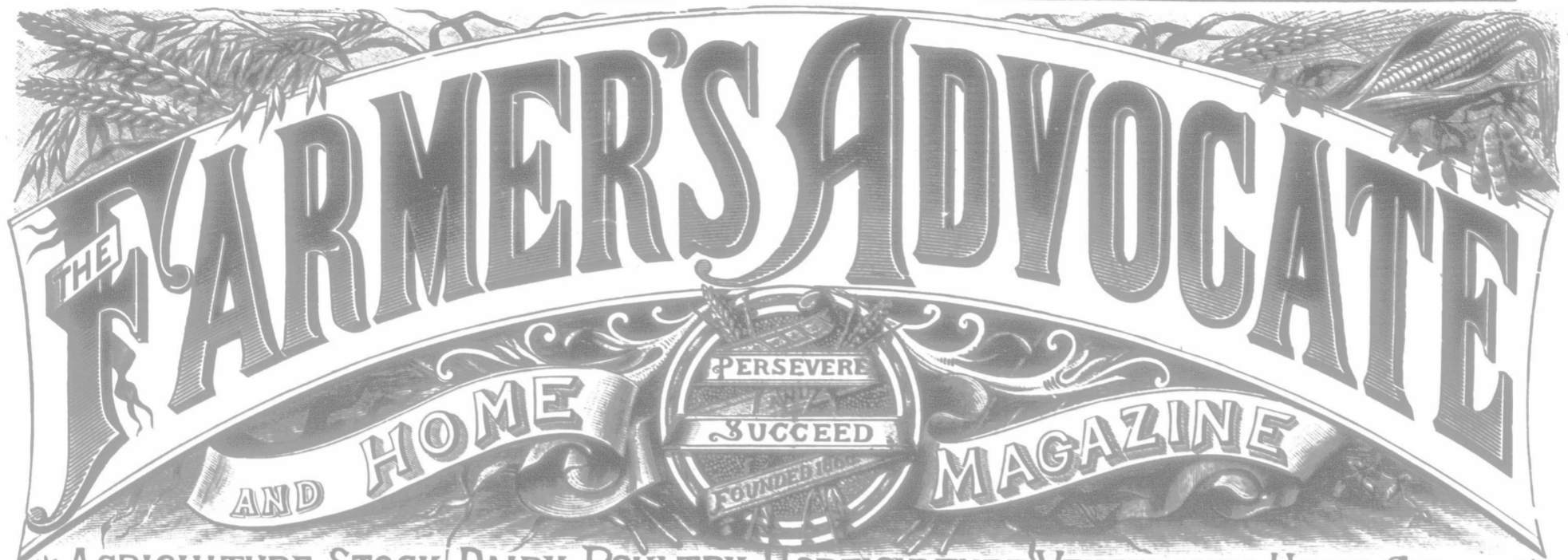


J. H. Giesdale - x 6 Feb 20, 1901
Exp. Exam. Ottawa

MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION



* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*
REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXV. WINNIPEG. OCTOBER 5, 1900. MANITOBA. No. 511

A Battle of Giants.

MR. A. HUGHES, druggist, Medicine Hat, reports a battle between two stallions on the Shannon ranch near that town. A heavy Clyde stallion got loose in the stable one night, and fiercely attacked a valuable blood stallion. When discovered in the morning, the poor brute was one mass of ugly bites from the withers to the ears, the mane being deeply bitten into the flesh. Every one who saw the horse the next day or two strongly advised shooting him—all but Mr. Hughes, who recommended Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure, and persuaded Mr. Shannon to try it. The result was that in a couple of weeks all the wounds were completely healed. Mr. Shannon now believes that Ulcerkure will heal any kind of a wound, no matter how bad. Sold in large bottles at \$1.
Made only by the

Western Veterinary Company,
P. O. Box 478. WINNIPEG, MAN.

BANK OF HAMILTON

HEAD OFFICE:
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Paid-up Capital, \$1,703,212;
Reserve, \$1,234,119;
Total Assets, \$14,827,357.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:
WINNIPEG
(CORNER MAIN AND McDERMOT STREETS;
C. BARTLETT, AGENT).
BRANDON, MANITOBA,
CARMAN, MORDEN,
HAMIOTA, WINKLER,
PLUM CŒULEE.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed

ALL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED.

Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada. Savings Banks at all Offices. Correspondence solicited.

SOMERVILLE & CO.



Steam Marble
and Granite Works,
BRANDON.

Dealers in Marble and
Manitoba Granite.

MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
MANTELPIECES,
CEMETERY FENCING
TABLETS, ETC.

Rosser Avenue, Brandon, Manitoba.
Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart,
A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

WHEN WRITING MENTION THIS PAPER.

IN WRITING
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE.
A GOOD TIME COMING	543
THE LABOR QUESTION AS IT AFFECTS THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA	543
ATTEND TO THE MILK COWS.	543
THE REGISTRATION OF NOVA SCOTIA LIVE STOCK	543
ARGENTINA SENDS DRESSED MEAT TO BRITAIN	544
WEED INSPECTOR BRAITHWAITE RESIGNED	544
TERRITORIAL PURE-BRED CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION	544
THE TRIUMPH OF THE HACKNEY	544
HACKNEY STALLION, HEDON SQUIRE 4306 (ILLUSTRATION)	544
THE LINCOLN RAM SALES	544
A LECTURE ON TYPE IN THE CATTLE RING	544
FEEDING FOR EARLY MATURITY	544
THE CALGARY FAIR	545
HIGHLAND CORNELIA (ILLUSTRATION)	545
FORT MACLEOD	545
TERRITORIAL HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION	546
THE SUBSOIL PACKER UNDER TEST	546
TYPICAL JERSEYS (ILLUSTRATION)	546
COYOTES MAKE TURKEY-RAISING UNPROFITABLE	546
WESTERN STOCK GROWERS' EXECUTIVE MEETING	546
BARN PLAN AND ROOT HOUSE (ILLUSTRATED)	547
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRANDON FAIR ASSOCIATION	547
MILK TEST AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION	547
THE HYDRAULIC RAM (ILLUSTRATED)	547
FALL FAIRS	547
BE CAREFUL WITH NEW OATS	547
CAUSES FOR THE DETERIORATION OF CANADIAN BEEF	548
LIVE STOCK CAR RATES TO B. C.	548
ST. JOHN EXHIBITION	548
SHORTHORN HEIFERS (ILLUSTRATION)	548
PARCHMENT LINED BUTTER TUBS	548
COST OF BUTTER MANUFACTURE	548
MUSTARD SPRAYING TRIALS	548
BREAKING THE COLT TO RIDE	549
SCOTTISH ARCHER (ILLUSTRATION)	549
STOCK JUDGES FURNISHED BY THE NORTHWEST DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	549
FEEDING ENSILAGE	549
FIRST-PRIZE BOY AND BULL CALF (ILLUSTRATION)	549
HENS, CHICKENS, AND DOGS	550
BACTERIA	550
CAUSES OF MOTTLED BUTTER	550
HOW DO BEES USE THE COMB	550
CANKER SORE MOUTH OF YOUNG PIGS	550
THE "MIDWAY" MUST GO	550
NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION	551
FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE THAT WON (ILLUSTRATION)	551
THE JUDGING COMPETITION AT OTTAWA	551
THE QUALITY OF THE SOW	551
EXPORT BACON HOGS (ILLUSTRATION)	551
THE FATE OF A YANKEE FAIR	552
PREPARE FOR STORING ICE	552
A GROUP OF PRIZEWINNING DORSET HORN SHEEP (ILLUSTRATION)	552
LEICESTERS THAT WIN (ILLUSTRATION)	552
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: VETERINARY: EZEKIAH IN DOG; COW FOX; IMMOBILITY IN CALF	552
MISCELLANEOUS: ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES; SKIPPING OUT HEDGES; PLANTING RHUBARB; WILD PLUMS FROM PITS; PRESERVING GREEN CORN FOR FOWLS; GROWING FLAX IN MANITOBA; PLANTING TREES ALONG BOUNDARY LINES; HAMP-SHIRE DOWN SHEEP; REGISTRATION OF BERKSHIRES; SPRAYING COWS TO KEEP OFF FLIES; KILLING COUCH GRASS	552-53
CHATTY STOCK LETTER FROM CHICAGO	553
HOME MAGAZINE.	
FAMILY CIRCLE	554
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER	556
THE QUIET HOUR	556
"TRIPLETS" (ILLUSTRATION)	556
OUR BOYS AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENT	556
MOUNT SIR DONALD, ROCKY MOUNTAINS (ILLUSTRATION)	557
GOSSIP	553, 558, 560, 561, 562, 564
PRIZE LIST, WESTERN FAIR, LONDON	565
NOTICES	558, 560, 562
ADVERTISEMENTS	541 and 542, 559 to 568

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH, AT WINNIPEG AND LONDON, CAN.

We Fell in Love

with our business years ago, and that accounts for our expertness in watch repairing. We try to do the best of work so you will be our firm friends and send us everything in our line. A postal card will bring you a mailing-box. Upon receipt of watch we will advise you as to cost.

D. A. REESOR, "THE JEWELER,"
Brandon, Man.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Western Canada Business College,

MARKET STREET,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

COURSES IN ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

Shorthand and Typewriting.

YOU CAN SAVE YOUR TIME AND MONEY BY ATTENDING OUR COLLEGE.

Our equipment new and modern.
Our instruction the most thorough.
Our systems the best.

Write for catalogue—

W. A. SIPPRELL, B. A.,
PRINCIPAL.

NOTE.—Eighty-six per cent of our graduates have secured and are now holding good positions.

Medicines. Write Us.

We can supply you with any Drug, Medicine or Toilet article advertised in this or any other paper.

Your letter order will receive prompt attention.

W. J. MITCHELL,

394 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

Agent for

Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine,

The original and genuine remedy for blackleg.

THE MANITOBA Fire Assurance COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

Licensed by a full deposit with Manitoba and Territorial Governments. Farmers should patronize a home institution.

Scrip for sale at lowest price. If you owe the Government, write us.

The Hon. H. J. MACDONALD, *President.*
H. H. BECK, *Vice-Pres. and Man. Director.*

Reliable, Energetic Agents Wanted.

LUMBER



1x6 Spruce Siding.

1x8 Spruce SHIPLAP FLOORING.

Dick, Banning & Co.,
WINNIPEG.

Pumps

Farmers, Read This:



IF YOU WANT A
GOOD PUMP,
WRITE TO US. WE CAN SUPPLY YOU FROM THE FACTORY AT FACTORY PRICES.

WE have been awarded the diploma at the Brandon Exhibition the last two years for the best exhibition of pumps, over all competitors. We always have a good stock of wood and iron pumps and repairs of all kinds on hand. Try one of our **CATTLE PUMPS.** It fills a pail in about three strokes.

We are agents for
Hages' double-action force pump.
Myers' brass-lined cylinder pump.

Special discount till end of year. Write for illustrated catalogue. Address—
BRANDON PUMP WORKS,
Box 410, H. CATER, Prop. Brandon, Man.

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

A school that is doing the best work in business education in Canada. It gives the student a practical education that gives him the ability to do any business. Enter now if possible.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Blackleg Vaccine.

[SYMPTOMATIC ANTHRAX VACCINE]

WE SUPPLY THIS VACCINE IN TWO FORMS:

- A. SINGLE VACCINE;** each case containing ten doses. With this the animal is vaccinated but once. Price per case **\$1.50.**
- B. DOUBLE VACCINE;** each case holds two vials—No. 1 containing ten doses of Primary or Weaker Vaccine; No. 2 containing ten doses of Secondary or Stronger Vaccine, which is injected eight days after the Primary (No. 1) Vaccine has been used. Price per case **\$2.00.**

WRITE FOR LITERATURE.

SUPPLIED BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WE also furnish this case containing the apparatus required to successfully prepare and administer Blackleg Vaccine.

Price, complete **\$6.00**

IF YOUR DRUGGIST DOES NOT HAVE **BLACKLEG VACCINE, P. D. & CO.,** IN STOCK, YOU CAN PROCURE IT FROM

**The Bole Drug Co., or
The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.,**

WHO WILL PROMPTLY MAIL YOU A SUPPLY ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. m



Parke, Davis & Co.,
WALKERVILLE, ONT.
MONTREAL, QUE.

Ogilvie's ...Flour

SPECIALLY MADE FOR

FAMILY USE.

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

Trade-Marks



"BLACKLEG." "Pasteur Vaccine"

**SAVES CATTLE FROM
BLACK LEG**

Nearly 2,000,000 successfully treated in U. S. and Canada during the last 5 years. Cheap, safe and easy to use. Pamphlet with full particulars, official endorsements and testimonials sent FREE on application.

Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago.
BRANCHES: W. J. MITCHELL & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

PATENTED
**STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME**

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

No.	CAPACITY.	Churns from
0	6 gal.	1 to 3 gal. cream.
1	10 "	1 to 5 "
2	15 "	2 to 7 "
3	20 "	3 to 9 "
4	26 "	4 to 12 "
5	30 "	6 to 14 "
6	40 "	8 to 20 "



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

Agents Manitoba and the Territories.

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Best Policies

For protection and investment.

Absolute security.

Agents wanted.

BRANTFORD STEEL WIND MILLS
19th CENTURY
20th CENTURY
GALVANIZED ROLLER BEARINGS
POWER AND PUMPING MILLS
STEEL TOWERS AND FLAG STAFFS, IRON AND WOOD PUMPS, MAPLE LEAF GRAIN GRINDERS, BEE SUPPLIES
MY! WHAT A COMFORT THAT BRANTFORD MILL IS

COCKSHUTT FLOW CO. (Limited),
Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T., Winnipeg

WINDMILLS



If you are looking for the Most **ECONOMICAL POWER,**

The Canadian Steel Airmotor
fills the bill.

- Advantages over gas and steam engines:
1. No fire dangers.
 2. No increased insurance.
 3. No fuel or oil.
 4. No explosions.

Consider your own interests in deciding.

Grinders, Tanks Pumps, etc.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd.,
TORONTO, ONT.

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

ADDRESS
Belleville Business College.
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

NOW OPEN.

FALL TERM IN THE
Central Business College,
TORONTO.

Enter any time. Ten teachers. Sixty type-writing machines. Unexcelled facilities for assisting graduates to positions. Write for calendar. **W. H. SHAW, Principal.**
Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Send for the illustrated catalogue for 1900; 152 pages, specially interesting (32nd year). Address—
ROBINSON & JOHNSON, F.C.A.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XXXV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 5, 1900.

No. 511

A Good Time Coming.

Another season is about drawing to a close, and probably all that need be said of it, is that, as usual, it has been a most exceptional season throughout. The oldest inhabitant has no record of anything like it, and the prayer of most of us is that we may never see its duplicate. Throughout seed time the conditions were perfect, and never was a crop put into the ground so satisfactorily, or with equal promise. But the dry time, which was then so helpful, continued throughout May and June, accompanied by very windy weather, which in many localities drifted the soil badly. At this time the outlook was of the darkest, for to all appearances there would be feed for neither man nor beast. By the end of June the long-looked-for rains came, and came in abundance. What a wonderful response did the soil make! A marvellous change came over field and prairie. During July and early August the growth was most rapid, and on the opening of harvest, the indications were for a fair return of marketable grain and an abundance of stock feed. But alack! the rains that would have been so welcome in June, came in September, and came with interest added for the interval of delay. Short straw full of green bottom made bad sheaves to withstand rain. Bleached, sprouted, musty and tough represent the reason why thousands of bushels go "no grade." A large percentage shelled out, owing to long exposure to wind and weather. Labor has been exceeding scarce, as earlier in the season, with prospects of so light a harvest, none felt justified in keeping on a full supply of hands.

A chronicle of unusual damage from hail, lightning and storm has to be added to the record of the past season. Away in the northern settlements, along the Saskatchewan River, at Edmonton and Prince Albert, abundant early moisture gave promise of an extraordinarily heavy crop, but subsequent wet and backward harvest weather leaves these sections in as bad shape as the rest of the country.

Live stock has, generally speaking, done well during the season, conditions having been favorable. Dairying has been profitable, and the output greatly exceeded that of any previous year, several factories have increased their make by 50%, while prices have been well maintained throughout the season. Beef cattle have also done well, and Western cattle have come forward in good condition, fetching fairly good prices, although not as high as might have prevailed had steamboat rates on exporters not advanced so high. Hogs, sheep and poultry are all bringing profitable prices.

Western Canada, as an agricultural country, has long since passed the experimental stage, and no one should be discouraged by the results of the past season. Everyone who is observant will have learned many lessons from the extremes of wet and drouth, and from the effects of hail and storm, which will be turned to account in days to come. Perhaps one of the most important lessons emphasized is the wisdom of seeding down to grass land that has been under cultivation long enough to exhaust the humus or root fiber, in order to prevent the drifting of light, loamy soils, and the baking of stiff, heavy clays. With some of the land in grass, the more general keeping of live stock will naturally follow to utilize the fodder and pasture. More live stock will mean a more equal distribution of labor throughout the year, thus settling to a large extent the "harvest labor question," restoring and maintaining the fertility and mechanical condition of the soil, the more thorough working of the land, all of which will tend to produce in the average season as much wheat off less land at less expense, and have the additional advantage of affording other resources

in the event of a crop failure. The rains have left the land well soaked for next year, and, remembering that this is not the last year for Manitoba and the West, let us all cheerfully look forward to the good time coming, and a bumper crop to commemorate the opening of the 20th century.

The Labor Question as it Affects the Province of Manitoba.

Owing to the uncertainty as to the value of the grain crop in the early part of this season, there was a decided tendency on the part of farmers throughout Manitoba to dispense with hired help, trusting to secure men in the harvest time if necessary. When harvest time came many farmers calculated on doing the work without engaging any extra hands, as the harvest was early and the crop light. On account of the wet, catchy weather, however, work has been delayed from week to week, and when fine days come, the work must be done with a rush. During the early part of September there was a great demand for harvest hands, farmers offering \$1.50 a day and board, but there were no men to be had. Letters and telegrams poured in from all parts of the Province to the C. P. R. officials, to the Department of Agriculture, and to the Dominion Immigration Commissioner, to send men at once. Farmers in some instances complained because their demands were not forthwith attended to. It is hardly necessary to say that men are not kept, fed and housed in Winnipeg by the C. P. R., the Provincial or the Dominion Governments to meet this short-notice demand at harvest time. In past years, when conditions were favorable in Manitoba and labor cheap in the East, thousands of laborers were brought up to help in our harvest fields, and they most efficiently supplied the demand, but this year conditions are not favorable in Manitoba, labor is high in the East, and men prefer to work for good wages where they are, rather than come to Manitoba simply for adventure, for no better wages. The question facing the farmers of Manitoba to-day is, "What are we to do?" If farmers cannot depend on getting men from the East to help in harvesting, it must be folly on their part to sow broad acres which they cannot possibly reap.

The ADVOCATE would like to get farmers' views on this subject, for it is an important one, and will press itself more seriously upon the attention of every one interested from year to year. Next issue the matter will be considered further, and space gladly given to correspondence from farmers on the subject.

Attend to the Milk Cows.

All things considered, this has probably been the best season the dairy industry has ever experienced in the West. Prices have, as a rule, been good, and the season has been favorable, as a whole—certainly much more favorable for dairying than for any other branch of farming. The dry, early spring, following the mild winter, was most suitable for the dairy cow, and during the continued dry weather, the grass, wherever it was not pastured too close, was full of nutriment, and stock of all kinds did remarkably well. In addition to this, the roads were good everywhere, greatly facilitating the work of cream-gathering, and as the drought continued, evidences of a crop failure began to develop, and farmers the more earnestly attended to the milking of their cows, for there is no denying the fact that it is necessity alone that will bring farmers in this great wheat country to the three-legged stool beside the old cow's flank. The continued moisture throughout the latter portion of the season has supplied abundant pasture of the most desirable sort for milk production, and the

disastrous harvest weather has continued to uphold the cow end of the argument. Owing to a combination of all these circumstances, the flow of milk to the factory has been larger and more continuous than in any past season. This greatly helps to reduce the cost per pound of manufacturing, facilitates marketing, and, in consequence, enables the factory to pay the patrons a higher average price for the season. The longer the season during which the factory is able to run, the less the expense of operating; the higher the average price for the product, the better everyone is satisfied.

What's worth doing is surely worth doing well; it does not do to depend entirely upon nature for the well-being of the cow and the profit from the factory. Under natural conditions, the tendency of the spring-calved cow is to go dry in the fall, and this tendency is only counteracted by the development of a long-milking habit and by careful treatment. Standing out in cold rains and on frosty nights is a severe strain upon the milking cow, using up her vital force and requiring a large proportion of the food consumed, that should go to the production of milk, to keep up the temperature of the body.

It pays to shelter and feed the dairy cow during these autumn months. Nature has this year provided abundance of good green fall pasture; see to it that the cows are comfortably stabled on cold nights and during rains and given a little extra feed, as they will take it. Sheaf oats or corn or even freshly-threshed straw will be relished, and the extra care and feed will be paid for an hundred-fold in a continued flow of milk.

The Registration of Nova Scotia Live Stock.

During the Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, an interesting meeting was held, at which the Nova Scotia breeders conferred with Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association and Live Stock Registrar, and Mr. John I. Hobson, President of the Dominion Shorthorn and the Ontario Winter Fair Associations. What the latter proposed was that the stock breeders of Nova Scotia, particularly the Shorthorn breeders, should drop their Nova Scotia registry and adopt that of the Dominion Shorthorn Association. This would give their animals a standing they do not now possess, and would be a great boon for the future. The Shorthorn Association has a very large membership, and has a cash surplus of \$12,000. Membership costs \$2 annually, and the fee to members for registration and certificate of animals under 21 months old is 75 cents. It was stated that the annual registration book, furnished free to members, costs \$2.75, but the great advantage of the proposed change is the improved standing that the greater body would give to the thoroughbred stock of the Maritime Shorthorn breeders. As regards other thoroughbred stock, it should be enumerated in the registry only of the best organizations—organizations recognized everywhere. Mr. Wade and Mr. Hobson made speeches in support of this idea, and among all local speakers who followed there was perfect unanimity in the same line. B. W. Chipman, Secretary for Agriculture, was in the chair, and he also favored the idea. So did Hon. T. R. Black, whose motto was, "It is easier to start right than to get right after having been wrong." C. A. Archibald, J. Rufus Starr, and half a dozen other local men favored the change. Prof. Day, of Guelph; Major Sheppard, of Toronto; David Gregg, and other visitors added their testimony in its favor. There is no doubt, from the tone of this meeting, that the scheme will be carried into effect—that the local register will be dropped in favor of the Dominion one.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

WESTERN OFFICE:
MCINTYRE BLOCK, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Fitzalan House,
Strand, London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the fifth and twentieth 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; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscriptions, 6s., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month. Contract rates furnished on application.
3. ADVERTISING RATES—Single insertion, 15 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. DISCONTINUANCES—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post-card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given.
5. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
6. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
7. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible.
8. ALWAYS GIVE THE NAME of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.
9. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
10. SUBSCRIBERS failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.
11. NO ANONYMOUS communications or enquiries will receive attention.
12. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
13. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
14. 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 CO.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Argentina Sends Dressed Meat to Britain.

Since live stock from Argentina has been prohibited by the British Government from landing in Britain, an effort is being made to regain lost ground by sending dressed meat in sterilized air. To this end a trial load was started for Liverpool from Argentina by the boat, Southern Cross, early in August.

In Liverpool, where there has been formed a company for working the patent of invention, they have already made the necessary arrangements for receiving the carcasses which the Southern Cross is taking, and for keeping them during a certain term with the object of fully putting the system to the test. The remittance which goes in this vessel, in a small chamber specially prepared by the inventors, consists of sixteen bullocks of exportation type, slaughtered by an English butcher engaged for the purpose. The carcasses are cut open and despoiled of all their interiors, with the exception of the kidneys, and are left with the hides on.

If the thing is a success—as has been already proved by eating meat preserved for forty days by this system, and which turned out quite fresh—the Southern Cross and other steamers of the same Company will return with fittings calculated for the carrying of from 1,000 to 3,000 bullocks each journey.

The cost of freight and maintenance of the live animals between Buenos Aires and Deptford may be considered to-day as nine pounds sterling, whereas the freight of bullocks preserved by the sterilized air system will not exceed, in the first remittances, one pound sterling per head, a price which may in future be reduced by 25 or 30 per cent.

Weed Inspector Braithwaite Resigned.

Provincial Weed Inspector Chris. Braithwaite has resigned his position, the duties of which he has faithfully performed for the past three years and a half. While not a botanist by education, Mr. Braithwaite has been indefatigable in his efforts to "round up" the noxious weed, to assist in reducing the appearance, characteristics and methods of eradication of the worst weeds known to the farmer he met with, and in carrying out the provisions of the Act in a practical manner. He resigned in order that he might devote his whole time to a recently acquired position of Portage in Prince Rupert, Mr. R. G. V. being appointed in his place. Mr. Braithwaite has been a farmer of long standing in the Dominion, and was appointed to his position.

Territorial Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

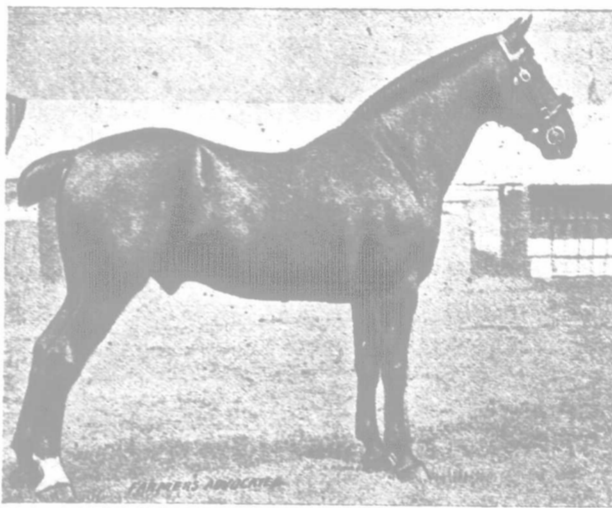
At the instigation of the Northwest Territorial Department of Agriculture, a meeting of those interested in pure-bred cattle was held on September 14th, at Calgary, when it was decided to organize an association under the above title. The annual membership fee was fixed at \$1.00 per annum. A Constitution was adopted similar to that of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, and the following elected officers:

President, J. A. Turner, Millarville; 1st Vice-President, Peter Talbot, Lacombe; 2nd Vice-President, T. A. Skillater, Grenfell. Directors: Representing Shorthorns, H. Raikes, Pine Lake; Herefords, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; Polled Angus, James Rogers, Okotoks; Galloways, W. E. Cochrane, High River; Dairy Breeds, H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail; with the following five additional Directors: J. E. Peaker, Yorkton, Assa.; E. D. Adams, Millarville; A. B. Macdonald, Lyndon; Mr. Sprigget, New Oxley, and J. A. Craig, Meadow Creek, Alberta.

At a Directors' meeting, subsequently held, Mr. C. W. Peterson was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The Triumph of the Hackney.

The triumph of the Hackney was complete at the Paris Exposition, when Sir Walter Gilbey's Hedon Squire won the two championships of the show, namely, the grand prize for the best of all foreign light horse breeds, Thoroughbreds excepted, and the championship for the best French or foreign horse. These victories mean that the Hackney competing at perhaps the greatest horse show ever held, and judged by experts of all the horse-breeding nations, has beaten everything, and surely now that this feat has been accomplished, and apparently, judging by appearances, with complete unanimity amongst the judges, the detractors of the king of harness horses must somewhat regret



HACKNEY STALLION, HEDON SQUIRE 4306.

First and champion at the International Horse Show, Paris. PROPERTY OF SIR WALTER GILBEY, BART., ELSHAM HALL, ESSEX.

the prejudice they have exhibited in doing their utmost to disparage his merits. The following are the names of the grand jury who awarded the championship prizes, and from them it will be seen that the foreign judges are included amongst the greatest continental authorities, whilst Mr. Wrench's position in the horse world here, and the fact that he is president-elect of the Hackney Horse Society, entitles his opinions to the highest possible respect: President Count Lendorff, Secretary M. de Brinon, Baron Harkanyi (Hungary), M. Laurant, and Mr. F. Wrench.—*Live Stock Journal (Eng.)*.

The Lincoln Ram Sales.

Time after time one has seen that there is a large existent demand in the States and Canada for Lincoln rams. It would therefore appear to the writer that it would have been to the advantage and profit of those who are engaged in this business had they or their agents been present at the Lincoln ram sale which took place on the 7th Sept., inst., for there were excellent and typical rams of good merit, which could then have been purchased at from \$30 onwards, as it is a rule at these sales for no higher reserve being allowed than \$25, after which they are of the hands of the public; a bid of \$2.50, provided there is no further bid, buys them. It would therefore be advantageous to those who can do so to attend next year's fixture will in due time be published in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which paper has long enjoyed a high reputation here as a reliable and interesting paper. The results of these annual sales are not very widely known, the general average of the sales being \$55.00, whilst the same sale in 1899 was \$45.00. The following are the results of the sale of the 7th Sept. as follows: 1st prize, \$100.00; 2nd prize, \$75.00; 3rd prize, \$50.00; 4th prize, \$25.00; 5th prize, \$15.00; 6th prize, \$10.00; 7th prize, \$5.00; 8th prize, \$2.50; 9th prize, \$1.25; 10th prize, \$0.625. The following are the names of the buyers: Mr. J. E.

Casswell, one of our advertisers, whose stock was well sought after, came next with one of £16 3s. 10d.; next came the Messrs. Dean's lot, whose flock is well and carefully bred, with an average of £15 11s. 10d. forty-two; Mr. Tom Casswell, whose flock's reputation dates back more than a century, and the merit of whose sheep will be seen in that grand two-shear ram which has been purchased by Messrs. Patrick, and who will exhibit him at your fairs this season, averaged £14 2s. 5d. for twenty; Messrs. Wright, whose flock is one which has also sent some representatives to Messrs. Patrick from their successful show pens this year, came out with an average of £13 4s. 2d. for twenty-five; whilst Mr. J. Pears, whose flock ranks as one of the most important of the breed, came out with an average of £11 13s. 11d. for eighteen; whilst others averaged downwards from this price to 5½ gs., which was the lowest average.

A Lecture on Type in the Cattle Ring.

F. S. Peer, of Mount Morris, N. Y., an accomplished judge of dairy cattle, for four years has officiated at the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, and has always given the utmost satisfaction. During the recent show at Halifax he gave an address on dairy type, in the judging ring, using prizewinners as illustrations. He first described a cow, representing the animal in the original form of the wild cow, before it had begun to be used as a domestic animal or for its products of the dairy. Then he traced it up from its inferior ancestry to the stage when it was used for merely agricultural purposes, and then to the position where the best results in cattle for beef, butter and milk are obtained. Championship animals at this exhibition were then taken—a cow owned by Mr. Black, a Holstein, a Jersey of Mr. J. R. Starr's, and some young things—and from these Mr. Peer proceeded to show that whatever degree of perfection has been attained above the original type, just to that extent is the difference artificial; that the great thing in breeding is to keep and strengthen these acquired characteristics, and that there is ever present in all of them a tendency to revert to the original, a tendency which it must be the breeder's business to guard against. Mr. Peer was asked his opinion of the live stock as compared with the time when he saw it first four years ago.

"Ayrshires and Guernseys," he said, in reply, "are very well represented indeed, and the whole exhibition shows a great improvement on what I found here four years ago. I do not know of any fair visited in the course of my travels, in the United States or Canada, where there has been so marked an improvement as is to be seen in the dairy cattle at the Halifax Exhibition."

"Other breeds, besides the Ayrshires and Guernseys, show not so much improvement, perhaps, but still there is a marked change for the better over what they were only four years ago."

Feeding for Early Maturity.

No more striking proof can be afforded of the great improvement which has been effected in the breeding and feeding of farm animals during the past quarter of a century than that which is disclosed by the early age at which cattle are now fattened and finished off for the butcher. Less than a generation ago feeders never thought of finishing off their stock until they were three, and very often four, years of age. Nowadays quite a large percentage of our best beef cattle make their way to the block by the time they are two years of age, and we know, says the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*, a good many feeders who make a special feature of having animals finished off for the butcher when they are from fifteen to eighteen and twenty months of age. Most of our best feeders reckon that the most profitable age at which to finish off is when the animals are from twenty to twenty-four months old, because they find that when properly bred and well cared for, they will by that time give a better yield for the food consumed by them than they will at any later stage of their existence. Men like Mr. Wm. Young, of Brockley Park, and some of our other leading farmers, very often sell young cross-breds quite fit for the butcher from fifteen to sixteen months of age. Not long ago Mr. Young sold at one of the Dublin sales a number of such crosses, the progeny of a black polled bull mated with ordinary country heifers, at between £11 and £12 apiece, when only about fifteen months of age. These animals, needless to say, were especially fed all through their calfhood. Until they were fit for weaning they were allowed to suck their dams, and were then put upon a certain allowance of cakes and other concentrated foods which enabled them to maintain their calf flesh and literally to keep on improving in condition from the day they were calved until eventually disposed of. Now that there is such an immense import trade in foreign meat of good quality our feeders are finding out that their only chance of holding their own in the market is by the production of the very best beef at an early age—beef which, while not costing much extra to produce, is capable of realizing many shillings more per cwt. than the same beasts would realize if kept under the old conditions—allowed to fall off in condition during the winter in the hope of bringing them right by liberal feeding in the following summer.

The Calgary Fair.

The second annual exhibition under the auspices of the Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition Association was held at Calgary on Sept. 12th to 15th. The stabling on the grounds had been considerably enlarged, besides other permanent improvements made, during the year; the prize list had also been increased, offering additional inducements to exhibitors. The entries greatly exceeded those of previous years, and under anything like ordinary circumstances, a great success would have undoubtedly rewarded the efforts of the directorate; but alas! after opening the fair under the most hopeful environment, with beautiful, bright, warm weather, a change set in, and during the two last days—the most important from a financial standpoint—a heavy rain and snow storm prevailed, effectually closing up the fair. September is too late for the holding of exhibitions in this country where revenue is to be derived from attractions or races. There surely can be no good reason why the Calgary fair should not come into the circuit, following immediately after Winnipeg and Brandon, in July or early August. Of course, it might interfere a little with haying, but as the hay harvest in the West usually lasts for a considerable period, we doubt if the few days required for attendance at the fair would make material difference. Besides, the advantages of warm weather, long days, larger attendance, and the probability of fitted stock from the Manitoba fairs going forward, would more than counterbalance any little inconvenience otherwise occasioned.

Horses.—In nearly every department of the fair marked improvement was noticed over the preceding exhibition. The horse classes were not only well filled, but in the majority of sections were filled with horses of exceedingly good quality, and that, after all, is what counts; and yet, there is not wanting, even in this—one of the very best horse-raising districts of the Dominion—evidence that far too many of the sires in use are of an inferior standard—lightweights with hereditary defects or unsoundnesses.

In Clydesdales, John Turner, Millarville, was the principal exhibitor in the female section, showing a good, clean-legged, active lot of mares and fillies in range condition, without any preparation. His winnings were: In mares with foal by side, Victoria 1st and Minnie 2nd; in brood mare without foal, Jennie's Heroine 1st, Rosie Blythe 2nd; in 3-year-old filly, Balgreggan Princess; 2-year-old filly, May Blossom 1st, Cherrie Ripe 2nd; yearlings, Lady Superior. This filly also won the female championship over her dam, Jennie's Heroine. Turner also won 1st and 2nd on foals with Victoria's Triumph and Lord Russell, and the sweepstakes mare and two of her progeny with Jennie's Heroine, Cherrie Ripe and Lady Superior. In the aged stallion section, R. G. Robinson, of Elbow Park Ranch, won with old Balgreggan Hero, who was also declared sweepstakes winner, and won with three of his get; a brown Shire horse shown by J. W. McLaughlan, High River, being a good 2nd; J. Clark's Clydesdale, Waldo, 3rd, and Wm. Moody's Clyde, Brooklin Boy, 4th. In 2-year-olds, Jos. McPherson, Spring Bank, won with a handsome, well-topped colt, Bold Boy 2nd, followed by R. G. Robinson's Enterprise. J. A. Turner's General Duke was the only yearling stud forward.

Two fairly good teams of heavy drafts were out. First went to the Calgary Brewing Co., 2nd to V. Anderson. In agricultural teams under 1,400, 1st went to a Clyde-bred pair owned by the Calgary Brewing Co., 2nd to a useful pair of grays shown by P. Burns. Jos. McPherson showed a big, well-developed 3-year-old filly (unregistered), winning 1st over a very nice quality, but rather undersized, filly from Turner's string. John Donohoe won on draft brood mare. In the carriage class for stallions (registered), W. R. Stewart, Macleod, won with a big, strong horse, with R. G. Robinson's Cleveland Bay 2nd. C. W. Peterson won 1st on brood mares, and Jos. Fisher, Millarville, 2nd. Turner was 1st on brood mare without foal. Jos. Fisher 2nd. P. Burns showed a beautifully-matched pair of blacks in harness, 15 hands and over, that were easily 1st, a pair of bays belonging to Smart and Parslow making a good 2nd. R. F. Bevan, of Beaver Dam, won in the under 15 hands with a fairly good pair.

There were six entries in single harness classes under 15 hands, 1st going to R. A. Bell, 2nd to W. M. Parslow. In over 15 hands, Parslow won 1st, Jas. Reilly 2nd, and Bevan 3rd. Some fairly good things were shown in the younger sections; Scott, of Spring Bank, winning two 1sts; Fisher, Turner and Parslow also being prizewinners. In roadsters, J. R. Sutherland's Sharper King, a very neat, well-turned son of Sharper, won over Stewart's Bob Kirk, shown in racing condition. Prizes for stallion and three of his get went in the same order as the stallions. J. R. Sutherland, W. R. Stewart and Fairley divided up the honors in the brood mare and younger sections of this class, the gets of Sharper King and Bob Kirk being conspicuous. There was only one entry in the team class, a good, useful pair of bays; while in the single harness class six entries lined up, 1st going to a very handsome type shown by the chief of the Fire Department, Jas. Smart; 2nd went to a good chestnut shown by G. H. Bailey.

In Thoroughbreds and Hackneys, stallions only were shown. In the former, Capt. Ingles' grand stallion, Eagle's Plume, was an outstanding winner, Fairley's Kingsford 2nd, and Robinson's Faugha-ballaugh 3rd. In Hackneys, Rawlinson Bros.

Robin Adair, a smooth, well-turned horse, of good size and breed type, with the true Hackney action both fore and aft, was without competition in the aged class, while a son of his, shown by J. R. Thompson, was also without competition in the 2-year-old class.

The saddlers made up by far the strongest showing in the horse department, and every competition was keenly fought. The judge, going for breeding and quality, selected in every case the breediest, cleanest and promptest animals for honors. J. W. McLaughlan won with a big, strong bay in a class of twelve, 15 hands or over, with W. Marshall's handsome sorrel 2nd. R. F. Bevan won out of a good bunch (15 hands and over), under English saddle; A. H. Eckford, High River, a good 2nd. Bevan also won 1st on an equally good lot under 15 hands, with D. P. McDonald 2nd, and A. H. Eckford 3rd. O. A. Critchley won in a really good class of ponies (14.2 or under, with the B. R. H. Ranch 2nd and 3rd.

The specials offered for horses suitable for the N.-W. M. Police were passed upon by a judge appointed by the donor, prizes going to A. Dalgleish 1st and W. L. Christie 2nd.

Good money prizes were offered for army horses, and brought out big competition. Stallions to get horses of the three types catalogued brought out Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, and Coachers. The judge finally sent the red to the Thoroughbred, Eagle's Plume; 2nd to the Hackney, Robin Adair, and 3rd to the Coach horse, Cazique. In section for artillery horses (15.3 to 16.1, 1,100 to 1,350 lbs.) there were nine entries, some of them flat-headed, dead-looking mongrels, but the winners were a right good lot, strong, clean, and active. W. Anderson won 1st, Eckford 2nd, and Critchley 3rd. In the cavalry class (15.1 to 15.3, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.), to carry 210 lbs., there were thirteen entries, among them some right good types. B. M. Farley won with a beautiful sorrel, McLaughlan coming 2nd with a bay, and Murphy Bros. 3rd. There were also thirteen entries in the section for mounted infantry horses (14.1 to 15.1, 950 lbs. upwards). R. F. Bevan won with a dark chestnut of excellent type, Smith & Lee 2nd on a sorrel, of somewhat

was pronounced by the judge as best bull for the special offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, but owing to some oversight, the bull had not been entered for this section. Talbut's Rufus won the D. S. H. B. A. special for best bull bred in Alberta, with Sampson & McNaughton's Knight of Orange 2nd.

There were six good, sappy, aged cows, all shown off grass, without special fitting. H. Hanns won with a big, smooth, even red, Gaiety V., Wm. Stothers 2nd and 3rd with Lydia Pinkham and her daughter, both possessing smooth, nice quality. Hanns and McPherson had good, useful entries, that did not get placed. Six fairly good 2-year-olds lined up, Hanns again winning with a nice red, Queen of the West; McPherson winning 2nd and 3rd on Miss Temple 6th and Alberta Lily. In yearling heifers Stothers came to the top, getting 1st and 2nd on good, smooth, useful heifers; McPherson 3rd. Hanns, Sampson & McNaughton, and Capt. Deyncourt had entries forward. McPherson won 1st and 2nd on heifer calves with daughters of Bruce Royal, and Hanns 3rd. Hanns' 2-year-old, Queen of the West, won 1st on female one year or over, bred in Alberta; McPherson's Rosie Regal, by Bruce Royal, 2nd, and the same exhibitor's Cherrie Bloom, by Royal Standard, 3rd. Five herds, of three females each, lined up before the judge, who finally sent the red to H. Hanns' trio, 2nd to Stothers, and 3rd to McPherson's young herd.

John A. Munroe, Calgary, showed a few Jersey females, and Thos. Leacock a Holstein bull; C. W. Peterson showed several head of Ayrshires; but there was no competition in any of these classes. There was little competition in grades. The cattle were judged by James Bray, Longburn, Man., whose awards met with very general approval, although around the ring some considered his standard—that of the showyard—should be modified to meet range conditions, and that vigor and constitution should outweigh quality and breed character.

Sheep.—J. A. Turner showed a very fine pen of Shropshire sheep, without competition; they were quite good enough to have stood in any company. The judge, Jos. Jickling, Carman, considered the shearing ram and the ewe lambs good enough to have won in Winnipeg. The only other sheep shown were a pen of Leicesters, by J. R. Thompson.

Swine.—The swine exhibit was very small—only half a dozen entries in all. John Robinson showed a Berkshire boar, and James Coutts a Berk. sow and a Yorkshire boar and sow.

Other Departments. In the main building a very interesting display was made in fine arts, photography and ladies' work. Collective exhibits were made by Calgary and Strathcona Agricultural Societies, the latter being exceptionally meritorious, containing a great variety of products, all of marked excellence. The vegetable display was good, and fine exhibits were made by A. G. Wolley-Dod, Calgary, and Donald Ross, of Edmonton. A beautiful display of fruit was made by the Agassiz Experimental Farm, and also from Lord Aberdeen's fruit farm at Coldstream, in the Okanagan Valley, B. C.

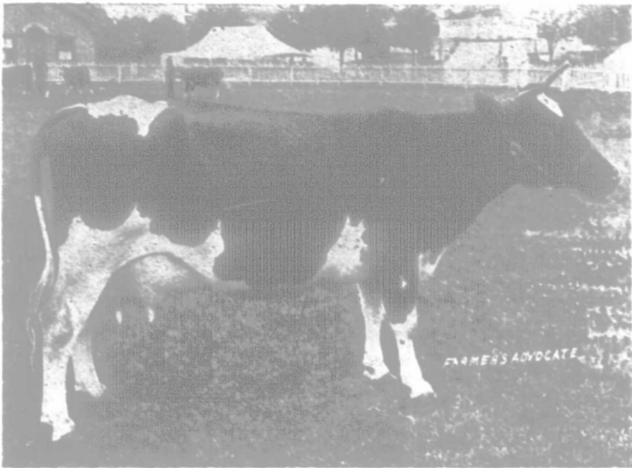
Under the supervision of Dairy Supt. Marker, an excellent display of creamery butter was made. Mr. Marker acted as judge, assisted by Mr. Lindburg, of the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Winnipeg. In the 50-pound packages, in prints, J. A. Dangerfield (Olds creamery) won 1st, D. Morkeberg (Tindastoll) 2nd, W. A. Wilson 3rd; C. Nairn and M. Marker highly commended. In section for 28-pound boxes, J. R. Campbell, Qu'Appelle, won 1st; W. A. Wilson 2nd; S. Flack, Red Deer, 3rd; Fred Kidd highly commended. Best average score for creamery butter W. A. Wilson. In farm dairy, D. McEachern and A. H. Trimble were the principal exhibitors, and the quality of their goods was of high order.

The Territorial Weed Inspector, Willing, had a tent on the grounds, in which was displayed a very full collection of noxious weeds, both pressed and freshly pulled, the latter from the neighborhood of Alberta's capital, the variety and healthiness of the plants being evidence that even this district has not escaped many of the worst noxious-weed pests. The Calgary Indian Industrial School had a tent on the grounds, in which were displayed many examples of the students' handiwork in wood, iron, leather, etc., etc. A great band of Blackfeet, Sarcees and Blood Indians, in their many-colored blankets, paint and feathers, ambled about the grounds on their piebald cayuses, adding picturesqueness and variety to the scene.

Fort Macleod Fair.

James Bray, Longburn, Man., who acted as judge of cattle at the Fort Macleod Fair, writes us: "The exhibit here was not up to the Calgary show in pure-breds, but was much better in grades, the number of entries being: Shorthorns, 13; beef grades, 21; dairy grades, 7; fat cattle, 6. In horses, there was a good showing of saddle and artillery horses; 75 entries in all classes. The dairy exhibit was light, but there was a fine display of grain in sheaf and of bromo grass. The exhibit of roots and vegetables was also good."

W. W. WILSON, Nelson, B.C., Aug. 15th, 1900:—"Must say that in my opinion the FARMER'S ADVOCATE beats all the leading agricultural papers of Great Britain."



HIGHLAND CORNELIA.

First-prize Holstein cow, Toronto Exhibition, 1899, and Western Fair, London, 1900.

PROPERTY OF RETTIE BROS., NORWICH, ONT.

finer type, and J. A. Turner 3rd on a smooth, compact bay. Mr. Jos. Jickling, of Carman, Man., acted as single judge, and gave very general satisfaction.

Cattle.—In the heart of this great range country one would expect a large showing of cattle, but as yet herds are only in process of formation, and few breeders have the time or facilities for putting stock in show condition. The cattle exhibit was not large, none of the breeds except Shorthorns putting up any competition. Hunter Bros., of Gleichen, showed a few Hereford cows and a really good yearling bull, bred by Van Natta & Sons, of Indiana.

In Shorthorns there was a fairly good showing, with competition in nearly every section. In aged bulls three lined up. Peter Talbut & Sons, of Lacomb, showed Goldsmith, by Sir James, a smooth, even-fleshed red bull, shown in good condition. Wm. Stothers, Gruburn, showed Prince Lincoln = 23088, by Golden Robe, shown in just good working condition, but a smooth, well-fleshed bull, with lots of quality, and Sampson & McNaughton's Lovely Prince, bred in Iowa, was also shown without fitting; they were placed in the order named. In 2-year-olds, Copley Bros. were alone, with Roseville Chief, a smooth, tidy red, of good quality. P. Talbut showed the winning yearling in Rufus, a red son of Goldsmith, a thick, low-set, smooth, well-grown youngster; 2nd going to Knight of Orange, shown by Sampson & McNaughton. Thos. Talbut was 1st with a red and white bull calf, a smooth, well-developed youngster. Second went to a smooth little red shown by Henry Hanns, and 3rd to a good red son of Bruce Royal (by Royal Member, imp.), shown by Jos. McPherson. This left a good thick calf, shown by Wm. Stothers and sired by Prince Lincoln, unplaced. He possesses a wonderful coat of hair, which captivated many around the ring, who considered such a coat a special qualification for the range, and would have placed him higher in the class. Talbut's Goldsmith

Territorial Horse Breeders' Association.

On September 13th, during the holding of the Agricultural Exhibition in Calgary, a meeting of the horse breeders of the Territories was called together, Hon. H. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina, together with Deputy Commissioner C. W. Peterson, having taken the initiative. About twenty representative horsemen from various parts of the Territories assembled, and an informal discussion as to the advantages of forming an association took place. Mr. Bulyea was elected chairman, and stated briefly the object of the meeting. He referred to the wonderful natural advantages of the Territories for the raising of the very highest type of both light and heavy horses. At present, when there appeared so great a need for cavalry and artillery horses for the British army, he considered the time opportune for organization, in order that the attention of the Imperial authorities should be turned towards the horse ranges of the Northwest Territories. He knew of no better way of finding a market for this class of horses than through the organization of a local Horse Breeders' Association. He also referred to the great demand for farm horses throughout certain of the wheat districts of Assiniboia as well as in Manitoba, stating that last season thirteen carloads of eastern horses had been sold on the Indian Head market alone. This trade should be secured by the local breeders. He believed that the Dominion and Territorial Governments would grant financial aid to a representative association of the stock breeders of the West, as the Provincial and Dominion Governments were doing in most of the other Provinces.

Mr. O. A. Critchley spoke strongly in favor of organization, as he considered that it would greatly assist in finding a market for cavalry remounts. He considered Alberta was much better adapted for raising light than heavy horses, as the range conditions necessitated too much exercise for the raising of draft horses. At the present time there were any amount of light horses suitable for army purposes, but no market for them. Mr. A. H. Eckford also favored organization. He considered Southern Alberta peculiarly well adapted for the breeding of light horses, and said that there were at the present time a very large number of horses in the country suited for mounted infantry purposes. Mr. W. R. Stewart thought that immediate steps should be taken to establish a sale stable for collecting and training horses of the right type. He maintained that if sufficient numbers of horses of the proper type were got together and well broken, that the dealers would soon find them out and there would be no trouble about a market. At the present time dealers could not find enough horses in any one place, and the expense of buying was too great. He maintained that any kind of horse could be raised in Alberta, for draft, coach, saddle or racing purposes, if stallions of the right sort were used.

H. C. Lawson, of Regina, pointed out that it was not only in Alberta that good horses could be raised, as Central Assiniboia was equally well adapted for raising horses of the very best quality, especially for saddle horses. He thought an association was necessary in order to push the claims of the horse breeders. Dr. Burnett, V. S., Regina, did not agree with all that had been said, but contended that the range was suitable for raising heavy as well as light horses. He maintained that the continual exercise of the range developed bone and muscle of the very best quality, and was a guarantee against many of the diseases so common among horses raised elsewhere. He thought that the greatest drawback to the horse-breeding interests of the West was the too general use of inferior stallions. In the light horses, stallions of a racing type were used rather than of a weightier type. It was imperative that horses should be properly broken before being placed on the market. Several other speakers favored organization, and it was unanimously agreed to organize a Horse Breeders' Association. The annual membership fee was fixed at \$1. A committee was then struck to prepare a constitution to be submitted to a meeting held the following morning.

An adjourned meeting of those interested in the formation of a Horse Breeders' Association was held on the 14th. A constitution very much similar to that of the Ontario Live Stock Association was adopted and the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, W. R. Stewart, Fort Macleod; 1st Vice-president, A. H. Eckford, High River; 2nd Vice-president, H. C. Lawson, Regina; Treasurer, H. C. Lawson, Regina; A. N. Leighton, Calgary; Secretary, O. A. Critchley, Calgary; C. W. Peterson, Calgary; Steno-grapher, C. W. Peterson, Calgary; Cleveland, A. T. Peterson, Calgary; S. W. M. Peterson, High River; George Lane, New Westminster; D. H. Andrews, Calgary; J. A. Turner, Calgary; J. Leeds, New Oxley; Thomas Brown, Lethbridge; and John Herron, Pincher Creek.

Battleford; J. Leeds, New Oxley; Thomas Brown, Lethbridge; and John Herron, Pincher Creek.

At a directors' meeting, subsequently held, it was decided to pay the Secretary \$75 a year. An Executive Committee was elected, consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and Messrs. J. A. Turner, O. A. Critchley and D. H. Andrews. Mr. C. W. Peterson was unanimously elected Secretary at the directors' meeting. The constitution which was adopted provided for the election of the Secretary by the directorate instead of annually at the open meetings. It was decided to hold the next general meeting at as early a date as could be arranged for, in Calgary.

The Subsoil Packer Under Test.

In several back issues of the ADVOCATE, the testimony of prominent farmers points to much benefits derived from the use of the subsoil packer. Most of this evidence was decidedly favorable to the use of the packer, but from a recently-issued bulletin of the Minnesota Experimental Station we clip the following report of trials conducted to test the claims of the packer. This report is rather unfavorable:

For several years the use of a subsurface packer has been urged for the regions subject to drouths. This device has the combined action of a roller and a harrow. In appearance it is much like the wheel portion of a Havana or Hoosier press grain drill. The tires, instead of presenting a flat surface to the soil, are V-shaped, with apex outward. The theory of its advocates may be stated as follows: The lower half of the furrow slice needs to be packed and pressed down against the subsoil. The common roller compacts the surface only, pulverizes the surface soil, and gives the wind a better chance to drift the soil. Compacting the lower portion of the furrow slice by the subsurface packer was supposed to restore its capillary connection with the moister subsoil, only the upper few inches of the furrow slice being used for a

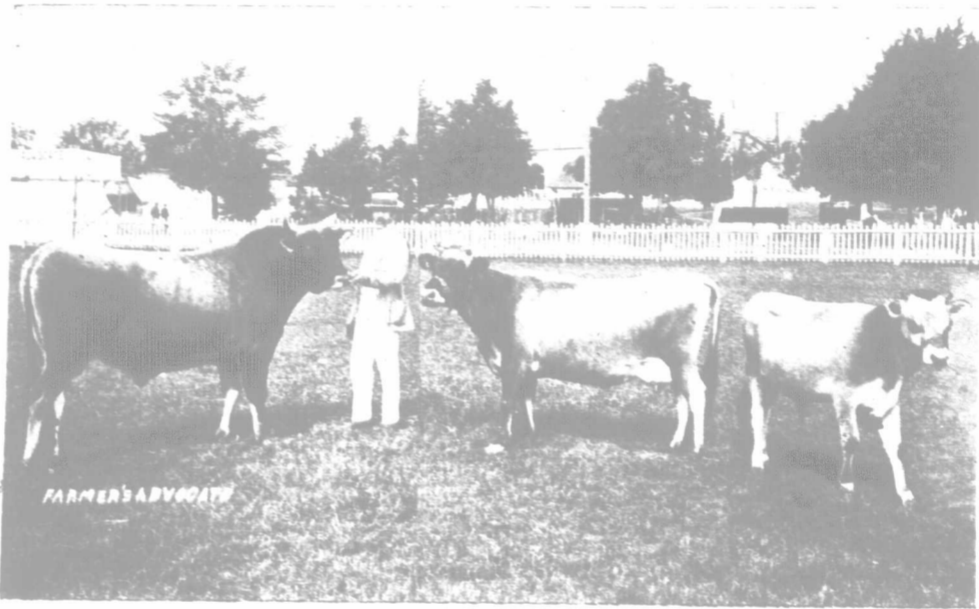
show very unfavorably for the subsurface packer. Here all influences, as crop, etc., were eliminated, and yet the subsurface packer had no influence in making the lower part of the furrow slice more moist.

Coarse manure was plowed under in the spring of 1888, and part of the land was packed and part was not packed. The results were against the subsurface packer, though here it was expected to bring the greatest benefit.

The unpacked plot yielded a bushel per acre more than the packed plot. The soil at the depth of three to six inches did not become so dry in the packed as in the unpacked plot. Doubtless the larger crop on the unpacked land removed more water from the soil than was taken from the other by the smaller crop. After the crop was harvested, July 29th, the per cent. of moisture rose to equal that in the plot which had been packed. The subsurface packer doubtless pressed the furrow slice down more closely against the subsoil by compacting the soil and by pressing the layer of coarse manure into a thinner, more compact layer, which would not so effectively cut off the capillary connections between the furrow slice and the subsoil. This doubtless aids the rotting of the manure to a slight extent. Late in the season after the crops were removed the moisture for the unpacked plot rises above that for the packed plot.

Coyotes Make Turkey-Raising Unprofitable.

Prairie wolves have been a great source of loss and annoyance throughout this district during the past summer. They have been particularly troublesome to poultry-raisers, and have killed a great many turkeys. I know of one party who lost twenty-five, another twenty, besides many others, the extent of whose loss I do not exactly know. Quite frequently we notice, through the agricultural and other papers, articles regarding the large importation of turkeys from Ontario for the Christmas trade, and statements made to the effect that the farmers of Manitoba should not permit of so much money going out of the country, but should raise sufficient poultry for home use at least; but just as long as wolves are as plentiful as at present, turkey raising will be an uncertain and unprofitable business, and I think few farmers' wives or daughters are likely to go into it. If, however, we could get rid of the wolves, turkeys could be raised profitably enough. In conversation with many farmers, I believe all are agreed that the best way of getting rid of the wolf nuisance would be to increase the bounty. Wolves seem to have increased considerably since the bounty was reduced, and I believe that if the bounty was raised to, say, \$5 for females and about \$3 for males and \$1 for pups, the wolf question would be settled in a very short time, as it would then be worth a man's while to hunt them, and it seems to me, when it is considered how quickly a full-grown wolf can kill enough turkeys or hens to make up this amount of bounty, that it would be a profitable investment for the country. Quite a number of farmers in this district have been compelled to abandon sheep-raising, as the wolves kill off the lambs. WILLIAM KEMP, Louise Municipality, Man.



TYPICAL JERSEYS.

Sir Wilfred o Newcastle, second-prize two-year-old bull, Toronto Exhibition. Bull calf, Eva Bob's White Buller, fourth prize, Toronto. Cow, Lady of Knowlton.

PROPERTY OF L. R. DAVIDSON, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

dust blanket. The zone, or layer of moist soil, is thus raised to nearer the surface, the moisture coming up to the mulch in fairly dry weather, instead of remaining at the top of the subsoil. This enables plants to obtain food in the lower part of the slice, whereas in soil which is open and often dry at the bottom, and sometimes disconnected from the subsoil moisture by a layer of loose stubble or barn litter, the plant must feed deeper down. Largely increased yields from subsurface packed soil were confidently claimed, and it was determined to test the theory by careful experiment. The results are very uniform. In most cases there is a very slight increase in yield on the packed areas.

The subsurface packer has not produced the decided results in raising the line of moisture in the soil in our drouthy climate nor in increasing the yields of wheat which had been claimed for it. It does slightly increase the capillary activity of the lower part of the furrow slice. The increased yield is too small to make the purchase and use of the machine profitable under these conditions. The seasons in which we have used this machine have been about average in the amount of rainfall and in its even distribution throughout the months when the crops are growing. In 1897, nine and seven-tenths inches of rain fell during May, June, July and August, and in 1898 ten and four-tenths inches fell during these same months.

At the ends of the fall-plowed plots bearing wheat, small plots were kept bare of crops and gravel was placed at from three to six inches depth, so we might determine definitely whether or not packing causes the lower part of the furrow slice to be kept more moist when the surface soil is packed upon the soil water, and how much it is affected in increasing the capillary activity of the furrow slice. The plots were kept bare, and the results

Western Stock Growers' Executive Meeting.

A meeting of the Executive of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held in Calgary during the Exhibition there on Sept. 11th. There were present: D. A. Andrews, Crane Lake, president; R. W. Cowan, Cochrane; F. S. Stinson, High River; H. Harris, Lethbridge; W. R. Hull, Calgary; A. R. Springett and A. B. McDonald, New Oxley, and Secretary Matthews. A deputation waited upon Manager Wm. Whyte, of the C. P. R., to urge a more equitable basis of settling claims for stock killed on the railway. The following amended schedule of values was submitted:

Age.	Value.	Compensation.
Four years and up.....	\$15 00	\$22 50
Three years and up.....	10 00	20 00
Two years and up.....	28 00	14 00
Cows, 3 years.....	30 00	15 00
Cows, 2 years.....	25 00	13 00
Cows, 1 year.....	20 00	10 00

An increase in the wolf (not coyote) bounty was deemed necessary, and the following decided upon: Full-grown dogs and bitches, \$15.00; and on pups, \$5.00. It was also decided to employ a competent cow-man to guard the interests of members of the Association. The principal duty would be to examine cattle turned in on contracts on Indian reserves.

ABRAM BOXALL, Hamiota, Man.:—"I am well pleased with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It should be found on every farm, as I think it is the best farm paper published."

Barn Plan and Root House.

SUBSCRIBER, Langdon, N. D.:—"Would like to know if roots will keep from freezing in a root house under the approach to a barn? Should like some hints on building a root house in such a locality. Should there be a wall between the stable and root house, or would it be better to have no wall and simply carry the barn sills on posts and put on strips to keep the roots from falling in? I intend keeping about eight head of horses, six cows and five or six feeding steers each winter, and the balance young cattle.

"Would like some hints as to how the stable should be laid off in a barn 64x40. What is your opinion of an octagon stable? Some say that they give more room than a square one of the same cubic content.

"What kind of a churn would you recommend a farmer to use?"

[Roots may be kept from frost in such a root house as you propose, but as stone is a good conductor, it will be necessary either to put an earth bank against the outside wall during winter or strip the inside and sheet with paper and lumber or plaster, in order to make a dead-air space between the stone wall and the roots. The advantages of using the space under barn approach should more than compensate for the small extra expense in making it frostproof. Would certainly continue the stone wall, and leave only doors between stable and root house, otherwise there would oftentimes be too much heat for the roots, as they should be kept cool, not very much above freezing point, and unless the stable is particularly well ventilated it is difficult to keep the temperature low enough at all times. The space in an octagon stable cannot be used as economically as in a square or oblong, although there are some people who have built octagon barns who are thoroughly satisfied with them. For a general-purpose stable, such as you require, some such plan as given herewith from our issue of April 20th, '98 (this plan, however, is for a barn 30 feet wide), would prove serviceable. Of course, every man has his own peculiar fancy about stable plans.

Many plans are given every year in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and subscribers will find it to their advantage to keep all their copies of the paper on file for reference in matters of this kind.

The barrel churn is the one now generally favored. In selecting, secure one made of good sound oak, well put together, with a strong frame, and run either by crank or lever, as may suit your fancy.]

Annual Meeting of the Brandon Fair Association.

The annual meeting of the Western Arts and Agriculture Association was held on the 24th of September. The report presented to the shareholders by the retiring board of directors showed the finances of the Association to be in good standing. In connection with the 1900 Fair, the receipts were \$14,874.52, and the expenses \$12,572.38, leaving a balance of \$2,302.14 to go toward the reduction of the account for permanent improvements for the year, which amounted to \$1,793.35, made up as follows: Extension to main building, \$1,326; implement shed, \$604; extension to grand stand, \$675; horse shed, \$250; extension to dairy building, \$185; lavatories, \$240; poultry building, \$226; electric light installation, \$72; tree planting, \$114; painting, \$189. The shareholders elected the following directors for the ensuing year: S. A. Bedford, J. W. Fleming, R. E. A. Leech, A. McPhail, R. M. Matheson, H. L. Patmore, P. Payne, W. Ferguson, J. Hanbury, C. Pilling, T. E. Kelly, A. F. Campbell, W. Anderson, W. W. Carruthers, and J. P. Brisbur. At a subsequent meeting of directors the following officers were elected: President, Wm. Ferguson; 1st Vice-President, P. Payne; 2nd Vice-President, A. McPhail.

J. ALBERT SMITH, Saskatoon, Sask.:—"One can conscientiously use much pressure to induce a new settler to subscribe for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, as it is really doing the settler a great kindness to get the 'F. A.' into his home."

Milk Test at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

The forty-eight hours' milk test was conducted by Mr. R. W. Stratton and Prof. Dean, of Guelph Dairy School. Six Holstein cows entered, but only four continued the full period. All were milked three times in each twenty-four hours. The conduct of the cows proves that a public test made on an exhibition ground is an unsatisfactory means of learning the producing capacities of cows, especially those with highly nervous temperaments. There were milkings in this contest that tested little more than one per cent. of fat, while the same cows gave three-per-cent. milk at the next milking.

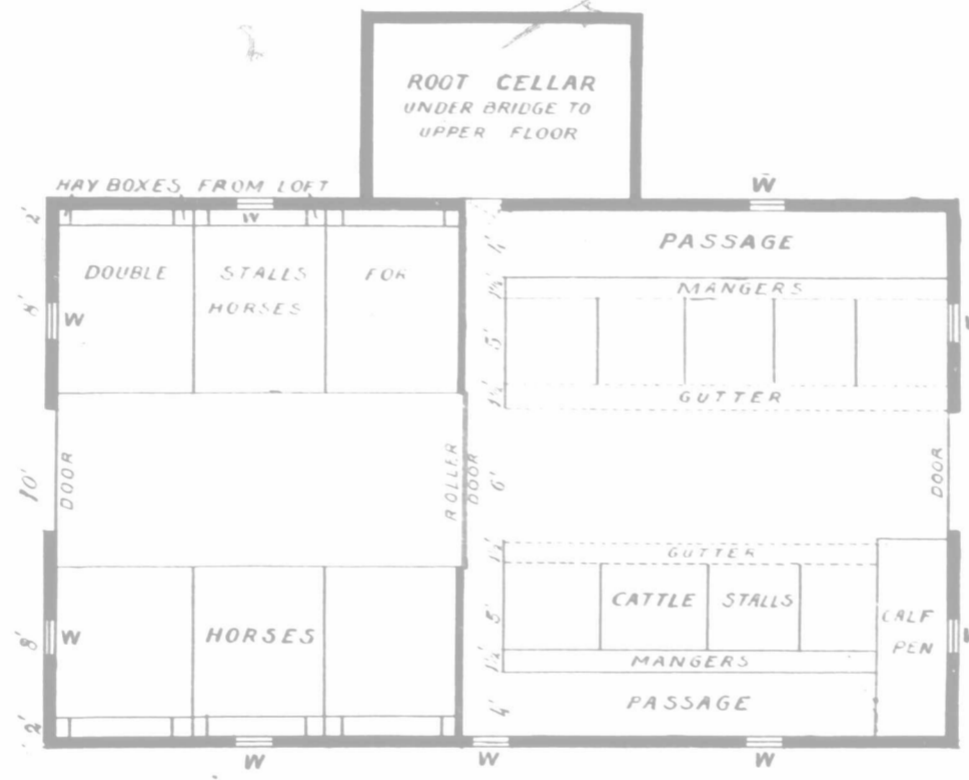
The following is a list of the cows, their owners, and the result of the test:

RANK	COW	OWNER	ADDRESS	MILK SOLIDS (lbs.)
1.	Inka Sylva	C. J. Gilroy & Son	Glen Ruell, Norwich	128.25
2.	Highland Cornelia	Hettie Bros.	Norwich	126
3.	Winnibie R.	G. Rice	Currie's Crossing	112
4.	Daisy Texel 2nd	G. Rice	Currie's Crossing	101.25

pressure against the valve *b* is sufficient to force the valve to its seat. The actual closing of the valve takes place very suddenly, and the momentum of the column of water in the drive pipe *a* will very rapidly force some water through the valve *d* into the air chamber *f*. Immediately after this a rebound takes place, and for a short time the water flows back up the drive pipe *a* and tends to form a vacuum (i. e., an empty space) under the air chamber valve *d*; this opens the snifter valve *g* and admits a little air, which accumulates under the valve *d* and is forced into the air chamber with the next shock. This air keeps the air chamber constantly charged; otherwise, the water, being under a greater pressure in the chamber than in the reservoir, would soon absorb the air in the chamber and the ram would cease to work. The rebound also takes the pressure off the under side of the valve *b* and allows it to drop, and the above-described operations are repeated. The delivery pipe is shown at *e*; a steady flow of water is maintained through it by the pressure of the air in the chamber *f*; this air also acts as a cushion when the valve *b* suddenly closes, and prevents undue shocks to the parts of the ram. The height to which water can be raised by the ram depends upon the weight of the valve *b* and the height of the water in the reservoir above the machine.

It frequently happens that while a spring is high enough to drive a (hydraulic) ram it does not furnish a sufficiently large stream of water. In such cases it is usual to construct a tank like the one shown in Fig. 11, having a self-flushing siphon. This collects water for a time, and then lets it all down the drive pipe in a few minutes, then stops until it is full again. The siphon consists of two simple castings (or they may be made from sheet brass or copper)—a U tube, or trap, and mouth-piece cast in one piece, and a bell which is placed over the longer leg of the siphon and secured to it.

The action of the siphon is as follows: As the water entering the tank rises above the lower edge of the bell it encloses the air within, the lower portion of the siphon being, of course, filled with water. As the water level in the tank rises, the confined air gradually forces the water out of the long leg of the trap, until a point is reached where the air just endeavors to escape round the lower bend. Now, as the difference of the water level in the two legs equals the difference of the levels between the water in the tank and the water within the bell, it will be seen that the column of water in the short discharge leg has practically the same depth as the head of water in the tank above the level at which it stands in the bell. The two columns of water, therefore, counterbalance each other at a certain fixed depth in the tank. As soon as this depth is increased by a further supply, even of a single drop, a portion of the confined air is forced around the lower bend, and by its upward rush carries with it some of the water in the short leg, thus destroying the equilibrium. But the secret of the siphon's success, however, is the free projection of the overflow edge, which allows of the instantaneous escape or falling away of



GROUND PLAN OF STABLE THIRTY FEET WIDE ANY LENGTH TO SUIT REQUIREMENTS.

The Hydraulic Ram.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE: As the hydraulic ram is a machine often mentioned in agricultural and other journals, and as comparatively few are acquainted with its construction and the work it does, the following sketch and short description may be of interest to many of your readers:

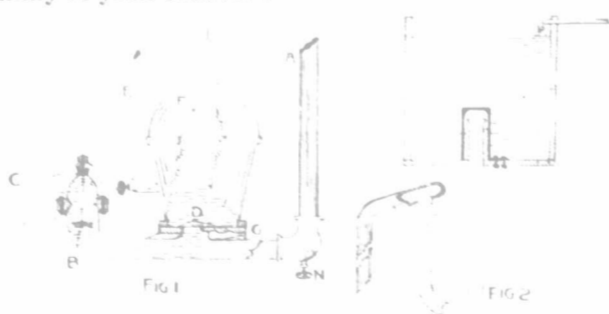


FIG. 1. HYDRAULIC RAM. FIG. 2. COLLECTING TANK AND SIPHON.

This machine is used for raising water from a point below the level of the water in a spring to a point considerably higher with no other power than that afforded by the inertia of a moving column of water. In figure 1, *a* is the feeder or drive pipe connecting the ram with the reservoir; the valve *b* slides freely in a guide and is provided with lock-nuts to regulate the distance that the valve can fall below its seat. As the valve *b* is already open, the water flows out through *c*, as shown, when turned on by opening valve *a*. As the discharge continues, the velocity of the water in the drive pipe will increase until the upward

of the upheaved water. If the discharge mouth were formed as an ordinary bend, the siphon would not act, for the simple reason that the heaved-up water has no means of instantaneous escape, and, therefore, the equilibrium is not sufficiently disturbed. It will thus be seen that the action of the siphon depends not on the escape of the air, but on the sudden reduction of a counterbalancing column of water.

A six inch siphon will discharge full bore a 500-gal. tank that requires 14 days to fill. There being no internal obstruction, the discharge is extremely rapid, which adds greatly to the efficiency of the ram. As there are no working parts, it will not wear out, and there is nothing to get out of order. ROTARY.

Fall Fairs.

- New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 2nd to Oct. 5th.
- Woodlands (Meadow Lea) Oct. 3th.
- Battleford Oct. 4th and 5th.
- Argyle, Woodlands and Woomona Oct. 3th.
- Wetaskiwin Oct. 3th.
- Melita Oct. 10th.
- Stonewall Oct. 10th.

Be Careful with New Oats.

Great care will have to be exercised in feeding new oats to horses this fall. New oats are always liable to cause digestion troubles on account of the extra amount of moisture they contain, and this year the danger from this source will be greatly aggravated, owing to the unseasonable harvest weather. If new oats have to be fed, care should be exercised that but small quantities are given at first. Probably an admixture of bran, if it can be obtained, would be helpful in preventing trouble. If the oats were very tough, it might pay to dry them artificially before feeding.

Causes for the Deterioration of Canadian Beef.

We have only to refer to the weekly meat market reports of Great Britain to know, without any possibility of doubt, that Canadian beef stands in second place as compared with the United States product. American beef cattle have for years steadily forged forward, while Canadian stock has retrograded. Argentine cattle, too, which are some 20 days farther away from the world's greatest market, have time and again dropped in one ahead of Canadian beef. These are humiliating facts to face alongside the claim made for Canada, especially Ontario, of being the great breeding ground for high-class live stock, and the claim is well founded, too. We see great numbers of our best beef bulls and females going to United States breeding herds, and during the last three years thousands of Canadian stockers drained away to fill the stables of States feeders.

In a recent discussion of this subject with Mr. John McMillan, M. P., whose agricultural operations are largely conducted along the line of beef production, which he has made a pronounced success, he contended that the growing custom of using almost exclusively immature bulls is largely responsible for the increasing difficulty of being able to secure first-class feeders. The custom complained of, and which is proving ruinous to our beef trade, is that of buying for service a yearling bull, using him excessively till perhaps 3 years old, and then displacing him with another yearling. Mr. McMillan holds, and we believe rightly, that the evil comes first from using a bull at all at so young an age, and second, from the injury done him for his second and third year by the devitalizing effects of the first season's demands. Mr. McMillan contends that to get best results, not only should well-bred, good individuals of beef breeds be used, but he should be allowed to become fairly well matured at least before being put to heavy service. The only grounds on which it seems justifiable to discard a useful 3-year-old is when a lot of his daughters come into a breeding age the following year, but the difficulty is not insurmountable.

The one we have mentioned is no doubt a potent reason for Canadian beef cattle taking a back seat, but there are others which have and are playing a conspicuous part. Chief among them is perhaps the dairying industry, which in itself is all right, but its disastrous effect upon our beef trade is no less real. Whenever the blood of any of the strictly dairy breeds creeps into a herd, that moment the beef quality goes down. Nor is the dairy bull the only offender, but the cheap scrub bull is equally culpable. Too many factory patrons look merely to having the cows fresh for milk, and therefore consider it a saving to patronize a cheap-fee sire. When the calf comes there is considerable indifference felt as to whether it lives or dies, and it is liable to be more or less neglected during the very period when care should be taken to set it going towards a profitable career.

It need not be hoped that for the sake of the general export beef trade that cattle-raisers are going to pay more for bulls and spend more in rearing the calf, but there is hope in a remedy, prompted by every man that grows a steer, in making each steer a more profitable animal. It should not be forgotten that a calf that is worth raising is worth raising well, and those that are not worth raising should not be raised. A month or six weeks of new milk put into a proper skin will realize several times as much when the animal is sold at two or three years old as the milk would realize if sold. After a calf has made a good start, creamery milk wisely supplemented will keep him growing rapidly, and if well managed, will preserve the flesh and thrift of the youngster. In all stock-rearing, it may be taken as a fact that, pound for pound, the inferior animals cost more than those of better quality, and it is quality that brings the price every time.

Live Stock Car Rates to B. C.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has been notified by the Canadian Pacific Railway freight managers that carloads of pure-bred stock will be carried from this Province to British Columbia at \$150 per car, and for long, palace horse cars, \$225 a car. This is a reduction of \$50 all round.

MR. G. C. CASTON, Simcoe Co., Ont., the well known authority on horticultural and agricultural subjects, writing this office under date of Sept. 10, 1900, concludes as follows: "Wishing you every success in the publication of what is freely acknowledged to be the very best agricultural journal in the Dominion, I am, etc."

MR. J. ALBERT SMITH, of Saskatoon, Sask., who secured one of our premium collie pups, writes us as follows, under date of Sept. 11th, 1900:—"The pup is doing very well, taking plenty of exercise, and in some of these he seems to have an idea of combining business with pleasure by developing a rapid gait in the young poultry. Yesterday he surprised us by giving some calves, which had strayed here from a neighbor's farm, a hasty and effective start for home. Pretty good for a dog of four months old."

St. John Exhibition.

The St. John Exhibition was no doubt a comparatively successful one so far as attendance was concerned, but the unfortunate arrangement which caused both the St. John and Halifax fairs to be held at the same time had its effect upon the exhibits, and perhaps nowhere was this more noticeable than in the live-stock department.

In beef cattle, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords were represented, and the general quality of all the breeds left much to be desired. The best thing, by all odds, in the beef classes was the thick roan Shorthorn bull shown by C. W. Holmes, of Amherst, N. S. This bull was bred by Harry Smith, of Hay, Ont., and would be a creditable exhibit in any showing. Holmes carried off the bulk of the prizes, his opponents being G. A. Fawcett and B. M. Fawcett, of Sackville, N. B. The latter two herds contained some very good things, but were not well fitted; in fact, they had received no fitting at all in many cases.

Herefords were present from the herds of W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.; D. M. Wilson, Moe's River, Que., and W. H. Hall, a New Brunswick man. Competition was keen between the Black and Wilson herds, and honors were pretty evenly divided. Black captured the herd prize, and Wilson had best bull any age and best female any age, the last mentioned being an exceptionally sweet calf. The best thing in Hall's herd was a lusty bull calf, bred by W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.

Only a few Aberdeen-Angus cattle were present, and the general quality was only fair. D. M. Wilson, Moe's River, had the best of the argument in this class, though some good cattle were shown by Mr. Adams, of Kincardine, N. B.

Dairy cattle made a much better showing than the beef breeds, and the quality was much superior. Ayrshires were well represented, and were specially strong in young stock. M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N. B., had the strongest exhibit, but S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N. B., was a close competitor. Other exhibitors were Messrs. Jeffries and McMonagle, both from Sussex, N. P., and F. S. Black, Amherst, N. S., who had the sweepstakes female. Parlee got the herd prize, both old and young, while Jeffries had



SHORTHORN HEIFERS.

OWNED BY WM. HOGG & SON, THAMES-FORD, ONT.

Will be sold at their dispersion sale, Oct. 21th, 1900.

sweepstakes bull. In the young herd competition there were four strong entries, and it was extremely difficult to decide the awards.

Jerseys were a very good lot, the principal exhibitors being S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N. B.; F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Que.; Dr. Gilchrist and W. Mullin, St. John, besides a number of scattered entries. Creighton took the red ticket for aged herd and bull any age, while Wetherall was first for young herd and female any age.

Gaernseys were few in number, but of very fair quality, especially in the younger sections. Dawson and McMillan, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; W. W. Hubbard and McMonagle, Sussex, N. B., were the exhibitors.

Holsteins made a good showing. Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S., were strong in females, while McKenzie, from New Brunswick, had an exceptionally good bull, bred by Messrs. Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont.

The horse department, on the whole, was weak, light horses predominating, but heavy horses having the advantage in quality. Dawson and McMillan showed a very fine draft team of Shires, while W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S., had a capital team of Clydes. Black, also, had the only Hackneys on the grounds. Turnbull, of St. John, had a specially good French Coach stallion, which won first as Coach stallion and also as Carriage stallion in harness. Dr. Berryman, St. John, showed a horse of splendid quality in the latter class, but the judge considered him somewhat under size.

The sheep exhibit, as a whole, was not up to the mark. M. H. Parlee, of Sussex, N. B., showed a good flock of Leicesters. He had a capital yearling ram, bred by A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont. C. Nunn, of Prince Edward Island, showed some very good sheep, Shires, Cotswolds, Oxfords, South-downs, Dorset Downs and Cheviots were also represented, but there was little among these to awaken interest.

In the pig department only a few animals of good quality were shown. Mr. Fawcett showed some good Yorkshires, and Mr. Holmes, of Amherst, showed

showed Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths, Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas. W. W. Hubbard, Sussex, N. B., showed Tamworths, and some very good ones too; while the balance of the entries were scattered among several exhibitors.

The poultry exhibit was remarkably good, the classes being well filled and the general quality excellent.

Agricultural products made a rather light showing, the most notable features being the exceptionally fine exhibit of roots, and an attractive exhibit from the Experimental Farm, Nappan.

G. E. D.

Parchment Lined Butter Tubs.

A New York butter dealer speaks very strongly as to the advantage of the use of parchment paper linings in butter tubs. "Why," said he, "we have more calls for paper-lined butter tubs than anything else. In fact, nearly all our buyers want the paper, and the chances are we would have a difficult task to retain their custom if we didn't give them paper-lined packages." While it is a fact that too many buttermakers do become careless in preparing paper-lined tubs, there are those whose butter arrives in lined packages in just as perfect condition as possible. The paper prevents to some extent the moisture of the butter from reaching the wood, and unless the tub is pretty well soaked it is apt to become dry, and perhaps under unfavorable conditions molds before it reaches a market. So it is always essential that tubs be well soaked, linings or no linings.

Cost of Butter Manufacture.

Wallace's Farmer (U. S.) says that the cost of the manufacture of a pound of butter in the creamery is almost entirely governed by the quantity of milk handled by that creamery, and a decrease in the cost, on account of the magnitude of the business, is followed by an increase of the price paid to farmers for butter-fat. One creamery in one of the dairy counties in Iowa manufactured 400,000 lbs. of butter at a cost of 1c. per lb.; another 539,000 lbs. of butter at a cost of 1.2c. In the smaller creameries the cost is reported at from 5c. to 7c. per lb., the average being 3c. In creameries handling not more than 2,250,000 lbs. of milk the average cost is 2.12c., and when 1,000,000 are added the cost falls to 2.2c., while in creameries receiving more than 3,500,000 lbs. of milk the average cost is 1.79c.

Where a creamery is established, every farmer who patronizes it or intends to patronize it should exert himself to the utmost to increase the supply of milk to the creamery. In so doing he will cheapen the cost of manufacture and thus advance the price of his own cream. The attitude of a few leading farmers is frequently the life or death of a struggling creamery. If these men throw their active support to the creamery they can increase the supply of milk and thus enable the creameryman to give an increased price. This increased price renders it comparatively easy to secure still further patronage, and in time an industry profitable alike to the farmer and the creameryman will be built up; but if they withdraw their support and discourage their neighbors they decrease the amount of milk and decrease the price and frequently compel the creamery to close or become a mere skin station.

Mustard Spraying Trials.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR, In regard to the experiments in mustard spraying, I may say that the results have been quite satisfactory. Instructions were sent out to various experimenters in different parts of the Province. Although all reports have not as yet been received, it is quite evident that in all cases where the spraying was done thoroughly and at an early date, the results are good. I copy the following from my own notes:

June 16th. Oat crop about 8 to 12 inches high, and mustard in abundance; mustard almost in full bloom; weather warm and dry. Sprayed 1 acre with solution of 6 lbs. of copper sulphate and 6 lbs. of iron sulphate dissolved in 50 gallons of water. To this solution was added 2 lbs. of flour. Sprayed with Spramotor pump in ordinary cart drawn by horse.

June 18th. Mustard plants dying; crop slightly browned in places; no tracks of cart and horse apparent.

June 21th. All mustard plants dead except an odd one here and there, which apparently escaped the spray.

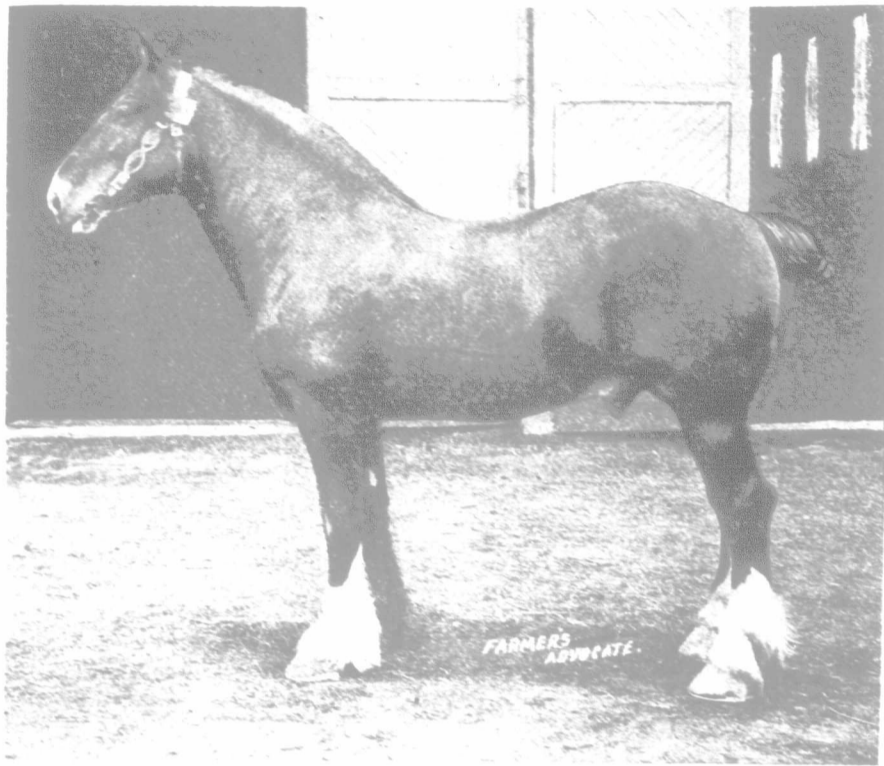
According to this formula, the chemicals would cost 66 cents per acre. I would advise, however, in preference, the use of 10 pounds of CuSO_4 , costing 80 cents. This work is in charge of the Botanical Committee of the Ontario Experimental Union.

M. W. DOHERTY,
Ontario Agricultural College.

Breaking the Colt to Ride.

The colt should be well halter-broken and accustomed to being tied in a stall, and before introducing the saddle the youngster should be tied between two rings or posts, with sufficient freedom to move backward and forward freely. The saddle should then be held forward to his head so that he can see and smell it, at the same time patting him and talking to him. Very soon he should move quietly up to the left side, push the stirrups well up and fold the girths across the top of the saddle. After

weight of the body upon it. He should insert the left foot in the stirrup, taking it out and in frequently, so as to get the colt to understand what the noise means. When he has learned this in the stall he will remember it in the open, and will not heed the jingling of the boot in the stirrup afterwards. When he is quiet under this treatment, the breaker must get his foot in the stirrup, raise the body slowly and gradually up, and lean across the back of the colt without putting the leg across him. He should continue doing this for half an hour, from both sides of the colt, and then slip his right leg quietly over him. He should settle the body well down in the saddle, and move the arms and legs continuously about him. He should move them cautiously at first, and gradually increase the motion according to the behavior of the colt. He should mount and dismount often on both sides of him, and never appear to be in a hurry by wishing to accomplish in ten minutes what it will take an hour and a half to execute properly. This may be continued for a few days, and when the colt is fairly accustomed to the weight and appearance of the rider he should be mounted in the open.



SCOTTISH ARCHER.

Imported Clydesdale stallion, winner of first prize at Aberdeen as a three-year-old, and first at the Western Fair, London, 1900, as over four years. Sired by Sirdar 4711.

OWNED BY HOGATE & SON, TORONTO.

handling the colt for a few minutes the saddle can be gently slipped over him and set squarely on his back. Then slip the girths quietly from the top of the saddle and buckle them up, not very firmly at first. Every movement should be made quietly, deliberately and with ease and confidence. The colt will soon become accustomed to the appearance and feeling of the saddle. It should be frequently put on and taken off his back, first from one side and then from the other, till he shows no signs of nervousness, when the flaps should be beaten gently at first to familiarize him with the noise.

Then saddle mounting lessons should be given for three or four consecutive days, when the pupil should receive lessons in turning to the bit. This can be accomplished by walking close to the near side and reaching the right hand over the withers to use the off rein, while the left is worked by the other hand, making him move backward and forward and turned in all directions. The colt should be led in the open by a long rein, and taken along public roads to familiarize him with travelling objects, etc.

The halter should always be left on the head below the bridle, and the shank should pass between the fore legs and be securely fixed to the saddle girths, and when the colt throws up his head the pressure comes upon his nose, which does not check him so severely as when the strap is attached to the rings of the bit. In addition to this, the colt should wear a crupper attached to the saddle, and it is sometimes found an advantage to fix a chain to this just above the colt's quarters. This chain should be about eight feet long, so that it will dangle about his flanks and legs so as to remove any ticklishness he may possess.

The colt should be frequently driven round in a circle, first to the right and then to the left, and never too long at a time. The driving reins should be about ten yards long and should pass from the colt's mouth along through the stirrups, which should be fastened well up to the colt's sides to the girths. In this manner the driver can guide the colt in all directions with the greatest ease. It is well to send him round at a trot and a canter, sweating him a little, but not tiring him. In running him to the left the right-hand rein can be used as a whip, and *vice versa* when running to the right. The breaker should always stop the colt when the direction of his course is reversed, and induce him to walk close up, when he should be encouraged by fondling and kind, assuring words. Walking, trotting, cantering and galloping are all distinct paces, and should be done separately.

When the colt that is to be ridden has been driven about the fields and roads for a few days he should be mounted. While we recommend mounting proper in the open it is well to accustom the colt to the weight and appearance of the rider in the stall. The colt should be turned in the stall, and loosely fixed to rings on either side. The breaker must work quietly about him for some time, catching the saddle by the right side, and lean the

The best system is to take the colt into the center of a field, and in addition to the reins, a long coil of fine, strong rope should be attached to the halter, so that in any case he can be prevented from running away by keeping hold of the rope. The rope can be loosely coiled up and suspended on the left arm of the rider. Generally a half-hour's coursing on the long rein will quiet him down to stand perfectly steady. The breaker should then take the reins along with a full handful of mane in the left hand, and place the right hand on the off side of the saddle, with the whip lying horizontally under the palm; insert the left foot in the stirrup, raise the body gradually up, and whenever the balance is reached slip the leg quietly but swiftly across him, and insert the foot in the stirrup. He should settle the body well down in the saddle, keep a cool head and always be ready for an emergency. That is the advice given by J. P. F. Bell, in the *Live Stock Journal*.

In putting the colt into motion, the breaker should keep his hands well down on the front of the saddle and urge him gently with the heels. If the colt does not incline to start, the left rein should be gently drawn upon, and at the same time pressing the left leg against him. A walk is fast enough until the colt has become accustomed to the rider's movements. No attempt at guiding him in a straight line, nor in any particular direction, should be made at first. If the colt should plunge or rear, the breaker must bend well forward on his neck, slacken the reins, seize him by the mane, and as soon as he descends from his evolution push him forward and keep him in motion. If he should buck and kick, he should take him well in hand and stick the knees close into the saddle flaps. He should warn him in stern accents to desist, at the same time giving him an occasional hard pull with the rein; and if the rider maintains his seat, the colt will soon cease all attempts to dislodge him, and move along in a quiet and tractable manner. It is not well to over weary the colt in the first few lessons, and as he is taken out each day for a time the same precautions and preparation for mounting should be made. Patience and judgment must be exercised until trainer and colt have confidence in the other, when the breaking portion of the colt's education will have been completed.

Stock Judges Furnished by the Northwest Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture of the Northwest Territories has so far been fairly successful in its scheme of providing local agricultural societies with livestock judges. One of the chief difficulties was in getting the societies to so arrange the dates of their fairs that circuits could be formed whereby judges could attend a number of them without loss of time. The Department has utilized the services of the following well-known breeders: Jas. Bray,

Longburn, Man.; J. A. Turner, Millarville, Alta.; John E. Smith, Brandon; Jos. B. Jickling, Carman; Walter Lynch, Westbourne; W. W. Fraser, Emerson; and Prof. Thos. Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, was secured to act as judge at the Fort Qu'Appelle fair, in August.

While securing for the smaller fairs competent judges, the scheme relieves the societies of the onus and expense of supplying them.

Feeding Ensilage.

BY F. S. PEER, IN HIS NEW BOOK ON SOILING.

AMOUNT OF RATION.

Ensilage is not a perfect food, we are told by the chemist, and to make it so requires (per cubic foot) a few pounds of bran, crushed oats, oil-cake meal, or one feeding a day of cured oats and peas or clover hay. As to the amount of grain to be given with two feedings of ensilage and one of clover hay, that depends entirely on what we are feeding for, the dry cattle and young things will thrive on ensilage morning and evening, and clover hay or oats or peas at noon. If it is desirable to make winter butter, a ration of the above mixture in the following proportions will be found about right: Three parts bran, two parts crushed oats, and one part of oil-cake meal (old process preferred). My experiments with so-called balanced rations have not been as satisfactory in practice as in theory. I am quite satisfied with the above feed. As to the amount of silage to feed morning and night, give all they will eat up clean. The feeder will soon learn how much to give of grain or silage. The best rule is to keep giving grain as long as a cow responds to it. When you have reached that point you have found your animal's capacity, and there stop. You will require a pair of scales to weigh each milking, a Babcock to make occasional tests. With these at hand, you can easily find a cow's capacity. To this she should be fed to make her most economical. No one can make a cast-iron feeding ration. Only an intelligent feeder with scales and test at hand can find a cow's capacity, and you will be surprised to find that two quarts of the above mixture a day is one cow's limit, and sixteen quarts a day can be taken care of by a cow standing next to her. Balanced rations are no doubt all right theoretically, but there comes in capacity of the cow, strength of machinery. A small cow may be, and they generally are, better and more economical feeders than large ones. It takes, we are told, two per cent. of the live weight a day of hay or its equivalent to sustain life. A cow weighing 1,000 pounds will require twenty pounds that go to run the machine. A cow weighing 1,500 pounds requires thirty pounds a day, ten pounds a day more to support that extra 500 pounds of carcass. Ten pounds a day could be put to better use by being fed to the 1,000-pound cow. Ten pounds a day is 3,500 pounds a year, or one and three-quarters tons of hay or its equivalent. At \$12 a ton this equals \$20 a year, just to support that extra 500 pounds of carcass that is no earthly use to the cow or owner until she goes to the block. A 1,500-pound cow must yield \$20 a year more than a 1,000-pound cow to pay as well, all other things being equal. This is no fancy sketch. It is a question easily demonstrated, and when a breeder or a dairyman begins culling out his cattle to those that pay the best for the amount of food consumed, he will, as a



FIRST-PRIZE BOY AND BULL CALF.

James A. Watt, aged 14, winner of first prize in the judging competition of beef breeds at the Western Fair, London, open to farmers or farmers' sons under 25 years. Royal Wonder, first-prize Shorthorn bull calf under one year at Toronto and London, 1900.

PROPERTY OF W. H. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

rule, discard more cows that weigh over 1,000 pounds than under. So much for feeding. No rule can be given. Each cow must answer for herself.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

On this subject there is a very wide difference in the estimates sent in to the agricultural papers, all

the way from 30 cents to \$2 per ton. I may give the following as an approximate estimate of the cost of growing and harvesting one acre, producing thirty tons, which is a very good yield, and a very good day's work to harvest it:

Plowing, seeding, cultivating.....	\$ 5.00
Seed, twelve quarts, 40 cents per bushel.....	25
Harvesting, three laborers in the field.....	3.00
Three laborers at silo.....	3.00
One engineer, engine and fuel.....	5.00

At thirty tons per acre.....\$16.25

This makes a cost of 54 cents per ton, to which should be added, if you wish to get at the full cost:

Brought forward.....	\$16.25
Manure, estimated.....	5.00
Use of three teams, one cutting, two hauling, say.....	5.00
Use of grounds.....	5.00
Use of tools and silo.....	5.00
	\$36.25

This brings the total cost at about \$1.20 per ton. The above does not signify very much either way. Some may find my figures too high and others too low. My ensilage has never cost me much over 50 cents per ton, as shown in first table.

Hens, Chickens, and Dogs.

Perhaps a few suggestions to the women folk who, like myself, are interested in poultry-raising may not be out of place. Now that the moulting period is over, and biddy is strutting around clad in a brand-new dress, we expect her to do her duty and get to work in earnest. The fowls are having quite a feast now, as there is so much grain in and around the barn. Plenty of wheat and buckwheat will make the hens lay well. There is ready sale for good chickens, but poor ones are not wanted at any price.

If your chickens do not thrive well—will not fatten, although they are well fed—there is something wrong. I'll tell you what to do. Just catch one at once and examine it closely. Now, don't get shocked when I tell you the plain, unvarnished truth: Your chickens are lousy, though you may never have suspected it. Now you have caught your chicken, turn up the feathers and you will probably see a little insect running for all it is worth (as the saying is). But, remember, this is not the only one; there are others, you may depend on that. Now take some insect powder or sulphur and dust well under the wings and around the neck of the chick. Give the whole flock the same treatment, and you will soon find that the hens will lay far better and the chickens will thrive and fatten. Now when you have gotten the poultry rid of these pests, keep them so. This can only be done by keeping the henhouse scrupulously clean. But, someone says, "It is a man's work to clean out the henhouse." Of course it is, but some men are such forgetful creatures, especially when one wants them to do a job they don't fancy. But this job must not be neglected. It will never do to endanger the health of our feathered families. If the men won't do it, then take a shovel and do it yourself. If the house is cleaned every day (as it should be if you have many hens), it will not be hard work. Spread clean sand or ashes on the floor, and kerosene the roosts sometimes. See that the house is well ventilated and that there is plenty of light and sunshine in it. Keep plenty of clean water before the poultry; it is surprising how much water they will drink. Again, if we want to succeed in poultry-raising we must get rid of all our mixed breeds and raise pure-bred Plymouth Rocks only. The buyers want Plymouth Rocks. Now is the time to fatten and sell the old hens, for it will never pay to winter them. Pullets will lay all winter if they have a warm house and are properly attended to. We shut up our chickens to fatten them in a movable coop. We only put in a few at a time, and when they are fat we take them out and kill them; then we put in some more. They do not take so long to fatten as if they were running around, and can be fed better.

If you notice a scarcity of eggs now when the hens are laying well, I would advise you to watch the dog. We have had a few months' experience in keeping dogs. Our boys bought two pups; they are about five months old now. I used to think it would be nice to have a dog, but I have changed my mind. We find the dogs a perfect nuisance. Dogs are very fond of eggs—at least ours are. I will tell you how we found it out. When our men were stowing the wheat in the barn loft, they found a hen sitting on twelve eggs. As she couldn't stay there, they brought in the eggs, and I broke one to see if they were good, for we didn't think she had been sitting long. I was much surprised to find a little white chick in it almost ready to be hatched. Then we took the eleven eggs and put them in a nest, caught the hen, put her on them, and put a board up temporarily to keep the hen in until she got used to the nest. We thought she would be all right there. Of course, we never imagined that the dogs were watching us, but it is likely they were. We went in the house, and after a while we heard the dogs barking, and as the sound seemed to come from the vicinity of the hen's nest, we ran out to see what they were doing. Imagine our surprise at finding the dog with his mouth open over the nest. We found the hen sitting on the eggs, and the dog was eating the little white chick. Well, the dogs are a perfect nuisance for they not only eat the eggs, but they will eat the chickens, too. I have seen a dog eat a chicken, and I have seen a dog eat a pig.

it up. Of course, pups are worse than grown-up dogs: two are twice as bad as one, but none at all is much preferable. The cattle and poultry will not thrive well if they are chased and frightened almost out of their lives by worthless barking dogs. Queen's Co., P.E.I. MRS. ANNIE RODD.

Bacteria.

My name is A. Bacterium. This heat agrees with me; Just let me work inside your milk. While other workers drop their tools, And look around for shade, I peel my coat and go to work. For that's the way I'm made. I sour the milk, I spoil the fruit, I carry foul disease; I dance for joy in filthiness. I sleep right through a freeze. But boiling water knocks me out. And cleanliness I hate; I travel when I see them come. And use my swiftest gait. —Rural New Yorker.

Causes of Mottled Butter.

A number of experiments have been carried out at the Maryland Agricultural Station in order to ascertain the cause of mottled butter, by Mr. C. F. Doane, Dairy Bacteriologist, who gives his conclusions as follows:—

- "1. The uneven distribution of salt is the cause of unevenly-colored butter.
- "2. Washing the butter with water below 40 degrees does not cause mottles. It does, however, make a little more working necessary to thoroughly distribute the salt.
- "3. The light-colored streaks or portions of mottled butter are not caused by an excess of casein; but mottles is evidently caused by some physical action of salt on the butter-fat, which causes it to admit more light.
- "4. Mottles can be prevented by working the butter sufficiently to thoroughly distribute the salt.
- "5. Butter washed with water at 40 degrees and under, and worked immediately, shows a better grain when sufficiently worked to ensure its being evenly colored than with any other treatment.
- "6. Washing butter with water at 40 degrees and under does not injure its firmness when subjected to higher temperature."

How Do Bees Use the Comb?

The Colorado Experiment Station issues a bulletin dealing with apinary experiments recently carried out there. The chief experiment was on the use of artificial comb foundation furnished for bees for starting their combs. The point at issue was whether the bees used the starter wax to extend the comb, and whether they used the foundation to build cells walls, or left the foundation as furnished them. Wax colored with lamp-black was used, so that the changes made by bees could be traced. The following is a summary of the conclusions arrived at:—

- 1. Bees use freely the wax in foundation to extend both the midrib and the cell walls of honey-comb.
- 2. The heavier the foundation used, the heavier, as a rule, will be the comb built upon it.
- 3. If the midrib of a foundation is much lighter than that of natural comb, the bees are likely to strengthen it by adding wax to the bottom of the cells. (Possibly this is only done where there are actual perforations of the comb.)
- 4. If the midrib of the foundation is thicker than the midrib of natural comb, it will result in a comb with a midrib thicker than the natural. Or, to state it differently, the bees will not thin the midrib of a foundation down to the thickness of worker comb built in the natural way.
- 5. Midribs of foundation that are not more than .17 of a millimeter (.007 in.) in thickness are thinned little or none by the bees.
- 6. Drone comb has a thicker midrib and heavier cells walls than worker comb.
- 7. A foundation with a heavy midrib and very slight cells walls will still produce a comb with heavy cell walls.
- 8. Very high cell walls in foundation are not cut down to the thickness of cell walls in natural comb.
- 9. The thin and extra thin and the "1890" deep-cell foundations produce a comb that approximates very closely the lightness of that which is naturally made by the bees.
- 10. When heavy foundations are used, the extra weight of the comb built upon them is due more to the extra weight of the cell walls than to the heavier midrib.
- 11. When very light foundations are used, the somewhat heavier comb is due almost entirely to the midrib being heavier than that of natural comb.
- 12. When foundations containing an abundance of wax to build the entire comb are used, the bees still add much more wax, sometimes nearly enough to build the comb without the help of the wax foundation.
- 13. Wax seems to be given with the best economy when the midrib of the foundation is of the thickness of a midrib of natural comb, and when there is a small, but most, a moderate amount of wax in the cell walls.
- 14. Poorly constructed combs in sections seem to contain the bees a weak colonies and poor honey when the key to the matter that is used, though the bees use the wax foundation in the bottom of the cells to strengthen the union of

- 15. Separators between the sections are essential to the best results in producing comb honey.
- 16. The thicker the comb, whether natural or artificial, the greater the proportion of honey to wax in it.
- 17. In natural worker comb one inch thick, the proportion of wax to honey is between one to twenty and one to twenty-five by weight.

Canker Sore Mouth of Young Pigs.

Many requests for information from swine breeders regarding this disease have been received at this Station. The exact cause of the trouble cannot at present be stated: the manner in which it spreads and its persistence in the hog pen indicate that it may be of germ origin. This disease invariably appears in young pigs from the time of birth to a few weeks old, and if not attended to promptly either stunts their growth permanently or they waste away and die.

The symptoms shown are as follows: Sore mouth, swelling of the jaws, with white, sometimes light brown, scabs, which later show deep cracks. The scabs and cracks are found on the snout, extending over the head, and even to the body and limbs; in some cases an ulcer will form at the end of the snout and eat away part of the nose; in other cases the ears may be affected and drop off. There is dullness, loss of power in hind limbs, a tendency to walk on the fetlocks, disinclination to move, the pigs usually standing with their backs humped up. They either refuse to suck entirely or else do so in a half-hearted manner. If made to walk and move, will squeal as if in pain.

To be effective, the treatment must be prompt and thorough. The young pigs must first be attended to by dipping the entire head in one of the following solutions, being careful not to drown the pigs:

- (A) Permanganate of potash, 1 ounce, dissolved in half a gallon of water. This solution is practically harmless to the pigs and may be used without any fear as to the results; or
- (B) Creolin or chloro-naphtholeum, one ounce to half a gallon of water.

These solutions should be applied three times, at intervals of two or three days. Before using the solutions, remove as far as possible all dirt from the pig's snout, or a larger amount of the solution will have to be used to get good results. The sow's udder should also be washed with one of these solutions two or three times.

Disinfection of the farrowing pens with hot lime water should also be performed, as it has been noticed that litters farrowed in the same pen at different times have been affected with this disease.

A. G. HOPKINS,
Instructor in Veterinary Science.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Wisconsin.

The "Midway" Must Go.

From end to end of this Dominion, wherever the faker and the "Midway" has been introduced at industrial or agricultural exhibitions, the better class of the community is awakening to the danger that lies in this modern "feature" that is allowed admission to fair grounds under the plea of "revenue." The managers are apt to use the argument that the fact that they *pay* is evidence that the public patronize these shows and therefore they must cater to the public; but we do not believe any directorate is relieved of its responsibility to its patrons when it permits "shows" that cannot be stopped simply because they don't come under the police court interpretations of the law against immorality and obscenity. Not only in Canada is this Midway business being condemned, but by the better classes across the line. The following is from the Wallace Farmer, an American agricultural journal of high standing:

"Ever since the World's Fair of 1893 there has flowed through the Western States a stream of pollution which no other word perhaps expresses so well as the 'Midway.' Why it should be called the Midway, we can form no possible conception. It is not midway between civilization and barbarism, but barbarism itself. If it showed us the good side of barbarism as well as the vice, thoughtful men might take a philosophic interest in it. The preferred vehicle, or rather sewer, for spreading these vices of barbarism among plain, honest, sober-minded people of the type of the Western granger has been the state and county agricultural fairs and what is known as street fairs. It is a shame that such exhibitions have been permitted in a single instance among such a people as the Western farmers.

We were very sorry to learn that the management of the Iowa Agricultural Society permitted the Midway this year, even on one corner of the grounds devoted to improvement in agriculture, live stock, and agricultural life and manners. While it was guaranteed, and no doubt in the best faith, that this show would be decent, we think that the management saw, this time at least, that neither decency nor honesty is possible in a Midway. The only way to reform it is to take Shakespeare's advice to players and "reform it altogether" that is, do away with it completely. The Midway as at present conducted is altogether evil, incapable of reform, and should not be tolerated by any association that has claims to decency or to the patronage of decent people.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition.

Halifax, the city in which the Exhibition is held, being a garrison town from its earliest settlement, has many peculiarities to distinguish it from other towns in Canada which have not been so unfortunate as to be a military post. Just now the regular British soldiers are withdrawn and their place filled by Canadian volunteers. It is a regrettable circumstance that so splendid a lot of men are thus taken



FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE THAT WON

At Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1900. Two-shear ram, first prize; shearing ram, first and sweepstakes; ram lamb, first prize and sweepstakes.

PROPERTY OF JOHN CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONT.

from useful employment and placed in a position where idleness and concomitant vices are much more readily acquired than their opposite virtues, but to the farmer whose tastes run towards horse-breeding, their presence reminds him that soldiers are forerunners of wars, and wars require horses in great numbers, as the South African conflict has demonstrated.

A strange and exasperating scene presents itself to the view of the farmer who visits the Halifax post office any semi-weekly market day. That building, in keeping with great numbers of Halifax structures, is of stone; massive, handsome, costly. But the visitor finds his progress hindered by the presence of hundreds of respectable farmers and their wives, who come into the city to supply the inhabitants with the varied products of their farms, gardens, poultry yards, wild fruits and other articles. These people are compelled, for want of proper buildings, to pile their wares on the sidewalks surrounding the post office and neighboring streets, and sit or stand while awaiting customers. This goes on winter and summer, sunshine or storm, from one year to another. It is doubtful if such a disgraceful outrage on a farming community exists in any other English-speaking city. This, with the objectionable practice of the evening papers employing young girls to take the place of newsboys, marks Halifax as a place needing missionary effort.

THE EXHIBITION.

The weather being mostly fine, the attendance at the Provincial Exhibition was large. The main building is commodious and handsome in appearance, and beautifully decorated. But the show of Provincial manufactured articles are few and well spread out, to make as imposing a display as possible. There were splendid exhibits of fur goods, cotton goods and canvas, supplemented by a good collection of cordage, rope, etc., which about exhausts the list of useful manufactures. An exhibition of old-style flax, domestic manufacture, was a curiosity to the younger generation of sight-seekers, but the utilitarian results to be derived are hard to discover.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

was fairly well filled with neat, nicely-finished light driving carriages and sleighs. Carts, wagons or sleighs intended for everyday work of the farm were not there.

THE HORTICULTURAL

and agricultural departments were well filled with a splendid display of products. The season being early, this statement does not include such late varieties of apples as Baldwin, Fallwater or Ben Davis, which were not exhibited.

But as the live stock is the great feature of all exhibitions, we lost but little time before visiting the cattle sheds. We found

THE DAIRY BREEDS

were present in good numbers and high-class breeding, the characteristic type being the rule, and careless breeding and lack of dairy style the exception. The prizewinners in

AYRSHIRES.

Old herd (bull and four females over one year)—C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., 1st; Easton Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I., 2nd; F. S. Black, Amherst, N. S., 3rd. Breeders' young herd (bull and four females)—F. S. Black, 1st; C. A. Archibald, 2nd.

JERSEYS.

In the Jersey class, E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N. S., won 1st in old herd, and J. R. Starr, Cornwallis, N. S., 2nd. Breeders' young herd—J. R. Starr, 1st; E. B. Elderkin, 2nd.

GUERNSEYS.

In Guernseys, old herd (bull and four females), E. R. Brow, P. E. I., captured 1st prize, as he also did for young herd.

HOLSTEINS.

Old herd—Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S., 1st; Samuel Dickie, Central Onslow, N. S., 2nd. Breeders' young herd—Logan Bros., 1st; Samuel Dickie, 2nd.

BEEF BREEDS.

We found the cattle very badly placed in the sheds. Shorthorns, Galloways, beef grades, fat oxen and working oxen were all there, but in glorious confusion. However, after considerable navigation we were able to discover a large number of grand Shorthorns, pure-bred, and registered in the Dominion Herd-books. The breeding, style and fit of at least fifty of these cattle would do credit to any show. The Galloways, although in smaller numbers, were an equally high-toned class, their pedigrees tracing to some of the most renowned tribes of that breed in Scotland.

SHORTHORNS.

Old herd (bull and four females over 1 year)—C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., 1st; F. E. Dickie, Canard, N. S., 2nd; R. W. Kinsman Co., Canning, N. S., 3rd. Breeders' young herd (bull and four females)—Fred G. Bovyer, P. E. I., 1st; C. W. Holmes, Amherst, 2nd. A noteworthy feature in the awards in the Shorthorn class was the large number of prizes (seven) allotted to sons and daughters of the old champion *Silver Chief*, son of the famous imported Indian Chief.

HEREFORDS.

although few in numbers, were great in quality, and a strong attraction to the crowds of sight-seers. Sir Horace, W. W. Black's stock bull, increases in thickness and smoothness as years go by. A. S. Fillmore, N. S., was Mr. Black's only competitor. Old and young herd prizes both fell to Mr. Black.

GALLOWAYS.

Herd prize—Senator D. Ferguson, P. E. I., 1st; W. W. Pineo, Waterville, N. S., 2nd. Breeders' young herd—1st, D. Ferguson.

DEVONS.

Old herd—G. W. Churchill, Chegoggin, N. S., 1st.

THE SHEEP PENS

contained good animals of the Leicester, Cotswold, Lincoln, Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, South-down, Dorset and Cheviot breeds. In many cases the exhibits were really superior, although the number present of each breed was small, the part of the sheep building intended for the pure breeds being partially empty. We must extend our sympathy to the judge whose duty was to allot prizes to the miscellaneous assortment of animals which occupied the grade sheep pens. The proper way to discourage such exhibits is for the judges to award them no prizes whatever.

THE PIGS

were a splendid and large exhibit. Here again, as in the cattle department, good breeding and care, with skillful feeding, had produced Yorkshires, Tanworths, Berkshires, Duroc Jerseys and Chester Whites which satisfy the eye and give promise of supplying the Province with useful, profitable swine. The special prize for bacon hogs was awarded to Mr. Callbeck, P. E. I., for a pair of Yorkshires which appeared to satisfy the critical eye of the judge.

HORSES.

If anything was needed to confirm our opinion of the chilling effect which comes from the Government attempting to take the place of private enterprise in live stock, it is furnished by the meager display of good horses at this exhibition. The horses bought in Great Britain and the West by the Government take a considerable share of the occupied horse stables, and also of the attention of the crowd. They do not compete for prizes.

THE CLYDESDALES

among them are a fairly useful sample. Only one of the Thoroughbreds (a six-year-old) is just up to the mark, and even he is somewhat fine of bone. The question was frequently asked in our hearing by visitors, "What special advantage is to be gained from introducing those little Hackneys?"

SOME GRIEVANCES.

Live stock exhibitors were loud and strong in their complaints at being held nine days at an exhibition of so small dimensions, where the prizes

are small and the expenses much greater than in the West. Their treatment by the railroad when coming was also severely commented on. In some cases the cattle train containing the show stock was delayed many hours on the road while being attached to coal bunkers or lumber trains. Those who have travelled in the rear of such trains, with old-fashioned couplings, know the rough treatment stock get during a thirty-hour ride over seventy-five miles of road.

A WORD OF ADVICE

to exhibitors of grade beef cattle, grade sheep and fat stock: Take example from the exhibits of breeders of pure-bred stock, and don't think that a beast which has been on a pasture all summer, even if grass is abundant, is a proper object to expose to public view at a cattle show. People do not travel long distances at great expense to see animals in no better fix than can be seen on any farm in their own locality. Few of the fat cattle were in show fix, and none of the grade beef cattle or grade sheep. Breeders of pure-bred stock must take this phase of the show business up and let the public see what the grades got by their pure-bred sires in the beef and mutton breeds can do.

POULTRY.

The exhibition in this department was alike creditable to exhibitors and management. The various breeds were well represented by well-bred, well-prepared birds, whose comfort was well provided for.

The Judging Competition at Ottawa.

The judging competition at the Ottawa Exhibition for the Massey-Harris Co.'s prizes was participated in by eight young men, seven of whom have been students at the Ontario Agricultural College. In the judging of the beef breeds of cattle, the prizes were awarded: 1st to J. Ferguson, Spring Hill; 2nd to G. A. McIntyre, Renfrew; 3rd to H. R. McDermid, Martintown; 4th to G. Hutton, Easton's Corners. Dairy breeds: 1st to G. J. Christie, Winchester; 2nd to Horace Craig, North Gore; 3rd to N. F. Wilson, Cumberland; 4th to D. O. Bull, Brampton. Sheep: 1st to N. F. Wilson; 2nd to J. Ferguson; 3rd to G. Hutton; 4th to G. J. Christie. The judges of the judging were: In beef breeds—J. T. Gibson, Denfield, and J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa. Dairy breeds—Capt. Rolph, Markham; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, and Wm. Suhring, Sebringville. Sheep—R. Gibson, Delaware, and J. H. Grisdale.

The Quality of the Sow.

While we would not for one moment lessen the appreciation of the importance which our readers attach to the boar as "half the herd," we think that in very many cases sufficient regard is not paid to the character of the sow. Success in swine-raising hinges to a large extent upon her quality, and she should be well grown, a good keeper, symmetrical, of sound health, and of the approved type for rapid modern meat production. She should be kept in good condition, but not be unduly fat, and should be fully nine months old before she is allowed to go with the boar. Of course, very young sows frequently bear nice farrows of pigs, and the youngsters get on well, but it is at the cost of much deterioration in the quality of the sow. There is also reason to believe that the farrows subsequently produced by her are not of such quality as from sows who were more mature before they were put with the boar. The aim of the breeder should be to increase the stamina of his sows by every means in his power. To this end he should feed them well upon flesh-forming foods, and allow them to take exercise in the open. They should be kept as near as may be in the same condition, and be fed at regular intervals. If this be done, most satisfactory



EXPORT BACON HOGS.

Four York-hire sows, first in pure-bred class over all breeds, and sweepstakes over all breeds, grades and crosses, suitable for export bacon.

BRED AND OWNED BY D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

results will be obtained. It is also advisable to get young sows as tame as possible, and with kind treatment they soon become extremely sociable, liking to have their backs scratched, and coming to the man who attends to them whenever he makes his appearance. This is a great advantage, as they can be attended to at farrowing time without difficulty.

The Fate of a Yankee Fair.

The following letter, from a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, describes very vividly what becomes of exhibitions run for a few years on the circus plan:—

I took a trip to Guttenburg, New Jersey, to see the Tri-State Fair, and though it cost fifty cents, I would not have missed it for a dollar. To be sure, there was not a cow or a pig or a sheep on the



A GROUP OF PRIZEWINNING DORSET HORN SHEEP.

From the flock of Major McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ontario, comprising the first-prize aged and shearing rams and aged and shearing ewes at the Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions, 1900, and first-prize shearing ewes at the Royal Show, England. These latter are on the right of the engraving, and were raised by Mr. T. C. Attrill, Bowcombe Farm, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, England.

ground, the only thing in that line being a two-headed calf, and it cost ten cents extra to see it. Of agricultural tools and implements, there was a partial outfit for a one-horse farm. There was a poultry show, such as it was—quite a number of birds, but many of them pretty ragged. However, about every coop got a 1st and 2nd premium; so the one exhibitor will probably be satisfied if he gets the cash to match. There were also a number of pigeons and some rabbits. In the big building was a very good show of fruit—apples, pears, peaches, grapes, etc. There was a small show of needlework; and the canned goods and bread, cake, etc., would make a small load for one man to carry. There was a very good exhibit of motor carriages, in use and raced as well, on the track. There were a few carriages; some pianos and furniture.

On a platform inside the track and directly in front of the grand stand was given a more or less continuous performance, by acrobats, clowns, etc. There was a big balloon on Thursday, when about 10,000 (some said 15,000) people were on the grounds. There was a boxing exhibition; and after two rounds of the "real thing," a fake performance in which the men knocked each other out several times. I had never been at a prize-fight before, so was much interested in seeing how it was done. I don't think I care much for it.

There was most ample provision for the serving of beer and other wet goods, and a big business was done.

There was considerable racing; in fact, it was the feature of the whole show—no, I won't say that, it would do injustice to the "Midway." There were two merry-go-rounds, photo galleries, con shows, fortune-tellers, wheels of fortune, and shows whose rottenness was plainly told by signs, to which the "barkers" added. There was a good band in front of the grand stand, and music was furnished in the club house free for dancing. The police had plenty to do, and gathered in a number of crooks. Since my visit, I have been trying to decide whether I went to a fair or a revival of the old Guttenburg races of years ago.

F. M. C.

Prepare for Storing Ice.

There is no doubt whatever but that during the continued heated period of the past summer many people resolved to put in a supply of ice the coming winter. Every farmhouse should have a supply of ice for preserving milk, cream, butter, meat, etc., in the summer time. That there is a demand for information on the question of ice-house construction, we have no doubt, because we have already received inquiries bearing upon that subject. Fortunately, an ice storage need not be a costly building; in fact, the real cost, compared with the convenience and profit derived, would justify any farmer in putting up a suitable building. Any farmer can construct one if he is at all handy with tools. In choosing a location for the building, drainage should be taken into consideration. The slope should carry off the water in every direction, and in no case toward it. A protected nook may be an advantage, but it is by no means a necessity. Wind and sun will not affect a properly constructed house.

The size of the building should be limited to the supply of ice needed, allowance being made for a foot of packing between the ice stored and the sides of the building. The studding in the walls should be of eight-inch timber; the siding upon the outside should be of matched lumber, care being taken to make it as tight as possible.

The roof must be such that there will be no danger of leakage. Some provision for the free circulation of air should be made through the gables. The entrance to the house should be on the north side. There should be a door 8½ feet in the ice chamber and one in the gable, as above.

this 3x3 feet. The lower door should be made in two sections, each 3x3 feet. The doors are arranged in this way so that there will be only a section open at a time when packing and removing the ice. The bottom of the house will need no floor if on high ground. A layer of cinders, sawdust or some other porous matter that will readily take in and lead off the moisture, should be filled in the bottom to pack the ice upon. This should be from eight inches to a foot in thickness.

The ice house in connection with one of the cheese factories of the Thames Dairy Company, erected two years ago, under the direction of the manager, Mr. T. B. Millar, is built of inch lumber nailed to studding, and without battens or sheathing. Its dimensions are 12 by 14 feet, and it has 10-foot walls. It has a well-shingled roof, and provision for ventilation in the gables near the top. It has a high, narrow door, in sections, at the north end, and as the ice and packing are being put in, boards are placed across the studding, inside the door, as the house is filled. Mr. Millar puts one foot of sawdust on the ground and 14 inches of sawdust packing between the ice and the walls. This is well packed in as the filling progresses. It is also necessary to pack it down thoroughly several times after the warm weather commences in the spring, and during the summer. As a covering, sawdust is good, but straw is just as good and some like it better. Mr. Millar uses six inches of sawdust, which he has found answers better than more, as a greater thickness is liable to heat and melt the ice. There should be several feet of space between the top of the ice and the roof.

We recently visited one of the large ice houses at the City of London, and observed that straw is used exclusively for covering. About two feet is thrown evenly over the ice when the house is filled, and it is much in favor, since it leaves the ice much clearer when taken out than would sawdust. On Sept. 20th, the covering of straw, which was wet and had been handled ever since spring, was not more than six inches thick, but the ice was coming out as clear and solid as when it went in; in fact, some of the blocks were still firmly frozen together. The ice was taken out layer after layer, beginning at the top next the door. The walls of this ice house were of two thicknesses of inch lumber, with eight-inch studding, and sawdust between, and the ice was built right out against them, with no packing between.

In packing the ice, begin by a layer of cakes, filling in all the chinks and spaces with pounded ice, packing as close as possible. As the layers are added, one above the other, without packing between, continued care should be taken to fill all space with ice. The big ice companies do not recommend this for their work, as they claim it renders the ice more difficult to take out, as the whole mass is liable to remain frozen together. This, however, is no objection in a small ice house such as a farmer requires; in fact, the better frozen



LEICESTERS THAT WIN.

Two ewes over two years, first at London and Ottawa; two shearing ewes, first at Toronto; two ewe lambs, first-prize shearing ram, Toronto and Ottawa. First-prize Canadian-bred flock at Toronto. First-prize open flock at Ottawa, 1900.

PROPERTY OF J. M. GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD, ONT.

the ice keeps, the more satisfactory is it. The important consideration in keeping ice are perfect drainage and exclusion of all the air.

We will be glad to give the experience of farmers on the construction of ice-houses also in storing and using them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

ECZEMA IN DOG.

A. G. G.:—“Kindly answer through the columns of your paper if the treatment for eczema in dogs is the same as that given for a horse in this week's issue of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, except the difference in food. Will the cure be permanent or the disease return next season again. My dog has had it three seasons, and we wish very much to keep him, but unless he improves shall be unable to do so.”

[No. The conditions of a dog's life are quite different. The food of this animal is flesh, whilst that of the horse is solely vegetable. Skin diseases of the dog are particularly troublesome to treat, and in some breeds of dogs, nearly incurable; for instance, the white bull terrier, who suffers severely from this form of skin trouble, and takes on a periodic chronic form. In fine-coated dogs it is difficult of cure. The sudden cooling of the skin causes a very serious amount of irritation; the dog, to relieve this, scratches himself into sores; the redness first appears along the belly, inside arms and thighs. This discharge causes a peculiar putrid smell, characteristic of the disease. Treatment will greatly depend on the size, breed, and condition of dog's coat, the extent of disease, etc. Three or four doses of purgative medicine, followed up with tonics of a vegetable character. A cooling lotion in some cases, a parasitic in other cases. A good general wash may be made from one ounce of Little's soluble phenyle, to a quart of water; the animal sponged over twice a day.

WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.]

COW POX.

J. S., Huron Co., Ont.:—“I am having a great deal of trouble just now with milking. Cows' teats are covered with scabs, which come off and bleed as soon as we commence to milk. They are very painful, making it almost impossible to milk them. Teats are quite hot. Have been sore for about two weeks. Is it cow pox? How shall I treat them?”

[It is evident from your description that the cows have cow pox, an infectious disease that is carried from one cow to another by milkers. If all the cows in the herd are affected, there will be no advantage in isolating them, but if only a few have sore teats, they should be kept apart from the others until cured, and the same person should not milk the healthy and affected cows. The symptoms of the disease are as follows: The cow becomes feverish, giving less milk. In a few days pimple-like spots appear on the teats. These later give rise to blisters, which turn to scabs. If it were not for the irritation from milking, the scabs would soon dry up and fall off, leaving the teats in a natural condition. The action of milking, unfortunately, often breaks the blisters and scabs and keeps the sores irritated for considerable time.

A good treatment is to feed green or laxative food, such as grass, green corn, roots, bran, etc. Give for ten days in sloppy food, twice a day, a teaspoonful of the following mixture: Saltpetre, sulphur and ground gentian root in equal quantity by weight. Each time before milking bathe the teats with lukewarm water and castile soap; then milk carefully and apply a mixture of sweet oil, 4 ounces, and carbolic acid, 10 drops.]

IMMOBILITY IN CALF.

J. S. S., Waterloo Co., Ont.:—“I have a colt a year old in July last. It seems healthy, has a nice coat, gains in flesh, grows and does all right, but is limber in its legs. It paces, but seldom gallops or trots. I have seen it try to turn when running, when he would catch hind legs or get them crossed and flop down, roll over. Legs flop down like sticks tied together for joints. When turning or trying to back him he seems to lose power of his limbs. He's been that way since July 16th or 17th.”

[Your colt has a nervous disease, closely resembling St. Vitus' dance in the human family, and is probably incurable. We have known such cases to

be relieved from cutting off a piece of the tail and allowing the artery to bleed freely. You might give him a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution once a day for two weeks, then skip two weeks and repeat for three times; but we think the chances for recovery are slim.]

Miscellaneous.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES.

J. W., Birtle:—"Last year I imported a number of gooseberry bushes from England. They all grew well last season, but were completely killed out in the winter. Can you suggest any plan by which I can winter English gooseberries, as they are far superior to American varieties?"

[Very few of the English varieties of gooseberries are sufficiently hardy for this country. You might try a few of them by hilling with soil in the winter. The soil will require to be removed as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. The most satisfactory varieties of gooseberries for this country are Houghton and Smith's Improved. Both of these varieties are perfectly hardy with us, but are much smaller than those generally grown in England. S. A. BEDFORD, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.]

SETTING OUT HEDGES.

W. H., Winnipeg:—"When visiting your farm this summer I noticed a number of promising hedges composed of native shrubs, namely, pin cherry, choke cherry, and red willow (Cornus). Where do you obtain the plants, what size is the best for setting out, and when should they be planted?"

[The plants of all the native shrubs are taken up from the woods and ravines in early spring. Plants from three to six inches high are selected and planted at once. They are set out sixteen inches apart and cut back to within two or three inches of the ground so as to encourage lateral growth. The hedges are pruned two or three times during the summer. Care should be taken to fill all vacancies as quickly as possible, otherwise it will be difficult to keep the hedge uniform. At least five feet on each side of the hedge should be kept cultivated, and all weeds and grass completely destroyed. S. A. BEDFORD, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.]

PLANTING TREES ALONG BOUNDARY LINES.

W. J., Hargrave:—"I propose planting trees on the four boundary lines of my farm, 320 acres. What tree would you advise for this purpose, where can they be obtained, and at what age should they be set out?"

[I presume you intend to plant all the boundaries of your farm in one year. This is, I think, a mistake, for few people realize the amount of labor connected with successful tree-planting in this country. We find it impossible to grow any tree in this country without thorough cultivation, and this cultivation must be kept up indefinitely for all avenues. This does not apply to blocks of trees, as the shade in a short time becomes sufficient to keep down weed growth and retain moisture. I would strongly advise you to start your tree-planting on a small scale at first. You will then possibly be able to do it in a thorough manner. Ash-leaf maple is one of the best trees for your purpose. You can sow the seed in a small plot in the garden, and raise the trees for yourself, or buy them from nurserymen at from one to five years old. Before the trees are planted, the ground must be thoroughly prepared along the boundary line. Thoroughly-rotted basketting or well-worked summer-fallow are both suitable for this purpose. The trees should be planted thirty feet apart, and the limbs should be gradually trimmed up to six feet from the ground to permit of horse cultivation. If the trees are pruned uniformly it will add very much to their appearance. The irregular pruning so common in the country, leaving one tree four feet high and its neighbor seven, gives a ragged, unsightly appearance to the avenues. If the ground for five feet on every side of the tree is kept thoroughly cultivated there will be very little difficulty experienced from insect enemies, but the trees must be kept in a vigorous growth each and every year. S. A. BEDFORD, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.]

WILD PLUMS FROM PITS.

J. H., Little Souris:—"Can wild plums be grown from the pits, and if so, what is the best plan to adopt for their most successful cultivation?"

[Our native plum grows freely from the pits. These can be sown in the open in the fall of the year, with fair success. A better plan, however, is to stratify the pits—that is, place them in a box between layers of sand, and expose outside during the winter months. By spring most of the pits will be cracked open ready to plant in the garden. They should be planted from two to six inches apart in the row and kept well cultivated during the first year. They can be transplanted to nursery rows or permanent location when either one or two years old. A slight pruning should be given when transplanting. With proper transplanting, the native plum will bear a small quantity of fruit when four years old. Plum trees should be placed somewhat close in a permanent orchard, varying from eight to twelve feet, depending largely on the varieties, as some kinds grow very much more luxuriantly than others. S. A. BEDFORD, Brandon.]

PRESERVING GREEN CORN FOR FOWLS.

J. S., Elkhorn:—"I find green corn, both stalks and cobs, useful for feed for both ducks and chickens. Can you suggest any plan by which I can preserve this corn for winter feed for my fowls?"

[The only plan by which green corn can be preserved for the purpose you mention is by means of the silo. I presume the quantity you wish to use is limited. If this is so, an ordinary water tank or large barrel will serve your purpose for a silo. The corn should be cut up, cobs and all, and very firmly packed into the receptacle and placed where it will not freeze during the winter months. The packing should be sufficiently solid to exclude the air, otherwise the ensilage will spoil. After packing the barrel, it will be found that the ensilage has settled somewhat from fermentation. The ensilage should then be covered with chaff, which will preserve the top of it from decay. S. A. BEDFORD, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.]

We doubt that good ensilage could be made in a barrel. We should think that for the small quantity required for poultry food, the best way of preserving corn would be in the stock. After the green corn was cut and cured in small stocks, it could be put up in a large stock to keep as much of it from the weather as possible. This cut up fine as wanted would be relished by fowls as much as ensilage, and probably be better for them than ensilage made in such a very small silo. But it would be dry fodder, and require soaking in water or steaming.]

GROWING FLAX IN MANITOBA.

A. R., Moore County, Iowa, U. S. A.:—"I have purchased land in your Province and propose taking up my residence there next spring. Is it advisable to grow flax seed on new breaking? It is very extensively practiced here, and I would like to know whether it is a success with you or not?"

[Flax is not very generally cultivated in Manitoba, for the following reasons: First, it is impossible to get pure seed, and flax has been the means of introducing an endless number of such noxious weeds as hare's-ear mustard, false flax, etc. It is apparently very difficult to separate these noxious weed seeds from such small seed as flax. Another reason is that a crop of flax grown on breaking injures the succeeding crop of wheat for a number of years. Why it does so, I am unable to say, but I know from actual experience that it is so. The yield of flax on breaking depends very largely on the soil and the care taken in preparing the soil. Fifteen bushels per acre is considered a good crop. The price is very variable. If flax-growing is undertaken at all in this country, the farmer should in the first place procure as pure a sample as possible and sow it on a small piece of land, and hand-pick it while growing. Sufficient seed would be obtained from this for future sowings. A fair crop of flax can be grown after grain, but by far the best success is obtained after a summer-fallow. S. A. BEDFORD, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.]

PLANTING TREES ALONG BOUNDARY LINES.

W. J., Hargrave:—"I propose planting trees on the four boundary lines of my farm, 320 acres. What tree would you advise for this purpose, where can they be obtained, and at what age should they be set out?"

[I presume you intend to plant all the boundaries of your farm in one year. This is, I think, a mistake, for few people realize the amount of labor connected with successful tree-planting in this country. We find it impossible to grow any tree in this country without thorough cultivation, and this cultivation must be kept up indefinitely for all avenues. This does not apply to blocks of trees, as the shade in a short time becomes sufficient to keep down weed growth and retain moisture. I would strongly advise you to start your tree-planting on a small scale at first. You will then possibly be able to do it in a thorough manner. Ash-leaf maple is one of the best trees for your purpose. You can sow the seed in a small plot in the garden, and raise the trees for yourself, or buy them from nurserymen at from one to five years old. Before the trees are planted, the ground must be thoroughly prepared along the boundary line. Thoroughly-rotted basketting or well-worked summer-fallow are both suitable for this purpose. The trees should be planted thirty feet apart, and the limbs should be gradually trimmed up to six feet from the ground to permit of horse cultivation. If the trees are pruned uniformly it will add very much to their appearance. The irregular pruning so common in the country, leaving one tree four feet high and its neighbor seven, gives a ragged, unsightly appearance to the avenues. If the ground for five feet on every side of the tree is kept thoroughly cultivated there will be very little difficulty experienced from insect enemies, but the trees must be kept in a vigorous growth each and every year. S. A. BEDFORD, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.]

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

M. E., Missisquoi Co., Que.:—"Are there no breeders of Hampshire Down sheep in Canada? I do not find any advertised, and would like to learn the address of breeders or importers."

[Hampshire Down sheep are advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Compton, Que., who imported a number last year and this, and made a very fine show of them at the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions.]

REGISTRATION OF BERKSHIRES.

E. E. R., Houlton, Maine:—"Can Berkshire pigs from Canadian registered stock be registered in the States, or will they have to be registered in Canada, then transferred? Please advise, as I am about to buy some in Canada."

[They can be registered in the American Berkshire Record on application to the Secretary, John G. Springer, Springfield, Ill. It is not necessary that they be first registered in Canada. Write to Mr. Springer for blank forms of application for registry and transfer.]

SPRAYING COWS TO KEEP OFF FLIES.

Wm. W., Oxford Co., Ont.:—"What is the best application for cows to keep off flies?"

[We have from time to time published recipes of mixtures to be applied to cattle to keep off flies, and still the demand for information on this subject continues. We believe many remedies have been faithfully tested, with more or less success. Will readers who have found any sort of application effective kindly write us what it is, how to apply it, and how often applications are necessary.]

KILLING COUCH GRASS.

M. J., Fargo, N. D.:—"Our land is badly infested with quack or couch grass. So far we have been unable to subdue it, although many plans have been tried by us. Are you troubled with it in Manitoba; and if so, what plan do you take for its extermination?"

[I presume the grass you mention is Colorado blue-stem, which seeds during August, and not the Indian hay, which is quite fragrant, and produces seed in the latter part of May. We break thinly during the month of May or early in June, and backset early in August. The grass is then thoroughly decayed, and if the work is done properly, there will be no further trouble with it. Another plan which is adopted generally west of this is to plow about four inches deep during the last of July. The land is then thoroughly harrowed, and later on cross-plowed and harrowed with a spring-tooth harrow, so as to bring the roots to the surface to be killed by the sun. This latter plan works well in a dry season, but is of very little use when the rainfall is heavy. Indian hay can be treated in the same way, with the exception that the plowing must take place earlier, before the plants have gone to seed. S. A. BEDFORD, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.]

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Following table shows current and comparative live stock prices:

Table with columns: Live stock prices, Extreme prices now, Top Prices (Two weeks ago, 1899, 1898). Rows include Beef cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and various weight categories.

The heavy corn-feeders in Iowa, and some other parts of the country, are confronted for the first time in four years with only a new crop of corn, the surplus from former crops having been quite exhausted. A man who feeds a thousand cattle a year bought 40,000 bushels of corn in 1896 at 9 cents per bushel. His cribs have never been empty since until this fall, and now he will be glad to buy corn at 25 to 28 cents, and is afraid he will have to pay more or curtail feeding operations. The prospect is that cattle, hogs and corn will continue at high prices for some time to come. The demand for all three and their products was never greater.

Some 1,319 to 1,392 lb. western range cattle sold to feeders here at \$4.70. The weights seem heavy, and the prices indicate that the cattle are already in very decent killing fix. That is just the point. The men who bought these cattle, that are already far better than the average of the range cattle and equal in killing quality to a good share of the native beef cattle, expect to fit them for market in about ninety days. The cattle can be started on green corn and will very soon get so they will take full rations and make proper use of them. In this year of empty corn cribs until the new crop is put in, such feeding will be popular with those who are fixed for it. It enables feeders to turn out ripe, fat cattle at comparatively small cost in finishing.

Prices for hogs keep up considerably higher than a year ago. The demand is very strong, and the supply of available hogs is light for this season of the year. It is claimed that the September and October hogs were marketed in July and August. However, there seems no early prospect for low hog prices.

The supply of thin western feeding sheep now being marketed is very light. It is not for lack of demand nor for lack of supply in the West. The number of sheep that must be disposed of by Western ranchmen is really very large. In former years, corn-feeders have gone out to the ranges and made purchases; but now they are waiting for the stock to be brought to market centers. The owners are waiting to see whether buyers won't give in and go to them, and in the meantime they are holding the sheep and getting some gain in weight, and hoping they may make some gain in prices. It is predicted that the October run of Western sheep will be very large, though many of the Western owners say they will, if necessary, ship their sheep into Nebraska and other corn-growing regions and feed them, rather than accept the prices now being offered.

The number of lambs going on feed in the West is very large, and this fact is interfering somewhat with the demand for feeding lambs in the middle West. The lamb feeders made great money last year, and that is why so many are being fed in Colorado, Nebraska, and elsewhere.

GOSSIP.

We regret to notice the death, on September 19th, of Mr. John G. Springer, of Springfield, Illinois, who was the efficient Secretary of the American Berkshire Association and of the American Southdown Association.

The death of Col. Lewis G. Morris, of Mt. Fordham, New York, is announced as having occurred Sept. 19th, at the advanced age of 92 years. His name will be remembered by the older Shorthorn breeders, and some will yet remember his personality. He was at one time a prominent breeder of Bates Shorthorns. He bought of Thomas Bates, of Kirklevington, in 1850, three choice animals of the Oxford tribe. He was a purchaser of very high priced cattle at the great New York Mills sale of Shorthorns in 1873. He was a man of excellent personal character, and was highly esteemed and honored by all who knew him.

The Kelo ram sales were held on Sept. 11th, when 1,708 Border Leicester, half bred, and Down rams were offered. Lord Polwarth's famous flock of Border Leicesters improved their last year's average by over 28. The pick of the lot sold at \$129 to Mr. Balfour, of Whittinghame. Mr. Ridley, Peelwell, got another at \$90, Lord Roseberry, one at \$100, and Mr. Elliot, Meigle, one at \$71. Mr. Nisbet, of Lambder, got a nice sheep from the Peelwell consignment at \$80. From the Leaton flock Mr. Murray, Spittal, secured a good ram at \$95. A fine ram out of the Whittinghame consignment sold at \$105 to Mr. Hume, Barrow, and another to Mr. Dickinson, Longcroft, at \$45. The Border Leicesters in the other rings sold relatively well.



ALONE IN PARIS.

BY ANNIE S. SWAN. CHAPTER I.

Two girls sat, on a sunny May morning, in a quaint corner window of a small house in Mayfair. It was a very quiet and dull little street, but they could just catch a glimpse of the waving trees in the garden of a fashionable square, across which, in the height of the season, carriages seem to roll all day long.

It was long indeed since there had been a gathering of any kind in that unpretentious little house. The room in which the two girls sat was shabby to the last degree; yet it was a pleasant, homely place, with many little touches of individual taste, which proclaimed the refinement of those who dwelt in it.

"Aunt Eleanor will never consent, Cicely," said the elder of the two. "It's not a bit of good to ask her."

"Well, then, perhaps I shan't ask her," answered Cicely, knitting her fair brows significantly. "I think it is just about time we were allowed to have some little say in the ordering of our lives. The only voice we ought to have, in the estimation of Aunt Eleanor, is when we say yes to an eligible match; and I'm quite sure she thinks that we have failed miserably in not having said yes long ago to Tom Willis, for instance," said Cicely with an incomparable grimace.

"I'm quite sure she has decreed that one or other of us is to say yes to Tom sooner or later. The question is, which is it to be?"

"That is not the question at all, Cicely," answered Eleanor rather curtly. "It is you, and you alone, that Tom wants, and what we are all waiting for is to see how long you are going to keep him dangling after you."

"He needn't dangle," said Cicely serenely. "I shall never marry a man like Tom Willis. He's very good and all that, but, my dear, he hasn't got any mind—not an aspiration beyond the management of his estate and the perfection of his stables. I haven't cherished so many ideals for years to end up in any such prosaic fashion."

"But I think you might do worse, Cicely. Why, here he is just coming round the corner. I'm sure he is very good looking."

"Passable," said Cicely carelessly; "but I don't admire his type. Now, why is he coming here to-day again? He was here yesterday and the day before, and the day before that, and Aunt Eleanor out too. I think I shall leave you to entertain him."

"No you won't, Cicely," said Eleanor determinedly; "if I have to lock the door to keep you in. It is you that Tom comes to see, and you alone, and see him you shall, until you tell him yourself that he needn't come back."

"Oh, I shouldn't like to hurt the poor boy's feelings so badly as that, Eleanor," said Cicely saucily; and before she could make any further remark Mr. Tom Willis was announced, and Cicely Chester was a very dainty and winsome personality, all the more so because she could so successfully keep her admirers at a respectful distance.

Eleanor was cast in a different mold. She was a very sweet, unselfish woman, devoted to her aunt and uncle. But at five-and-twenty she still remained unmarried, and Mrs. Chester felt rather hurt because both her nieces, who had been so much talked of, in their first season should have disappointed all her expectations.

That very morning Cicely had had a little tiff with her aunt on Mr. Willis's account, and the memory of it did not make her greeting to him particularly cordial.

"Don't you get sick of dressing up and walking down Bond Street, and coming here to tea, Tom?" she asked innocently. Tom reddened slightly.

and you ought to marry somebody who will appreciate you as you deserve."

"Oh, stop that, Cicely. It's not a question of appreciation at all. I am awfully fond of you, and I shall never care about anybody else. You've teased me a lot, but I never thought that you would throw me over at the last, and you're not going to, are you?"

"Really, you express yourself very uncomfortably, Tom," said Cicely, then a trifle petulantly. "Surely I have the right of choice! I am only twenty-two, and I'm not going to tie myself up for life yet."

"Some day perhaps, then, you will listen to me," said Tom eagerly. "I am quite willing to wait as long as you like, if only you will give me a little hope."

"I am not going to pretend I don't care, because I do; and I promise you I shall never give up until you are married to some other fellow."

"I don't suppose that will ever happen," she said sharply; and at that moment the door was suddenly opened, and Mrs. Chester entered the room.

She simply bade Tom a pleasant good-afternoon, and asked where Eleanor had gone.

"I am just going, Mrs. Chester," said Tom quickly. "No, thank you, I won't stay to tea to-day. I really came to say good-bye. I am going back to Errington to-morrow; and I am afraid I have been rather a nuisance to you the last few weeks."

"You have sent Tom about his business, Cicely, I see," said Mrs. Chester the moment the door closed.

"Yes, Aunt Eleanor," answered Cicely cheerfully. "I am much disappointed, Cicely; and I don't know what I am to do with you," said Mrs. Chester severely.

"I'll tell you, auntie; let me go to study my painting in Paris," cried Cicely eagerly, "and I should be as happy as a queen."

"To go and study in Paris!" echoed Mrs. Chester blankly. "And pray, who is to chaperon you there?"

"Oh, nobody chaperons art-students; they are supposed to take care."

CHAPTER III. After a talk with her husband, Mrs. Chester, contrary to Cicely's expectations, agreed to send her to Paris.

Although she did not at all approve of her niece's project, she took great pains to make arrangements for her comfort and well-being. In the first week of September Cicely found herself the occupant of a pleasant little house on the Boulevard Port Royal.

In this house lived Madame Cazelet, who had been the French governess in the English school where the Chesters had been boarded. After years of waiting she had married a lawyer, and come back joyfully to her beloved Paris to spend the remaining half of her life. This worthy couple had no children, and they were easily persuaded to take charge of the young English lady who wished to study art in Paris.

Luxembourg Gardens. It is a little out of the way, but I don't suppose you are in a hurry."

"No, indeed I am not, and I should be delighted," said Cicely quite gratefully. "I want to ask ever so many questions about everything."

"How long have you been with M. Deshayes?" asked Cicely as they walked along the sunny street together.

"Oh, I have been off and on with him a good deal, but it is only this autumn that I have been able to take some consecutive lessons, and now I can only afford that because I have been so very fortunate as to get an evening engagement as a secretary with a gentleman who is engaged at our legation here—we are Americans, you know. This gentleman is engaged with his Government duties all day, but he has a hobby at night. He is a great student of philology, and I help him in his researches and take down notes for him in shorthand, for which he is good enough to pay me twenty-five francs a week. I assure you that makes me feel quite rich, and so I have been able to take out the life class at the studio, which I have been dying to do for two years past."

"And do you mean to say that you go and work of an evening after working hard at your easel all day?"

"Yes, up till ten o'clock. Sometimes I am dreadfully tired, too tired to sleep. But there, I have got my heart's desire at the studio, and if I succeed as I hope and mean to do, I'll soon forget all that."

"You make me feel ashamed," said Cicely, and she meant every word she said.

CHAPTER IV. "Now if there's anything you want to know," said Molly, "I will try and tell you. I have been in Paris long time, more than three years, and I know it as well as you know London. I suppose, do you come from London?"

"I live in London part of the year," said Cicely, "in the season."

"Oh, in the season," said Molly reflectively. "Then you are what is known in vulgar parlance, a swell. I thought you were by your clothes and your general appearance."

Cicely laughed.

"What made you wish to leave? I have always heard from Americans who go over for the London season that it is delightful. Was there any unpleasantness at home?"

"Well, there was just a little, because my aunt and uncle wanted me to marry a man I didn't like."

"Oh, that was bad," said Molly significantly. "Well, I know nothing about these sorts of things, seeing no man has ever wanted to marry me, and it is a contingency which is not likely to happen. So you thought you'd launch out on your own account. Are they providing you with an unlimited amount?"

"Oh, no," said Cicely. "My aunt and uncle have been very kind about it, I must say. They are not rich, and they are allowing me a hundred a year. I shall just manage to make it do."

"A hundred a year!" repeated Molly, drawing an impossible figure on the gravel with her shabby little sunshade. "Why, mother and I have not as much as that to live on, and then there is Dick."

"How do you manage?" inquired Cicely blankly.



The Lookout Regiment.

I am glad to welcome several new recruits: Jack Raeburn, Effie Letson, Nancy Letson, Charley Atkins (any relation of "Tommy Atkins," Charley?), Annie Jackson. The winners of prizes in the last competition are: 1, Hilda Bowman, West Montrose, Ont.; 2, J. Matchet, Saltoun, Assa, N.-W. T.; 3, Edith Bowman, West Montrose. Congratulations to you, all three! Try again next time. In our next contest, announced last month, competitors will be divided into three classes: Class I., between 14 and 16 years. Class II., between 11 and 14 years. Class III., under 11 years. This will give the younger children a chance, as a prize will be given in each class. Manuscripts for the prize competition should be accompanied by a certificate of age, signed by parent or teacher.

Two Small Boys.

Of course a boy likes the country better than the town, especially in the holidays. A little fellow, who had plenty of original ideas, was taken to a farm for a few weeks.

One day the farmer smilingly said to his mother: "Just ask your boy what he hid two eggs in the stable for."

So at the first opportunity, the mother said to the six-year-old:

"My dear, what did you do with those eggs you took from the henhouse?"

"I hid them in the stable," said the little fellow.

"And what for?"

"Cause it's my scheme."

"Your scheme? And what is your scheme?"

"Why, you see, mamma," said the little philosopher, "when eggs is borned in a chicken-house they is always little chickens, an' I fink if they was borned in a stable they might be little horses."

It is needless to say that up to the time of his leaving the farm the miracle was still unaccomplished. The other small boy did not aim quite so high. That was his scheme:

"I'm going down to grandpapa's,
I won't come back no more
To hear the remarks about my feet
A muddyn' up the floor.
There's too much said about my clothes,
The scoldin's never done
I'm going down to grandpapa's,
Where a boy can have some fun.
I dug up half his garden,
A-gettin' worms for bait,
He used to say he liked it
When I laid abed so late.
He said that pie was good for boys,
And candy made 'em grow.
If I can't go down to grandpapa's
I'll pirate turn, you know.
He let me take his shotgun,
An' loaded it for me,
The cats they hid out in the barn,
The hens flew up a tree,
I had a circus in the yard,
With twenty other boys
Oh, I'm goin' down to grandpapa's,
He understands small boys."

However, the time for fishing, and hunting cats—the first amusements of young sportsmen—is over. Work is now the order of the day. Put as much energy and heartiness into it as you did into your play, boys, and you will enjoy it almost as much. All play and no work will make Jack a sad dunce, I fear, and none of you want to earn that title. So get to work with a will, and good luck be with you.

Cousin Dorothy.

"Triplets."

What dear little kittens! Don't they look as if they were getting ready for a song; the one at the far end leading, the others joining in the chorus? You need not laugh so hard, as though cats couldn't be taught to sing. Why, a man once trained five kittens to sing together, and he travelled with them to many cities, making them sing in the theatres. He taught them to sing by pinching their tails. When they howled, they were rewarded with a piece of fish or meat. They soon understood why their tails were pinched. It was then only necessary to place them in a row, when each cat would raise its voice lustily. The biggest kitten was then taught to lead, and to bear time with its paw. At their first appearance in public each cat was decorated with a bright ribbon, and introduced with a high-sounding name. The leader was called "Signor Tommasso, the greatest of the basso profundo in the world."

They sang "Hail to the Queen of the Stormy Night" and "The Maiden's Blessing," and even the united caterwaulings were so called. The vocal choral society was a wonderful success. You might start one of your own.

THE QUIET HOUR.

How the Other Half Lives.

"With gates of silver and bars of gold
Ye have fenced My sheep from their Father's fold;
I have heard the dropping of their tears
In heaven these eighteen hundred years."

"O Lord and Master, not ours the guilt:
We build but as our fathers built.
Behold Thine images, how they stand—
Sovereign and sole—through all our land."

Then Christ sought out an artisan—
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man—
And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin
Pushed from her faintly want and sin.
These set He in the midst of them.
And, as they drew back their garment-hem
For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said He,
"The images ye have made of Me!"

—J. R. Lowell.

I have lately been reading a book on this subject—a book that is most intensely interesting, for it deals with the great tragedy of life in the slums of New York of ten years ago. The sequel to the story is called "A Ten Years' War," and it describes a fight against the misery and vice of tenement life, which seems almost magical in its success. Shall we take a peep at some of our brothers and sisters who are struggling through life with hardly a ray of sunshine, real or metaphorical, to brighten their darkened lives? Surely it will make us more thankful for the good food, pure air, and healthful sunshine, of which we have an abundant supply; and it ought to fill us with an earnest desire to let our abundance overflow into the lives of others.

Remember, the book from which I shall quote describes these slums as they were ten years ago. Things have greatly improved since then, but there is still much to be done. Many of the worst houses were rear tenements, six or seven stories high, built up behind other houses, with a slit about a yard wide, between brick walls, to supply light and air. Of such a house the writer says: "The rays of the sun never touch it. It never shone into the

are fighting against fearfully hopeless odds, but mother-love is strong.

The Children's Aid Society has done a great deal to rescue the little ones from the atmosphere of dirt and vice, which was almost certain to contaminate them. In thirty-seven years it sheltered three hundred thousand homeless children, finding homes in the West for seventy thousand.

A few days ago I saw a little girl kneeling on the floor, with her hands clasped and face uplifted, singing her evening hymn to the Lord Jesus. I had just been reading about the thousands of children who never heard His name, except in a curse, and the contrast brought the tears to my eyes. Many of these children are as sweet and lovable as our own. Surely they are very dear to Him, who has warned us against putting a stumbling-block in the way of His little ones, and their way is full of pitfalls and stumbling-blocks.

A little chap was stranded at police headquarters one day. He was dressed in one very ragged garment, and neither knew nor cared where he belonged. When he had slept all night in a real bed, and found that he could have a whole egg and three slices of bread for breakfast, he decided that headquarters was a "bully place." His hope, if such it could be called, was found at last, and it was seen that his bed was a heap of dirty straw, his diet a crust in the morning—nothing else!

Compare with his case the children rescued by loving hands, fed, clothed, taught, and tenderly cared for. They come from miserable dens, where they have received nothing but brutal kicks and drunken curses. See them kneeling to say their simple prayer at bedtime. "Often the white night-gowns hide tortured little bodies and limbs cruelly bruised by inhuman hands."

A selfish love of money is at the root of all or nearly all this misery. What is it to the landlords if human beings are huddled together in swarms that set both decency and comfort at defiance? They charge eight or ten dollars a month for a room, and it is nothing to them how many people choose to live in it to save expense. The love of money is capable of hardening a man's nature until he is willing to trample on other men—yes, and even on women and helpless children—if he can make a few more dollars out of their misery. But our space is limited, and I must pull up in a hurry. It has only been possible to take a very short peep into the lives of the "Other Half." Perhaps we may continue the subject in our next issue.

We have no business to lead comfortable lives without a thought for the others, without one effort to help them.

"Where we disavow
Being keeper to our Brother, we're his Cain."

HOPE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR COUSINS,—

Our old friend Uncle Tom, now feeling the touch of time, and desirous of resting from his labors, has for the present delivered his much-loved Corner into my hands, and I hope to have the warm co-operation of all the old friends, as well as the assistance of many new ones in "upholding the honor of the old flag," and making our column as interesting as possible to our various readers. To do this successfully it is necessary to know the likes and dislikes of those readers, and I cordially invite correspondence and suggestions on this subject, that I may be enabled to further our mutual benefit and enjoyment.

It has been decided to give a series of competitions of various kinds, which will give scope to many who were not interested in puzzles. We hope to make them varied enough to please all tastes.

The essay contest recently announced by Uncle Tom will serve as the first of the series, and I shall announce another in this issue. For the benefit of new readers, I give an outline of the first contest. Three cloth-bound books are offered for the best essays on the following subject:—"Canada—Why do we love her?" One prize will be given to the best essay sent by any contributor over sixteen years old (class I.), one to those under sixteen and over twelve (class II.), and one to those under twelve (class III.). No essay to contain more than one thousand words, and each competitor must sign name as well as pen-name (if he use one) and state in which class he competes. All work for this contest to be in by November 1st. Neatness will determine the prizewinner in any class where a tie exists. The winning essays will appear in the *Advocate* as space permits. For our second contest I shall offer three prizes to be given to three classes as above for the best poem relating to Christmas. These poems should not exceed one column in length (preferably shorter), and need not be original; simply select what you consider the sweetest and prettiest poem having reference to Christmas times. This contest will close November 20th, and some of the winning poems will appear in the December numbers of the *Advocate*. Write



"TRIPLETS."

alley from the day the devil planned and man built it." A gap between dingy brick walls is the yard, a strip of smoke-colored sky is all the heaven these people ever see, and it is hardly attractive enough to draw them to the churches. On a July day, when the thermometer outside was high in the nineties, a health inspector visited a dying baby in one of these houses. It was lying beside a stove, where the doctor's thermometer ran up far above a hundred. There were six or seven people in the small room, washing, cooking, and sorting rags. The baby died, of course—died for the want of a little fresh air—and many thousands of other babies die from the same cause. Air! Surely there is enough pure air supplied freely by God. It belongs to us all, and no one has a right to sell it. Yet that is what many a landlord did a few years ago, charging six or seven dollars a year more for a room with a window in it than for one without. Let us enter another tenement. Be a little careful, please, you might stumble over a baby or two. Poor little things, they are quite used to kicks and blows. Listen to the squeaking pump! It is the lullaby of these babies, and often in the hot summer days it is worked *in vain*. The saloon doors are always open; is it any wonder that thousands of thirsty men and women crowd into them? What does that hacking cough mean, and that tiny, helpless wail? It is a little child dying. Only the measles, not a very dangerous complaint; with half a chance it might have lived, but it had none. That dark, close bedroom killed it. Ten years ago there were thousands of dark bedrooms without a window to let in air and light from outside. Their windows opened on a dark, close hole, such could not supply fresh air, for it had none. In the summer, when the heat is mowing down the children on every side, mothers often walk the streets at night, trying to stir a cooling breeze from the blow of a sick baby. They

neatly, on one side only of the paper, and send work in early; leave envelope open, mark "Printer's Copy" in one corner and it will come for one cent, unless over weight.

Now, old friends, take a look through your books and papers that have lain so long untouched, and give less-favored cousins the benefit of your search. The larger the number entering these contests, the greater the honor for the winner, so let us hear from small and great, as each has an equal chance of winning.

Your cousin,
ADA ARMAND.
[Address work for both contests to Miss Armand, Pakenham, Ont.]

Mount Sir Donald, Rocky Mountains.

What man-made monument to human fame could compare with the stupendous mountain peak which for all time rears its mighty head above even the many surrounding gigantic peaks which sentinel the grand old Rockies, and which, as our picture tells us, bears the name of "Sir Donald," in recognition of what Canada owes to one of its most public-spirited sons—once Sir Donald Smith, now Lord Strathcona. As one of the chief promoters of that wonderful feat of engineering skill, the Canadian Pacific Railway, which links our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, opening up avenues to commerce, peopling the far-away stretches of our land, developing its resources and making "the wilderness blossom as the rose," it is only right

Our Library Table.

"THE WOMEN OF CANADA: THEIR LIFE AND WORK," being a handbook compiled by the National Council of Women, at the request of the Canadian Government, for distribution at the Paris International Exhibition of 1900.

"This handbook is," to use the words of its editor-in-chief, the Countess of Aberdeen, "the outcome of a deputation appointed by the National Council of Women of Canada to wait upon the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Minister in charge of the Canadian section at the Paris Exhibition, to petition that the women of Canada should have an adequate place allotted to them at the Exhibition. After due consideration, Mr. Fisher, in the name of the Canadian Government, intimated that he was ready to provide us with something better than we had asked for, and evolved the brilliant idea of securing for the women of Canada a more permanent representation than could be obtained by a Women's Section. He invited our Council to prepare a handbook which should give an *aperçu* of the history, the achievements and the position of Canadian women as a whole."

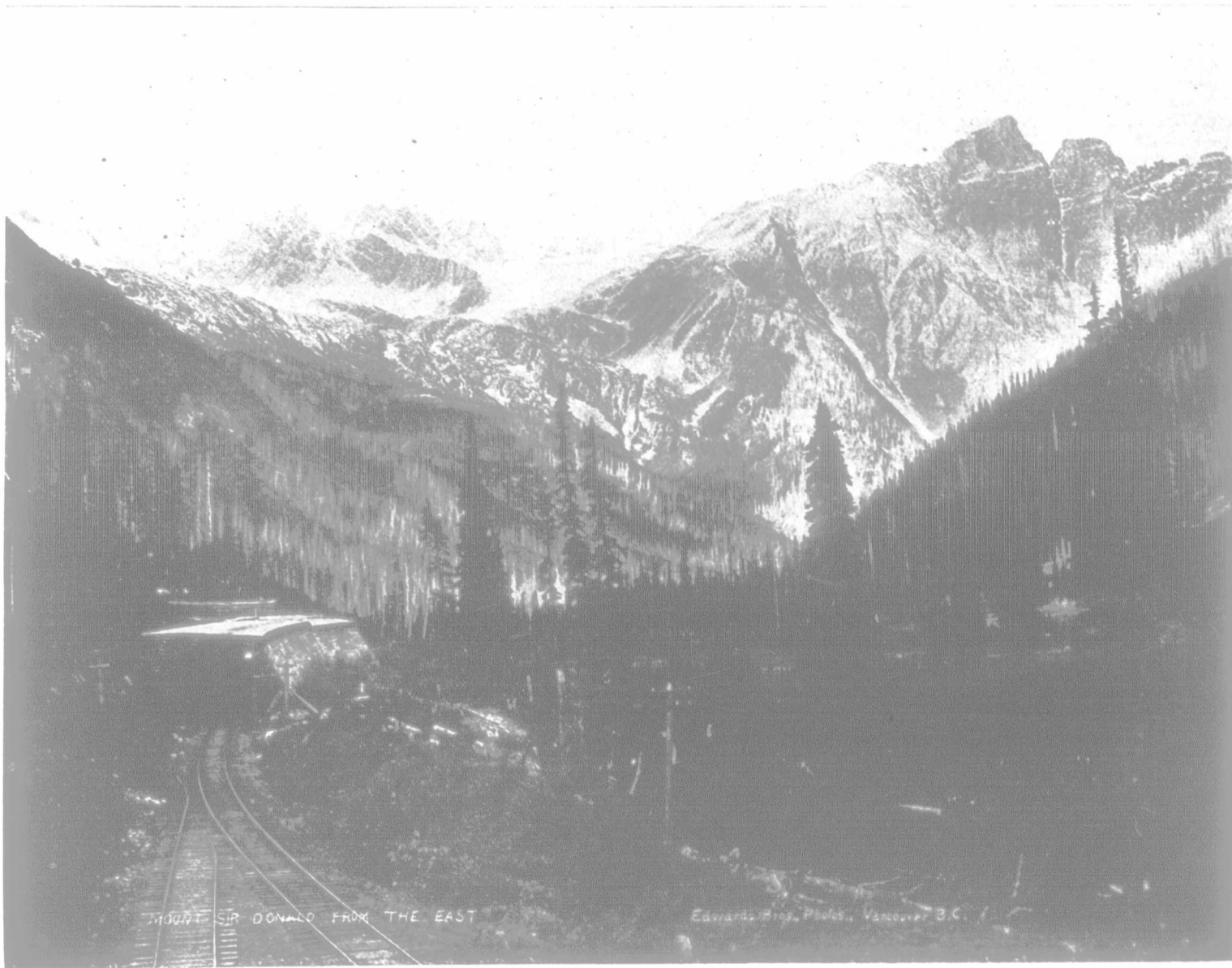
It is this handbook which lies upon our editorial desk, and which we desire to introduce to the readers of the Home Magazine section of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

It is a volume of 442 large, clear-typed pages, and is in itself an evidence of what can be accomplished by the organized effort of intelligent

several headings: Charities and Reform, Education, Trades and Industries, Professions and Careers, Social Life, Art, Handicrafts, Drama, Music, Literature, Church Work, Indian Movement, and Immigration. These are each introduced by essays written by specialists, or by those most competent to do justice to them. The subjects telling of the "Past and Present of Canadian Women," of their Home and Social Life, of their Legal and Political Status, of the Professions open to Women, of the Industrial Possibilities of Canada, etc., etc., are treated of by such writers as Miss Lily Dougall and Madame Dandurand, of Montreal; by Miss Clara Brett Martin, Canada's only lady barrister; by Madame H. Gerin-Lajoie; by Mrs. O. C. Edwards; by Miss Carrie M. Derick, B. A., of Montreal; by Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, the last essay and the last picture being that of Miss E. Pauline Johnson, the Tekahioucoaka of the Six Nations Indians.

This book not only tells us what some of us may know already, but it has much to tell us of which we knew nothing. For instance, as an appendix to its statistical tables, we find on page 89 a list of exceptional pursuits engaged in by some of our Canadian women, who have not been content to follow in the beaten track of their sisters. The list, giving names and addresses, is as below:

Blacksmith; boat livery; egg dealer and cold storage; flour mill; two grist mills; gunsmith; the only ice dealer in St. John, N. B., "particular attention being paid to supplying steamers"; en-



MOUNT SIR DONALD, ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

and fitting that this wonderful mountain should bear his honored name. By the time the traveller has reached Glacier House at the foot (if, amongst such altitudes, any part of these "everlasting hills" may lay claim to anything so diminutive as a foot to start from) of the big glacier itself, he has probably exhausted all his adjectives and can find nothing left by which he can, without grammatical upheaval, express his further wonderment. He will be sure to note the fact that Sir Donald is a mountain which cannot be hid, a mountain which persistently follows him, gets in front of him, peers at him sideways, and stands calmly and immovably there when he turns around to take what he believes to be his parting look. He would like, probably, to explore the wonders of Sir Donald, but we would not advise him to try, even were he sure-footed as a mountain goat, brave and strong enough to encounter the uncertain-tempered grizzly amidst its own fastness, or endowed with a power of endurance beyond that of mortal man. Rather let our traveller, who on his westward way has already feasted his eyes upon the broad fruitful prairie lands of his country, and has realized what their possession means to its present and future prosperity, stop over at Glacier long enough to study some more of its many surprises, and we venture to assert that he will leave it prouder than ever of his country, and of the fact that he can, as his birth-right, call himself a Canadian.

H. A. B.

women in a comparatively short space of time. To obtain accurate details of every phase of woman's work in such a land as ours, represents infinite research and labor, endless correspondence, hosts of collaborators, many committees and sub-committees, upon whom has often been entailed the going over and over of the same ground to correct inaccuracies and to rectify omissions, but the work has been done, and done well, and we rejoice to know that this complete record is not only a book which ought to be in every library in Canada, public and private, but also that it has already found its way into thousands of homes all over the world, and its again quote from the editor-in-chief "to be the means of giving the people of other countries some idea of the happiness, freedom and richness of opportunity enjoyed by the women living under the beneficent sway of "Our Lady of the Sunshine and of the Snows."

The book is submitted to the public with the authority and approval of the Honorary President of the National Council of Women, Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, a lovely picture of whom graces its opening page, followed on the second page by an excellent copy of a well-known photograph of Lady Aberdeen, its honored founder and first President, other familiar faces appearing as we turn over the leaves. Of its contents one can give but the merest outline. It treats, under divisions and subdivisions, of woman's work under

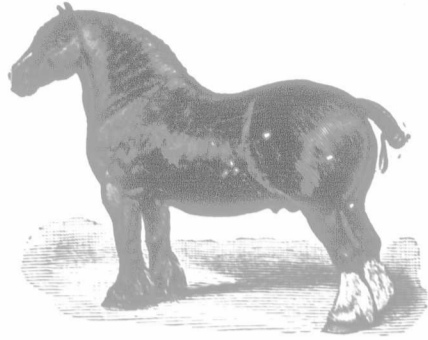
gineers' supplies; lime burner; pawn broker; taxidermist; wood dealer; and manicurist; whilst Mrs. Eliza M. Jones is well known to the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, having in 1892 published a pamphlet entitled "Dairying for Profit, or the Poor Man's Cow," which had an enormous sale.

This wonderful handbook is by no means a record of mere dry statistics only. If there is now and then a touch of pathos in the telling of the story of the Life Work of the Women of Canada, so, also, is there many a sparkling bit of humor, and many a nugget of wisdom. Whilst giving Canada high encomiums for its onward march from small early beginnings, one writer says, "Canadians admit that the world moves, but are not committed to the belief that it should whirl!" And our essayists are nothing if they are not patriotic. Every page breathes pride in the land of their birth, or of their adoption.

One more quotation, and that from the closing words of Mrs. Drummond's admirable introductory remarks: "And this book goes forth from the women of Canada that it may tell something of the building up of this youngest of nations; how, not alone by material prosperity, but also by 'the power of intellect and knowledge, the power of beauty, the power of social life and manners, and above all, by the power of conduct,' it is growing to its full stature. And, lest some should think from the title and contents of this book that it is our

Shipment of Clydesdale Stallions

THREE YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS,



just arrived in good condition from Scotland by Steamer Tritonia.

Among them are the largest Clydesdales ever imported.

We are the largest importers in Canada.

Correspondence solicited.

Dalgety Bros., 463 King St., LONDON, ONT.

"Post" Fountain Pen.

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

It is a wonderful tribute

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

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

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

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



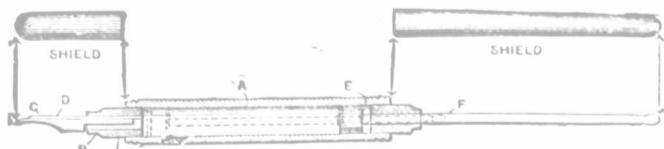
General Lew Wallace, the author of the greatest book of the age, "Ben Hur," also "Prince of India," "Commodus," etc., says in a letter in his own handwriting: "The fountain pen, Post, was received, and I have taken the liberty of trying it thoroughly. Please accept the excuse for failure to acknowledge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

Lew Wallace

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



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



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



The world's greatest singing evangelist, who has thrilled thousands and tens of thousands, now raises his voice in praise of the Post Fountain Pen. Mr. Sankey sends the following characteristic letter: "I have used the Post pen for some time, and have had great satisfaction with its use. It never fails or gets cranky. One can at least have clean hands by using the Post, whatever the heart may be."

Frank Sankey

Address--

THE Wm. Weld Co., LTD.,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Want a Good Watch?

WE have succeeded in procuring from one of the most reliable jewelers in Canada a complete list of Gents' and Ladies' Watches of sufficient variety to suit every one, and have no hesitation in recommending them to our readers as premiums worthy of an effort to secure. These are not by any means the same class of goods as are hawked around fair grounds, but first-class in every particular, and we assure you that you will be pleased with whatever of the above premiums you may obtain. Let us hear from you at an early date with a good list of new subscribers accompanied by the cash, and take your choice.

Gents' Watches.

Ladies' Watches.

	New Subscribers.		New Subscribers.
No. 1. Yankee Nickel Watch.....	2	No. 15. Gun Metal Swiss Chate-laine.....	4
No. 2. Trump Nickel Watch.....	4	No. 16. Sterling Silver Swiss Chate-laine.....	4
No. 3. Trump Gun Metal Watch....	5	No. 17. Nickel American O. F., large size.....	5
No. 4. No. 14 Silver Watch.....	8	No. 18. Gun Metal American O. F., large size.....	5
No. 5. 7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case.....	10	No. 19. Nickel, small size.....	9
No. 6. 7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case.....	11	No. 20. Gun Metal, small size.....	10
No. 7. 7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Sterling Silver Case.....	14	No. 21. Sterling Silver, small size....	10
No. 8. 7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case.....	18	No. 22. 7 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case....	20
No. 9. 7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 25-year Filled Case.....	21	No. 23. 7 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case....	22
No. 10. 15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case.....	15	No. 24. 15 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case....	23
No. 11. 15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case.....	15	No. 25. 15 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case....	25
No. 12. 15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Sterling Silver Case.....	18		
No. 13. 15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case.....	21		
No. 14. 15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 25-year Filled Case.....	25		

Description of Watches.

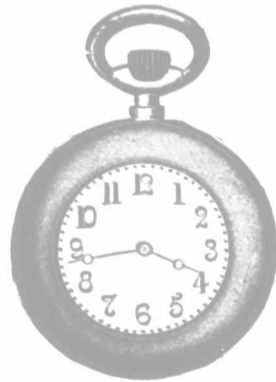
The accompanying cuts fairly well represent all the Ladies' and Gents' Watches, and a description of each as numbered is as follows:

No. 1. American Nickel Key-wind Boy's Watch that is absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction.

No. 2. Gent's Nickel American O. F. Watch; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is a very strong, reliable Watch.

No. 3. Same as No. 2, excepting that it has Gun Metal case instead of Nickel case.

No. 4. Is a smaller-sized Gent's Watch, has sterling silver case, O. F. Screw Back and Bezel; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is the lowest-priced and most reliable Boy's or small Gent's Silver Watch that is on the market.



No. 5. Is fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement. The case is a 3-oz. O. F. Nickel case; stem wind and set; screw back and bezel case.

No. 6. Same movement in Gun Metal or Black Steel screw back and bezel case.

No. 7. Same movement with Sterling Silver O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 8. Same movement in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

No. 9. Same movement in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are fitted in the same style of cases as Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; the difference is in the movement, and the movement is 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement.

No. 15. Is a small-sized Swiss O. F. Gun Metal Chate-laine Watch.

No. 16. Is the same, only with Sterling Silver case, which can be had nicely engraved.

Nos. 17 and 18 are a good-quality American Watch, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. These are a little larger than the usual Ladies' Watches, and are smaller than the usual Boys' Watches, though can be used for either Boys, Girls or Young Ladies.

Nos. 19, 20 and 21 are small sized; in fact, are the exact size of cut. These are American Watches, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands, and are first-class timekeepers. Will give perfect satisfaction.

If a nice leather wrist case is desired with these watches, send two extra subscribers.

Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 are similar to the accompanying cut. These are regular Ladies' Hunting Watches. Nos. 22 and 24 are fitted in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, nicely ornamented, or to be had in plain or plain engine turned, and the same applies to Nos. 23 and 25, excepting that they are fitted in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, and 14K Gold Filled; 22 and 24 are fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements. Nos. 24 and 25 are fitted with 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements.

When making your choice of Watch as premium, be sure to mention its number as given in premium list, also whether Lady's or Gent's.



The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

Sheep Breeders Should Use "Standard" Sheep Dip

(Non-poisonous) (Oil of Tar), which is a cheap and sure cure for Scab, Ticks, Lice, and Foot Rot, etc.

Manufacturers: The West Chemical Co., TORONTO, ONT.

WILD AND IMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE. Several good farms at present for sale, or rent, in the celebrated Edmonton district.

FREE BIRD AND CAGE ANGORA CAT SHETLAND PONY BELGIAN HARES

We will give away 5250 Animals, Canary Birds, Mocking Birds, Bullfinches, Parrots, etc. Dogs, Angora Cats, Aquariums, Gold Fish, Shetland Ponies, Rabbits, Pigeons, Guinea Pigs, Monkeys, Squirrels, etc., together with fancy cages.

MAKE MONEY RAISING ANIMALS. Genuine Angora Cats are worth from \$25.00 to \$100.00 each; Belgian Hares sell as high as \$100.00 each, and large profits are made in raising them.

PURE-BRED STOCK FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. J. B. Slater, secretary of the St. John's, Newfoundland, Board of Agriculture, attended the leading exhibitions in Ontario last month and made judicious selections for the Association of typical young bulls of the principal dairy breeds on exhibition.

We are in receipt to-day of the catalogue of the Western Canada Business College, presided over by Mr. W. A. Sipprell, B. A.

Canadian Paint at Paris. Among the successful exhibitors at Paris we find the name of the Canada Paint Co., the medal being awarded for "Excellence in mineral pigments."

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

E. Winkler, Greta, has purchased the Jersey herd of C. H. Wilson, Winnipeg.

Jubilee Knight, the Shorthorn bull bred by J. G. Washington, Niga, and sold as a yearling to N. P. Clark, Meadow Lea Stock Farm, St. Cloud, Minn., won 3rd prize in a strong competition at the Minnesota State Fair last month.

The manager of the Island Improvement Co., Salt Lake City, where a large herd of buffalo (those purchased some years ago in Manitoba included) is maintained, as well as large range herds of cattle, reports that one of their big Hereford Shorthorn half-bred cows gave birth to a white-faced buffalo bull calf.

James Bray, Oak Grove Farm, Longburn, Man., reports under recent date that he finds an increasing demand for swine since the continued wet weather. During the early part of the season, when the prospects of a crop were very poor and the price of pork good, farmers were inclined to sell everything that was "fit," but now that there will be an abundance of damaged wheat fit only for feed, there is a strong demand for hogs.

STOCK NOTES.

The following item is from a letter from the manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City:

The stock are doing finely on the abundant pasture. Red Rose (imp.) and Lavender Lass have each had fine heifer calves lately, sired by the imported bull, Jubilee. The demand for stock, especially Shorthorns and swine, has been excellent. During the last month stock has been sold to go to Ontario, Chicago, Minnesota, and Oregon, and the most encouraging feature about our business is that right at home the farmers are appreciating our stock more each year, and are becoming our best customers.

NOTICES.

The Manitoba Free Press "At Home." The publishing fraternity are indebted to the Manitoba Free Press Company for making it known to the world that in the make-up of the newspaper man, the social side has not been neglected.

Pumps That Do Pump. Every one knows the inconvenience and loss of time occasioned by a pump that does not work satisfactorily or that is continually getting out of order.

It is proposed to establish a woolen mill in Medicine Hat. Natural gas will be used as fuel. Mr. Kennedy, Secretary of the Western Canada Woolen Mill Co., has been organizing a company, part of the stock to be subscribed in Medicine Hat and the balance in Toronto.

"WHEN BUYING, WHY NOT GET THE BEST?" Mikado Cream Separators. EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN EASE OF RUNNING, CLEAN SKIMMING, AND SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION. The Manitoba Cream Separator Co., Ltd., 151 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young stallions, bulls, and heifers. Herd headed by Best Vet.—1371 and Mint-horn—2484—, bulls bred by Hon. John Dryden and H. Cargill & Son. D. McBeth, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

SHORTHORNS & COTSWOLDS. The proper kind bred and kept on our farm. Good stock for sale at easy prices. Rams for sale, and fine yearling bull still here. Also bull calves. D. HYSOP & SON, Box 492, Killarney, Man.

D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN. Breeders and importers of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Pure-bred Poland-China Pigs a specialty. Young stock for sale.

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

W. G. STYLES, Sec. 12-13-l. West, Rosser P. O., C. P. R. FOREST HOME FARM SHORTHORNS. Cows and heifers, prize-winners at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, and others equally good. Yorkshire pigs—a few choice ones of both sexes. B. P. Rock Cockerels—large, strong, well-marked birds. Fast orders received get the choice. Carman, C. P. R. Roland, N. P. R. ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy, Man.

In order to encourage the live-stock interests of British Columbia, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have agreed to carry all pure-bred stock purchased by farmers for their own use at the New Westminster Fair to all interior points within the Province at 25 per cent. of the regular tariff rates.

It is proposed to establish a woolen mill in Medicine Hat. Natural gas will be used as fuel. Mr. Kennedy, Secretary of the Western Canada Woolen Mill Co., has been organizing a company, part of the stock to be subscribed in Medicine Hat and the balance in Toronto.

We recently paid a short visit to Midway, on the Northwestern branch of the C. P. R., and accompanied by Mr. H. R. Keyes, had the privilege of seeing some of the district. In the neighborhood are a number of well-to-do farmers who go in for grain-growing extensively, and judging from the large amount of new breaking being done this past season, the district is filling up fast, and will soon be mostly under cultivation.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1880 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for the service rendered as such:

Table listing names and locations of veterinary practitioners in Manitoba, including Baker, G. P., Russell; Braund, F. J., Wawanesa; Brockton, G. E., Wawanesa; Clark, J. L., Wawanesa; Cook, W. S., Virden, Man.; Coote, H. L., Minnedosa; Coxe, S. A., Brandon; Cruickshank, J. G., Deloraine; Dunn, J. A., Deloraine; Dunbar, W. A., Winnipeg; Elliott, H. James, Brandon; Fisher, J. F., Brandon; Fowler, J., Souris; Graham, N., Waukegan; Green, E., Bartle; Harton, J., Alexander; Harrison, W. S., Glenora; Henderson, W. A., Carberry; Hilliard, W. A., Minnedosa; Hilton, G., Portage la Prairie; Homan, W. A., Stonewall; Hodgins, J., Newdale; Hurl, W. N. J., Belmont; Irwin, J. J., Shoal Lake; Lake, W. H., Miami; Lawley, E. H., Brandon; Lawson, R., Shoal Lake; Leslie, W., Melita; Lipsett, J. H., Holland; Little, M., Brandon, Man.; Little, W., Pilot Mound; Little, W., Boissevain; Livingstone, A. M., Melita; McFadden, D. H., Emerson; McGillivray, J., Manitou; McKay, D. H., Wawanesa; McKenzie, G. A., Neepawa; McLaughry, R. A., M. osomin; Martin, W. E., Winnipeg; Monteith, R. A., Killarney; McNaught, D., Killarney; Marshall, R. G., Griswold; Murray, G. P., Winnipeg; Sagle, J., Morden; Reid, D. S., Hartney; Robinson, P. E., Emerson; Roe, J. S., Neepawa; Rombough, M. B., Morden; Rowcroft, S. V., Bartle; Rutherford, J. G., Portage la Prairie; Rutledge, J. W., McGregor; Shoules, W. A., Gladstone; Smith, W. H., Carman; Smith, H. D., Winnipeg; Snider, J. H., Emerson; Stevenson, C. A., Pipestone; Stevenson, J. A., Carman; Swenerton, W., Carberry; Taylor, W. R., Portage la Prairie; Thompson, S. J., Carberry; Torrance, F., Winnipeg; Walden, T., Killarney; Walker, J. St., Minto; Welch, J., Glenora; Williamson, A. E., Brandon; Whaley, H. F., Rapid City; Whinster, M., Hamiota; Young, J. M., Rapid City; Young, M., Manitou.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

F. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR, WINNIPEG.

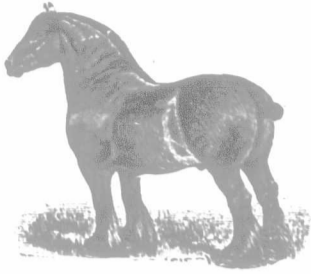


PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Won the gold medal at the last Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, also first for bull and two of his get, first for cow and two of her progeny, and numerous prizes for individuals. They were bred right here, and I can usually show a few generations of their ancestors, and am always pleased to show them.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man. P. O., Railway and Telegraph. IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of twelve Shorthorn bulls, which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II. = 22260 = and Golden Measure (imp.) (72615) = 26057 =, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (imp.) (72615) = 26057 =.



For sale, a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered; will be served by Prince Charles (imp.). All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II. = 22260 = and Golden Measure (imp.) (72615) = 26057 =, and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.). These, being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms. Come and see the stock, or write for what you want, to

J. E. SMITH, P. O. Box 274, Smithfield Ave., BRANDON.

"PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM."

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



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

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

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS

THE LARGEST HERD IN CANADA. STOCK OF ALL AGES FOR SALE. J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.

Galloways

APPLY TO T. M. CAMPBELL, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

SHORTHORNS

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

Shorthorns and Berkshires.

Write or call for prices. 3 nice young bulls for sale now. R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, OAK LAKE, MAN.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM,

MANITOU. JOHN S. ROBSON, PROP. Females of all ages FOR SALE. Write for particulars.

Herefords and Galloways

Young bulls for sale. For prices write. J. P. D. Van Veen, FILE HILLS P. O., N. W. T.

TWO JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

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

JERSEY BULLS

2 high-class Jersey Bulls for sale. Also farm lands. H. R. KEYES, 4-y-m Midway, Man.

Hensall Farm Berkshires

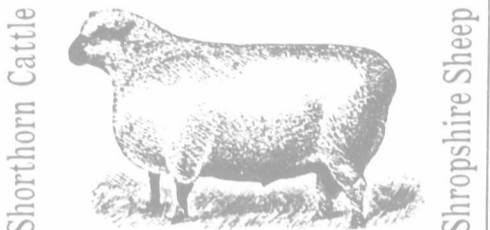
Good Pigs of all ages FOR SALE by Elder Bros., Hensall Farm, Virden, Man.

Roxey Stock Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF PURE-BRED

Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys.

STALLIONS AND MARES.



INSPECTION INVITED.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. TERMS EASY. Prices Right.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

APPLY P. O. BOX 403.

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

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

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

LEICESTERS!

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

LEICESTER RAMS

FOR SALE: Of first-class breeding, including Winnipeg Industrial diploma ram. Apply to DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Oakville, Man.

IT'S A WINNER.

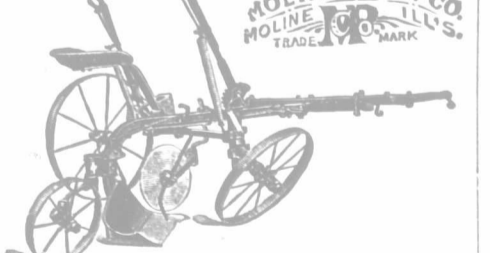
So is our Ideal Flax note-paper and envelopes



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

The FORD STATIONERY CO.,

One door north of P. O.



The Good Enough Sulky Plow

CAN NOT BE BEAT. The Price will please you and its work will surprise you!

Write for illustrated circular. It will pay you.

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., Winnipeg, Man.

THREE BULLS

For prices write. GEORGE RANKIN, Hamiota, Man.

"DOMINION" PIANOS AND ORGANS



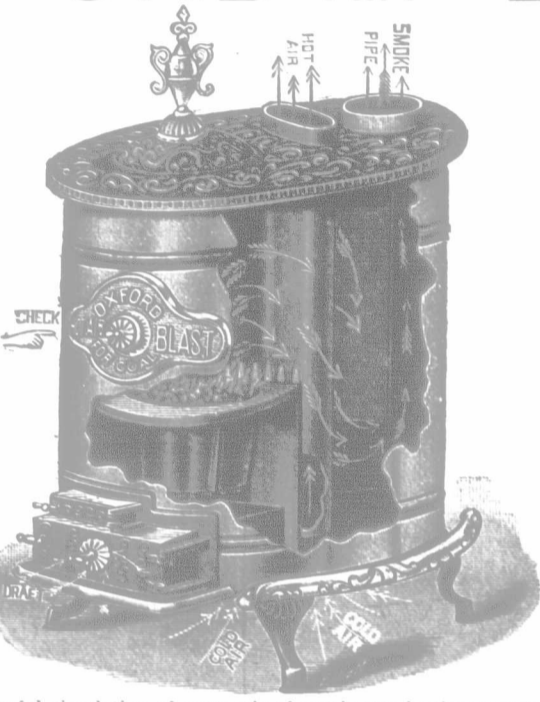
HAVE been before the public for thirty years, and are in use to-day in 60,000 Canadian homes. If you want a piano or organ that is above criticism, get a "DOMINION." For catalogues address—



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

OXFORD HOT-AIR BLAST.

Will keep fire twenty-four hours or longer. A powerful double heater. Has large ash pan.



Burns every kind of soft or hard coal without the annoyance of dirt and constant care required by other stoves to keep a steady fire.

Has the most powerful circulation of warm air of any heater in the market. Ask your dealer for the GURNEY FOUNDRY CO.'S

OXFORD HOT AIR BLAST, WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg Industrial, 1900. 14 FIRST PRIZES. 5 SECOND PRIZES. Fort Rouge Poultry Yards. Still lead them all in. Western Fair, Brandon, 1900. 12 FIRST PRIZES. 5 SECOND PRIZES.

Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games, Black Langshans, Pekin ducks, Belgian hares, and Fancy pigeons. A few choice birds for sale at reasonable prices. Have also for sale very cheap, to make room for winter: Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes.

For prices and particulars, write S. LING & CO., Winnipeg, Canada.

Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

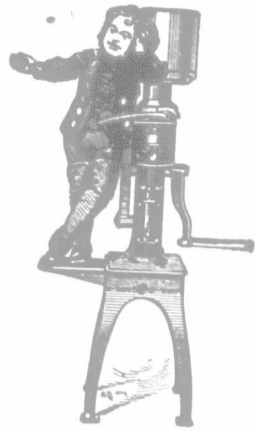
BREEDS BEST STRAINS OF UTILITY BREEDS. Thoroughly acclimatized and best adapted to our climate. Have for sale stock and eggs of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Imperial Deep-keeled Pekin Ducks, English Rouen Ducks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Hero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

In an interview with Mr. Adamson, of Adamson Bros., Gladstone, we learn that their intention is to increase their well-established herd of pure-bred Shorthorns, as they are satisfied with their experience and success since going in for breeding pure-breds. They are using this year at the head of their herd a bull from Hon. Thos. Greenway's Crystal City herd.

To any lover of good Shorthorn cattle, a visit to the pioneer Shorthorn herd of Westbourne will never be regretted. The proprietor, Mr. Walter Lynch, requires no introduction, as he is one of the oldest and most successful breeders of Shorthorns in Western Canada. We found this large herd in splendid, thrifty condition, the young stock of heifer-fast maturing into fine large cows and taking their places as breeders in the herd. The older matrons, many of whom have for a number of years past been most profitable to their owner, and, judging from their apparent bloom of health and fitness, will serve in the same purpose for a number of years to come. Village Hero 11312, the grand bull that stood for years at the head of this herd, has left his impression, and the fifty or more Hero cows and heifers in the pasture thoroughly satisfy one that they have inherited the breed character and quality of their noted sire. A few of the females that impressed us most were: Ruby, by Silver-Skin, a splendid, large red cow, who has raised successfully, on more than one occasion, twin calves, Faith, Eugene, and Monique 201, which made up the trio that, headed by the roan bull Johnny Cope, won the C. P. R. special for herd bull and three females, at Winnipeg last July. They have gone on well since the Industrial, and give promise of maturing into useful matrons.

Grisette, the yearling roan heifer, and Superba 8th, the nice red two-year-old, make strong adjuncts to the high quality of this herd. In a pasture field near the stables we looked over a half dozen young bulls, three of them sired by Village Hero, and three by What for No. They were all growthy lads and full of constitution and vigor. The roan bull out of Imogene, the first prize three-year-old heifer in the C. P. R. special at Winnipeg, and two red ones by Village Hero, show remarkable scale and quality. At the head of this herd now stands the young roan 18-months-old bull, imported in dam, Crocus 201, and sired by the celebrated Craibstone 6685, a son of the great William of Orange, of imperishable fame. This bull was purchased from W. S. Lister, Marchmont Stock Farm, Middlechurch, Man., last spring, and has done splendidly since reaching his present home. He is a low-set, lengthy fellow, with good depth of body and quarters, has a well-shaped head and horns, is a splendid handler, and should do good service at the head of this herd. A nice lot of very useful farm horses are kept on this farm. We noted a very handsome team of dark bay colts sired by the Coach horse, Ingelthorpe Victor, recently owned by Dr. Rutherford, of Portage la Prairie. A few Berkshire sows are kept and have this year raised handsome litters, bred to a Yorkshire boar. Mr. Lynch is thoroughly satisfied with this cross to produce fast-maturing porkers. Just before our leaving, Mr. Lynch, in response to a request from the Territorial Department of Agriculture to judge stock at a number of exhibitions in the Northwest Territories, left to perform the work, having consented to act at Whitewood, Wapella and elsewhere.

The De Laval Cream Separators



HAVE just been awarded the **Grand Prize** by the International Jury of Awards at the Paris Exposition, over many separator exhibits from various Countries, the De Laval superiority being unquestionable in every material respect.

For circulars, prices, etc., write or call on

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

THE BIG FOUR.

Great Premium Picture Offer

For obtaining new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.00 per year.

- "Canada's Ideal"—Admitted by judges, breeders and artists to be the most magnificent engraving of high-class modern Shorthorns ever issued in any country. 24 x 36 inches. Twelve animals.
- "Canada's Pride"—Nine celebrated draft horses.
- "Canada's Glory"—Eleven celebrated light horses.
- "Canada's Columbian Victors"—13 celebrated Ayrshire cattle.

Your choice of any one of the above for ONE new subscriber, or all four beautiful pictures for only three new subscribers.

Our Self-Binder, HANDY, DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE.

Made to contain the 24 issues of the year. We will forward this Binder, postpaid, to anyone sending us the names of two NEW subscribers and \$2.00.

Bagster's NEW COMPREHENSIVE Teacher's Bible,

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and an indexed Bible Atlas, with SIXTEEN FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS, PRINTED IN GOLD AND COLOR.

HOW TO OBTAIN IT—

Would retail at from \$3 to \$4. We will send (carefully packed, post-paid) this Bible to anyone sending us the names of TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.00 each.

The BALANCE of this year's issues given FREE to all NEW SUBSCRIBERS for 1901.

Write for a sample copy of the Farmer's Advocate, and begin to work for these premiums right away. In every case cash must accompany the new names.

ADDRESS

The William Weld Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

H. CARGILL & SON,

CARGILL, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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

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

W. G. Pettit & Son,

FREEMAN, ONT.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

OFFER FOR SALE:

- 20 Imp. bulls.
- 40 Imp. cows and heifers.
- 6 Home-bred bulls.
- 30 Home-bred cows and heifers.
- 7 Shearling rams.
- 20 Ram lambs.
- 25 Ewe lambs.

Our importation of this year arrived home August 17th, and is one of the largest made this year. Selected by ourselves from the leading herds in Scotland.

Our new Catalogue, with full information, is now ready to mail.

Burlington Junction Station, Telegraph and Telephone Offices, within half a mile of farm.

The Breed THAT FIRST Hillhurst Famous

MADE THE HIGHEST-PRICED SHORTHORN FEMALES

Ever sold in Great Britain and the sire and dam of the 4,500-guinea Duke of Connaught were bred at Hillhurst. To-day "Joy of Morning," the highest-priced Scotch-bred bull ever imported to Canada, and "Scottish Hero," brother in blood to the Royal champion "Marengo," are in service in a herd of 65 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns in a highly limestone district, where cool summers, green pastures and winter food more closely approach Aberdeenshire conditions than any other part of the continent. HAMPSHIRE DOWN and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

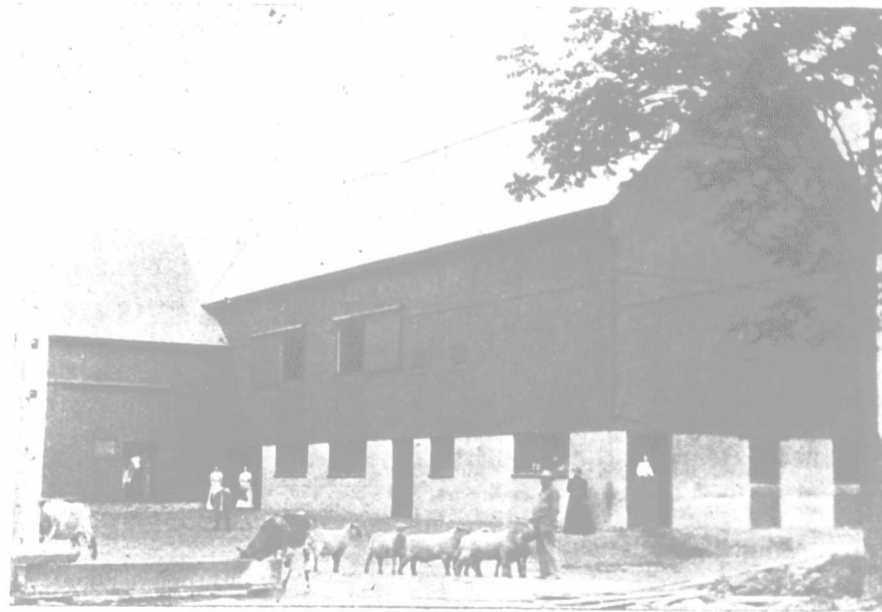
M. H. COCHRANE,

HILLHURST STATION. COMPTON CO., P. Q.

J. V. COOPER, OF PICTON,

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN DURHAM CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN SHEEP, ALSO SPEAKS VERY HIGHLY OF BATTLE'S

Thorold Cement.



Barn of J. V. Cooper, Picton, Ont. Size, 31 and 46 ft. in width by 100 ft. in length. Basement walls and floors built with Thorold Cement.

Read what J. V. Cooper says about Battle's Thorold Cement:

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, Cement Manufacturers, Thorold, Ont.: PICTON, ONT., Aug. 6th, 1900.

DEAR SIR, It is with pleasure that I testify to the good qualities of your Thorold Cement, having used last season 100 bbls. in construction of basement walls and floors for barn, under supervision of Mr. J. Watson, a very competent man. Size, 31 and 46 ft. in width by 100 ft. in length. In basement are 19 sashes—6 lights 12x16 which makes basement both pleasant and healthy. While constructing, some were very little in favor of rock cement, but now they all make the same expression—both farmers and mechanics—and say that it is the finest basement they were ever in. As regards both wet and frost last winter, it proved entirely satisfactory; therefore I can honorably recommend it to any person for building concrete walls or floors.

Respectfully yours,

Correspondence solicited.

J. V. COOPER, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep.

Estate of John Battle, Thorold, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

ROBT. NESS & SONS, HOWICK QUE.
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Clydesdale Horses & Ayrshire Cattle
Also the leading breeds of fowls for the farmers.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, & Berkshires



Our Shorthorn herd was founded on Bates and Cruickshank blood, upon which we have employed only Scotch-bred bulls. 60 to select from. We are now offering an extra choice lot of young bulls and heifers from Duchess of Gloster and Miss Ramsden sires, on Cecelia and Anchovy dams. Also Cotswolds, shearlings and lambs, and Berkshire pigs.

F. BONNYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford, Ont.

JOHN DRYDEN,
BROOKLIN, ONTARIO,

OFFERS SIX YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS, ready for service, at reasonable prices. Strong, active, masculine.

GOOD QUALITY AND CHOICE BREEDING.

SHORTHORNS
Cows, heifers and bulls ready for service, by Scottish Chief = 27241 =, by Scottish Pride (imp.), Dam Faney's Gem, by Guardsman (imp.).

BERKSHIRES.
Modern type, well-bred boars and sows, all ages.
ALEXANDER LOVE,
EAGLE, ELGIN CO., ONT.

BonnieBurnStock Farm
Forty rods north of Stouffville station, Ont., offers for sale Shorthorn bull calves and yearling heifers, Shropshire lambs and shearlings (both sexes), on D. H. BUSNELL, Stouffville, Ont.

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

MAN OR WOMAN to employ and superintend agents—\$50 per month and expenses. Experience not required. Permanent position. ZIEGLER CO., 276 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Herd prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by Topsman = 17847 =, champion at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa, 1899. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply
T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

W.D. FLATT
Hamilton, Ont., Can.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle.

MY herd is one of the largest in America, both imported and Canadian bred. A very choice importation of 27 head now in quarantine and due out Oct. 11. New catalogue on the herd ready for distribution Oct. 1. Address all communications to

James Smith, Mgr.,
MILLBROOK, ONT.
R. R. Station and Telegraph, Hamilton, on main line Grand Trunk R. R.

R. & S. NICHOLSON
SYLVAN P. O., PARKHILL STATION.
Scotch Shorthorns, imp. and home-bred.
The Imp. Clipper bull, Chief of Stars, heads the herd. Nine bull calves for sale, 8 to 18 months old, strong and ones sired by Royal Standard. Inquire for catalogue.

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

HAWTHORN HERD
OF DEEP-YELTING SHORTHORNS.
We are offering young bulls for sale, first-class, sired by LAL breeding.
Wm. Granger & Sons, London, Ont.

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

Herd Established 1855.
A number of young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Herd headed by imported Christopher 28859, and Duncan Stanley = 16364 =. Grand milking cows in herd. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes, from imported foundation.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
CALEDONIA, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
100 head to select from.
Imp. Diamond Jubilee = 29861 = at the head of the herd. 25 grand young bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages, of the most approved breeding. (See our exhibit at Toronto and London exhibitions.)
T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy Station and P. O. Farm 1 mile north of the town.

Shorthorns for Sale.
12 FEMALES, from 1 to 7 years old, descended from Red Knight (53512), Hopeful (53903), Crown Prince 10637, Canada 19536, and Riverside Stamp 23589, on a Crimson Flower and Stamford foundation. All in good breeding form.
WM. SHIER,
SUNDERLAND, ONT.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
Cows and heifers, also a few young bulls. I have employed sons of Lord Lovel, Royal Member, Perfection, Indian Chief, and Clan Campbell, on Lord Lovel and Abbotsburn females.
WM. HAY, TARA, ONT.

R. MITCHELL & SON,
Burlington Jct. Station, Nelson, Ontario,
Breeders and importers of
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
Offer for sale:
12 Canadian-bred females.
11 Imported females.
4 Imported bulls.
7 Canadian-bred bulls.

SPRINGHURST SHORTHORNS.
The herd is largely of Cruickshank and other Scotch sorts, and is headed by the Inverquhomery-bred bull, Knuckle Duster (imported) (27333). Herd has furnished the Fat Stock Show champion three times in the last five years.
Choice young stock (both sexes) FOR SALE.
H. SMITH, HAY, ONT.
Exeter Station on G. T. R., half a mile from farm.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm
ESTABLISHED 1854.
SHORTHORNS—An excellent lot of young bulls, and a special value in young cows and heifers in calf to our imported Knuckle Duster.
LEICESTERS—Imported and home bred—the best.
ALEX. W. SMITH,
MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.
SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP.
Imp. The Baron at head of herd. Seven young bulls for sale—good ones. Also a few females. Stud rams all imported from H. Dudding, Esq.; the same blood as the 1000-guinea ram.
J. T. GIBSON,
DENFIELD, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS
HERD ESTABLISHED IN 1872.
Such sires as imported Royal George and imported Warfare have put us where we are. Imported Blue Ribbon now heads herd.
A. & D. BROWN,
ELGIN COUNTY, IONA, ONTARIO.

Herefords for Sale.
Three or four one-year-old bulls. Cows and heifers.
The Plains Farm, Arkell; Moreton Lodge, next the O.V.C. College; containing 200 to 250 acres each.
The F. W. Stone Stock Co.,
Guelph, Ont., Can.

90 HEAD
High quality, Early-maturing
Herefords
Prizewinners,
Young bulls,
Cows,
Heifers.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

F. S. Hopkins, of the firm of Hopkins Brothers, bought three Shorthorn bulls and five Shorthorn cows and heifers at the International Exhibition, St. John. They arrived at Fort Fairfield the 21st inst. Five of the lot took first prizes in their classes at the International Exhibition.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "We are offering a grand lot of ram lambs for sale, and a few choice shearing rams. Among them are some splendidly-bred imported rams. And we have another importation coming in November. The imported importation have done well. The imported shearing ram, Stanley, to which we will breed the largest portion of our ewes this season, is one of the very best Leicesters I have seen, and his breeding certainly warrants it. A full sister won the Prince of Wales' gold medal, 1899, at the Highland Society Show, Scotland, 1899, at the Highland Society Show, Scotland, 1899, as best Leicester, either sex; and a full sister, a year younger, won the same prize in 1900 at the Highland. Stanley was himself first-prize lamb at Royal Northern, Aberdeen, 1899. "Our young bulls this year are a splendid lot."

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Mr. Thomas Dickson, Seaford, Ont., sails this week with three big, weighty horses for Canada. These include a two-year-old named Lord Huron, and purchased from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bischopton. He was got by Young Gallant (40949), and bred by the Messrs. Clark, Sunderland, Islay, out of Queen of Sunderland, a good mare by Garnet (3622), granddam by Young Ivanhoe. Mr. Alexander M. Simpson, Whitecross, East Kilbride, contributes one to the lot in the three-year-old Joe Anderson. This is a very strong, powerful horse, full of substance, and with grand fore feet and legs. He is by the noted Robert Darnley (40115), out of a mare by Glasgow Pearl, and is like proving a very suitable sire of commercial geldings. The other member of his lot is Flashwood's Last, which was bred and purchased from Mr. Macmillan, Bent, Strathaven. His sire was the well-known Flashwood, and he is a big, well-colored horse out of a Prince of Wales mare. Another horse has been purchased for exportation to Canada by Mr. Charles Mason, Brucefield, Ont., who in years gone by used to ship more extensively, and who hopes to secure some more horses before leaving the Old Country, but has considerable difficulty in finding them big. His selection is The Leading Article (40139), which was bred by Mr. Wm. Hunter, Garthland, Maine, Stranraer. He was bought from Mr. Robt. Gardiner, Henhill, Forteviot, and is a half-brother to the champion horse Hiawatha, being got by Prince Robert. His dam, Earnock Queen, was a high-priced mare by Darnley, and he is a thick, blocky horse, with good feet and legs, and has been a first-class breeding horse in Strathairn. He should prove a good breeder in Canada. *Scottish Farmer.*

Elgin Watches
are carried in the pockets of over eight million people—are known everywhere as
The World's Standard
because of their mechanical perfection, accuracy and durability.
Genuine Ruby Jeweled Elgins are sold by Jewelers everywhere in various sizes and styles.
An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.
Booklet Free.
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILL.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.
THE HERD of upwards of 90 head of registered animals; contains the blood of the best English herds, with imported True Briton and Likely Lad at the head. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. Correspondence or a personal visit invited.
A. S. HUNTER,
DURHAM, ONT.

Maple City Jerseys.
One Jersey bull two years old. Some very choice bull calves from 2 to 5 months old, and a few high-grade heifers and heifer calves. All of the choicest breeding. Write for prices.
Box 552. W. W. EVERITT, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE.
6 YEARLING JERSEY BULLS.
sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.), and from tested cows; also registered and high-grade springer.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

TO THOSE WANTING A SURE PRIZEWINNING BULL
to head their Jersey herd, I offer
Prince of Belvedere 11655
5 years old, solid bronze fawn. Dam, 17 lbs. butter a week; sire's dam, 20 lbs. 6 oza. a week. Also, Golden Fawn Cow, 5 years, superb udder, grand butter record.
Also a Young Stock, both sexes and rare quality.
MRS. E. M. JONES,
Box 324, Brockville, Ont.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians
SPECIAL OFFERING.
Bull calf 8 months old, sired by DeKol 2nd's Paul DeKol bulke. Bull calf one week old, sired by Daisy Teake's King. Also several fine females, all ages.
G. W. CLEMONS,
HARRISBURG STS., ST. GEORGE P. O., ONT.

WE WANT TO SELL A PRW
Holstein Heifers, coming 2 years old
THEY are of the richest and largest producing strains, fine individuals, and bred to as good bulls as there are living. We have a few bull calves and yearling bulls also for sale.
HENRY STEVENS & SONS.
LACONA, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

OWING TO DROUTH
will sell five Holstein-Friesian heifers, two or three years old, for \$350. Fine animals, of rich breeding, and bred to the great butter-bred bull, Johanna Rue 2nd's Paul De Kol (2172), at head of our herd. Also bull calves at reduced prices. Fine chance to start herd of pure bred.
SMITH SIDE FARM CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Maple Glen Stock Farm.
The home of officially tested, Advanced Registry, dairy best and show quality—A grandson being bred by Sylvia HOLSTEINS, of Carmen Sylvania, Pa. Price is in keeping with breeding and performance.
C. J. GILROY & SON,
Brockville, Ont. P. O. or G. T. R. Glen Baell, Ont.

IN WRITING
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

ASK FOR
KHAKI
THE COUNTRY DEMANDS A CHANGE IN THE COLOR OF
FLOOR PAINT
THE NEW COLOR—
KHAKI
Covers well
Does not show the Dust
Durable and Permanent.
THE IDEAL PAINT FOR LASTING QUALITIES AND ECONOMY.
SOLE MAKERS
THE CANADA PAINT CO'Y, LIMITED
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
ASK FOR
KHAKI

Have You Fence to Build?

IT WILL COST YOU LESS THAN HALF IF YOU BUILD WITH THE

LONDON FENCE MACHINE.

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION FOR SPEED, EASE, QUALITY OF WORK and DURABILITY.

The LONDON is a thoroughly up-to-date machine, and stands without a rival for weaving square-mesh coiled-spring fence.

THE BEST AND STRONGEST FENCE IN THE WORLD.

The LONDON is sold at a price which every farmer can afford and save the price in 40 or 50 rods.

We are leaders in Coiled Steel Spring Wire, also Common Soft Galvanized Wire.

Write for prices. Address (Mention Farmer's Advocate.)

The London Fence Machine Co.

Office: 151 York St., London, Ont.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED.

Rapids Farm Ayrshires.

REINFORCED BY A RECENT IMPORTATION of 20 cows, 2 bulls, and a number of calves, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows this year. Will be represented at the Exhibitions at—

... Toronto, London, and Ottawa, in September.

Do Not Fail to See Them. Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale, bred from High-class Imported Stock.

Robert Hunter, Manager

for W. W. Ogilvie Co., Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

Ayrshires, Guernseys, Yorkshires and Shropshires are our leaders.



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



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

Water Basins

MODERATE COST



Point 3. There are other Basins offered to the public, but they are Cheap Johns. Ours are cheap when the advantages are taken into consideration, which no other Basin has. See that you get The "Woodward." Point 4. (See next issue.)

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. LIMITED. TORONTO.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

HAS BEEN CURED BY WEST'S FLUID

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

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

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

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

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Saves any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Man'd at Essex Center, Ontario. No duty to pay. Write Main Office for illus. catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and testimonials from thousands. First order secure agency. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO. 55-57-59 No. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

BROOKBANK

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

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ont.

For Sale: Six Ayrshire bulls, ranging from 5 months to 1 year past. Also a few cows and heifers, thoroughbred fowls, and Scotch collie dogs.

WM. STEWART & SON, MENIE, ONT.

SHOW AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

As we are not going to show any cattle at the fairs this year, we will sell the imported prizewinning bull, Napoleon of Auchenbrain, champion and head of first prize herd at Toronto, 1898. Also first-class 2-year-old bull and three choice bull calves of last fall. These are all fit for the showing, as we kept them for that purpose. For prices and particulars come and see, or write. James Boden, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm.

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

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

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

For special prices on Ayrshire bulls from 11 years to 6 months. For over 15 months, fit for service, from prize-winning stock. Sired by prize bull, Jack of Carside, 1881, also females of all ages. Shropshire sheep of all ages; a number of fine ram lambs. Large prizes of either sex, of the best bacon type. 10/15/1000

Prize List, Western Fair, London.

HORSES. THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years and over—1 C J Fitzgerald, London; 2 Joseph Mossip, Thorndale. Brood mare and foal—1 Henry Zinn, Listowel; 2 H Porter, London. Filly, three years old and upwards—1 John Nolan, London; 2 Jesse Jonathan, Oshweken; 3 John Berden, Strathroy. Foal of 1900—1 Henry Zinn; 2 H Porter. Mare, any age—1 Jesse Jonathan; 2 John Berden. HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 John Watson, Howick, Que.; 2 Alvey St. Clair, Aylmer. Stallion, three years old—1 E C Attrill, Goderich. Stallion, two years old—1 Thos Skinner, Mitchell. Stallion, any age—1 John Watson; 2 E C Attrill. Filly, three years old—1 Alvey St. Clair. Filly, two years old—1 E C Attrill; 2 McIntyre Bros. Woodgreen; 3 William Travers, Talbotville. Filly, one year old—1 William Travers; 2 John Coulter, Talbotville. Foal of 1900—1 John Gillson, London; 2 William Travers; 3 W H Clark, Mt Brydges. Mare, any age—1 E C Attrill; 2 A St Clair; 3 W Travers. CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 J B Hogate & Son, Toronto; 2 D & O Sorby, Guelph; 3 Jas Henderson, Helton. Stallion, three years old—1 D & O Sorby; 2 C J Fitzgerald, London; 3 J B Hogate & Son. Stallion, two years old—1 and 2 Robt R Ness, Howick; 3 John Stewart, Springbank. Stallion, one year old—1 and 2 D & O Sorby. Stallion, any age—1 Robt R Ness; 2 D & O Sorby; 3 J B Hogate & Son. Brood mare and foal—1 D & O Sorby; 2 C J Prouse, Ingersoll. Filly, three years old—1 Amos Agar, Nashville; 2 W H Clark, Mt Brydges. Filly, two years old—1 E Dingman, Maplewood; 2 C J Prouse; 3 Jas Bowman, Guelph. Filly, one year old—1 and 2 D & O Sorby. Foal of 1900—1 D & O Sorby; 2 C J Prouse. Mare, any age—1 D & O Sorby; 2 E Dingman; 3 Amos Agar. ENGLISH SHIRES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 Bawden & McDonell, Exeter; 2 Chas Bean, Brinsley. Stallion, three years old and upwards—1 and 2 Bawden & McDonell. Stallion, any age—1 Bawden & McDonell. HEAVY DRAFT (CANADIAN-BRED).—Stallion, two years old—1 William Faulds, Muncey. Stallion, one year old—1 George Guest, Ballymote. Stallion, any age—1 W Faulds; 2 Geo Guest. Brood mare and foal—1 W H Guest, Ballymote; 2 John McRoberts, Longwood. Stallion, three years old—1 Amos Agar, Nashville. Stallion, two years old—1 John Chambers, Kippen; 2 Robt Bacon, Porter's Hill; 3 Frank Elliott, Pond Mills. Stallion, one year old—1 John Kvely, Yarmouth Centre; 2 John Coulter, Talbotville. Stallion, any age—1 Amos Agar; 2 W H Guest; 3 John Chambers. Brood mare and foal—1 T Hardy Shore & Son, Glanworth; 2 W J Travers; 3 John Gillson, London. Filly, three years old—1 Henry Nichol, Ilderton; 2 and 3 R A Matheson, Bennington. Filly, two years old—1 Henry Zinn, Listowel; 2 D McPherson, Glanworth; 3 Henry Nichol. Filly, one year old—1 J Hickey, Strathroy; 2 Henry Zinn; 3 Henry Nichol. Foal of 1900—1 and 3 T Hardy Shore & Son. ROADSTERS (ON THE LINE).—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 J B Hogate & Son, Toronto; 2 W K Newton, Salford; 3 Fred Biddick, Mitchell. Stallion, three years old—1 B B McCarthy, Thamesford. Stallion, two years old—1 Marwood Ashton, Port Burwell; 2 E F Gates, Hemlock; 3 E Bull, Clinton. Stallion, any age—1 J B Hogate & Son; 2 M Ashwood; 3 B F Gates. Brood mare and foal—1 C W Kennedy, Ilderton; 2 M Ashwood; 3 Henry Zinn, Listowel. Filly, three years old—1 G W Kennedy; 2 Henry Zinn; 3 J Cochrane. Filly, two years old—1 Henry Zinn; 2 J W Suddal, Falkirk; 3 Adam Harkness, Belmont. Filly, one year old—1 G W Kennedy; 2 R H Suddal, Denfield; 3 D C Tennent, London. Foal of 1900—1 G W Kennedy; 2 H J McEwen, Falkirk; 3 Robt Barnes, London. Mare, any age—1 Henry Zinn; 2 R H Suddal; 3 J W Suddal. ROADSTERS (ON HARNESS).—Team, 154 hands and over—1 Peter Odell, Belmont; 2 P Miller, Teeterville. Team, under 154 hands—1 Jos Mossip; 2 A G Louch, Maplewood; 3 John Watson, Listowel. Single roadster, 154 hands and over—1 C A Routledge, Lambeth; 2 P Farrel, Woodstock; 3 H J McEwen, Falkirk. Single roadster, under 154 hands—1 Wm Collins, London; 2 R H Suddal, Denfield; 3 D McMillan, Petrolia. CARRIAGE HORSES (ON HARNESS).—Team, 16 hands and over—1 P Farrel; 2 Adam Beck, London; 3 Wm Collins. Team, 154 hands and over—1 Alvey St. Clair; 2 B B McCarthy; 3 John McRoberts. Single horse, 16 hands and over—1 William Collins; 2 H McEwen; 3 E D Fletcher, Petrolia. Single horse, 154 hands and over—1 J McRoberts; 2 P Kirkley, Norwich; 3 Alvey St. Clair, Aylmer. HIGH STEPPERS.—Single, 154 hands and over—1 E C Attrill, Goderich; 2 H E O'Neill, London; 3 Alvey St. Clair, Aylmer. CLYDESDALE TEAMS. 1 D & O Sorby, Guelph; 2 W B Poole, Salford. AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE.—1 John McIntosh, Maplewood; 2 M McKenzie, Youngsville; 3 W Ewing, Petrolia. AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE CLASS.—Mare and foal—1 P J Hickey, Strathroy. Gelding or filly, three years old—1 J Pelton, Bennington. Gelding or filly, two years old—1 D McPherson, Glanworth; 2 M McKenzie; 3 J Henderson, Belmont. HEAVY DRAFT TEAM.—1 D A Murray, Bennington; 2 H G Mitchell, Rayside. PONIES.—Single, 134 hands and under—1 M Baker, Woodstock; 2 C E Anderson, London; 3 Bert Thompson, London. SADDLE HORSES AND HUNTERS. Saddle horse, gelding or mare—1, 2 and 3 Adam Beck. Filly or gelding, three years old—1 A St Clair, Aylmer. Filly or gelding, two years old—1 P Farrel; 2 W N Tapp, Bentpath. HUNTERS.—Heavyweight—1, 2 and 3 Adam Beck. Lightweight—1, 2 and 3 Adam Beck. CATTLE. SHORTHORNS.—One bull, three years and upwards—1 J & W Watt, Salem; 2 Edw C Attrill, Goderich; 3 W Hogz & Son, Thamesford. Bull, two years old—1 Jas Crerar, Shakespeare; 2 G Fried & Sons, Rossville. Bull, one year old—1 T E Robson, Ilderton; 2 Jas Snell, Clinton; 3 Hugh Thomson, St Mary's. Bull calf, under one year—1 J & W Watt; 2 and 3 T E Robson; 4 Goodfellow Bros, Macville. Cow, four years and upwards—1 T E Robson; 2 Jas Crerar; 3 Goodfellow Bros. Cow, three years old—1 Jas Crerar; 2 Goodfellow Bros; 3 Jas Snell. Heifer, two years old—1 T E Robson; 2 Goodfellow Bros; 3 Jas Crerar. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 J & W Watt; 3 T E Robson. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Goodfellow Bros; 2 T E Robson; 3 Jas Crerar; 4 Jas Leask, Greenbank. Bull, any age—1 T E Robson; 2 and 3 J & W Watt. Female, any age—1 and 2 J & W Watt; 3 T E Robson. One bull and four females, one year and over—1 T E Robson; 2 J & W Watt. One bull and four females under two years—1 J & W Watt; 2 T E Robson. Four calves, under one year, bred by exhibitor—1 J & W Watt; 2 Goodfellow Bros. JERSEYS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 Wm G Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; 2 B H Bull & Son, Brampton; 3 John O'Brien, London West. Bull, two years old—Chas E Rogers, Dorchester Station; 2 W G Laidlaw. Bull, one year old—1 and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 W G Laidlaw. Bull calf, under one year—1 B H Bull & Son; 2 John O'Brien; 3 Richard Edmund, London West. Cow, four years and upwards—1, 2 and 3 John O'Brien. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 Geo Gafony, London West. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 Wm G Laidlaw. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 John O'Brien. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 3 B H Bull & Son; 2 Wm G Laidlaw. Bull, any age—1 Wm G Laidlaw; 2 and 3 B H Bull & Son. Female, any age—1 John O'Brien; 2 and 3 B H Bull & Son. One bull and four females, over one year—1 John O'Brien; 2 B H Bull & Son. Four calves, under one year—1 B H Bull & Son; 2 Wm G Laidlaw. AYRSHIRES.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 Wm Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids; 2 N Dymont, Clappison; 3 Alex Hume, Menie. Bull, two years old—1 Robt R Ness, Howick, Que; 2 Wm W Ogilvie. Bull, one year old—1 Alex Hume & Co; 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 Robt R Ness. Bull calf, under one year—1 E Marsh & Son, Gladstone; 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 Robt R Ness. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 2 Wm W Ogilvie. Cow, three years old—1 Wm W Ogilvie; 2 and 3 Robt R Ness. Heifer, two years old—1 Alex Hume; 2 Robt R Ness; 3 N Dymont. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 Robt R Ness; 3 Alex Hume. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Robt R Ness; 2 Alex Hume; 3 Wm W Ogilvie. Bull, any age—1 Robt R Ness; 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 A Hume. Female, any age—1 and 2 Wm W Ogilvie; 3 Alex Hume. One bull and four females, over one year—1 Wm W Ogilvie; 2 Robt R Ness; 3 Alex Hume. Four calves, under one year—1 Robt R Ness; 2 Wm W Ogilvie. HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 G W Clemons, St. George. Bull, two years old—1 and 2 Rettie Bros, Norwich. Bull, one year—1 Rettie Bros; 2 G W Clemons. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 3 Rettie Bros; 2 G W Clemons. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 2 Rettie Bros; 3 G W Clemons. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 Rettie Bros; 3 G W Clemons. Heifer, two years old—1 Rettie Bros; 2 and 3 G W Clemons. Heifer, one year old—1 and 3 Rettie Bros; 2 G W Clemons. Heifer calf, under one year—1 G W Clemons; 2 and 3 Rettie Bros. Bull, any age—1 G W Clemons; 2 and 3 Rettie Bros. Female, any age—1, 2 and 3 Rettie Bros. One bull and four females, under one year—1 Rettie Bros; 2 G W Clemons. Four calves, under one year—1 Rettie Bros; 2 G W Clemons. BERKSHIRES.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 H D Smith, Compton. Bull, one year—1 and 3 F W Stone Co, Guelph; 2 H D Smith. Bull, one year old—1 H D Smith; 2 and 3 O'Neil Bros, Southgate. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 3 F W Stone Co; 2 H D Smith. Cow, four years and up—1 and 2 H D Smith; 3 F W Stone Co. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 H D Smith; 3 F W Stone Co. Heifer, two years old—1 F W Stone Co; 2 and 3 H D Smith. Heifer, one year old—1 F W Stone Co; 2 H D Smith; 3 O'Neil Bros. Heifer calf, under one year—1 F W Stone Co; 2 and 3 O'Neil Bros. Bull, any age—1 and 3 H D Smith; 2 F W Stone Co. Female, any age—1 and 3 H D Smith; 2 F W Stone Co. One bull and four females, over one year—1 and 3 H D Smith; 2 F W Stone Co. Four calves, under one year—1 F W Stone Co; 2 O'Neil Bros. POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1 Jas Bowman, Guelph. Bull, two years old—1 and 2 Walter Hall, Washington. Bull, one year old—1 and 2 Hiram Jones, White Oak; 3 James Bowman. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 3 James Bowman; 2 Hiram Jones. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 3 W Hall, Washington; 2 James Bowman. Cow, three years old—1 W Hall; 2 James Bowman; 3 Hiram Jones. Heifer, two years old—1 W Hall; 2 James Bowman. Heifer, one year old—1 James Bowman; 2 and 3 W Hall. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 3 James Bowman; 2 W Hall. Female, any age—1 and 2 W Hall; 3 James Bowman. One bull and four females, over one year—1 and 3 W Hall; 2 James Bowman. Four calves, under one year—1 W Hall. GALLOWAYS.—Bull, three years and up—1 D McCrae, Guelph; 2 A M & R Shaw, Brantford. Bull, two years old—1 D McCrae. Bull, one year old—1 and 3 D McCrae; 2 A M & R Shaw. Bull calf, under one year—1 D McCrae; 2 and 3 A M & R Shaw. Cow, four years and up—1 D McCrae; 2 A M & R Shaw. (Continued on next page.)

Choice Ayrshires, and Barred Rocks. A number of cows and heifers in calf to Glenore Sultan. Several choice young bulls. Plymouth Rocks of both sexes from prizewinning birds. JAS. McCORMACK & SONS. ROCKTON, ONTARIO. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

(Western Fair Prize List - Continued.)

upwards—1 and 3 D McCrae; 2 A M & R Shaw. Cow, three years old—1 and 3 D McCrae; 2 A M & R Shaw. Heifer, two years old—1 D McCrae; 2 and 3 A M & R Shaw. Heifer, one year old—1 A M & R Shaw; 2 and 3 D McCrae. Heifer calf, under one year—1 A M & R Shaw; 2 and 3 D McCrae. Bull, any age—1 and 3 D McCrae; 2 A M & R Shaw. Female, any age—1 and 2 D McCrae; 3 A M & R Shaw. One bull and four females, over one year—1 and 3 D McCrae; 2 A M & R Shaw. Four calves, under one year—D McCrae.

FAT CATTLE.—Ox or steer, two years and under three—1 James Leask, Greenbank; 2 and 3 J Fried & Sons, Roseville. Ox or steer, one year and under two—1 James Leask, 2 J H Dingle, Hamilton. Cow or heifer, four years or under—1 and 2 James Leask; 3 J Fried & Sons. Steer calf, under one year—1 James Leask; 2 and 3 J Fried & Sons.

GRADE CATTLE. Cow, three years and upwards—1 and 2 James Leask; 3 J Fried & Sons. Heifer, two years—1 James Leask; 2 Goodfellow Bros, Macville; 3 Mrs E Lawrence, London West. Heifer, one year old—1 and 3 James Leask; 2 Goodfellow Bros. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2 J Fried & Sons; 3 Goodfellow Bros. Female, any age—James Leask.

JUDGING OF DAIRY CATTLE.—1 Chas E Rogers, Dorchester; 2 H Noel Gibson, Delaware; 3 B C Gilpin, Salford; 4 Jas Ferguson, Guelph. JUDGING OF FAT CATTLE.—1 and 2 James A Watt, Salem; 3 T I Devitt, Freeman; 4 B C Gilpin.

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE.—Ram, two shears and over—1 D G & J G Hamner, Mt Vernon; 2 Jno Campbell, Woodville; 3 W E Wright, Glanworth. Shearling ram—1, 2 and 3 Jno Campbell. Ram lamb—1 and 2 Jno Campbell; 3 D G & J G Hamner. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 D G & J G Hamner; 2 Jno Campbell. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 Jno Campbell; 3 D G & J G Hamner. Two ewe lambs—1 and 3 D G & J G Hamner; 2 Jno Campbell. Pen of five shearlings—1 Jno Campbell. Pen of five lambs—1 Jno Campbell. Ram, any age—1 Jno Campbell. Ewe, any age—1 D G & J G Hamner. Pen, one ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—1 D G & J G Hamner.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 Smith Evans, Gourcock; 2 J H Jull, Mt Vernon. Shearling ram—1 and 3 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans. Ram lambs—1 and 3 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 J H Jull; 3 Smith Evans. Two ewe lambs—1 and 3 J H Jull; 2 Smith Evans. Pen of five shearlings—1 J H Jull. Pen of five lambs—1 Smith Evans. Ram, any age—1 J H Jull. Ewe, any age—1 J H Jull. One ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 J H Jull.

FAT SHEEP.—Two wethers, any age—1 J H & E Patrick, Ilderton; 2 Jno Campbell, Woodville; 3 W H Beattie, Wilton Grove. Two ewes, any age—1 W H Beattie; 2 J H & E Patrick; 3 J T Gibson, Denfield. Six sheep for shipping—1 W H Beattie; 2 W E Wright, Glanworth.

SHEEP JUDGING.—1 H Noel Gibson, Delaware; 2 B C Gilpin, Salford; 3 T B Dunkin, Thorndale; 4 F H Silcox, Iona.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 John Jackson & Son, Abingdon; 3 Robt McEwen, Byron. Shearling ram—1, 2 and 3 Jno Jackson & Son. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3 Jno Jackson & Son. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 2 Jno Jackson & Son. Two shearing ewes—1 and 3 Jno Jackson & Son; 2 Robt McEwen. Two ewe lambs—1 Robt McEwen; 2 and 3 Jno Jackson & Son. Pen of five shearlings—1 Jno Jackson & Son; 2 Robt McEwen. Ram, any age—1 Jno Jackson & Son; 2 Robt McEwen. Ewe, any age—1 Jno Jackson & Son; 2 Robt McEwen. One ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 Jno Jackson & Son.

HAMPSHIRE AND SHROPSHIRE.—One ram and four ewes—1 Jno Kelly, Shakespeare. DORSET HORNED.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 Jno A McGillivray, Uxbridge; 2 R H Harding, Thorndale. Shearling ram—1 and 3 Jno A McGillivray; 2 James Bowman, Guelph. Ram lamb—1 M N Empey, Napanee; 2 and 3 R H Harding. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 Jno A McGillivray; 2 R H Harding. Two shearing ewes—1 and 3 Jno A McGillivray; 2 R H Harding. Two ewe lambs—1 M N Empey; 2 R H Harding; 3 Jno A McGillivray. Pen of five shearlings—1 Jno A McGillivray. Ewe, any age—1 Jno A McGillivray. One ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—1 Jno A McGillivray.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 A J Watson, Castlederg. Shearling ram—1 and 2 T Hardy Shore & Son, Glanworth. Ram lamb—1 A J Watson; 2 and 3 T Hardy Shore & Son. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 A J Watson; 2 T Hardy Shore & Son. Two shearing ewes—1 T Hardy Shore & Son; 2 and 3 T Hardy Shore & Son. Pen of five shearlings—1 T Hardy Shore & Son. Pen of five lambs—1 T Hardy Shore & Son. Ram, any age—1 A J Watson. Ewe, any age—1 A J Watson. One ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—Messrs T Hardy Shore & Son. One ram one year or over, one ewe two years or over, one ewe one year and under two, one ewe lamb—1 A J Watson. Pen of lambs—two rams, two ewes—1 T Hardy Shore & Son.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 John Kelly, Shakespeare; 3 A W Smith, Maple Lodge. Shearling rams—1 A W Smith; 2 John Kelly; 3 J M Gardhouse, Highfield. Ram lamb—1 J M Gardhouse; 2 and 3 John Kelly. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 J M Gardhouse; 2 A W Smith. Two shearing ewes—1 John Kelly; 2 J M Gardhouse; 3 A W Smith. Two ewe lambs—1 John Kelly; 2 J M Gardhouse; 3 A W Smith. Pen of five shearlings—1 John Kelly. Pen of five lambs—1 John Kelly. Ram, any age—1 John Kelly. Ewe, any age—1 J M Gardhouse; 2 John Kelly.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 J H & E Patrick, Ilderton. Shearling ram—1 and 3 J H & E Patrick; 2 Jno Campbell, Woodville. Ram lamb—1 J H & E Patrick; 2 and 3 J H & E Patrick. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 J H & E Patrick; 2 Jno Campbell. Two shearing ewes—1 J H & E Patrick; 2 Jno Campbell; 3 J H & E Patrick. Two ewe lambs—1 J H & E Patrick; 2 Jno Campbell; 3 J H & E Patrick. Pen of five shearlings—1 J H & E Patrick. Pen of five lambs—1 J H & E Patrick. Ram, any age—1 J H & E Patrick. Ewe, any age—1 J H & E Patrick. One ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 J H & E Patrick.

In every town and village may be had, the Mica Axle Grease that makes your horses glad. Made by Imperial Oil Co.

Pen of five lambs—1 Wm Oliver. Ram, any age—1 J H & E Patrick. Ewe, any age—1 J H & E Patrick. One ram, four ewes, two ewe lambs—1 J H & E Patrick.

SWINE. YORKSHIRES.—Boars, two years and over—1 D C Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 2 and 3 Brethour & Saunders. Boars, one year and under two—1 J Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2 and 3 Brethour & Saunders. Boars, six months and under one year—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 J Featherston & Son; 3 J H Davis, Woodstock. Boars, under six months—1 Brethour & Saunders; 2 D C Flatt & Son; 3 J Featherston & Son. Sow, two years and over—1 Brethour & Saunders; 2 and 3 D C Flatt & Son. Sow, one year and under two—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 and 3 Brethour & Saunders. Sow, six months and under one year—1 D C Flatt & Son; 2 Brethour & Saunders. Sow, under six months—1 Brethour & Saunders; 2 and 3 D C Flatt & Son. Boar and four of his get—1 Brethour & Saunders. Sow and four of her produce—1 Brethour & Saunders, Burford.

CHESTER WHITE.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2 H George & Sons, Crampton; 3 H E George, Crampton. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 3 H George & Sons; 2 H E George. Boar, six months and under one year—1 H George & Sons; 3 H E George. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 H George & Sons; 3 H E George. Sow, two years and over—1 and 3 H George & Sons; 2 H E George. One year and under two—1 and 3 H George & Sons; 2 H E George. Six months and under one year—1 H E George; 2 and 3 H George & Sons. Sow, under six months—1 and 3 H George & Sons; 2 H E George. Boar and four of his get—1 H George & Sons. Sow and four of her produce—1 H George & Sons.

POLAND-CHINA.—Boar, two years and over—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains. Boar, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Boar, six months and under one year—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 J H Jull, Mount Vernon. Boar, under six months—1 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, two years and over—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 J H Jull. Sow, six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Boar and four of his get—1 W M & J C Smith. Sow and four of her produce—1 W M & J C Smith.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1 Geo Green, Fairview; 2 Thos A Cox, Brantford; 3 James McEwen, Kertch. Boar, one year and under two—1 Geo Green; 2 Thos A Cox; 3 Jas McEwen. Six months and under one year—1 and 2 Geo Green; 3 Thos A Cox. Boar, under six months—1 and 3 Geo Green; 2 Thos A Cox; 2 Geo Green; 3 Jas McEwen. One year and under two—1 and 2 Thos A Cox; 3 Geo Green. Six months and under one year—1 and 3 Thos A Cox; 2 Geo Green. Sow, under six months—1 Geo Green; 2 and 3 Thos A Cox. Boar and four of his get—1 Geo Green. Sow and four of her produce—1 Thos A Cox.

TAMWORTHES.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2 John C Nichol, Hubrey; 3 J Hord & Sons, Parkhill. One year and under two—1 John C Nichol; 2 J Hord & Sons; 3 J R Newell & Sons, Crampton. Boar, six months and under one year—1 John C Nichol; 2 J R Newell & Sons; 3 W M Smith, Fairfield. Boar, under six months—1 John C Nichol; 2 J Hord & Sons; 3 W M Smith. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2 John C Nichol; 3 J R Newell & Sons. Two years and over one year—1 John C Nichol; 2 W M Smith; 3 J R Newell & Sons. Six months and under one year—1 J Hord & Sons; 2 Thos A Cox, Brantford; 3 John C Nichol. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 John C Nichol; 3 W M Smith. Boar and four of his get—1 John C Nichol. Sow and four of her produce—1 John C Nichol.

DURHAM.—Boar, two years and over—1 W N Tape, Bentpath; 2 Tape Bros, Bldgetown. Boar, one year and under two—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros. Boar, six months and under one year—1 and 2 W N Tape; 3 Tape Bros. Sow, two years and over—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros. Sow, one year and under two—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros; 3 W M Smith. Sow, six months and under one year—1 W N Tape; 2 Tape Bros; 3 W M Smith. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 W N Tape; 3 Tape Bros. Boar and four of his get—1 W N Tape. Sow and four of her produce—1 W N Tape.

ANY OTHER BREEDS.—Boar, two years and over—1 J J Featherston & Son, Streetsville. One year and under two—1 J J Featherston & Son. Boar, under six months—1 J J Featherston & Son; 2 J Hord & Sons; 3 J R Newell & Sons. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2 J Hord & Sons; 3 J R Newell & Sons. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 J Hord & Sons; 3 J R Newell & Sons. Sow, six months and under one year—1 J Hord & Sons; 2 J R Newell & Sons; 3 J Hord & Sons. Sow, under six months—1 J Hord & Sons; 2 J R Newell & Sons; 3 J Hord & Sons. Boar and four of his get—1 J Hord & Sons. Sow and four of her produce—1 J Hord & Sons.

The Fence That's Guaranteed. AMERICAN Field & Hog Fence. Made on right principles, of Best Steel, best galvanizing, serves every purpose of fencing and is practically everlasting. Now is the Time to Put It Up. Sold by agents in 15,000 towns. If no agent in your town write to the makers. AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago or New York.

Fairfield Flock of Lincoln Sheep. THE largest flock of imported Lincolns and the largest number of Royal first-prize winners of the breed in America. Representatives of this flock won the first flock prize at Toronto last year and this, and the championship at London both years. Over 60 imported sheep now in flock, and over 100 field rams and ewes, purchased in England, to follow soon. A large number of yearling rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs for sale. See our Sheep at the leading fairs. Write us for prices, or come and see. J. H. & E. PATRICK, ILBERTON, ONT.

Summer Hill Herd HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG AND EASY FEEDERS. ROYAL DUCHESS. LOOK ME OVER. The largest herd of imported and Canadian-bred Yorkshires in America. Out of 121 exhibits at the leading shows in '99 and 1900, including Toronto and London, we gained 116 awards. Expert judges both at London and Toronto were unanimous in pronouncing our herd far superior to that of our strongest competitors. Won most of the best prizes offered, including first prize for best pen of pure-bred bacon hogs, also grand sweepstakes over all breeds in a class of 13 entries. The foundation of our herd was laid by personally selecting the choicest stock from the most noted breeders in England and Scotland. We have the ideal bacon type—size without coarseness, and easy feeders. Pigs of all ages for sale at moderate prices. Write us for particulars. Telephone, Millgrove, Ont. Telegraph 254 Bay St. S., Hamilton, Ont. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD. ALFRED MANSELL & CO., LIVESTOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY. BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Shrewsbury, England, or to our American representative, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Canada.

W. W. Chapman, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

Shropshires for Sale Rams and ewes of good breeding, fine lusty fellows. Prices reasonable. ABRAM RUDELL, HESPELER, ONT. Dorset Horn Sheep. This season's crop of 20 ram and ewe lambs, out of imported ewes and their descendants, by the Royal winner, Lord Roberts 1333, I will exhibit at Toronto and Western Fair.

R. H. HARDING, Thorndale. LYNDEN FARM. OXFORDS AND SHORTHORNS. IMPORTED and home-bred rams. Also, one 10-months bull. Post and telegraph offices. R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

Farmers' Live Stock Ear Labels. Every farmer and live stock dealer should have them; also the handy punch and nippers to insert them. Please send for circular and price list. Tack this ad up where you can see it when you are ready to write and order. Address—R. W. JAMES, on Bowmansville, Ont.

BROAD LEA FARM. Ram and Ewe Lambs. Oxford Down Sheep (Yearling Rams) FOR SALE. HENRY ARKELL, Teeswater, Ontario.

Plainview Oxfords. WE are offering shearing rams and ram lambs, and a limited number of choice ewe lambs. Will beat Toronto Fair. J. H. JULL & SON, MOUNT VERNON, ONT.

Summerhill Oxfords. Flock Established Over 20 Years. Offering SHEARLING EWES AND RAMS, and an excellent lot of 1900 lambs of both sexes. PETER ARKELL & SONS, TEESWATER, ONT.

Cotswolds for Sale. 8 VERY CHOICE SHEARLING EWES, and this season's crop of lambs, of both sexes. All of good size, with quality, and well covered. JOHN I. BALSLEN, - Balsam, Ont.

**FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.
BETTER THAN EVER.**

Won 10 First Prizes out of a possible 12 at the Toronto Industrial, 1900.

FOR SALE:

Extra imported rams and ewes. Very choice home-bred sheep to spare. Who wants some of the Shropshires which have made Canada famous?

Come one, Come all.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

Shropshire Rams and Ewes

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

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

WM. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND RAM LAMBS

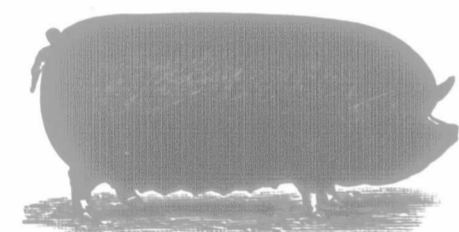
From Tanner, Minton and Bradburn foundation. Uniform and first-class in quality, size and covering.

ESTATE JAS. COOPER, KIPPEN, Ont.

Snelgrove Berkshires.

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

SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.



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

Berkshires.

We are offering a fine lot of Young Pigs of the Highclere and Sallie families. Can supply pairs not akin. Two good stock boars for sale, one of them imp. in dam. **JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.**

OAK LODGE Type of Yorkshires



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

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

Large White Yorkshires.

Am offering during this month a grand lot of boars and sows ready for breeding; pairs supplied, not akin, from show stock; also several sows in pig to imported boar. Young pigs from 2 to 3 months old, all of the most improved bacon type. Registers furnished. Express prepaid. Address: **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**

BOX 290, Ridgetown, Ont.

TAPE BROS., Ridgetown, Ont. Importers and breeders of Duroc, Jersey, Swine. **TAPE BROS., Ridgetown, Ont.**

Sobrite
sets housework
to fast time
music.
Scours and brightens.
Will not scratch.
10 cents everywhere.

LIGHT YOUR HOME WITH

Sunlight Gas

The best light in the world. No more expensive than coal oil.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO

The Sunlight Gas Co., Ltd., 1, Little St. Antoine St., Montreal

SEE TESTIMONIAL BELOW.

E. GUILLET & SONS,

The Canadian Fur Hat Works,

Marieville, P. Q., June 21st, 1900.

THE SUNLIGHT GAS CO., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of yours of the 15th inst., re enquiry about our gas machine. In reply, would say we are now on with it on the third year, and must say it works first-class in every respect, and I feel convinced there is not a better machine made, and I have seen a good many. Yours truly, **E. GUILLET.**



CHAMPION Fruit EVAPORATOR

Dries all kinds of Fruits and Vegetables. Product of a superior quality.



Cut shows cooking stove size. We make four larger sizes, suitable for home or market use. All are fire-proof and portable. **CATALOGUE FREE. THE G. H. GRIMM MFG CO., 84 Wellington St., Montreal, Q.**

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE (LIMITED),

TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CANADA

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$25.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal, 18-27-om**

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

FAMILY KNITTER!
Will do all knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. **SIMPLEST KNITTER ON THE MARKET.**
We guarantee every machine to do good work. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. **PRICE, \$3.00.**
DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

EARN MORE MONEY BY HOME STUDY FREE SCHOLARSHIPS TO A LIMITED NUMBER
IN **ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, MARINE, ENGINEERING**
Stationary or Locomotive
American School of Correspondence, Boston, Mass.

Highest Quality Always.

If you want Dry Goods of the latest and newest kinds, Groceries of the finest and freshest quality, and everything that you Eat, Drink, Wear or Use the best that can be obtained, then trade at the Hudson's Bay Stores.

Have you tried TETLEY'S TEA? It is one of the most fragrant and refreshing Packet Teas in the world. We are sole agents for Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

Hudson's Bay Stores.

A "Famous Model" Range For Wood



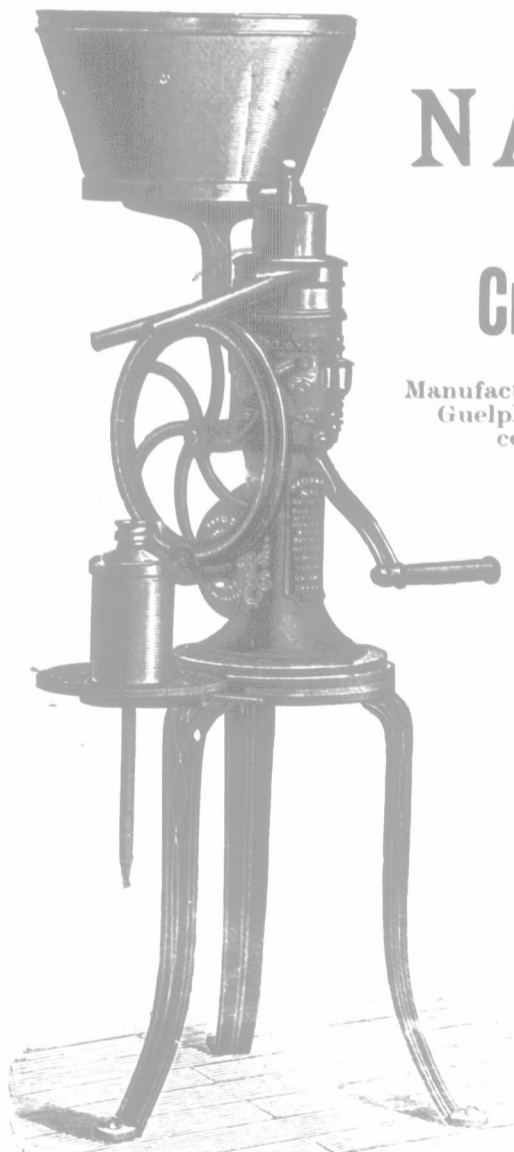
CAN BE FITTED FOR COAL IF REQUIRED.

Brightens Life

Farmer's Home

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

THE McCLARY MFG. CO.,
LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.



THE NATIONAL FARM Cream Separator

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

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

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

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & GLENN,
381 TALBOT ST.,
LONDON, ONT.,
Sole agents for Counties of Middlesex and Ontario.

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

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

W. A. DUNBAR, R. A. BON,

Agents, Guelph, Ont. Barrister, Notary, Surveyor, Etc.

512 JEROME Street, Winnipeg

Comptroller

BELL PIANOS AND ORGANS

BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME BY THE LARGEST MAKERS OF PIANOS & ORGANS IN CANADA.

The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

(CATALOGUE NO. 40 FREE ON REQUEST.)

J. J. H. McLEAN & CO.,

530 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR MANITOBA

Government Analysis.

LABORATORY OF INLAND REVENUE,
OFFICE OF OFFICIAL ANALYST,
Montreal, April 8, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the

St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.'s

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

99 ⁹⁹/₁₀₀ TO 100 per cent. of pure Cane Sugar, with no impurities whatever."

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

HIGHEST HONORS EVERYWHERE

PRESENTED TO

Massey-Harris Co., Limited,

as Manufacturers of the best Farm Implements in the world.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited,

AWARDED

GRAND PRIZE

AT THE PARIS, FRANCE, EXPOSITION

AND

GRAND GOLD MEDAL

AT THE VERONA, ITALY, EXHIBITION.

In each case this was the HIGHEST AWARD OBTAINABLE.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.