

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED

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

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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

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LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 15, 1902.

No. 556

EDITORIAL.

Crop and Stock Conditions in the West.

The excessive spring rains experienced in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories seriously delayed seeding in many sections, making the outlook for the harvest somewhat doubtful. Fortunately, the weather in those Provinces for the last six weeks has been ideal for the crops, being steadily bright and fine. With a sufficiency of moisture in the land to mature the crops, and with the long days prevailing there in the summer months, the sun shining clearly for nearly fifteen hours a day, the crops have made marvellous progress toward maturity and are now for the most part in a most prosperous condition, and promising an abundant yield at little later than the usual date of harvesting. Indeed, in some districts, wheat cutting will have commenced before the date of this paper, while barley, in a few cases, was harvested before the first of August. The earlier sown wheat, in every section where sown under reasonably favorable conditions, has made vigorous growth and gives every promise of first-class returns, and on the whole the crops are considered nearly if not quite as good as those of last year, when the yield was so great as to overtax the capacity of the storehouses and of the railway companies to move the grain in reasonable time. There is, of course, a considerable area of late-sown grain which cannot possibly be ready to harvest before September, but this is not an unusual circumstance, and the outcome will depend largely upon the character of the weather between the present and that date, but it is observed and admitted that as the country gets more generally under cultivation, the danger of early frosts becomes less apparent, and the hope is entertained that since the summer has been generally cool, the autumn may be more than usually fine.

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

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

The Ontario Summer School for Teachers.

As announced in our columns some time ago, the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Minister of Education for Ontario, made provision for a summer school at which teachers might devote part of their holidays in the study of the subjects which have not in the past received so full a measure of attention as grammar, history, mathematics, and the languages.

Mr. John Dearness, London, was appointed principal and teacher of nature study; Mr. Wilkinson, of the Macdonald Training Schools, was selected to direct manual training; Mr. A. T. Cringan, of Toronto, to teach music; Mr. A. C. Casselman, drawing; and Mrs. Jean Joy, domestic science.

The school opened on the 2nd of July with over 150 students, nearly a dozen of whom were university graduates, many were high-school teachers, and about 120 were normal school graduates. The attendance proved that the Minister's action of establishing the school met a felt need.

As it was in the holiday season, classes of children were not available to illustrate methods of teaching nature study, but these were described and it was shown how the senses and observing powers may be trained and made to contribute much more largely than they are doing at present to the public school education of the child. It was shown how the various fields of nature offer means for this kind of education, and not these alone, but also the duties and processes of the household, workshop and farm.

The subjects of some of the lectures in domestic science were: the proper use of the stove, and the economy of fuel; the nature of starch foods, and how to cook them; proteid foods, and how to cook eggs and meats; milk, testing and derivations of milk; breadmaking, and leavening agents; making of soups; cooking of fish; treatment of green vegetables, and preserving of fruit. In addition to the lectures, the students went to the stoves and, with materials supplied, put each lecture into practice.

Besides the class instruction, the students visited, in a systematic manner, about a dozen industrial establishments. For example, at Massey-Harris' they were shown the steps in the making of a reaper; at Murray's Carpet Factory they saw how wool and cotton are manufactured into an Axminster carpet; at Kemp's they saw the making and galvanizing of an iron pail, and a sheet of iron converted into an enameled preserving kettle.

A closing public meeting was held on the 24th of July, at which Mr. Millar, Deputy Minister of Education, replied, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, who was unavoidably absent, to a vote of thanks of the students for the establishment of the school and the selection of the staff of instructors, one and all of whom were spoken of as specialists in their respective subjects. Mr. Millar dwelt on the difference between real education and the storing of the mind with a mass of knowledge. The test of an education will yet be, not how many things a person knows, but the amount of power of doing good to himself and others which it confers.

Pointers.

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

"American Breeds of Beef Cattle" is emblazoned on the title page of Bulletin No. 34, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by George M. Rommell, B. S. A., who designates himself an "expert in animal husbandry." In case any one be misled into searching this document for the only authentic record of the buffalo and the Texas steer, we hasten to explain that it is only an account of the good old British breeds—Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus, Devons and Red Polls. Like the New York Democratic editors on election night, Prof. Rommell is evidently disposed to "claim everything in sight" as "American."

When the fields are cleared of grain and the young clover appears in sight, do not be induced to allow the stock this new pasture. The tiny plants will require all their stem and leaf to aid in the production of a root that will stand the winter and bring forth a luxuriant crop next year.

Make up your mind to attend one of the provincial exhibitions. A few days spent at one of the great shows will more than repay any observant farmer for the time and money spent. Induce your neighbor to go along, and if you can convince yourself that the boys or other members of the family would be greatly benefited by the outing, so much the better. And when you return home do your share to support and improve your local township or county fair.

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

Write President James Mills for a copy of the 1902-3 announcement circular, just issued, of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont. It is the most comprehensive and attractive programme ever sent out by this popular and widely-known institution. Farmers and farmers' sons everywhere should secure a copy—a post card will do that—and note the advantages offered students at terms so moderate as to be hardly more than nominal. Full particulars are given regarding the four and two year courses, and the special courses in dairying, the two weeks' courses in stock and grain judging, and the four weeks' course in poultry-raising. The next term begins on Sept. 15th. The "Farmer's Advocate" advises its readers to send for the circular. In addition to the previous equipment of buildings, students will now enjoy the benefits of two splendid new structures, the Massey Hall and Library and the Biological Building.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the first and fifteenth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.50 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscriptions, 6s. ad., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
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11. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

Camera Competition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Looking this Way."

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

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

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

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

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

HORSES

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

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

In the majority of cases, the general judging and the special attractions are taking place at the same time, the latter in front of the grand stand, and the former in some more or less distant part of the grounds, often where there is not sufficient space, or where the ground is too rough to show a horse's action. In some cases there is no attempt to form a ring, even with a rope, and then all who are present will crowd up among the horses being judged, and materially interfere with the functions of the judge or judges, and in many cases audibly express opinions as to how the prizes should be placed and even coach the judges. In other cases there is a ring formed and some attempt made to keep the crowd (if there be one) behind the rope or fence. But in few cases is there any attempt made to provide seating accommodation for the spectators. They must stand the whole time. Some may lean upon the fence, if there be one, but even this is very tiresome, and unless a person be directly interested or very anxious to see how the prizes are placed, either from a desire to learn or other motives, he will not bear the discomfort, but will go and get a seat on the grand stand and see the fun. Now, the question is how can this state of affairs be corrected? I think, at least in many cases, it might be arranged so that both functions would not take place at the same time. The classes might be judged, say commencing at 10 a. m. in front of the grand stand, where those who wished to see the prizes awarded might do so in comfort. If this should not be expedient, a special ring of sufficient size for the purpose might be provided, and seating capacity for the spectators also provided. We think it would be wise for the directors to have catalogues printed, stating the time at which each class or section would be shown. Still better, if the catalogues gave particulars of each entry, giving name of exhibitor, description and number of his entry, and supply a ticket with a corresponding number to be attached to the animal, such as is done at some of the larger exhibitions. The judge or judges should be very carefully selected. We favor the one judge system, but there is a difference of opinion on this point. Whichever system is adopted, care should be taken that those who are acting be thoroughly competent and honest. Great injustice is often done an exhibitor by a mistake on the part of the judges. A judge should be very careful in making his awards, and should be able to give valid reasons for every award he makes if called upon to do so. As a rule, it is not wise to give reasons publicly, as this cannot be done without referring to the faults or weak points of the entries that have not won first, and many owners, especially in the breeding classes, do not care to have these points publicly expressed. After all the sections of a class have

been judged, we think it would be both profitable and interesting to the spectators if the judge would select the most perfect type of the class that has passed before him and discuss or criticise the animal, pointing out the desirable points, both of conformation, style and action, and if not objectionable to the exhibitor of another animal that is not quite so good (not necessarily animals that have competed with each other), to compare points. In this way the public will see the type of animal that the particular class demands, and there is no doubt a greater interest would be taken. It is claimed that this would put the judges in an awkward position, as many first-class judges are not good speakers. It does not require an orator to criticise a horse, and any man who knows a horse should be able to intelligently state to an audience what he wants to see in a certain class of horse, especially when he has a good representation of the class before him. If arrangements somewhat in accordance with the suggestions given were made, the visitor to the exhibition would be able to tell at what time and place the classes that he is interested in would be shown, and he would know that he could spend an hour or two comfortably, and doubtless profitably, in viewing the exhibits, and we also think that by judiciously observing points of this nature the judging of the regular classes would become so interesting and instructive that it would not be necessary to spend so much money on special attractions in order to draw the crowd. We have simply referred to the horse exhibit, but no doubt the exhibit of other classes of stock could be improved in a like manner. WHIP.

Horses for Army Use.

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

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

To those who are interested in this subject it may be pointed out that in times of peace a comparatively small number of Canadian horses will be bought by the British Government. In fact, Mr. Broderick, in the House of Commons, recently stated that the number of army horses to be purchased from this country would be 500. In time of war, however, these figures would not represent the demand, but it is doubtful if for some time to come the requirements will equal those of the past two years.

STOCK.

Judging Contests to Continue.

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

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

Our Scottish Letter.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW.

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

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

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

noteworthy as a tribute to Baron's Pride's success as a sire. The first brood mare was the Carlisle winner, Cedric's Princess, from Blacon Point, Chester; and the first yeld mare, Mr. Guild's magnificent Topsy Pride. The first and second 3-year-olds were White Heather and Pomona, and the first, second and fourth two-year-olds, Royal Ruby, Pyrene, and Prima Donna. In the yearling class, Mr. Henry Grey led with his Glasgow and Stirling champion filly by Royal Favorite. This horse's stock was again counting, and he would probably work out second to Baron's Pride as a winning sire. The number of really high-class Clydesdales now owned in the Lothians is worthy of remark. Mr. Guild, Mr. St. Clair Cunningham and Lord Roseberry are all located in that part of the country, and these good mares were all owned by him. Colonel



CLYDESDALE FILLY, ROYAL RUBY.

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

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

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

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

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

Fanciers of Scots cattle should note that very important sales of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle are announced for the ensuing autumn. Macdonald, Fraser & Co. (Ltd.), Perth, have them on hand, and the first A.-A. sale is to take place in their Perth premises on Friday, 12th of September. In the following week there will be a series of sales of the same breed in the north, and in the week beginning 30th September another series in the south. The Shorthorn sales begin with the Collynie and Uppermill bull calves on Tuesday, 7th October, and last for four days.

"SCOTLAND YET."



FIRST-PRIZE AGRICULTURAL TEAM.
Portage Fair.

Collies all Nerves and Intellect.

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

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

The Winnipeg Industrial.

Never was an exhibition favored with more perfect fair weather. Old Sol held sway without a ripple or a shadow of a cloud crossing his countenance from Monday morning till Friday night. It was hot the first few days, but that only served to pour shekels into the coffers of the soft-drink vendors. On Monday morning everything opened with a rush, it being children's day, with free admissions for all of school age, and they were there in thousands. Each day proved a record-breaker in point of numbers over corresponding days of any previous year, and the total attendance of over 100,000 is far in excess of any previous record.

All the buildings and most of the available space on the grounds were well filled with exhibits of an interesting and educational character.

It was especially gratifying to see such large exhibits of agricultural machinery, the threshing machine companies being out in full force this year, as were a number of manufacturers of buggies, stock racks and smaller farm implements, woven wire fences, etc.

In the main building a great improvement had been effected over previous years by the introduction of motive power to operate the various lines of manufacture, and in this building some most interesting and instructive exhibits were to be seen. The manual training school and kindergarten exhibits were of special interest as showing the extent to which these useful branches of educational work are now being carried on.

Now that the Winnipeg Exhibition has lived through its pioneer days and grown into an annual event of the greatest importance to the live-stock breeders and citizens of the whole West, as well as to the citizens of Winnipeg, and has become one of our greatest immigration mediums,

it is to be hoped that both city and Province will unloose their purse-strings and place the Exhibition Board in a position to provide more suitable accommodation for exhibits of the manufacturers as well as for live-stock judging pavilions, the success and popularity of which was so amply demonstrated this year by the improvised judging pavilion.

On the whole, the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of 1902 is by all odds the greatest success that has yet been achieved, and the Board of Directors, particularly the president, Mr. J. T. Gordon, and the manager, Mr. F. W. Heubach, are to be congratulated upon the results of their efforts.

Below is a report of the live stock and agricultural sections of the fair, written by the "Farmer's Advocate" staff of reviewers:

CATTLE

The exhibit of cattle on the whole and in the separate classes was greater in numbers and of higher average quality and condition than at any former exhibition here or anywhere in Western Canada, the classes in most of the breeds being well filled, and the condition of the animals in every department quite as good on the average as is generally seen at leading Eastern shows, if not, indeed, better, since there were fewer over-fat exhibits, while nearly all were well brought out as to quality of flesh and fitting. The beef breeds, which preponderate in Western shows, were judged in a covered building, open at the sides and having raised seats for the accommodation of



READY FOR THE STOCK PARADE.
Portage Summer Fair.

interested visitors and spectators, who in large numbers availed themselves of the privilege, and in comfort witnessing the placing of the awards, the animals standing and parading on the sawdust-covered floor, sheltered from the heat of the sun, which on these days was so intense that but for this provision both men and beasts must have suffered. In this regard, as in not a few others, Winnipeg's Exhibition's management leads all other summer shows in Canada, and has set an example which others may well copy, for in either wet or hot weather, a covered and seated judging pavilion is a great comfort, and goes far towards solving the problem of securing the interest of the people in seeing the judging conducted and studying the standard of types set in the various classes of live stock.

SHORTHORNS were on this occasion judged by Mr. John Miller, Jr., Brougham, Ont., who performed the arduous duties of the position admirably, considering the very diversified classification adopted here, where, in addition to the usual prizes in open classes for animals of the various ages, special lists of prizes offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Association and by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for animals bred in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories or British Columbia, have to be placed, making the judge's work a very heavy task and one requiring a cool head and careful consideration. Shorthorns were, as usual here, largely in the majority, the entries representing over 150 head, and there were but few absentees, while some of the sections were more numerously filled than is usually seen in any other show in the Dominion, and the cattle throughout were of excellent character, the young things being especially well brought out.

In the class for bulls four years old and over, an outstanding winner was found in the entry of J. G. Barron, of Carberry, the roan four-year-old, Topsman's Duke, a son of the former Canadian champion bull, Topsman, and of Gipsy Queen 2nd, a Kinellar Mina cow, bred by the Russells, of Richmond Hill. He is a bull of the type in favor at the present time, low-set, thick-fleshed and compactly built, has a good masculine head, a strongly-muscled neck, with well-arched crest, smooth shoulders, big heart-girth, well-filled crops, a wide, strong, and thickly-fleshed loin, smooth and well-covered hooks, level quarters, broad buttocks, and a good set of legs well placed, and was from the first considered a strong candidate for championship honors, to which many of the breeders present thought his type and general character entitled him, having been accorded premier place here last year by Mr. K. Ogilvie in the competition for the Dominion Shorthorn Association's special for the best bull of the breed of any age. The red five-year-old Imp. Sir Colin Campbell, by Royal Mail, out of Clara 32nd, a lengthy, well-proportioned bull, shown by R. McLennan, Holmfeld, was given second position; and Knight of Lancaster, a good, level, red bull, from the herd of G. & W. Bennie, Castleavery, third. In the list of three-year-old bulls, the erstwhile champion here, the roan, Sittyton Hero 7th, by Sittyton Hero, and from a Duchess of Gloster dam, shown by Hon. Thos. Greenway, from his Prairie Home herd at Crystal City, came out in splendid bloom and was a clear winner. He has been a strong card in the showing since he was a yearling, when he won the sweepstakes here and repeated the record last year under the rating of Professor Shaw, the presiding judge. He has

steadily improved, growing broader and deeper, and has developed into a magnificent show bull, level, straight and smooth, with a commanding presence and the best of handling qualities in flesh and hide and hair, and though again hard pressed by Topsman's Duke in the contest for championship laurels, he wears them modestly once more, as by the ruling of judge Miller the best show bull among the six brilliant first-prize winners in the various sections of the class at the Winnipeg Industrial of 1902, while the character of his progeny shown here proclaims him a superior sire as well. Imported Scottish Canadian, the roan bull lately at the head of the herd of Walter Lynch, and now owned by James

Bray, Longburn, was moved into second place and filled it creditably, being a level and well-balanced animal, shown in moderate condition. If well fitted another year he will make a good one and should prove an impressive sire. President, a good, even bull, sired by Emperor Earl, and shown by Mrs. Jane Brown, Manitou, was placed third. In a strong string of two-year-old bulls, the white Lord Missie of Ninga, by Indian Nobleman, out of Missie of Neidpath, shown by Wm. Ryan, Ninga, was declared the winner. He is a bull of fine quality of flesh and skin, with grand hind quarters and general appearance, and was fortunate in finding his place above Barron's imported Pilgrim, given second position, a red bull imported by John Isaac, which has grown into a clever animal, with a finely-moulded form, a strong, neat and stylish front, capital loins and ribs, and if put in good



FIRST-PRIZE DRAFT TEAM.
Portage Summer Fair.



LADY DOUGLAS OF KILQUHANTY 16658.
Galloway heifer, two years old. First and champion, Royal Show, Carlisle.

OWNED BY AND. MONTGOMERY, NETHERHALL, CASTLE DOUGLAS.

is in Ontario and some of the States. The exhibitors were John Wallace, Cartwright; J. A. Chapman, Beresford, and Benallack & La France, Winnipeg, and the judge was Prof. Curtiss, of Ames, Iowa. The first-prize bull, three years and over, and the sweepstakes winner, was Wallace's four-year-old, Young Actor, a typical representative of the approved stamp of the present day, low-set, lengthy, level and smooth, with good legs and fine handling qualities. He was bred by Van Natta, of Indiana, sired by Actor, and out of Lady Grace. He was closely pressed for preference by Chapman's Lord Ingleside 6th, a three-year-old of very similar stamp, bred by H. D. Smith, Compton, and got by the Pan-American champion, Mark Hanna. The third place was taken by Benallack & La France's Lottery, a strong and vigorous four-year-old. Wallace had in Roblin a very good yearling bull, which was awarded first prize. Bull calves were led by a very smooth, straight calf of good quality, shown by Chapman, Earl of Island Park, by Lord Ingleside; second prize going to Wallace's Roger, by Maple Duke, and third to Chapman's Prince of Island Park. A very good ring of cows was shown and precedence was given to Wallace's Lady Belle 4th, a very level and well-proportioned cow of good type and quality, Chapman's entries, Fairy 5th and Victoria, taking second and third positions creditably, being of fine character. Chapman had the first-prize three-year-old cow in the excellent Downton Ingleside, by Sir Horace, and Wallace secured first prize in two-year-old heifers with Mary Ann, and in yearlings with Sarah Maud, while Chapman had the first-prize heifer calf in Tusky of Island Park and the second in Princess. The first herd prize, for the best bull and four females, was won by Wallace. Chapman stood first for the best two calves under a year. For the best herd, bull and three females all under two years, Wallace was the winner, Chapman second. For the best three females, any age, the get of one bull, bred in Manitoba, N.-W. T. or B. C., Wallace was first, Chapman second.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS were represented by selections from the herds of F. J. Collyer, Welwyn; Walter Clifford, Austin; Geo. Bolton, Fernton. The sections were not well filled as to the number of entries and the animals not brought out in as high condition as in some other classes, but there were some very straight, smooth animals shown which with more attention to fitting would make a stronger impression upon visitors of the merits of the breed that stands so high in Britain and in other parts of America. Boulton's Prairie Chief was awarded first prize in bulls three years or over, Clifford's Reform first in two-year-olds, and Collyer's Albert Edward first in bull calves. Boulton was first for cow, Collyer second and third, Clifford first for yearling heifer, and Boulton first for heifer calf under a year.

GALLOWAYS were strongly represented, the competition being made interesting by the presence of a first-class selection from the herd of Otto H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill., and an excellent representation from the Hope Farm herd of Wm. Martin, St. Jean, Man. The first-prize bull, three years or over, and the male champion, shown by Mr. Swigart, was no less conspicuous an animal than the famous Druid of Castlemilk, the champion of Scotland in 1899, and of the Chicago International in 1901, a bull that was sold at auction in 1901 for \$1,200. He is a noble representative of this sturdy breed, massive, smoothly turned, filled to full measure in all good points and would compare with the best in any breed. Martin's McKenzie of Lockinkit, the second-prize winner, is also an excellent specimen of the best of the breed. Mr. Martin had the first-prize two-year-old bull in Randolph 2nd of Thornhill, and first and second in yearling bulls in General Hutton and Lord Stanley, by Drumlane. The Illinois herd supplied the winning bull calves in two creditable sons of The Druid. Martin's Dorothy 2nd and his Miss Stanley won first and second honors in the section for cows four years or over, and Swigart's Norma 3rd of Avondale, by Glencoe 2nd, a practically perfect beef animal, plump and smooth in all parts and full of quality and

breed character, led the list of the three-year-old cows and carried the championship card in the female section of the breed. She would be hard to beat in any country, but she was closely followed by Martin's imported Maggie of Kilquhanity in this class, and closer pressed for the sweepstakes by Mr. Martin's first-prize two-year-old, Lady Hamilton, who is one of the best of the breed, showing approved type and character, a grand coat of hair and faultless conformation. Lassie of Wavertree, of the visiting herd, was second in the two-year-old section, and Sauterne, of the same herd, was first in yearling heifers, Martin's Grace 2nd filling second place well. The first herd prize went to the Illinois herd, and second to the Manitoba contingent, which also claimed the first award for three females, any age, got by one bull and bred in Western Canada. Prof. Curtiss judged the class.

THE DAIRY BREEDS.

The three leading dairy breeds were well represented, both in regard to numbers and quality, and each had out entries that would compare well in any competition in the Dominion. These classes were judged by Mr. Alex. Hume, of Menie, Ont., a well-known Ayrshire breeder, who did good work and gave general satisfaction.

HOLSTEINS were shown by James Glennie & Sons, Longburn; J. Oughton, Stonewall; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, and the Munro Creamery Company, of Winnipeg. The last named had the first-prize bull in the class for three years old and over, in the five-year-old Queen's Pride, bred by Mr. Glennie, sired by Ykema Mink Mercedes, and out of the erstwhile champion cow, Daisy Teake's Queen. He is a big bull of accepted dairy type and good constitution, and did honor to his worthy dam by carrying off the male championship on this occasion. Oughton had the second winner in this class in Royal Duke, a full brother to the champion, and third in King Tempest. Glennie's Chief Mercedes De Kol, by Paul De Kol 2nd, was the winning two-year-old, and M.



CAMPFOLLOWER OF STEFFORD 7476.

Galloway bull, three years old. First and champion, Royal Show, Carlisle.

THE PROPERTY OF DAVID BROWN, LOWER STEFFORD, DUNSCORE, DUMFRIES.

Oughton's (Middlechurch) Crown Prince Teake, the first-prize yearling bull, Potter winning second and third. In bull calves, Glennie got to the front with Chief Teake De Kol, Potter second with Samson De Kol. Potter was also first for bull calf of the calendar year. The section for cows over four years was well filled with strong numbers, including the two aged matrons of fame in former years, Daisy Teake's Queen and Sadie Teake, showing the effects of long years of heavy work in the dairy in their shrunken forms, but are splendid specimens of approved dairy form and function. The old Queen, though no longer equal to her former achievements in the ring, is well reproduced in her queenly daughter, Flossete Teake, in her five-year-old form, winner of first prize on this occasion and the sweepstakes as best female of the breed. She was sired by Ykema Mink Mercedes, and is a large but not overgrown cow, standing well on short legs, has a lengthy, deep and level form, with deep and well-sprung ribs, long, level quarters, a good cow's head and neck, smooth shoulders and fine withers, is thick through the heart, showing good constitution, and has a model udder, carried well forward and aft and set with good-sized and well-placed teats from which she gives a liberal flow, having milked an average of seventy-five pounds a day in a two weeks' test. She is a grand dairy cow and sets a standard well worthy of being copied. The second-prize cow, found in the Munroe herd, Lady Darling, by the same sire and out of Lady Bonheur, is a big, deep, good-working cow, and Potter's Lady Abbekirk, the third winner, bred by G. W. Clemons, is also an excellent cow of good form and capacity. Glennie's first-prize three-year-old cow, Modest Maiden 3rd, is a good pattern, performing and promising well. She was reserve for the championship. Lula Teake, the second winner, is also of a good type. Oughton got to the top in two-year-old heifers with his

Fancy, and had the third winner in Modest Maid, Glennie winning second with Jemima Teake, a daughter of Flossete Teake, and sweeping the list with yearling heifers, as well as being first for heifer calves and for each of the four herd prizes offered, Oughton winning second in two of these competitions, and the Munroe Company second in the other two.

JERSEYS were shown by Jas. Walsham, Portage la Prairie; Enoch Winkler, Gretna; W. V. Edwards, Souris, and F. W. Scott, Winnipeg. Walsham won in the class for bulls three years old or over, and Winkler second with Gallant Duke. Edwards had a clear winner in the two-year-old class in Artisan of Brampton, bred by B. H. Bull & Son, and a worthy son of his sire, the Toronto champion, imported Monarch of Brampton, showing fine form and quality. Winkler's King Brock was second. Walsham won in yearling bulls with one of capital type, Edwards being second with a nice son of Yankee Rosebud, and first in both sections for bull calves. Winkler won in cows with Winnipeg Belle, a richly-colored and milky-looking cow with a capacious and well-shaped udder; Edwards second with the ladylike Baby Malone, with a well-balanced milk vessel, and third with Souris Rose, a daughter of Sir Oliver and Duchess Malone. The Munroe Company won in three-year-old cows, and Edwards was first in two-year-old heifers with Madame French, by Bashful Pedro, and in yearlings with Hope of Brampton, by Monarch of Bonnie Braes, and second with Lady of Rose Town; also first for heifer calf under a year with Brampton Lassie, bred by Bull & Son, and sired by imported Monarch, second prize going to the same exhibitor, and third to F. W. Scott, for Mattie of Belvidere, bred by Mrs. Jones, Brockville, and sired by Sir George of Riverside. The female sweepstakes went to Winkler's first-prize cow, Winnipeg Belle, and the first herd prizes in all four sections were won by Edwards' contributions.

AYRSHIRES made a very creditable display, being brought out in good condition and conforming well to the modern type in favor at the present time. The herds represented were those of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City; S. J. Thompson & Sons, St. James, and W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Mr. Greenway's Surprise of Burnside, now in his six-year-old form, a son of imported Glencairn 3rd and imported Nellie Osborne, was the winner in the aged class and the male champion of the breed, and a right worthy winner he is, combining size, shape and quality in a high degree. His son, Loyal Chief, bred by Mr. Greenway and shown by Thompson & Sons, was the first-prize yearling bull. Manitoba Chief, of the Crystal City herd, was the winning bull calf under a year, second place being taken by Smith's Scotland Chief, while first in the calendar year calf section went also to the Ontario herd. In a strong class of mature cows, the Greenway herd supplied the winner in Loyalty 10524, a comely daughter of Tam Glen 2nd, showing strongly the accepted type of form, with style and finish in high degree, and carrying a well-proportioned udder with well-placed teats. The second award went to one from the same herd, Heather Honey of St. Anne's, by imported Glencairn 3rd, a milky-looking matron, and third to still another good one of the Prairie Home herd, Ayrshire Maggie 2nd, by Douglas of Loudon. The first and second prize heifers in the three-year-old and two-year-old sections were also of the Greenway herd, Spotty of St. Anne's being first in the former and Queen of the Prairie in the latter. The Greenway outfit also won first in heifer calves in both sections and in all the four herd competitions. Thompson & Sons had the second-prize one-year-old heifer, and Smith the second-prize two calves under a year, bred by the exhibitor.

The sweepstakes for best cow in milk was won by Silver Maid, of the Greenway string, a dairy-like daughter of Silver King.



ELATE 16513.

Aberdeen Angus bull, three years old. First and champion, Royal Show, Carlisle.
OWNED BY J. J. CRIDLAN, HOME FARM, MAISEMORK PARK, GLOUCESTER.

ber of very choice animals appeared before the critical eye of the judge, Dr. Quinn, of Brampton, Ont. Bryson, a seal brown, with a 2.15 record, stood first, while Sharper, last year's winner, a well-known, much-thought-of animal, came second, with College Chum, a pacer, third, and Damo, a horse with Hackney action, fourth. In the three-year-old class, Judge Geers, who won last year, again got the award. In brood mares, last year's winners were reversed, Fifa being first, with Stonewall Maid second, and Casey third. In yearling fillies, Robt. Park's chestnut got first, and Thos. Scott's Atwell Ladybird second. The foals were very good and received the same awards as their dams. C. W. Speers' Bryson captured prizes in the stallion any age class, and also two sucking colts and a four-year-old, the latter coming in first for stallion and his get. The special prize given by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba was won by Fifa.

In most of the ROADSTER classes there were numerous entries, but the brood mare and foal sections were only singly represented, Wm. Shaw being owner of both. In two-year-olds, the R. I. M. Power entry, the get of Hard Lines, came first, and A. D. Gamley second and third. Nesta, a very sweet, clean-cut yearling, led, followed by Miss Reta, of pacing blood; the third going to L. Nelles' entry, an animal of good action but slightly heavy in the neck.

In pairs to harness there were seven entries, many of them good movers, well gotten up and showing considerable action, T. B. MacDonald's well-matched black team leading, closely followed by Thos. Scott's bays of good type. Henry Boyle's four-year colts came third. The latter possess good quality, but require more handling.

The singles, as usual, were a strong class, size, speed, style and shape being well represented. Dr. Hinman's Barker, a speedy mover, of good action, ranked first, with Ethel Kirk, a fine chestnut, second, and Greg Barrett's entry third.

The CARRIAGE class, with the exception of the two harness sections, was not very largely represented. The Thornhill Horse Co. took first in the stallion class with a very good German Coacher. In brood mares, Geo. Moffat, with an individual of good type and splendid carriage, came first, second going to Aaron McLean's entry, a rather coarsely-bred general-purpose animal. B. Hill's black filly, sired by a French Coacher, topped the three-year class; D. Hamilton's entry second, and J. Wishart's third. L. Nelles' chestnut, a smooth animal of good quality, was the only entry in the two-year-olds. Nelles also took first in yearlings, and Aaron McLean in the foal class.

In the double harness class there were five entries, the first place being given to J. A. Mitchell's well-matched chestnuts, a team of good action and good parts. W. Wilton's bays, a well-matched, showy team with very good action, came second, and D. Fraser & Sons' iron grays, a fine team, but not equal to the others in action, came third.

In single drivers, the honors were awarded to Wilton, Fraser & Sons, and Moorhead, in the order named.

The showing of HACKNEYS was very light; scarcely any competition, except in the four-year-old stallion class, where there were four entries of good quality and varied conformation, making it a difficult matter for the judge to so award the prizes that the approval of good horsemen would be commanded. Blackfoot, by Robin Adair 2nd, an individual of good type, grand limbs and fair action, but a shade light in the body, came first; Carbine II., a horse of good substance and action, came second, and False Heir, last year's winner, a horse with plenty of quality, good action and a getter of high-class stock, well up in years, with abundance of life, came third. Stewart & McLean's Confident Squire, a dark brown of grand body, good limbs and plenty of action, who took sweepstakes last year, was unplaced, causing considerable comment. More such horses would be a credit to this country. A. J. Moore got almost all the balance of Hackney prizes with his grand collection of principally young stock, six firsts being awarded him. J. Wishart got second in yearling filly class, and J. R. Thompson's Blackfoot won the diploma for best stallion any age.

THOROUGHBREDS.—In stallion class, four years or over, there were but three shown, and Dermot, last year's winner, a horse of almost perfect form, again came to the front, closely followed by Hard Lines, a splendid fellow, of serviceable type and favorably known; third place going to King Kalmar.

In three-year-old stallions there was but one entry, King of the West, and not being of choice quality he was awarded second prize.

Brood mares being called, two were brought out, Penza Marie, a very neat bay, claiming first, while The Witch, from Speculator (imp.), got second.

J. A. Mitchell's yearling filly, a well-grown, clean-limbed, likely-looking animal, with plenty of substance, was the only entry in this class. She was awarded first, which she richly deserved.

The sweepstakes and progeny prizes both went to Hard Lines.

SADDLE HORSES.—This class was very well represented. In stallion class best calculated to produce saddle horses and army remounts, Golden Lake (imp.), a strong, active fellow of right type, came first, closely followed by C. Tudge's entry. D. Fraser & Sons got the three-year-old prize, and J. Hunter the two-year-old.

There were six entries in the section 15½ hands, G. H. V. Pickering, D. Campbell and R. G. Watson winning in order named. Under 15½ hands went to T. Scott, J. W. McLaughlin and G. Barrett. The saddle and harness section was keenly contested by six able-looking, muscular animals, first going to H. Kealey, and second and third to J. A. Mitchell.

PONIES.—This class was well represented, Chas. Cuthbert, Mrs. F. J. Thompson, W. L. Puxley, O. W. Bailey and Garry Peebles contributing the winners.

SWINE.

Although it has been amply proved that pork of good quality can be profitably produced on the by-products of the wheat farm, this industry grows but slowly in Manitoba, and it will probably be years yet before we produce sufficient pork for home consumption. While the number of entries in the swine class have not shown any material increase for the past few years, there is a marked increase in the number of bacon-type hogs this year, the Yorkshires and Tamworths exceeding all other breeds combined, the Tamworths being slightly in the lead. The comparative strength of the breeds numerically was: Tamworths, 53 entries; Yorkshires, 49; Berkshires, 38; all other breeds, 36. The exhibit of bacon hogs was disappointingly small, there being no entries in the grade class and only three in the pure-bred class.

age in the class. Ewen's Jubilee Belle, a good, useful sort of sow, shown in breeding condition, having just weaned a litter, came into second place; third prize went to Greenway's Brant Queen, and fourth to McGill's Lady Gertrude. In a very good class of yearling sows, the Greenway herd supplied the first-prize winner in Countess of Prairie Home, by Victor, a sow of excellent type, with a capital back, and full of good flesh and quality. Second award was given to McGill's Highclere Sisson, a decision not easily followed, this entry being short in her quarters and not too good on her legs, the third-prize sow, Greenway's Prairie Flower, by Gen. White, being generally considered of better type and quality. In sows six months and under a year, the same discrepancy puzzled the onlookers, the first-prize pig, shown by Ewen, being of the short, wide type, while the other three, from the Greenway pens, were lengthy and conformed fairly well to the bacon type. For the best sow of the calendar year, McGill won first with a very good one, and F. W. Brown got second and third for young things of good stamp. For sow and litter under four months, Brown won first and McGill second award. For the herd prize for boar and three females, the latter bred in Manitoba, the first prize went to Greenway, second to McGill, third to Ewens. For herd of four sows, any age, Greenway scored first, McGill second, Ewens third.

YORKSHIRES.—For the first time in the history of the Industrial, the swine pens were invaded by an exhibitor from south of the international boundary. Mr. Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn., brought in a magnificent exhibit and had the satisfaction of capturing the majority of the red tickets. In the aged-boar class, his famous \$700 boar, Summer Hill Victor 6th, was an easy first. He was bred by D. C. Flatt, sired by Look-Me-Over, out of a Josephine sow, a hog of immense scale, weighing in the neighborhood of 900 lbs. He stands well on his feet, and, although perhaps not quite as fresh-looking as when shown at the Pan-American last September, he is certainly a wonderful specimen of the breed. The "Advocate" representative, reporting the Yorkshire class at the Buffalo fair, thus referred to Victor 6th: "This hog was the center of admiration for swine breeders, and is admittedly the best of the breed ever seen on this continent, being straight and smooth in all lines, standing well on the best of timber, showing indications of strong constitution, having great length and depth of body and the finest quality

of flesh and hair. He is, indeed, a credit to the breed and breeder, and should add greatly to the character of the herd in which he was produced and in which he is to be one of the leading sires." Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, had in this class a good second in the imported boar, Summer Hill Premier; while A. B. Potter, of Montgomery, Assa., was third on a hog of his own breeding. In the yearling class, Mr. Greenway's (Crystal City) Summer Hill Monarch, a half-brother to the Canfield sweepstakes boar, being by Flatt's Look-Me-Over, was first. Graham's North Bruce Justice, a much younger hog, and not brought out in good condition, was second. One of the strongest classes was that for boars under a year. Canfield's imported Dalmeny King, bred by the Earl of Roseberry, by Borrowfield Wantell King, out of a Sunbeam sow, was given the pride of place. He is pretty near a model hog, having good depth of side, well-turned hams, stands well on capital legs, with light head and jowl, a well-placed ear, and, withal, possesses wonderful quality. His skin is fine, and not, as with many of this breed, inclined to thickness. Greenway's Defender, by Summer Hill Dreyfus, made a good second; H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly, stood third, with a boar of Jas. Bray's breeding, and Graham fourth on a son of his imported stock hog. The calendar year boar class was an uneven one. Potter had forward a couple of good pigs, but had to content himself with second and third places, first going to Canfield, on a pig with a long, coarse head and badly gone at the knees. Six aged sows of remarkable excellence made a most interesting ring. An imported sow of Earl of Roseberry's breeding, from the Canfield pens,



ROYAL DUKE 75509.

Shorthorn bull. First and champion, Royal Show, Carlisle. THE PROPERTY OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING, ROYAL FARMS, WINDSOR.

Prof. J. J. Ferguson, of the Michigan Agricultural College, judged all classes of hogs, in most cases sticking pretty close to breed type, and giving general satisfaction.

BERKSHIRES.—A very good representation of this standard breed was made from the herds of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City; J. A. McGill, Neepawa; H. L. McDiarmid, Jas. M. Ewens, Minnedosa; and A. B. Potter, Montgomery. The general character and quality of the animals shown was commendable. In the section for boars two years and over, Greenway's Victor, a lengthy, deep-sided, smooth-shouldered hog, standing well on good limbs and of excellent type and quality, was a clear winner of first position, and was later declared the male champion of the class. McGill's Lord Eden, a boar of good form and quality, was awarded second prize. In the section for yearling boars, the first and third prizes went to the entries of F. W. Brown, the second to Ewen's Emperor, and fourth to McDiarmid's Headingly Bill. Boars over six and under twelve months were led by Greenway's Willow Lodge Model, a smooth, lengthy, but somewhat light-boned pig; second place being given to Ewen's King Edward, third to his Prince of Wales, and fourth to Potter's entry. In boars of the calendar year, McGill came to the top with Perfection, a capital pig, of first-rate type and quality. The same exhibitor had the second winner, and Potter the third. In an excellent class of breeding sows two years or over, Greenway's old time winner, Daisy, by King Highclere, came to the front again, looking fresh and smooth, though a regular breeder, and was also awarded the sweepstakes as best sow any

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

AUGUST 15, 1902

Summer Hill Dalmeny Empress 16th, was awarded the red ticket. She is a sow of great length, depth of side, level and smooth, and showing much quality. She was afterwards declared sweepstakes female. For second place, the judge selected Summer Hill Cicely, another entry from the Canfield lot, the first-prize yearling at the Pan-American, a sow of good bacon type, but lacking in style, having rather a too highly arched back; Greenway's Oughton Sex 2nd, by Yorkshire Bill, a grand, good, useful sow, being third, and Graham's Jubilee Queen fourth, thus leaving the Potter sow, a right good one of choice quality, out of the running. The yearling sow class was another interesting one, containing a number of entries of extra quality. Graham won out on Oak Lodge Clara 24th, a sow of great quality, being lengthy, deep, level, full of breed character and well brought out. The first prize under a year sow in 1901 came only third in this class—Mr. Greenway's Her Majesty, while second and fourth went to the Canfield entries, Summer Hill Miss Hollingworth and S. H. Dalmeny Empress 23rd, the latter the champion sow at Chicago last fall, but shown here in too high flesh. Canfield won out in the under-year class on the Platt-bred sow, Summer Hill May, by S. H. Diamond, out of an Imp. Miss Hollingworth, a sow well brought out, with length and evenness, but rather heavy head and ear. Primrose Maid 4th, shown by Graham, was second, while Greenway's Her Majesty of Prairie Home and Rena of Prairie Home were third and fourth. S. J. Thompson & Sons, St. James, showed a number of good Yorkshires and scored a first in the calendar-year class on The Maples Gem, of their own breeding. Potter also came into the money in this class, securing second and fourth places, third going to a Canfield entry. In the sweepstakes females, Graham's first-prize yearling had to give place to maturity, and Canfield's Dalmeny Empress, first in the aged class, captured this coveted honor. Canfield's Oak Lodge Julia 11th, bred by Brethour, sire Ruddington Lad, was first in sow and litter. This sow was female champion at Winnipeg in 1901, being then shown by Mr. Greenway. Greenway's Eva of Prairie Home was second and Thompson & Sons third on Woodbine Rosabella. Canfield won the open-herd prizes, and Greenway the home-bred female herd, with S. H. Monarch at their head, the sows being Oughton Sex 2nd, Her Majesty and Princess of Prairie Home.

TAMWORTHS.—In this class there was good competition throughout the sections. The exhibitors were: W. E. Baldwin, Manitou; W. L. Trann, Crystal City; Wm. McBride, Portage la Prairie; R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; John Hainstock, Grange; Jas. Glennie, Longburn; D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson; H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly; and W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

W. E. Baldwin, who has for a number of years been making a specialty of this long, red bacon breed, was successful in carrying off many prizes, especially in the younger classes, including first and second on boar under a year, the first winner in this class also being declared champion over all ages, Western Conqueror, of A. C. Hallman's breeding, by Huron Lad, out of Bronze Belle, a lengthy, smooth hog, with fair hams, good head and standing well on his legs. Second place went to a hog of Baldwin's own breeding, British Hero. In boars of calendar year class, this herd was also successful, with Western Hero, a son of Dr. Leyds. In the under-year sows, first, second and third went to Baldwin, all on home-bred pigs; also first and second on sow pigs of calendar year, second on sow and litter, first on the open herd, and first on herd of four sows. Wm. McBride had the winning entry in aged class in King George, a boar of good length, depth of side and well brought out. He also won on aged sow, and first and second on yearling sows, on Oakland Queen and Portage Maggie 3rd. W. L. Trann won second on the aged boar, Dr. Leyds; second on the aged sow, Copper Queen; first on the herd, with Manitoba-bred females; and several other prizes. R. S. Preston won first and second in the yearling boar class, with good hogs, Honest Sandy and Pilot Hero, the latter bred by himself; second and fourth on calendar-year boars, and third and fourth on calendar-year sows.

POLAND-CHINAS.—There were but two exhibitors in this class—W. L. Trann, Crystal City, and W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., Trann winning nearly all the firsts and sweepstakes.

CHESTER WHITES.—This breed was represented by entries from the herd of Wm. McBride, Portage la Prairie, without any competition.

DUROC-JERSEYS were shown by John Oughton, Stonewall, and W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

As previously stated, the bacon class was not well filled, only three entries being brought out. Thompson & Sons, of St. James, having two good entries of Yorkshires, and W. L. Trann having an entry of Tamworths. The judge awarded the prize to the latter.

THE SHEEP EXHIBIT.

This branch of live stock is very slow in gaining ground, a matter which is to be regretted, and although there were good specimens in most of the classes represented, yet, taken as a whole, they were lacking in size and fitting. Mr. John McQueen, Carievale, Assa., judged in a very satisfactory manner.

COTSWOLDS.—Messrs. F. W. Brown, of Portage la Prairie, and W. H. Thompson, E. Selkirk, captured all the prizes of this class. Two diplomas, five firsts, four seconds and one third found their way to Mr. Brown's pens, while Mr. Thompson received two firsts, two seconds and three thirds.

LEICESTERS.—In this class there were two competitors, A. D. Gamley, Brandon, and Duncan Sinclair, Oakville. Mr. Gamley's entry was larger in numbers as well as considerably better in quality. They were also more uniform and better fitted, and nearly two-thirds of the prizes fell to his lot.

LINCOLNS.—W. J. Lytle, of Beaconsfield, had it all his own way in this class. His flock are of choice breeding, well woolled, with plenty of constitution and mutton form.

SHROPSHIRE.—In this breed there were three exhibitors: D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake; R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; and J. Oughton, Stonewall. Corbett's sheep were of choice quality throughout, and he richly deserved the large number of prizes which went his way. All the firsts were won by his flock and almost all of the seconds. Mr. Corbett deserved to be commended on the quality and substance of his exhibit.

OXFORD DOWNS.—The Oxfords were one of the strongest classes shown. J. H. Jull & Son, Burford, Ont., and W. H. Thompson, E. Selkirk, being the competitors. In the shearing-ram class, Jull's Brant Chief No. 341, a grand specimen of the Oxford type, got first. He has plenty of bone, a good fleece of not too coarse wool, and substance in abundance. Wide-awake, a very good specimen of the breed owned by W. Thompson, got second, being quite good enough to surpass Jull's next best. In ram-lambs, Jull took first and second and Thompson third. The diploma for ram any age went to Jull. He also was first in pair aged ewes, Thompson getting second. In pair shearing ewes, Jull again stood first, Thompson taking second and third. In ewe lambs and pen of best sheep, the same order was maintained. The diploma for ewe any age was justly awarded to Jull & Sons. This is a good breed for the country, splendid for grading up, having good size and heavy wool clip, and are fairly early maturers.

SOUTHDOWNS.—D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, took first in ram two shears or over. This ram is an outstanding individual in the Southdown class, also winning diploma. Fraser got first in pair of shearing ewes. Most of the other prizes went to W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

DORSETS.—W. H. Thompson, East Selkirk, had it all his own way. His exhibit was very good, and had there been three or four others like him, the Dorset exhibit would have been a keenly contested one.

In fat sheep, D. E. Corbett took most prizes. Next in order were Gamley, Fraser and Preston. Jas. Bray, Longburn, had three very good Angora goats on exhibition.

BUTTERMAKING COMPETITION.

The buttermaking competition was repeated on similar lines as the year previous, and constituted an attractive feature. It was taken charge of by W. A. Wilson, Dairy Superintendent of Assiniboia, assisted by Superintendent Murray and his staff. Below is the score of the several contestants, who were allowed two trials each:

	1st—John Monroe, Winnipeg	2nd—John Kison, McDonald	3rd—E. V. Edwards, Souris	4th—Mrs. A. Baxter, Subwyn	5th—Maggie Jane King, Rosseau	6th—Helen Taylor, Headingly	7th—Mrs. J. Taylor, Jr., Headingly
Preparation of utensils	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Straining and coloring of cream	3.50	3.50	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.75
Granular butter	3.50	4.25	3.50	4.25	4.50	4.25	4.75
Washing and salting	3.50	3.25	4.25	3.75	5.	4.75	5.
Working butter	3.25	4.75	4.50	4.75	4.75	5.	4.75
Neatness and cleanliness of person and work	17.	17.50	17.	17.	17.	17.	19.
Quality of butter	20.	18.75	20.	18.50	21.25	22.25	22.25
Cleaning utensils	4.75	4.50	5.	5.	5.	4.75	4.75
Exhaustiveness of churning	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.75	8.50	9.50	8.25
Time	13.94	13.32	13.83	15.	14.36	13.59	15.
Total	83.94	84.07	86.83	87.25	89.86	90.60	93.50

Early or Late Weaning of Lambs.

BY J. M'CAIG.

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

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

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

Feeding New Oats.

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

It is not altogether because these things are unknown that so many farmers each year are waiting for the new crop to ripen, but rather on account of miscalculation. Insufficient quantities are kept in store to last until complete ripeness of the next crop takes place. Since the interest on the money invested in sufficient oats to last the average feeder three months is but a small part of the value of old as compared with new grain, it is surprising how few take advantage of this factor in profitable feeding.

Oats, if threshed early and kept in bins, are seldom fit for use until frosty weather has come. When kept in stacks or in a barn for several weeks before threshing, complete ripeness is reached more quickly. Considering the importance, therefore, of having oats properly seasoned, those who have not now a good lot in store should see to it that one year hence better business management will have the food supply of the work-horse of a more desirable character.

Selecting a Ram.

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

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

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

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

Adulteration of Woolen Goods.

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

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

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

Rape Blistering Hogs.

Wallace's Farmer has had a number of complaints this year, for the first time, that hogs when turned on rape pasture become blistered about the ears. In certain districts of Ontario, this is not a new trouble. With white or red hogs the skin appears to become injured from passing through the pasture while damp. Black hogs, strange to say, are less susceptible to this difficulty. We know that occasionally sheep pastured on rape will become swollen about the ears, and even lose their ears, but whether the trouble is due to a poison coming from outward contact with the plants or from the effect upon the system when fed, no one has been able to satisfactorily explain. Letters from hog-raisers who have experienced this trouble would be welcomed by the "Farmer's Advocate," and any hints regarding its prevention or treatment will be duly appreciated.

Wanted: A Fair Field.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

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

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

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

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

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

Wentworth Co., Ont.

D. C. FLATT.

FARM.

Fewer Farm Papers and Better.

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

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

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

Note to Contributors.

The attention of all contributors of letters or articles for publication in the "Farmer's Advocate" is directed to the fact that the former one-cent rate on such has been raised to two cents for four ounces and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Any letters intended for publication weighing over one ounce must not be sealed, and must not contain any other correspondence. No letter intended for publication can be sent for less than two cents.

The Sugar Beet Outlook.

In spite of the unusually wet weather, which has to some extent injured most crops, the prospect for a fair yield of sugar beets in Ontario are most encouraging. For the four big factories, which are now in the course of erection at Wallaceburg, Dresden, Berlin and Warton, upwards of 20,000 acres are being grown. At several places also throughout the Province, where factories are proposed, plots are being grown experimentally. From all the points reports indicate that up to the present the crop is all that could be expected. Where the seed was sown on poorly-drained land, the outlook, of course, is not so bright, but so little was sown on land of this character that experts have pronounced the damage from unfavorable weather conditions as being very light. The chief difficulty experienced by farmers has been to find enough dry days to carry on the cultivating and thinning which is necessary. This, however, has been fairly well attended to until the beets, in most cases, are to be found practically covering the ground. All that remains now to be done is to continue stirring the surface with the hand hoe wherever possible, and removing any weeds which are likely to seed. During the month of September the crop will require but little attention. It is then that the roots are storing up in large quantities their valuable constituent, sugar—a process which requires much sunshine. Considering, therefore, the number of cloudy days during the early part of summer, it is more than probable that this important month will afford at least average sunlight.

In the sections where beets have been grown under contract, it has been somewhat difficult, as a rule, to convince the farmers that sufficient help could be secured to properly manage the crop. But although wages have been comparatively high, and the main work is now over, no one has suffered materially from this source.

The time for raising the roots depends almost entirely upon the condition of the weather for maturing. This season, early beets will probably be ready by October 1st, and later-sown fields perhaps one or two weeks afterward.

At the Ontario Agricultural College about a couple of acres are devoted to experimental beet growing by Prof. Zavitz, Experimentalist, and Prof. Harcourt, the Chemist. The former has in all thirty-two varieties under trial in order to arrive at those of a high sugar content that may do best under Ontario conditions. Much of the seed was secured from Germany, where the industry is highly specialized. Different depths of planting the seed and different distances apart of the rows, varying from 12 to 30 inches, are being tried. Prof. Harcourt is investigating the comparative merits of different systems of manuring in plots specially under his charge. Despite the wet weather there was a really good stand of beets on all the plots except a few where the seed was planted very deep, and the ground was well covered with leaves of a healthy color. Prof. Harcourt will have a plot on view at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which is doing well. He is also making analyses of a great many samples of limestone required in refining sugar from beet juice. Several of the samples received were found not to be sufficiently pure on account of containing too large a percentage of magnesium, but others are quite satisfactory.

In the vicinity of London, Ont., a few acres of beets are being grown on trial, and when mature will be shipped to the Wallaceburg or Dresden factory. From the appearance of these fields, there is no doubt that the land in this section is admirably adapted to the production of this crop. Especially fine plots may be seen on the farms of W. J. Craig and C. W. Wakeling. It is probable that next year will see the installation of a sugar-manufacturing plant in the Forest City.

Fall Wheat will Still be Grown.

Mr. J. Osborne, of Lambton Co., writes that the area sown to fall wheat in that section has decreased within the last four or five years, and particularly so during the last year. The principal reasons for this have been the low prices and the ravages of the Hessian fly. Owing to the crop having done well this season, however, most farmers will be encouraged to sow the usual area.

The sowing of this crop enables farmers to divide the labor, and gives a good opportunity to seed down as well as supplying the daily bread which otherwise would have to be bought. For a seed-bed, the land most commonly prepared is a barley stubble. This is gang-plowed, disked, rolled, ridged and then sown. Few summer-fallows are used, but the crop is sometimes sown after corn, the disk harrow and cultivator having been used to prepare the soil.

The usual date of sowing in this locality is from the 6th to the 15th of September. Dawson's Golden Chaff is a favorite, but Democrat and even nameless varieties are sown. Much to the surprise of everyone, the Hessian fly did no damage this season.

Spraying Weeds.

The success which has attended experiments in the eradication of wild mustard in Canada by spraying with copper-sulphate solution has brought the "Farmer's Advocate" several enquiries as to its efficiency with other weeds. Prof. M. W. Doherty, of the Biological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, who has been working on this branch of investigation for a couple of years past, writes us that "considerable work in that direction has been done in various parts of Europe and America. These experiments have been to a large extent successful. However, I failed to find among any of the weeds treated, ox-eye daisy, our ragweed, or wild oats.

"L. R. Jones and W. A. Orton, of the Vermont Agricultural Station, report having experimented with common salt, copper sulphate, potassium sulphide, kerosene, arsenate of soda, a mixture of white arsenic and sal soda, and two proprietary articles. These chemicals were tested, not in crops, but upon gravel walks, tennis courts, etc. The weeds experimented upon were knotweed, white clover, various grasses, purslane, plantain, and dandelion. As a result of their work, they recommend crude carbolic acid or arsenate of soda. With the crude carbolic acid, one pint in four gallons is effective.

"H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, has experimented with a solution of 10 pounds of copper sulphate to 40 gallons of water, and finds that this will destroy not only mustard, but also horse ragweed. He also used a solution of sodium arsenite, but finds the copper sulphate more effective.

"Prof. Frank, of Germany, is reported as having carried on extensive experiments in destroying weeds by the use of various chemical solutions. As a result of his work, I gather that we are justified in stating that metallic salt solutions cannot be considered as a universal means of weed destruction. The copper-sulphate solution killed wild mustard and wild radish, and seriously injured the curled dock, dandelion, sow thistle, but did not destroy lamb's-quarters, corn flower, Canada thistle, bindweed or couch grass.

"I also find that the results of experiments are reported by Prof. Maizieres. He sprayed with 3 per cent., 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. of sulphate of ammonia. As a result, the 10-per-cent. solution entirely destroyed the Canada thistle.

"As a result of the work which I have been doing for the past number of years, I am inclined to doubt the probability of eradicating very many of the perennial weeds by spraying with chemical solutions. However, I may also state that there is room for considerable work along this line, and that now, having fully demonstrated the possibility of eradicating mustard by spraying, I intend to devote some portion of my time during the next few years in determining exactly to what extent we may use chemical solutions for eradicating various weeds."

Why Fall Wheat is Grown.

The acreage sown to fall wheat is not so great in this section as it used to be. The principal reasons for this decline are the small price obtained and the ravages of the Hessian fly. This year the usual acreage will probably be sown. The chief advantages of growing fall wheat are that it divides the work of the year better than when all spring grain is grown. It is also a splendid crop with which to seed to grass, and the straw, being of good quality, is useful, especially for bedding. Some people grow it because they have always been used to and they do not care to change their way of farming; they regard it, too, as a crop easily turned into money, and hence very handy as a bank from which to draw.

In preparing for wheat, the principal method practiced in this locality is to plow a clover sod in July and cultivate the surface occasionally until seed time. Of recent years, Sept. 15th is the date of sowing, and the principal variety has been Dawson's Golden Chaff, but new kinds, of which Niagara Red is a leading one, are apt to be sown more extensively this season.

Last year's crop came through the winter well; the growing season has been favorable and the Hessian fly has done less damage than was expected, hence a heavier yield than usual is anticipated.

A. W. BATY.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Anent Hedge Fences.

We often hear it stated that the Old Country is the place in which hedge fences thrive, and where they are looked upon as indispensable to the marking of boundaries and the confining of cattle. Such is hardly the case. The average hedge seen in Great Britain is useless as a bar to live stock, and certainly is not a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Few are cattle proof and fewer sheep or pig proof, and in order to make them of some service in the direction required, barb wire, smooth wire and lumber have been used in large quantities. The care necessary for keeping a hedge in order is very expensive and cannot be afforded by any Manitoba farmer.

INTER PRIMOS.

Fall Wheat at the O. A. C.

In common with most other farms this season, the one in connection with the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., had to run the gauntlet of excessive wet weather, with the experimental plots as well as the field crops. The general appearance of the fall wheat plots was, however, good until some of them were beaten down. Those that stood up best were the Dawson Golden Chaff, American Bronze, Early Arcadian and the early Genesee Giant. The Turkey Red and Buda Pesth went down very badly. About the best yielders are the Dawson Golden Chaff and Early Genesee Giant. Michigan Amber is also highly spoken of, standing fairly well and being a good yielder. Egyptian Amber and Imperial Amber are also classed along with the Michigan Amber as wheat of good quality. The American Bronze is not sustaining the reputation of which it gave promise when introduced. Mr. Zavitz, the experimentalist, is now doing a good work in the direction of originating new varieties by crossing. He is endeavoring to produce a wheat that will combine the high-yielding and stiff-strawed qualities of the Dawson Golden Chaff with the superior milling qualities—dependent upon gluten content—of such sorts as the Bulgarian, Pife and Turkey Red. Land on which peas were plowed down about August 1st, when the pods had grown about two-thirds full size, gave three or four bushels per acre better yield than that summer-fallowed. The land was subsequently well worked down and sowed about September 1st.

Make the Fair Free.

Sir.—The success of an agricultural exhibition or fall fair is measured, to a very great extent, by the balance of cash in the treasury after all the prize money and liabilities are paid for the then current year, and, with this end in view, the management strain their efforts to secure the best possible results financially. My idea of an ideal educational exhibition is that the Government grant should be of such an amount, supplemented by an equal grant from the County Council, as would enable the directorate to throw open the gates to the public and place no financial bar in the way of attending the exhibition and studying all exhibits with a view of emulation at their own homes and farms. This course, in my opinion, would result in the greatest good to the greatest number, and the people would benefit from the grants of their own money by the Government and the County. This suggestion, of course, would lead to a great difficulty, and that is closing small township exhibitions that have outlived their usefulness, and only maintaining one or two in each electoral district. There are one or two evils in connection with fairs that should be guarded against: first, the mercenary and unscrupulous motives of exhibitors, who view competition rather from a standpoint of financial benefit to themselves than placing their exhibits on exhibition with a view of educating their neighbors to attain a higher standard of production in kind. The evasion of the rules in securing and placing on exhibition exhibits that are not the result of their own personal efforts is another difficult evil to cope with, that results in great dissatisfaction and tends to bring fairs into disrepute. Another great difficulty is the securing of competent judges, men and women who are competent to intelligently point out the good and bad points of animals or articles to the assembled patrons of the fair, and in this manner educate those engaged in the production of the particular exhibit under discussion. I am glad to see that the Department of Agriculture are taking this matter up. In the near future we hope to see competent, impartial judges following the fairs for this purpose. Another evil is the desire of the vast majority of fair patrons to seek amusement rather than knowledge, which prompts fair managers to cater to their tastes and by attracting them to the fair ensure financial success which results to their credit. I believe that in these days of invention and rapid progress in the various departments of agriculture the fall fair has lost none of its usefulness, but rather is the medium for the exchange of ideas by personal explanation and observation of new methods in agriculture, which is the basis of industrial and commercial prosperity, because all wealth comes from the soil, and the tiller of the soil is engaged in the noblest pursuit of man.

J. W. SHEPPARD.
Haldimand Co., Ont.**Work at the Fairs.**

Energetic farmers and farmers' sons can combine pleasure with profit by taking new subscriptions to the "Farmer's Advocate" at the fall fairs. We want a good representative at every fair. Write for terms, outfit and sample copies. Mention the dates and the fairs at which you want to work. You will represent the best agricultural paper published.

Sowing Fall Wheat after Corn.

As stock-raising is fast becoming the leading feature of farming in this vicinity, the grains most grown are those best adapted to the growth of stock food. Wheat areas are consequently diminishing.

There are no present indications of an increase in the wheat acreage.

Winter wheat is undoubtedly the best crop with which to "seed down." Soil fertility is better preserved from leaching or washing by keeping under crop continuously, or as nearly as possible. The more grain sown in the fall, the shorter the busy spring-seeding season.

Good results are given when wheat follows the pea crop. We would plow lightly if the land were dirty, or if the pea stubble were too much in evidence, otherwise the disk or spring-tooth cultivator would do all the necessary work in preparing a seed-bed. Wheat when sown after corn, when that crop is grown extensively, gives very favorable results. The corn roots should not be disturbed, and a cultivator, with sections so divided as to stir only the soil between the rows, will make a proper seed-bed. If cultivated only one way, we would cross with the grain drill. We have, with good results, sown without any previous cultivation, and simply followed the drill with a Breed weeder. Preceding this practice, of course, the corn should be kept free from weeds, and we would cut the corn as low down as possible.

The preferable time for sowing is about the last week in August or first week in September, but necessarily later after the corn crop.

The Hessian fly seldom appears in this locality, and never to the extent to seriously affect the crop.

J. W. WIDDIFIELD.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Kill Burdocks Now.

If a systematic course of weed-spudding has not been carried out on the farm during the summer, burdocks will likely be found just at this time ready to seed. Do not, therefore, allow any plants to ripen, but cut, collect and burn every intruder in sight.

There are two principal periods in the life of a weed when methods of eradication are particularly effective; one is when the seed is germinating, and the other when the plant has become full-grown but has not matured its seed. The burdock is a biennial; i.e., it grows from the seed the first year and produces a heavy stock, storing up those elements which are made use of the second season in producing seed, after which it dies. Where no plants of this exhaustive weed are allowed to seed for two years, no plants will afterwards be found, save those arising from seed hitherto ungerminated or which has been carried from some other location. It will take but a short time to collect all the burdocks growing on the worst farm. Take the wagon with the hay rack along and prepare to rid your property of this annoying and destructive pest.

Wholesome Entertainment.

For our Great Northern Exhibition we offer a pretty good premium list for live stock and the horticultural department, also for ladies' work and fine arts, which are well contested, but at the same time we find that we have to supply some special features to please the people. If we did not we could not entertain the visitors at our fair, which is a four-day show. The mere stock at that time (Sept. 23-26) would not bring out the people. We do not allow on the grounds any gambling, fortune wheels or games of chance of any kind, or any obscene shows. We believe that clean amusements, bands and music are good to entertain all classes.

J. W. ARCHER, Secy.
Simcoe Co., Ont.**Agricultural Colleges Grant.**

On July 15th there was mailed from the Treasury Department, Washington, a check for \$25,000 to each Agricultural College in the United States: In 1890, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, had a bill passed authorizing the payment of \$15,000 to each State in the Union for the endowment of schools of agriculture and mechanic arts, said amount to be increased by \$1,000 each year until the sum of \$25,000 had been reached. Since 1900, therefore, every agricultural college has been assisted by that amount. The Government of the great republic has awakened to the importance of encouraging their experiment stations, knowing that by so doing the best interests of agriculture are being promoted. These institutions are doing a good work for the American farmer, by whom they are equally well appreciated.

DAIRY.

Suggestions on Buttermaking in Competition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. W. HART.
Kingston Dairy School.

or being chased by a dog, the maternal instinct to provide food for her young is offset by her own self-preservation; consequently, no milk cells are formed.

The cow must be comfortable. To secure this end they should be sprayed with some mixture to kill and keep away the flies, and also have a comfortable place to lie down, protected from the sun's fierce rays. It is a shame how many herds have to lie down in pastures destitute of a single shade tree. If those whose pastures are devoid of that midday luxury would only allow their cattle to come to the stables, and see how quickly they would take advantage of its friendly protection, and if they would see that the animals were sprayed and had clean beds to lie on, I believe in a very few days they would be convinced that they would be amply repaid in milk for their extra trouble.

W. T. F.
Grenville Co., Ont.

Hints to Buttermaking Competitors.

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

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

When churning, have a piece of strainer cloth by you, and when a spot of cream gets on your churn, or your hand is wet, or you wish to draw the plug, you will find it very handy and necessary. In all rich creams it is necessary to add some water at "breaking" time. At this time the temperature of the churn contents should be examined as well as the temperature of the water added. Both these points should be remembered afterward when washing. Be careful to fasten the churn and to raise the lid carefully, that there be no accident and no splashing. If the butter should be a little soft, wash with plenty of water and turn rapidly. Once washing is sufficient. Take the butter from the churn with the ladle, put into a tub and weigh; transfer to the worker and salt—if no directions are given—at three-quarters of an ounce to the pound. Rinse the particles of salt from the churn with cold water.

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

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



JOSCO PRIDE 26595.
Winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes Holstein cow, Toronto and Pan-American Exhibitions, 1901.
SHOWN BY GEO. RICE, CURRIE'S, CROSSING, ONT.

Heat and Flies.

Farmers all over the country are heard to complain of the remarkable manner in which their cows are failing in their milk. Other years they naturally said it was on account of the failure of the pastures, but this year, with such frequent showers, pastures have continued fresh and green as in May. Still, in one cheese factory the milk supply has decreased from 23,000 lbs. to 16,000 lbs. We naturally seek a cause for this strange phenomena in so stable an animal as the cow. We find two conditions, either of which may be the cause. These are heat and flies.

I believe the principal cause of this failure is the Texas fly. An observing man will soon note the result of this pest on his herd of cattle. They appear to be resting quietly on the surface of the hair, but within a day or two, if allowed full sway, you find they have eaten half through the skin. This annoys the cow very much, and she is constantly switching and kicking to rid herself of her tiny assailant.

If the making of milk by the cow was simply the expending of power, the same as used by the horse in working or the pig in producing fat, a little more and better feed would overcome the force expended in fighting flies, but nature must have her sway. It is the nervous system which aids chiefly in building up the milk cells. The cow must first feed and then lie down quietly in the shade, chew her cud, and allow the nervous system to build up the milk cells. It is the maternal instinct of the cow that makes this provision for her offspring, so that if she is in a state of antagonism to physical pain, annoyance

APIARY.

Importance of Good Queens.

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

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

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

Beginners may ask what is the best race of bees? This is a matter of individual opinion, and as I have said previously, there are different strains of bees as well as different races, just as there are the different breeds of cattle, etc. Personally, I am a great friend of the Carniolan bees. They are very gentle and good workers; i. e., some strains of them are. However, like nearly every ideal, they have their failings, the most serious one, in my experience, being, their inclination to swarm a little more than the Italians or blacks. This, of course, is not desirable, especially in out-yards, when one of our objects is to keep down swarming as much as possible. I might say that my reasons for doubting the advisability of honey producers, either small or extensive, to rear many queens, are that in both cases they will not have the time necessary to devote to queen rearing to make it a success. The small producer will have a farm or something else

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

York Co., Ont.

J. L. BYER.

POULTRY.

Good Prospects for Poultry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dressed Poultry Exhibits.

Regarding the prizes for dressed poultry that the Industrial Exhibition, of Toronto, offers this year, instead of showing these in pairs they have made a class for single birds, and as many of our readers do not have a pair of birds suitable for showing they can enter a single bird. We are informed that each bird should be thoroughly cooled before being packed, and each one wrapped in parchment paper so as to prevent any bruising, and so as to retain the natural color of the flesh, and doubtless if they could be placed on the train and doubtless if they could be placed on the train at a time suitable to reach Toronto in the evening or early in the morning, they will arrive in much better condition, as the temperature is much cooler than in the day time. We trust that our readers will patronize this new department, which will be along the educative line, and assist in furthering the interests of the poultry industry.

Poultry-keeping Profitable.

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

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

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Trap Lanterns Unsatisfactory.

The habit possessed by certain insects of gathering near a bright light after dark has been considered by many horticulturists as a peculiarity that might be made use of in the destruction of injurious species. In view of this, Prof. Slingerland, of Cornell Experiment Station, and other prominent entomologists, some time ago began a series of investigations to determine the practicability of such a proposal. Various styles of trap-lanterns and moth-catchers, such as are being forced upon the market, were used. In his general summary of bulletin No. 202, Prof. Slingerland concludes as follows:

"An orchardist or grower of small fruits has no use for a trap-lantern or a 'moth-catcher,' because they will not catch enough of the more injurious fruit pests to pay one-tenth of the trouble and expense of running them. Tent-caterpillar moths are the only common fruit insects that are caught in economic numbers, and nine-tenths of these will be males. Codling moths are not attracted by lights and only rarely may one accidentally fall a victim; the highest record, thus far, is eight codling moths in fifteen nights. The wingless female cankerworm moth will not crawl into 'moth-catchers,' and the lights do not attract the two kinds of apple-borer beetles, the peach-borer moth, plum curculio or sawflies of the currant worm or pear slug. And as trap-lanterns can have no effect upon fungous diseases, they can never take the place of the spray pump and Bordeaux mixture. We believe that several trap-lanterns set near every tree in the orchard will not noticeably reduce the crop of wormy apples or the numbers of hungry caterpillars feeding on the buds and leaves."

Two Notable Dairy Articles.

Mr. J. W. Hart, Superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, and Mr. F. J. Sleightholm, formerly director of the Ontario travelling dairy and Superintendent of the Western Dairy School, contribute two articles on buttermaking competitions in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," which will be read with intense interest in view of the approaching contests at several of the big fairs. Mr. Hart, it may be mentioned, officiated as judge at previous Toronto Industrial butter-making trials. The suggestions given, while specially applying to making butter publicly, are just as useful in ordinary practice.

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.

The Fruit Marks Act.

WHAT THE ACT MEANS, AND HOW IT OPERATES.

After the Parliament of Canada passed the Fruit Marks Act in 1901, the Minister of Agriculture directed that every opportunity should be afforded the fruit growers and packers of the Dominion to meet its requirements and to fulfill their obligations to the public, and for a year the work of the Department in this respect was informational and educational. This year some amendments were made to the Act as originally passed, and to-day the Act in all its provisions is "as plain as a pike staff," and every clause of it so simple that "he who runs may read." No farmer, or fruit-grower, or packer, who is honest in his endeavors and straightforward in his trading, need fear any of its clauses. The Act is being enforced, and the inspectors appointed to execute its requirements have been instructed to do their duty. The principal sections of the Act are:

Section 4.—Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed.

(a) with the initials of his Christian names, and his full surname and address;

(b) with the name of the variety or varieties; and

(c) with a designation of the grade of fruit, which shall include one of the following six marks: for fruit of the first quality, No. 1 or XXX; for fruit of the second quality, No. 2 or XX; and for fruit of the third quality, No. 3 or X; but the said mark may be accompanied by any other designation of grade, provided that designation is not inconsistent with or marked more conspicuously than the one of the said six marks which is used on the said package.

Section 5.—No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package and intended for sale, unless such package is marked as required by the next preceding section.

Section 6.—No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of No. 1 or XXX, finest, best or extra good quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than ninety per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

Section 7.—No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representation when more than fifteen per cent. of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

Explanations of its application may be taken thus: On packages packed or marked contrary to the provisions of the Act, inspectors may, after notifying the packer by letter or telegram, place the words "falsely packed" or "falsely marked"; and a fine of \$40 may be imposed for illegally removing the inspector's brand.

It will be noticed that only "closed packages" need be marked. A closed package is defined to be a box or barrel, the contents of which cannot be seen or inspected when such is closed. Baskets, berry crates or berry boxes even, with veneer covers, are not considered "closed packages" and therefore do not require marking. Cranberries and all wild fruits are not subject to the provisions of the Act.

Merchants are held responsible for the fruit they offer for sale (or fruit in their possession for sale), but the original wrong-doer, if found, will in every case be prosecuted.

The penalty for a violation of the law with reference to packing and marking is not less than twenty-five cents and not more than one dollar per package; for removing an inspector's brand, \$40; for obstructing an inspector, \$25 to \$500. The fines are divided equally between the informant and the Crown.

Inspectors are given large powers under the Act to enter premises for the purpose of making an examination, and to detain shipments of fruit for the same purpose. The packer, however, is amply protected by the stipulation that immediate notice must be given by the inspector to the packer when fruit, which at all times is at the risk of the owner, is branded or detained, and the inspector who exceeds his authority is subject to a heavy penalty.

The main points of this Act may be summed up as follows:

(1) The face of all fruit packages must fairly represent the fruit throughout.

(2) Closed boxes and barrels must be marked with the name and address of the packer, the variety of the fruit, and its grade.

(3) It is an offence, within the meaning of the

Act, to sell, to offer for sale, or to have in possession for sale, fraudulently packed or marked fruit, even when the buyer and seller are ignorant of the fact, as well as when one or both have knowledge of the fact.

(4) The Act does not prevent the packing or selling of any grade of fruit that is properly packed and marked.

(5) The Act does not provide for the inspection of particular lots of fruit at the request of the buyer or seller.

(6) Commission merchants who, after notice, handle fruit put up contrary to the provisions of the Act, will be proceeded against.

(7) There is no definition of grades marked "No. 2," "XX," "No. 3," or "X."

Already the beneficial effect of this Act is being felt; and when it is fully known that dishonesty in packing and describing Canadian fruit does not exist, an enormous impetus will be given to our fruit industry in all the markets of the world. At present, inquiries are being made concerning the transatlantic shipments of early Canadian apples. The Department of Agriculture will not take any responsibility, but through the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Ottawa, will assist in securing cool or cold-storage space on ocean steamers, if early information be given as to the probable quantity, the date of shipment and the destination desired.

It will pay to send only selected apples of choice individual quality, and packed in boxes rather than in barrels. It will be necessary to have the apples picked and packed on the green or firm side, so that they may be delivered in the United Kingdom in such a state that they may be handled with a very small percentage of bruised or decayed ones by the retail dealers into whose hands they will go from the wholesale centers.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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.

A Reminder.

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

Veterinary.

FATALITY IN LAMB.

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

Muskoka Co.

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

J. H. REED, V. S.

CALF THAT WILL NOT DRINK.

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

York Co.

Ans.—It is probable your calf has digestive derangement. Give it a purgative of about 8 ozs. raw linseed oil. If this does not act in 24 hours, repeat the dose. Give it the meal mixed with its milk, and give 20 grs. sulphate of iron and 1 dr. each of gentian and ginger, as a drench, mixed with ½ pint water, night and morning.

J. H. REED, V. S.

CHOKING.

A few minutes after my horse was brought from the field to the stable he was taken sick. He would put his ears back, duck his head and make a peculiar noise. The muscles of the neck seemed to be drawn up into small space and standing prominently out and very hard. The spasms only lasted a few seconds, but occurred every few minutes for about an hour, when he got all right. I had a sucking colt last year that acted the same every few weeks.

R. J. L.

Ans.—Your horse was choking. There must have been some oats or chop in the manger and he ate too greedily and swallowed the food imperfectly masticated. A bolus of the food lodged in some part of the gullet, and the symptoms you describe were those of a horse making vain attempts to swallow. The pain is considerable and sometimes the symptoms are excessive. When the obstruction can be located, external manipulation will help to break it down, but sometimes a probang has to be passed. This is a difficult operation in a horse and should be attempted only by a veterinarian. The accident can be averted by feeding out of a box so arranged that the horse can only get a small quantity of grain at once. Manufacturers of stable fittings make what they call "a slow-feeding box," which answers well for horses that feed too greedily. Another method is to put a few stones about the size of a small bowl in the box or to have a feed-box with a large surface and scatter the grain thinly over the bottom. Any scheme to prevent the horse getting too much of a mouthful. Sometimes horses choke on grass. Your colt last year no doubt suffered from choking too. When an animal becomes subject to this accident, he should be fed soft food in small quantities for some weeks in order to allow the gullet to regain its normal condition, as the repeated choking is due to a dilation of the organ in some particular part.

J. H. REED, V. S.

ITCHINESS IN MARE.

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

Peel Co., Ont.

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

J. H. REED, V. S.

OPERATION FOR NON-BREEDING MARES.

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

A. B. V. B.

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

J. H. REED, V. S.

HORSE INTERFERES.

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

P. E. Island.

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

J. H. REED, V. S.

Miscellaneous.

UNFRUITFUL TREE.

Have one apricot tree; it blooms, but never has any fruit. State reason and remedy?
York Co., Ont.

A. C. GALBRAITH.

Ans.—There are two causes which may account for the barrenness of your apricot tree. The most likely one is that the blossoms have been destroyed by spring frosts. This tree naturally blooms very early in the season, and is also quite tender in the fruit-bud, and it has been found that even in the Niagara district it cannot be depended upon for fruiting. If this is the main cause of unfruitfulness, it might be possible to overcome it by spraying the tree with whitewash during the winter time. Keeping the limbs coated with whitewash has the effect of reflecting the sun's rays and retarding the growth a week or more in the spring. This is often enough to enable the tree to escape injury from late spring frosts. The other cause might be that the tree is unable to fertilize its own blossoms. You mention that these are perfect, but, notwithstanding this, it has been found that many varieties of trees which bear perfect flowers are unable to fertilize their own blossoms, because of the impotence of the pollen upon their own ovules, although it might be quite potent upon those of some variety. This has been proven in experiments made with apples and pears, and would, no doubt, be found to hold true in the case of some of the apricots. If this should be found to be the cause of unfruitfulness, it could be overcome by planting another variety alongside of this one, which would furnish the pollen for cross-fertilization.

PROF. H. L. HUTT.

CHICKS WITH BARE HEADS—BLACK HEAD IN TURKEYS.

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

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

York Co.

A. C. GALBRAITH.

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

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

Ont. Agr. College.

W. R. GRAHAM.

BLACK MEDICK.

Find enclosed a weed which I found in my field. Please tell me what it is; also, whether it is difficult to kill, and how to kill it?

Peterboro Co., Ont.

L. A. NORTHEY.

The sample of weed just received is black medick (*Medicago lupulina*). It has been introduced in clover, the seed of which it closely resembles, and although belonging to the same family it is somewhat difficult to eradicate. Infested areas should be thoroughly cultivated after harvest to destroy the roots and germinate as many seeds as possible. Late in the fall, rib the land so as to expose the largest possible surface area to the action of frost. The next season a hoed crop should follow, careful attention being given that no plants are allowed to seed. If this method be properly carried out and only clean seed be sown, black medick will disappear forever.

STUMP LIFTER.

Will you kindly inform me where the screw stump-lifters are made, and also the price of them?

R. LEAN.

Labelle Co., P. Q.

Ans.—Will some of our readers furnish the information asked for? If the apparatus is good, it should be advertised by the manufacturers in the "Farmer's Advocate."

WHEN TO APPLY MANURE.

1. My farm has been carelessly cultivated for many years, and the soil is producing large crops of noxious weeds. In my fight of extermination against them, how can I best apply the farm manure so as not to retard my efforts? My farm this year is divided as follows: Meadows, 70 acres; permanent pastures and lanes, 55 acres; roots, grain and fallow, 39 acres; orchards and yards, 4 acres; garden, 2 acres.

2. I have five acres of clover meadow of one year's growth, very rank and full of weeds, that I intend to prepare for potatoes next year. Would it be well to give this a good coat of manure in August? If so, when should it be plowed in?

J. W. SUDDARD.

Frontenac Co.

Ans.—1. Under the circumstances, you will, no doubt, adopt a short rotation, and in doing so will keep a fair percentage of the farm in grass. Since the best crops of roots can be grown on land prepared from sod, you will find it convenient to follow that course. The manure can be applied at any time, either before the sod is plowed in the fall, after it has become rotted, or in winter, according as it is made. The land while in sod will have retarded the growth of weeds considerably; the root crops will need the manure, and they will at the same time afford an excellent opportunity to cut down any intruders which may arise to steal the newly-added fertility.

2. If the manure is already on hand, the sooner it is plowed in the better. Should the crop of clover and weeds be as much as can be successfully turned under, it may be kept until the sod is rotted, when, if fine in texture, it may be worked into the surface layers with a cultivator. Otherwise, the manure must be kept until light plowing can be done.

SILAGE FEEDING AND MILK FLAVOR.

1. Can good corn silage be fed to milch cows whose milk is to be delivered for household use in a town, and not flavor the milk in any degree? If so, how much would it be safe to feed? And should it be fed after milking and mixed with other fodder?

A. W. P.

Simcoe Co.

Ans.—A good many foods—even the rank early June grass or second-growth clover—fed without stint impart their characteristic flavors to milk, which are objectionable to persons of very sensitive taste. In "American Dairying," H. B. Gurler, a practical dairyman, after feeding his cows all the silage which they would consume, says: "I have had samples of milk warmed to 110 or 116 degrees Fahr., and examined daily for weeks, and nothing found to cause us to think of the silo." It is very important that the silage be of good quality. Where it is markedly acid or in any degree musty or decayed, objectionable flavors are certain to be imparted. From our own experience, we are satisfied that 25 or 30 pounds good corn silage may be safely fed per day to each cow if given just after she has been milked and the milk removed from the stable, without any trace of the silage being detected by city or other customers. We know that in some sections where milk is supplied to condensing factories, silage is not allowable as a fodder. Nevertheless, when it is of good quality and the milk promptly removed from the stable and well aerated, no objectionable flavors will be noticeable from its feeding. Short letters on this point by experienced dairymen would be appreciated by readers of the "Farmer's Advocate." We might add that the London (Ont.) Sanitary Dairy Company require farmers supplying them with milk to feed ensilage after milking, and also advise the use of smaller silos, so that sufficient ensilage will be taken off the whole surface every day to keep it always fresh. Two small or medium-size silos were better than one large one.

WOODCHUCK EXTERMINATION—FORMALIN FOR OAT SMUT.

1. Please give more particulars in the "Advocate" concerning the use of bisulphide of carbon for the extermination of woodchucks, stating how much should be used in each hole, etc.?

2. I would like more information as to the use of formalin for the prevention of smut in oats. This year I applied it to the oats with a sprinkler, having got a colorless liquid from the druggist which he called a 40-per-cent. solution of formaldehyde, which has proved useless. Last year the liquid was of a dark color, and I soaked the oats for a quarter of an hour. It was a success. Very little smut was to be seen at harvest.

WM. EVANS.

Simcoe Co.

Ans.—1. See answer to the same question by another subscriber in this issue.

2. Sprinkling as you describe is of no use in the destruction of that fungous disease, oat smut. The proper method of treatment is as follows: Dissolve 1 pound bottle 40-per-cent. solution of formalin (a comparatively clear liquid) in 40 or 50 gallons water. Place the oats in a sack and immerse in the solution for 20 minutes, then spread out to dry. This remedy, when properly applied, has been found most effective for either the loose smut of oats or the stinking smut of wheat.

FLEAS TROUBLESOME.

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

Kent Co.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Unless the hogpen is situated close to the house, it is not likely the fleas came in that way. Under favorable conditions they will propagate in dwelling houses. In "Economic Entomology," Prof. Smith says: "No species of flea specifically infests man in this country, though *Ceratopsyllus serraticeps* of the household dog and cat often bother him a little. Where a house becomes infested, the dogs or cats, if any, should be washed with carbolic soap every other day to kill the adults on them, and if the animals be allowed to run throughout the house, they will in a few days attract all the fleas to themselves, where they can be dealt with. The sleeping rugs of the animals should be thoroughly beaten or shaken out of doors every day, and the most rigid cleanliness should be everywhere observed. Where dogs or cats are not available as traps, a liberal application of gasoline, following a thorough cleaning up, is the best remedy. It should be poured into every crevice in the floor and along the base-boards, and it will kill every larva and adult with which it comes into contact. The liquid is exceedingly inflammable, and must be used with that fact borne in mind. Pet animals can be cleaned by a free and frequent use of carbolated soaps or vaseline.

KILLING WOODCHUCKS.

1. Your item on killing woodchucks with bisulphide of carbon noted. Can you kindly inform me how much to use to each hole? 2. Where can I get Prof. Weed's bulletin on this interesting subject?

J. G. P.

Oxford Co., Ont.

1. In killing woodchucks with bisulphide of carbon, about an ounce is sufficient to each hole. The method pursued is to pour the liquid on a piece of cotton rag and ram it into the hole as far as possible, after which the entrance is well packed with earth. Where there are two holes leading to the surface, one should be closed before the operation begins. 2. Address New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station, Durham, N. H., for copy of bulletin No. 91.

CARBOLIC ACID FOR FLIES AND LICE.

Please tell me if carbolic acid is a success in killing lice and flies; what the crude acid should cost, and what quantity should be used on cattle for lice or flies, or in whitewash to cleanse the stables?

GORDON L. LAMB.

Prescott Co., Ont.

Ans.—Crude carbolic acid may be bought in any retail drug store at 30 cents per pint. It is quite effective in the destruction of lice and flies when mixed with seal oil at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of the latter. When used in whitewash in cleansing stables, similar proportions give satisfactory results.

HENS DYING.

A disease entered my neighbor's poultry yard, and out of six dozen hens he has only a half-dozen remaining. Mine are taking the trouble, and one by one are dying also. Seem to take diarrhoea, loll around stupidly a day or two, combs get black, and they die. Kindly answer at once, describing treatment?

E. C. B.

Perth Co.

Ans.—A disease similar to that which you report was described, and treatment given, in July 15th number of "Farmer's Advocate." Remove at once all diseased birds from those which are healthy, and, since the possibility of a cure is so unlikely, it will be best to kill and bury as soon as symptoms are noticed. Thoroughly disinfect the apartments occupied by the fowls and see that nothing but pure water, in clean drinking vessels, is allowed those which remain.

HOLIDAYS.

1. Is a man hired by the month just obliged to work twenty-six days, if there are more working days in the month? 2. What holidays is he entitled to, if working by the year? 3. Is he entitled to do the usual chores on such holidays?

Wentworth Co., Ont.

W. J. P.

Ans.—1. No. 2. The statutory holidays—viz., Sundays, New Year's, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, King's Birthday, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and such other day or days (if any) as may be proclaimed by the Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor as a public holiday. 3. Yes.

BLOODY MILK FROM TEAT.

I have a valuable milch cow, that gives bloody milk from one teat. Sometimes clotted blood can be drawn therefrom. She has been affected this way since spring. Kindly give cure if possible?

G. E. G.

Brant Co., Ont.

Ans.—The trouble is one not easily treated, and since so long continued, anything which might be undertaken would in all probability be unsatisfactory. Better allow that quarter of the udder to go dry for this season, and perhaps the rupture may become healed by next year.

RED-TOP GRASS—CULTIVATION FOR SPRING WHEAT.

Enclosed find a sample of grass which is giving some trouble in this neighborhood. Please tell us through the columns of your paper the name of the grass, and what steps you consider wise to take to check its progress? It comes up in the hay, where it is not sown, and makes its appearance here and there in the grain crops. The summer season being short, we can scarcely plow twice after harvest, and I was thinking, perhaps, want of cultivation was one cause. Would it be wise to use a disk harrow upon wheat land in the spring before sowing with a drill? The land is a sandy loam with a little clay mixed. Algoma Co., Ont. E. F. CROWDER.

Ans.—The sample received is red-top (*Agrostis canina*). Its habits of growth are similar to those of Kentucky blue grass. To eradicate it, it is not imperative that two plowings should be done in the fall. As soon after harvest as possible, plow and cultivate land affected and continue the cultivation at frequent intervals during the fall. There is, probably, no implement more effectual in the destruction of this or any other grass than the spring-tooth or shear cultivator, and no time that the work of eradication brings as good results as when the season is a dry one. Careful tillage for one or two years will rid a field entirely of this grass, and the time spent will be by no means lost. The improved mechanical condition of the soil will be seen in heavier crops.

The wheat plant flourishes best in a mellow seed-bed with a firm bottom. It has, therefore, been found a paying practice on any soil to use the disk harrow or some other implement to loosen the surface before applying the drill to place the seed. While the latter machine may go deeply enough to cover the seed, it does not produce that mellowness of the surface which is so much desired.

PREPARING SOD FOR FALL WHEAT—BEST VARIETY TO SOW.

1. I have a timothy sod, with considerable clover mixed therein, which I wish to put in fall wheat. Half the field was top-dressed with manure last winter. Would it be better to give it one light plowing now and roll and harrow until time to sow, or plow lightly now and disk before sowing? Also, would it be best to put the manure on the other half of the field now or wait and apply immediately after sowing?

2. What varieties of fall wheat would you recommend?
CHAS. McNULTY.
Ontario Co.

Ans.—1. A clean sod such as you describe, in being prepared for fall wheat, should be plowed about five or six inches deep as soon after haying as possible; then harrowed and rolled, to hasten decomposition of the vegetable matter. After that an occasional stroke of the disk harrow or spring-tooth cultivator is all that will be necessary until seeding time. The light harrow would scarcely be heavy enough to work up the mellow seed-bed required in your sod. The disk harrow is all right, but its use should not be delayed until time to sow. If the manure be fine in texture and well rotted, it would be as well to apply after sowing and work into the surface-layers with the harrow; otherwise, it would be best if plowed down with the sod.

2. According to our correspondents, the varieties giving the best satisfaction throughout the country are Dawson's Golden Chaff, Early Red Clawson, and Genesee Giant, in the order named.

GREEN CLOVER AND CORN FOR SILO.

Kindly give me your opinion and experience in next issue of "Farmer's Advocate," of mixing green second-crop clover and corn for ensilage. Would it do to put in two loads of corn, then one of clover, or should it be thoroughly mixed? Would ensilage of the above be a better balanced ration than corn ensilage?
W. A. L.
Halton Co., Ont.

Ans.—We have not had any experience in mixing corn and clover for silage, but see no reason why such could not be done. Good results have been had from ensiling clover alone at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Although perhaps more difficult, it would be better to mix the clover and corn as it goes into the silo than to place in alternate layers as described. In this way a more uniform quality of fodder would be secured. Ensilage containing clover constitutes a better balanced ration than corn alone, owing to the higher per cent. of protein in the former.

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

Please state all the different ways in which money may legally be invested by executors.
Simcoe Co., Ont. W. E.

Ans.—Such as are directed or permitted by the will, first mortgages of real estate, deposit in chartered banks and post-office savings bank, and in municipal and certain other corporation debentures. These are the principal and practically all the investments that are open to such trustees.

FARM GOSSIP.

Every reader is invited to write something for this department that other farmers ought to know. Do it while you think of it. Put it on a post card if you haven't time to put it in a letter.

Results from the Examination of Clover and Grass Seeds Supplied by Ontario Seed Dealers.

The seed investigation work taken up at Ottawa last spring under the direction of Professor Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, has brought to light some startling facts regarding the condition of the trade in clover and grass seeds. While, as yet, all the samples that were secured from the local dealers throughout Canada are not ready to be reported on, a sufficient number have been completely analyzed to give results of interest to those connected with the seed trade. Particularly to the average farmer are the results obtained of interest, as it is he who, under present conditions, is the loser when the seed purchased is of inferior quality. Very few farmers get their supplies direct from the larger seed houses, but, instead, from local dealers who very often know little about seeds or the seed business. Intense competition between local dealers usually results in a very poor grade of seed being on sale. Low-priced seed usually, but not always, contains a large percentage of weed seeds. In the town of Renfrew, where one sample was purchased, clover and grass seeds were exposed for sale at almost every retail grocery, drug store, flour and feed and hardware store, and the average quality of the seed offered was of an inferior grade—a condition which is largely accounted for by the competition in prices. In the town of Pembroke, which is but a short distance from Renfrew, not more than half a dozen firms handle seeds, and a very much higher grade was on sale. The condition of the farms in the neighborhood of these two towns bear evidence to the effect of competition.

The analysis of the many samples received clearly shows that the terms used by the seed firms to designate the grade of clover, alsike or timothy seed are not a reliable indication of the quality of the sample; in more than one instance the analysis of several samples sent out under the same name by a seed house showed a wide difference in the nature and amount of the impurities.

With one or two exceptions, there has been but little evidence which would clearly show that seeds have been wilfully adulterated. In the cases which are suspicious there is present an undue amount of sand—in one sample, 26 per cent. by weight. Ergot has been found in several samples of timothy, and this in itself, owing to its dangerous character, should be enough to condemn the lot regardless of the quality of the seed.

Of thirty-five samples of red clover analyzed, twelve have ninety per cent. or over of pure germinable seed, of which the average germination was 89.4 per cent., the lowest being 74 per cent. and only two fell below 80 per cent.

There is comparatively little cause for complaint about the vitality of red clover and alsike seeds. It is because of the large number of noxious-weed seeds present in even the samples represented as first quality that renders the question of more than ordinary importance. Only one sample was free from weed seeds, while several had over fifteen varieties of more or less noxious weed seeds present, among which were false flax, blue weed, ragweed, ox-eye daisy, white cockle, Canada thistle and lamb's-quarters; twenty-seven others of a less noxious character also occurring with more or less frequency. The highest number of weed seeds per pound was 36,990, so that if twelve pounds of the seed were sown per acre it would result in the dissemination of over 400,000 seeds of plants detrimental to the welfare of a crop.

In a sample obtained from Brantford there were 4,725 seeds of false flax and 855 seeds of curled dock per pound—enough in itself to pollute an acre of land. The Renfrew sample had no less than 1,260 dock, 7,650 white cockle, 990 Canada thistle and 4,815 sheep sorrel seeds per pound. While these are exceptionally bad samples, the average grade had a very high percentage of foreign seeds: Of the thirty-five samples, thirty-two contained foxtail; twenty-three, white cockle; twenty-three, dock; twenty-one, sheep sorrel; and nine, Canada thistle. Thirty-eight species of weed seeds were represented in the thirty-five samples of red-clover seeds obtained in Ontario.

The analysis of twenty-three samples of alsike revealed conditions but little better than that of red clover. Of the twenty-three samples which were obtained from seed dealers in the Province of Ontario, an average per cent. germination of 84 was shown. Only six samples showed a higher germinable ability than 90 per cent., fourteen were over 80 per cent., and 72 per cent. was the lowest.

As with the red clover, it is the presence of large quantities of noxious-weed seeds that gives the greatest cause for complaint. The highest number of noxious seeds in one pound of seed was 49,830, of which over 42,000 were of false flax, 360 of curled dock, 90 of Canada thistle, and 540 of sheep sorrel. Of the twenty-three samples, ten contained over 5,000 weed seeds per pound of seed, and only four contained less than 1,000 per pound.

The rapid spread of false flax would appear to be greatly aided by the prevalence of the seed in that of

alsike clover, there being only six samples entirely free from it. Five samples had over 450 seeds of this weed per pound of alsike seed. Sheep sorrel was present in twenty-two of the twenty-three samples, and white cockle, lamb's-quarters, pigweed and Mayweed all occurred in over 65 per cent. of the Ontario samples. One sample contained wild mustard seed to an extent of 270 per pound. Peppergrass, foxtail, witch grass and shepherd's-purse were also found in a large per cent. of the samples. In all, twenty-seven different species of weed seeds were represented in the twenty-three samples. Only occasional samples of the red clover contained seeds of white clover, alsike, timothy and other grasses. In the alsike seed, however, seeds of such useful plants were much more prevalent, only one sample being entirely free from them. Although the presence of such seed is not very objectionable, many of the mixtures that were put on the market last spring and sold for alsike seed contained considerably more timothy and red-clover seeds than their appearance would indicate, and the price at which many of these mixtures were sold was not in keeping with the market value of the various constituents.

Hundreds of Harvest Hands Wanted.

The great dearth of "harvest hands" in Western Canada is very much in evidence as the opening of the harvest season approaches. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture and railway officials are doing everything possible to secure the men wanted. Tickets are being sold from any point in the east to Winnipeg for \$10. On arrival at Winnipeg, free tickets are given to any point west where labor is needed. Excursions have been arranged as follows:

Aug. 18th—From all stations on C. P. R. in Canada east of Megantic and Quebec.

Aug. 20th—From all stations on C. P. R. east of Toronto to Sharbot Lake, inclusive; from all stations on G. T. R. east of Toronto to Kingston, and north of Toronto and Cardwell Jct.

Aug. 21—From all stations on C. P. R., Toronto City, Meadowvale, Guelph City, and north; from all stations on G. T. R., Toronto to Sarnia and north, except north of Cardwell Jct., and north of Toronto on North Bay section.

Aug. 22—From all stations on C. P. R., Hamilton, London and Windsor sections, west of Toronto and Guelph branch, excepting Guelph City; from all stations south of line, G. T. R., Toronto to Sarnia.

Aug. 23—From all stations in Ontario east of Sudbury, Sharbot Lake and Kingston.

Aug. 25—From all stations in Province of Quebec, to Quebec City and Megantic, inclusive.

Government officials will meet every train on its arrival at Winnipeg. When the harvest is over, on presenting a properly-signed certificate of having been employed, return tickets from any point in the West to the east will be furnished for \$18.

A Homemade Farm Wagon.

We have for some time been using a farm wagon of new idea—new at least in this vicinity, and as we consider that it gives the most value for the money expended on any article of that kind that we have seen, we decided to give a description of it for the benefit of "Farmer's Advocate" readers.

This wagon is a homemade affair, the principal parts of it being obtained from old machinery. The front wheels were taken from an old binder-track, and the hind ones from an old mower, the ears of which were removed with a cold chisel. Two iron bars, long enough for axles, were also secured from our old-iron collection, and these, with our hobble tongue, composed the greater part of outfit. In building the remainder, we endeavored to make it simple and efficient, and the platform as low as possible. Over the hind axle we placed a wooden bar, which, when stakes were put in, served as a bolster. We placed the braces for coupling pole beneath this. Hounds were dispensed with, and by making the bolster about 8 inches wide and running a brace from coupling pole to bottom of kingbolt in axle, we found the use of hounds entirely unnecessary, the tongue being fastened by means of ears attached to the axle. We have used this wagon in all kinds of farm work, and, with the exception that it draws a little heavier in soft roads and perhaps will not carry as heavy a load as the ordinary high farm wagon, we believe that it is superior in every way for work on the farm.

Simcoe Co.

YOUNG FARMER.

Preparing for the Big Crop.

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

Prince Edward Island.

The month of July has been exceedingly dry, scarcely any rain. Since about the 10th the weather has been warm, and grain crops that were so backward at that date have come along well. Pastures at this date are about as short as ever they were in this country, and between want of grass and the terrible torments of the horn fly, cattle are losing flesh. The milk supply at the factories has fallen off till it is only about half of other years.

Haying is nearly done, and the crop was turned off much better than was expected a month ago. It has been saved in excellent condition and will have good feeding value. After-grass, on account of drought and absence of clover in the hay fields, will not yield much feed, but a day or two of rain would improve matters very much. Just now, the weather seems to be changing, and there have been slight local showers in some parts. The grain crop is coming on well, but harvest will be from two to three weeks later than last year. There will be very little grain cut before September. The wheat crop is very promising and so is the earlier oats, but later sown grain has suffered from drought. Clover has made a fine catch in all lands seeded down. A great deal of wild mustard (charlock) seed was brought here in clover seed from Ontario last spring, and farmers who did not attend to pulling the plants out of their grain will suffer from the effects of it in future. We noticed that wherever second quality of seed was used, it contained mustard seed. This ought to teach farmers to use only the best. There is beginning to be an agitation for Government inspection of seeds here, and we think that, if practicable, it would be a move in the right direction, as many farmers are careless about their seeds and look to cheapness rather than quality in them. Root crops and potatoes are doing well and promise a good yield.

The direct steamship, "Manchester Commerce," on the route between here and Manchester, took on her initial trip a large number of cattle and sheep to the British market. There was also shipped on her considerable cheese, butter and other produce. Prof. J. W. Robertson and Dr. Fletcher, of the Experimental Farm, will come to the Island this week and address four meetings. This will conclude our educational meetings along agricultural lines for the summer.

Our Provincial Exhibition, which is also a Maritime one, promises to be the best show ever held here. Educational features will be given greater prominence than ever, and questionable amusements we believe will be eliminated. Expert judges will explain their awards in the stock rings. The other Maritime shows are also working along these lines, and will be a great means of supplementing the teaching of the Farmers' Institutes. W. S.

August 7th, 1902.

Shefford County, Que.

Spring work began early in April in this section, and seeding about the 25th. Fine yet cool weather on May 1st saw grass well started and trees leafing out. May throughout was very cool and the unusual cold dip came on the 9th and 10th, and ruined all small fruits which were in blossom. Forest trees also suffered, especially beech and ash, and are only leafing out again since July 1st. Grass was also set back, but has come on since and hay will be a very good crop, but very late. The unusually wet, cold June has had a ruinous effect upon corn, which cannot possibly be more than a light crop. Grain in general is badly damaged on low land, especially oats; wheat is badly thinned out, but barley on high land is now heading out and looks fairly well. The excessive rain caused much late seeding, so that turnips are very much behind time. Early sown roots are very backward, but growing well of late. Potatoes on high land have stood the cold and wet the best of anything, and are looking fine, but also late, yet with favorable weather during the rest of the season there will be a large yield. Apples escaped the frost, as they were not in bloom, and now promise a very large yield. Tent caterpillars, cutworms, squash bugs and potato bugs have been either killed or checked so much with the cold and wet that the former have almost entirely disappeared. P. P. FOWLER.

Shefford Co., Que.

A South African Show.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture has been notified that the South African British and Colonial Industrial Exhibition will be held at Cape Town from November, 1903, to February, 1904, under the patronage of Lord Milner. Canada is asked to make a display, and it is almost certain that the invitation will be accepted. A direct steamship line from Canada to South Africa should be in operation by that time.

Good Crops in North Ontario.

The hay crop in this locality, which is an exceptionally good one, is pretty well advanced. A few more fine days will see it all garnered. Fall wheat has been but little sown, but what there is is a good average crop. Of spring wheat, oats and barley prospects of a good yield, while peas, and potatoes are give similar promise. Root crops and potatoes are looking fine, but, on account of the wet weather, the corn crop of 1902 will not be as good as last year. Pastures are keeping up well, and on the wild lands and in the woods wild grasses and white clovers are abundant, so that cattle and sheep are looking fine. Jas. McCutcheon, one of the enterprising farmers of

Indfield township, has recently purchased from Edwin Battie, Gore Bay, five pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. This is a step for which Mr. McCutcheon deserves great credit. CHAS. MOODY.

Algoma Co.

Ottawa Notes.

(Special.)

SILAGE EXPERIMENTS.

There have been many silo tests at the Central Experimental Farm. Among the crops that have been dealt with are clover (cut and uncut), corn, corn and clover mixed. Last week a silo was filled with oats and barley sown in equal quantities, and another with oats and peas in the proportion of two to one, respectively. Prof. Shutt, Chemist, is making analyses, which are yet incomplete. In the course of a few weeks it will be ascertained which composition contain the best feeding content. The officials say that when converting barley and oats and oats and peas into ensilage it is better to cut the grain when green—in the milk stage. The fodder now stored in the silos will be fed immediately, and other experiments will be commenced.

CATTLE-FEEDING.

The extreme heat recently has had a marked effect on the steer-fattening experiment. Mr. Grisdale observes that the stock fed indoors suffer more than those outdoors, which, he says, is a well-known state of affairs among stock-raisers. When a beast is fed heavily on grain rations and develops to a heavy weight, the warm weather will cause much loss, while those on grass will suffer little from the depressing effect of heat. The different lots on grass are each making about fifty pounds a month. Three lots are in the pasture and two in stalls. The third lot in stalls were slaughtered last March, when each head weighed thirteen hundred pounds. The mates of those steers which were fed on light rations, to-day weigh only 1,100 pounds, although they are six months older than the lot butchered in March.

The benefit of heavy feeding has already been demonstrated well on the farm, but the experiments are being carried on to obtain further and more extensive data. Professor Grisdale is looking for steers now to be experimented with next winter, when he will repeat in part some of the feeding investigations.

Two lots of steers, each fifteen months old, are feeding, and the progress shows that the lighter ones are gaining on the others. In one case the beasts weigh nine hundred pounds each and in the other six hundred and fifty. The latter are on grass. As well as feeding experiments as to rations, there will be conducted next winter some tests in loose vs. tied cattle. These results will undoubtedly be important and interesting to farmers. Steers will also be fed in crowded stalls and roomy ones.

Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist for the Dominion Experimental Farms, is acting-director at the Central Experimental Farm during the absence of Dr. Wm. Saunders, who is on his official visit to the branch farms in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

AMONG THE COWS.

The milch cows number twenty-one, made up of nine Ayrshires, six Guernseys and six Shorthorns. They have all been milking since about the first of January, and the average daily yield of milk is about: Ayrshires, twenty-five; Guernseys, twenty; and the Shorthorns, twenty pounds. One Shorthorn yielded a sample which tested three per cent. fat and an Ayrshire the same. The Guernseys gave samples which tested six per cent. fat. From the foregoing it will be seen that it is possible for cows fed on precisely the same ration to give milk that will test twice the amount of butter-fat of others.

PIG-FEEDING TRIAL.

One hundred and twenty pigs, of all ages and breeds, are to be found in the pens. A large number are under an important feeding test. Five groups, of six pigs each, are being fed in the pens, and five groups are being fed out in the yard. The experiment will show the merits of the two methods, both of which are in common use among breeders. Only of which are included in this experiment. The cross-bred stock are included in this experiment. The ration to the lot in the pen is exactly the same as to the pigs in the yard—green pasture and barley meal. The former is cut in the fields and drawn in for the pigs in the pens, and the others are fed in the yard. When the pigs attain a weight of about one hundred and eighty pounds, they will be sent to the Geo. Matthews slaughtering house, Hull, Que., to be slaughtered, and the results of the experiment will be published through the press. The experiment was commenced about two weeks ago. The pigs on the farm in this experiment consist of Berkshires, Yorkshires, Large Blacks, and Tamworths. They are being used for breeding purposes and the young stock is being sold to the farmers. No new stock has been brought to the farm recently, all attention being given to the different breeds on hand.

SHEEP-BREEDING EXPERIMENT.

There is a stony field on the west half of the farm and thirty-eight head of sheep are being pastured on it this summer. The officials consider that this is the best way of utilizing this piece of land. Two different breeds are kept—Leicester and Shropshires—but rams of these breeds will be crossed with grade sheep this fall for the purpose of ascertaining which cross is the most suitable for the Ottawa Valley and district.

Free Hospital Opened.

On July 6th there was formally opened near Gravenhurst, Ont., the first free hospital for the treatment of consumption in Canada, and the second on the continent. The building has been erected at a cost of \$20,000, one-half of which was contributed by Mr. W. J. Gage and the other half by the estate of the late H. A. Massey. It is designed to meet the needs of sufferers who have not the means to pay for treatment. The only conditions necessary to gain admission are: that the applicant is in the early stages of the disease and is without money or, at least, has very little.

The Muskoka Cottage Sanitarium, which has been in operation five years, has done much to convince the people that this dreaded disease may be cured. During that time it has sent away 600 patients either entirely cured or with the disease sufficiently arrested that they could resume work. Another 25 per cent. has been much improved, and only 10 per cent. have died or been classed as hopeless. The new hospital is without any endowment and its trustees rely entirely upon the large-heartedness of the people for its maintenance. A special train conveyed nearly five hundred sympathizers to the opening, among which were many of Toronto's most prominent citizens.

Crops in Joliette County, P. Q.

The "pea bean" grown here is the little white bean which we dry for winter use—the common shell bean. I planted one acre and they look splendid, though many other farmers had theirs frozen.

We had a great deal of cold rain in the early summer and all crops were looking very poor, barring potatoes, which right along have been very good. The soil here is rather sandy, so we can, as a rule, stand lots of rain, but of course the cold we have no use for. All grain and corn was very poor until last week's fine hot days, when everything went ahead and is now quite promising. The hay, too, has suddenly made a spurt and what two weeks ago promised to be very poor is now good, and probably a good average crop is assured.

We have lots of cattle about here; all have their large or small herd, with which to supply the factories. Butter is what we make most of here. No cheese has been made for some years.

Your paper comes regularly and is always looked forward to, and much good and information is gleaned from each number. With best wishes, believe me, Joliette Co., Que.

COLIN S. NOAD.

The Draft Horse Coming to the Front.

Grain and vegetables look well, but the apple crop will be exceedingly light, and, from what I can learn, the same extends for the most part through King's County and the Annapolis valley.

The all-purpose horse still holds a prominent position, though the Clydesdale and Percheron are coming to the front together with the trotter. The all-purpose and draft horse, I think, will be the best for the country.

Fruit, small and large, coupled with stock-raising, will probably give most promising result to the farmers of this district.

Agricultural schools and experimental farms are giving much practical information to the farmers, and also help to elevate his calling, the first among occupations and the basis of all others, for none could exist without it. Let the legislators continue to extend their aid to these and all institutions that are properly helping to advance the agricultural interests of our proud Dominion. Canada is destined to occupy no mean position in the make-up of the great British Empire. I. S.

King's Co., N. S.

Crops at the London Asylum Farm.

A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" recently enjoyed the pleasure of being shown over the Asylum Farm, London, Ont., managed by Mr. Wm. Muirloch. Of the 129 acres under cultivation, 40 are devoted to corn, 30 to potatoes, 10 to mangels, and most of the balance to oats. In spite of the extremely wet season, everything on the farm gives promise of an unusually heavy yield. The oats, of which two bushels per acre of a variety called Sunshine were sown, measured over five feet in height, and that, too, over a considerable area. This crop was remarkable in that scarcely any were lodged. The corn, potato and mangel crops were equally good, the former excelling in some respects anything seen this season. A herd of 50 large dairy cows are kept at this institution, and during the past year over \$5,000 worth of pork was sold. From what could be seen, it was evident that the system of soil cultivation pursued was well adapted to the conditions. The soil appeared to contain a high percentage of humus, and that phosphorus was present in sufficient quantity was evidenced by the strength of oat straw and the color and height of the corn. A three-year rotation—oats, clover and corn and roots—is followed. Altogether the management is to be commended.

Japan Wants a Canadian Exhibit.

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

\$300 Tin Rooster.

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

Crops Good in Spite of Rain.

We are having a great deal of wet weather here, which makes harvesting very slow. There will be a lot of damaged hay in this vicinity. Crops, except corn, are looking extra well, in spite of so much rain. Fall wheat is good sample and a heavy crop. Oats are extra heavy, and promise to be a grand crop; peas and barley are also looking very good. Roots of all kinds very good. Hay was also heavy. We never had better prospects, if the weather is only favorable. Never saw the pastures so good at this time of year, and stock of all kinds are looking first-rate.

F. BONNYCASTLE.

Northumberland County.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of Ontario.

The list of agricultural and horticultural societies of Ontario has just been issued. Of the latter, there are now 79 organizations, with memberships ranging from 50 to 200. The number of agricultural societies registered is 383, only four of which have a membership of 400, a large number being below 75. The need of some means of increasing the interest in our local shows is evident.

President of Iowa College Dead.

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

The Chinch Bug.

In certain corn-growing districts of the United States enormous injury has been done this year by the chinch bug. Happily, in Canada, we have not yet suffered to any extent from this pest. It is less than one-fifth of an inch in length, blackish brown in color, with soft white wing-covers. Grass and grain crops of all kinds are attacked, but in general a preference appears to be shown for corn. American Experiment Stations have been sending out the spores of a fungous disease to which the insect is subject, hoping to keep it in check, but so far results have not been satisfactory.

Want to Learn Farming.

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

Cattle-guard Investigation.

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

A Prediction.

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

Consolidated Schools.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, has gone east to consult with the superintendents of education in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, with a view to a selection of the sites for the three consolidated rural schools to be established in the Maritime Provinces out of a fund provided by Sir William Macdonald.

Big Apple Order.

A Belleville, Ont., dealer is reported to have received an order from an English house for a million barrels of apples. Last year the total exports of Canadian apples to Great Britain was only 643,945 and to the United States 12,502. There will be a big crop of apples in Ontario this season.

Stock Being Improved.

Mr. C. W. Hurst, of Carleton Co., N. B., writes: "Grain on high land looks well, but the recent rains have been too much for the lower tracts. Fruit is the best for years, while potatoes and root crops promise equally well. Farmers are paying more attention to stock, and the flocks and herds are now being improved. Poultry-keeping is also becoming an important industry in this section."

County Stock Competitions.

The Ottawa Valley Journal, last fall, offered a banner to the county fair in the Ottawa Valley, or district, making the largest and best exhibit of stock at its county fair. Only stock owned in the county was allowed to count in the contest. Breeders from outside counties always made the fact that they did not belong to the county known to the three judges, who last year visited all the fairs in that section; 100 points were offered in each of the classes for horses, cattle, sheep and swine; 40 for number of entries, 40 for the breeding and quality of the animals, and 20 for their show condition. The contest had the effect of making the residents of the different counties take a greater interest in their county fair, and caused them to feel that to a great extent, the success of their fair reflected the standing agriculturally of their county.

Farmers' Institutes for Women.

There are now 42 Women's Institutes in Ontario, with a membership of 3,048, the result of two years' work in that line by Supt. G. C. Creelman, who has just had issued from the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., an attractive, little handbook on the subject, which deals with a lot of interesting topics.

The Cattle Embargo.

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

Exhibition Dates.

CANADA.			
Ottawa	Aug. 22 to Aug. 30	22 to 30	22 to 30
Kingston	" 25 to " 29	25 to 29	" 25 to " 29
Morrisburg	" 27 to " 29	27 to 29	" 27 to " 29
Sherbrooke, Que.	30 to Sept. 6	30 to 6	30 to 6
St. John, N. B.	30 to " 6	30 to 6	30 to 6
Toronto	Sept. 9 to " 11	9 to 11	9 to 11
Peterboro	" 10 to " 18	10 to 18	" 10 to " 18
Halifax, N. S.	" 12 to " 20	12 to 20	" 12 to " 20
London	" 16 and " 17	16 and 17	" 16 and " 17
Wellesley	" 16 and " 17	16 and 17	" 16 and " 17
Napanee	" 16 and " 17	16 and 17	" 16 and " 17
Metcalfe	" 16 and " 17	16 and 17	" 16 and " 17
Guelph	" 16 to " 18	16 to 18	" 16 to " 18
Owen Sound	" 16 to " 18	16 to 18	" 16 to " 18
Hamilton	" 16 to " 18	16 to 18	" 16 to " 18
Stayner	" 17 and " 18	17 and 18	" 17 and " 18
Eldon	" 18 and " 19	18 and 19	" 18 and " 19
Orillia	" 18 to " 20	18 to 20	" 18 to " 20
Richmond	" 22 to " 24	22 to 24	" 22 to " 24
Drumbo	" 23 and " 24	23 and 24	" 23 and " 24
Cayuga	" 23 and " 24	23 and 24	" 23 and " 24
Paisley	" 23 and " 24	23 and 24	" 23 and " 24
Prescott	" 23 to " 25	23 to 25	" 23 to " 25
Aylmer	" 23 to " 25	23 to 25	" 23 to " 25
Newmarket	" 23 to " 25	23 to 25	" 23 to " 25
Collingwood	" 23 to " 26	23 to 26	" 23 to " 26
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	" 23 to " 26	23 to 26	" 23 to " 26
Merrickville	" 24 and " 25	24 and 25	" 24 and " 25
Barrie	" 24 to " 26	24 to 26	" 24 to " 26
Strathroy	" 24 to " 26	24 to 26	" 24 to " 26
Woodstock	" 25 and " 26	25 and 26	" 25 and " 26
Paris	" 25 and " 26	25 and 26	" 25 and " 26
Milverton	" 25 and " 26	25 and 26	" 25 and " 26
Lindsay	" 25 to " 27	25 to 27	" 25 to " 27
Tilsonburg	" 30 to Oct. 1	30 to 1	30 to 1
Royal Agr. & Ind., New Westminster, B. C.	" 30 to " 3	30 to 3	" 30 to " 3
Beachburg	Oct. 2 and " 3	2 and 3	2 and 3
Brampton	" 2 and " 3	2 and 3	" 2 and " 3
Millbrook	" 2 and " 3	2 and 3	" 2 and " 3
Otterville	" 3 and " 4	3 and 4	" 3 and " 4
Elma at Atwood	" 7 and " 8	7 and 8	" 7 and " 8
Rockton	" 7 and " 8	7 and 8	" 7 and " 8
Blyth	" 7 and " 8	7 and 8	" 7 and " 8
Beaverton	" 7 and " 8	7 and 8	" 7 and " 8
Victoria, B. C. (Provincial)	" 7 to " 10	7 to 10	" 7 to " 10
Berlin	" 9 and " 10	9 and 10	" 9 and " 10
Caledonia	" 9 and " 10	9 and 10	" 9 and " 10
Simcoe	" 14 to " 16	14 to 16	" 14 to " 16
Woodbridge	" 15 and " 16	15 and 16	" 15 and " 16
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 8 to Dec. 12	8 to 12	8 to 12
Amherst Winter Fair	" 16 to " 18	16 to 18	" 16 to " 18

UNITED STATES.

Missouri—Sedalia, Mo.	Aug. 18 to Aug. 23	18 to 23	18 to 23
Iowa—Des Moines	" 22 to " 30	22 to 30	" 22 to " 30
N. Y. State Fair—Syracuse	" 25 to " 30	25 to 30	" 25 to " 30
Ohio—Columbus	Sept. 1 to Sept. 5	1 to 5	1 to 5
Minnesota—Hamline	" 1 to " 6	1 to 6	" 1 to " 6
South Dakota—Yankton	" 8 to " 12	8 to 12	" 8 to " 12
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	" 8 to " 13	8 to 13	" 8 to " 13
Indiana—Indianapolis	" 15 to " 19	15 to 19	" 15 to " 19
Illinois State—Springfield	" 22 to " 26	22 to 26	" 22 to " 26
Michigan State—Pontiac	" 29 to Oct. 4	29 to 4	" 29 to Oct. 4
St. Louis Fair, St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 6 to " 11	6 to 11	6 to 11
Kansas City	" 20 to " 25	20 to 25	" 20 to " 25
International—Chicago	Dec. 1 to Dec. 6	1 to 6	1 to 6

Good Agents Wanted.

Farmers or farmers' sons who will undertake to represent the "Farmer's Advocate" at the fairs this fall, and secure new subscriptions, should write us at once for terms, sample copies and outfit. State what fair or fairs, and the dates. It is a pleasure to canvass for a paper that everybody likes. Try it.

Notice.

We note with pleasure that the Canadian Airmotor is being favorably received in South Africa, as the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. are shipping a carload to that recently acquired possession. Canadians should feel proud of her manufacturers as well as her soldier boys. Both do well in South Africa.

MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The local live stock trade at the Western Cattle Market is not active. The quality of cattle offered only moderate; prices ruled fair for medium; too many unfinished animals on offer.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of best export cattle from \$6 to \$6.40 for tops. Medium exporters, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Many steers offered as export cattle were unfinished and refused on that account.

Butchers' Cattle.—Best butchers' cattle, equal in quality to export stock, \$5.40 to \$5.75. The best quality of butchers' cattle weigh from 1,100 lbs. to 1,150 lbs. average. Picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$5 to \$5.25. Common steers and fat cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Bulls.—Choice heavy export bulls, \$5 to \$5.50; light, \$4.75 to \$5. One export bull weighed 1,820 lbs. and sold at \$5.25.

Feeders.—Steers of good quality, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, in good demand at from \$4.50 to 4.75; light and medium, average 900 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.

Stockers.—500 to 700 lbs., of good quality, are worth from \$3.25 to \$3.75; poor quality, mixed colors, \$2.50 to \$3.

Sheep.—There is a good demand for export sheep; prices rule firm, at from \$3.50 to \$3.65 per cwt. for ewes, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for bucks.

Lambs.—The market opened at from \$4.35 to \$4.75 for choice spring lambs, but fell about 25c. per cwt. towards the close of the day; poor demand and over-supply the reason.

Milk Cows.—A better class of cows offered and prices firmer for choice quality; good milkers and springers, \$35 to \$54 per head.

Calves.—Prices easier, \$3 to \$10 per head for choice, or at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—Best selected bacon hogs, singers weighing from 180 to 200 lbs. live weight, off cars, not fed or watered, \$7.37½ to a fraction over for very choice; light and thick fat at \$7.12½. Sows, \$4.50 per cwt. to \$5. Stags at \$3.50 to \$4. The prospects for the fall trade not encouraging from the drovers, who all declare that farmers are not growing hogs in any quantity, and we observe a marked falling off of the quantity sent to this market.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices firmer, at \$9.50 to \$10 per cwt. for choice stock.

	Extreme comparative prices to-day, August 8th.	Two weeks ago.	Same date last year.
Export cattle	\$ 6 40	\$ 6 75	\$ 5 15
Butchers' cattle	5 75	5 40	4 35
Export bulls	5 50	5 75	4 00
Feeders	4 75	4 75	4 25
Stockers	3 50	3 50	3 25
Sheep (per cwt.)	3 65	3 60	3 50
Lambs (each)	4 75	4 75	3 50
Hogs	7 37½	7 37½	7 25
Milch cows	54 00	50 00	45 00

PRODUCE MARKET.

Receipts at the St. Lawrence Market were only moderate, no wheat on offer.

Oats.—300 bushels of oats sold at 50c. per bush.

Hay.—Fifteen loads of hay sold at \$10 to \$12 per ton for new, and from \$15 to \$18 per ton for old.

Straw.—Two loads of straw sold at \$10.50 per ton.

Eggs.—Choice lots of strictly fresh eggs sold at from 15c. to 20c. per dozen. There is a good demand for export.

Butter.—Prices show a wide range, from 14c. to 18c. per lb., and for choice selection from 20c. to 22c. per lb.

Poultry.—Prices firm for all birds of good quality, at from 60c. to \$1 per pair. Chickens, 50c. to \$1 per pair. Spring ducks are quoted at 60c. per pair. Turkeys at from 10c. to 12c. per lb.

Dressed Beef.—The Harris Abattoir Co., are reaching out for business, they having opened a branch at Hamilton. Beef, fore quarter, per cwt., \$6.50; beef, hind quarter, per cwt., \$10; mutton carcass, per lb., 7c.; veal carcass, per lb., 8c.; spring lambs, each, \$4.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$8 to \$8.90, poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.50; bulls, \$2.75 to \$5.50; steers, \$5 to \$6.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$6.50 to \$7.25; good to choice heavy, \$7 to \$7.30; rough heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.90; light, \$6.50 to \$7.20. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.75; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.35.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, Aug. 12.—Cattle—Tops, \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$6.50 to \$7; common to light, \$5 to \$6; grass calves, \$3.50 to \$4. Hogs—Heavy, \$7.70; mixed, \$7.60 to \$7.65; Yorkers, \$7.45 to \$7.50; light Yorkers and pigs, \$7.40 to \$7.45; roughs, \$5.75 to \$6; stags, \$5.25 to \$5.75; grassers, \$7.20 to \$7.30. Sheep and lambs—Lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4.65 to \$4.75; ewes, \$4 to \$4.55; sheep, \$2.25 to \$4.50.



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

Coronation Fragments.

BY H. A. B.

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

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

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

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

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

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



THE CORONATION CHAIR.

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

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

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

THE ABBEY.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
Who crowned the King.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,
Who crowned the Queen.



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

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

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

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

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

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

FACT AND LEGEND.

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



[THE CANADIAN CORONATION ARCH.]

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

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

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

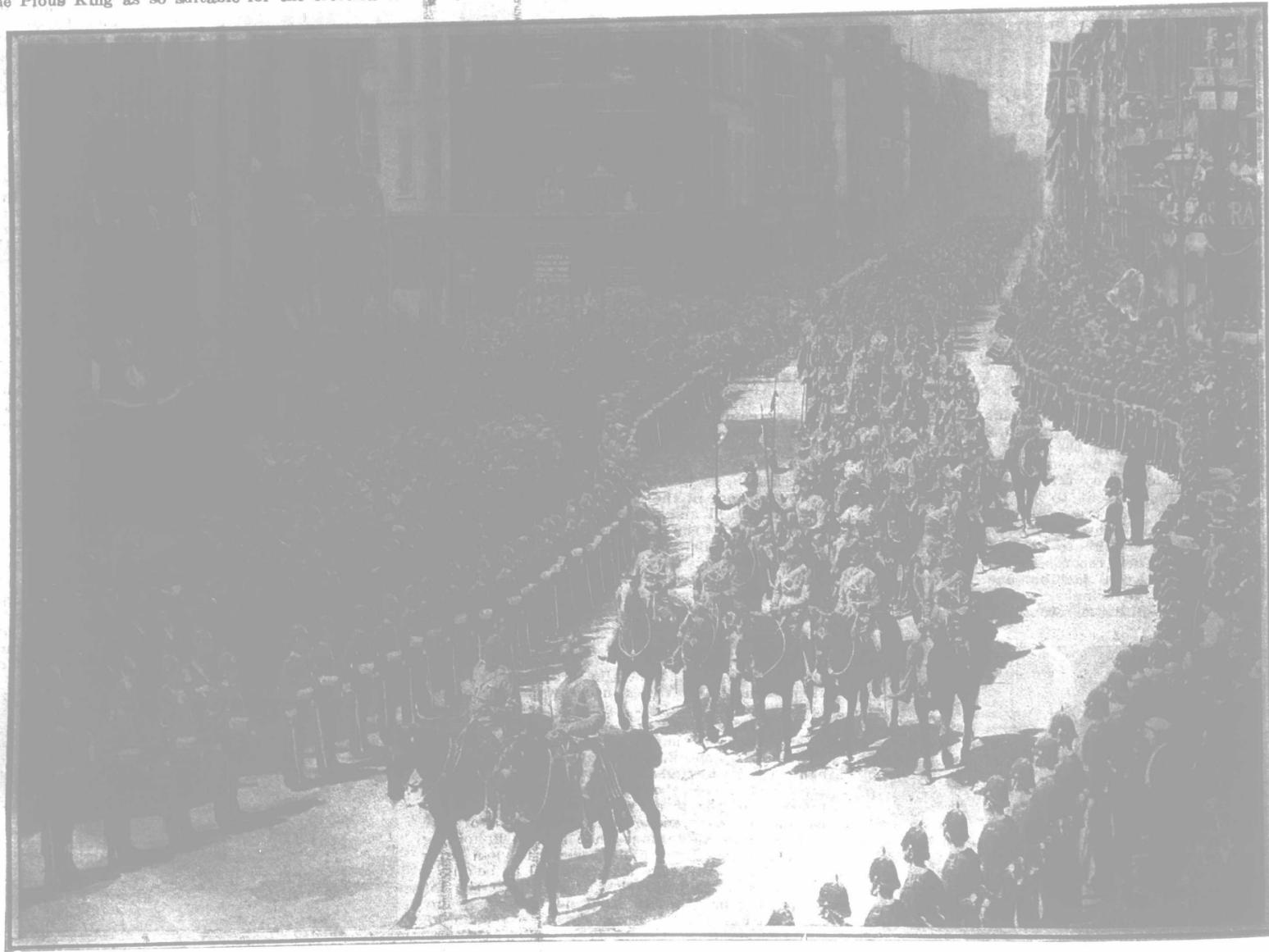
frightened beholder never had seen before, and then to his ears there came the sound of sweet voices singing.

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

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

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

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



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



THE CHAMPION PERFORMING THE CEREMONY OF THE CHALLENGE.

Travelling Notes.

Geneva.—Our time here is limited, but some of its very interesting localities, which we have already managed to visit, must have at least a slight mention in my notes. Perhaps there is no city, still holding its own amongst cities anywhere, of greater antiquity than that ascribed to Geneva. Indeed, the exact date of its origin has been impossible to fix. According to an old manuscript, it was built after the fall of Troy, and was called Geneva, from the Genievre or Juniper bushes which covered the steep hillsides. It is conceded that Geneva was an important city 2,000 years ago, for it is described by Julius Cæsar in his celebrated *Commentaries* as a "populous and well-fortified place," and it was here that the great Roman Emperor fought his first battle with the Helvetii, having first destroyed the bridge which spanned the Rhone. From this time (B. C. 58), for six centuries Geneva may be said to have lived under Roman protection, traces of which remain to the present hour. But it is the Geneva of to-day with which we have to do. History can tell all about its gradual development from those old days of Roman dominance, through the era of its gradual emancipation into complete independence, and its religious upheaval, with its widespread results almost over the whole world. The name of Caloin can never be dissociated from the City of Geneva, and, of course, go where we would, we came upon references to it. It was as at a striking contrast that we gazed upon the bronze statue of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, on Rousseau's Island, to reach which we had to cross from the Pont du Mont-Blanc over the Pont des Bergues, to which the island is joined by a footway. Geneva honors its celebrities, however divergent their life's work. There is in a conspicuous position upon a triangular plot of turf, a fine bust of the engineer, Favre, who left behind him such proofs of the wonderful resources of his great genius. Perhaps the finest of the monuments is that erected in commemoration of the entrance of Geneva into the Swiss Republic. In the chapel of the Transept of St. Peters' Cathedral there is a marble statue of Duke Henri de Rohan, the chief of the Protestants killed at Rheinfelden, whilst in the center of the Place Neuve stands the equestrian statue of General Dufour, who put an end to the civil war in Switzerland in 1847. But that is enough about monuments. I think, perhaps, we enjoyed most amongst our little trips that to the Jetty, on the right shore of the lake, so situated as to give us a most delightful view, on one side, of the town, with its bridges and quays, and on the other, of the lake, with its waters of blue and its shores of emerald green. There is a park on its

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

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

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

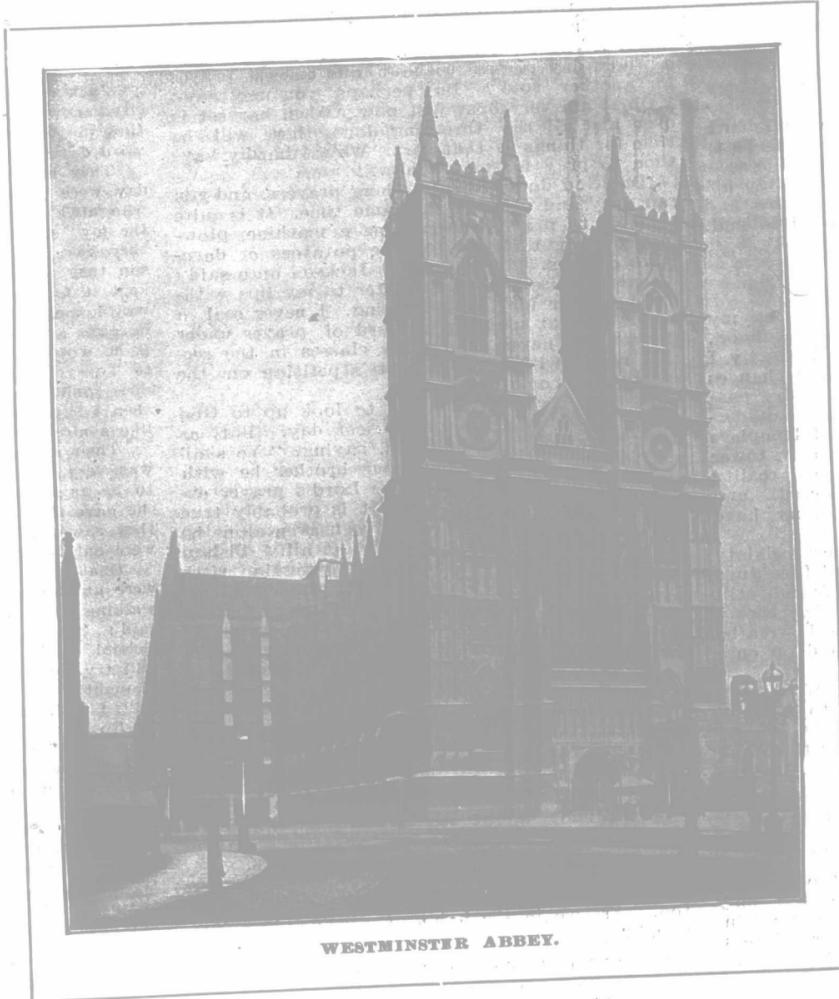
side again, stopping at Cuchy (for Lausanne), and passing Vevey, Montreux, Terriet, Chillon, and Villeneuve. The panorama of mountains surrounding the lake will not soon be forgotten by those who have once seen them. The Dents d' Oche, the Cornettes de Bise, the Grammont, and further back the Dent du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

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

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

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

MOLLIE.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

I could recommend visitors from Canada to take the cruise around the lake, which only occupies the day, and can be arranged for at a moderate cost. The steamboat follows at first the Swiss side, passing before Coppet, where there is the Chateau of Madame de Staël, by Nyon, a little town in the Canton de Vaud, with also its picturesque chateau, and a little further on Prangins, where there is a house and estate once belonging to Prince Napoleon. The boat crosses the lake and touches at Thonan and Evian, then returns to the Swiss



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

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THE QUIET HOUR.

Pray for Us.

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

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

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

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

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

We cannot doubt that the marvellous and rapid recovery of our King was God's way of answering a nation's prayers. But intercession for friends is only half our duty. We are commanded to pray for enemies, too. Are we in the habit of obeying this command?

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

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

"For those who wound with bitter words,
Who say untruthful things,
Whose slander, worse than two-edged swords,
Deep wounds of anguish brings:
Entreat, when at God's throne you bend,
His grace may these subdue:
Thus be to those indeed a friend,
Who never pray for you."

Real intercession is not an easy thing, and it is sure to cost us a great deal, for "it wades as deep as love." We can't pray heartily for

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

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

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

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

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

The winners in the story competition which ended August 1st are: Class I.—Frank Hawkey, Wardsville, Ont. (aged 13); Class II.—Florence Fortner, Hyde Park, Ont. (aged 10); Class III.—Mary E. Kydd, Thames Road, Ont. (aged 7). The prize essays in Classes II. and III. will appear in next issue. COUSIN DOROTHY.

PRIZE STORY.

Perfect Bliss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The man went on, and Jack and Topsy went into the house, full of joy. After taking out half to save for their mother, they sat down and started to eat the rest. They were at the height of earthly enjoyment, and Topsy, looking at her brother slyly out of the corner of her eye and beholding him tranquilly munching the delicious fruit, broke out into a hearty laugh. After she had recovered sufficiently to speak, she said: "Whoever would have thought there was so much truth in what the Sunday School teacher told us? I think it is far better to give than to spend for yourself, don't you?" Jack merely nodded assent, as his mouth was too full of fruit to speak.

Wardsville, Ont. FRANK HAWKEY.



My dear Guests,—

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

Very appropriate seemed the above verses to me as this morning I strolled along a quiet lane and through a shady woodland. A gentle breeze that made soft music in the leafy bowers o'erhead, mitigated the heat of the sun's fervent rays, and mingled with the drowsy hum of the locust and the merry chirp of the cricket, as each, at peace with himself and with all things, sang his cheery song. Wisely and well spoke Longfellow when he bade the worn and hard-beset seek the woods and hills. There the petty troubles and sordid cares of a workaday life seem to slip from one's mind, which insensibly absorbs instead the calm restfulness of nature, and carries one back to the glad hours of childhood.

"When life was like a story holding neither sob nor sigh,
In the olden, golden glory of the days gone by."

Such was the soothing influence I felt as my feet sought the path oft-trodden in childhood, when searching for the cows. How distinctly I remember every landmark, and ah! what changes I discern! The logs which afforded a dry passage along the pools in the "brule" are mouldering with time and weather; the graceful poplars whose tips I then could easily reach now tower far above my head; just as in life's reality childish air-castles have also mouldered, and newer, let us hope higher, aspirations have sprung from their dust.

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

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

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

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

Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

Red Cross Society.

We gratefully acknowledge the first report of the Red Cross Society, "for aid to the sick and wounded in war," sent us from the office of the Canadian Branch. The book gives a most clear and comprehensive report of the noble work done by the Society during the South African war, and shows an interesting picture of Col. Ryerson and staff at the Red Cross Depot, Bloemfontein. "It is noted with some degree of pleasure and pride that this, the first work of the Society, has been carried on at the seat of war by officers of the Canadian militia, and that the Society has dispensed, through its own officers and those of the British Red Cross Society, aid to the value of nearly \$80,000, the work extending over a period of more than two years."

Teacher—In the sentence, "Mary milks the cow," what is the word cow?

Johnny—Cow is a noun, feminine gender, and stands for Mary.

Teacher—What nonsense! Why does cow stand for Mary?

Johnny—So Mary can tend to the milking—Stolen.

Responsibility and Success.

BY ALICE M'DAVITT, FOXBORO, ONT.

No intelligent person wishes to be classed as a failure. Granting this, is it not surprising that so many allow themselves to drift whithersoever indolence, carelessness or mismanagement may chance? Success consists not merely in wealth, social position, or a highly-cultured mind, although all are desirable; but rather that honest, determined and continued effort to improve which in itself constitutes perhaps the very highest and truest form of happiness, for observation teaches us that laziness is seldom combined with intelligence; and judging from the personal histories of successful men and women, we find that the forces of circumstances were not allowed to overbalance determinations and natural abilities.

To be successful among well-bred people requires conformity to well-established standards.

Good manners consist in being agreeable to others; not a very difficult matter to learn if the teachers and parents are themselves well-bred, for "good breeding is the natural result of common observation. Common sense points out civility, and observation teaches you the manner of it, which makes good breeding." Selfishness, cynicism and irreverence distinguish the cad from the gentleman, the ill-bred girl or woman from the true lady. Character is improved or weakened, made or marred, by the treatment it receives in early youth, and a well-trained, happy childhood is the best foundation for a noble life.

Sad to contemplate are the failures of parents to render "Home, Sweet Home," the most attractive place on earth, to which each member of the family will gladly turn, with the certainty of an ever-genial welcome. Parents should believe in the goodness and nobility of their children, but should never become indifferent to their welfare.

It is a sin for parents to allow their children to grow up in ignorance of the snares that may be prepared for them.

"Ignorance is not innocence," and the "sins of omission" of warnings may result in the "sins of commission" of those crimes from which parental wisdom should have guarded them. Discontent and altercations between parents cause sorrow in the home, but those most to be pitied in such homes are the children.

Observation would perhaps suggest as the main cause of the wretchedness of most unhappy marriages, the extreme youth of the contracting parties, for although in earlier years their natures may seem to blend in unison and accord, yet their continued mental growth and diverse tastes may cause them to grow far asunder; then add to this their lack of wisdom and forethought, and incapacity to provide for and maintain a home and family. Mean accommodations, meager furnishings, wretchedly-cooked and consequently unpalatable food, untidy and neglected children, render their homes unattractive—nay, even repulsive.

The first child may cause an honest but evanescent sensation of pride, and an endeavor to do better, but the fascination lasts but a short time, then dulls and is succeeded by lethargy and an intenser dislike for sordid and inartistic surroundings. The poor young mother loses heart, and additional children bring further discouragement, and the unfortunate father seeks solace in more congenial company than his untidy, scolding wife and unwashed, crying children. Neglect and the absence of proper food cause a weakening of mental and physical vigor, that makes them sink still lower into depths of sorrow.

The wife and mother should possess varied characteristics; she should be a loving comrade to her husband, an elder sister to her daughters, a wise and loving mother to her sons.

Her grievances should be kept out of sight. We have no right to sadden and depress others by the discussing and recounting of mistakes and sorrows. Good sense should prevent her discussing her ill-health and troubles (mental or physical), thereby rendering herself an object of pity. "Pity is akin to love"; but, alas, it is also very closely allied to contempt and dislike. If genuine-

ly ill, she should send for a physician, and ever remember chronic headaches are not enchanting subjects for conversation to anyone, except, perhaps, the unhappy victim. Husband and children will sympathize in real griefs, but the person who is forever demanding, as if by right, sympathy and forbearance, proves herself to be cold-hearted, cruel, and very selfish.

Parents should remember that each member of a family has personal rights not to be trampled upon.

Proper respect, on the wife's part, for her husband, family, and herself, will inevitably tend to inspire the esteem of others.

Honest labor is respectable, but shirking and laziness are positive dishonesty. Skilled manual labor is quite as exalted as brain labor, and sometimes more honorable; for instance, in the latter case, when the brain struggles to solve the problem of how to earn a living without toil, the solution of which has filled and is still replenishing our jails and almshouses. An incapable, professional "gentleman" (so called) is an object of contempt, and a worthless carpenter might have become a brilliant lawyer; therefore, personal suitability should be considered. Children should early be taught responsibility.

How can we expect our daughters to become worthy wives and mothers, willing to assist in founding homes and to accept, uncomplainingly, necessary menial household drudgeries, if we take all tasks from their childish shoulders?

The burdens of life must be accepted by the majority at eighteen to twenty years, and sometimes even earlier, when death may overtake the parental breadwinner, and if we weaken their will-powers to assume and abilities to properly perform these duties, we incur great blame. The beginning of work is the preparation for its proper performance. Our manifest duty is to develop excellence here on earth, that we may expect completion in the hereafter. To be true and honorable to ourselves and those about us, to value money only for what happiness it may impart, to ever endeavor to become our highest and best "ideal" of a perfect character, constitutes success.

The "Ear of Dionysius."

In the town of Syracuse, a seaport in the Mediterranean, just off the coast of Italy, there is still standing a quaint old building, called the "Ear of Dionysius." It is in the shape of a human ear, partly built by art and partly hewn out of the native rock, 250 feet long and 80 feet high. The walls are so constructed that they all taper to the roof, in which is a hidden tube that carries any sound, word or even whisper made in the room along to a point like the tympanum or drum of the ear, in a small room adjoining.

This building was constructed many years ago by Dionysius, once a king of the Island of Sicily, who made Syracuse his capital. This Dionysius is called "Dionysius the Tyrant," because of his many cruelties. It is said that when the building was completed, he caused all the workmen to be put to death, that no one might know how it was planned or for what purpose it was built. He reigned 38 years, and died at the age of 63, B. C. 368. Like all other tyrants, he was in continual apprehension of his life, always fearing someone was planning to murder him. It is said he would not admit even his wife or his children to his presence till they were searched, and always burned or singed his beard rather than trust his head to a barber.

Anyone suspected of plotting against his life, he would cause to be thrown into this dungeon, and the least whisper or conversation they had would be conveyed along the walls to the tympanum in the little room, where the tyrant would sit for hours listening to what the unhappy wretches had to say about him, and deal with them accordingly.

The "Ear of Dionysius" is now used by ropemakers and manufacturers of saltpetre.

Wyoming.

SENEX.

Winning a Friend.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The old man lived in the suburbs. He never came to that part of the city while the building was in progress. When it was finished and the huge department store was thrown open to the public, Lejee asked him one day to come in. He led him through the great crowded salesrooms, piled one on top of another for nine stories, and then drew him into a narrow passage and flung open a door.

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

Humorous.

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

GOSSIP.

In the splendid display of Yorkshire hogs at the late Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue, the fine exhibit of Mr. T. H. Canfield, of Minnesota, made a very successful record in prize-winning, his show herd being headed by the Pan-American champion boar, Summer Hill Victor 6th, which he purchased from Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., after he had won the championship, and headed their first prize herd at the International Show at Chicago last December, together with a number of first-class sows, which were the winners of most of the best prizes in their class at Winnipeg in strong competition. Several of the prizewinners in the hands of other exhibitors were also bred by Messrs. Flatt & Son, who have sold and shipped a large number of Yorkshires to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in the last two or three years, besides an increasing number to the Eastern Provinces and the United States, where the Yorkshires are rapidly growing in favor.

The sensation of the Clydesdale class at the late Winnipeg Exhibition was Hon. Thos. Greenway's King of the Clydes in his five-year-old form, winner of the stallion championship of the Clydesdale and Shire classes. King of the Clydes was imported from Scotland by Dalgety Bros., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., who have brought out many superior horses, and have now a large and carefully-selected consignment on the ocean, which are expected at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, on August 29th, where they will be on view during the week of the Exhibition. King of the Clydes has developed into a big, massive, evenly-balanced horse, of fine quality and character, and he has capital bone and action. His record as a prizewinner is an enviable one, he having won first as a three-year-old at the Canadian Horse Show in the spring of 1900, and first at the Toronto Industrial in September of the same year, when he was favorite with many breeders for the championship. He was sired by Ringleader 10427, dam Jess, by Young Darnley (1874), by Darnley (222).

The Hamilton Shorthorn Sale.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 13.—(Special to Farmer's Advocate).—Despite the fact that farmers and stockmen were in the midst of the rush of a big harvest, they found time to turn out this afternoon in large numbers to the inaugural combination sale of pure-bred stock in the Pavilion erected for that purpose in this city. It was a great success, 60 head of Shorthorns selling at an average of \$430. The highest-priced bull was Cant. Robson's Wanderer's priced bull was Cant. Bothwell, of Last, going for \$2,005 to Mr. Geo. Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., and the top-figure female was Mistletoe 21st (Imp.), contributed by W. D. Flatt, selling for \$1,700, to Mr. W. C. Renfrew, of Stouffville, Ont. Col. F. M. Wood was the auctioneer. Without being sensational in its nature, the sale shows the strong position held by well-bred beef cattle of good type, vindicates the faith of the breeders who made the offerings and the confidence of the public therein, and at the same time proved a fresh tribute to the efforts of Mr. W. D. Flatt, who undertook the heavy responsibilities of manager of the sale.

NOTICE.

THE IMPORTANCE of farmers' daughters receiving a thorough education is being demonstrated continually. The Harding Hall Girls' School, London, Ont., possesses facilities equalled by few, if surpassed by any. Read announcement elsewhere in these columns.

THE FARMER'S ACCOUNT BOOK

Simplic, complete, practical. Every page r led for a specific purpose. Printed headings. No previous education necessary. Don't guess; have figures to prove what you are doing. Price, \$1.25, postpaid. If you breed registered stock, cattle, hogs or sheep, you should have our Private Herd Register; price, 50 cents. Circulars free. Address: THE FENIMORE FARM, Box 62, Miles, Iowa. We breed Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

IN WRITING
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

MORE CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Mr. Robt. Ness, of Howick, Que., has recently returned from Europe with a shipment of Clydesdale, Hackney and Percheron stallions. Four of the five Clydesdales were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcubright, and one from Mr. Jas. Kilpatrick, Killmarnock. Of the Hackneys, Bally Gartin and Royal Quicksilver, the former was purchased from Mr. Andrew Montgomery, and the latter in Yorkshire. Three of the Clydesdales purchased in Kirkcubright were got by the champion sire, Baron's Pride (9122), whose stock almost cleared everything before them at the Highland, where he was sire of the first-prize animals in every class but one. The three-year-old stallion, Primrose Pride (11138), was bred at Portencallie, and his dam was the noted breeding mare, Violet (9503), by the celebrated Darnley (222). One of the two-year-olds is Killarney (11382), bred by Mr. Roy (13855), a daughter of the good breeding horse, Flashwood's Best, and descended from Darnley (222). Another is Proud Baron (10477), bred by Mr. Wm. Montgomery, and out of his good breeding mare, Jess of Banks (3808), the dam of several premium horses. The third of this age is Cecil, bred by Lord Arthur Cecil, and got by the famous Macara (6992), which gained first at the Royal at Plymouth in 1890. The dam of Cecil was the well-bred mare, Minuet (4165), bred by Colonel Holloway. From Mr. Kilpatrick was purchased Royal Stair (11569), got by the celebrated champion horse, Royal Carrick (10270), which won the Glasgow premium and second at the H. & A. S. Shows, as well as other prizes and premiums. His dam was a good breeding mare by that successful breeding horse, Skelmorlie (4027). The two Percherons brought by Mr. Ness are of the Boulonnais class, and are superior animals, of the active, smooth, draft type. These are altogether an unusually high-class lot of horses, whose merits are quite in keeping with their first-class breeding.

NOTICE.

A WELL-KNOWN COLLEGE.—Mr. W. J. Elliott, Principal of the Central Business College, Stratford, Ont., is a strong believer in advertising. His school is well-known from one end of Canada to the other, and it enjoys an excellent reputation for first-class work. Write to the Principal for a catalogue if you intend taking a course in a business college.

FOR SALE:

To Close Out Estate. Fine modern dairy and fruit farm (with every convenience) near Toronto. Twelve acres orchard in full bearing, cattle, implements, crop and milk contract can be taken over by purchaser, or he can have possession in the spring.

W. J. Brown, 5 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Farmers Contemplating Marriage,

as well as Those Already in Wedded Bliss, should present their bride or family, as the case may be, with a BEAUTIFUL MASON & RISCH PIANO.

Liberal allowance made for old pianos and organs. Call and get our prices before buying. The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd., 211 Dundas St., London.

FOR SALE:

Pedigreed, thoroughbred Collie pups, by a son of the great Finsbury Pilot; one Collie dog, 22 months old (male), perfectly marked, and thoroughly trained on cattle, very cheap. Also extra large St. Bernard pup, by Uncle Homer, a litter brother to the great Baden-Powell. Also some fine Cocker Spaniels. Write for particulars.

Mrs. Phillip Hart, Belleville, Ontario.

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Is a pure mineral paint in dry powder form, requiring only the addition of cold water for instant use. It's fire proof, weather proof, produces a hard enamel finish, will not rub, scale, crack, nor turn yellow with age; covers better than oil paint and at 1/2 the cost. Can be used to equal advantage on stone, brick, wood and plaster, and over oil paint or any good, firm surface. The SPRAMOTOR painting machine will paint a good sized barn in 1 hour. Fully guaranteed. Write for booklet. **SPRAMOTOR CO.,** BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, CAN.

The Finest Block of Apple

and other trees we ever had for fall and spring delivery. Just the kinds wanted. Ornamentals in variety. Prices right. A descriptive priced catalogue free to buyers. Early orders solicited at the

CENTRAL NURSERIES.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. **A. G. HULL & SON,** ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Specialties: Bismarck Apple; October and Climax Plums; Campbell's Early Grape; Cumberland Raspberry.

Choice Seed Wheat FOR SALE. 300 bushels of Dawson's Golden Chaff. Yielded over forty bushels per acre of very superior sample. Entirely free from impurities. For price write **J. A. Lattimer, Woodstock, Ont.**



ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

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LUMBER AT HALF PRICE

WE PURCHASED THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. Send us your lumber bill for our estimate, and we will make you prices delivered free of all charges at your shipping point. WRITE FOR OUR EXPOSITION CATALOGUE OF MATERIAL. **CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,** PAN-AMERICAN, DEPARTMENT 56. BUFFALO, N. Y.



PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE

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

YOUR DAUGHTER

ought to enjoy the best educational advantages. **Harding Hall Girls' School, London,** GIVES THE BEST AT A MODERATE COST. Full four-years academic course. Courses in music, art, elocution, physical training. Certificates granted. Send for calendar. **J. J. BAKER, M. A., PRESIDENT.**

New Fall Wheats

THE WOOD HYBRID (NEW)

A cross between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Early Red Clawson. It is a red wheat, brown chaff, the head very much like the Dawson's Golden Chaff, and I claim it to be the heaviest-yielding variety of fall wheat grown in Canada. It has produced this year from one-half pound of seed, sown last fall on one rod square, 23 lbs. of good plump grain, or at the rate of 61 bushels and 20 lbs. per acre. Sold by the lb. only. Price by mail, postpaid, per lb., \$1.00.

THE DUKE OF YORK (NEW)

A red wheat, white chaff; yielded this year 21 lbs. from one rod, or at the rate of 56 bushels per acre. Price, by mail, per lb., 50 cents.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK

A white wheat, brown chaff. This wheat has been proof with me against the Hessian fly. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, per bushel, \$2.00; two bushels or over, \$1.50 per bushel; cotton bags included.

Address all communications. Register money letters. Sign your name and address plain. Send for circular explaining all, to **R. T. WOOD, ETOBICOKE, ONT.**

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

20,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED Farm Laborers' Excursion SECOND CLASS

Will be run to stations on C. P. R. in Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, South-west and North-west of Winnipeg as far as **MOORE JAW, ESTEVAN and YORKTON** **\$10**

On **AUGUST 22ND**, from stations in Ontario West of Toronto, South of Main Line to Sarnia.

One-way tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold, with a certificate extending the trip, before August 31st, without additional cost, to other points in Manitoba and Assiniboia as above. If purchasers engage as farm laborers at Winnipeg, provided such farm laborers will work not less than 30 days at harvesting, and produce certificate to that effect, they will be returned to original starting point at \$18.00, on or before Nov. 30th, 1902. Tickets not good on "Imperial Limited."

For further particulars and tickets apply to nearest railway agent. **W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A.,** cor. Dundas and Richmond Sts., London. **A. H. NOTMAN,** Asst. Genl. Passr. Act., Toronto.

Beat the Bugs

Such things as Codling Moth, Curculio, Green Apple, Sealy Bark, San Jose Scale, Blight, Etc., can only be defeated by frequent and persistent spraying. **The**



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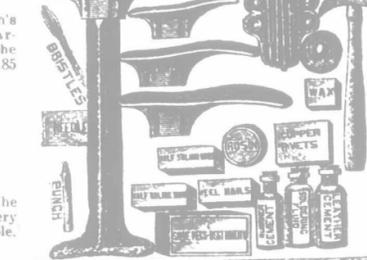
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BICYCLES. We have made another large purchase of second-hand wheels. We may say these wheels if anything are better than the previous lot purchased by us. During the last ten months we have sold hundreds of wheels all over the Dominion, and in a great many instances orders were repeated; and from the same district, to show you how our bargains in wheels were appreciated. These bicycles are actually worth \$20.00 each. They are all up-to-date, everything is in perfect order, bearings the best that can be procured, wheels all freshly enamelled before being sent out, and with each wheel we send a full kit of tools and tool bag. They are nicely crated, for which we make no extra charge. We have wheels for both

LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

Combination Cobbler, Tinsmith's and harnessmaker's outfit. Should be in the possession of everyone. Only \$1.85 per set.



THE COMBINATION FAMILY COBBLER-TINSMITH-HARNESSMAKER'S COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR GENERAL SHOE, HARNESS AND TIN WARE REPAIRING.



Farmer's and Blacksmith's Vise Should be in the possession of every one. Weight, 38 pounds. Are strong and serviceable. Regular price \$3.50; special price \$3.00.



FARM BELLS, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$3.50 each. Church Bells at from \$12.00 to \$50.00 each.

WILKINS & CO., 166-168 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO. (3 DOORS WEST GEORGE ST.)

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce 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.

A GOLD MINE FOR WOMEN

THE U. S. COOK-STOVE DRIER
IS: The best on the market. Always ready for use. Easily set on and off the stove. It works while you cook. Takes no extra fire. Dries all kinds of Berries, Cherries, Fruits and Vegetables, etc., etc. Don't let your fruits, etc., waste. With this Drier you can at odd times evaporate washing fruits, etc., for family use, and enough to sell and exchange for all, or the greater part of, your groceries, and, in fact, household expenses. Write for circulars and special terms to agents, E. B. FAHRNEY, o

Price, \$5. Box 50. Waynesboro, Pa.

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We do not make a windmill for ornament. The

CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

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

BARN OR PUMP.

Does more hard work than any other farm implement.

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

SHORTHORNS!
JILTS and MARAS: 6 heifers from 1 to 3 years old; 5 with calves at foot and in calf again to Imp. British Statesman.

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

FARMERS AND STOCK-RAISERS.

PROFS. A. & M. DAY'S ENGLISH TONIC
Powders furnish all requirements for the cure and prevention of diseases of the horse, cattle, hog, sheep, and poultry. A separate package for each kind of stock. Full directions on each package for preparing a Tonic Food for fattening purposes. Each 10 pounds of Tonic Food, 35 cents a package. For sale in most towns; if not in your town, write us for free sample. Mention kind wanted.

THE DAY'S STOCK FOOD CO'Y, TORONTO, ONT.
IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Smith Evans, of Gourock, Ont., in writing, says: "My flock of Oxford Downs now number 75, and are looking exceedingly well. Owing to sickness, I have been obliged to abandon the idea of exhibiting at the leading fairs this year. I am, therefore, offering all my show sheep for sale. See advertisement elsewhere.

The Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman, Ont., has issued a neat and attractive catalogue of their poultry department. It contains photo-engravings of their White Wyandottes, White and Buff Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, White Langshans, Barred Rocks and Imperial Pekin ducks. Representative types of each are announced for sale at current market prices.

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

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

At the annual sale of Shorthorns from the Glenfoyle herd of Mr. A. Chrystal, at Marshall, Mich., on July 12th, 69 head sold for an average of \$267. Mr. E. G. Stevenson, of Detroit, bought the highest-price cow, Imp Lady Bell 3rd, and her heifer calf at foot for \$1,500. Blithesome Girl 3rd, a Canadian product, by Imp Royal Member, sold for \$1,050 to J. G. Withers, Milford, Ill. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., bought Imp Lady Fanny at \$700. The bull, Imp Scotch Fame, was taken by D. C. Burns, Osceola, at \$815.

At the Yorkshire Show, in the class for Shorthorn bulls three years and over, Mr. H. Ker-Collville's Royal Seal (75543) was given first place over Mr. Wm. Bell's Baron Abbotford, which was second to the King's Royal Duke at the Royal Show at Carlisle, and first and champion at the Highland Society Show at Aberdeen. Royal Seal is a red five-year-old, sired by Imp. Scotch Fame, who was bred by Mr. A. M. Cornellius 68864, who was bred by Gordon, Newton, and got by Touchstone out of Butterstoch by Star of Morning. The dam of Royal Seal was Rosebud 6th, by St. Clair 61742.

About 8 miles west of Beeton station, in the County of Simcoe, Ontario, lies the farm of Mr. Louis Ellard, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Ellard is one of the progressive young men of Simcoe County, and with an eye to the improvement of his herd, purchased that grand old stock bull, Imp. British Statesman, to head his herd. At present Mr. Ellard is offering for sale: it—dam Flirt 3rd, Vol. 16, of which have 6 heifers from 1 to 3 years old, 5 of which have calves at foot and are again in calf to Imp. British Statesman. One of them is the Jilt-bred heifer, Flirt 3rd, Vol. 16, by Rex of Caledon 19367; dam Flirt 2nd. She is 3 years old, and is suckling a calf by B. S., and is again in calf to him. Three of the others are Mara-bred heifers, all sired by B. S., and is again in calf to him. Three of the others are Mara-bred heifers, all sired by B. S., and is again in calf to him. They also have calves at foot, and Dot 39622. Roan Cherry 39620, at foot, and Dot 39622. They also have calves at foot, and are again in calf to B. S. These Mara heifers are trace back to Imp. Morlina. There are also some older animals, bred in about the same lines. In writing Mr. Ellard, address, Loretta P. O., Ont.

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

British Columbia Farms.
If you are thinking of going to the Pacific Coast, try British Columbia. No extremes of temperature. No dust storms. No cloudbursts. No droughts. No blizzards. Fertile land, and the heaviest crops per acre in Canada; we make this statement without fear of contradiction. The land is cheap, and the markets and prices for farm produce the best on the Pacific Coast. Write for farm pamphlet to
THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF B. C. BOX 540, VANCOUVER, B. C.
When writing please refer to this paper.



DON'T BUY A SEPARATOR UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE National.

EXAMINE
The simplicity of the design. All wheels and bearings protected, being perfectly safe in the hands of a child. It has anti-friction ball bearings. Few parts to wash—only two pieces inside the bowl. The National is made by The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, whose success with the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine is sufficient guarantee of the high finish and workmanship. In 1901 five machines a day were manufactured. For 1902 the capacity is increased to 25 machines per day, showing the satisfaction given by the National in the past two years. The 1902 National contains all the strong points found in other separators, and is placed on the market with the guarantee of being the best and most up-to-date machine in every particular offered to the Western farmers to-day.

The National will well repay investigation by intending purchasers.
National No. 1, capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
National No. 1 A, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.
The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.
GUELPH, ONT.
WE ALSO MAKE GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

GOSSIP.

Mr. T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ontario, who has been in Great Britain purchasing Clydesdale and Shire horses for importation, secured three promising Clyde stallions. Two of them—Tynwald (11220) and Dunraggit—were bought from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, and the third, Andrew Lothian, was purchased from Mr. Thomas Sibson, Grinsdale, Carlisle. Tynwald is a nice, dark-colored horse, got by the champion Prince of Clay, out of a mare by Henry Irvine, which was bred by Mr. John Wilson, Tynwald Shaws, Dumfries. His neighbor, Dunraggit, is a two-year-old, purchased from Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer. He was bred by Mr. McCann, Kerrinrae, Stranraer, and is got by the Baron's Pride horse, Orna, out of a noted Prince Robert mare, whose dam was the mother of the World's Fair champion, Sir Patrick. This is a very sweet quality colt, and one which is likely to make friends at the Canadian shows. Mr. Berry's third horse, Andrew Lothian, is a four-year-old, got by MacAndrew, one of the thickest and best sons of Macgregor, out of Bessie Lothian, by the celebrated Cumberland sire, Lord Lothian. This is a nice-colored, stylish horse, with nice top, showing a lot of Darnley character.

GOSSIP.

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

IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

Messrs. Bawden & McDonell, Exeter, Ont., have, we learn from the Scottish Farmer, purchased for importation, among others, the well-bred stallions, Canongate (10221), Guardian (11363), and Vulcan (Vol. XXV), from Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley; the handsome big horse, Sir Archie (10134), from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries; and the promising two-year-old filly, Lady Jane, from Messrs. J. Wright & Sons, Silloth. Canongate is well known. He is a big-sized horse, of fine quality, with flash legs and extra good action. He stood second at Glasgow as a two-year-old, and subsequently was one of the Duke of Argyll's premium horses in Kintyre. Bred by the Marquis of Londonderry, Seaham Harbor, he was also bred at Seaham Harbor, and is got by the successful breeding horse, Lord Stewart, out of Georgina, by Glenboig, and traces back to Crown Prince (206). Like Vulcan, which was bred by the late Mr. Dickie, Killeyonan, Campbelltown, he is up to a big size, with fine quality. The latter horse is by the Queen, by Kilmont, and his grandam was by the well-known horse, Roseberry. Sir Archie was bred by the late Mr. Archibald Ballough, Milliken, New Kilmont, and in the hands of Mr. Taylor, Park Mains, was well forward at the Glasgow Stallion Show as three-year-old. He afterwards won some good district premiums when in the hands of Mr. John Kerr, Redhall, Wigtown, and, being got by Sir Everard, he is likely to prove a very successful breeder. He comes from a very good strain of mares, and his grandam, Maggie of Milliken, was got by Top Gallant, Sir Everard's sire, so that he has plenty of this much-coveted blood in his veins. He is one of the biggest Clydesdale stallions of the day, and his fine quality of bone, nice hair, and close action, stamp him as a most desirable sire. The two-year-old filly, Lady Jane, was got by the Sir Everard horse, Forest Hero, and is out of The Smiler, by Scottish Banner, whose sire was Prince Robert. This filly should develop into a particularly good brood mare, as she is bred on first-rate lines.

HIGH RECORDS FOR GUERNSEYS.

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

Verb. Sap.!

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Canada Paint Company,

WHO, AS PRESSURE OF BUSINESS MILITATES AGAINST LONG-WINDED ADVERTISEMENTS, DESIRE BRIEFLY TO EMPHASIZE THE FACT THAT THEIR PAINT AND VARNISH DEPARTMENT GROW MOST RAPIDLY. THEIR TEST SYSTEM GIVES ABSOLUTE SECURITY, AND THEY GUARANTEE EVERY PACKAGE BEARING THE NAME OF

The CANADA PAINT CO.

LIMITED.

THE Strathy Wire Fence Co.

LIMITED.

OWEN SOUND, ONT.,

manufacture the best metal gate on the market. Low prices and fullest guarantee of satisfaction. If they do not suit you, we pay all expenses. Write for particulars.

SHOWING HINGE MOVEMENT OF STAYS UNDER PRESSURE STAYS CANNOT BEND & WILL SPRING BACK TO PLACE WHEN PRESSURE IS REMOVED.



N°13

CHAMPION EVAPORATORS.

Save Your Fruit

and dry it with

Champion Fruit Evaporator.

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

Catalogue for the asking.



Maple Syrup Evaporator.

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

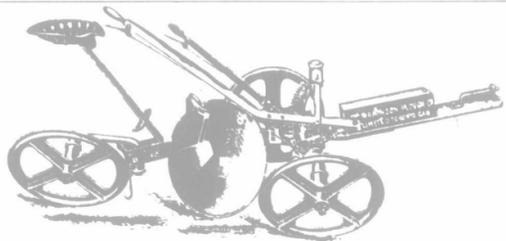


THE GRIMM MFG. CO., 84 WELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.

BY USING OUR

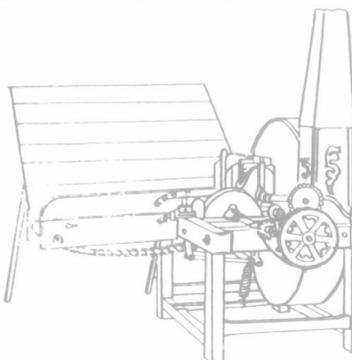
Ploughs, Gangs POINTS AND SOLES

you save a good deal more money than is at first apparent. Their ease at handling and draft and wear-resisting qualities do this. Scarcity of labor will compel you to use two and three furrow disk ploughs. You will save exactly half the help and horse power, and thorough cultivating qualities will be a revelation to you, and you will have no repairs to buy.



The Climax Ensilage and Straw Cutter

(pneumatic delivery) is now in its sixth year and three sizes. It holds all the records for quality and quantity of work, minimum of power, length of life, and practically no repair bills. Don't forget that a 12 H. P. engine will run both cutter and threshing machine at the same time, cutting the sheaves and blowing into the thresher. You save all the grain, handle the straw easier, and make better manure.



The Wilkinson Plough Co., LIMITED.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

In the Farmers' Court of Justice

BETWEEN
MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED,
Canadians,
VERSUS
MCCORMICK HARVESTER CO.,
OF CHICAGO,
Yankees.

Before David Smellie, G. Smith, Henry White, Thomas Tisdale, T. Whitmore, Farmers of the County of York, Province of Ontario.

On 2nd Oct., 1901, Mr. David Smellie, a prominent farmer, living on Lot 8, Con. 2, Vaughan Township, County of York, and Province of Ontario, ordered a Massey-Harris No. 4 6-ft. Binder through the Massey-Harris agent at Maple—Mr. James Kirby—delivery to be made last spring, or before required for use.

Subsequently, the agents of the McCormick Company of Chicago learned of the purchase made by Mr. Smellie, and, with Yankee suavity and exaggerations as to the supposed superiority of their machine over the Massey-Harris Binder, persuaded Mr. Smellie to cancel the order which he had placed with the Canadian firm for a Canadian-made Binder.

Mr. Smellie, consequently, became considerably prejudiced against the home product, and inclined to the belief that the Chicago machines were all that was claimed for them.

Mr. Smellie's contract with the Massey-Harris Company, however, was a binding one, and the Company naturally insisted on their rights under the same. Furthermore, they were convinced that Mr. Smellie had been persuaded without cause, and that no Chicago product could equal their own.

On May 3rd, last, Mr. Smellie stated that he had ordered a 7-ft. McCormick Binder. Finding that Massey-Harris Co. still held him responsible, under his contract, he expressed a willingness to revise his order, and take a Massey-Harris 7-ft. in place of a 6-ft. Binder, provided after a field contest between the two machines the Massey-Harris Binder proved itself to be the better machine.

On Saturday last (26th inst.), Mr. Smellie notified Massey-Harris Co. that he wished the binder started on the following Monday, and that the McCormick agents and staff would be on hand to start their machine, in the presence of a number of prominent witnesses. When Monday morning arrived, the Massey-Harris men were sent to the scene of the contest—a good crop of wheat, with a thick clover bottom.

The following statement, made by prominent agriculturists, who were present on the spot, explains the result of the trial:

Toronto, July 28, 1902.

We, the undersigned, having witnessed a field trial of the Massey-Harris 7-ft. Binder and the McCormick 7-ft. Binder on the farm of Mr. D. Smellie, in very heavy crop of wheat, would say that the Massey-Harris Company's Binder did much superior work in every particular.

- 1st—Making a much better sheaf, the butt being square and the sheaf round and much tighter.
- 2nd—Did not choke or miss during the trial.
- 3rd—Lighter draught.
- 4th—It did its work in every way superior to that of the McCormick, as the McCormick choked very badly and missed very badly.
- 5th—Both machines got a fair trial in the same field and in the same grain. We look upon it that the Massey-Harris Binder is very much superior.

(Sgd.) David Smellie (Purchaser).
(Sgd.) G. Smith.
(Sgd.) Henry White.
(Sgd.) Thos. Tisdale.
(Sgd.) T. Whitmore.

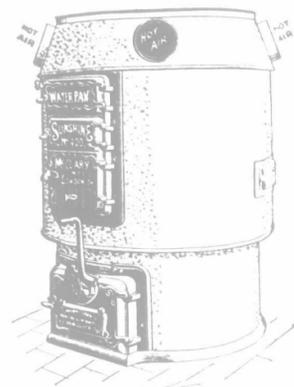
Meet a Farmer's Needs

"Sunshine" FURNACE.

Burns coal and wood successfully. Wood can be used in spring and fall, and coal in severe winter weather.

Large double feed-doors will admit rough, twisted wood.

The "Sunshine" will extract more heat from the same amount of fuel than any other heater, and no other good furnace is so cheap.



"Cornwall" STEEL RANGE.

Made entirely of heavy steel plate.

All wearing parts are extra heavy.

Burns coal or wood, grates always being supplied for both.

Has an exceedingly handsome appearance, and a design distinctly its own.

Will last a lifetime without repair.

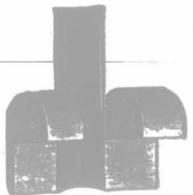


WRITE FOR BOOKLETS.

M^cCLARY'S.

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

THE ANCHOR WIRE FENCE

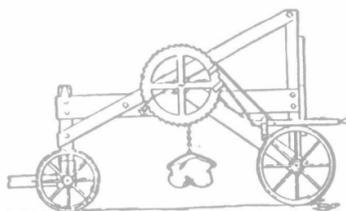


Is made throughout of No. 9 wire, all cross wires securely fastened with Anchor Clamp.

All kinds of fence wire in stock. Write for prices. Agents Wanted.

ESPLEN, FRAME & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. - STRATFORD.

Lemire's Stone and Stump Lifter.

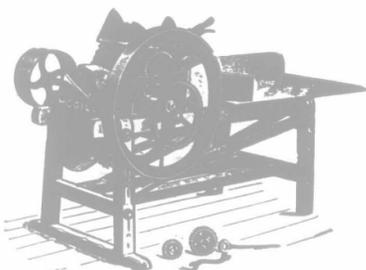


The New Stone and Stump Extractor patented by Lemire. Capable of lifting 18,000 pounds. Has no equal for lifting and carrying stones, etc., for placing stones so as to build up fences to 5 feet high, and leave the ground in a condition fit for mowing and reaping machines. After the hooks are adjusted 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 Amiraux, 40 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont. This stone extractor is guaranteed for the extraction and transportation of 40 to 50 stones a day, fixed in fences.

A. LEMIRE, PROP., WOTTON, P. Q.

The Monarch

ENSILAGE CUTTER.



The only ensilage cutter that can be changed to a corn shredder in less than five minutes.

MADE BY

M^CGILL & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tread Powers, Grinders, and Threshing Machines,

CHATSWORTH, ONTARIO.

STEEL ROLLER



Built in 6, 8, 9 and 12 foot lengths. Many real good improvements; in fact, a perfect beauty. Write for prices. See our Disk, page 612.

By T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

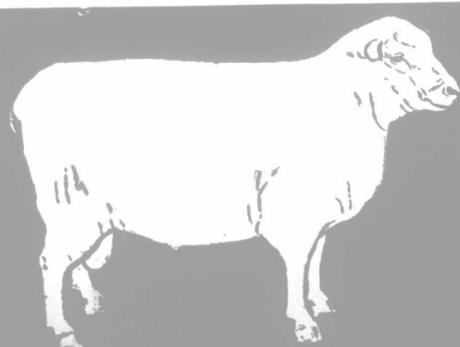
MELOTTE SEPARATORS

12 ONLY.

C Melotte Separators.

New and guaranteed, at \$50 each, net cash. Apply

A. RAMSAY & SON, MONTREAL.



\$400.00 Cash for the Largest Sheep in the World.

We hereby offer \$400.00 cash for the largest Ram of any breed or cross. Ram to be weighed November 20, 1902, and sworn statement of owner and weigher and three witnesses to be forwarded to the "AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER," Chicago, Ill. Ram winning this offer to be delivered in Chicago at the Live Stock Show in December, 1902, when the \$400.00 will be paid by International Stock Food Co.

"International Stock Food" is prepared from Herbs, Seeds, Roots, Barks. It makes Lambs or Sheep grow rapidly and keeps them healthy. It also increases the clip of wool.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

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

WE WILL GIVE YOU \$14.00 WORTH OF "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" IF BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED. This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us (letter or postal) and Answer These 3 Questions: 1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Cows, Calves, Lambs or Pigs?

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000. International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

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

MICA ROOFING!

USE Mica Roofing on all your buildings.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN SHINGLES.

WATERPROOF. FIREPROOF.



RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.

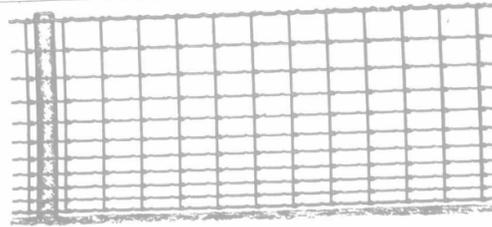
Is put up in rolls of one square each, 40 feet long by 32 inches wide, and costs only \$2.25, including nails, thus affording a light, durable, and inexpensive roofing, suitable for buildings of every description—especially flat roofs—and can be laid by any person of ordinary intelligence.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO., 101 REBECCA ST., HAMILTON, ONT.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING.

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA. The best selling because the most satisfactory.

"American" Field Fences For horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. All styles and heights—20 inches to 58 inches high, with stays 12 inches or 6 inches apart.

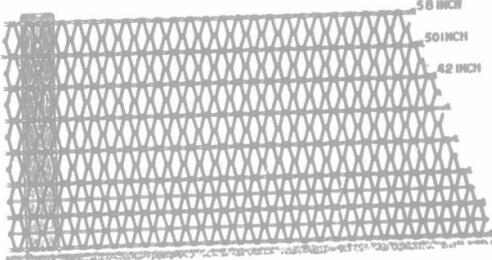


"AMERICAN" FENCE.

"Ellwood" Field, Farm and Lawn Fences.

Six styles. Heights, 18 inches to 58 inches.

If you can't get the celebrated AMERICAN and ELLWOOD fences from your dealer, write to us and we will help you.



"ELLWOOD" FENCE.

For Camp, Cottage or Summer Home:

Perfection Wickless Blue Flame

Oil Stove

1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 Burners and Oven.

Burns ordinary coal oil safely, economically and WITHOUT ODOR. Ask dealers.

Queen City Oil Company, Limited
WHOLESALE. - TORONTO.



DOUBLE BOWL No 1
DESIGN REGISTERED 1901
BRASS CASE, RUBBER BALL, BRASS VALVE SEAT, LEATHER WASHER, INLET PIPE, LOCK NUT, PLUG FOR OUTLET, FOR

Stock Water Bowls

Circular and quotations given. Write: -om
A. M. RUSH, HARRISTON, ONT.

BUSINESS ABILITY, if possessed by any young man or woman, is worth money in these days of commercial and financial activity. It can be acquired very largely by a course in an up-to-date business institution. The Nimmo & Harrison Business and Shorthand

College, whose announcement is made elsewhere in these columns, has a record that is probably not surpassed by any other school of its class on this continent. Many have gone out from its halls to become stars in their chosen profession.

Bicycles Below Cost

5000 Bicycles, overstock. For 30 days only we will sacrifice at less than actual cost. **New 1902 Models.** "Bellie," complete \$2.75; "Cassock," complete \$3.75; "Shannon," complete \$10.75; "Hawthorn," complete \$11.75. Choice of H. & W. or Record tires and best equipment on all our bicycles. Strongest guarantees. We SHIP ON APPROVAL C.O.D. to anyone without a cent deposit & allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL before purchase is binding. 500 good 2nd-hand wheels \$3 to \$5. Do not buy a bicycle until you have written for our free catalogue with large photographic engravings and full descriptions. **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 3608 Chicago.**

RIPPLEY'S COOKERS

Are now made in Canada, saving duty and freight for our customers. Made of boiler steel. No fires to rust or leak. Will cook 25 bushels roots of grain in two hours. Fine for heating stock water-tanks, dairy rooms, pig-pens. Can be used outside or attached to a chimney same as a stove. Used and endorsed by the following Canadian breeders and many others: Brethour & Saunders, Burford; W. D. Platt, Hamilton; D. C. Fiat & Son, Millgrove; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; also James Boden, Graham Bros., Newton & Gosh, J. A. McDonald, J. P. Conroy, Prices, \$10 to \$45. Took first premium at Toronto and London fairs. Catalogue and prices mailed free. Address **RIPPLEY HARDWARE COMPANY, BOX 215, LONDON, ONT. U. S. Factory: Grafton, Ill.**

CENTRAL CANADA

Exhibition

AT OTTAWA, Aug. 22 to 30, 1902,

will surpass all previous shows.

Increased Prize List. Many new classes this year.

Forty Special Prizes, including 26 Gold Medals.

A GREAT SHOW FOR THE FARMER AND STOCK-RAISER.

BEST and SELECT STAGE SPECIALTIES.

Evening Entertainment with Historic Military Spectacular, **The Burning of Moscow.**

Entries close August 20th.

For entry forms and other information, write: **Wm. Hutchison, E. McMahon,**

PRESIDENT, SECRETARY.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM OF 200 ACRES, situated on lot con., lot 4, North Dorchester, in first-class state of cultivation; well fenced; never-failing creek running through pasture, and pastures are flats; desirable dairy farm; clay loam; 125 acres under cultivation; 25 acres newly broken; 30 acres newly seeded; 10 acres in bush good beech and maple. On the farm are two dwelling houses, frame, one nearly new; barn, 40 x 90 feet, first-class stabling, cement floored; water forced to stables and milk-house by a new windmill (Toronto make), which does cutting and grinding as well; drive bars, 26 x 46 feet; milk-house, 12 x 16 feet, new and well equipped; hen-house, 10 x 16 feet; silo, 16 x 30 feet. This farm is located one-half mile south of Putnam. Burnside cheese factory just at back of the farm. Close to school-house and C. P. R. station. Possession by 1st of April, 1903. Buyer may start fall plowing as soon as crops are off.

PIRIE BROS., PUTNAM, ONT.

EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE:

220 acres, parts lots 1 and 2, 8th concession, West Zorra; 3 good bank barns, 2-story frame house. Good farm for grain, dairying, stock; spring creek. Sell cheap. Apply to THOS. HUNSLEY, Beachville, Ont.

Dissolves Easily.

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

Windsor Salt.

FOR SALE, 1 Yearling Shorthorn Bull, CHEAP: J. H. TAYLOR, om KEENE, ONT.

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES

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

Dalgety Bros.

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

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

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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

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Our X-Ray treatment of Lupus and obstinate skin disease is very successful. Write:

THE VANNELL INSTITUTE, LONDON, 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: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.

Clyde and Shire Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. The imp. first-prize Shire stallion, Newharris Duke, and the four-year-old Clyde stallion, Gay Gordon, half brother to Hiawatha, now in service. The imp. bull, Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, heads the herd. Young bulls and females for sale. Our flock of Leicesters has won at the leading shows of Canada and U. S., and we have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale. My motto: The best is not too good. J. M. GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O. MALTON, G. T. R.; WESTON, C. P. R.

IMP. CLYDESDALES AND AYRESHIRE.

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

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A veterinary specific for WIND, THROAT, & STOMACH TROUBLES. Strongly Recommended. \$1.00 per can, dealers or direct. Newton Horse Remedy Co. (D), Toledo, O. Trade supplied by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle

Wide-Tire Metal Wheels

FOR WAGONS. Made to fit any axle, any sized wheel, any width tire. Every farmer should have a set. They are low and handy. They save labor, and the wide tires avoid cutting the farms into ruts. Write for Prices. Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., LTD., 9 AND 11 BROCK AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

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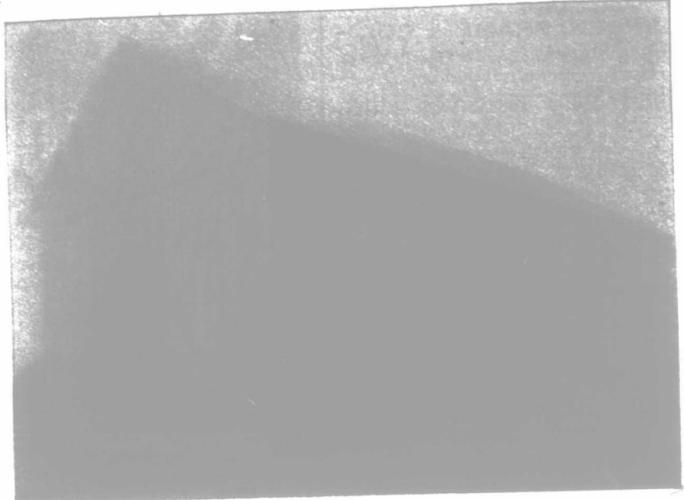
"Farmers' Special" binder twine supplied to FARMERS ONLY at 1 1/4c. per lb., baled in cotton grain bags, bound with rope halters, and weighing 60 lbs. to the bag; length over 500 ft. per lb.; quality and length guaranteed. Cash with orders; purchaser pays freight. Address orders, J. T. Gilmour, Warden, Central Prison, Toronto. Further particulars, address James Noxon, Inspector, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. J. R. STRATTON, Toronto, June 10, 1902. Prov. Secretary.

"IT IS WITH PLEASURE THAT I TESTIFY TO THE GOOD QUALITIES OF YOUR

Thorold Cement

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES."

A WELL-TO-DO FARMER NEAR ALVINSTON THIS TIME.



BASEMENT BARN OF JOHN BLACK, NEAR ALVINSTON, ONT.

Walls 36 x 60 feet, 8 feet high. Mr. Black used Thorold Cement in both basement walls of barn and floors of stables.

ALVINSTON, ONT., Oct. 22, 1900. DEAR SIR:—It is with pleasure that I testify to the good qualities of your Thorold Cement for building purposes. I have just completed an eight-foot wall under my barn, 36 x 60 feet. I have also floored all my stables with it, using in all 150 barrels of cement. The work was done under the supervision of William Hand, a man who I am pleased to recommend to any of my fellow farmers contemplating erecting concrete walls or floors. I remain, Yours truly, JOHN BLACK.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THOROLD CEMENT.

"We do not place our cement to be sold on commission."

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

A few choice heifers and young bulls by Mark Hanna, sweepstakes bull at Pan-American. Shropshire Sheep and Tamworth Swine. H. D. SMITH, Compton, Quebec, om

High-class Herefords

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

A. S. HUNTER, DURHAM, ONT.

High Park Stock Farm

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

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths

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

The Sunny Side Herefords.

Imp. Sunny Slope Tom 1st at head, Lord Wilton, Garfield, Grove 3rd, Diplomat and Anxiety blood represented. For sale: 5 bulls from 9 to 30 mos., and 20 choice young cows and heifers. Inspection and correspondence solicited. om O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Lucan station, G. T. R. Alderton station, L. H. & R.

Aberfeldy Stock Farm.

Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns for sale, both sexes. Over forty head to select from, of such noted families as (imp) Rollas, Claret, Lavelle, Rosmonds, Blossons, Circes, Roses, and other choice families. JOHN GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O. WESTON STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP

Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp.; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs, both sexes; Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs. om BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTICE P. O.

W. C. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN P. O., ONT., IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep,

Make a Special Offering for May and June:

One of our imp. stock bulls, 3 years old, red; one imp. bull, 2 years, roan; two bulls imp. in dam, 15 months; four bull calves from imp. cows, 12 and 11 months; four home-bred bulls by imp. bulls, 15 to 18 months; seventy-five imp. and home-bred cows and heifers, all ages. Catalogues on application.

Burlington Jct., G. T. R. Stn., Tele. & 'Phone.

RIVER FARM SHORTHORNS

I am now offering 6 choice young bulls, from 8 to 16 months old, sired by Lord Lavender 28855. They are rare good ones. Price right. om H. PARKER, DURHAM P. O. and STATION.

LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages. As good as the best. Meaford Station, G. T. R. North, om JAMES BOWES, Strathairn P. O.

J. & W. B. WATT,

SALEM, ONTARIO.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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

Our herd represents such families as Matchless, English Lady, Mildreds, Village Buds, Missies, Staufords, Mysies, Vanillas, Clarets, Marthas, and others. The imported bull, Scottish Peer, and Coming Star, a prizewinner at Chicago in 1901, head the herd. Imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also twenty registered ewes and lambs.

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

IN WRITING

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Leg and Body Wash.



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

Tuttle's Elixir

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

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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.

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Beware of so-called Elixirs—most resemble but Tuttle's. Avoid all bilsters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Cider Press. Cider press, grinder, vats, etc., good as new, little used. Price very low for quick sale. Write for full particulars.

A. KNOWLES, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Mercer's Shorthorns

Are represented by Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Fashions, Crimson Flowers, and Matchless families. Headed by Village Squire 24993, a son of Abbottsford. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

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

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

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

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

Shorthorns and Berkshires

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

MAC CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

"ORCHARD HILL" SHORTHORNS.

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

om ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Vandeleur, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS. First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS. A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams, now for sale.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

Allea Craig Station, G.T.R., 3 1/2 miles.

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, COTSWOLDS.

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

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

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicesters

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

om ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE: 6 yearling bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Cows and heifers in calf to Sir James, deep milkers.

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)



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

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

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

om THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

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

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

Rosevale Shorthorns

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

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

NOTICES.

STUMPING—Persons interested in clearing their land of stumps or large stones would do well to read the advertisement of A. Lemire, in this issue. Among the commendable features of his machine are its great strength, speed, and easy-handling qualities. These alone are sufficient to command the attention of any purchaser.

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

A GOOD SILO.—Fred. H. A. Sharon, Elgin Co., Ont., writes: "I notice in the 'Farmer's Advocate' that there is considerable discussion about different kinds of cement for farm buildings. I believe I can claim the honor of building the first concrete silos in Canada. In the spring of 1894 I built three silos and walls and floors under my barn. Mr. Usher, Sr., of Usher's Queenston cement fame, came and assisted me in laying out and starting the concrete work for these structures. And, whilst the walls and floors might have been built a little smoother, it is impossible for any cement or any other material to be better. I am satisfied that no cement can be any better, and I think it would pay my fellow farmers who contemplate building any sort of concrete structures to correspond with Mr. Usher."

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

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

BOOK REVIEW.

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

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

R. MITCHELL & SON, NELSON P. O., ONT.

We now have for sale three Scotch Shorthorns, red bulls from 7 to 10 mos. old, by imported sires, and out of Imp. Rosemary, Duchess, Gwynne and Mayflower dams. Also a number of females, Scotch and Scotch-topped, in calf to imported bulls.

om Burlington Jet. Station and Tele. Office.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

Imp. Spicy Count 36117 heads the herd. Just now 4 bulls, from 12 to 18 months, 1 very superior; 10 or 15 young cows and heifers in calf; and a lot of Yorkshire pigs.

om JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ontario.

DE LAVAL

WHEN YOU START, START RIGHT.

A prominent and prosperous dairyman was asked by a new beginner, what two things he considered essential to laying the foundation for dairy success. He answered by saying: "Selected thoroughbred cows and a De Laval Separator."

Very many thousand successful users of De Laval Separators can testify to the soundness of this advice.

Write us for some good, sensible separator talk, whether we can sell you a separator or not.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
77 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

THE KEY STONE OF DAIRY SUCCESS

Queenston Cement

WE have reduced our prices, and are prepared to demonstrate that no better value for the money is obtainable anywhere. All work done with our cement according to our instructions is guaranteed to be absolutely perfect. A barrel of Queenston Cement, though weighing less, contains just as many cubic inches of cement as any barrel of Portland. In mixing concrete, the cement is gauged by measure, not by weight. Farmers and others will do well to remember this fact, and not be misled by false statements. Write me, or see my agents, for full particulars.

Isaac Usher, QUEENSTON, ONT.

TROUT CREEK HERD OF Shorthorns

Won first prize for herd and the championship for best bull and best female, any age, at Toronto Industrial and Pan-American Exhibitions, 1901. We keep constantly in our herd a choice lot of imported and Canadian-bred cattle of both sexes. Personal inspection invited. Parties desiring to see the herd will be met on arrival of trains if notice is given. Visitors always welcome. Address:

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
Manager, 378 HESS ST., SOUTH,
MILLGROVE, ONT. Hamilton, Ontario.

Shorthorns and Leicesters. Herd Established 1855.

A number of young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Imported Christopher = 28850 = heads the herd of large cows of grand milking qualities. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes, from imported foundation.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT., BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF **Scotch Shorthorn & Clydesdale CATTLE HORSES.**

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

om COBOURG STATION, G. T. R.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the following families, for sale at moderate prices: Village Girls, Broadhocks, Benfort Roses, Missies, Charles, Mary Floras, Nonpareils, Minas and other choice families. Write for catalogue. Shropshire runs and ewes for sale as usual.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Sired by Scottish Chief and Abbotsford, and from prizewinning dams. Also cows, heifers, and Berkshire pigs.

ALEX. LOVE, EAGLE P. O. BIRMARK STATION ON M. C. R.

Shorthorns & Yorkshires

We are offering two Shorthorn bulls, 13 and 18 months, bred close to imported stock, at \$80 each. Two-months Yorkshire pigs, sired by our Toronto winner, at \$7. Embden geese eggs, 25c. each. Barred Rock eggs, five settings for \$2.

W. R. BOWMAN, MT. FOREST, ONT.

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.

Both sexes. IMPORTED AND HOME BRED. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad.

EDWIN BATTYE, GORE BAY P. O. AND PORT. MANTOUILLIN ISLAND.

BISSELL'S

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

T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT. Large sizes made for Northwest farmers.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

In service: Derby (Imp.) = 32057 = ; Lord Montalia, by Collynie Archer (Imp.) = 28360 =. Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER, QUEENSTON, ONT. FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

CHARLES RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

Importer and breeder of Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshire Pigs Young stock always on hand.

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, DENFIELD, ONT.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

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

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



T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT. BREEDERS OF

Shorthorns & Clydesdales

100 SHORTHORNS TO SELECT FROM. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37852 =. We offer for sale a choice lot of young bulls, cows and heifers of all ages. Also one 3-year-old stallion, and one 4-year-old brood mare. Farm one mile north of town.

NO HUMBUG'S PERFECT INSTRUMENTS in Humane Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Deborer. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 for trial. If it works, send balance. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02 for 17 yrs.; Canada Dec. 17, '01, 18 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U. S.

GOSSIP.

C. W. Merchant, J. H. Parradore and R. C. Anderson, of Abilene, and Cape Willingham, of McMillan, prominent Texas stockmen, are coming to Canada, where they will engage a ranch for next season. Heretofore Texans have been sending cattle to the Dakotas and the Wyoming country, but next spring they will try the experiment of using a Canadian range, as they expect in Canada to meet with less disturbance from public authorities. They expect to pasture about 2,000 head of cattle in Canada.

Messrs. Wm. Grainger & Son, Lonsdale, Ont., report the following sales of Shorthorns for June and July: To E. C. Attrill, Goderich, the superior two-year-old bull, World's Fair Kink, to head that grand herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Attrill has made no mistake in selecting this bull. He is bred right, being sired by Beau Ideal = 22554 =, and out of World's Fair Maid. To Dan K. McRae, of Strathburn, the beautiful roan two-year-old heifer, Lady May, Vol. 14. She will make a grand cow and a great milker, if she takes of the qualities of her dam. She is also got by Beau Ideal. We had also a visit from Geo. C. Cary, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., accompanied by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., and sold them three young bulls and six cows, including World's Fair Maid and Flossie, two cows capable of making 20 pounds of butter each per week if properly fed; also the two grand cows, Lady Bell and Britannia Lass 3rd. Four of the cows and one bull were got by Beau Ideal, and the other two young bulls by Golden Eagle. Taking them all together, they were a grand lot of cattle and Messrs. Flatt and Cary were well pleased with their purchase. We have still a fine lot of young bulls, from four to twenty months old, which are bred right and are in good form. We are offering them at moderate prices.

A few days ago a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" had the pleasure of a look over the farm of Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont., the well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdales and Shire horses, and Leicester sheep. The splendid herd of Crimson Flowers, Strathallans, Wimples, Lady Emmas and Fairys were found to be in perfect condition, as the animals on this farm generally are. Lately, Mr. Gardhouse has purchased to head his herd of cattle, the richly-bred bull, Chief Ruler (Imp.), bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill. He is sired by Bapton Chief, by Wanderer, he by William of Orange; dam Blithesome 16th. This bull is a solid red, and said to be one of the best bulls ever bred by Mr. Marr, and will, no doubt, prove to be a good investment for Mr. Gardhouse. Among the many nice heifers in the herd, we were greatly pleased with the year-old roan, Emma's Lady, got in early, bred by Nonpareil (Imp.), dam Imp. Lady Emma. Another nearly as good is the yearling, Verbena's Dandy, a rich roan, by Imp. Prime Minister; dam Verbena's Blossom, by Imp. Eclipse. Prominent among the breeding cows is the Strathallan-bred cow, Fair View of Strathallan. She is six years old, a beautiful roan, by Dr. Willoughby, by Imp. Indian Chief. She is now suckling a splendid six-months-old heifer calf by Minister, by Imp. Prime Minister. Another of the same family is the two-year-old heifer, Rose of Erin, by Elgin Chief, by Imp. Indian Chief. This heifer shows a fine form and is choke-full of quality. The Crimson Flowers are represented by Crimson of Highfield, a roan cow, by Imp. Guardsman. She has a roan bull calf, six months old, by Golden Minister. Another Lavinia-bred cow that has few equals is Violet of Rosedale, by Imp. Guardsman. She is a roan of massive proportions, and has a bull calf of six months, by Imp. Royalty, that looks like a prizewinner. Another good one is a six-months-old heifer out of Wimple's Gem, by the Missie bull, Wanderer's Last. She is an extra nice one. Another is the ten-months-old bull, Sheriff Dutton, by Imp. Prince Louis, out of Smithfield Maid, a youngster showing extra form. The champion Shire stallion, Imp. Newham's Duke, although just through with a very heavy season, is looking his best, and will be heard from again this fall at the leading shows. The imported Shire mare, English Slut, is suckling a splendid horse colt by Imp. Darnley. The three-year-old Shire filly, Victoria, by Darnley, has developed into an extra large, well-formed mare and will be certain to carry off the ribbons this fall as her ring record is an unbroken one. The imported Clydesdale stallion, Gay Gordon, is a bay horse, four years old, a half-brother to the Scottish champion, Higwatha. He is a horse of commanding appearance, with an abundance of size, bone, hair, and quality, and an intelligent head. He is also looking in the pink of condition, although he had a very heavy season. The Clydesdale mare, Maggie of Elmgrove, by Lord Lowmana, dam Imp. Rosie, is an extra good one. There are a number of others that deserve mention, but space forbids.

The Leicesters on this farm are known far and wide. For a number of years they have been shown at most of the leading shows in Canada and the United States, and the last two years have won the flock prize at Chicago, the largest stock show in America. Mr. Gardhouse says he never had all around, as good a lot of sheep on his farm as he has this fall, and they certainly are a superior flock, and will be a hard lot to turn down at the shows this fall, the lambs being especially good.

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

CHOICE SPECIMENS OF BOTH SEXES FOR SALE. FARM ADJOINS EXETER, ON THE LONDON AND WINGHAM BRANCH OF THE G. T. R. 30 MILES NORTH OF LONDON.

Scotch Shorthorns BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

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

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill Station, G. T. R. CATALOGUE FREE. Cargill, Ontario.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF SHORTHORNS ONLY.

FOR SALE: Imported bulls and bull calves. Home-bred bulls and bull calves, from imported cows and by imported bulls. Home-bred bull calves. A large and excellent lot of young cows and heifers of various ages. GREENWOOD, ONT., P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. RAILWAY STATIONS: PICKERING, G. T. R., 22 MILES EAST OF TORONTO. CLAREMONT, O. P. R., 28 MILES EAST OF TORONTO.

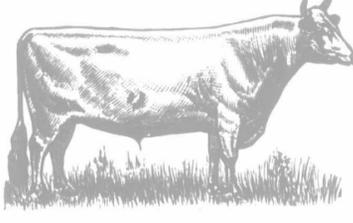
Spring Grove Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Cattle AND Lincoln Sheep. HERD prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns, Apply T. E. Robson, ILDERTON, ONT.



Rapids Farm Ayrshires.

REINFORCED BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS of 2 bulls and 20 cows, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows last year. Imported Douglasdale of Dam of Aber, champion at the Pan-American, heads the herd. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at— Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900, and at the Pan-American in 1901.



Come and see or write for prices. Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale, bred from High-class Imported Stock. Robert Hunter, Manager for W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

Scotch Shorthorns: OF BOTH SEXES, OF THE FOLLOWING NOTED FAMILIES: Golden Drops, Rosebuds, Claras, Matchless, Strathallans, Vain Duchesses, Marr Beautys, Mayflowers, Crimson Flowers, and others; 56 head to select from. Herd headed by the imported Brackett bull, Red Duke = 36084 = (77585). DAVID MILNE & SON, ETHEL P. O., Huron Co., Ont. Ethel Station, G.T.R., half mile from farm.

For Sale: TWO CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, registered: sires, British Hope (36946) and Royal Charlie (30118). Also Yorkshires and Berkshires, both sexes. Write: C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

HAWTHORN HERD of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from A1 dairy cows. WM. GRAINGER & SON, Lonsdale, Ont.

JAS. GIBB, Brooksdale, Ont. BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE. Imp. Prince William at head of herd. Stock for sale.

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

JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO. BREEDER OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA. Now offers one year-old roan bull, out of Imp. Day-spring; sire Abbotsford 14916; a prizewinner sure. Also a few choice heifers out of imp. and home-bred dams, and ram lambs out of imp. Dudding ewes.

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

Shorthorns and Yorkshires In Shorthorns we are offering four young bulls from 7 to 9 months, also a few heifers. In Yorkshires we can supply either sex of various ages. All at a J. R. McCallum & Son, living prices, Iona Sta. and P. O., Elgin Co.

RARE YOUNG BULLS

of serviceable age for sale; also females of all ages. Roans and reds. Prices right.

E. & C. Parkinson, Thornbury P. O. & Stn., G. T. R.

E. JEFFS & SON, BOND HEAD, ONT.

BREEDERS OF High-class Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

Young bulls and heifers; young boars and sows for sale. Write, or come and see.

Centre Wellington Scotch Shorthorns

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

H. B. Webster, FERGUS, ONT.

Box 66.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAW, ONT., BREEDER OF SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS.

This herd represents such families as Mysias, Nonparella, Crimson Flowers, Languishes, Butterflies, and others, and is headed by my now famous stock bull, Spicy Robin, grandson of Royal Sailor (imported) and Ruby Vengarth, and bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem. Quite a number of young stock of either sex for sale.

ERIN SHIPPING STATION, C. P. R.

For Sale: Very heavy, massive cows of Cruickshank and Bates breeds, also two-year-old heifers in calf. Bull seven months old, dark red (Jack's the Lad, No. 4.922). Dark red heifers. Also young calves of both sexes.

JOHN McFARLANE, DUTTON, ONT.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS:

I am now offering a few heifers, Clarets, Floras, and one Missie; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham.

W. G. MILSON, GORING P. O. and MARKDALE STATION.

SHORTHORNS (imported)

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

THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.

LEONARD BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT., BREEDER OF

Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

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.

We have now on hand young females sired by

Nero of Glen Rouge 50241, and cows and heifers bred to him.

E. B. MINMAN & SON, GRAFTON, ONT.

Riverside Holsteins.

Victor De Kol Pietertje heads the herd, assisted by Johanna Rue 4th Lad, whose five nearest dams, including the record of his dam made at 25 months old, average ("official") 82.6 lbs. milk per day and 21.86 lbs. butter in one week.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co. CALEDONIA, ONT.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4 FOR SALE:

From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. THOS. B. CABLAU & SON, Warkworth.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

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

LAWNRIE STOCK FARM.

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

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

JERSEY COWS:

First is 4 1/2 years old, due Aug. 20th. She is a rich, deep milker, and tests 4.75 per cent. fat. Second is 3 1/2 years old, due Sept. 14th. She is a very heavy milker, and tests 4.60 per cent. fat. Both are bred to a grand registered Jersey sire. For prices, write to:

W. G. SHEARER, BRIGHT, ONTARIO.

Exmoor Jerseys for Sale.

Heifer calves and deep-milking cows.

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

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

- (1) Two Years' Course for Associate Diploma - Sept. 13, 1902. (2) Three Years' Course for Associate Diploma and Specialist Certificate in Agriculture or Horticulture - Sept. 13, 1902. (3) Four Years' Course for B.S.A. degree - Sept. 13, '02. (4) Three Weeks' Creamery Course - Dec. 2, '02. (5) Twelve Weeks' Dairy Course - Jan. 3, '03. (6) Two Weeks' Course in Stock and Grain Judging - Jan. 8, '03. (7) Four Weeks' Course in Poultry-raising - Jan. 9, '03. Ladies admitted to Dairy and Poultry Courses. Send for Circulars.

JAMES MILLS, M.A., PRESIDENT. Guelph, July, 1902.

SUNNYLEA FARM.

Jerseys - 6 yearling bulls; females for sale; any age. Tamworths - 30 boars and sows, different ages. Shropshire sheep - rams and ewes of good breeding. Prices reasonable.

H. E. WILLIAMS, Kewilton, P. Q.

CHOICE Jersey CATTLE.

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

MRS. E. M. JONES, BOX 324, BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

72 Head of High-class Jerseys 72

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

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

F. L. GREEN, BREEDER OF

Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Choice stock of each sex for sale.

PICKERING STATION, G. T. R. CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R. GREENWOOD P. O.

JERSEYS FOR SALE.

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

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

BURNSIDE JERSEYS.

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

J. A. Lawson, Crumlin, Ont. om

FOR SALE:

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

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

Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont.

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

FOR SALE: 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 productivity. Come or write.

WM. WYLIE, - HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Ayrshires

W. THORN, LYNEDOCHE, - ONTARIO.

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

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM

H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, PROPS. Breeders of North Williamsburg, Ont. AYRSHIRE CATTLE, OXFORD DOWN SHEEP, BERKSHIRE PIGS AND BLACK JAVA FOWLS.

For Sale: 5 Bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. Females any age. One 2-year old ram, six shearing rams, and five ram lambs.

Winchester, C. P. R. Morrisburg, G. T. R.

GOSSIP.

R. J. Laurie, Wolverton, breeder of high-class poultry, reports trade good during the past season, having supplied customers from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. Young birds are now for sale; also pure-bred Tamworth hogs.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., who has been in Scotland and England making selections of Shorthorns and Yorkshires for importation, writes under date July 25th, 1902, from Ashbourne: "I am shipping per SS. Kastalia, from Glasgow, August 2nd, 25 head of Scotch Shorthorns, comprising representatives of such families as Orange Blossoms, Village Maids, Clementinas, Marias, Broadhooks. All are heifers or four-year-old cows, excepting four young bulls, sired by such noted bulls as Cornelius, Villager and Fitzalan. Also included in the lot is the finely-bred bull, Viceroy, two years old and bred by Lord Lovat. Have also secured eleven head of Large White Yorkshires from the herds of Sanders Spencer and Lord Roseberry, Dalmeny. The British herds are in better shape than last year, and prices are higher, especially on animals of merit."

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

Southdown sheep and collie dogs are the stock specialties of Mr. Robt. McEwen, of Byron, Ont., five miles from the City of London as intimated in his advertisement in this paper. Mr. McEwen has for many years maintained on his Alloway Lodge Stock Farm a high-class flock of Southdowns, which have been kept strictly up-to-date by the use of first-class sires selected from the most popular prizewinning blood lines. Stock sent out from this flock has invariably given satisfaction to purchasers and made a good record at the shows. Mr. McEwen's collies are noted as being of the most approved type and breeding, and have been widely sought after by readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," who have noticed that those sent out as premiums for lists of new subscribers to "the paper" have been selected from the Alloway Lodge kennels. Note the advertisement, and write the Colonel for prices and particulars of his Southdowns and collies.

IMPORTED STOCK FOR CANADA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Menie Stock Farm

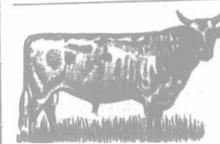
Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

W. F. STEPHEN, Front River, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle.

A few choice bull calves for sale at reasonable prices; sired by Klondike of St. Annes 8887, and from deep milkers with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, B. L. & A. R. O.

DAVID A. McFARLANE, Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES.

KELSO, P. Q. Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.



J. YUILL & SONS, Meadowside Farm, Carleton Place, Ontario, Breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire swine, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. A fine lot of the long Large English Berkshires for sale, ready to ship.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchincloss, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Farm close to St. Anne Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R., 30 miles west of Montreal.

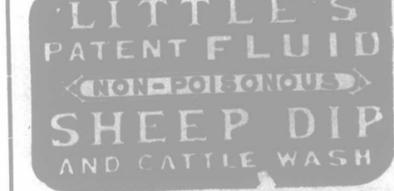
Ayrshires and Yorkshires

A yearling bull and several choice calves from heavy milkers, fit for exhibition purposes. Three Yorkshire boars fit for service; three sows ready to mate, also a number of young pigs fit to ship.

om ALEX. HUME, MENIE, ONTARIO.

Ayrshire Bulls.

Two choice August (1901) bulls. Four March (1902) calves, by imported bull and out of dams from imported stock. All good ones. W. W. BALLANTYNE, ("Neidpath Farm" adjoins city.) Stratford, Ont. Main line G. T. R.



THE ORIGINAL Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

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

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

Cattle, horses, pigs, etc. Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

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

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective

Beware of imitations.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

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

SPRINGHILL FARM.

Importers and breeders of choice, deep-milking

Ayrshires

Males and females for sale.

ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEDIGREE AYRSHIRES.

Cows and heifers, all bred from prizewinning stock at the leading shows.

Robert Wilson, Mansurac, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Ayrshire

HERD OF 150 cows and heifers, bred from deep milkers, with large teats, of a commercial stamp. Established over half a century.

J. & A. Wilson, Boghall Farm, Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Oriskany shank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American hard-book. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on \$400 won in prizes last year and this.

WM. BELL, Ratcheugh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Devon Cattle

One of the oldest and best of the English breeds for quality with size, hardiness, and milking properties. Suitable for all climates.

Annual Sales: February and October

JOHN RISDON, SECRETARY,
Wivelscombe, Somerset, England.

JOHN BRYAN & SON, Southleigh, Witney, Oxon. — One of the oldest registered flocks of pure-bred Oxford Down. Annual sale of rams. Oxford ram fair. Rams and ewes for sale at home. Inspection invited.

Robert W. Hobbs, Kelmscott, Lechlade, England.

One of the largest flocks in Oxford Down Flockbook. Numerous prizes obtained for ram lambs at principal shows. Rams and ewes always on sale.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

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

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

Address: FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W.

Cables—Sheepote, London.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD
ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS,
SHERWODD, ENGLAND.

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

WALTON HERD

PEDIGREE PIGS,

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

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

A choice selection of boars and sows for sale. Inspection invited. All purchases carefully shipped. For particulars, apply to the Manager, MR. J. HALLAS, Higher Walton, Warrington, England. Railway stations:—Warrington (Bank Quay) per L. & N. W. Ry.; (Central) per Midland, G. N. or G. C. Ry. Telegrams, "HALLAS Higher-Walton."

SHROPSHIRE

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

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.

CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

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. NEILL, Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT. Box 35. Telegraph and Railway Station.

Southdowns and Collies

Both imported and home-bred. Correspondence solicited. Railway station, London.



ROBT. MCEWEN, BYRON, ONT.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Baby's Own Soap

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL.

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

HOLWELL MANOR FARM SHROPSHIRE.

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

D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE

Sired by CANADIAN FLAGSTAFF (IMPORTED) 15866.

This season's lambs; woolled all over, and of superior quality; from imported and home-bred ewes. Orders booked. A few GURNESEY and AYRSHIRE bull calves. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address: Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, Danville, Que

W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

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

SHROPSHIRE

This season I am offering for sale lambs of both sexes. Also shearing ewes and 2 shearing rams. Prices right and quality guaranteed. GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE. Stock ram (two-year-old), shearing and ram lambs; also ewes different ages, good blood. Prices reasonable.

J. F. BRUNTON, TARA, ONT.

Shropshires 40 FOR SALE.

Shearing and two-shear rams, also one three-shear ram. Shearing ewes, and ram and ewe lambs by Imp. Thomas ram. C. P. R. Station. Streetsville Jct. N. W. SWITZER, Streetsville, Ontario.

AGAIN STOP! AND LISTEN!!

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have this season produced a Great crop of high-class lambs. Do you want a flock header? If so, let us tell you that we have excellent imported and Home-bred rams of different ages. To sell at good values to purchasers. They are of the best breeding. Are of good size, and extra quality.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont., Can.

SHROPSHIRE

We are now offering a number of two shear rams and ram lambs—Mansell strain; good ones and well covered. Price right. ROWAT BROS., Hillside P. O., Elmvalle Sta.

Shropshire Sheep, and Chester White Swine of good bacon type. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONT. "SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM"

Dorsets and Chesters

Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable.

R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT. "MAPLEVIEW FARM"

GOSSIP.

The contract for the additions to the Ontario Winter Fair building at Guelph has been let to W. A. Mahoney, of Guelph. The building is to be completed by November.

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

Three miles south of Rodney, Ont., on the M. C. and E. & O. R. Railroads, in the County of Elgin, lies the beautiful and well-appointed farm of Mr. A. D. McGugan, breeder of Scotch Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. Mr. McGugan's Shorthorns, of which there are 35 head, are both imported and home-bred. Among the imported ones is the beautifully-mottled cow, Dayspring 6515, by Mansfield, by the great William of Orange; dam Well-spring, by Mariano; he also by William of Orange. This cow is a typical Scotch Shorthorn, of faultless build and full of quality. One of her, and sired by the noted Abbotsford, is an eleven-months-old roan bull that, from his present perfect form, bids fair to eclipse his grand old sire as a show bull. He is for sale. Another of the imported cows is Rosetta 8th, sired by Allan Gwynne, by Star of Morning; dam Rosetta 7th, by John Bull. She is also one of the good kind. Out of her is a two-year-old heifer imported in dam, sired by Scottish Prince; and a one-year-old heifer sired by Abbotsford, both beauties. Her calf this year is a bull sired by Abbotsford. Then there is Duchess of Boston, out of Queen of Diamonds, by Chief Captain, by Imp. Indian Chief; dam Boston Queen. She is a big, well-proportioned cow, one of the up-to-date kind. There are two of her heifers, a two- and a three-year-old, sired by Scottish Prince (imp.) and Scottish Chief. The Claret family is represented by two splendid cows, each with a heifer calf at foot by Abbotsford. The Darlington family has a model representative in the imported cow, Darlington. There are four cows in the herd descended from her that have calves at foot by Abbotsford. All told, there are fifteen breeding cows in the herd that, as an even, well-balanced lot, are counted by few. There are nine heifers from six to eighteen months old, and two that are two years old, in calf. These heifers are an ideal lot, smooth to a turn, and are in perfect condition. All of them are for sale. There are also five bull calves coming on, sired by the stock bull, Abbotsford. As just intimated, this herd is headed by the continental-bred bull, Abbotsford 19446, a bull too well known to need any description. Although now in his tenth year, he is still as active as a yearling and a sure stock-getter, and retains to a wonderful degree his youthful form and symmetry. Mr. McGugan is offering for sale five choice young cows in calf and also one handsome red cow by Scottish Archer, with heifer calf by her side. They should find a ready sale. Mr. McGugan's Lincoln number 40 head, exclusive of this year's lambs, a majority of which are imported. Last year's importation was bred by Henry McDougall, and a choice lot would be hard to find. They were all in lamb to Dudding's choice stock ram, and the lambs are a big lot. All of the breeding ewes that are not imported are bred directly from imported stock. This season's lambs, other than those that were imported in dam, are sired by the Dudding-bred ram, Challenger, whose sire and dam were also both bred by Dudding. This season's crop of lambs will all be for sale, and at present they are looking grand and growing rapidly.

LEICESTER SHEEP. Quality, with good size and wool. Address: C. & E. WOOD, FREEMAN P. O. BURLINGTON ST., ONT.

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

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

BROAD LEA OXFORDS. We are offering for sale 30 shearing ewes of first-class quality, and 6 extra good ones in show condition; also 25 good shearing rams and 1 three-shear imported ram, and all of this season's lambs, which are a good lot. Write us for prices or come and see our flock. W. H. ARKELL, TEESWATER, ONT. Successor to Henry Arkell & Son.

MILDMAY, G. T. R. TEESWATER, C. P. R.

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

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

Oxford Downs. Present offerings: A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs fit for show, and also one three-year-old ram and one two-year-old ram, one very superior shearing ewe. The above are all fit for show. SMITH EVANS, Gourock, Ont.

"FARNHAM FARM" Oxford Down Sheep

An offering 40 choice yearling rams to head flocks. 50 superior yearling ewes. 70 ranch rams. 100 ram and ewe lambs of 1902. From imported sires, and a number from imported dams. All registered. Barred Rock eggs, 75 cents per setting.

HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT.

LARGE ENGLISH FOR SALE. YOUNG boars and sows carrying the blood of Baron Lee 4th, Bright Star, Teasdale and Snell females, with Allendale Boy 6875 and Royal Lad 3rd 4307 heading the herd. S. DYMENT, BARRIE, ONT.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

We have for sale boars and sows 2 to 4 months old, and sows large enough to be bred. Now is the time to send orders for young pigs to be farrowed in March and April. Sired by the prizewinning boars: Colonel Brant—5950—, Crown Prince—5888—, and Norval Hero—5952—. Prices reasonable.

SNELL & LYONS, SNELGROVE, ONT.

Large English Yorkshires

Boars and sows 3 and 4 months old; boars and sows 8 weeks old. Have 75 head these ages for sale. Quality and breeding right. Write

JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.

Agents Wanted

for the New Pictorial Stock Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopaedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages to agents. A full-page announcement of this book appeared in the ADVOCATE of the issue of June 1st. Particulars mailed free. Address WORLD PUBLISHING Co., Guelph, Ont.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Two boars 11 mos. old; 4 boars 6 mos. old; 3 boars 5 mos. old; 4 boars 3 mos. old; also a number of sows from 3 to 5 mos. old. Now is the time to order spring pigs, which are arriving daily, sired by Longfellow

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

WM. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONTARIO.

Our Improved Chester White Pigs are choice this spring. With pedigree, \$5 each. We have also, among others, a seven months' Ayrshire bull, among the best in Canada.

J. F. PARSONS & SONS, BARNSTON, QUEBEC.

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

YORKSHIRES.

A number of choice young pigs for sale, from 6 weeks to 6 mos. old, bred from D. C. Flatt's imported stock.

Fred C. Smith, New Hamburg, Ontario.

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.

THE SHEEP OF THE CENTURY.

PRINCIPAL AWARDS GAINED BY SUFFOLKS AND SUFFOLK CROSSES IN OPEN COMPETITION AGAINST ALL BREEDS, 1898 TO 1901.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL FAT STOCK SHOW—			
Championship of the yard	1898	1899	1900
Reserve number for ditto			
SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW—			
Championship of the yard	1899	1900	
Reserve number for ditto	1898		
Breed cup—cross-bred section		1900	
SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW (Carcass Competitions)—			
Centenary gold medal (best carcass in the yard)	1898		
Reserve number for ditto	1898		
First prize—Short-wool lambs	1898	1900	1901
Second prize—	1898	1899	1901
Third prize—			1901
Fourth prize—			1901
First prize—Short-wool wethers		1900	1901
Second prize—			1901
Third prize—	1898		1901
First prize—Long-wool wethers		1900	1901
Second prize—		1900	1901
Third prize—	1899		

AN UNEQUALLED RECORD.

Pamphlet, with full description of the breed, show-yard honors, live and dead weights of rams, ewes and lambs, can be obtained on application to

ERNEST PRENTICE, Secretary Suffolk Sheep Society, IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

"A SPLENDID SILO"
BUILT FOR ADOLPHUS HOOPER,
AT EXETER, HURON COUNTY, WITH

Beaver Portland Cement



THE RATHBUN COMPANY, 310-312 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont.
Sales Agents for THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited:

EXETER, HURON COUNTY, Nov. 27, 1901.

DEAR SIRS,—I am pleased to let you know that the cement-concrete silo built for me last fall by Mr. A. E. Hodgert has proved all that he promised. It is eleven feet in diameter and thirty feet high. It cost me one hundred dollars (\$100.00), with a little time on our part thrown in. It was built with your BEAVER BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT, of which I cannot speak too highly. My opinion is that the round concrete silo, built with a high-grade PORTLAND CEMENT, is the only satisfactory one to build. Yours truly,

ADOLPHUS HOOPER.

PAYS BETTER THAN A SAVINGS BANK.



Owing to its many money saving and money earning qualities, there is no better investment that a Dairyman can make than a U. S. Cream Separator. 8 or 9 cows and a U. S. Separator are equal to 10 or 11 cows without one, to say nothing about the cost of feeding and labor saved. Dairyman who are getting along without a separator, thereby hoping to save the expense of buying one, are making a grave mistake, as they are sure to find out sooner or later. Many have wished they had bought sooner, so will many others when they know the superior qualities of the U. S.

If any Dairyman was sure he would save enough the first year to pay for his separator, wouldn't he buy? Well that is just what hundreds and thousands of purchasers of the U. S. Separator have done, and some have made enough in six months.

If you keep cows, write the VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLows FALLS, VT., for their Booklet "How to Make Money," which tell of a few of the many profitable experiences of users of

THE U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

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

GOSSIP.

The preliminary classification for the third International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Nov. 29th to Dec. 6th, is now ready for mailing upon application to W. E. Skinner, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. There have only been two important changes in the rules—the most important, the computation of age dates. This rule

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

SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



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

Hillcrest Herd of Large English Berkshires

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

YORKSHIRES & POULTRY

Ready to ship. Yorkshires that will make winners for fall fairs. Correct type; easy feeders. Eggs reduced to \$1 per setting, from extra choice matings. W. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, W. and Brown Leghorns. Also pedigreed Collie pups for sale. A. B. ARMSTRONG, Codrington, Ontario.

Tamworths and Berkshires.

Choice litters of both breeds ready to ship, at \$6 each (registered). Holstein bull calf from registered stock and great milking strain. Also four male collie bitch pups, \$3 each. Correspondence solicited.

D. J. GIBSON, BOX 38, BOWMANVILLE, ONT. HAZEL DELL STOCK FARM.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.

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

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

Improved Large Yorkshires.

A fine lot of young pigs on hand, sired by imported boars; pairs supplied not a kilo. Boars and sows old enough to breed. Also choice Scotch Shorthorns, both sexes. Importations of Shorthorns and Yorkshires made yearly. Address: H. J. DAVIS, Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Box 290. WOODSTOCK, ONT.

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

IMPORTED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

FOR SALE: An imported young boar, fit to win at the fall shows and good enough to head any herd. Can. Record, No. 9070. Summer Hill Dalmeny Chief 2nd (imported), farrowed March 17th, 1902; bred by the Earl of Roseberry, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh, Scotland. Price \$40, delivered anywhere in Ontario, Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces. Write to GUS. LANGELIER, Quebec City.

Pure-bred Yorkshire Boar and Sow Pigs, farrowed March 18th, from the well-known herds of Brethour & Saunders and H. J. Davis. Pedigree given with each animal. For prices, etc., write to JAS. H. LANE, Dorchester Station, Ont. CEDAR GROVE STOCK FARM.



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 skin. Write for prices. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont.

Coldspring Herd Tamworths

Offer choice Oct. and Nov. boars and sows. Also my stock boar, Advance. This is the spot for the best. Write for prices. They are moderate, quality considered. NORMAN M. BLAIN, ST. GEORGE, ONT. BRANT CO.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now offering several choice boars and sows four months old. Also few choice sows, bred and ready to breed, at moderate prices. All from Toronto prizewinners. COLWILL BEGS, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

FOR 2 TAMWORTH BOARS fit for service, \$15 each, also young pigs. Also Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Cochins, Langshans, Poles, at \$1 each, \$2.50 per trio. R. J. LAURIE, Warkworth, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Barred Rocks (exclusively). From two pens headed by two imported cockerels bred from a \$75 trio of A. C. Hawkins' Royal Blue strain; \$1.00 per setting of 13. A. B. SHERRINGTON, Box 100, Walkerton, Ont.

The Originator and the Original THOM'S BLOWER ELEVATOR SILO FILLER.

As far as we know, the only successful Blower Elevator Silo Filler in either Canada or the States is the machine manufactured under Thom's patents. Machines made in six sizes. Capacity from 5 to 25 tons per hour. Our machines require only half the speed and power of imitation machines.

Suitable for any kind of farm power. Economized by agricultural machinery and the United States farmers of Canada and the United States. Send for testimonials and further information.



Send us your address and we will send you testimonials from Canada's most progressive farmers, and also a nice lithographed hanger, showing machine.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS, WATFORD, ONT. D. THOM, PATENTEE.

The MAN and the HOUR
meet by the time of an
Elgin Watch

Punctuality's watch word is *Elgin*.
Worn everywhere; sold everywhere;
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watch factory. Booklet mailed free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
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Any Spavin Cured in an Hour

It will be costly to doubt this because we have the proof and there's no cost if Fleming's Spavin Cure ever fails. One 45-minute application is usually all required to cure the spavins that others can't cure. Ringbone, Splint, Curb, etc., just as easy. Our FREE BOOK will be worth dollars to you.

Miles Crandall, Rochelle, Ill., writes: "It is wonderful. Case of bone spavin of about one year's standing. Had several veterinarians who could not cure. Got worse all the time. One application of your Spavin Cure cured to stay cured."

Fistula and Poll Evil Cured in 15 to 30 Days.

Not one failure in the two years. Cures in half the ordinary time. Cures easily the cases nothing else can cure. Simple, humane and sure. No cure, no pay. Write today for circular about Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE.

About as certain to cure Lump Jaw as that water will put out fire. Recent or severe cases alike curable. Easy to use, can't harm, prompt and thorough, and seldom leaves even a scar. Death certain if you neglect the disease; cure certain if you use the remedy. Send for illustrated book today.

A postal brings printed matter on all the above. Mention this paper.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

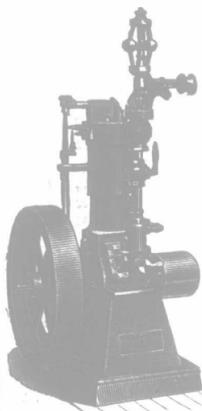
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TINY
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You can't get well without it.
For **LIVER**
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Troubles.

The three most prevailing causes of death in the present century. The Dr. Hope Medicine Co., Limited are so positive of the efficacy of their Treatment that they send Free Samples and their large treatise entitled "How to Live Long" on receipt of name and address. Write at once to
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McLachlan Gasoline Engine

18 MOUNTED IN 5, 10, 15, 20 OR 25 HORSE POWER.



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for catalogue and prices.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. W. Hubbard, secretary and manager of the International Exhibition, St. John, N. B., writes us that everything looks well from a live-stock standpoint at the approaching exhibition, August 30th to September 6th.

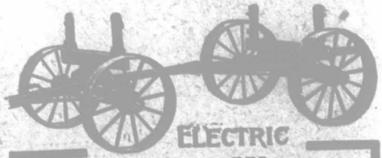
Shropshire shearing rams, ram lambs and ewes are advertised in this issue by Mr. Malcolm McElougall, Tiverton, Bruce Co., Ont. About 20 head in all are offered, some 30 of which are rams, all registered or eligible, bred from sires from the flocks of Hon. John Dryden and John Campbell. They are said to be a good lot, low-set, well covered, and in good condition. See the advertisement and write for prices, etc.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns, in ordering change of advertisement, writes: "My young stock at present are a very thrifty lot, and my stock bull, Spicy Robin, is making himself quite famous by the prominent places his calves are taking in large show and sale rings in Canada and the U. S. Many of them have sold for long figures, among which was Roan Missie, bred by me, and sold at W. C. Edwards' sale at Chicago, June 14th, 1902, under 16 months old, for \$700. Spicy Robin, together with a number of his get, will probably be exhibited at Toronto and other leading exhibitions this fall."

Mr. Gus. A. Langelier, Quebec, whose advertisement of Ayrshire cattle and Large Yorkshire hogs appears in this issue, writes: "My herd of Ayrshires is headed by Duke of Carlotta, a smooth young bull that gives promise of becoming a sire capable of improving any herd. He is by Matchless (7569), a noted prizewinner out of Imp. Nellie Osborne, champion cow at the World's Fair, Chicago. His grandsire is the well-known imp. Clear-air III, and his granddam, Belle Hamlin (1007), is a persistent milker, with a record of 7,452 lbs. milk for last year. It is easy, therefore, to see this bull is bred from stock which have done not only in the show-ring, but also at the pail, and the herd of which he is now the head should be heard from in future. In Yorkshires, we now have ten imported animals, which should take a leading position at the fall shows. One of the sows, imp. Summer Hill Walton Sarah 5th (9752), is probably as good a specimen of the improved Large Yorkshire as now exists in Canada. She was bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall, and to anyone posted in breeding, that fact alone is sufficient to show that she is a typical animal. There is probably no higher-priced pig in the Province of Quebec at the present time. Her last litter of nine pigs were all raised, and thus she possesses the commendable quality of being both a show animal and a breeder. Summer Hill Dalmeny Chief 2nd (1907) is a young boar of great length and smoothness. He was bred by Earl of Rosberry, at Dalmeny Park, and is fit to head any herd. I have a few more young things also bred by Earl Rosberry, which should have no trouble to win at the fall shows. Some of them are for sale to make room for expected litters."

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS.

From July 1 to July 29, 1902. One record for twenty-one days, one for fourteen days and forty for seven days each have been approved. The full-age cow, Netherland Geneta Collins 52662, test commencing 58 days after calving; in twenty-one days produced 1,118.2 lbs. milk, containing 89.950 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 49 lbs. 15 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 46 lbs. 9.7 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. The four-year-old cow, Pet Netherland De Kol 48986, test commencing 16 days after calving, produced in fourteen days 759.1 lbs. milk, containing 23.336 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 29 lbs. 3.3 ozs. butter, 80 per cent. fat, or 27 lbs. 4.3 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Both owned by Henry Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y. The most remarkable seven-day records were made by two cows owned by Pierce Land & Stock Co., San Francisco, Cal. Fidessa 4305, age 4 years 11 months 18 days; days after calving, 8; milk 570.7 lbs.; butter-fat, 20.032 lbs.; equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, 25 lbs. 0.6 ozs., or 23 lbs. 5.9 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Wynetta Princess 50972, age 2 years 11 months 20 days; days after calving, 11; milk, 391.3 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.765 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 18 lbs. 7.3 ozs., or 17 lbs. 3.6 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Ten cows making seven-day records averaged: age 5 years 11 months 3 days; days after calving, 36; milk, 437.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.791 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 17 lbs. 3.8 ozs., or 16 lbs. 1.4 oz. 85.7 per cent. fat. Seven three-year-old heifers averaged: age 3 years 3 months 27 days; days after calving, 19; milk, 184.4 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.852 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 14 lbs. 18 ozs., or 13 lbs. 13.3 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Twenty-three two-year-old heifers averaged: age 2 years 2 months 22 days; days after calving, 31; milk, 301.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.495 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 12 lbs. 6.6 ozs., or 11 lbs. 9.4 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. S. Hoxie, Supt. Advanced Registry.



ELECTRIC Handy Farm Wagons

make the work easier for both the man and team. The tires being wide they do not sink into the ground; the labor of loading is reduced many times, because of the short lift. They are equipped with our famous Electric Steel Wheels, either straight or staggered spokes. Wheels any height from 24 to 40 inches. White hickory axles, steel hounds. Guaranteed to carry 500 lbs. Why not get started right by putting in one of these wagons. We make our steel wheels to fit any wagon. Write for the catalog. It is free. **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 283, QUINCY, ILL.**

BELLE CITY THRESHER

A small thresher of Great Capacity. Will thresh all kinds of grain. Requires few men to operate. Full line of Sweep and Tread Powers.



Send for Free Catalogue. Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis. Box 133

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR



BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

A Thing Worth Knowing.
No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No need of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic oils give safe, speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach; large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book, mailed free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address: Dr. D. M. Bryn Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.—Advt.

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Buy the **NEW CENTURY AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**
And have the best.
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Simple, durable, easy to turn and clean. Five different dairy sizes.
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AGENTS WANTED.
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