNE,
Neldpath Farm, Stratford, Ont.
SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.
Our present offering is 10 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 years of age; 1 bull, 6 mos. old, and 8 young cows—a rare good, straight-lined lot, and will be sold right. **J. W. LOGAN,** Allan's Corners P. O., Howick Sta., Que.

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. A few choice bulls fit for service, and several bull calves, sired by Klondike of St. Annes 8897, and from deep milkers, with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S. L. & A. R.

FOR SALE: IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES, including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write.

WM. WYLIE, Howick, Quebec.
DAVID A. McFARLANE, Kelso, P. O. **AYRSHIRES.**
Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES.
Our herd now numbers 40 head of all ages, with milk records from 40 lbs. a day up. Stock of both sexes for sale. Bulls a specialty.

WATT BROS., Allan's Corners P. O. St. Louis Sta., near Howick, Que.
AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.
My Ayrshires are all bred from imported stock. Yorkshires from Mr. D. C. Flatt's imported stock. Choice young animals for sale.

James McCormick, Sr., Rockton, Ontario
Choice young **AYRSHIRE** bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write **WM. STEWART & SON** Menie, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm
BREEDERS OF **AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.**

Special offer this month in young boars of both breeds, fit for service. One young bull 2nd at Toronto last year as yearling.
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm. **R. REID & CO.,** Hintonburg, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE
For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON,** "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Judging from the time made at the recent Columbus and Windsor meetings, there is really little excuse for keeping up the compilation of a 2.30 list any longer. One of the prominent Grand Circuit drivers asserted at Columbus that unless a man had a trotter that could step in 2.10, or a pacer capable of 2.05, he would better stay at home. This is, perhaps, placing the speed rate at which harness horses must be able to race in order to be profitable, a little low, but not so much too low as might at first appear. A 2.30 trotter or pacer is no longer regarded as a fast horse in any sense of the term, and as a race horse, one of that calibre is of no more use than was a three-minute horse 10 years ago. Time brings great changes, but in no field has it brought more striking ones than in that of harness racing. There was a time when a table of 2.30 performers was a valuable one, but that time has gone by, and to-day such a compilation carries a lot of deadwood of interest to no one.

HUSTLING FOR TRADE.

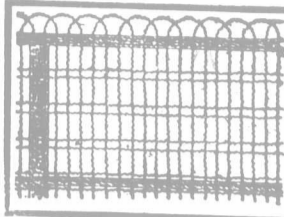
A British paper gives the following example of the way some dairy companies secure customers:

"Recently a local professional gentleman decided to leave Birmingham and take up his residence in London, where he had a rapidly-extending business connection. Eventually, he found a house to his liking, and after the decorators had renovated the place he was thinking of removing his household furniture, when one Monday morning he received a call from a gentlemanly-dressed visitor, who, it turned out, was connected with one of the large London milk-distributing agencies, and who had been despatched to Birmingham to canvass ahead of the rival concerns for the custom of the removing family. The canvasser, it appears, had arrived in the city on the previous Saturday, but being unable to find his prospective customer or his wife at home, he had put up at an hotel, and waited until the Monday, not caring, as he explained, to obtrude on Sunday with his business proposals. The enterprise, I may say, met with the acknowledgment it deserved. But what of the profits of the London milk-sellers when they can afford to have agents inquiring as to the identity of new residents, and then rushing all over the country in order to solicit their custom before the less adroit competitors have a chance of introducing themselves!"

HOW AYRSHIRE CATTLE ARE PROGRESSING.

The annual general meeting of the Ayrshire Cattle Herdbook Society of Great Britain and Ireland was held in Ayr on Tuesday, when a large attendance was presided over by Mr. Cross, of Knockdon, vice-president of the society.

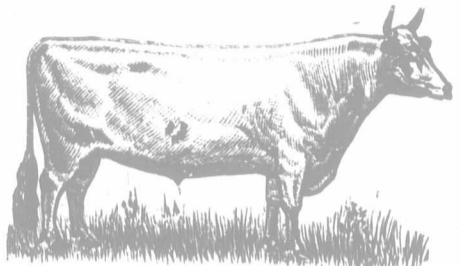
The report of the committee stated that the society was in a very prosperous condition, and both from the point of view of membership and registration had made marked progress. The total entries in the twenty-sixth volume were 1,957, against 984 in the previous year, showing an increase of 973, a record, of course, in the annals of the society. This large increase was due to the foreign demand for Ayrshires, and also to the fact that animals for foreign export must in nearly every case be registered, and the increasing number of breeders finding it an advantage to register their herds. During the year, 303 certificates of pedigree had been granted, from which it must be inferred that 303 Ayrshires of both classes had been exported abroad during the course of the year, an increase of eighty-nine. Of that number, there were shipped to Sweden, 58 cows, 56 bulls; South Africa, 68 cows, 12 bulls; Finland, 44 cows, 17 bulls; Canada, 20 cows, 3 bulls; Japan, 6 cows, 4 bulls; Australia, 10 cows; New Zealand, 1 cow, 2 bulls; Russia, 1 bull; and China, 1 bull. The society during the year had offered special prizes and medals to the value of \$180.00 for competition at the various shows. The society started the year with a capital balance of \$3,697, and the capital balance now shown was \$3,880. Twenty-seven annual members and two life members had joined during the year.



Page Metal Ornamental Fence
Handsome, durable and low-priced. Specially suitable for front and division fences in town lots, cemeteries, orchards, etc. Retail for 20 CENTS PER RUNNING FOOT. Just about the cheapest fence you can put up. Write for full particulars. Use Page Farm Fence and Poultry Netting.
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ontario, Montreal, P. Q., and St. John, N. B.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglassdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

SPECIAL OFFERING FOR THIS MONTH

Ayrshire Bulls. Isaleigh Prince 13438, fine individual, white, brown spots, aged 3 yrs.; one 10 months, brown and white. Few fine calves.
Guernseys. One bull, 8 months; one bull 3 years and 6 months. A fine specimen of the breed. Address, for particulars, etc.,

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

Farnham Oxfords and Shorthorns

My present offering—125 one and two year old rams, sired by Bryan's 125, Hampton Hero 4th, Royal Windsor 4th, and Kempsford Hero 8th (all imported), 35 of which are flock headers, the balance strong, vigorous ranch rams. Also 50 choice yearling ewes, and the rare, nice ten-months-old bull, Royal Arcanum 45133, by Imp. Sittytan Conqueror, and four heifers, from 10 to 20 months old, by 20th Crown Jewel.
HENRY ARKELL, Guelph four miles, Arkell P. O. and Station.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchinrain, 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 reduction. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address **JAMES BODEN, Mgr.,** St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, P. Q. Farm close to St. Anne Station, Quebec, C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

5 bulls 1 year old—2 of these imported, the other 3 have such grandams as Alice 2nd of Lessensock, Edith of Lessensock and Mayflower 2nd of Drum-sute. Females all ages.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

HOMECROFT FARM for dairying and pure-bred stock. Ayrshires, Chester Whites, and Barred Rocks. We have some fine bulls fit for service. Also hogs of all ages. Prices reasonable. Try us. **J. F. PARSONS & SONS,** Barnston, Que.

Spring Burn Ayrshires and Oxford Downs
Our special offer at present: 10 bulls from 1 to 9 months old, 4 two-year-olds, 2 shearlings, and 7 ram lambs; a choice lot. Prices reasonable.

E. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamstown, Ont.

NETHERLEA AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prizewinners; also a few young females, sired by Napoleon of Auchinrain (imp.), whose dam's record was 72 lbs. a day, and all of them out of record cows. **T. D. McCALLUM,** Danville P. O. and Station, Quebec.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, B. P. ROCK FOWL and 20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

J. YUILL & SONS, on Carleton Place, Ont.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Crulok 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, Catches Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

SUSSEX CATTLE

The breed for hardiness and early maturity. The highest average daily gain, alive, 2 lbs. 8.31 ozs., and also the highest percentage, 68.02, of carcass to live weight of any animal, for its age, at Smithfield Show, was given by Mr. Gerald Wardle's first-prize Sussex steer at the age of 681 days. Leading honors won at all the principal shows. Selections always on sale. Apply **G. Wardle,** West Farleigh, Kent, England. **SUNNYLEA FARM.**

W. W. CHAPMAN,

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

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

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST., LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**

Cables—Sheepcote, London.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.

Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

A CARLOAD of young Dorset ewes, a few good Chester White hogs, and an eight-months old Shorthorn bull for sale reasonable.

R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont.

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

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

FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Bred from best English stock. Bred from Scotch bulls of fashionable families. CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS.

Write us before buying elsewhere. Address: **F. H. NEIL, Proprietor,** LUCAN, ONT. Box 35. Telegraph and Railway Station.

SHROPSHIRE.

We are now offering an extra good lot of shearing Shropshire Rams and Ewes, some fitted for show, also ram and ewe lambs. All at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, Clarendon Station, C. P. R. BROUGHAM, ONT.

LEICESTERS.

Ten pairs of Shearling Ewes, and this year's crop of lambs. Well woolled, well grown, and good quality. **Mac Campbell,** Northwood Station, G. T. R. Samson P. O., Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.

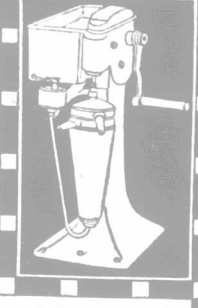
Who wants a good flock-header? We are here, both home-bred and imported. Also a few show ewes, and a fine lot in fields. All guaranteed fully as good as described. Have in past satisfied customers and will again. Your orders will have my best attention. **JOHN CAMPBELL,** Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

A dozen bucket bowls but only one Tubular.

We alone make the Tubular, all competitors make the old style bucket bowls. They cannot make tubular bowls because of our patents. The Tubular is worth fifty per cent more than any of the old style bucket bowl separators, as thousands of dairymen will testify. Write for Catalogue No. 193

THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Illinois, West Chester, Pa.



BEST and CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep-Dipping Fluid.

1-gal. Imperial tin for **75c.**

STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY.

Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip. I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$1.

W. W. STEPHEN, Agent, MEAFORD, ONT.

LIVE STOCK are free from insects and skin diseases when **West's Disinfecting Fluid** is used.

The WEST CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO.



W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT.

Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My flock was represented at Toronto, and won first on shearing ram, first and second on aged ewes, and second on the pen. First time exhibiting. If in need of a first-class yearling ram, imported or home-bred, write! Your wants can be supplied, and at prices consistent with quality. Have a choice lot to choose from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come and see them, or a card will bring them.

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

SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. **GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRE—A flock of 110 head, fine, healthy sheep. Can supply 2-year, 1-year and ram lambs; also 2-year, 1-year and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. **ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler, Ont.**

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS." Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, C. P. R. **W. H. ARKELL, Midway, G. T. R. cm Teeswater, Ont.**

TAMWORTH'S FOR SALE: Two young sows, bred to Dandy =2951=, a good typical sire; also several young boars and sows of very best breeding. **BRONZE TURKEY EGGS**—\$3 per setting. **HAZEL DELL, D. J. GIBSON, Stock Farm, Bowmanville, Ont.**

Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine Have for a number of years taken a share of the best prizes offered at Toronto Exhibition, but this year has excelled all past records, having taken the sweep stakes for the best herd; also both silver medals for best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides many other prizes in the various classes. Our present offerings are: A few choice young sows, 4 to 5 months old; 2 yearling sows, in pig; and we are now booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Enquiries promptly answered. **COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

O. I. Chester Swine Boars fit for service. Young pigs from one to three months old, of good quality. Registered pedigrees furnished. Write for prices. **F. H. RESOR, CEDAR GROVE, ONT.**

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, JR., Rosebank Farm, Churchhill, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

The dairy breeds made a great showing at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition this year, the Holsteins being out nearly 100 strong, and the Jerseys well up to three-fourths of that number, while the Ayrshires, though not so numerous, owing to the absence of the Greenway herd, made a very creditable display. There were many high-class animals in each class, and the average quality was high.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Seddon has further explained his proposals as to the establishment of New Zealand State meat shops in Great Britain. The New Zealand Premier says: "We will open no 'cutting' shops; the quality of our meats is such as to warrant us in expecting to get top price. We do not want to prejudice the market and trade against us. We desire to take our meat into markets where it is comparatively unknown. Others have secured their markets, and are closing them against us." The New Zealand Government intends to set aside \$100,000 for the experiment.

SHORTHORNS AT THE HIGHLAND SHOW.

At the Highland Society's Show, held at Dumfries, July 21 to 24, the first prize for Shorthorn bull, three years or over, and the championship of the breed, went to Sir John Gilmour for Royal Archer, a son of Brave Archer. The second place in the class was given Mr. Deane Willis' white bull, C. I. V., also by Brave Archer, and third to Mr. Harrison's Silver Bell, by Silver Plate. In two-year-old bulls, the first winner was Mr. J. A. Gordon's Prairie King, who was reserve for the male championship. The second was Mr. J. Watt's Merry Dandy, bred by Gordon of Newton, and sired by Merry Monarch. In a good class of nine yearling bulls, the Mair-bred Proud Favourite, a red son of Bapton Favourite, shown by Mr. D. Stewart, Crieff, was given first place. Mr. McWilliam, of Stonyton, was second with Stonyton Star, a son of Royal Star (71502). Mr. Harrison was third with Cumberland Pride, by Stonyton Pride. The first-prize cow was the roan, Flora 6th, by Easter Gift, shown by Mr. Harrison; Mr. Willis' White Heather being second, and Mr. C. W. Kellack's Sarah third. In two-year-old heifers, Mr. R. Taylor's Piltivie Undine was first; Mr. Willis' Malmaison second, and Mr. Graham's Bride of Lincoln third. Yearling heifers were led by Mr. R. Taylor's Duchess of Piltivie 2nd, followed by Mr. McWilliam's Lady Rose and Golden Pride.

AUTOMOBILES FOR VISITORS.

An automobile service, carrying visitors to the World's Fair grounds, will add to the transportation facilities of the Exposition at St. Louis next year. At least 200 machines will carry passengers along the fine residential streets and the parks of the city, and discharge them at points of vantage within the grounds. A company, called the World's Fair Automobile Company, has been organized for this purpose, with Liburn G. McNair as president. The machines to be used will carry from two to forty passengers each, and steam, gasoline and electricity will be the motive power. The large machines will be in the style of trolleybuses. These vehicles will collect passengers at the hotels, Union Station and other points in the downtown district. Coupon tickets will be sold entitling the passenger to a ride and admission to the World's Fair grounds. Stations will be provided at suitable points within the fair grounds for discharging and collecting passengers. Automobiles will also be operated within the grounds over certain routes at a specified rate of speed. This service will be of great advantage to visitors, taking them practically from their hotels, saving them the trouble of buying tickets, in the crush at the gates and the crowds at the turnstiles, and landing them in the grounds thoroughly rested and ready for sight-seeing.

Patent Steel Hog Troughs



Pat. April 21, 1903.

HERE is a trough we are placing on the Canadian market which fills a long-felt want. A trough that hogs cannot destroy. We claim it is hog-proof, whey-proof, frost-proof, water-proof; in fact, practically indestructible. We also manufacture water troughs to hold 15 gals. to the ft., on the same principle. These troughs are honestly made and fully warranted. If you are not pleased with them, just return them and get your money back. See our Trough Exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition in the implement building.

Hog Troughs—4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft., 7½ ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft.—65c. per ft.

SPECIAL PRICES AND TERMS TO AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. If your implement agent does not keep them, write us direct.

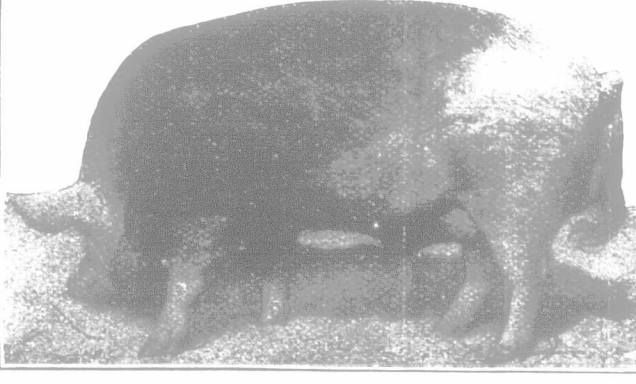
WILBER GORDON, TWEED, ONT.

We held the world's public sale record for

Yorkshires

At the leading shows of America, in 1901 and 1902, we won 90 PER CENT. of all first prizes. Pigs of all ages for sale at all times. We have the best blood from the leading herds of the world. When you want something good, write us. Prices are moderate.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.



HILLCREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. **Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.**

GLENBURN YORKSHIRES won Gold Medal at Ottawa, 1902. Herd averages 100, headed by the choice boars, Oak Lodge Prior and Pine Grove Squire. Twenty brood sows, 12 six-month sows, due to farrow March and April; 40 sows and boars, four weeks to three months old; pairs not akin. **DAVID BARR, JR., Renfrew, Ont.**

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES Herd headed by Longfellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prizewinner, Highcholer Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin.

W. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.



Maple Grove Herd of Large ENGLISH YORKSHIRES From imported and home-bred sires. Choice lot of young sows bred to imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeny Cavalier =10955=, and a number of young stock from prizewinners. Pairs not akin supplied.

T. J. COLE, BOX 188, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

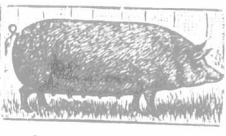
LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES Imported and Canadian-bred Yorkshires, from stock of the best British herds. A choice lot of boars, ready for service, and a number of sows being bred to imported Dalmeny Long Sam, for sale. Also young pigs all ages.

H. J. DAVIS, BOX 518, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM. Two boars ready for service; also a few March boars. Write at once for prices. Always a choice lot of Holsteins, of all ages, for sale.

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.



YORKSHIRES FOR SALE. Young sows, bred for Sept. and October farrowing, and young stock of spring farrowing on hand. Prices reasonable.


WM. HOWE, North Bruce, Ont.

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

YORKSHIRES For Sale:—1 boar, Cotgrave King (Bacon type), Oct. 25th, 1902, sire Summer Hill P. O. (Bacon type); dam Cotgrave Lassie 7th (Bacon type); also 2 boars and sows. Write **C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Warkworth.**

One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.

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



PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES. The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetville Station, C. P. R., and F. O. and Telegraph, Clarkson Station, G. T. R.

Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigreed collies, and **J. A. & A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont.**

LANGELIER'S YORKSHIRES. My importation of Yorkshires has arrived, and is rather better than I expected. Imported boars and sows now for sale at prices consistent with quality. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

GUS. LANGELIER, QUEBEC CITY.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: **cm**

L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

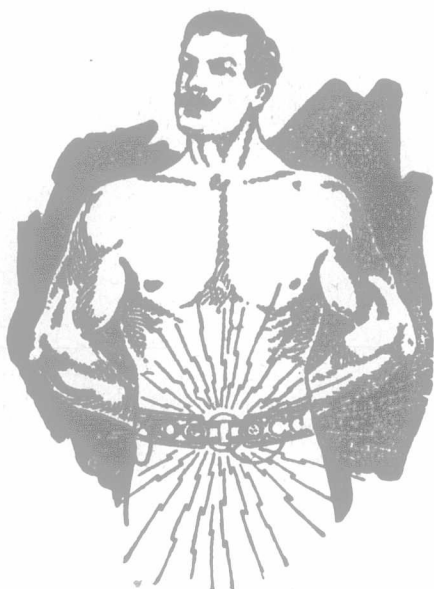
Large English Yorkshires

Sows safe in pig, boars fit for service, sows ready to breed, boars and sows 2 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed in orders received by mail.

JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.

Men! I want to Talk to You

ABOUT YOUR HEALTH.



DO YOU SUFFER FROM LOST STRENGTH, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Strength? They are quickly and forever cured by the Grand Product of Nature—DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

YOUNG MEN men young in years, but aged in experience, aged in vitality, wan-featured, dull-eyed, slow-minded young men, young men who have in a few short years thrown away the precious vigor of youth, young men who have scarcely stepped upon the pinnacle of manhood and find that they have lost their right to stand upon it, young men who look back a few years and see themselves as they were, blooming into manhood, and now, as they are, at the age when manhood should be complete, the heart strong, the eye bright, they find the force of manhood gone. Middle-aged men and old men, who realize that they have not the force of vitality that should be theirs—men of any age who are lacking in animal vitality—can be made new by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It will not fail. It cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened parts the force of life and strength—the force which is the origin of all vital power—Electricity.

OLD MEN

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

The grandest invention of the age for weak men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalizing strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by excesses or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs. No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman will ever regret a fair trial of the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt, which is nature's restorer of vitality. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Loss of Vitality and all Weakness in Men and Women.

READ WHAT THE CURED SAY:

Your Belt is all you claim for it and more. My case was a bad one. I have not had a pain since wearing your Belt, and the varicocele has disappeared. Your Belt is the right thing for the diseases you claim to cure, and I would advise all sufferers to give it a trial, and they will not regret it.—**JAS. MULRANEY, Ormstown, Que.**

I purchased one of your Electric Belts about a year ago, and can say that I have found it all that you advertise it to be. I am perfectly satisfied with it.—**FRANK H. SCHRAM, 64 Earl Street, Hamilton, Ont.**

It is now thirty days since I began using your Belt. I sleep soundly every night, something I didn't used to do. I haven't had a loss for over four weeks. Thanking you from the bottom of my heart, and wishing you every prosperity in the future.—**T. A. McCORMICK, Copper Cliff, Ont.**

Yours to hand, and I have to state that I am now in the best of health, and no signs of my old complaint returning. I consider that your Belt has made a lasting cure.—**G. L. SAVAGE, Chesley, Ont.**

Some months ago I got one of your Belts, and to-day I would not take \$500 for it if I could not get another.—**JAMES GREGG, Bridgenorth, Ont.**

You must excuse me for not writing before, as I have been very busy. I am getting along nicely. The varicocele has disappeared, and the parts are regaining their proper size.—**J. H. PATTERSON, Smithville, Ont.**

I have to acknowledge that your Electric Belt did me more good than all the medicine I ever took. After wearing it for five weeks my back was about all and the losses ceased.—**JOHN MITCHELL, Windygates, Man.**

I can send you one from your own town if you will drop me a card. I don't ask anyone to buy my Belt on speculation. I know that it will cure any case of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Indigestion, Constipation, or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease. I am willing to take all the chances. All I ask is for you to give me reasonable security that I will get my pay when you are cured and I will arrange a Belt with all necessary attachments suitable for your case, and send it to you, and you can

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CAUTION.—Many write me they have used electric belts and received no benefit from them. I will explain why:—They have purchased them from concerns selling what they term electric belts. Such appliances are made to sell, not to cure. If they did possess any virtue those selling them could not advise you of the proper manner in which to apply them.

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FREE BOOK.—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful illustrated book, giving you cuts of my Belts and prices. This little book is of great value to anyone; it contains a lot of useful information to men who are not what they should be; tells how strength is lost and won. I send this book closely sealed free to anyone. *I have a book for women as well as men.*

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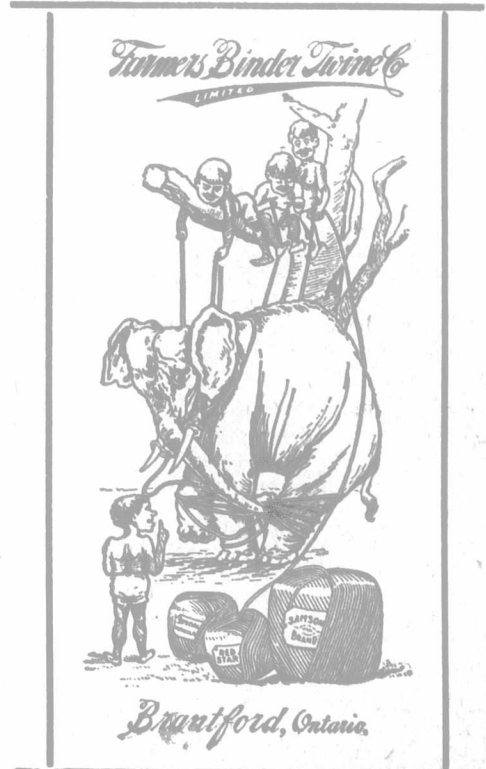
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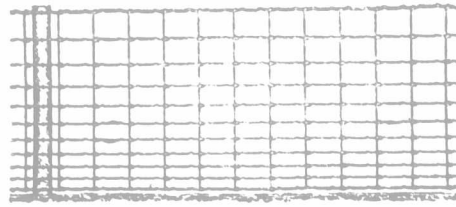
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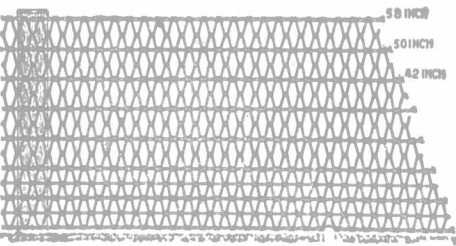


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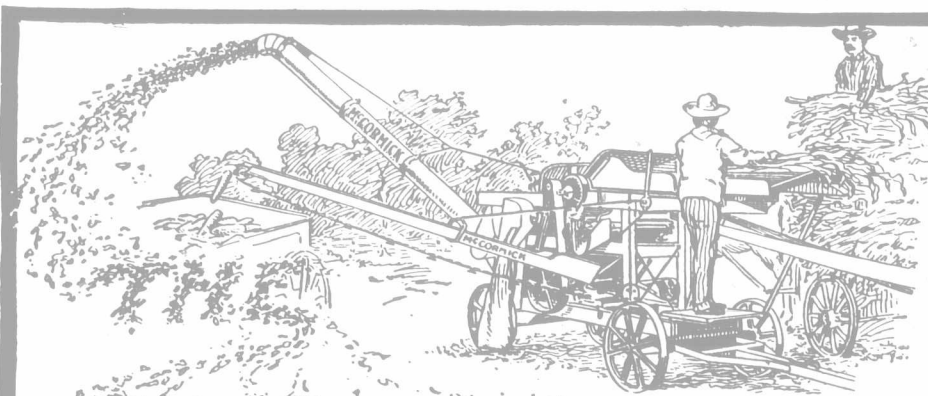
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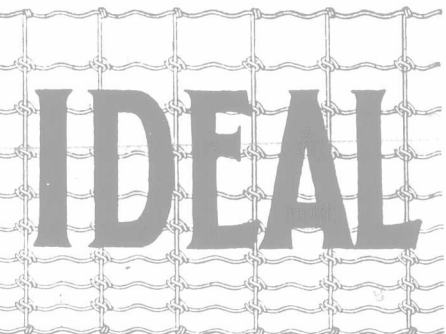
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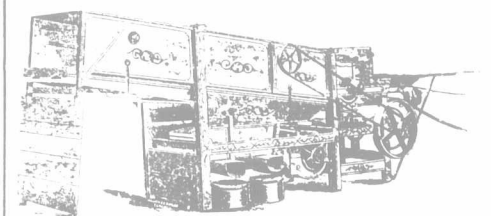
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