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VOL. XXXVI.

WINNIPEG.

AUGUST 5, 1901.

MANITOBA.

No. 531

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE.
PROF. KOCH, OF BERLIN, CREATES A PROFOUND SENSATION ..	463
LARGE FARMS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT ..	463
FARMERS SHOULD RAISE MORE HOGS ..	464
ARMY HORSES ..	464
FARMERS' EXCURSIONS ..	464
A BRANDING MIXTURE FOR SHEEP ..	464
CANADA AT THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION ..	465
WALDO [8067] (ILLUSTRATION) ..	465
THE WASTEFULNESS OF THE SUMMER-FALLOW ..	465
OUR SCOTTISH LETTER ..	465
A DANGEROUS MENACE ..	466
THE TUBERCULIN TEST ..	466
THE DANGERS OF TUBERCULIN ..	466
KICKING AGAINST THE WIND ..	466
THE TUBERCULIN CRUSADE ..	466
CALGARY'S SUMMER FAIR ..	467
TROUT CREEK HERO—28132—(ILLUSTRATION) ..	467
ALBERTA-BRED CLYDESDALES—CRYSTAL [2033] AND PROGENY (ILLUSTRATION) ..	467
BRANDON FAIR ..	468
THE DOMINION CREAMERIES (ILLUSTRATED) ..	469
JEWES EAT ONLY KOSHER MEAT ..	470
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE FAIR ..	470
WETASKIWIN FAIR ..	470
CHILDREN'S EXHIBITS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ..	471
VIRDEN SUMMER FAIR ..	471
THE CYPRESS RIVER AGRICULTURAL SHOW ..	471
CARBERRY FAIR ..	471
SHELTER BELTS ..	471
THE INSTITUTE SPEAKERS AT GLENBORO ..	472
A UNIQUE DIPLOMA ..	472
FORESTRY AND HORTICULTURAL LECTURES AT BRANDON ..	472
CARMAN FAIR ..	472
THE ANNUAL SHOW AT GLENBORO ..	472
THE THRESHERS' AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION ..	472
MANITOBA AND COL. DENT ..	472
CLYDESDALE CUP WINNERS ..	472
TEMPERATURE OF COWS AT PAN-AMERICAN ..	472
THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW ..	473
LATEST FROM THE PAN-AMERICAN DAIRY ..	473
CALGARY STOCK YARDS (ILLUSTRATED) ..	474
HOME REMEDY FOR PNEUMONIA ..	474
WEATHER CONDITIONS WHICH AFFECT THE APPEARANCE OF THE HESSIAN FLY ..	474
ICE HOUSE AND DAIRY COMBINED (ILLUSTRATED) ..	475
AMERICANS GRADUALLY FOLLOWING OUR LEAD ..	475
NOTES ON SUB-EARTH DUCT, AND HEATED CHEESE ..	475
A COSTLY FARCE ..	475
POOR BLACK CHICK ..	475
PINFATHERS ..	476
DYSTOKIA ..	476
AN EMINENT ENTOMOLOGIST GONE ..	476
HORTICULTURE: SUMMARY OF APPLE CULTURE AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON ..	476
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:—VETERINARY: PROBABLY INFLUENZA; PECULIAR SKIN DISEASE IN COW; GROWTH ON COW'S EYE; GROWTH ON COW'S EYE—CURED LUMP JAW; SORES AND TUMOR ON SHEATH ..	477
MISCELLANEOUS; HOW TO TREAT MOSQUITOES; REED CANARY GRASS; POA SEROTINA ..	477
A BIG CATTLE TRUST ..	477
A NEW CORDAGE COMPANY ..	477
CHICAGO MARKET ..	477
BRITISH MARKETS ..	477
FALL FAIRS ..	477
HOME MAGAZINE ..	478
THE FAMILY CIRCLE ..	478
THE QUIET HOUR ..	479
"AN OFFER" (ILLUSTRATION) ..	481
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER ..	481
"A BOLD DEFENCE" (ILLUSTRATION) ..	481
GOSSIP ..	482, 483, 485, 486, 487, 488, 491
NOTICES ..	482, 486, 491
ADVERTISEMENTS ..	461 and 462, 482 to 492

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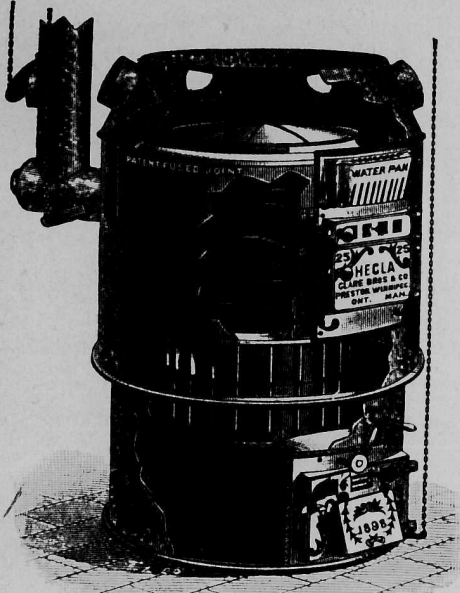
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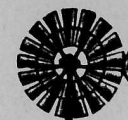
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VOL. XXXVI.

Prof. Koch, of Berlin
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"The alarmist crusade
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VOL. XXXVI.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, AUGUST 5, 1901.

No. 531

Prof. Koch, of Berlin, Creates a Profound Sensation.

"The alarmist crusade against cattle is not needed for the benefit of the animals themselves, and has no justification in so far as human beings are concerned."—FARMER'S ADVOCATE, March 5th, 1901.

From the standpoint of humanity, the most important gathering of the year was the British Congress last week for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in St. James' Hall, London, England, at which were convened many of the world's most eminent pathologists and physicians. The hall was thronged with scientists and medical experts, Lord Lister presiding. Interest naturally centered in the address of Prof. Robt. Koch, of Berlin, the great German bacteriologist, who was introduced by Lord Lister with a simplicity becoming to each as a man of science, and welcomed with British heartiness. His address occupied about eighty minutes, and was followed with intense attention. It was delivered in English, with marked German accent and grave deliberation. Tall, full habited, with high forehead, large spectacles and stooping shoulders, he was the embodiment of German scholarship and thoroughness in investigation. Prof. Koch's main theme was the best method of fighting tuberculosis in the light of experience gained in combating bubonic plague, cholera, hydrophobia, and especially leprosy, which he described as caused by a parasite closely resembling the tubercle bacillus. He pronounced hereditary consumption to be extremely rare, and considered the sputum of a consumptive patient the chief source of infection. The natural preventive measures were the removal of the patients from small, overcrowded dwellings, to established special hospitals for them, compulsory notification to health authorities of cases of tubercular disease, systematic disinfection of sick rooms, and the founding of sanitariums where cures could be effected. He gave an account of recent experiments in Berlin, which served to prove the

TREMENDOUSLY SIGNIFICANT ANNOUNCEMENT

which he then made, and which has been received with a feeling of relief throughout the civilized world. He stated that his experiments had satisfied him that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases, and that he had amply demonstrated that *cattle could not be infected with human tuberculosis*. The counter proposition, that *human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis*, was harder to prove, the Doctor said, owing to the difficulty of experimenting upon human subjects, but he was satisfied such was the case.

In a subsequent interview with a correspondent of the New York Herald, Dr. Koch also said: "I have reached the conclusion that the very general fear of contact with tuberculous flesh or fluids is an unnecessary and unfounded fear. I have arrived at my discovery through what I consider practical and indisputable tests. They lead me to believe that human and bovine tuberculosis are of a totally different species. Proceeding on that premise, I am now prepared to show that the far-reaching precautions as to infected cattle may once for all be abandoned."

The experiments upon which the conclusions were reached covered two years, and were conducted along with Prof. Schultz, of the Berlin Veterinary College. During these experiments, he told the Congress, a number of young cattle which had stood the tuberculin test, and might, therefore, be regarded as free from tuberculosis, were infected in various ways with pure cultures of tubercle bacilli taken from cases of human tuberculosis. Some of them got tubercular sputum of consumptive patients direct. In some cases tubercle bacilli or sputum were injected under the skin, in others into the peritoneal cavity, in others in the jugular vein. Six animals were fed with tubercular sputum almost

daily for seven or eight months. Four repeatedly inhaled great quantities of bacilli which were distributed in water and spattered with it in the form of spray. None of these cattle, and there were nineteen of them, showed any symptoms of the disease, and they gained considerable in weight.

From six to eight months after the beginning of the experiments they were killed, and in their internal organs not a trace of tuberculosis was found.

The result was utterly different, however, when the same experiment was made on cattle free from tuberculosis with tubercle bacilli that came from the lungs of animals suffering from bovine tuberculosis. After the incubation period of about a week, the severest tubercular disorders of the internal organs broke out in all the infected animals. After death, extensive tubercular infiltrations were found at the place where injections had been made, and in neighboring lymphatic glands, and also far advanced alterations of the internal organs, especially the lungs and spleen. The difference between human and bovine tuberculosis appeared not less strikingly in similar experiments with asses, sheep and goats, into whose vascular systems the two kinds of tubercle bacilli were injected. These experiments were not the only ones that have led to this result.

Incidentally he pointed out that cases of primary tuberculosis of the intestines were extremely rare, though it was well known that milk and butter consumed in great cities contained large quantities of the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis in living conditions. He also quoted the old experiments of Chauveau, Gunther, Harms, Ballinger and others, showing that human tuberculosis differed from bovine.

DAYLIGHT AT LAST!

It is fitting that the opening year of the 20th century should be signalized by the vindication of the cow from the dark and sinister imputation that, through ignorance or by design, has rested upon her. Directly or indirectly, it has been insinuated that human consumption, which in Canada alone is credited with one-fifth the deaths, or 8,000 annually, was largely due to germs conveyed through milk or meat. This view was directly disputed by Prof. Wm. Osler in his celebrated review of the medical progress of the 19th century, who singularly and significantly foreshadowed the present Koch deliverance. It is also in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that the discovery above stated and its announcement should be made by Dr. Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacilli in 1882. In the course of his investigations in 1890-91, he prepared, from gradually-attenuated cultures of the tubercle bacilli, a fluid called tuberculin, designed to be administered as a hypodermic injection as a cure for consumption, but which by 1894 had been discredited as a remedy. It was subsequently found that when hypodermically injected under certain conditions into animals having tubercles, however minute and innocuous, a reaction was set up, causing the animals' temperature to rise. Designing pseudo-scientists were not long in seeing rich possibilities of exploiting tuberculin as a test for cattle, though now known to be a failure. In several European countries, Canada and the United States it was officially inaugurated, in the latter reaching the climax of a crusade of slaughter in several States. Against this senseless folly cattle-owners rebelled, but once the system secured a foothold faddists were enabled to hamper with intolerably vexatious restrictions the movements of breeding cattle, doing immense damage to the industry. We put it mildly in saying that a more useless, injurious, costly and gigantic humbug than the tuberculin-test crusade, was never imposed upon a deserving industry and a long-suffering community. Mr. Henry Chaplin, a former chairman of the British Government Board of Agriculture, presiding at another session of the Tuberculosis Congress, said,

had the theories of officials been correct regarding tuberculous cattle it was a wonder that anybody was left alive in England. He blurted out the truth, however, that while the Government had been zealous in enforcing regulations against foreign cattle and meat, it had not been equally vigorous at home.

Many thoughtful physicians have long doubted the theory which Dr. Koch has now shattered. No one in his senses could believe that the 8,000 persons dying yearly from consumption in Canada contracted the disease from meat or milk of our cattle. And yet, upon this fiction the tuberculin-test system had its strength, leading the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to fear that its non-enforcement would lead an indignant people to sweep the Government from power. For its perpetuation there is now no excuse. The attitude of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE throughout this lengthy struggle was taken in accordance with what we conceived to be common sense and the known facts of science and experience. It is, therefore, with no small degree of satisfaction that we record the deliberate conclusions of the world's foremost investigator, reached after years of patient enquiry, again vindicating, as time has done in other important matters where we found it necessary to take a decided stand, the soundness of our position. The announcement has created a profound sensation throughout the civilized world, putting the treatment of human consumption upon rational and specific grounds, while the stockman can uninterruptedly pursue by every intelligent means in his power, as was always in his interest to do, a policy for the perpetuation of healthy and profitable animals.

Large Farms and Their Management.

THE CONNON FARM AT CYPRESS RIVER.

Along the line of the C. P. R. (South-western branch) one comes to the little burg of Cypress River, which is the nucleus of a fine agricultural section. Within a mile of the town, Jas. Connon—a countryman of Bobbie Burns, by the way—owns quite extensively. The estate includes about 2½ sections (1,600 acres), on which a variety of crops, from wheat to cattle, is grown. This year the owner has about 530 acres in wheat, 100 acres in oats, 120 acres of timothy, and 12 acres of Brome grass. Summer-fallowing is done to the extent of 200 acres the present year, although about 100 acres of timothy sod is broken and backset annually. The available pasture amounts to 40 acres of tame grass (timothy) and a quarter-section of native pasture. The proprietor prefers the tame to the wild grass for pasture. Seeding down is followed annually, about 100 acres being seeded each time, the timothy being sown with the second crop of wheat, wheat being preferred as the nurse crop on account of the early time at which it is sown. The manure made on the farm is applied in different ways: sometimes on the pasture, at others on the sod-breaking. Sulky plows are used, each being drawn by four horses. Four horses are used on the drills (shoe). This year a disk drill was tried. Harrowing is done before and after drilling, the number of times depending on the needs of the land. Four horses are worked to five sections of harrows. In harvest time the binders, of which there are three, are kept going steadily, five three-horse teams being used alternately. By this method the average for each binder is 20 acres a day. The firm run a threshing machine in connection with the farming operations, and a profit is made thereby. The rates charged are for stook threshing: Wheat, 6 cen — oats, 5 cents. For threshing out of the stack, 4 and 3 cents. Twenty-four horses are kept for working purposes, among them being a 3,240 pound team of Western mares, which are well thought of by their owner. —A registered Clydesdale stallion is kept, and some pure-bred Shorthorns, the cattle numbering in all 40 head of pure-breds and grades.

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Farmers Should Raise More Hogs.

We hear of little or no surprise, nor should we, that good horses are becoming scarce and dear. The "Farmer's Advocate" and others who read the signs of the times aright, endeavored to awaken horse-breeders years ago to the wisdom of keeping their good brood mares raising foals as fast as possible, and those who did so are now reaping a rich reward. The same may be said of the hog-breeders, both in Canada and the United States, where there exists a real shortage of hogs in spite of the fact that for over a year the prices paid by the packing-houses for live hogs have been well above the danger line of no profit. It is more than fifteen months since the prices paid in Toronto, the main Canadian market, reached \$6.00 per cwt. for bacon hogs, and for only a few weeks during last fall and early winter did the price go below that figure, falling to \$4.75 for one or two days in November, but going again to \$5.75 almost immediately. Since the beginning of 1901 the price has gone steadily forward, with only slight and temporary retractions, until the present high price of over \$7.00 per cwt. was reached. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the real cause of the increasing price, some attributing it to a united determination of the older-established packing-houses to tire out the farmers' co-operative companies; while others say the packers can make some money at these prices and need hogs badly to keep their curing-houses engaged. The packers themselves claim that the prices are much higher than the British markets will warrant, which makes it appear that there is some ground for the tiring-out theory. At any rate, there is a shortage of hogs, and the price is good both here and in the States, so we may rest assured that it will pay to put more

sows into the breeding pens until enough hogs are being produced to keep the packing-houses running full time with a fair supply continuously. At present, in spite of the increasing prices for over a year, many of the houses are running away below their capacity, which renders their curing relatively expensive. In the Chicago market, the great meat center of the U. S. republic, only for a short time in January, 1900, was the price for the best qualities below \$5 per cwt. alive, during the whole year, while since January, 1901, the figures have ranged from \$5.40 to \$6.50 per cwt., so that it would seem that the demand for pork products is increasing at a relatively greater rate than the supply. It is true that disease has had a telling effect upon many American and some Canadian herds, and perhaps a shortage of coarse grains may have reduced the number of hogs raised, but in this country, with judicious treatment and the knowledge our farmers have of the value of roots and other cheap wholesome foods, along with dairy by-products, there is very little occasion to hesitate in keeping a half dozen or more sows at work producing litters to go off every month or two throughout the year. Judicious care of the in-pig sows, especially in the winter season as spring approaches, is an important factor, and no doubt a lack of this, causing heavy losses of litters last spring, is to a considerable extent responsible for the shortage of store hogs now existing throughout the country.

While prices are high, from a keen, indiscriminating demand, there is, unfortunately, little probability of hog-raisers paying the careful attention they should to the best type of sows and boars to use for the good of the Canadian trade, but it so happens that the best bacon types are also most prolific and healthy, so that this part of the industry will tend to look after itself fairly well. The American type—short and thick—is becoming a shy breeder and less vigorous than they were several years ago. When the sows of any thick breed are stretched out by selection and careful feeding, coupled with plenty of exercise, they answer fairly well for bacon production, so that it is not really necessary for those who have been in the habit of breeding the fat-backed breeds to put them entirely away, but while the price is high for commercial hogs of all classes, it is a good time to select and discard with a free hand, in preparation for a more discriminating state of the trade. To those who have not bred hogs and have no established prejudices we would point out that the packers (and they are the fellows we have to depend on) have least fault to find with Tamworths and Yorkshires and little to say against the lengthy type of Berkshires, but even these should all be selected for best results. Mr. E. D. Tillson, who raises several hundred hogs of best quality a year, keeps almost entirely pure-bred Yorkshires, while Mr. David Lawrence, an extensive bacon-hog producer, pins his faith to the Tamworth sow and Berkshire boar. Both these men rear large litters, usually two each year for every sow, and get top prices for their pigs at seven or eight months old. They, however, take the wise precaution, which is also cheap, to keep the sows in rather thin but vigorous condition by liberal exercise and coarse fodder.

In selecting a brood sow, it is well to take some pains to select from the progeny of a producer of large litters of right type. From seven to ten weeks old is a good time to make the choice, and it is not always the largest at that age that turns out best as a breeder. See that she is lengthy, rather smooth over the shoulder, possesses a dozen teats, and looks out well for number one at feeding time. Keep her growing along well, with plenty of outdoor life, green feed and some grain, to build up a hardy constitution. In our judgment, she should not in any case be bred before she is eight months old, so as to produce her first litter at one year old, and many successful hog-raisers prefer their sows to retain their virginity until ten months have been reached. After being bred, the same cheap feeding and liberal exercise may be administered, the aim being to promote growth without fattening, as fat sows usually have small litters and are more liable to accidents with their young.

"Farming is a great science, isn't it?" "Say, my friend, it's more than that; it's a composite of many sciences. For instance, to-day, in the ordinary course of my agricultural duties I had to practice chiropody." "How was that?" "Why, cut the corn on the foot of the hill."

Army Horses.

At the request of a few people in the Northwest Territories, I submit a few ideas on the mode of breeding and breaking horses for above purposes.

I write this with some diffidence, as I am fully aware that men who have been in the N.-W. T. for some years (whereas I have only been a few weeks) should know more about the subject than I can tell them.

Firstly, with respect to a sire. I unhesitatingly say, use the English Thoroughbred. I am told it has been a failure, but I think I see the reason. If the specimens I have seen are the sort of sires used here as Thoroughbreds—tall, weedy, long-backed, weak back, ribs and loins—can it be wondered at that when allowed to serve all sorts of mares, without any regard to selection, the produce are weak, light, worthless animals? If the Thoroughbred horse is carefully selected, a nice, compact, short-backed horse, good shoulders, back, ribs, girth and loins, with as much bone as possible, and not exceeding 16 hands, mated with selected mares of shape, bone, and as much quality as possible, as far as selection in breeding can be carried out, surely here we have an animal adapted for a remount or general-utility horse.

I would suggest that on all ranches a selection of mares should be made and the weak bodied and limbed ones got rid of at any sacrifice. Surely it would pay better to have 50 good mares than 150 indifferent and mixed sorts.

As to mares not having the substance necessary for mating with a Thoroughbred horse, I would suggest trying a cross with a good active Clyde or big-boned, good-bodied Hackney, and then if the produce justified it, using the Thoroughbred on the produce when old enough.

Next, we come to the handling and breaking of the young animal. I would suggest that as soon as possible after birth the youngster should be handled, a light web headstall put on it, with a short lead (about 12 inches long), that the mares and foals should be kept for six months or more in a fenced enclosure, and the foals handled and petted daily; also that some extra food should be given them. After this treatment they would become accustomed to human beings and learn that they were not to be ill-treated by man. I would then, at the end of six months, take their halters off and let them run the prairie till the round-up, when all their hoofs should be look at, rasped round, and a week or two of haltering again resorted to. At three years old I would have them gently bitted and lunged with a lunging rein in corral, with a saddle lightly girthed, and gradually mounted. The mode of so-called breaking by broncho-busters may answer for the cowboys' horses, but it will never make a nice-mannered horse for private use, a horse that will stand to be mounted, bend to his bridle, and able to walk or trot. The bits with those cruel posts are quite unadapted to breaking in a horse, although perhaps necessary for rounding-up purposes. A plain, thick snaffle is the best breaking bit.

I have never seen finer grounds for raising horses in the world than the prairies of Western Canada. There is no reason why not only the Imperial army should get a large proportion of remounts, but, if the right stamp were bred and handled, other nations would soon step in and want a share.—H. F. Dent, Lieut.-Col. A. A. G., in Calgary Herald.

Farmers' Excursions.

It is most gratifying that even in spite of the scarcity of cash and the extra rush of work on the farms this summer the two initial excursions inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, one from Rosser and Portage la Prairie and the other from Killarney, to Brandon Experimental Farm, were so largely attended and in every way so successful.

The General Passenger Agent, Mr. C. E. McPherson, advises us that it is the intention of the Company to run these farmers' excursions into Brandon from all sections of the Province next year. Of the benefits resulting to the farming community of these visits to the Experimental Farm there is no room for doubt.

In connection with this matter, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the Agricultural Society and Farmers' Institute of Killarney: "That this Institute desires to acknowledge the indebtedness of the farmers of this district to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the privilege of being able to visit the Brandon Experimental Farm at the extremely low rate accepted by the Company, to thank them for the many conveniences and courtesies shown in connection with the trip, and trust that the Company will see fit to make this excursion an annual event, believing that the ultimate result of such excursions will be of great benefit to the farmers individually and as a whole."

A Branding Mixture for Sheep.

Tar by itself is of very little use for branding sheep, because the marks made by it soon disappear if continually exposed to the sun. When prepared with a certain proportion of pitch, however, it can be made much more lasting. The proportions in which the pitch and the tar should be mixed for this purpose are about a pound of the former to a gallon of the latter. The best method of preparing this branding mixture is to heat the tar to boiling point and then add the pitch, allowing the vessel to remain on the fire until the pitch has melted and become thoroughly incorporated with the tar.

Canada at the

EXTRACTS FROM THE SCOTLAND

The impression made by the display placed in the Dominion is well exemplified by the display placed in the Dominion.

"Canada is our pride and display in this exhibition country may well be the Dominion, embodied in the Canadian mares, who are without strike out for themselves, embark by an early start attractions of Scottish strength. The rapid growth of the Canadian agricultural realm is shown under wheat in 1900 when Canada offers exceptional and her unclaimed honor desire to make for honest living. The magnificent illustrations of her exhibits, and the engineering skill of the dozen large factories, sends across these as is to be seen in

Prominent among the central trophy devised by the vision of Mr. Hay, and at Kelvingrove. This kind of Canadian farmland by 250 farmers in different parts of the Dominion, and the truth that while she looks towards so as to merit the Lady of the Snows, the climate and vast expanse of fields, whereon are grown the dance of food for the man and beast. As an art trophy is not more rare as a visible representation of splendid wealth of a colony.

The exhibits which are the products of the prepared for the British the most unique and successful of the display. Cold is a big factor in the production, and the fruit shown on the tables, fruits and vegetable antiseptic solutions that Canada is being who know their business while the motherland proud of her daughter fear her enterprise success.

In these days of when on all sides of made to draw the veil of the Empire closer of the most interesting how trade between the mother country and the question is often Greater Britain, if not Great Britain with sufficient food so as to render dependence on other necessary? Whether not the case will be proven some day, the complications of the Empire on its test be given to the while, however, on that is that the United present time be done for her food supply. For a practical example to go into any freedom and inspect the from foreign lands, supplied by people other parts of the Empire made to change this and to explain to the sources of Greater cannot but be produced as such is the case, this line at the Glasgow more than passing of all the colonies ada ranks first, not of political importance variety of her exhibits that the Dominion effort to show the demands of the British fact that Canada has the British market titles of farm production one has only to visit section in the Industrial trade could be increased of cold storage arrangements, to feel satisfied That Canada can food products for

Canada at the Glasgow Exhibition.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SCOTTISH FARMER AND OTHER GLASGOW PAPERS.

The impression made upon Old Country visitors to the great agricultural and industrial exhibition by the display placed there of products of the Dominion is well exemplified in the following:

"Canada is our premier colony, and it makes a display in this exhibition of which the mother country may well be proud. The account of the Dominion, embodied in the official catalogue, makes a useful introduction to a survey of the contents of the Canadian house. If young, active fellows, who are without encumbrances, and desire to strike out for themselves, do not, after reading this, embark by an early steamer for the Dominion, the attractions of Scottish agriculture must be still strong. The rapid growth of the Dominion as an agricultural realm is seen in the fact that the area under wheat in 1900 was double what it was in 1880. Canada offers exceptional facilities to the farmer, and her unclaimed homesteads are open to all who desire to make for themselves a home and an honest living. The enterprise of the Dominion is magnificently illustrated in the house devoted to her exhibits, and it is a remarkable tribute to the engineering skill of the new colony that with but a dozen large factories making agricultural implements she sends across the ocean such a display of these as is to be seen in "Canada."

Prominent among these exhibits is the great central trophy devised and erected under the supervision of Mr. Hay, and out of sight the finest thing at Kelvingrove. This trophy shows samples of all kinds of Canadian farm cereal produce, contributed by 250 farmers in different parts of the Dominion, and illustrating the truth that while she extends northwards so as to merit the title "Our Lady of the Snows," she has a sunny clime and vast expanses of fruitful fields, whereon are grown an abundance of food for the millions of man and beast. As an artistic design this trophy is not more remarkable than as a visible representation of the splendid wealth of our greatest colony.

The exhibits which show the natural products of the Dominion, as prepared for the British market, are the most unique and suggestive parts of the display. Cold storage is to be a big factor in the future competition, and the fruit of season 1900, shown on the tables, as well as the fruits and vegetables preserved in antiseptic solutions, declare plainly that Canada is being piloted by men who know their business, and that while the motherland may well be proud of her daughter, she may well fear her enterprise and envy her success.

In these days of Imperial ideas, when on all sides efforts are being made to draw the various portions of the Empire closer together, one of the most interesting problems is how trade between the colonies and the mother country can be increased. The question is often asked, "Can Greater Britain, if necessary, supply Great Britain with sufficient supplies of food so as to render her present dependence on other countries unnecessary?" Whether this is or is not the case will probably be amply proven some day, when international complications will again place the Empire on its metal, and another practical test be given to the links in its chain. Meanwhile, however, one fact remains patent, and that is that the United Kingdom could at the present time be drawing more on the colonies for her food supply than is at present the case. For a practical example of this it is only necessary to go into any grocery store in the United Kingdom and inspect the varied food products imported from foreign lands, nearly all of which might be supplied by people living under our own flag in other parts of the Empire. Therefore, any efforts made to change this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and to explain to British importers what the resources of Greater Britain in this line really are, cannot but be productive of immense benefit, and as such is the case, the special efforts being made in this line at the Glasgow Exhibition are worthy of more than passing notice.

Of all the colonies represented at Glasgow, Canada ranks first, not only as regards population and political importance, but also as to the extent and variety of her exhibits, and it is pleasing to note that the Dominion Government is making a special effort to show the capability of Canada to meet the demands of the British consumer. Of course, the fact that Canada has for years back been supplying the British market with steadily increasing quantities of farm produce is fairly well known; still, one has only to visit the Canadian Food Products section in the Industrial Hall to realize how this trade could be increased, and to study the system of cold storage arranged for by the Ottawa Government, to feel satisfied that it will be increased.

That Canada can produce large quantities of food products for export is, of course, an estab-

lished fact, and the continually increasing value of farm products exported (last year amounting to no less than \$57,810,532) is ample evidence that they only need to become better known to secure an even larger consumption in the United Kingdom. Transportation facilities, however, cannot but play the most important part in continuing the good start already made, and the Dominion Government is not only doing an immense service to Canada by advertising her products at Glasgow, but is also largely solving the problem of transportation of perishable articles, by aiding to establish a chain of cold storage between all the principal shipping points in Canada and the centers of population in Great Britain. In fact, the recently large increases in Canadian exports can be safely attributed to the fact that exportable food products can be kept in cold storage in all large towns in the Dominion, shipped in refrigerator cars on any of the Canadian railways, and carried across the Atlantic by the Donaldson, Allan, Dominion or Elder-Dempster lines in cold storage, and be placed in refrigerating chambers on their arrival in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, London, or any of the chief British ports.

At the Glasgow Exhibition, merchants of all kinds are having a first-class opportunity of studying what Canada can produce, and the benefit already derived by exhibiting firms is very gratifying. One alone (The Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., of Toronto) find that their business in hams and bacon has more than trebled in Scotland since the opening of the Exhibition, while their sales in England are increasing by leaps and bounds. Over 200 retailers in Scotland are now selling all the Canadian-cured

Our Scottish Letter.

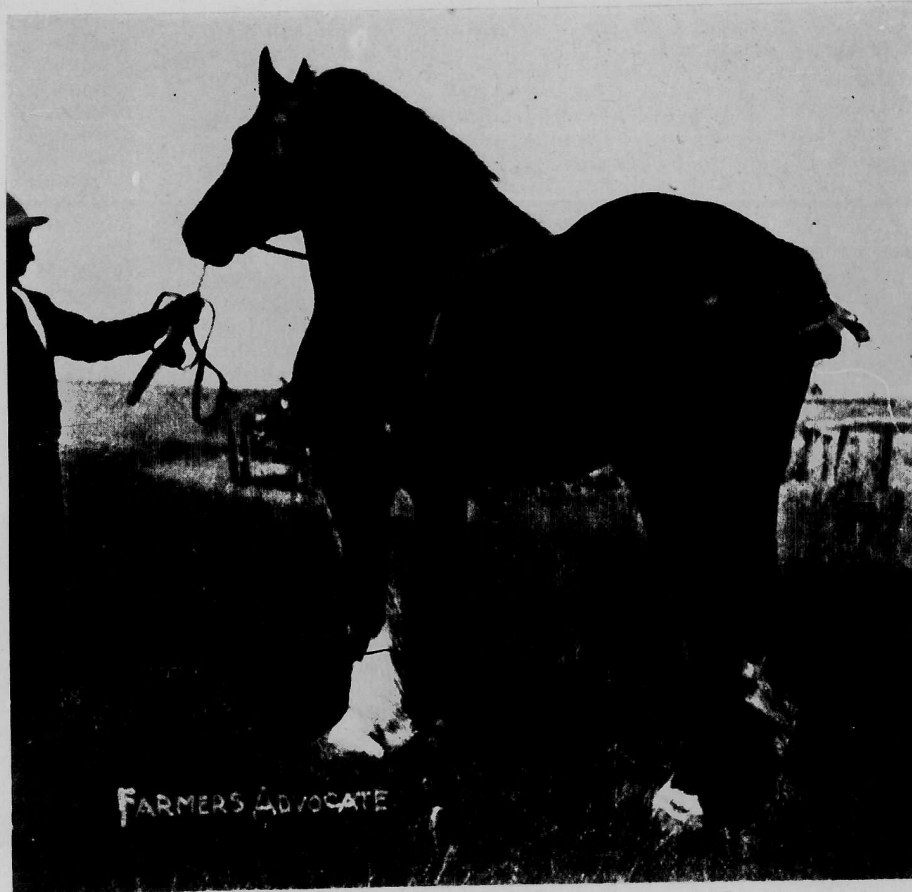
The Canadian representatives who are with us are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet, and Mr. Fisher and his colleagues, to us staid, old-fashioned people, seem to be making records in travelling. Fortunately, trains hereabout do travel at a speed which even a go-ahead American cannot despise, and a man who means to get over the ground can do so if he only is determined enough. Many interests are engaging the attention of your representatives, and it would take an encyclopedic pen to chronicle all their doings. At the Cardiff meeting of the Royal a week ago, Mr. Fisher could be seen in earnest conference with mayors, aldermen, presidents and secretaries of sundry boards, and other eminent persons. Mr. Hodson was endeavoring to convince the writer that it would be for his advantage to visit Canada (which doubtless is true), and Mr. Green was intent on arguing the new rules of the American Shorthorn Society with leading lights of the British Shorthorn Society. All this shows energy and enterprise. The other members of the staff were examining stock and making an uncommonly good use of their time.

Amongst other discoveries made by your men, it is gratifying to know that they have discovered heaps of Ayrshires which give milk, have capacious vessels, workable teats, large frames and sound constitutions. This is well, and corroborates the opinion held by many in this country, that they who form their judgment about Ayrshires on what is seen in a show-yard may make a mistake. In the show-yard type good points are exaggerated so that the balance of parts is disturbed, and instead of an all-round animal, we have one that excels in a particular point, but not in all. The whole question of the effect of this on the breed as a whole will stand some thinking—and the argument is not wholly against the show-yard.

In all domestic animals there are certain points which more than others are needful for the practical use of man. In the Ayrshire cow, a tight vessel well gripped up behind and well carried forward in front is needful, because the vessel is apt, in time, to become shapeless and trail very near the dirt—a condition not at all conducive to clean milking or the purity and wholesomeness of the product. But in the anxiety to get a point which is difficult of attainment, Ayrshire breeders, like all others, have gone to an extreme, and making this tight vessel, with its almost unfailing concomitant—the corky, short teat—the be-all and end-all of their favorites, have often overlooked frame and substance, and the animal which occasionally leads in the show-yard sometimes appears a veritable "weed" to the non-fancier. Judges are usually fanciers; they have the show kind themselves, and have therefore neither interest nor desire to overlook the points most in favor in the ring. This is perfectly intelligible on their part, and yet it is an abuse against which the press and public opinion must maintain a consistent protest. The fact that, apart from show animals, so large a number of high-class dairy cows can be found in the Ayrshire breed, is proof that the protest of the public and the press is not unavailing.

The Royal Show at Cardiff was an interesting event, and proved highly successful. The Society paid its previous visit to Cardiff in 1872, and possibly there is no town in England and Wales which has undergone so great a transformation in the intervening period. The South Wales coal fields have been developed, and the Bute docks built by the superior, the Marquis of Bute, who has handed them over to the Dock Trust. This has led to the doubling, or it may be the tripling, of the population during the past twenty years; and at present Cardiff has the greatest registered tonnage of any port in the United Kingdom. It is not an industrial, but a seaport town, and consequently not manufacturing but commerce predominates. The country around is romantic enough, and the various places of resort on the Bristol channel are thronged day by day by visitors from Cardiff. The miners have certain fixed holidays every week, and this ensured an enormous gate. The show was favored with superb weather, and the ladies turned out in their thousands, and in the gayest attire. It is long since the Royal had as animated a showyard, and, from the spectacular standpoint, as successful an exhibition.

So far as the display of stock was concerned, Cardiff would take second place. The breeds of cattle which made a creditable entry in respect of numbers and merit were the Shorthorn, the Aberdeen-Angus and the Galloway. Herefords, although near their native heath, were not above an average, and Devons were pretty but not too numerous. Jerseys were in evidence in large numbers, and no doubt they have their uses, but commercially a limited number of them would suffice. The great show was undoubtedly in the Shorthorn department. Numbers and quality were alike high, and the victory of His Majesty the King was very



WALDO [8067].

Noted Clydesdale stallion. Owned by John Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta. (See Gossip, page 483.)

meats they can get, and Mr. J. D. Stewart, the well-known Ontario commercial traveller and superintendent of food products at the Exhibition, reports that the exhibit is leading to an immense increase of trade in almost all lines, and especially in flour, eggs, bacon and canned meats; in fact, that the benefits of advertising Canada in Glasgow are already being felt, and that the efforts of the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. W. D. Scott, to have Canada well represented are meeting with success.

The Wastefulness of the Summer-fallow.

Though at one time very common in various parts of England, the practice of fallowing land—that is, keeping it clear of a crop for a year, and repeatedly working it throughout the season—has never been carried on to any extent on this side of the channel. The plan has been more than once tried in this country, but never, so far as we can ascertain, with any very encouraging results. Even in England fallowing has of late years fallen into disuse, and this is not to be wondered at if the researches of scientists into the value of the operation are to be regarded as of much account. These researches go to show that the greatest losses on land in the matter of nitrogen occur during the summer months, the heat at that season rendering the nitrogen highly soluble, and thus making it very liable to get washed out by any rains which fall. In land left without a crop and repeatedly worked, as the fallowed land usually is, the loss of nitrogen would necessarily be very considerable. Some of the leading transatlantic scientists now strongly disapprove of the practice of summer-fallowing, and contend that such treatment is more exhausting to the land than judicious cropping.

the Northwest in the mode of above purposes, as I am fully the N. W. T. for a few weeks) than I can tell

unhesitatingly I am told it has reason. If the sires used here backed, weak ed at that when without any re- k, light, worth- orse is carefully ed horse, good with as much B hands, mated and as much on in breeding ave an animal ity horse.

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ance necessary, I would active Clyde or d then if the ghbred on the

nd breaking of hat as soon as uld be handled, n a short lead res and foals re in a fenced I petted daily; e given them. e accustomed were not to be the end of six them run the r hoofs should eek or two of ee years old I lunged with a ghtly girthed, e of so-called nswer for the make a nice- orse that will e, and able to ruel posts are orse, although purposes. A ing bit.

raising horses tern Canada. Imperial army ounts, but, andled, other share.—H. F. Herald.

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Mr. C. E. Mc- ention of the cursions into Province next the farming Experimental

the following y the "Agricul- knowledge of Killarney; the district to the for the privi- ndon Experi- ce accepted by e many con- nection with ill see fit to believing that ns will be of ally and as a

Sheep.

for branding on disappear hen prepared wever, it can roportions in e mixed for e former to a of preparing tar to boiling the vessel to s melted and s the tar.

popular. His Majesty has two great bulls in Royal Duke and Pride of Collynie. The former was bred at Windsor by the late Queen, and has never known defeat. He is a great, wealthily-fleshed animal of the Scottish type, with the flesh built on him to perfection. He is a bit narrow in front, and indeed rather disappointing in the brisket; but his championship was not challenged. Pride of Collynie was bred by Mr. Duthie, and was brought out by an Aberdeenshire tenant-farmer, Mr. James Durno, Jackstown, Rothie-Norman, who bought him at one of Mr. Duffie's autumn sales. He is a great bull, with a lot more style than many of the Aberdeen Shorthorns possess. He was second at the Highland last year, and was then bought for the Sandringham herd by Mr. Beck. Had he been put in front of Royal Duke no one would have been displeased and no wrong would have been done. Mr. Deane-Willis had the female championship with a three-year-old white heifer in milk, a beauty of the first rank, and one of the best Shorthorns seen for many a long day. Mr. Robert Wilson, Kilkuanity, Dalbeattie, showed a number of first-class Galloways, mainly of Tarbreoch breeding, and Mr. Robert Graham, Kirkeconnel, Ringford, Castle Douglas, also showed good stock of the same kind. Mr. Thomas Smith, Powrie, Dundee, had the champion Aberdeen-Angus, a magnificent cow with a white udder. Her like is hard to find. Mr. J. J. Criddle, Maisinore, Gloucester, had the best bull, a magnificent, level two-year-old, named Elate. Avrshires were shown by Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright. He swept the decks.

"SCOTLAND YET."

A Dangerous Menace.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My opinion is that the tuberculin test is at its best an unmitigated nuisance, and a dangerous menace to all cattle interests. As a diagnostic tuberculin may be of some use, but its value for that purpose is now as much disputed as the use of the serum for a consumption cure was years ago. It is too open to abuse from ignorance, error or fraud to be reliable. I do not believe that the great authorities agree or can prove that tuberculosis in man and beast is identical—any more than anthrax and blackleg, till recently believed the same. I see no particular objection to the Government testing their own cattle, or, for that matter, their own veterinarians, and quarantining both lots. They will none of them be missed. That the Government has any serious intention of resurrecting a tuberculin crusade—an idea long killed by all the agricultural press of England, U. S., and Canada, and as dead as Queen Anne—would indicate that some more discredited politicians are willing to risk their health *pro bono publico* (freely translated—for what they can bone from the public).

Middlechurch, Man. W. S. LISTER.

The Tuberculin Test.

A DAIRYMAN'S DECLARATION.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am glad that you have so vigorously taken up the matter of the tuberculin test, as I believe it to be nothing but a humbug and an imposition upon the breeders of Canada, and the sooner steps are taken for the abolition of it altogether the better. Better that the Government pension those promoting it, or isolate them until they are fully tested and no danger of a reaction taking place. We might better not sell to the Americans at all than to have our herds discredited by being subjected to such an imposition. What is Mr. Fisher doing that he doesn't abolish it altogether? I am sure there is hardly a breeder of any importance in the country that will not back him up in doing so, and fight the thing to the bitter end. As conducted it is misleading to the people of the country, and an abominable outrage upon our herds and the breeders in general.

WM. STEWART, JR.

The Dangers of Tuberculin.

Prof. Nocard, of France, has been frequently quoted in support of the tuberculin-test fad, but we find from Pearman and Moor's late work on bacteriology, published in England, a translation of his treatise on animal tuberculosis, in which he declares that it is only "within certain limits" that he regards the use of tuberculin as "a fairly certain indication of disease in cattle." In view of the fact that a change in the weather or some other variation in the animal's condition will cause as great a rise in temperature (two degrees) as condemns them under the test, we are surprised that Nocard would lend even his qualified support to the theory. But he immediately adds this significant warning: "Its use as a diagnostic of the disease in man is dangerous owing to the possibility that it may start the mischief afresh in a portion of the lung that was healing." Even though the Koch revelations stamp human and bovine tuberculosis as two different diseases, still, in the light of the foregoing warning and the serious consequences so frequently noted in cases of pregnant animals injected with the lymph, there is little doubt but that prudent stockmen will not run the risks of further trifling with such a substance.

Kicking Against the Wind.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am asked to make some comments, from a breeder's point of view, on your article, "The Tuberculin Crusade," in issue of July 5th. That is my excuse—and not a desire to rush into print—the comments I am about to make. You ask, "What is to be done with this useless testing system?" and seem to overlook the fact that you had already suggested a remedy when you pointed out that these testing officials' occupation would be gone if they did not find reacting cattle. Reverse the conditions, and pay these officials in proportion to the number of healthy cattle they find, and you will change the results, and instead of pensioning them off as you suggest, make them the most active agents in proving our cattle are healthy. It was said in olden times that the wise men came from the East, and it is not unlikely they may have some left there. I believe the practice there is to pay physicians for the time their patients are in good health, and to shut off their pay during illness, which exactly fits in with your opinion of the present system of tuberculin testing, and with my suggestion of a remedy for its evils. Another point you notice is the tendency to make this test compulsory on all cattle-owners. Not very long since I was discussing this testing business with a very prominent vet., and he said: "You might just as well kick against the north wind as against it, for the time is very near when the testing of all cattle will be made compulsory." The farmers of Canada have stood a good deal from this class of people, but it is hard to believe they will stand such an imposition as that. I don't think this man could have chosen a better expression than "kicking against the wind," for you might just as well argue with the wind as with one of those tuberculin cranks. They have everything at their fingertips that can possibly be distorted into proof of their contention, from the highest scientist to the poor man whose innocent baby has been murdered by tuberculous milk, while the man who dares to quote facts and experience to disprove it is either a fool or a liar. For instance, in this discussion I ventured to quote the Hon. Mr. Dryden's public utterance on the subject, and he (the vet.) replied: "I probably know Mr. Dryden a good deal better than you do, and let me tell you, he is a very much overrated man; there is nothing in him and never was." I then quoted Mr. Edwards at the Ottawa conference, and to this he replied: "I know Edwards very well, a very good fellow in his way, but he knows nothing at all on this subject; he is a lumberman, and his paper should never have been published, for it is not true." One of these men is a fool, and the other is a liar, because they will not endorse this fad. If they would they would be pushed into the front rank of witnesses, and quoted on all occasions as men of unusual intelligence and experience. I then called his attention to the fact that while the vets. were nearly (I except those who have a practice and are attending to it) unanimously in favor of having all cattle tested by qualified vets., they contradicted each other point blank on important points regarding it, and his answer was: "I am very sorry to say that very few of the vets. of this country have any real knowledge of the principles of veterinary science or pathology." Truly it was kicking against the wind to argue with him. The fact seems to be, there is so much science required these days to run a small business there is not enough of the pure thing to go around, and it has to be supplemented by a lot of shoddy science.

There is, however, one good feature about this tuberculin business: There used to be a class of diseases with very ugly names, but they (the names) have disappeared and become tuberculosis, thereby shifting the results of youthful errors on to some old cow. But while these sickly sentimentalists and shoddy scientists are weeping over the poor innocent babes murdered by the blood-thirsty cattle-breeders, harder-headed men, who still believe in their Bibles, are saying: "It is the sins of the parents being visited on their children." One of the best, perhaps the very best, cattlemen in the Province tells me he has been in the habit of taking the temperatures of his cattle, and that it is no unusual thing to find a greater rise in their temperatures without any injection than would be necessary to condemn them as diseased. One of these testing vets. told me that on one occasion a whole stable full of cattle that he was preparing for the test showed a greater rise in their temperatures without any injection than would have been necessary to condemn them, and that he stopped the test to look for the cause, and found it in a change in the temperature outside, which other vets. say has no effect on the temperature of the animals. But let us allow these men all they claim for this test, and conduct one according to their own formula, and see where we are at. We find the normal temperature and make the injection. If the temperature rises more than a couple of degrees it is proof of disease; if it falls, as it is said to do sometimes, it is equally good proof of disease; while if it remains normal, it is an even chance whether the animal is healthy or so badly diseased it will not respond. There are now two courses open: either to kill the animal to find out whether it is healthy, or to look for the unmistakable signs that they say are always to be found in a badly diseased animal or (which amounts to the same thing) one they want to condemn. So, after having exhausted their science and the owner's purse, they pitch their test to the dogs and fall back on the un-

mistakable signs, where they should have commenced, and to which no one would object.

And this is science; and these are the men a leading U. S. journal calls "unbaked scientists"; and they want us to accept this jumble of contradictions and distorted evidence, that would not be received in any court, as conclusive proof, and say we are fools for not doing so. A prominent vet. is reported to have said in public in the City of Winnipeg, during the breeders' meeting held there last winter, "that this test was being conducted in the interests of the breeders, and if they were not a lot of d—d fools they would not object to it," and I have never heard a breeder object to that statement, for they all recognized that this man is just as good an authority on that subject as he is on tuberculosis. But it is their generosity in taking so much trouble on our behalf that fetches us; we think we are no slouches ourselves in the matter of generosity. We will not be outdone by any vet. or combination of vets. These men will never be safe from tuberculosis until they get to heaven, and I beg to assure them, on behalf of the cattle breeders, that whatever we can do to facilitate their getting there quickly will be done most cheerfully.

Westbourne, Man. WALTER LYNCH.

The Tuberculin Crusade.

Permit me to proffer you my sincere congratulations upon the decided stand you have taken in your issue of July 5th in regard to that imposition and humbug fastened upon the cattle producers and breeders of our fair Dominion, namely, the use of tuberculin as the test for tuberculosis. I most heartily agree with your editorial, and observation and experience tells me you are correct. When this tuberculin test first came forward, the farmers and breeders, not being in a position to know positively concerning its merits as a test or whether it was injurious or not, gracefully submitted to the opinion of our official and learned veterinary surgeons. But in some years of a fair trial it has been found and proven not only unreliable, but in many instances injurious to the animal. This is the general verdict all over the country, and I think the opinion of intelligent and observing men is entitled to respect. It is now high time the farmers and breeders raised a decided objection to such a great injury being thrust upon them, and, moreover, they are being taxed to pay for it. It is a regulation calculated to cripple one of our greatest national industries, and the blow is dealt by the very department of the Government to which we should look for the furthering and fostering of the farmers' interests. We want the best cattle in the world in this country; we wish to import them, to produce them, and to export them, but here we are almost prohibited from engaging in one of the nation's greatest industries by regulations that are unwise and wrong. The poorer farmer is prohibited from having and producing the best and most paying cattle, because, having only one or two pure-breds, he cannot afford to take the risk of having them "pumped full of poison," as one says, when he gets no guarantee whatever from the Government against any injury that might result. Thus, he cannot afford to take any chances and submit to the farce. On this account the best cattle are mostly in the hands of a few wealthy men, but should also be in the hands of the average farmer, and it is the Government's duty to aid him in getting improved stock, instead of discouraging him.

Again, he is debarred by the useless length of the quarantine—namely, 90 days—required. Why is 90 days' useless expense imposed upon the importer who wishes to improve his cattle and those of the country? Is the period of incubation of any contagious disease 90 days? I am sure it is less than one-third of that time. Does anyone think that if any imported animal has an infectious disease it will not show itself in less than 30 days? If an animal developed a contagious disease after 30 days in quarantine, I would be strongly suspicious of the character of the quarantine. The poor man, probably, can afford only to import one or two good animals, and when he hires a man and buys feed for 90 days' quarantine, the two cost him so much he is practically prohibited, and instead breeds and fills the country full of scrubs.

The officials who perform this test must have intelligence enough to have observed that it is not reliable. Why, then, do they persist in using it as the test? Have they no other knowledge of diagnosis? Does the medical man diagnose tuberculosis in the human being by a tuberculin test and that only? No. He uses his eyes, ears and brains to make a diagnosis. If he relied upon single tests, and as unreliable as the tuberculin test, he would soon lose his reputation and get the medical profession into disrepute. He would be infinitely more times wrong than right in his reacting patients, and many of them would live to three score and ten to prove it. If these officials insisting on and promoting this test must be paid, we prefer to pay them to do nothing, rather than pay them to injure our cattle and our industries. I sincerely hope the cattle-breeders and farmers, in their own interest and that of the country, will take hold of these things and ask that these wrongs be promptly made right. In unity there is strength.

In conclusion, I may say I am surprised that in the face of all that has been said and done by the farmers and breeders of Canada to have these wrongs remedied, the Government still stands by and permits a few officials to hamper one of the country's greatest industries.

JOHN I. FLATT.

Calgary's

The Inter Western Calgary, marks another progress in the history of advertising, the work advantages of location chasing visit of Lt. Col. the 1901 fair a great previous week and the unfortunately, prevent breeders from appearing course, lessened the prize list was looked n strange that a show w

While the stock ex it could be made still prize list was looked n strange that a show w



TROUT CRE Sweepstakes Shorthorn bu PROPERTY OF JO

Western should omit list. The general pur named and termed a old classification ac heavy draft team re things in the list ne As was quite natura centered in class H, curred bangles which least, to the person v features of shows. S remounts were calle piece of injustice per ever been our mist horse, in the judge's purpose was suspec which the owner stat lowed an attempt at ring before two or ceeding which cam The awards were ma cal for pedigrees i greed horse, by a T mare, got second pla of this stallion will b breeding of remoun work for our Weste the specimens we ha fair, they are, at th attempts to breed g horses. The tracing them is as enliveni puzzle; in fact, an some of the sires of t information that th other hand, we fin artillery class one w bred and Cleveland Hackney. In the c were by Thoroughb mare. In the moun Hackney stallions, bred blood, the o horse, out of a Ha offered in the arm a first prize wou of his animal. Som to better advantage while a stallion ca could only win \$25, the heavy drafts th compete against all a what result any ju Judge Jickling fou availed himself of it

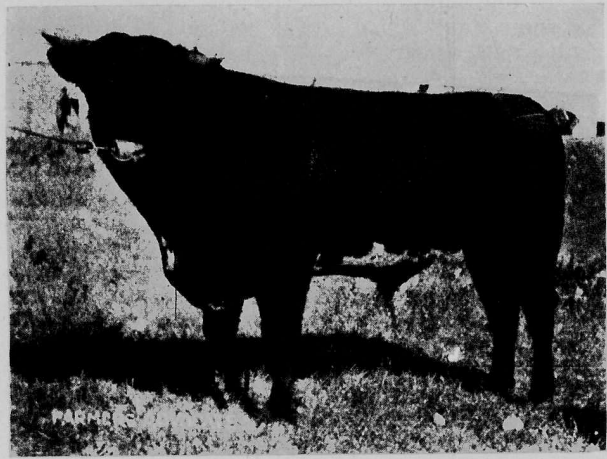
HEAVY

In the draft clas Western men put, fact, better than we peg. In the stalli such noted old sire and Brooklyn Boy I prising bloom, cons trating the benefit may mention that shown were impo ville. In view of sity for Governme bringing in live st tion resulted in R Balgreggan Hero, placed first, his und

Calgary's Summer Fair.

The Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition of 1901, at Calgary, marks another milestone in the march of progress in the history of the Association. The advertising, the work of the directors, the natural advantages of location, and the recent horse-purchasing visit of Lt.-Col. Dent, all aided in making the 1901 fair a great success. The weather of the previous week and the strike of railway linemen, unfortunately, prevented the Lacombe coterie of breeders from appearing on the scene, which, of course, lessened the numbers and competition in some of the classes.

While the stock exhibit of the fair was a success, it could be made still greater if the revision of the prize list was looked more carefully after. It seems strange that a show with the standing of the Inter-



TROUT CREEK HERO = 28132 =.
Sweepstakes Shorthorn bull, Calgary, 1901. (See Gossip, p. 483.)
PROPERTY OF JOHN RAMSEY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

Western should omit prizes for foals from the prize list. The general-purpose class might better be renamed and termed an agricultural class, and the old classification according to weights of the heavy draft team re-established. There are other things in the list needing revision, but we refrain. As was quite natural, a large amount of interest centered in class II.—army horses, and here occurred bangles which are discouraging, to say the least, to the person who believes in the educational features of shows. Stallions calculated to get army remounts were called for, and the most flagrant piece of injustice perpetrated on an exhibitor it has ever been our misfortune to see. The favorite horse, in the judge's (Col. Dent) opinion, for the purpose was suspected of being wrong in his wind, which the owner stated was due to a cold. Then followed an attempt at vetting the horse in the showing before two or three hundred people—a proceeding which cannot be too severely criticised. The awards were made, and owing to the failure to call for pedigrees in the stallion class, an unpedigreed horse, by a Thoroughbred, out of a native mare, got second place. What the type of the get of this stallion will be goodness only knows! The breeding of remounts is not the most desirable work for our Western horsemen, as, judging from the specimens we have seen at the sales and at this fair, they are, at the best, misfits, resulting from attempts to breed good carriage or other kinds of horses. The tracing of the breeding of most of them is as enlivening and educating as a Chinese puzzle; in fact, an inquiry into the breeding of some of the sires of these army remounts netted the information that they were just "horse." On the other hand, we find that of the winners in the artillery class one was the result of the Thoroughbred and Cleveland cross, another the get of a Hackney. In the cavalry class two of the winners were by Thoroughbreds, one being from a coach mare. In the mounted infantry two were got by Hackney stallions, out of mares with Thoroughbred blood, the other being by a Standard-bred horse, out of a Hackney-bred mare. The money offered in the army classes was very good; in fact, a first prize would nearly net the winner the value of his animal. Some of this money could be used to better advantage in other classes. As it was, while a stallion calculated to get army remounts could only win \$25, one of his get could win \$50. In the heavy drafts the three-year-old stallions had to compete against all ages—three years and over—with what result any judge can imagine. Fortunately, Judge Jickling found an avenue of escape and availed himself of it.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

In the draft classes, especially the stallions, the Western men put up a good enough show; far, in fact, better than we have sometimes seen at Winnipeg. In the stallions the competition was keen, such noted old sires as Balgreggan Hero, Culyean and Brooklin Boy being much in evidence and surprising bloom, considering their years. As illustrating the benefit one man can accomplish, we may mention that five of the Clydesdale stallions shown were imported by Jno. A. Turner, Millarville. In view of such it is hard to see the necessity for Government interference in the way of bringing in live stock. The aged stallion competition resulted in R. G. Robinson's grand old sire, Balgreggan Hero, brought out very fat, being placed first, his underpinning being in good shape;

Brooklin Boy, owned by Wm. Moodie, being second. This horse has a reputation as a sire which is not dimmed at all by being placed second in such a class. Culyean, a slashing big active horse of Robinson's, was placed third. The special for 3-year-olds brought out a string of good ones. Activity, Turner's entry, a thick, active brown horse with good limbs and feet, coming first. The others were a lot of good ones. A horse that might have been placed higher than he was, and that without injustice to anybody, is Prince Grandeur. In 2-year-old stallions, a flashy, black colt with lots of quality and well-set hind limbs brought the red ticket to J. A. Turner; W. H. Belson, Calgary, getting the blue with a roan-colored, fair-topped colt; Sullivan getting into 3rd position. In year-olds, Shattuck and Turner had entries, being placed in the order named. The brood mare class, while not big in numbers, was right in quality, Turner's Princess Patricia being an outstanding winner. As her record is well known, we refrain from saying much about her, only that the eastern men will need to hustle to beat her at Winnipeg. Bryce Wright showed the second and third prize winners, mother and daughter, a pair of very useful mares of the right type, the one by Old Balgreggan Hero. The heavy draft teams were three in number, two of which were very raw. If the Moodie team is a fair specimen of Alberta horse-breeding, that Province has a gold mine in draft-horse breeding, as, while only partially broken, it was easy to see their fitness for heavy draft work. An offer of \$200 was made for one of the team right on the ground. Bryce Wright had some very good entries in these classes, and is evidently conversant with what is needed in the line of horse-breeding. The draft sweepstakes competitions were very good, Turner winning with Activity in the stallions, and with the get of Balgreggan Hero in the progeny class, and again with Princess Patricia for best mare. The brood-mare progeny prize was won by Bryce Wright with that grand old brood mare, Crystal, and her daughters, Solitaire and Sapphire. In the general-purpose classes the entries were fairly numerous, and represented, as usual, different types. Carriage horses were not numerous, the aged stallions being a mediocre lot, the winner in low condition. The Bow River Ranch entry, Palladino, was easily the best shown in this class; being a 3-year-old, he was alone, but had there been a sweepstakes he would have won easily. In the team, O. Critchley won with a pair of upstanding bays, T. W. Inge getting second with a pair of rangy blacks. On singles, Wm. Paislow got the red. Thoroughbreds were represented by a few entries, the aged Eagle Plume of Capt. Inglis being an easy first; Rumpus, that active black of R. S. Fulton's, coming second. Parslow showed a good entire colt in this class. Hackneys brought out four in the aged class, in which Robin Adair had no trouble in beating his sons. This old horse is a grand good one, with size, quality and breeding ability. R. S. Robinson had a good 2-year-old forward to represent his interest in heavy-harness getters. Roadsters were represented by the different types so well-known by judges of this class of horses. Bob Kirk was placed at the head of his class, Sutherland's entry being a strong competitor. In the other sections several good colts of Bob Kirk's were shown and won. A big, upstanding year-old filly, by Canova, was shown by Press Scott, Springbank. In the teams, two opposite types were shown, a pair of fast movers, well matched, of R. Bevan's (Cochrane) being much fancied. The Macleod entry took the red ticket, however. In stallion and get section, Kirk again went to the top. In the army-horse class, Eagle Plume won first, and J. S. Hoochley's entry second, the Bow River entry, Palladino, being turned down, although very highly thought of by Lieut.-Col. Dent. Several of the winners in the army classes were bred by the Bow River Ranch Co.

CATTLE.

In a ranching country one expects to find plenty of cattle. The show of bovines, for various reasons, while fair, was not of outstanding merit. Many were so wild that the judge could not get his hands on them, without which judgment of breeding stock is somewhat incomplete. The reds, whites and roans were in the majority, the herds of Jno. Ramsay, Samson, and McNaughton, Wright and Linton, J. McPherson and Jno. Shaw competing for the honors. Jno. Ramsay won out in aged bulls with the good red-roan Trout Creek Hero, a smooth-topped, good-ended bull, which also won the sweepstakes. In aged cows, Samson and McNaughton had a blocky, red, good-backed cow which took first place, a red-roan of Wright and Linton's taking the blue. The yearling heifers were a good class, nearly all red, McPherson's and Sam-

son and McNaughton's entries taking 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Wright and Linton had two of the prizes for cow and calf. In Herefords, McKeague and Wright showed a well-put-up bull, straight in his lines and with a well-covered loin, which got first place; Sparrow and Shoultice, Gleichen, taking the blue ticket. The females were not of extraordinary merit. Laycock showed a Holstein bull. The Jersey and Guernsey classes contained a few entries made by J. A. Munro, Calgary, who won the herd prize. In grades, the exhibits were of good quality, Wright and Linton, Sparrow and Shoultice and Riley & Son winning out in beef grades. Dairy grades contained some good cows, shown by Laycock, Caxton and others.

Sheep and pigs were not numerous, Berkshires being shown by H. McInnis and G. Landymon, Midnapore, the latter the winner of the boar sweepstakes with a good specimen of the breed. In Yorkshires there were several entries, McDonald Bros. winning first with a pig of Brethour's breeding. Mrs. Shaw had forward a boar bred by Bray, a worthy second prize, the Wolley Dod entry being a little short. J. A. Turner had several Shropshires in the sheep pens, of good mutton form, and while not as heavily woolled on the head as the typical specimen, it was elicited from the owner that the ranchers preferred less wool on face, thus preventing the gathering of ice and snow around the eyes, which would blind the sheep in the flock; a strong backed ram lamb and a ewe with good mutton form were noticed. Jos. Hunter had forward several Leicesters.

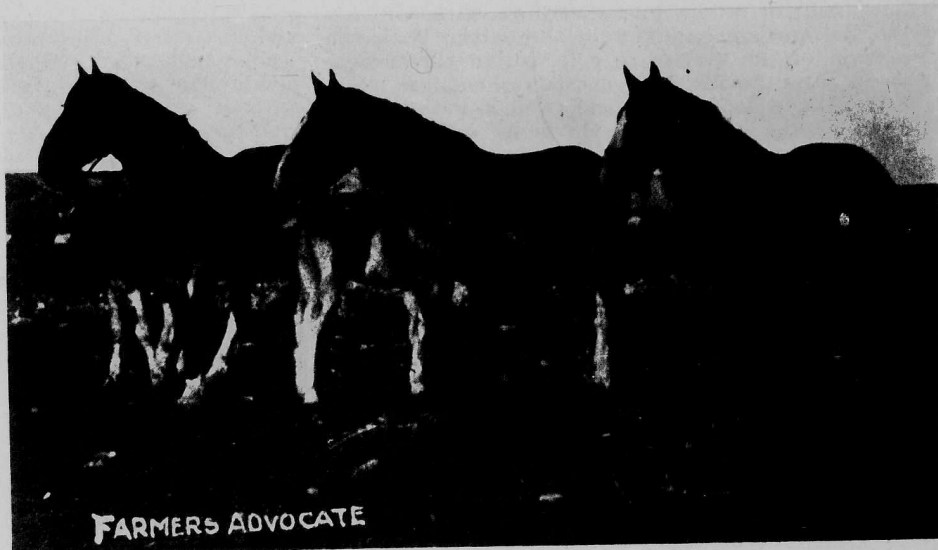
The poultry exhibit contained representative Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks, C. Indian Games.

The grain exhibit was very good, Shields, of Okotoks, and McPherson having some heavy barley in the classes. Riley & Sons won the collection prizes.

In dairy products there was a good exhibit, entries from the Government creameries being forward. In dairy butter, McRogers, Calgary; H. Bur, Okotoks; T. Laycock, Calgary, were winners. In the creamery competition, M. Masher, Wetaskiwin, and Jos. Dangerfield, Olds, were winners.

The bread exhibit and other domestic manufactures was good, if not as numerous as in some fairs. The \$15 prize for bread was won by Mrs. Geo. Brydon, F. Kidd and R. J. Shields also being placed. The girls' competition, under 15, brought a first prize to Miss McKeague, Gladys; second to Lucy Brydon, and a third to E. T. McRae.

The agricultural hall also contained a fine exhibit from the McDonald Manual Training School and the Hudson's Bay Co. The provision of an unloading chute for pigs and sheep, and a judging ring for boars, where they could not fight, but could be moved around, would much facilitate matters, both for exhibitors and the judges. The ring in which the horses are shown would be better enlarged—lengthened, in fact, and made oblong—and if a row or two of bleachers were erected, the onlookers would enjoy the live-stock judging greatly. Also the employment of call boys, so as to get the stock out promptly. The arrangement in the list should be followed throughout. Many of the exhibitors can afford to more thoroughly train their stock, and bring them in minus splints



ALBERTA-BRED CLYDESDALES—CRYSTAL [2033] AND PROGENY.
PROPERTY OF BRYCE WRIGHT, AI RANCH, DE WINTON, ALTA. (See Gossip, page 483.)

and other things of that ilk, to which most judges are not partial. With these minor details looked after, Calgary Fair will before very long be included in the show itineracy of the crack breeders, which it well deserves to be, and will be found ranking well up with the big Eastern fairs.

It requires a large amount of common sense to make a farmer, and everybody knows this except those who lack it. This class can't learn any more than they now know. They do not care to read and study. Studying is something that is foreign to their very nature. They have no use for a farm paper, and some of them have no use for a farm. At any rate, they do not know the proper use of a farm.—Homestead.

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I. FLATT.

Brandon Fair.

Under the supervision of such a competent and energetic manager and board of directors, and surrounded by a large population of well-to-do and loyal farmers, one can hardly conceive of the Brandon Fair being anything but a huge success, and a success their 1901 fair was in spite of some little mix-up as to dates with the Portage Society, and in spite of somewhat unfavorable weather on two days of the fair. Taken as a whole, the exhibits were not perhaps quite up to the previous year. We believe that if less money were devoted to horse racing and grand-stand attractions and more money put in the prize list, the Brandon Show could hold the position of leading importance as a farmers' fair. As it is, the judging of the live stock is hurried off as soon as possible, without giving the public a chance to be present.

HORSES.

In view of the higher prices now paid for horses, interest at an agricultural show centers largely on the equine exhibit. Breeding operations seem to be going on lively among the horsemen, who have gotten over the low prices and the automobile scare. With the rank and file of the farming community the drafter yet holds sway. Fortunately so too, and as a consequence the judging ring was surrounded at the time of the Clydesdale judging by a large number of people, including the usual made-to-order critics. Judging from the expressions of opinion heard as to the relative merits of the horses, there is far from unanimity as to what constitutes the correct type of draft horse, of which the Clydesdales were undoubtedly the best representatives there. Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., placed the ribbons. In the aged stallions, only two horses came out: St. Christopher, owned by J. A. S. Macmillan, and Aberdeen, the Colquhoun stallion. The red ticket went to the Macmillan entry, a horse described in our "Gossip" columns, whose show-yard record at Chicago and the Highland Show proclaims him a good one, possessing as he does the action and quality so much desired. Jno. Hillman had him in good fettle, fit to make the show of his life. The blue ribbon went to the big, massive, drafty horse of A. Colquhoun, whose action was not so snappy as his opponent. In three-year-olds it was a little harder to follow the judge, who did not appear to adhere to the same type as found in the aged horses. The winner, Rosemount, was carrying loads of flesh, and was a little stale when shown, his gait at the walk being fair, at the trot not nearly so good as the second horse. His weight and maturity undoubtedly gave him the red. Prince Bonnybridge, the second-prize horse, was superior in quality, bone and action, but lacked bread-basket. Two-year-olds were a larger class, the Baron's Pride colt having an easy thing. A clean, straight-away mover, with piston-like action of his joints, he is certainly a promising colt. Second and third places went to the colts of Tully Elder, who deserves credit for home-bred colts. In yearlings the critics got in their work, and were kept guessing by the judge, whose location alone furnished him with an idea as to the moving qualities of the colts. With the exception of the first-prize colt, all of them went wide in their hocks. The chestnut yearling, while a bit naked, kept his hocks well together and showed plenty of quality. He is by Nansen, and is the property of J. A. S. Macmillan. The second- and third-prize horses were of a useful type, the third-prize colt having a trifle too much hair. Yet they were evidently well thought of, as they were sold for a good figure recently. St. Christopher won in the open and Aberdeen in the Manitoba-bred stallion sections. Three-year-old fillies saw the entry of J. B. Thompson at the top, with B. Limage (Whitewood) second, and A. Colquhoun third. Yearlings were a good class, a half-sister of Pilgrim being first, the Smithfield Farm entry getting second place. J. E. Smith had it all his own way in foals, the winners being very promising youngsters. Brood mares were numerous, and kept the judge debating some time, the trim, active mare of Thompson going to the top; a roomy, useful matron of J. E. Smith's getting the blue ticket. The mare and progeny and other mare proper awards went to J. B. Thompson, Hamiota. The Thompson entries were creditable, and are evidences of what can be done by persistent effort and careful breeding. The Billy Brown special of Jno. Galbraith resulted in J. Bonnar, Forrest, winning first; Nat Reid, Brandon, second. Shires were not numerous nor specially likely to advance the breed interests. In Percherons, one representative was shown by A. Colquhoun, right from stud duties. In heavy-draft teams, Stott won, with J. E. Smith second. The agricultural class brought out two good teams, J. B. Thompson winning first, and Henry Nichol second. W. T. Wilson had the three-year-old filly, winner in the agricultural class, the rest of the entries not being especially noteworthy. In general purpose teams, Stott again bobbed up serenely, forcing J. Angus to be content with the blue ribbon.

Coming to the lighter types of horses, Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., had to pass judgment

on the coachers, two entries being forward in the aged stallion section. Pasha went to the front, a horse of plenty of substance, with a little weighty for his class, but with great action—without doubt a useful horse when bred to mares of the right type; Ryshawk, that noted up-standing horse of McCaig Bros. getting the blue ribbon. The balance of the class were average specimens of horses, and not all coachy in type. In Thoroughbreds, Dermot again came to the front, Rumpus getting second. Hard Lines showed his ability as a stock-getter for the Horse Breeders' diploma. Standard-breds were few, the well-known Bob Moody being given first place in the aged class, A. M. Nelles winning in three-year-olds, and W. R. Stewart, Macleod, in year-olds. Roadsters were an average lot, with the exception of the yearling entry of R. I. M. Power, which was quite above the average. Hackneys were represented by that right good old stud veteran, False Heir, the good-going chestnut by Lord Derby, out of a Denmark mare. This horse it will be remembered was in service on the Rawlinson Bros.' ranch, Calgary, where he left his impress; it is only to be regretted that more of his type are not available for stud purposes in place of so many of the wide-gaited or side-wheeler sort. Pony teams were shown by Thompson, of McGregor, and W. R. Stewart, Macleod, the awards going in the order given. With the exception of individuals, the quality or quantity of the horse exhibit was not up to the standard of an important fair like Brandon.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—With the object of encouraging home production, the Brandon directorate have made two full classes for Shorthorns, one an open class, the other confined to animals bred in Manitoba or the N.-W. T. This classification has the effect of splitting up the prize money, reducing competition, and making the judging drag out in a most wearisome manner. In many sections animals of inferior quality capture the first-prize money, which would be quite out of their reach where there was competition. In this way more first-prize money is won out, and the standard of the show injured every time a poor individual wins a red ticket, for the winner is ever after referred to as such by the owner, without reference to the lack of competition. A revision of the prize list, with a consolidation of the money prizes, would, we believe, tend to larger and more spirited competitions. Most of the \$250 donated by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was divided up in supplementing the prizes in both these classes. The prize list was further supplemented by \$55 in cash prizes offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and by \$20 in specials from the Lieut.-Governor. James Snell, of Clinton, Ont., judged all cattle classes, calling upon Mr. J. G. Barron to assist in the placing of the Hereford awards.

In the home-bred class for Shorthorns, entries were made by J. G. Barron, Carberry; John E. Smith, Brandon; Geo. Bennie, Castleberry; Thos. Speers and Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake; and Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield. In bulls three years old, Barron's Topsman bull, Topsman's Duke, a low-set, thick-fleshed, beefy roan, was without competition, and in two-year-olds the same exhibitor's Judge 2nd, a son of Judge, was also without a rival. The call for yearlings brought out four entries. Smith's Golden Measure 2nd, a smooth, well-fitted red, with a good wide front, good heart girth, strong loin and well-laid quarters, won out, with a strong, good, roan son of Nobleman, out of imp. Jenny Lind, Sir Arthur Grant, in second place. Bennie Bros. were in third place with a fair, good red, shown in lower fit. Wm. Chalmers won 1st on calves, S. R. English 2nd, and Geo. Gordon 3rd, Smith's Golden Measure 2nd being made sweepstakes of the class. In three-year-old cows, Barron had forward two good ones, in the roan Laura and the red Lady Lorne, both by Topsman, the former particularly smooth and well fleshed, and possessing lots of quality. Smith was alone in two-year-olds. A better showing was made in yearlings. Smith had out two entries, both by Golden Measure; Violet, a very highly fitted, deep fleshed, blocky, red calf, and Lady Abbotsburn 2nd, a roan, with good under lines, but lacking in smoothness. These were placed 2nd and 3rd. Barron entries were by Nobleman, Louisa heading the class, a smooth, level, nicely-fitted red, of good quality. There was a quartette of heifer calves, which were headed by a daughter of Imp. Baron's Pride, bred by Thos. Speers, Oak Lake, and shown by Charles Harris. A red by Golden Measure won the blue for Smith, Bennie getting third place on a daughter of Knight of Lancaster, leaving Geo. Gordon's entry unplaced. In herds, Barron won 1st and 3rd, with Smith second. The C. P. R. specials for home-bred things went to Barron on bull and three females, two years and under, with Smith second and Bennie third. Smith's Golden Measure 2nd won for bull any age, and Barron's Louisa the female sweepstakes. Smith won on two calves, with Bennie following.

In the open class, Bennie's Knight of Lancaster was alone in aged class. Barron's imp. Nobleman, 1st in the three-year-olds, also won the male sweepstakes for the Cattle Breeders'

diploma ribbon. There were four yearlings out, Barron's Sir Arthur Grant heading the list, with Speers' Lord Roberts, a good handler, 2nd, and a roan, Burnbank 2nd, won 3rd. Smith's Golden Measure 3rd won in the calf class. Barron's imported Jenny Lind was an outstanding winner in the cow class, with Louisa in second place, and Bennie's Baroness 3rd. Speers showed a very nice, breedy-looking three-year-old in Fancy Ury, by Goldigger, out of Imp. Ury Maid, she winning out, with Smith's imported Lady Jane and Speers' Imp. Empress of India following. In two-year-olds, Barron won on Myrtle, a very superior roan daughter of his imported Rosie. Barron again scored on yearlings, with Smith following. Barron won 1st with his aged herd and second with young herd, with Smith entries 3rd, and Bennie unplaced. For three animals, the get of one bull, Barron won first with a trio by Topsman, and third on the get of Nobleman, Smith getting the blue on three by Golden Measure.

POLLED ANGUS.—As usual, the exhibitors of doddies brought out their cattle in only field condition, which does not do this excellent breed of beef cattle justice, nor can it possibly help the breeders in advancing the interests of their favorites. There were two exhibitors, A. Cummings, of Lone Tree, and C. W. Speers, of Griswold. Two aged bulls, both of good breed character and in fair condition, were brought out. Cummings' entry, Donald Mosselle, a deep, thick-hearted, smooth-fleshed bull, of good breed character, was awarded 1st, and afterwards given the male sweepstakes. Speers' entry is a good, useful bull, smooth and even throughout, but does not possess the depth and substance of his rival. Speers was out with a good bull, Kruger, in the two-year-old class, and easily won first place, Cummings following with a fairly good entry. Cummings won out in calves. In the class for aged cows, Speers had five entries and Cummings two, the latter's Rosebank May and Rosebank May 2nd, were thin. Speers' string included the best things he had out, of which Queen Bess and Pride of Assiniboia headed the class in the order named, both good, smooth, level-fleshed cows, with typical Angus quarters and characteristic heads, nicely polled. Flora of Griswold, a favorite with many for first honors, has more of the Shorthorn quarters, but otherwise a good one. This string of females carried the herd prize for Speers, who also won in two-year-olds and heifer calves, Cummings winning in three-year-olds with Rosebank Beauty 3rd, a heifer of nice quality.

HEREFORDS.—Although in entries not numerous, this class contained some of the best animals in the show. John Wallace, of Cartwright, and J. A. Chapman, Beresford, were the exhibitors. The call for two-year-old bulls brought out two capital entries. Wallace's Maple Duke, bred by W. H. Hunter, Ontario, sired by Belswardyne Lad (imp.), out of a Cherry dam, was sent to the front, and a right good one he is, deep, thick and smooth, well grown and carrying lots of flesh. Chapman's entry, Lord Ingleside 6th, by that marvellously good Hereford, Mark Hanna, bred by Smith, of Compton, Que., has kept his smoothness and evenness of form, but has not developed in size as we had hoped. The yearling class contained but one entry, Wallace's Buller, sired by Dominion Hero, out of Milkmaid 3rd, and without doubt one of the best Hereford bulls ever shown in Manitoba, good enough to compete in any company, with a typical head, full, smooth shoulders, bulging neck veins, strong, deeply-meated back and loins, well-sprung ribs, good under line, and square, well-packed hind quarters and thighs. An outstanding winner in any class, he was easily the sweepstakes bull of the breed. To the Cartwright calves, Drewry and Waddy, went the red and blue ribbons in the order named. The females were also brought out in good form, Chapman's Fairy 5th, a smooth, sweet little cow, winning in the aged class over Wallace's Lady Bell 4th. In the three-year-old class, the red also went to Chapman's entry, Victoria of Island Park, and the same exhibitor was again successful in two-year-olds with Downton Ingleside. Wallace won on yearlings with Kate, Chapman 2nd; and in calves, Wallace had both tickets, on entries of fair merit. In spite of the fact that the Beresford herd had out three first-prize females in the herd competition, the Cartwright entries got pride of place, owing largely to the strength of the Wallace bull and the weakness of one of Chapman's female entries. The dairy breeds at Brandon were not largely represented, but one entry in the Ayrshire class, Commodore, a son of Surprise of Burnside, being shown by Alex. Smith, of Souris.

JERSEYS.—W. V. Edwards, of Souris, the principal exhibitor in this class, brought out his cattle in excellent form, quite prepared to win prizes in good company. His yearling bull, Artisan of Brampton, shows lots of dairy quality, with a good skin and richness of color. He was easily sweepstakes in the class. Dr. T. A. M. Hughes showed a yearling bull, and William

Wilson, of Brandon, of fair merit.

HOLSTEINS.—Presented of the dairy the herds of James Potter, Montgomery Souris. Potter's Kol, won the male the only entry. Chief Mercedes De King class. Five made up the aged class one each from the nie winning out of Daisy Teake's Queen while Modest Maide Winnipeg in 1900, s got 2nd place. This etta Teake, Herriot Becky Herbert, G with a daughter of ning in two-year-c heifer of good qu udder. Potter again Acromb De Kol, G youngster of the I also winning the h

GRADES.—The particularly attractive don showed some g fat class.

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Souris, the ight out his ed to win g bull, Ar- ury quality. or. He was T. A. M. nd William

Wilson, of Brandon, a couple of Jersey females of fair merit.

HOLSTEINS—This class was the best represented of the dairy breeds, having entries from the herds of James Glennie, Longburn; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., and James Herriot, Souris. Potter's three-year-old, Sir Pietertje De Kol, won the male sweepstakes, Herriot having the only entry in two-year-olds, with Glennie's Chief Mercedes De Kol at the head of the yearling class. Five big, hard-worked looking cows made up the aged class, three from Longburn and one each from the other competing herds, Glennie winning out once again on the grand old Daisy Teake's Queen, now in her eleventh year, while Modest Maiden, winner of the milk test in Winnipeg in 1900, swinging a big, shapely udder, got 2nd place. This left unplaced Glennie's Flossetta Teake, Herriot's Tempest 4th, and Potter's Becky Herbert. Glennie won in three-year-olds, with a daughter of Modest Maiden, Potter winning in two-year-olds, with Lady Abergath, a heifer of good quality, with a nicely-shaped udder. Potter again won in yearlings on May Acromb De Kol, Glennie winning in calves on a youngster of the Rosa Bonheur family, Glennie also winning the herd prize.

GRADES—The exhibit in this class was not particularly attractive. Joe Donaldson, of Brandon showed some good, well-fitted things in the fat class.

THE STOCK-JUDGING COMPETITION.

In line with other evidences of progress, the fair management offered silver medals for competition in the judging of live stock by farmers or farmers' sons under thirty years old. The entries were not numerous, probable competitors feeling reluctant to enter, owing, doubtless, to lack of training, and their native modesty. In the judging of beef cattle, two classes were passed upon by the boys, one class of bulls, the other one of cows and heifers. Marking of the cards was done on the basis of 50 per cent. for correctness in placing, 30 per cent. for the reason given, 10 per cent. for the methods followed in handling, and 10 per cent. for the time taken to judge. A feature of the contest was the youth of one of the contestants, who had to be lifted up to feel the backs of the cattle. Geo. Speers, the son of Thos. Speers, Oak Lake, won first place, Wm. Barron being a very close second, only one mark behind in the total, Master Chapman, Beresford, being third. Judging from the interest shown by the stockmen, stock-judging competitions, and their legitimate forerunners, judging institutes, are bound to come in response to the popular demand. Breeders want information along these lines, whether obtained from a lecturer or from a discussion. The more judges of stock there are in the country, the more dissatisfied people will be with poor stuff, and, as a result, the demand for good stuff from the breeders will increase. A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., was awarded the silver medal for judging dairy cattle, the class being contributed by Jas. Glennie. Other fairs are talking of holding similar competitions, as a result of the initiative taken by the Brandon fair management. Should judging institutes be held, and half-decently advertised, the average attendance at the Farmers' Institute will be doubled.

SWINE.

The number of entries in this department were disappointingly small, but two exhibitors being present: A. B. Potter, Montgomery, with Yorkshires and a few Berkshires, and Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, with Berkshires; Hugh Cunningham, Hayfield, had but one entry in the Berkshire class, and Langstaff, of Brandon, a couple of Tamworths. Laidler brought out his hogs in very good show fit, some of his principal winnings being 1st prize on aged boar, with Honest Tom, bred by J. A. McGill, sired by the Snell-bred Fitz Lee, out of Rosamond, a deep, level hog, of fairly good length, standing well on good feet and legs; and the 1st-prize yearling boar, Franklin Lad, of his own breeding. In boars under one year, 1st on Hoverablink, bred by himself, and 2nd on Prairie Boy, of Teasdale's breeding, sired by Halle, out of Maud. Excellent hogs both of them, the former perhaps a little too thick in shoulder and fore ribs, the latter a little light behind. Laidler also won 1st on boars under six months, with a very nice, even, lengthy pig; 1st on aged sows, with Modesty, a sow of very superior merit, lengthy, deep and level, by Victor 12th, out of an Enterprise sow, in sows over six months, 1st on a Teasdale-bred sow, Prairie Girl, a full sister to the boar of same age; and 2nd on Kate, full sister to the first-prize boar of the same age, by Neepawa Lad, out of Modesty; and 1st on sows under six months, on another choice entry. Potter's winnings in Berkshires included 1st on year-old sow, Montgomery Lass, bred by McKenzie, of High Bluff, a nice, smooth, good-quality animal, with a good, even litter of seven pigs, she also winning on sow and litter; 2nd on aged boar, Montgomery Lgd, a short-bodied, heavy-shouldered hog, and several other 2nd prizes.

YORKSHIRES—In this class, Potter had no competition. His aged boar, Summerhill Season, of Flatt's breeding, is a big, strong hog, whose

offspring seemed to possess more quality. The diploma hog was the yearling, Jim Hill, a good, lengthy, level hog, of fair quality. In the under six months class, Potter showed good, smooth entries, of the desired bacon type. In sows, Potter has in Brampton Maid a Yorkshire of wonderfully good character, standing well on feet and legs of good quality, with a nice, light head, level and deep throughout. She was easily the best female, winning the Sheep and Swine Breeders' diploma, and the Dominion Association's special. A trio of bacon hogs, of superior quality and finish, were also noted in the Montgomery entry. Sharp Butterfield, London, and John McQueen, Carievale, placed the awards.

SHEEP.

In spite of the fact that sheep are profitable stock to keep on a farm, from both the standpoints of the production of meat and wool and weed suppression, the numbers in the Province seem to be decreasing, which is accounted for in several ways, among which are the village-dog pest, the coyotes, and the low price of wool; consequently, a large exhibit is not looked for at any of the fairs, the exhibitors here numbering four or five. Two breeders exhibited Leicesters, the breed with which the father of live-stock improvement, Robert Bakewell, made his name, and whose portrait is now awarded in lieu of the old-fashioned diploma to successful exhibitors by the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' and the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations. In the breeds of long-wooled sheep, Alex. Gamley had the bulk of the prizes, Thos. Jasper, Bradwardine coming second in number of awards. With the Down breeds, Alex. Wood, Souris, had it all his own way with a fine lot of Oxfords; some imported, others home-bred. H. R. Todd, Hillview, also exhibited sheep and goats, the latter a source of delight to the little folks. Goats are being used extensively in some places to remove the small stuff or underbrush from a clearing, it being claimed that a flock will do the work thoroughly. How the demand for their flesh will be, or how much money can be got for the mohair, we are unable to say. Some shepherds claim that a



CALGARY COLD STORAGE.

few goats in a flock of sheep will aid in keeping away dogs, while some cattlemen are devout believers in the power of goats to ward off abortion in their herds, holding to the belief that no germ can withstand the odoriferous powers of a mature billy. D. D. McQueen, Carievale, judged the sheep very acceptably.

POULTRY.

Brandon has been noted of late years for her poultry exhibit, which is usually large and of high quality. This year a few vacant coops were noticed, yet the show of both the utility and fancy breeds was very good. In Barred Rocks, Thos. Chambers was again to the front with some high-class birds, winning a number of first and second prizes on both old and young birds. He is evidently a past master of the art of breeding the farmer's favorite fowl. Rev. J. E. Kimberley, Routhwaite, had some very good birds; R. W. Moore also secured a few prizes on this year's birds. In Wyandottes, J. Knowlton had it all his own way, while in White Rocks the awards were divided, P. Kahler, Rapid City; J. Fenwick, Brandon; J. R. Munn, Wawanesa, securing some of the honors. In Buff Rocks, Thos. Chambers was an outstanding winner. Among the winners in the meat-producing poultry was Geo. Hanby, Winnipeg, and Higginbotham, of Virden, the competition in this class being very hot. In Cochins, Wm. Anderson, Brandon, seems to be unbeatable, he having some very fine specimens in the coops. Cornish Indian Games were exhibited by T. G. Milne and Walker Bros. Silver Laced Wyandottes were exhibited by Thos. Chambers, who again scored winning points. J. S. Binner, Brandon, showed turkeys, his Bronze tom being a fine, massive bird. Geese and ducks were exhibited, but owing to the removal of cards or the paucity of information afforded by the prize tickets, it was impossible to tell in many cases who won or what portion of the exhibit was the better. As such information is valuable to the public, it should be afforded, even if it necessitates the employment of a clerk to fill out the cards. Sharp Butterfield, of London, placed the awards. A curiosity to many was the pen of pheasants shown by Garside, of Brandon. A feature of a poultry exhibit is undoubtedly the poultry implement part of it, which was totally absent at this show. Nothing interests the young

people so much as a brooder and incubator in active work, which might have added some specimens of self-registering nests, drinking fountains, bone cutters, etc., and thus round out an otherwise rather one-sided exhibit.

DAIRY.

This class was judged by W. A. Wilson, Dairy Supt., of Assiniboia. In butter, the exhibit was equal to previous years, but, judging from the scoring, the quality was not remarkable. In creamery, Brandon was 1st, 97 points; Morris, 2nd, 93½; Austin, 3rd, 93 points. The prize list called for firkins, and this classification doubtless shut out many creameries, as all now use the square box package; in fact, the prize list throughout this department might well be revised, and the prizes for fancy table butter, most of which appears in fancy forms, such as swans, crowns, and ringlets, and, in reality, is generally more like lard than butter, might be eliminated, together with the granular butter. In the 30-lb. farm dairy crock class, Mrs. Abby, Brandon, won, with 97½ points; Mrs. Gibson, Alameda, 2nd, 94½; Mrs. J. A. Mitchell, Brandon, 3rd, 93½. In this section there were twenty entries. Among the prize-winners in the other sections were Mrs. J. C. Pope, Regina; Mrs. Gorrell, Carberry; H. Kirkwood, McDonald; Mrs. Robert Rodgers, Elkhorn; Mrs. W. V. Edwards, Souris; John Rolston, Rapid City; Mrs. Alcock, Gladstone; Mrs. Poole, Kenmay; Mrs. A. Campbell, Chater. The cheese exhibit was larger than usual. In factory, colored, Birtle won, with a score of 92½; St. Francois Xavier, 92; Killarney, 90½. In white, the order was Rapid City, Killarney, St. Francois Xavier. In homemade cheese, J. H. Hampton, Rapid City, won; Geo. Hurdman, Rapid City, 2nd.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Considering the poor quality of last year's grain crop, the exhibit in this class was fairly good. G. C. Smith, Boissevain, showing a very good sample of Red Fife in the 10-bushel class for the C. P. R. \$30 special; John Rolston, Rapid City, and D. T. Wilson, Assinippi, winning, with good samples, in the 2-bushel class. G. C. Smith and F. J. Stott were winners in the Brandon electoral division class. John Stott, Brandon, won the C. P. R. \$15 special, with five bushels of White Fife. J. M. Reddick, Brandon Hills, was 1st with Banner oats; C. E. Langstaff with white milling oats for Alexander & Kelly's \$10 special; William Dickson, Grenfell, won in black oats and two-rowed barley.

THE DOMINION BUILDING.

The handsome building erected by the Dominion Government is certainly one of the best buildings for the purpose that we have seen on any exhibition ground. It is intended to make permanent exhibits from the Dominion Experimental Farms and the Dominion Forestry branch. This year one corner of the building was devoted to the Provincial Government noxious weed department exhibit, under the supervision of Weed Inspector O'Malley and Melvin Bartlett. It was the center of interest, and, doubtless, much valuable information was given to the many hundreds of inquirers. The Forestry exhibit, under charge of Superintendent Stewart and Messrs. Ross and Stevenson was very neatly and attractively arranged. It included exhibits of various woods grown in the Province, most of the samples being secured on the farm of A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, and included a couple of fine samples of ironwood. The walls were embellished with handsome photographs of avenue trees, shelter belts, etc. This exhibit created a great deal of interest, and those in charge were kept busy every hour of the day answering inquiries and giving information on the subjects belonging to their department. The Experimental Farm exhibit, arranged by Supt. Bedford and his able lieutenants, was also much admired, the walls being decorated with grains and grasses, tastefully displayed, and the shelves laden with variety samples of grains and seeds in glass jars, vegetables, and a very nice fruit exhibit from the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C.

The Dominion Creameries.

At various points throughout the Northwest Territories the Dominion Government have creameries working under the supervision of experts. A recent visit along the Calgary and Edmonton line found plants working at Calgary, Innisfail, Red Deer, Leduc, and other points. The article turned out has been good, and, as a consequence, the contributing farmers have netted good prices for their butter. The placing of the manufactured product on the market has engaged the attention of Prof. Robertson, and, as a consequence, an up-to-date cold-storage plant has been installed, in charge of Supt. C. A. Marker. The ammonia process is used to keep the temperature of the storage rooms below the freezing mark. At the time of our visit, the storage thermometers registered 24 degrees Fahrenheit, 8 degrees below freezing. Butter is shipped to this plant from all the other creameries, from Churchbridge on the east to Innisfail and others on the C. & E. line in the west. It is the intention of the Department to go

into the egg business. The hen fruit will be collected in boxes attached to the cream wagons. By this means it is hoped to be able to place a reliable article on the B. C. markets. The farmers contributing cream have netted 17 to 18 cents a pound for their butter, 10 cents of which is paid monthly, the balance at the end of the season.

Jews Eat Only Kosher Meat.

BY D. E. SMITH.

From the earliest periods of the world's human existence, students of history have been enabled to glean some accounts of the customs and manners of the various ancient races. None, however, are more interesting and instructive, and more conducive to the dissemination of morality and religion, than those that come to us from the Jews. A high standard of morality for the period in which they lived, and strong religious convictions, together with a strict enforcement of their laws, tended to accentuate their individuality and make them a peculiar people. They laid great stress on the observance of certain religious rites and had many wise laws to guide them in the ordinary customs and habits of life. One of these of special interest to stockmen is the manner of slaughtering animals according to the ancient Israelitish law.

In the consumption of food the Jews were restricted to what they call the use of Kosher meat. When an animal is slaughtered according to the Israelitish law, and has no flaws or injuries in the lung tissue or in the lining of the stomach, then the fore quarters of that carcass are available for food and that part is called Kosher meat.

In visiting the Union Stock Yards, and the several packing plants in Chicago, one of the sights that attract the attention of strangers is the slaughtering of animals according to this ancient Israelitish law. At Swift & Co.'s beef house, any one may see the butcher, who is not only a strong man, but also versed in ancient lore, use the blade that causes the death of the animal. The knife must be of the required length, sharpness and smoothness. The butcher, who receives permission from the rabbi, runs his fingers critically over the gleaming blade, and if satisfactory, uses it; but if not, another is obtained that will meet all the requirements of the law. The butcher must be a believer and keep the Jewish Sabbath, and the knife must not tremble in his hand when he is performing his work. If this or any other rule is not complied with, then the seal of Kosher meat cannot lawfully be affixed to that carcass. There is written on the fore quarters, in Hebrew characters, the date of killing and that the carcass was inspected and approved of. An animal that has been killed more than 72 hours cannot be used for Kosher meat unless it is washed again and meets with the approval of the rabbi. They do not allow an animal to be knocked down, as is common among Gentiles, but death must be caused by cutting the throat and allowing the animal free opportunity to bleed. When the animal is opened up, the butcher carefully examines him on the inside to see that his lungs and stomach are perfectly sound and conform to the rules of the Jewish law. The butcher receives a license to perform certain duties according to their laws, and since there are so many cattle to kill, three are employed to perform the work. One cuts the throats, one examines the inner structure of the animals, and one puts the Hebrew characters on the fore quarters. Some carcasses are rejected by the Jews, but these are used by the Gentiles, as they are perfectly healthy and sound, but in some minor detail do not conform to the requirements of the Israelitish law. The fifth rib is the dividing line between the sanctioned and unsanctioned portions. The porterhouse steaks, the tenderloin and all the parts of the hind quarters that are so highly prized by all other class of people are not used at all by the orthodox Jew. The Jew is also forbidden to use the blood of an animal, as they believe that the blood is the life and spirit, and by using it they partake of these qualities and properties and transmit them to their children.

Sheep and calves are slaughtered in the same manner and the same parts used. They also Kosher chickens, ducks and geese, but do not eat turkeys at all. The veins in the different kinds of animals are removed from the meat before they can use it for food, as all semblance of blood must be taken away. These laws are only obeyed and carried out by the orthodox Jew, but there are many Jews here in Chicago who pay no attention to them at all.

In large cities and great business centers the Jew becomes an important factor in the meat trade, and therefore his beliefs are conformed to, and the result is a lucrative business in Kosher meat.

Portage la Prairie Fair.

The Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society held their 27th annual exhibition on Island Park, from July 23rd to 25th. All through, the exhibition was quite a success. There was not as much stock there as at some former exhibitions, but what was out was of good quality.

In the cattle classes, Shorthorns were the principal exhibit. Thos. E. Wallace, Jas. Bray, Robt. Colter and J. A. Fraser, all of Portage la Prairie, being the chief exhibitors. W. S. Lister, of Middlechurch, placed the awards. In the bulls, three years old and over, the first prize went to R. Colter, on Augustus—29103—, bred by F. W. Ewing, Salem, Ont., and sired by Imp. Royal Sailor. In the 2-year-olds, the prize was awarded to a large roan, Golden Prospect—31819—, bred by Israel Groff, sired by Golden Robe—20396—, exhibited in good form by J. A. Fraser. In the 1-year-old class, the very handsome red bull, Candidate 2nd 35338, sired by Candidate—29004—, out of a Cherry dam, exhibited by J. A. Fraser, won first.

The most interesting section was for bulls under one year, Thos. E. Wallace and Jas. Bray having forward strong entries, the former showing the thick-set roan, Sir Walter 1st, sired by Scottish-Canadian (imported in dam), out of Vanilla 3rd. Jas. Bray showed the young roan, Masterpiece 2nd, by Masterpiece, a youngster of good length and extra nice quality. They were placed in the order named. In bull calves of 1901, the dark roan, Masterpiece 3rd, out of Duchess Jane 26th, from Bray's herd, was awarded first prize. In the aged class were some good cows. Maiden Blush, by Royal Sailor, of Watt's breeding, and Vanilla 2nd, by Scottish Pride, both exhibited by Thos. Wallace, were awarded first and second prizes. In heifers two years old, one by Riverside Stamp, out of the dam of Wallace's first prize calf, was awarded first, the second and third going to R. Colter. Competition for herd (bull and three females), competed for by T. Wallace and R. Colter, was awarded to the Wallace entries. The competition for bull any age, special by the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association, brought out a strong class. T. Wallace had the successful candidate in Sir Walter. The dairy cattle exhibit was very small. J. A. Fraser and Jas. Telfer exhibited a few in this class.

HORSES.

There was quite a large exhibit of horses, and some good ones. In Thoroughbreds, A. C. Moore's stallion, Grand Coup, got by Speculation, was awarded first prize. Wm. Goggin was awarded first on brood mare, and also won other prizes in this class. There was a large display of good material in the Roadster class. A nice-stepping brood mare, exhibited by John Wishart, was awarded first prize, second going to Yuill Bros. John McNeil's pair were the choice for first, and F. A. Muir, second. The exhibit of foals brought a lot of good ones into the ring, the great trouble being there was not enough discrimination, and heavy and light types appeared side by side, making it very difficult for the judge, who, after much deliberation, favored the heavier type, the first prize being awarded to John Ross; second to Wm. Wishart. In the agricultural class, competition was strong all the way through. Robt. McCowan won first with brood mare, and captured the Cockshutt Plow Co.'s special for pair of mares. In the general purpose class, J. Brydon won in several of the sections, A. C. Moore winning Fairbairn & Co.'s special for team of mares. The carriage class was up to its usual number of entries, and some strong individuals were shown, a large, level-moving pair of Cleveland Bay mares, exhibited by T. B. Stickle, of Carberry, lending strength to this class. In the heavy classes, the Clydesdales were much in evidence. T. W. Prout's special was won by John Wishart, on an excellent mare, second prize going to the same exhibitor. Jas. McKenzie, M. P. P., had a special exhibit in the young 2-year-old Clydesdale, Boydston Lass, out of Boydston Lass 7th, one of the team of mares exhibited by him at Winnipeg two years ago. The sire of this colt is Imp. Prince of Kinellar. We shall probably hear more of this young filly, as no doubt she will follow up the fair circuit. The special for registered heavy draft stallion and three of his get, offered by the Horse Breeders' Association, brought out Dainty Lad and his colts, and Wonderful Boy. The latter, exhibited by Wm. Brown, Portage la Prairie, was awarded first premium.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

The exhibit in these classes was only fair. Leicesters were exhibited by Duncan Sinclair, Oakville, and gave visitors a very true object lesson of what can be done by careful attention and selection. Kenneth McKenzie, Jr., a grandson of Kenneth McKenzie, of Burnside, exhibited Oxfords and grades.

In Berkshire swine, J. A. Fraser had out a number of good ones, and secured many prizes, including first and second for boar and sow under six months, first and second sow and litter, and the diplomas for boar and sow any age. Wm. Kitson, Burnside, won prizes on two sows under one year and over one, all of his own breeding. He also won a first on Western Boy, bred by Thos. Teasdale. Jas. Bray had a strong exhibit of 10 head of Yorkshires, and captured all the prizes in the class. L. A. Bradley was the only exhibitor of Tamworths, winning first and diploma on Cronje, the winner at Winnipeg last year. Wm. McBride, Oakland, exhibited Chester Whites, and had some competition from Fred. Simpson.

W. G. Styles, of Rosser, placed the awards in the sheep and swine classes.

POULTRY.

The exhibit of poultry was a large one. W. Kitson had a good display of Bronze turkeys. He was also a winner on Toulouse geese. John Kitson won on Embden geese with a splendid pair, and also had the winning pair of Rouen ducks. Mr. Mellon also showed Embden geese and a pair of wild geese. In Barred Rocks, W. H. Ross won first; Wm. Kitson, 2nd. G. C. Armstrong was awarded first and W. H. Ross 2nd on White Rocks. John Kitson won 1st and 2nd on White Wyandottes with good birds.

Mr. Lyle, of Portage la Prairie, satisfactorily placed the awards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new main building is a great acquisition, and affords a good opportunity to show the inside exhibits to better advantage. The cold-storage department for butter was a great improvement on previous arrangements. The display of butter, while not large, contained entries of superior quality, the 5-lb. butter exhibit by Miss Flora Simpson scoring 96 and the highest number of points of any exhibit. Yuill Bros., H. Kirkwood, John and Jas. Brydon and John Kitson were also winners.

The exhibit of roots, vegetables and grain was very small.

The display of wild and cultivated fruits, also fruits and preserves, was large and creditable, as was also the homemade bread, buns and cakes. Flora Simpson won first on homemade bread, and Mrs. T. A. Newman second. Ogilvie's special prize for three loaves made from flour of their manufacture was won by Mrs. John Brydon, second going to Mrs. T. A. Newman. Mrs. J. I. Latimer won first on buns, and Mrs. J. McDonald second. The Red River hamper prize was won by Mrs. James Brydon, second going to Mrs. Geo. Garrioch.

A number of local merchants had beautiful displays in the main building, which added much to the attractiveness of the building.

Races in the evening of each day were the chief attraction, and the free-for-all on the afternoon of Thursday, the 25th, between the three speedy horses, Pathmont, Tom Ogden, and Attar, was one of the speediest events on record in the Province, two mile heats being driven in 2:15, and the third and concluding heat in 2:17. The heats were won in succession by the Killarney horse, Pathmont, owned by Lawrence & Crawford. The second went to Tom Ogden, owned by J. H. Moyses, Winnipeg.

Mr. T. E. Wallace, President; Capt. Shepperd, Secretary-Treasurer, and the officers, did everything in their power towards making the show a success.

Wetaskiwin Fair.

The Agricultural Society of the district held a good fair in the town, July 8 and 9. Wm. Sharnan judged the exhibits, the Government judges, Messrs. Bray and Jickling, being in harness at Calgary.

In heavy draft horses, Switzer Bros. showed a Clydesdale stallion of a good useful type. The draft grades were very fair, two good draft teams being shown and two good brood mares. The general-purpose class still obtains here, even to stallions, which the directors would do well to cut out of the list the next year, and the owners cut the horses. The general-purpose mares and colts were a fair lot. An improvement which would save a lot of trouble to the secretary, directors and the judge, would be the placing at the head of each class a description of the animals wanted in that class. In Shorthorns, T. Lucas won on aged bulls, N. Morison getting second place. A very good Shorthorn cow was shown by N. Morison, who also showed a number of beef grades, F. Lucas making the show in dairy grades. Poultry made a good show. Berkshires were the only pure-breds in the swine classes. The dairy exhibit contained numerous entries, and also the domestic manufactures class, in which Mrs. Groves won numerous prizes. The day's entertainments included athletic sports, and concluded with a dance. The Phillip Bros., Battle Lake (Asher P.O.), have some good Shorthorns and Shropshires.

Children's Exhibits of Agricultural Products.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

On page 398 of your issue of July 5th I see an article on the teaching of agriculture in rural schools. I like the idea, but would suggest that we go a little farther on the same lines as suggested. Children may get theory in the schools, but I would like to see them bring it into practice. Would it not be a good idea for agricultural societies to give good prizes to be competed for for an exhibit made up of agricultural produce grown in the district, all districts welcome to compete within reach of such society, prizes to be cash or diploma, or both. The trustees could see that the cash was equally divided and diplomas hung up in the schools. The parents of the children could show them how to pick out their samples as regards quality, and show them the difference between good and bad. Children could, I think, in this way cultivate a spirit of competition and alertness which their parents in the West here lack very much. Strathcona Agricultural Society is the first that I know of to take the lead, offering \$10 for first and \$5 for second prize for competitions of this kind. THOMAS DALY.
Northern Alberta.

Virden

Favored with idea excellent crop prosp County of Virden cou As a stock show, alth district, it excelled, w when one scans the li stituency. Horses w fair quality, the exhi houn, Brandon. Tw shown, W. Crothers strong-boned, active s ticket, with an activi bone. Fred. Gibbing which were good eno of the team getting th The silver cup by the won by the get of Fra Douglas had to be cor Roadster mare and co pose teams were fi ning first, with a w second with a team o the horse classes is fa it being hard for a ju exhibitors. The gen better abolished and and class 2 be heavy c more strictly enforced the Society and the e was an excellent one, and were judged accep er, Thos. Speers, Oak predominated, such g Ivor, Gordon & Gillespie, and some newcomers, ton, T. R. Todd, and reds came out, Ad handling, square-but Goldfinder, Peter Lea lower in condition; a condition. They wer The two-year-olds we burn and Wm. Tap respectively. K. Mc bull, with a mellow sh the yearling class. T one, Gordon taking f Leask third. Other p placed. In aged cow Leask coming to the f Gillespie getting the b a good one forward of two-year-olds, H. & heifer, Tapp having t The yearlings were a fitted. Heifer calves ning first and second v getting third with a came out it was seen hard to get over. As Gillespie second. G sweepstakes, with Ad running him hard for alone with the Doddie tioned the aged bul and a remarkably goo and level, but not fit gomery, Assa., had o dairy cattle. From t and shipped to Vancou shire bull, rather be Potter Holsteins, and first-prize bull is a goo In the cows, Potter w getting third, with a p Shorthorn. Class 7 c cattle (!)—rather amb would be better to call and specify the breed Ayshire, Jersey, Gu Shorthorn competed. The directors, we shoul cow class brought out H. & E. McIvor getting J. Johnston third. B were a good lot. In grade dairy cow Holstein, followed by Lidster getting third. were very good, H. & Bowes second, Mrs. Pa Johnston won the red, third to H. & E. McIv made in the prize list, judges, and provision hogs can be judged out for the horse and cattl crowd was kept well to afford to improve in th judge can hardly do hi are at liberty to roam halter. The crowd that g judging and hear the p is ample evidence that gested in the ADVOCA very popular and very were out in number Shropshire rams, one heart and leg of mult first with a good pair o lamb, Wm. Allinson second in ewe lambs. T

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Virden Summer Fair.

Favored with ideal weather, good grounds and excellent crop prospects, the summer fair of the County of Virden could not help but be successful. As a stock show, although in quite a noted wheat district, it excelled, which is not to be wondered at when one scans the list of breeders in this fair's constituency. Horses were out in fair number and only fair quality, the exhibit being judged by A. Colquhoun, Brandon. Two heavy draft stallions were shown, W. Crothers winning with a good-topped, strong-boned, active Shire, Frame getting the blue ticket, with an active Clydesdale horse with good bone. Fred. Gibbins showed a heavy draft team, which were good enough to win the red ticket, one of the team getting the blue in the brood mare class. The silver cup by the President, Wm. Stephens, was won by the get of Frame's Clydesdale stallion, Jas. Douglas had to be content with second place in the Roadster mare and colt section. The general purpose teams were five in number, Peter Leask winning first, with a well-matched team; K. McIvor second with a team of colts. The classification of the horse classes is faulty, and needs careful revision, it being hard for a judge and unsatisfactory to the exhibitors. The general purpose class would be better abolished and made the agricultural class, and class 2 be heavy draft solely. Rule 4 might be more strictly enforced, with benefit to the district, the Society and the exhibitors. The cattle exhibit was an excellent one, both in numbers and quality, and were judged acceptably by that veteran breeder, Thos. Speers, Oak Lake. Shorthorns of course predominated, such good stockmen as Kenneth McIvor, Gordon & Gillespie, Elder Bros., Peter Leask, and some newcomers, among whom is H. W. Dayton, T. R. Todd, and others. In aged bulls, three reds came out, Admiral, the low-down, good-handling, square-butted bull of Gordon & Gillespie; Goldfinder, Peter Leask's entry, a level bull, but lower in condition; and R. Bowes' entry, also in low condition. They were placed in the order named. The two-year-olds were not a strong class, C. Milburn and Wm. Tapp winning first and second respectively. K. McIvor showed a rather nice roan bull, with a mellow skin, and had the red ticket in the yearling class. The bull calf class was a good one, Gordon taking first, T. R. Todd second, and Leask third. Other good ones not in fit were unplaced. In aged cows, the competition was keen, Leask coming to the front with a good red cow; A. Gillespie getting the blue; H. W. Dayton's red-roan, a good one forward of the hips, coming third. In two-year-olds, H. & E. McIvor won with a deep heifer, Tapp having to be content with second place. The yearlings were a very fair stock, but were unfitted. Heifer calves were a good lot, Gordon winning first and second with two blocky roans, McIvor getting third with a good calf. When the herds came out it was seen that Leask's cows would be hard to get over. As a result Leask has first place, Gillespie second. Gillespie & Gordon won the sweepstakes, with Admiral, his youngest competitor running him hard for the place. Macfarlane was alone with the Doddies, among which may be mentioned the aged bull now sold to Speers, Griswold, and a remarkably good heifer calf, long, low, smooth and level, but not fitted. A. B. Potter, of Montgomery, Assa., had out his herd of black-and-white dairy cattle. From their product butter is made and shipped to Vancouver. Bain showed an Ayrshire bull, rather beefy in character, against the Potter Holsteins, and got third place. The Potter first-prize bull is a good representative of the breed. In the cows, Potter won first and second, K. McIvor getting third, with a good milk cow, a pure-bred Shorthorn. Class 7 calls for thoroughbred dairy cattle (!)—rather ambiguous, to say the least. It would be better to call for dairy cattle (pure-breeds), and specify the breeds eligible, such as Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, etc. As it was, a Shorthorn competed, which was hardly the idea of the directors, we should think. The general-purpose cow class brought out a cracking lot of useful stock, H. & E. McIvor getting first, K. McIvor second, and J. Johnston third. Taken all through, the grades were a good lot.

In grade dairy cows, Mrs. Palmer won with a Holstein, followed by A. Neigler with a Jersey, Geo. Lidster getting third. The herds of grade females were very good, H. & E. McIvor coming first, R. Bowes second, Mrs. Palmer third. In fat cattle, Jas. Johnston won the red, the blue going to R. Bowes, third to H. & E. McIvor. Improvement might be made in the prize list, and seats provided for the judges, and provision made by which sheep and hogs can be judged outside of the pens. The rings for the horse and cattle judging were useful, and the crowd was kept well to the outside. Exhibitors can afford to improve in their methods of showing. A judge can hardly do his best work when the stock are at liberty to roam the ring, unrestrained by a halter.

The crowd that gathered around to see the judging and hear the judge's reasons for his placings is ample evidence that a judging institute, as suggested in the ADVOCATE some time ago, would be very popular and very profitable. Sheep and pigs were out in numbers, Jas. Wells showing two Shropshire rams, one of which was good over the heart and leg of mutton. President Stephens won first with a good pair of Shrop ewe lambs and a ram lamb, Wm. Allinson having to be content with second in ewe lambs. Thos. Jasper, of Bradwardine,

was strong in Leicesters, and captured a number of firsts, J. Lilliland gathering in the blue tickets in the same class. The swine exhibit was a large one, and is evidence that this class of stock is the popular medium of profitably using rough feed in the district. In Yorkshires, Potter got first and second on sows, and first and sweepstakes with his aged Yorkshire boar. He also secured two firsts on Berkshire boar and sow, and a second for the sow's litter. Jas. Wells got second for his aged Berkshire boar, and should have had first place. Jas. Elder's entry in the boars under seven months got the red ticket; P. McDonald first on litter, and second on sow, also in the Berkshire class. K. McIvor scored in the Yorkshire sows under seven months, F. W. Chapple getting second in the same section, and also won with a boar same age. T. Tapp's Yorkshires netted him blue tickets for boar and sow and litter. Poland-Chinas were shown by P. McDonald and P. Burr, the prizes being placed in the order given. Virden has a reputation as a poultry center, which is not belied when one sees the stock of J. W. Higginbotham, G. H. Grundy, Mrs. R. Bellamy, Wm. Leland, Wm. Newlove, Jas. Douglas, and others. Grundy's Barred Rocks, and the Light Brahmas of Higginbotham are well worth seeing. Toulouse geese, good ones, were shown by Wm. Leland and by Jas. Douglas. Mrs. Bellamy's Bronze turkeys also were Thanksgiving favorites. Ducks were up to the mark in quality, Newlove having Pekins, Aylesburgs being shown by Jas. Speers and Wm. Leland.

The inside exhibit was very good, the show of grasses and grain in the sheaf very fine, being contributed by Jno. Joslyn, J. Leland, Chas. Milburn, all winners of first prizes. In the threshed grain, Wm. Stephens took first with a fine sample of wheat; C. Milburn first with a plump, heavy lot of barley; A. B. Potter cleaning things up in oats and peas. Vegetables were very good, considering the early season. Mrs. Wilcox exhibited a nice collection of raw wild fruit. The butter and bread show was fair, the extreme heat being against the former article.

The Cypress River Agricultural Show.

The directorate of this fair had a good idea of economy in having the skating and curling rink on the grounds, thus getting the use of a good building for show purposes in the summer. The presence of trees on the grounds makes it far more inviting to the summer fair visitor when one can escape under the leafy canopy the rays of a blazing midsummer sun. The feature that attracts a visitor to this fair is the quantity and quality of the live stock. Short-horns were out in pretty good numbers. Jas. Gardner's (Grange) Chief Ulva is a son of Lyndhurst 3rd, and is a good one, strong in the crops, deep-flanked, and deep in the breeches. A strong competitor for sweepstake honors was John Young's two-year-old American Statesman 30938, a bull with a good skin and a well-meated back, and yet not in high condition. The same exhibitor showed a good red cow, strong in the brisket and crops. Gardner's cow, Blossom (got from W. C. Edwards), has been a profitable one, three of her progeny being shown, among them a good year-old dark roan heifer by Judge. T. Cole had some good ones also, a good cow and a very good roan heifer by Chief Ulva making a creditable exhibit. Murdock, of Bru, had two good calves there. A red heifer of Matthew Ruston's also attracted attention. Grades were a good lot, Thomas Yeo having out some. Jas. Chewings showed a good heifer calf from a son of Toppman, and also a nice light roan heifer. In sheep, Murdoch and Humphries made a creditable show. The swine made a good exhibit, Gardner and Mullen showing some useful Berkshires, that of the former being Brown stock. Gardner's lot included a second-prize sow at Winnipeg in 1900. In Yorkshires, Wm. Wilson showed a large imported boar and a sow with litter. Jas. Henstock had some Tamworths of Baldwin's breeding. The poultry exhibit was very fair. The grain exhibit was a good one. The garden vegetables were especially creditable for the time of year, Mullen being to the front. The other features of the inside exhibit were worthy of note if space would permit, some pressed flowers of Miss Mullen's being well put up. Some of the horse stock showed evidence of the use of good draft sires, a field in which there is no limit to the improvement possible. Jas. Cannon's exhibit of horses and cattle must not be overlooked, as, although not in high condition, they were good, useful stock. The Cypress River directorate are to be congratulated on the quality of the stock brought out at their fair.

Carberry Fair.

The fifth annual summer fair of the North Norfolk Agricultural Society was held at Carberry on the 18th and 19th of July, and was as usual a success. J. G. Barron's Shorthorns were the center of attraction in the beef-cattle class. George Oliver showed a Shorthorn bull and some good grades. W. Atkins showed Holsteins. In Clydesdales, W. Swenerton, V. S., was the winner with stallions; W. Bailey took most of the prizes in females and young stock. There was strong competition in the agricultural and draft teams. R. L. M. Power carried off most of the prizes in the Thoroughbred and Hackney classes. Competition in light horses was fairly good, and the prize money distributed about evenly. C. Trumper won a special prize for the best farmer's turnout; J. A. Cuddy and Robert Hope first and second for the best walking teams.

Shelter Belts.

Writing in *Farm Stock and Home*, Mr. O. C. Gregg, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of Minnesota, who is known to many of our readers, and whose home is in the south-western part of the State, has the following to say on growing trees and shelter belts:

CAN GROW GRACEFUL TREES.

This statement will be pleasing to many who have been annoyed by the unpleasing appearance of most groves in this part of the State. For a long time I thought that owing to unfavorable conditions for tree growth on the prairies we must accept this as unavoidable. I thought hardness and ugliness were inseparable. But we can and are growing beautiful trees. The only regret is that we did not know how soon enough so that grounds and buildings could be planned to more fully realize the comfort and satisfaction of trees about the home. How graceful trees are grown will appear as we proceed.

AN ENEMY TO TREE-GROWING.

The south and south-west winds, which blow here with such force and often are very hot, are the foes to good trees. When we came to this region we looked toward the Northwest as the habitat of a great enemy—the north-west wind; but we found that the winds we must most protect against are from the south and south-west. When the thoughtful reader bears in mind that these adverse winds blow at a time when drought is liable to prevail, he will see that they augment the work of destruction by the wholesale evaporation of the water that is so much needed.

HOW TO CHECK THE RAID.

First of all, set trees upon the southern and western borders of the coming tree plantation that act as a buffer against these winds. The well-known gray willow serves well, but with another year's experience we add to the list the golden willow as being equal in growth, as hardy under adverse conditions, probably less liable to be attacked by the sawfly, and added to all these, much more beautiful in appearance. The willow excites our admiration continually. Submissive to the wind, they will bend seemingly to the point of breaking, but when the pressure is off they will return to their original position, ready for the next blow. I sometimes like to think that the willow is a combination of courage and tact. It has the courage to resist and the tact to yield where resistance would be useless; reserves its powers, holds its ground, and is at once ready for an indefinite number of similar assaults. With such a wind-break started on the very outside of the plantation, by the use of mulch after the trees have been thoroughly cultivated for two seasons, and then a surface cultivation is maintained, we have then the successful method for meeting a droughty condition, minimizing the effect of wind, and insuring grace in the trees that grow under the willow's protection.

SOME NEW SHRUBS.

This time of the year brings out the beauty of two shrubs that I think will finally be highly appreciated in this section. One is the Siberian pea tree (*Caragana*). This shrub has made a growth now of about 6 feet. Its branches close to the ground, shutting off the ground sweep of the wind. Its leaves are beautiful, of a light green, and exceedingly attractive. It bears its seeds abundantly in pods (hence its name) and is easily propagated. It is as hardy as one could wish. The other shrub, which is pleasing, but which should be placed where winds can not strike it fiercely, is the snowball. It thrives here wonderfully well. Its growth is similar to that of the pea tree, and its blossoms are a delight to those who love flowers.

EVERGREENS.

It is safe to say that we don't need to grow the coarse and rather unsightly Scotch pine in this section, when we have made this suggested provision to resist wind. Spruces are showing up in fine form. We have nearly all varieties. They are individually and collectively beautiful. Prof. Green was here recently and spoke highly of the fine growth being made by the Colorado blue spruce. The spruces are favorites on account of their shapeliness and thick growth of limb, which makes them to be an ideal wind-break. The larger evergreens are of Scotch pine. They are making a great growth, but I regret every time I look at them that I did not know what I do now when I began the growing, for then I should have had in their place more sightly evergreens: some of the spruces.

STANDARD DECIDUOUS TREES.

For the short-lived ones we will still place the European birch first. They make a wonderfully rapid growth, grow their limbs close to the ground, are tough of limb, and beautiful to the eye. The American white elm is a standard among the long-lived trees. We never should omit from a forestry plantation the oaks, starting them from acorns. Their growth is comparatively slow, but when one remembers they are trees for a century, it is not difficult to begin the growing of them among the short-lived trees, with the plan that when they shall have got a fairly good growth to cut out the shorter lived and let the oaks take the ground for the years to follow.

TREES TO BE DISCARDED.

The cottonwood ought to be out of every list. Even though it is planted on a moist soil, which it ought to have in order to make a good growth, its limbs are so brittle that they are liable to be badly broken by ice storms. We see no good place for the

old cottonwood. The soft maple is not a success, on account of the tendency of the forks of the branches to split. They also are apt to grow sprouts at the base of the tree, which is unsightly. If one would take pains to trim the top and cut off the sprouts, they could make a tree of the soft maple, but then it is not worth the cost, in our opinion.

THE FOREST SHADE.

Much is said about this, and rightfully so. It is not necessary, however, to grow a worthless tree in order to get a forest condition. The native box-elder, which is found along all our streams, makes the most dense shade of any tree that we have. By planting them along with the long-lived and desirable trees, and clipping the top so that the branches are made to extend laterally, permitting the other trees to get above them to the sunlight, we can make the box-elder the best nurse tree in the whole list we have seen tried. By means of this tree we very soon have the shaded ground, soon covered with the leaf mould that makes the perfect forest condition.

The Institute Speakers at Glenboro.

Following a hot day and the attraction of the local agricultural show, it was not surprising that the turnout to the evening meeting was only fair in numbers. Mr. Murray, the Dairy Superintendent, and Prof. Robt. Harcourt, of the O. A. C., Guelph, were the speakers of the evening. The question of dairying was taken up by Mr. Murray, whose informal talk included a description of the principle on which the cream separators worked. The speaker advocated the sending of 20 to 25 per cent. cream to the creamery in place of a richer article, and strongly advocated a local creamery, claiming that more satisfactory results would accrue if the cream were sent to a local creamery instead of to Winnipeg. The speaker's acquaintance with the tricks of the creamery men was related for the benefit of the audience, consequently it is now understood how a firm can pay 15½ cents when the markets only warrant 13 cents a pound. The overrun was explained, and it was shown how the farmers did not get all that was coming to them. It was also explained how a person sending 30 per cent. or richer cream generally got the worst of the deal, for the reason that the test tube used (the wide Winton tube) is not calibrated, marked off in divisions, to give a correct reading of cream testing over 30 per cent., hence a test by this bottle, the one in general use, which professes to read over 30 per cent., is bound to be incorrect, and only arrived at by guess. As the guessing is done by the creamery man, the inference is plain. For all practical purposes the oil test is the better one to use, especially when the cream is sour.

In the discussion, the value of the stocker trade was commented upon. The speaker recommended the use of the Ayrshire bull on the grade Shorthorn. It was shown that it costs 1½ cents a pound to pack the creamery butter, as an illustration that although seemingly a high price was paid the farmer, he was being skinned in some other way. Cream was generally far too ripe when it reached the creamery. It was about right for churning when of an oily consistency. To be that way, some souring was necessary. The use of too much salt was false economy, as it drove out the water, and thus made the butter weigh less.

R. Harcourt, Guelph, spoke briefly on the cultivation of the land, and stated that cultivation had three objects: 1. To get ready a seed-bed, which the farmer was apt to imagine the only object; 2. to secure the suppression of weeds; 3. to control the plant's water supply. In Ontario fall plowing was favored as against spring plowing. Weeds needed different treatment, according to whether they were annuals, ripening seed every year, or perennials, growing from year to year. The seed of annuals must be got to germinate, and killed by cultivation. The perennials needed constant cultivation, kept cut off below the surface, and thus prevented from breathing, for which purpose the broad-tooth cultivator was recommended. For thistles, cultivate frequently and seed down. The land cannot be worn out if a variety of crops is followed. The speaker advised doing away with the bare summer-fallow. In the discussion which followed, George Steel, M. P. P., said that Ontario conditions were different to ours. Spring plowing gave better results than fall plowing. Twitch grass is killed by late spring plowing, and, besides, the snow is held better by the stubble than the plowed land. In reply to a question as to the best feed for pigs, Prof. Harcourt recommended barley as the best feed, and impressed on the audience the need of green feed as an adjunct pig feed; 8 pounds of roots, fed whole, were equal to 1 pound of grain in the results obtained.

A Unique Diploma.

The diploma ribbons issued by the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' and Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations of Manitoba, as sweepstake prizes for pure-bred males at the various fairs where the Associations have representatives, are quite unique. They consist of half a yard of heavy silk ribbon, bright red in color, and on this is fastened a handsome celluloid shield, upon which the name of the Association is printed in black on a gold background. The center piece is an engraving of Robert Bakewell, with his name and the words "The Father of Live Stock Improvement" inscribed underneath.

Forestry and Horticultural Lectures at Brandon.

The programme arranged by the local Horticultural Society included addresses on forestry, horticultural and agricultural education, but owing to the slight attendance it was decided to postpone the latter subject until the next meeting of the Farmers' Institute. Addresses were given by the Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, Mr. Stewart, on both Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Stevenson, the Superintendent for Manitoba, also lectured. Mr. Stewart confined his remarks to the necessity that exists for tree-planting, and the advantage of arboriculture to the farmer. He also explained carefully the working of the new forestry law, and the conditions upon which aid is given to the farmers. The most essential element for success in the administration of the law, he considers to be frequent inspection, which will ensure proper handling of the plantations, and correct management in the varying seasons and conditions. No rules can be laid down for Manitoba tree-planting, owing to the varied conditions of the country. The inspector must give advice according to the special circumstances of each case.

Mr. Stevenson dealt with more practical points, such as cultivation, varieties of trees most suited, placing of wind-breaks, etc. He considered the prime conditions of success in tree-growing to be, first, cultivation; second, cultivation; and last, cultivation. He also warned against planting wind-breaks too close to buildings, pointing out that the space between the break and the house is not lost, but makes the most valuable part of the farm when planted to small fruits, crab apples, etc.

Mr. Patmore and Mr. Wolverson also spoke on various phases of the same subject. Mr. Ross, the assistant forester, read an exhaustive paper on "The First Principles of Forestry."

The horticultural part of the programme included an interesting address by Mr. S. A. Bedford, on the work of the horticultural farm in relation to horticulture and forestry. He showed that the selection of hardy varieties out of the hundreds of species yearly tried by the farm had saved large sums of money to the people of the Province. The work of popularizing these hardy varieties is assisted in by the farmer through the distribution of packages of seedlings and cuttings, which are yearly sent out in great numbers. He narrated the experiments in various lines, and clearly explained the use and benefit these had been to the Province.

Mr. A. P. Stevenson delivered a very practical address on apple-growing, which he pointed out was, considering that it is still in its infancy, meeting with encouraging results. The essentials of success seem to be winter protection of the trunks from sun-scald by wrapping them in gunny sacking or similar material, and protection from the high winds, which otherwise will shake off the larger part of the fruit. He recommends a northern exposure as most suited, and warns intending orchardists that a gravelly subsoil is not suited for the purpose. Among the standard apples he considers Wealthy and Hibernia the best. There are also a number of excellent hybrids, among them being Patton's Greening, Transcendent and Hyslop crabs are well known to be successful. Apple trees require hardy root, and for the purpose the crab root (*Pyrus baccata*) should be employed in grafting. No stock should be purchased not grafted on these roots. The warning against Eastern-grown stock was repeated.

An address was also given by Mr. Melvin Bartlett, Secretary of the Provincial Horticultural Society, on the native flowering plants suitable for cultivation, among which were mentioned the following: For hedges—The bush or thornless rose, red willow or dogwood, and the snowberry. For shrubbery—The bush cranberry, rose, silverberry, juneberry and spiraea. Bedding perennials—Bird-foot violet, sweet cone-flower, gaillardia, and blazing star. Annuals—Columbine, bird's-eye primrose, puccoon, crocus, and prairie clover.

Carman Fair.

Like a good many other of the smaller local fairs, that held at Carman on July 25th cannot be classed as a brilliant success. A misunderstanding between the local turf club and the Agricultural Society doubtless militated against the fair, but apart from this, the work on the farms has been too pressing, summer-fallows are behind, and a big hay crop unharvested. This, with no help to be obtained, kept most farmers at home. The exhibit in horses was only fair. J. Shunk's Clydesdale stallion, The General, was an outstanding first. But one heavy-draft team was shown. In the agricultural team class, Hodgins' bay mares won, with Clark's pair of browns second. Crumer won on general-purpose team with a pair of Percheron breeding, with Routledge in second place. The Shorthorn cattle made the best exhibit on the grounds, Andrew Graham, of Forest Home Stock Farm, and Alex. Morrison being the principal exhibitors. Morrison's bull, Golden Flame, won the sweepstake. The Forest Home entries won both the aged and young herd prizes and that for bull and three of his get. A. Graham and Wellington Hardy, of Pomeroy, exhibited Yorkshires. R. J. Pritchard, Rowland, showed Berkshires, and J. B. Jickling, Carman, was the principal exhibitor of sheep. There was a good exhibit of poultry, this being one of the best-filled departments of the show; due, doubtless, to the energies of the local poultry club. In dairy products and grain, the entries were very few.

The Annual Show at Glenboro.

Cypress No. 1 held the annual agricultural exhibition at Glenboro, July 16 and 17, with a fair attendance. Horses were out in fair numbers and average quality, Jas. Barr with Nailstone Conqueror, and M. Moggey with Oliver Bunker, the only stallions out. Wm. McKenzie had a brood mare in the agricultural class good enough to win, and again came to the front in the teams. T. Gregg had a very useful yearling in the ring. W. Douglas and J. Ruton also showed stock in the agricultural class. The general purpose class was not noticeable for any extra specimens. Road horses were fair in quality, J. Chester, Baldur, winning the team prize, Jos. Mitchell in singles. In the carriage class, R. Paterson got first, and Mullins, of Cypress River, second in the single drivers.

The cattle classes were poorly filled, and, but for the entries of Steel Bros., a very average lot. F. Murdock had a very fair bull calf in the Shorthorn class. It is not necessary to particularize about the Ayrshires, as the Steel Bros. stock is well known for its general excellence. R. S. Humphries had out several Lincolns, the shortwools being represented by Shropshires from the flock of Frank Murdock, Bru; some of the above being a good type of sheep. One exhibitor brought out a lot undocked and untagged. Swine brought out the Poland-Chinas of Jonas Christie and the Yorkshires of Adam Gowanlock. Poultry were only few in numbers. Some very fair vegetables were shown by H. Lachman, Wawanese. The dairy exhibit was quite large, and was scored by the Dairy Superintendent. The best exhibit was of bread, pickles and preserves. Taken all around, the Agricultural Society can no doubt improve vastly in future exhibitions.

The Threshers' American Protective Association.

We have been impressed with the fact that the amount of good-will towards men which seeks vent through the oft-times expensive avenue of a fraternal organization or union can just as well find expression by the individual, if that person be so minded. With the avowed object of distributing blessings to everybody, some gentlemen (said to be members of the blower and separator craft) have landed in the Province, and are, with a few coined phrases and honeyed words, relieving a few of our threshers of their hard-earned shekels. Of course, as long as time lasts, suckers will be plentiful. We see no reason why the threshermen of this country, who have hitherto looked after their own business, cannot continue to do so. In conversation with a leading farmer of the Province recently, who also owns and runs a threshing outfit and who makes a profit out of it, the opinion was obtained that no necessity had arisen for such organization, and that the benefits resulting for the \$17.50 fee were a good deal after the soap-bubble character. Several meetings of farmers have been held, with the avowed object of crushing this monster. However, there is no cause for hysteria, so far as we can see, at the professions of fraternity, etc., etc., by the glib-tongued southern gentlemen—oiliness is the natural condition of the threshing fraternity.

Manitoba and Col. Dent.

The secretary of the Horse Breeders' Association informs us that the British officer purchasing army remounts has been induced to stop over to purchase horses in the Province. The dates and places are as follows: Carberry or Brandon, August 9th; Winnipeg, August 12th; Emerson, August 14th. As there is a little indefiniteness about the first date given, we presume that the M. H. B. A. will see to it that the vendor and purchaser will be brought together. Some advertising will need to be done and the local arrangements given into the hands of a committee, so that a suitable selling place can be obtained, in order to dispose of as large a number as possible of a class of horses in which there is little profit for the Manitoba breeder. Do not bring unsound stock to the vendue, as the Colonel has a keen eye and is assisted by an experienced veterinary officer.

Clydesdale Cup Winners.

In this year of grace, 1901, the Clydesdale Breeders' Association of Canada have seen fit to offer for competition at the leading fairs of Canada, silver cups of a value of \$25 for the best Clydesdale stallion shown at each of the large fairs. The trophy carries with it considerable honor, and, consequently, is much coveted by the leading breeders and owners of up-to-date draft horses. In the competition at Calgary, J. Turner, Millarville, Alta., won with that good 3-year-old horse, Activity. Brandon witnessed the victory of an aged horse, Macmillan's St. Christopher doing the trick for his owner. Later on it will be in order to offer a sweepstake for cup-winners in the East and West, and thus settle the stallion supremacy in Manitoba and the Territories, or even all Canada.

Temperature of Cows at Pan-American.

Our Buffalo correspondent reports in his letter the taking of the temperature (by the official veterinarians) of the cows in the Pan-American dairy test, and that some of the cows showed a temperature of 106 degrees and one as high as 106½ degrees. If these cows had had a dose of tuberculin injected into them they would have been condemned as tuberculous as sure as fate.

The Highla

This is the close of in the Scottish agricultural Society's Show has just Highland capital, and been in almost every Shorthorn, Aberdeen has been superb, and has been well filled with presence of quite a number can visitors gave ze weather has been ma show is one of the m parties—exhibitors, p been delighted. The large one, and was a two-year-old bull, Ch flushed, well-colored James Durno, Jack deenshire, and got by Geraldines, by First with general good-wil long price by your c Hamilton, along with Lovat's herd, which v show, and one of the two-year-old heifer, beautiful roan is 2½ stock bull, Royal Sta 59713 cow, Beaufort have made a greater of Lord Lovat. Und the late Mr. Lawson i it has lost nothing si and management of Flatt has been doing he arrived in this co siderable number of agents of His Majest commonly fine herds, at Sandringham. M Hall, Darlington, th of Shorthorns and no the aged class at Inv Inspector 72715, whic at Dublin and first at is a wonderfully good behind, having sec usually seen in Aber this bull in his class Golden Star 76739 Pirriesmill, Huntly, v in the north. This Uppermill, and was Golden Ray 67132, o perhaps the best fam by Dauntless 54155, o the Sittyton cult. M Goods, which was rat ber of forecasts based year-old bulls at the lowing him came an roan, named Margra Mr. Goodbrand, Cul is owned by Mr. Rob gordon, a young and Ross. A noted Sout Abbotsford, a grand plain head, was put body, but, after all, good head. A Dutl yearling class it was land can produce so produced in England roan bull, named Roy Sir John Gilmour, f breeding bull, Brave at Collynie. Brave fleshed bull, perhaps his hind quarters, bu about him, and he br was sold to an p price, but judging by yards, they have h George Harrison was highest-priced bull o year. He was bred t the Royal. Mr. Bell to his Baron Abbot was a Collynie cow As already indi amongst the Shortl year-old, and her stood second to her class. It is not a younger females are two things, viz., tha being forced for sho proving. The best her breeder, Mr. Al

The Highland Society's Show.

This is the close of one of the most eventful weeks in the Scottish agricultural year. The Highland Society's Show has just been held at Inverness, the Highland capital, and an unusually good show it has been in almost every department. The display of Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Highland cattle has been superb, and the Clydesdale horse section has been well filled with weighty, big horses. The presence of quite a number of Canadian and American visitors gave zest to the proceedings. The weather has been magnificent, and as the site of the show is one of the most picturesque in Scotland, all parties—exhibitors, promoters, and visitors—have been delighted. The Shorthorn section was a very large one, and was championed by the first-prize two-year-old bull, Choice Goods 76350, a thick, level-fleshed, well-colored roan. He was bred by Mr. James Durno, Jackstown, Rothie-Norman, Aberdeenshire, and got by Remus 73402, from one of the Geraldines, by First Choice 58950. This bull won with general good-will, and has been purchased at a long price by your countryman, Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, along with four grand heifers from Lord Lovat's herd, which were also in the prize list at this show, and one of them, Beaufort Pride 3rd, the first two-year-old heifer, was champion female. This beautiful roan is 2½ years old, and was got by the stock bull, Royal Star 71502, out of the Proud Duke 59713 cow, Beaufort Pride. Few herds in Scotland have made a greater name for themselves than that of Lord Lovat. Under the skillful management of the late Mr. Lawson it was held in high repute, and it has lost nothing since coming under the control and management of his son and successor. Mr. Flatt has been doing a big thing in Shorthorns since he arrived in this country. He has bought a considerable number of high-class animals from the agents of His Majesty the King, who has two uncommonly fine herds, one at Windsor and the other at Sandringham. Mr. George Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, than whom there is no better judge of Shorthorns and no pluckier exhibitor, was first in the aged class at Inverness, with the splendid bull, Inspector 72715, which this year has been champion at Dublin and first at many shows in England. He is a wonderfully good bull in front, but is deficient behind, having second thighs not unlike those usually seen in Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Following this bull in his class came a really good bull named Golden Star 76799, owned by Mr. John Wilson, Pirriessmill, Huntly, who has one of the best herds in the north. This bull was bred by Mr. Marr at Uppermill, and was got by the Bapton Manor bull, Golden Ray 67132, out of Missie 148th, a female of perhaps the best family at Uppermill. She was got by Dauntless 54155, one of the best breeding bulls of the Sittyton cult. Mr. Merson's success with Choice Goods, which was rather a dark horse, upset a number of forecasts based on the "form" of certain two-year-old bulls at the Royal and other shows. Following him came another north-country exhibit: a roan, named Margrave, from the herd of the late Mr. Goodbrand, Culnaba, Nigg Station. This bull is owned by Mr. Robert Macfarlane, Tomich, Invergordon, a young and enterprising farmer in Easter Ross. A noted Southern winner, Mr. Bell's Baron Abbotsford, a grand roan, spoiled by a defective, plain head, was put third. This bull has a great body, but, after all, a breeding bull must have a good head. A Duthie-bred bull followed. In the yearling class it was again demonstrated that Scotland can produce something better than the best produced in England. The winner was a very fine roan bull, named Royal Archer, bred and owned by Sir John Gilmour, Bart., and got by his splendid breeding bull, Brave Archer 70018, which was bred at Collynie. Brave Archer was a marvellously-fleshed bull, perhaps a little short and not perfect in his hind quarters, but there was a deal of character about him, and he bred first-class stock in Fife. He was sold to an American buyer at a long price, but judging by what is now seen in the show-yards, they have had the best of the deal. Mr. George Harrison was second with Silver Bell, the highest-priced bull calf at the Tillycairn sale last year. He was bred by Mr. Duthie, and was first at the Royal. Mr. Bell's Baron's Pride, own brother to his Baron Abbotsford, was third. Their dam was a Collynie cow.

As already indicated, the champion female amongst the Shorthorns was Lord Lovat's two-year-old, and her neighbor from the same herd stood second to her. The cows were only a fair class. It is not a bad sign of a breed when the younger females are better than the old. It proves two things, viz., that the best breeding cows are not being forced for showing and that the breed is improving. The best yearling heifer was shown by her breeder, Mr. Alex. Robertson, Haugh of Balle-

chin, Ballinbrig, a gentleman who owns a very superior Shorthorn herd in Perthshire. This heifer is named Lovely Tulip, and is a good roan, got by a very fine bull named Newton Stone 75129, bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, the Chairman of Directors of the Highland Society this year, and owner of one of the best herds in Scotland. Many a champion has been bred at Newton. The great Mario, the first of the Northern Shorthorns which fairly broke down Southern prejudice, was one of these, and perhaps no single bull ever did as much as he in so short a time to vindicate the Sittyton cult from the charge of being merely underbred heifers. Mario was far from being faultless, but he was a great, fleshy fellow, although wanting in the style which so commends itself to those trained in the Bates school. One of the best herds in the North is that of Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh. It was not strongly represented at the show, but took a share of the honors. Considerable success has attended an experiment made by Mr. Fletcher in crossing Bates cows with a Cruickshank bull. Good business, that, and the present is a good opportunity for buying Rosehaugh stock, the farm being overcrowded.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle have rarely been shown in such numbers as were forward at Inverness, and the judging rings were overcrowded. The judges occasionally came to a deadlock, and an umpire was needed. This did not seriously affect the final result, although in the case of the yearling bulls there was a strong disposition to criticise the final award adversely. The breed championship went to Mr. James Whyte, Hayston, Glamis, for the bull, Jipsej Baron 13532, an animal with a history. He is over 5 years old, and as a calf in the spring of 1897 he topped the Perth sale, making 290 guineas to the Marquis of Huntly. He was never shown by His Lordship quite in bloom, but at his dispersion sale the bull came into the possession of Mr. James Whyte, and last year he stood second at the Highland and was champion at the Angus County Show on a miraculously wet day in August. This year he has been brought out in magnificent form, and Mr. Whyte has great credit by his victory. Jipsej Baron was bred by Mr. William Whyte, Spott, Kirriemuir, the father of his present owner, and belongs to quite a noted family in the black polled breed. There is great length and wealth of substance about him, and it takes an unusually good bull to get in front of him. Two noted breeding bulls followed Jipsej Baron in his class. These are Jim of Morlich 13531 and Delamere 13305. Both bulls are of the same age as the champion, and Jim of Morlich was bred by Mr. George Cran, Morlich, Towie, who always takes a high place with his stock at the spring bull sales. His stock have great bodies, but there is something not quite right about the formation of their heads. Two of these bulls were first and second in the yearling class at this show, and the defective head is noticeable in both cases. Still, Mr. Cran did a big thing by breeding three such winners at this show. Delamere is now at the head of the world-famed Ballindalloch herd. He was bred by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, of Aldbar, Brechin, and was purchased at the Perth bull sale, where he stood next to Jipsej Baron, at a high figure by a tenant-farmer, Mr. A. McLaren, Auchnaguie, Ballinbrig, Perthshire. His success in the show-yard was notable enough, but it pales before his success as a sire. He simply lifted Auchnaguie, from being a commonplace herd, into the very front rank, and at this show his sons were first and second in the two-year-old class, and third, fourth and commended in the bull stirk class, while his daughters were also making their influence felt. The female championship of this breed went to the Earl of Roseberry, K.G., Dalmeny, for his fine cow, Effie of Dalmeny 25983, which led her class, second to her being the Royal breed champion, Mr. Thomas Smith's Pride of Powrie 9th 29098. One of the finest animals of the breed shown was the first-prize two-year-old heifer, Bonnet 29275, owned by her breeder, the Earl of Strathmore, and got by one of the best bulls of the breed at this day, Fairy King 11662. This is a great, lengthy bull, with much depth, and his sore is rather hard to find.

The Galloway breed was not strongly represented in point of numbers, but the quality was first-class. The breed championship went to Mr. Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall, Castle Douglas, for the yearling heifer, Graceful 3rd of Galloway 19675, a sensational animal at the dispersion of the herd owned by the late Earl of Galloway, K. T. Mr. Montgomery is as keen a supporter of the Galloway as he is of the Clydesdale, and he maintains that as a breed the Galloway can hold its own against the world.

In the Highland capital a great show of Highland cattle was to be looked for, and those who went north with this expectation were not disappointed. The champion of the breed was the fine old bull, Laoch 1290, now owned by Mr. J. R. Campbell, Shenniss, Sutherlandshire, and never defeated since he was first seen in the Perth show-yard in 1896. He has won the supreme honors of the Highland show-yard three times, and once of the Royal, viz., at York in 1900.

Ayrshires were far from home at the northern capital. They were championed, as last year, by Mr. William Howie's magnificent cow, White Rose of Burnhouses 12052, a very fine specimen of the breed; but more remarkable still, and what gave this show a kind of unique interest, they were judged by Sergeant Adam Montgomerie, who has been through some of the toughest passages in the South African war with the Ayrshire Yeomanry, and has returned without a scratch. Sergeant Montgomerie is not unknown in Canada, and his many friends will be

pleased to hear that he returns unscathed from his dangerous experiences.

CLYDESDALES

have seldom been better represented at the Highland than on the present occasion. But there are strange whirligigs in the show game. At the Inverness show in 1883 all the first prizes for stallions went to Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley; this year he has not a single entry. The male championship went on this occasion to Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright, for a very fine yearling colt got by Baron's Pride 9122 and out of the mare, Rose 13328, by Prince of Galloway 8919. This colt was first at Kilmarnock and Ayr and champion both places. He is one of the best of his age seen for a long time, although very likely Canadian buyers will take exception to the excessive white on his face. As an illustration of the immense influence of Baron's Pride on the Clydesdale breed at present, it may be mentioned that both the first-prize two-year-old and the first-prize three-year-old colts, as well as the first three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling fillies, were all got by him. In fact, he was, to put it briefly, sire of the champion male Clydesdale, the third, fifth and sixth aged horses, the first and second three-year-old horses, the first, third, fifth and sixth two-year-old horses, and the first, third, fourth and seventh yearling colts; also the second, fourth and fifth brood mares, the fifth yield mare, the first, second and fifth three-year-old fillies, all the seven prizewinning two-year-old fillies, and the first, second, third and fifth yearling fillies. The most interesting class was that of aged stallions, where a tie took place between Mr. Kilpatrick's Royal Carrick 10270 and the Messrs. Montgomery's Moncreiffe Marquis 10053, a pair of powerful big horses, which the breed has plenty need of. It was decided in favor of Moncreiffe Marquis, which thus came to his kingdom at last, Royal Carrick being second. The champion female Clydesdale for the third time was Mr. Herbert Webster's noted mare, Lady Lothian 13319. This award carries with it the first of the Third Cawdor Cup, which Mr. Webster has now won four times.

Much more might be written about this great show, but anything further might not interest Canadian readers. Mr. Hodson and his friends were at the show, and return home on 25th July by the Parisian. "SCOTLAND YET."

Latest from the Pan-American Dairy.

After my last letter we had a few pleasant days with cool nights, and the cows gained rapidly in their milk flow; the Holsteins and Ayrshires especially, and there was a good prospect of their regaining some of their lost ground during the previous hot spell. We were doomed to disappointment, however, for the cool spell was of short duration and was followed by hotter weather on the 16th, 17th and 18th than we had previously, and the cows suffered accordingly. The milk diminished more rapidly than at any previous time, but the weekly composite test showed little or no variation in the fat content, while the other solids dropped slightly.

It was a valuable lesson in cowology to note the effect of the heat on the cows. They were on their feet the greater part of the day, and there was but little chewing of the cud. The temperature of the Ayrshires was taken by the attending vets., and two of them showed a temperature of 106°, while the third stood at 106½°. One would naturally expect abnormal thirst during such heat, but, on the contrary, much less water was consumed than when the weather was cool.

Milking three times per day is still continued, but there will likely be a change to two milkings per day at the beginning of August. A Babcock test is being made of each milking from one of the breeds this week, and another breed will be selected for next week, which will make an interesting table for those to peruse who have but little idea of the variation of the fat content in milk.

The clover which is now fed is past its best, as it has become woody in the fiber and the cows do not relish it, but it gives color to the butter, and the butter has a more pronounced flavor than it had previous to the clover feeding.

The butter is all churned in the "Daisy" style of churns, and the churning temperature varies with the different breeds.

The work here shows that the cream from the Jerseys, Polled Jerseys and the French-Canadians can be churned 4° to 6° higher than that from the other breeds and still have as firm a butter. There are three prizes to be awarded at the close of the test, viz.: One for estimated butter by the Babcock test, one for the actual butter churned, and one for the total solids in the milk, valued at 9c. per pound. The results so far published have been all based on the Babcock test, which is looked upon as more reliable and satisfactory than the churn test in this case, as only one-seventh of the milk is separated and churned and the week's yield is estimated from the amount of butter churned from one day's milk. An accident may happen to a portion of the milk on separating day, a cow may be sick or in heat, or it might be an excessively hot day, and any such contingency would give inaccurate results when computing the whole week from that day's butter.

The total solids are based on the Babcock test for fat, which is taken from the weekly composite sample, and the lactometer readings for the solids not fat, which readings are taken every day.

In the race for the latter prize, the Holsteins

have a good lead, with the Ayrshires 2nd, Short-horns 3rd, Brown Swiss/4th, Guernseys 5th, Red Polls 6th, Jerseys 7th, and French-Canadians 8th.
J. STONEHOUSE.

REPORT OF THE MODEL DAIRY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPO-SITION, GIVING TOTALS OF EACH HERD COMPLETE FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TEST, MAY 1ST, UP TO AND INCLUDING WEEK ENDING JULY 18TH.

BREED.	Milk, lbs.	Amt. of Butter, lbs.	Value at 25c. per lb.	Total cost of Feed.	Profit.
Shorthorns.....	15785.9	616.65	\$154.16	\$69.78	\$84.36
Holsteins.....	18905.6	670.19	167.50	67.34	100.16
Ayrshires.....	1654.2	87.32	171.91	63.63	108.28
Jerseys.....	1287.7	662.63	165.68	61.37	104.31
Guernseys.....	13716.9	638.99	174.80	62.86	111.94
Brown Swiss.....	15429.8	632.44	158.09	69.47	88.62
Red Polls.....	14380.1	648.84	162.18	64.22	97.96
Polled Jerseys.....	9855.5	516.99	129.17	49.57	79.60
Dutch Belted.....	11240.2	429.60	107.52	58.31	49.21
French-Canadian.....	12320.6	537.33	134.42	55.25	79.07

PAN-AMERICAN DAIRY TEST FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16, 1901.

BREED.	Milk, lbs.	Amt. of Butter, lbs.	Value at 25c. per lb.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
Shorthorns.					
Princess of Thule.....	226.0	10.10	\$ 2.53	\$1.25	\$1.28
Daisy D.....	230.7	8.68	2.17	1.24	.93
Miss Molly 24556.....	266.7	11.29	2.82	1.25	1.57
Queen Bess 21786.....	235.2	10.51	2.63	1.25	1.38
Rose 3rd 113205.....	290.5	10.57	2.64	1.25	1.39
Total.....	1219.1	51.15	12.79	6.24	6.55
Holsteins.					
Meg.....	308.2	11.24	2.81	1.24	1.57
Tidy.....	297.1	11.18	2.80	1.24	1.56
Inka Mercedes.....	301.0	11.33	2.83	1.18	1.65
Hulda.....	297.2	11.18	2.80	1.18	1.62
Beauty.....	308.2	12.32	3.08	1.24	1.84
Total.....	1511.7	57.25	14.32	6.08	8.24
Ayrshires.					
Kirsty Wallace.....	247.4	10.47	2.62	.97	1.65
Lady Flora.....	268.5	10.58	2.65	.87	1.78
Betsy 1st.....	272.8	11.55	2.89	.95	1.94
Alice 2nd.....	238.8	11.23	2.81	.94	1.87
Pearl of Woodside.....	246.1	11.00	2.75	.95	1.80
Total.....	1273.6	54.83	13.72	4.68	9.04
Jerseys.					
Gipsy.....	217.9	11.79	2.95	1.11	1.84
Primrose.....	194.9	12.84	3.21	1.05	2.16
Queen May.....	224.9	12.17	3.04	1.03	2.01
Rexina.....	221.9	10.44	2.61	1.04	1.57
Mossy.....	232.4	10.93	2.73	1.12	1.61
Total.....	1092.0	58.17	14.54	5.35	9.19
Guernseys.					
Vega.....	291.0	10.52	2.63	.95	1.63
Cassiopeia.....	261.2	12.29	3.07	1.08	1.99
Mary Marshall.....	226.8	13.57	3.47	1.10	2.37
Madora Fern.....	182.0	9.29	2.30	.93	1.37
Procris.....	229.3	12.00	3.00	1.07	1.93
Total.....	1100.3	57.88	14.47	5.13	9.34
French-Canadians.					
Liena Flory.....	225.1	10.06	2.52	.92	1.60
Rouen.....	206.4	9.71	2.43	.92	1.51
Denise.....	222.3	8.63	2.16	.76	1.40
Luna.....	209.6	8.63	2.16	.92	1.24
La Bouchette.....	164.6	6.39	1.60	.81	.79
Total.....	1028.0	43.42	10.87	4.33	6.54

REPORT OF THE MODEL DAIRY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPO-SITION, GIVING TOTALS OF EACH HERD COMPLETE FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TEST, MAY 1ST, UP TO AND INCLUDING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23RD, '01.

BREED.	Milk, lbs.	Amt. of Butter, lbs.	Value at 25c. per lb.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
Guernseys.....	14745.3	753.31	\$188.40	\$67.74	\$120.67
Ayrshires.....	17631.6	736.48	184.21	68.58	115.63
Jerseys.....	14929.7	717.06	179.29	66.45	112.84
Holsteins.....	19794.7	722.34	180.55	72.90	107.65
Red Polls.....	15448.3	696.32	174.12	68.51	105.61
Brown Swiss.....	16398.5	681.63	170.39	74.55	95.84
Shorthorns.....	16839.3	663.65	165.92	75.57	90.35
Polled Jerseys.....	10632.7	569.75	140.12	53.09	87.03
French Canadian.....	13253.7	581.79	145.51	59.04	86.37
Dutch Belted.....	12214.9	469.07	107.40	62.93	44.47

Calgary Stock Yards.

The cattle industry is the life of the Western country, and according as the arteries of the bovine traffic are pulsating with the movement of the cloven hoof, so in a sense is the prosperity of the rancher gauged. The pulse of this great industry can be felt only at some big collecting point, such as at the Calgary stock-yards and the abattoir and cold-storage plant of P. Burns. This establishment is right up to date in its appointments, good slaughtering and hanging rooms, gangways and cold-storage plant all going to make up the working tools of one of Western Canada's cattle barons. The run of the fat cattle of the plains generally starts about July or August, this year being a little late owing to the wet season and the consequent slow-fattening properties of the grass. In conversation with some of the ranchers, it was elicited that the Manitoba stocker was much preferred over his Ontario brother, the losses with the latter being rather heavy.

Home Remedy for Pneumonia.

In response to the request for some simple, reliable home remedy which families might use in such cases of pneumonia as, unfortunately, caused the death of Mr. Donald Alexander and his son David, referred to in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of June 5th issue, I take pleasure in assuring you of a safe, sure and speedy remedy for such, which I have used for over forty years, in numerous cases, and have yet to record the first failure. Before doing so, however, I must say a few words as to the primary cause of pneumonia and pleurisy, namely, neglect to avoid cold, chilling drafts, and especially when the mind is depressed (as was doubtless the condition of poor Mr. Alexander's mind over the death of his son), or by permitting the mind to be absorbed over some complex mental pursuit whilst sitting or standing in a cold, damp atmosphere. Let me illustrate: A few years ago a bright young lawyer (about 28 years of age) in this city, whose youthful eagerness led him to devote a whole Sunday alone in his office looking up authorities bearing upon an abstruse case he was engaged in, and though the day was very cold, he neglected to have the office heated, and, as a result, that evening he was laid up with a decided attack of pneumonia, from which he died on the following Tuesday. The chilling atmosphere round his body caused the blood throughout the extremities to flow towards the lungs, which became gorged and seemed to defy all the usual remedies of three eminent physicians, who faithfully attended him from Sunday evening until his death. The case I especially wish to describe (as illustrative of how the trouble may be speedily subdued) was that of a married lady, aged about 50 years, who was seriously attacked with pneumonia, coupled with chronic asthma. We were hurriedly called to her case



AT THE CALGARY STOCK-YARDS.

about 4 p. m., when we found her frantically gasping, as if about to choke at any moment. We had a large boiler of water heated to boiling point, into which we mixed about half a pound of mustard; then wrung out two small woolen blankets from the hot water—after carefully spreading a large sheet of rubber-cloth on the bed-cover; over which we laid the doubled steaming hot blanket, and the patient (stripped) over all, quickly wrapping up the whole body from the chin to over the feet with hot blanket and rubber-sheet; giving her a glass of cold water to drink. A second application with the other heated blanket settled the whole difficulty, the patient being out of all danger and breathing freely by 6.30 some evening, when we left. Before leaving, however, we instructed the husband to keep up the temperature of the bedroom to 75 or 80 degrees during the night. Fearing the neglect of this necessary precaution, we called again at six on the following morning, to find the lady sitting up in bed praying that we might live for a hundred years to administer so potent and prompt a remedy. The lady speedily regained her usual strength, and resumed her domestic duties within three days after the treatment.

The above may be called "an old woman's remedy." If so, may God bless the dear old woman—she surely was divinely inspired. In conclusion, I would strongly recommend the possession of a sheet of rubber-cloth by every family (about 2½ yards long by 1½ yards wide) as a safeguard in case of a sudden attack of pneumonia or pleurisy. Such a sheet costs but very little when compared with its real value in times of need.

You will readily perceive that the simple philosophy of said treatment must equally apply to the cure of pneumonia and pleurisy in horses and other valuable live stock if promptly and properly applied. As heat attracts heat, hence the lungs and brain, being warm, soft and pulpy, and very full of blood vessels, offer no resistance to a pressure of blood from the extremities during a chill such as we have described. Reverse the condition by the "old woman's remedy," and avoid tardy druggings.

San Francisco Co., Cal. DR. J. McLEAN.

Weather Conditions Which Affect the Appearance of the Hessian Fly.

BY PROF. JAMES FLETCHER, OTTAWA.

The appearance of the fall brood of adults of the Hessian fly is somewhat subject to variations in regard to date. Cool, damp weather during the breeding seasons is supposed to be favorable to the development of these insects, but comparatively little is known on this continent that is applicable to field conditions.

Dr. W. Pospelow, Agricultural Institute, Moscow, Russia, in his examination on this pest as it affects the wheat crop in Russia, observed that the emerging of the summer generation, which began in June, stopped very quickly, and the insects remained in the puparium or flax-seed stage during a hot, dry period which lasted some weeks in July and August.

In his treatise on the subject, he says: "Such retardation in the course of development of the Hessian fly was due to the high temperature and the great drought of the past summer, whereof one could easily be convinced by placing puparia in a moist space in glasses in damp sand, which were placed in moist and shady places in the park. In such cases perfect flies developed from puparia brought in from the fields in two weeks. Puparia left in the fields remained in the puparium stage an unusually long time, until, under the influences of rain, they transformed first to true pupae and after that finally to adult flies."

It would thus appear that if this pest is to be avoided in Western Ontario by deferring the sowing of fall wheat, the prevailing weather conditions at about the normal time when the fall brood of flies appear must be taken into consideration. For instance, if during the last week in August (a locality is favored with an appreciable precipitation of rain, associated with moderately cool weather, the flies would be at work depositing their eggs during the early part of September, and it might be considered quite safe to sow wheat on or after the tenth; whereas, if hot, dry weather is prolonged until the eighth or tenth of September, followed by rain and a lower temperature, wheat sown before the twentieth would, in all probability, be seriously affected with the fly.

Prof. Webster, of the Ohio Experiment Station, states that from seven years' observation and experimentation at the farm, wheat sown immediately after the twentieth is usually safe from attack of the Hessian fly. He also observed that the fall brood of flies begin to emerge nearly or quite a month earlier in the northern districts than in the southern parts of the State.

In the extreme northerly districts, the spring brood does not appear until the latter part of May and in June. Such is the case in Manitoba, where under average weather conditions only one brood per year appears, the flies being carried over winter in the puparium stage of the spring or early summer brood. However, it is quite reasonable to expect that a second or fall brood will appear as far north in Ontario as fall wheat is grown.

The result of Prof. Webster's examinations of this pest in 1899 and 1900 fully bears out the idea that fall wheat may be sown in any locality a week or ten days after the fall brood have emerged and commenced laying their eggs, with little danger from the Hessian fly; but that the date when the adult flies appear will depend largely on meteorological conditions is also quite evident. We have here an illustration of how nature protects such insects. The same hot and dry weather that will prevent the germination of seed and the growth of plants will also retard the development of the Hessian fly during a long period of time.

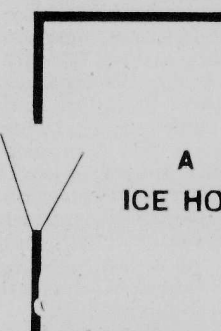
In conclusion, Prof. Webster says: "Of course, in these investigations many dissimilar conditions and influences have been encountered. In some instances, wheat sown very early, under the influence of local showers, sprung up and made a good growth, escaping the fly because these, on account of it being still too early, had not appeared, and that sown later proved to be more attractive on account of being less tough, thus, as it were, drawing off the Hessian flies from the early-sown fields when depositing their eggs. Then, too, there would be a decided difference between wheat sown on stubble ground where the previous crop had been injured by the fly. The resistant qualities known to belong to some varieties of wheat, and the attraction which others seem to have, the protracted warm weather of the autumn of 1899 (which extended well along to December), have all increased the difficulties of carrying out these investigations."

Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, of the Commissioners' Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has recently been touring the chief fruit growing and shipping centers of Western Ontario, including London, Woodstock, Ingersoll, and the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay district, in connection with the enforcement of the Fruit Marks Act, which was passed last session, with a view to prevent the fraudulent marking and packing of Canadian fruit, both for local and foreign markets.

Ice House

I would like to have building an ice house divide the building the other for storing dairy? What of ten cows?

In reply to your I consider the plan erator and dairy should have more a question before giving know whether separate butter is to be held general grounds, however, Hanrahan system, a out by the Ontario proper size added to I enclose a sketch of



GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF

A—12 x 12 ft. and 18 ft. high buildings, as public buildings, except that with spruce and not ly insulated with p If made 18 ft. high, room. Ceiling of d

Dairy Dept., O.

Americans Grad

Prof. C. S. Plumb Station, in rep Live Stock World of hogs, says:

"Without intend on the question, as of American pork, I do something further ticular type of fat pi by them. If our p bacon pig can be pro other men may also are getting far mor they should have fro

"It is not simply an individual pig w time to make a pro tion and the future terests have everyt development of our po

"The man who lo of six, other things tage when compared breed of pigs that wil

"I think observi swine, for example, deteriorating to a It has been fed on c production lines that the character of its ably injured over wh ago. This is not si I have heard many l the same thing.

"Again, there is s too quickly and for style of hog than a growth. At the where we keep som breeds of pigs, pure breeders in this co opportunity to see s velopment which, ir of our breeds should tinue growth and ex breeding animals.

"The extreme ty to meet with favor not prepared to say profitable type of p handle. I do believe of Large English Yc Berkshires will co breeder's standpoint a fair and impartial rule lack bone. Th materially to better larger and better li have greater activi than the heavier, fa much a question as bacon pig or not, bu to whether we sha will have constituti tion capacity, and y meat that is in dema

**Affect the
Fly.**

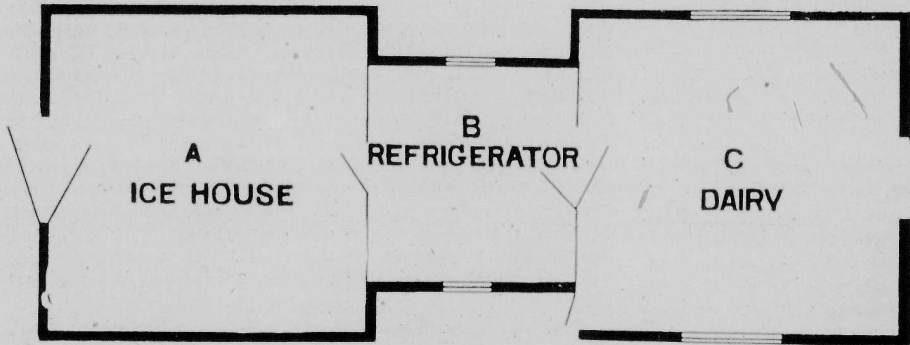
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Ice House and Dairy Combined.

I would like to have your opinion of the plan of building an ice house and a dairy together; that is, divide the building and use one end for a dairy and the other for storing ice. Would it make a satisfactory dairy? What size would you advise for a dairy of ten cows?

W. B. FULLERTON.

In reply to your reader's question, would say that I consider the plan of building an ice house, refrigerator and dairy together quite feasible. One should have more definite data than given in the question before giving a definite plan. One should know whether separator is used or not, whether butter is to be held or shipped out weekly, etc. On general grounds, however, I would recommend the Hanrahan system, as outlined in a pamphlet sent out by the Ontario Government, with dairy of proper size added to the refrigerator compartment. I enclose a sketch of ground plan:



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN OF COMBINED COLD-STORAGE AND FARM DAIRY. (Scale 8 ft. to 1 inch.) Suitable for 25 to 50 cows.

A—12 x 12 ft. and 18 ft. high. To be built according to plans and specifications for cold-storage buildings, as published by the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, except that the inside of refrigerator shall be lined with spruce and not with pine.
B—8 x 8 ft. and 10 ft. high.
C—12 x 12 ft. and 12 to 18 ft. high. If built of wood, to be properly insulated with paper, matched lumber and air-spaces. If made 18 ft. high, the upper part may be used as a store-room. Ceiling of dairy should be 12 ft. high in any case.

H. H. DEAN, Professor.

Dairy Dept., O. A. C., Guelph.

Americans Gradually Following Our Lead.

Prof. C. S. Plumb, Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, in reply to an editorial in the *Chicago Live Stock World* on the feeding and breeding of hogs, says:

"Without intending to be particularly radical on the question, as one interested in the production of American pork, I believe that our farmers must do something further than to adhere to the particular type of fat pig which is now being produced by them. If our people do not believe that the bacon pig can be profitably handled, I believe that other men may also realize that many of our people are getting far more unsatisfactory returns than they should have from our typical market pigs.

"It is not simply a question of how much gain an individual pig will make in a given length of time to make a profit, but the matter of reproduction and the future development of our swine interests have everything to do with the future development of our pork trade.

"The man who has a sow that produces a litter of six, other things being equal, is at a disadvantage when compared with the man who handles a breed of pigs that will farrow litters of ten or twelve.

"I think observing handlers of Poland-China swine, for example, must realize that this breed is deteriorating to a greater extent than it should. It has been fed on corn and bred within such fat-production lines that its capacity to reproduce, and the character of its bone, is, as I believe, considerably injured over what the breed was fifteen years ago. This is not simply an opinion of my own, for I have heard many Poland-China breeders express the same thing.

"Again, there is such a thing as a pig maturing too quickly and forming more of the dumpling style of hog than an animal capable of strong, full growth. At the Indiana Experiment Station, where we keep some of the very best of American breeds of pigs, purchased from the best known breeders in this country, I have had very good opportunity to see something of this form of development which, in my eyes, is defective. Some of our breeds should have a greater capacity to continue growth and expand, and have a large size for breeding animals.

"The extreme type of the bacon pig is not likely to meet with favor in the United States, and I am not prepared to say that it would be the most profitable type of pig that our farmers should handle. I do believe, however, that the better type of Large English Yorkshires or the leaner type of Berkshires will commend themselves from the breeder's standpoint to farmers who will give them a fair and impartial trial. Our American pigs as a rule lack bone. The leaner type of pig inclines materially to better bone, will produce altogether larger and better litters than the fatter pigs, and have greater activity and, I believe, constitution than the heavier, fat-producing sort. It is not so much a question as to whether we shall produce a bacon pig or not, but it is an important question as to whether we shall produce a class of pigs that will have constitution, bone, and great reproduction capacity, and yet that will produce a type of meat that is in demand the world over.

"Exclusive corn-feeding will do much to injure any breed, but if our swine-breeders will study the subject of breeding, combined with the influence of feeding, I feel sure that they will not be satisfied with the swine question as it stands to-day.

"There is a first-class opportunity for the improvement of our pigs, as I have already indicated, and the bacon type of hog can play a perfectly legitimate part in this improvement."

Notes on Sub-earth Duct, and Heated Cheese.

The great weakness of the sub-earth duct as a means of cooling curing rooms is the difficulty of getting the cool air from the duct into the curing room when the air is calm outside.

This season, we have adopted two means of improving the draft into the room, both of which are satisfactory. Our curing room is divided into three compartments, each of which is connected with the duct. Two of the rooms have the outlet for warm air in one ventilator, which is connected with the rooms in the attic. On the ventilator from these two rooms we placed

A REVERSE COWL

—i.e., the mouth of the cowl has the vane so attached that instead of facing towards the wind, it faces from the wind. With this cowl on the ventilator from rooms two and three, all the cold air at ordi-

nary times was taken into these rooms and little or no air entered room No. 1. This is a simple and inexpensive method of increasing the draft of cool air into the curing room.

PIPE CONNECTIONS WITH SMOKESTACK.

To bring the cool air into No. 1 room, we have recently connected a 14-inch galvanized iron pipe with the smokestack from the boiler. This pipe opens into the curing room near the ceiling at the side farthest from where the duct enters the room, and enters the smoke pipe going to the brick chimney. As our smoke pipe and curing room are close together, we did not require more than about eight feet of pipe with two elbows to make the connection. When the connection was made, the draft at once increased from the duct; and, at the time of writing, we have a constant stream of cool air, where formerly there was little when the air was stationary outside. Where it is convenient to connect a pipe from the curing room with the smokestack or chimney, there is no doubt but that it is an effectual way to overcome the chief weakness of the sub-earth duct.

I may add that we tried a patent ventilator last year to increase the draft, but it was a failure; so we removed it this spring.

PROTECT DUCT FROM FROST.

While it may seem somewhat out of place to be writing about frost in July, let me say that I have recently examined the ends of the tile in our duct, made of six rows of ordinary drain tile, six inches in diameter, placed six feet in the ground, and I find at the intake end that several of the tiles are split, evidently with the action of the frost. This fall we purpose filling the intake curb with pea straw or some other frost protection to prevent the cold air entering the tile during the winter. We think this will be a saving of the tile, and also add to the usefulness of the duct.

PROTECT THE CHEESE FROM HEAT.

The recent drop of nearly one cent per pound in the price of cheese has been attributed to the heat affecting the quality. What folly it seems for manufacturers of cheese to waste valuable products in this way. Let us see how this figures out in two counties of Ontario—one east and one west.

The county of Leeds has about 85 cheese factories in operation, which made an average of at least six cheese per day for the last two weeks. A loss of one cent per pound means a loss of about \$4.20 per factory. The 85 factories would lose \$357 per day, and in two weeks the loss in this one county would amount to over \$4,000.

Oxford county has about 44 factories, averaging ten cheese per day. This means a loss of \$7 per day for each factory—\$308 for the 44, and about \$3,700 for the county in two weeks. This is nearly \$8,000 for the two counties in two weeks. Does it pay to allow cheese to become heated?

H. H. DEAN.

Ontario Agricultural College.

A Costly Farce.

The men who are interested in exploiting the tuberculin test have not, so far as we know, cited the case of an importation of cattle near the end of last year, all of which passed the test in Great Britain, but through the importunity of the official veterinarians were allowed by the owner to be loaded with tuberculin in quarantine, about one-third of them being condemned and, under the law, the owner prohibited from selling them for breeding or other purposes, the same animals being again tested by a qualified and official veterinarian a few months after and not one showing the least reaction. It may have been fun for the vets., but it was to the importer an expensive farce, costing him in the neighborhood of \$200 extra, we are told.

Poor Black Chick.

Out of the barn one morning
Old Whitey came strutting down;
No common, inferior hen was she,
But a Dorking of great renown.

And after her came ten chickens,
Running with all their might;
Nine had their mother's complexion fair,
But one was as black as night.

Old Whitey looked over her shoulder
And clucked to each little pet,
But suddenly angrily stretched her neck
And flew at the small brunette.

And all day long she pecked at the chicken,
Whenever she saw it was near;
And Dinah, the cook, at her kitchen door,
Heard its pitiful peeps of fear.

"I'm blessed if that stuck-up Dorkin'
Don't hate you for bein' black;
But one culled pusson feels for anoder—
We'll pay yer old mudder back."

So laughing, good-natured Dinah
Quick lifted the little wight,
And shaking the dredge-box carefully o'er him—
Lo! presently black was white.

Then away ran the floury chicken,
Looking like all the rest,
And silly old Whitey contentedly clucked
As he nestled beneath her breast.

Dinah nodded and laughed at the mother:
"Yer fooled, honey, sure, but den
When folks ebery day take appearance fer trut,
Why shouldn't a foolish ole hen?"

F. W.

Pinfeathers.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Among the plants and dirt;
If my good man don't build a yard
Those chickens will get hurt.

Keep the fowls comfortable in this hot weather. Shade, cleanliness and pure water are an essential trio to successful summer poultry-keeping. Shade is wanted only during hot weather, but cleanliness and clear water are needed at all times. Where fowls have free run they will find shade, but when yarded it must be provided for them. Tall-growing weeds make the best shade. If you allow golden-roo to grow in one end of the yard, it will make a splendid shade; the fowls will not eat it, and they prefer its shade to that of trees or bushes. Sunflowers, protected by wire netting till they grow three feet high, make a grateful shade and produce good hen feed too. Plum is one of the best trees to plant in the yards, and bring in an added revenue from the fruit.

The water must be kept cool and pure. Fowls do not relish warm or filthy water any more than their keepers. The water dish should be kept in a shady place and refilled frequently. Meat must be fed carefully in warm weather, and not at all if spoiled. Skimmed milk is much relished, and makes a splendid food. Be careful of the mixed foods, and take pains that they do not sour. Do not permit over-feeding, thus making your fowls sluggish, but feed them regularly with a proper amount of food. It is the hen that is active and constantly scratching and searching that lays the greatest number of eggs.

The first night that a hen shows her desire to sit, by remaining on the nest after her mates have gone to roost, I remove her and shut her up and keep her there two nights and one day without food. By that time she is so hungry that when let out she immediately goes hunting for food, and forgets all about the family she thought she wanted.

The poultry-keeper who feeds his chicks so they neither are starved or overfed is the one who has the best success. Exercise and just enough feed make little chicks thrive. I find it cheaper to sell the cockerels as soon as they are large enough to fry. If kept until fall they will be larger, but the price will be less.

Scaly legs can be cured by rubbing the shanks of the fowls with lard. Wait till after hatching time to do this.

When handling hens be careful not to hurt them, and before long they will not object to handling. Remember that a wild flock is rarely a very profitable one.

A good many chicks are killed by kindness. They are just like human beings in some respects. For instance, they will eat much more than is good or them if they can get it.

It does not pay to half do anything. It pays just as well to have a roomy, comfortable poultry house as to have a good barn, and does not cost half as much money.

Keep little ducks out of the rain until the feathers begin to come out. A duck will drown in a rain rather quicker than a chicken will.

Turkeys can not be made to do well unless they have a liberal range to forage over.

A good way to save poultry manure is to save it in barrels. It is valuable enough to be given good care. For gardens and flower beds it has no superior.

Guinea fowl are good to eat, good to lay, and good to watch the premises. They scare away hawks by their clatter, and will keep themselves about eight months of the year.

A pullet, that ought to cost no more than 25 cents, will pay her board bill and make a dollar a year profit, but you cannot increase the number of chickens indefinitely unless you insure them the right kind of board and lodging.

"Talk erbout yo' livin' high,
Wha's the matter wid chicken pie?
Good thick crust, good deep pan,
Good fat hen—I tell you man,
Chickens got ter roos' purty high
When I don't hab my chicken pie."

Hens stop laying when they begin to sit, so that persistent sitting is directly opposed to excellent laying qualities. I do not think the hen has yet

been found that would lay eggs and hatch chickens at the same time. Many farmers think that poultry is too small an item on which to bestow any care, but a progressive farmer gives due attention to the small as well as the large things, and poultry, when well cared for, is by no means as small a source of income as would appear at first sight. It is one of the most profitable branches of farming that there is for the money and labor involved. But poultry must have attention, and always pays according to the amount wisely given.

As egg production in winter is one of the most important factors of profit, the hens should have every facility given them. The moulting season is very trying to them, and during this they demand extra attention. Early moulting should not only be favored, but the season made as short as possible, for hens late in moulting are not likely to lay early in winter, when eggs are high. The fall and winter food should contain considerable green vegetable matter. A variety of food is also necessary to their welfare. Another thing of importance is, do not let the fowls roost in trees or in the wagon shed, with only a little corn shelled to them morning and night, and then condemn them because they do not lay. Provide them with dry, warm quarters during the cooler months of autumn. FARMER'S WIFE.

Dystokia.

Soapsuds, Lobelia Tea, Attention to the Position of the Dam, and Persistence, with Gumption, Will Save Many a Seemingly Hopeless Case.

Few stock-breeders, and especially horse-breeders, but have lost animals from wrong presentation of foetus at the time at which birth should take place. Many who have not been so unfortunate as to lose females personally in this way have been called to assist in the delivery of a mare or a cow that may have been in the maternal throes for hours without apparent success. Frequently animals are lost at such times through lack of understanding or determination to persist until the last resources have been exhausted or found useless. The writer has seen valuable mares led out beside their graves and felled with an axe, that might have been saved had the attending surgeons possessed more knowledge of their profession. J. C. Metchener, V. S., contributes a valuable paper on this subject in the Journal of Veterinary Archives, which we summarize as follows:

First of all, an anatomical and physiological knowledge is of chief importance. Unless one knows the location, texture, and functions of the reproductive organs and their relations, and is perfectly acquainted with the act of normal parturition at all of its stages, by both sight and touch, he is ill prepared to correct the manifold deviations, abnormal conditions, malformations, and misrepresentations we meet. Indeed, the abnormal conditions are so various that a great many different procedures are necessary to successfully meet the individual cases. Careful examination and cool deliberation are the first requisites. First correct everything that is wrong, then our work is done, unless the animal is worn out by futile efforts, or the actual conformations of parts will not admit of delivery, when we have to reduce the foetus with the knife before it can be delivered. There are two points in this connection to be emphasized. The first is that the uteri of quadrupeds is a suspended bag, supported by broad ligaments, and as it becomes filled can swing to and fro like a hammock, and whirl completely over in violent movements of the body, and dip forward or backward as the weight of the foetus is thrown in these directions and the position of the maternal body favors the inclination. In some cases where causes operate for long periods the uterus is displaced; contractions and corresponding elongations in the suspending ligaments until the organ has a permanent deflection, or twist, or may have sunk so far below the pelvic passage that the young creature can never mount the precipice without help. Uneven floors, holes, and gutters under the hind feet and those low both front and back, throwing the weight of body upon the soft parts, are potent causes.

The next point is that we go at it like rational beings. In nearly all cases where the foetus does not present properly, the uterus is somewhat distorted, putting the cervix and os uteri more or less of a twist, with a partial fold of mucous membrane formed in the vagina. The wedge-shaped head or thighs have not entered the passage to dilate it, and when we are called, after several hours of labor and rough treatment, and just plunge in to correct the displacement and extract the young one, by the rules of the books, we have a mighty dry, tough time of it.

Now I mean to give you the key. All deflections of the womb, from the lateral to the vertical, from partial to complete torsion, can be remedied by changing the position of the mother. After this is effected, the dry, tumefied parts can be relaxed and mollified by copious injections of warm lobelia tea, soapsuds and glycerin, and you can then accomplish a heretofore almost impossible task with an ease that will make you laugh. I use the old-fashioned English casting straps, rope and pulleys, a lot of bags filled with bran or

other light material, warm water by the bucketful, Castile soap, glycerin, a large funnel with neck bent at an acute angle inserted into two feet of gum tubing, and plenty of help. Better take the obstetrical tools along for the sake of scientific appearances; some might come handy.

Suppose we have an anterior presentation, feet appearing out of vulva, head turned back to the flank, nose upward, been in labor until parts are dry, uterus contracted, holding the foetus in vise-like grip. Order your warm soapsuds got ready, pulleys up over hind quarters, front legs bent at the knees and fastened thus by quiller straps around arms and pasterns, buckle your straps around hind canons, well wrapped, hook your pulley into the rings of both straps, turn up the back opposite way to which foetal head is turned, moderate traction upon pulley rope, men lifting with blanket under hind quarters, slip under the stuffed bags, when high as prudent steady and support her there, pour in your soapsuds and glycerin (at intervals for several minutes). Now you will find it easy to push the front legs (already corded back into the uterus), with knee or knees grasped, push the shoulders opposite to the way neck is turned; if the head does not come around, try for it, bearing in mind that the nose must go downward and from the body. If you do not succeed, roll her more to either side as seems to loosen the womb's grip. Do not give up. Make two gallons of lobelia tea from two ounces of the dried herb, strain and pour in warm. Wait a few minutes, and the relaxation will be marvellous, giving an easy chance to adjust ready for the reaction, when away she comes if you have pluck and gumption. If there be torsion, right it by rolling patient's body the contrary way. This, I think, illustrates the principle, to be varied, of course, to suit the case. Should the abdomen be very pendulous and foetus wedged hard in front of the bones, put under the sling well back, bucking breeching tight, front feet bent back. Make her stand behind and kneel in front, and pray until things come right (with your help). According to the best authors, breech presentations with the feet away forward under the body or the anterior with all of the feet engaged in the passage are hard to overcome. I find such cases very simple and easy by merely standing the animal on a sharp decline. I will relate a case to illustrate, not to brag. An esteemed colleague (the holder of three veterinary diplomas) called, saying he wished my assistance, that he had worn himself completely out trying to deliver a calf, breech presentation, legs forward under the body. Found her lying head sharply up-hill in the meadow. Asked if it were possible that he had been trying in that position. Yes, he knew that she ought to be on her feet, but could not make her get up. I took her by the horns, whirled her completely around, and she got up with ease. Having her held in that position until the legs were brought into the passage, I delivered a living calf in about five minutes, reminding him of an axiom that it is hard to push a load up-hill, but that it will move downward of itself. By altering the position of the patient's body, we can alter the presentations of the offspring, or so change its inclination that it may be readily adjusted.

An Eminent Entomologist Gone.

One of the most noted women in Great Britain and most eminent natural scientists anywhere has passed away with the death of Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, the well-known entomologist, which occurred at St. Albans, Hertford, July 19th, at an advanced age. She was the daughter of George Ormerod, an extensive land-owner in Gloucestershire and Lancashire. From her early childhood she was interested in the study of insects, which study she pursued through life until she became one of the best authorities on the subject in England. Her study and observation of destructive insect pests to farm crops and to animals resulted in a great saving to farmers and fruit-growers, whose crops she had saved many times from insect ravages. She made special study, among other insects, of the ox warble-fly, and published bulletins pertaining to its life-history and practical preventive remedies, summaries of which have been published in the "Farmer's Advocate" from time to time. In 1878 she was elected a fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society—the first woman so admitted; in 1892, was elected consulting entomologist of the Royal Society of England; for some time was examining in agricultural entomology for the University of Edinburgh, receiving from that institution last year the first degree of doctor of laws that it ever conferred upon a woman. In 1872 she received a gold medal and two silver medals at the Russian International Exhibition; in 1899, a silver medal from the Societe Nationale d'Acclimation de France. Among her published works are "A Manual of Injurious Insects," "Guide to Methods of Insect Life," "Text-book of Agricultural Entomology," "Observations on Injurious Insects of South Africa," and "Flies Commonly Injurious to Live Stock."

HORTICULTURE.

Summary of Apple Culture at Experimental Farm, Brandon.

[From a paper contributed to the Horticultural Society by H. Brown, of the Experimental Farm.]

The above subject is, I think, of paramount importance to all Manitobans. Our own very limited production in this line, coupled to the enormous prices charged for oftentimes very inferior imported stock, render any attempts at solving the problem of apple culture in Manitoba worthy of support. It is true that in a few favored localities in the Province a certain amount of success has been attained in apple culture. No doubt many readers of the ADVOCATE have seen some of the splendid specimens grown by Mr. Stevenson, of Nelson, and the very natural query has arisen, "If Mr. Stevenson can do this, why are we debarred from accomplishing a similar result?" With a little consideration, however, the reason is apparent. Altitude is a very important factor in matters of this description, and protection is almost equally so; and when one considers that Mr. Stevenson's orchard is nearly 400 feet lower than Brandon, and that he is, as I understand, surrounded on three sides by a natural forest, the cause of his comparative success will be evident; but I am of opinion that these conditions cannot be taken as a criterion for the Province generally. That isolated instances of this nature are not devoid of value, I will not deny, and I intend to point out, at a later stage, one of the most important advantages derived therefrom.

Recognizing the importance of making a thorough experiment of apple-growing in Manitoba and the Northwest, very soon after the inception of the Experimental Farms, the Director, Dr. Saunders, forwarded to the Manitoba farm specimens of nearly every variety obtainable, including a number of Russian forms, procured from portions of that country where similar climatic conditions to those of this Province prevail. In order that one may fully understand the amount of ground covered in this direction, I give the exact data: In the year 1889, 246 specimens, representing 93 varieties, were received and planted at Brandon. This was supplemented in 1890 by 109 specimens of 28 varieties, together with 342 Russian seedlings. The year 1891 brought 80 specimens of 42 varieties; 1892, 33 specimens of 5 varieties, and in 1893, 211 specimens of 26 varieties, were received, making a total of 1,021 trees. This comprehensive experiment, it was hoped, would result in the discovery of some variety hardy enough to withstand the severity of our winter, but we were doomed to disappointment, for at the close of the year 1895 the only survivors of this large consignment were 97, and all that could be said of these was that they were alive, for none showed any signs of being able to eventually stand the strain. The year 1898 reduced these to 18, and the only signs of life evident were a few shoots growing from the roots. Such, then, are the results with imported varieties, and I think they prove conclusively that we have to look further afield for material to bring about the desideratum. The non-success may be due to improper cultivation, but, from personal observations, I cannot bring myself to this opinion, as evidently the only manner in which these trees could have been brought through the winter would have been to thoroughly protect every branch (a labor of too much magnitude), and even then the result would be questionable.

I think we have now looked at the dark side of this question sufficiently, and I turn with pleasure to its brighter aspect, for, though it would seem as if the case were hopeless after such a chapter of failures, yet, as every cloud has its silver lining, so in this instance there is still a ray of hope, showing us that we have not yet reached the limit of material with which to secure a hardy apple for Manitoba. I have previously referred to the advantage to be derived from isolated instances of success recorded in this Province. The most important of these is the fact that although the location may be much more favorable than the average, the climate is still that of Manitoba; hence, we may be assured that scions taken from these trees will be much more likely to succeed generally in the West than any newly-imported stock, on account of their acclimatization, and in this connection I am able to cite a case in point: During the year 1896, two apple trees—one each of Tonka and Wealthy—were received from Mr. Stevenson, of Nelson. These were root grafts on hardy stock, the scions having been taken from trees which had already fruited at that gentleman's place, and although the imported trees of both these varieties have long ago faded from sight, those in question are quite vigorous, and on making an examination of them this spring, I found them to be alive and healthy to the tips, and about eight feet high. This is very encouraging, and as we have abundant material for hardy stocks in the different forms of *Pyrus baccata* (the wild crab of Siberia), experiments along this line would be steps in the right direction.

But I have not yet touched upon what I consider our most promising avenue to success—the agency of cross-fertilization. In the year 1897, Dr. Saunders received from Dr. Regel, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, St. Petersburg, a package of the seed of a wild form of crab growing in Northern Siberia, botanically termed *Pyrus baccata*. A consignment of the resulting seedlings was received at Brandon

in 1890 and 1891, and growers, perfectly abundantly, the latter and often quite as variety as the pistil director in 1894 comm such varieties as Tet of the large-fruited Transcendent and from these crosses got of seedlings resulte Ottawa, and in 1899, five varieties were s tion and nomencla producing fruit at encouraging sign of quantity of these see the newly-named va don during 1898 and their hardiness here present have been ve from the following a

Of 57 seedlings pla to tips, or a percenta Of 72 grafted trees now alive and health needs a word of exp were quite loose on aggravated by very c caused a number of t only figuring on the commenced to grow nearly 70. In fact, b have suffered far m storms than from the I think that these vista of possibilities now that, by the res continuity of nature reasonably expect, b in the near future an upon for any portio first-class, will be in thing yet attained in

QUESTIONS.

1st.—Questions asked er's Advocate are answer 2nd.—Our purpose is fore, we reserve the right terest or which appear to 3rd.—Questions should on one side of the paper o full name and address o faith, though the name is 4th.—In veterinary que be fully and clearly state not be given.

Ve PROBABLE.

Will you state, th plaint and cure of m affected with swelling the legs; occasional well, but seem to hav also keeps them ou horses in this locality quite a few have d which, we understand your opinion upon it some cases they are v Melton.

Ans.—If you can g we would advise you on the appearance of nurse them carefully, disease may be swam you to the advice giv in the July 20th nu cases, similar treatr addition of an appl throat, a formula for page 444, under cough

PECULIAR SKIN.

I have a black-an old. About two yea came out and the b right. The skin ge greased it, but notth good. At one time fly, which was so pears as at first. W cause, or what reme it?

Ans.—I cannot ac your cow becoming caping. I have neve once receiving an in would recommend th ing to the affected carbolic acid, 30 d little well into the s

GROWTH.

I have a cow the side cover of the le months ago. It dec at times she scratch ish; watery discharg and can it be cured

Ans.—The growt moved by an operat following put into th inflammation ceases donna, 10 drops; is a danger of the eye, and it is possib diseased through sy

in 1890 and 1891, and have proven themselves rapid growers, perfectly hardy, and they bear fruit abundantly, the latter, however, being very small and often quite astringent. Using this hardy variety as the pistillate or female parent, the director in 1894 commenced a series of crosses with such varieties as Tetofsky and Wealthy, and some of the large-fruited crabs, such as the Hyslop, Transcendent and Orange. The seeds produced from these crosses germinated well, and a number of seedlings resulted. They were planted at Ottawa, and in 1899, 36 of them fruited. Of these, five varieties were superior as to merit, propagation and nomenclature, and the fact of their producing fruit at four years from seed is an encouraging sign of early-bearing propensities. A quantity of these seedlings and some root grafts of the newly-named varieties were received at Brandon during 1898 and 1899 for the purpose of testing their hardiness here, and the results up to the present have been very satisfactory, as will be seen from the following analysis:

Of 57 seedlings planted in 1898, 46 are now alive to tips, or a percentage of over 80%.
Of 72 grafted trees received the same year, 20 are now alive and healthy, but this low percentage needs a word of explanation. Many of the scions were quite loose on arrival here, and this fact, aggravated by very dry weather at planting time, caused a number of them to fail in starting, so that only figuring on the proportion of those which commenced to grow, the percentage is raised to nearly 70. In fact, both seedlings and grafted trees have suffered far more from drought and windstorms than from the severity of the winter.

I think that these experiments open up a long vista of possibilities in Manitoba apple culture, and now that, by the results of cross-fertilization, the continuity of nature has been broken, we may reasonably expect, by careful selection, to produce in the near future an apple which may be depended upon for any portion of Manitoba, and which, if not first-class, will be immeasurably superior to anything yet attained in this direction.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.
3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.
4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

PROBABLY INFLUENZA.

Will you state, through your paper, the complaint and cure of my horses? Last fall they were affected with swelling of the throat, and sometimes the legs; occasional coughing. Eat and drink well, but seem to have no life, and are drowsy; it also keeps them out of condition. Most of the horses in this locality are affected more or less, and quite a few have died from similar symptoms, which, we understand, is influenza, but would like your opinion upon it, and what is best for it. In some cases they are very sore around the lungs.
Melton. R. R.

Ans.—If you can get the services of a veterinarian, we would advise you to do so. The main thing to do on the appearance of the symptoms is to stop work, nurse them carefully, and give nutritious diet. The disease may be swamp fever, in which case we refer you to the advice given by Dr. Thompson, P. V. S., in the July 20th number, page 428. In influenza cases, similar treatment will be useful, with the addition of an application of a liniment to the throat, a formula for which is given in same issue, page 444, under cough.

PECULIAR SKIN DISEASE IN COW.

I have a black-and-white cow, about nine years old. About two years ago the white hair all came out and the black hair was apparently all right. The skin gets chapped and cracked. I greased it, but nothing would seem to do it any good. At one time I attributed it to the horn-fly, which was so bad. But every spring it appears as at first. What would you think was the cause, or what remedy could be used to prevent it?
GEO. HORNING.

Ans.—I cannot account for the white spots on your cow becoming diseased and the black escaping. I have never seen a case, but remember once receiving an inquiry about a similar case. I would recommend the application of the following to the affected parts: Yaseline, 4 ounces; carbolic acid, 30 drops. Mix well, and rub a little well into the skin once daily.

GROWTH ON COW'S EYE.

I have a cow that has a growth over the inside cover of the left eye; appeared about two months ago. It does not pain the cow much, but at times she scratches it. There is also a yellowish, watery discharge from it. Is it dangerous, and can it be cured?
COW PUNCHER.

Ans.—The growth should be carefully removed by an operation, and a few drops of the following put into the eye three times daily until inflammation ceases: Fluid extract of bella donna, 10 drops; distilled water, 1 oz. There is a danger of the cow losing the sight of the eye, and it is possible the other eye may become diseased through sympathy unless the growth be

removed. In operating, great care must be exercised in order not to wound the eyeball. It would be better to get a veterinarian to operate, and he will also give you the required lotion for after treatment.

GROWTH ON COW'S EYE—CURED LUMP JAW.

1. Have a milk cow with a growth in the lower corner of the right eye. A few weeks ago when first noticed, it was a narrow, flat growth, of a pink pearl color, about one inch long and a half-inch wide. Since, however, it has grown to quite a size and seems to be full length of the eye. It appears to be working out of the eye in a rough shape. The cow is perfectly healthy. What can I do for it?

2. Will a cow that has had lump jaw, and been completely cured with Fleming's cure, be all right for beef?
READER.

Ans.—1. See reply to "Cow Puncher," elsewhere in this issue.

2. An animal that is cured is no longer diseased, and, therefore, wholesome for food. It would be well to retain the animal for some weeks after the sore has healed, to make sure that a cure has actually occurred. If the enlargement continues to reduce in size until only a flat scar remains, then there can be no risk in using the animal for beef.

SORES AND TUMOR ON SHEATH.

1. An aged white horse has had sores in sheath for a few years. I wash him out quite often. Lately he has got a great deal worse, a large raw lump appearing at the opening of his sheath, that bleeds considerably and smells very bad. What can be done for him?

2. Mare, seven years old, appears in good health, but urine very thick and milky.
FARMER.

Ans.—The proper treatment for your horse would be to cast him and dissect the large raw lump or tumor mentioned carefully out. It is doubtful if it can be removed in any other way. It will require a veterinarian to operate. If you do not care to go to the expense of an operation, you might try dressing the raw surfaces once daily with a caustic, as a pencil of the nitrate of silver, or butter of antimony applied with a feather. After the diseased tissue (raw flesh) has been removed, keep clean and dress three times daily with carbolic acid 1 part and water 40 parts. But a surgical operation will be the most satisfactory.

2. A dessertspoonful of nitrate of potash once daily, in damp food, for three or four doses, will correct the urinary trouble in your mare.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO TREAT MOSQUITOES.

We have been tormented beyond measure for a couple of months past with mosquitoes, which have been worse than for many years. I would be glad if some means of combating these were suggested through the "Farmer's Advocate."
NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is the female mosquito that does the buzzing and biting, and lays eggs in bunches of from 200 to 400 on the surface of any fairly still pool of water. These will hatch, under favorable conditions, in about 16 hours, and an entire generation is completed in about 10 days. Mosquito netting, the smoke of smudge, and other expedients give partial relief, but the systematic experience of the City of Winchester, Virginia, demonstrated that the best of all wholesale remedies is kerosene oil applied to the breeding pools. About an ounce (½ cupful), writes Mayor Barton, of that place, to each 15 square feet of water will effectually destroy all the larvae and pupae in the pool. The adult female will leave pools so treated, or if she alights, will die, and her eggs will perish with her. The application need not be made more than once a month. If simply poured on, the oil will reach all parts of the pool.

REED CANARY GRASS.

I have mailed you a sample of a kind of grass which has been growing on one spot on my farm for a long time. It has not spread much, and the ground on which it grows is damp. It is considerably earlier than timothy, being ripe about the time timothy is in blossom. Please state what kind of grass it is, and if it would be profitable as a cattle feed?
WALTER B. FULLERTON.

Ans.—The grass submitted by Nova Scotia subscriber is the reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*). Its natural habitat is low grounds along streams or ponds, or some marshy, rich location. The specimen to hand is an unusually large one, being nearly six feet high. Ordinarily this grass does not often exceed four feet, from which I conclude that the "damp spot" on the farm from which the specimen was obtained is very rich on account of much decomposed vegetable matter, which has gradually accumulated in a depressed area, probably originally a pond. Reed canary grass is a perennial, and has prominent broad, flat leaves. The seeds or grains are smooth, and provided with fine branched hairs. On account of the rigid nature of the stem, it is very doubtful if it would furnish fodder which

would be relished by cattle, although very few experiments have been tried to determine this point. "Subscriber" himself ought to be able to furnish this information, as few persons have the opportunity to determine this point so easily. It is possible that with smaller stems, the plant might become quite palatable as well as nutritious. A variety of this plant, with variegated striped leaves, is cultivated in many gardens as ribbon grass.

W. LOCHHEAD, Professor.
Biological Dept., O. A. C., Guelph.

POA SEROTINA.

I enclose sample of grass which I found in my wheat. As it is very strong and heavy, I thought it might do to sow on pastures. Please let me know the variety and its uses?
F. L. NINGA.

Ans.—The sample of grass you enclose is native rough meadow grass (*Poa serotina*). We find it very plentiful, naturally, on this farm, and it makes excellent hay when mixed with coarser varieties, but we have not found it to give satisfaction alone under cultivation. It is subject to mildew, and in a moist year it lodges badly. I think, however, it would be very useful if cultivated with coarser varieties, such as Western rye grass or Canadian Lyme grass.
S. A. BEDFORD.

A Big Cattle Trust.

A cable despatch from London, Eng., alleges that the Standard Oil capitalists will control the world's cattle trade within ten years. Such was the assertion made by a prominent American promoter who lately accepted the presidency of one of the subsidiary corporations formed by the Standard Oil Company for this purpose. This authority states that the Rockefeller, after a critical survey of the American industrial situation, came to the conclusion that cattle is the most promising investment for the future that the country holds. Their statistical experts report that the visible supply of herds suitable for food uses is one million head less than a decade ago, and there is a tendency to still greater shrinkage. Already Messrs. John D. William and Frank Rockefeller own extensive ranches in Texas, while Representative Joe Sibley, of Pennsylvania, also interested in the Standard Oil Company, operates large establishments in Florida. The plan involves ultimate community of interest such as characterized the formation of the Steel Trust and the recent railway pools. Standard interests will foster the growth of breeding farms and ranches in all parts of the country, and when the propitious moment arrives will consolidate them by huge capitalization. Eventually the great packing plants of Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and Milwaukee will be invited to pool their issues.

A New Cordage Company.

With a capital of \$400,000, the Canadian Cordage Co. is applying to the town of Peterboro, Ont., for a free site for a factory. The site asked for is to accommodate one building 300 by 90 feet, and another 200 by 50 feet, and to have a capacity of five tons of binder twine and three tons of cordage and rope per day, which is expected to be doubled inside of two years. The directorate of the Company is composed largely of local business men and well-to-do farmers about Peterboro. Although the stock is distributed throughout Ontario, Manitoba, North west Territories and British Columbia, Advisory Boards have been formed at many different points where blocks of stock have been sold. Peterboro is looked upon as a particularly suitable locality for such an industry, on account of the advantage it has in the way of cheap water power. The citizens of Peterboro will be asked to vote on a by-law granting a free site, on Aug. 13th.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Cattle.—Receipts, 15,000; good to prime steers, \$5.05 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.40; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.65; heifers, \$2.25 to \$5; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.25; bulls, \$2.65 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$4; Texas steers, \$3 to \$4.50.
Hogs.—Receipts, 24,000; mixed and butchers', \$5.50 to \$5.95; good to choice, heavy, \$5.85 to \$6.05; rough heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.75; light, \$5.60 to \$5.70; bulk of sales, \$5.65 to \$5.90.
Sheep.—Receipts, 15,000; fair to choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25; western sheep, \$3.25 to \$4; yearlings \$4 to \$4.35; native lambs, \$2.25 to \$3.40; western lambs, \$4.35 to \$5.40.

British Markets.

London, July 29.—United States cattle, 6½d; Canadians, 6½d; Canadian sheep, 6½d to 6½d.
Liverpool, July 29.—Canadian cattle, 6½d. Cattle fair; sheep good.

Summer and Fall Fair Dates.

Oak River	Aug. 6
Neepawa	Aug. 6 and 7
Hamiota	Aug. 7
Qu'Appelle	Aug. 7 and 8
Souris	Aug. 7 and 8
Central Assinibolia	Aug. 7 and 8
Moosomin	Aug. 9
Lacombe	Aug. 9
Regina	Aug. 13 and 14
Wolsley	Aug. 15 and 16
Toronto Industrial	Aug. 26 to Sept. 7
Ottawa Western	Sept. 5 to 14
Ottawa Central	Sept. 13 to 21
Kamloops, B. C.	Sept. 25 to 27
Emerson	Sept. 26 and 27
Hartney	Oct. 2
Kildonan and St. Paul's	Oct. 8 and 9
Deloraine	Oct. 8 and 9
Stonewall	Oct. 9 and 10
Killarney	Oct. 9 and 10

Referring to the scarcity of competent harvest laborers and the superabundance of idle men in most of the cities, an American contemporary remarks: "If free transportation to the farms were offered the cities' idle men, with the distinct understanding that they would have to toil when they got there, a minority would accept the offer gladly. The majority would refuse to go, having a much greater liking for the idle than for the strenuous life. Hard work under a summer sun, with no beer in sight, has no attractions for the urban hobo. He does not care to cultivate close relations with corn and wheat until they have been changed into whisky and bread. When thus changed he would rather beg for them than work for them."



A Seasonable Subject.

Clarissy Ann is back again, you see, farmers' wives and daughters, and this time she is coming "right at you" to give you a good scolding. And for what, pray? Why, for the simple reason that you (take notice, she says "you," not "we," this time, for "she" has long ago found out the secret of it)—that you, then, or so many of you, have quite neglected the learning of a useful little art—so sound and so simple 'tis worth while to know, as the nursery rhyme hath it—the art of preparing salads.

In the first place, farmer women, above all, have or ought to have always on hand the very ingredients necessary to the making of these dainty and attractive dishes. In the second, the preparation of them is exceedingly easy and speedy, and what farmer woman is there who does not rejoice and hold up her hands in thanksgiving at the discovery of something really nice that can be quickly prepared. No one knows better than she how much every minute counts, and how hard it is to get time to spend over those elegant trifles whose concocting is but a pleasant recreation to the city dame with plenty of time on her hands. In the third place, salads are among the most economical of foods. Besides being nutritious themselves, from the standpoint of a "relish," they also act as a stimulant to the taking of other foods; from that of the saving of odds and ends, they are simply invaluable, as almost all scraps of vegetables and fruits may be used up in them to form dishes at once tasty and attractive in appearance.

Having thus, then, laid down the whys and wherefores of the subject, and having, as she hopes, caused you to feel that you can live no longer without salads, Clarissy Ann would like to emphasize a few general rules that apply to all these preparations alike. (1) All vegetables or fruits must be washed daintily clean, and freed from all "rusty" or unattractive shreds of leaves, etc. (2) All ingredients must be thoroughly chilled before using. Vegetables, if raw, should be "stiffened" in cold water; if cooked, they should be cooled on ice, or in a vessel set in cold water in a cool place. (3) In the making of all salads, it is absolutely necessary to know how to make a really good dressing.

Of these (dressings) there are a great many kinds. Some people like those made with olive oil, but so far as Clarissy Ann is concerned, she detests the stuff, so can tell you nothing at all about those. The following, however, is a very good way of making a dressing that is at once simple and convenient, and suited to the palates of those who do not care for the olive-oil preparations. It is very quickly made, and is nice for all ordinary occasions.

Set a granite pan on the stove with half a cup of vinegar (diluted, if very strong) in it. While this is heating, beat together one egg, nearly half a teaspoon of mustard, the same of salt, a dash of pepper, a tablespoon or two, as preferred, of sugar. When the vinegar boils, drop in a piece of butter half the size of an egg, and stir in the mixture slowly until the whole is of the consistency of soft custard. Take off, and when cold beat in two tablespoonfuls of cream—sweet, or thick and sour, whichever is handiest, for both are good—and your dressing is ready. You will find that you can make it in about six minutes if the stove is hot, and when made, it will keep, in a cool place, several days.

Now then, have you a few boiled beans, green or white, left after dinner? If so, when tea time comes, pile them up neatly in a mound on a pretty dish, mixing first with the dressing. Garnish with a few bits of hard-boiled egg, slices of lemon, and serve with cold ham, potted meat, cold fish, etc., etc., as preferred. These, with some fruit, will form the staple of a tasty enough meal for a hot summer day, and you can afford very well to rest a bit, and let the men go without those pies and cakes which require so much fire and fussing.

Another very attractive salad is made of beets. Boil and peel them, and cut in thick slices in vinegar. When you have time, take these pieces out, chop them fine, and set away to get very cold. When ready to serve, place on small, individual salad dishes a few crisp lettuce leaves. In the middle of each dish, on the leaves, place a spoonful of the chopped crimson beet. Top it off with a small spoonful of the golden dressing, and the very look of it will tempt one to eat.

When the cabbage season is in, chop a crisp white head very fine and chill it; it must not be cooked. Then simply mix with the dressing and serve, adding a little more salt, if wished. Some prefer a little celery chopped with the cabbage.

But where can one stop? Verily, the varieties, or variations, rather, of salads might bear the name "legion." Almost every vegetable can be used up in them. Potatoes mashed, potatoes diced and mixed with chopped beet and a dash of onion; potatoes diced, mixed with boiled beans and some cold chopped meat; cucumbers sliced in salt water, drained, chopped, chilled, and mixed with dressing; celery, cabbage and beet mixed; all combinations are possible. To the wise a word is sufficient. Set your brain to work, and you will be surprised at the number of dishes you may create, and the economical way in which you can use up all sorts of odds and ends. Only be sure that the salad is served daintily. Let its appearance speak for it at the very beginning.

Clarissy Ann would like to give recipes for meat, fruit and fish salads, also one for a dressing that may be used for "grand" occasions, weddings, high teas and the like, but space will not permit, so she will say good-bye, with the promise, perhaps, of sending these again, sometime, if anyone would care to have them. With heaps of best wishes—

CLARISSY ANN.

At a children's party recently the hostess got up a game known as "The Menagerie," which is similar to "The Family Coach" and other devices for amusing children. The hostess went to each child in succession with the question—"And what will you be?" "I'll be a goat," said the first; "I'll be a lion," said the second; and so on until it came to the turn of a very little fat boy in a velvet suit, who was sitting in a corner looking very sad. "And what will you be, my little man?" "I'll be—I'll be—sick in a minute."

"The Presence of God."

We value much to have with us
A faithful, loving friend;
And one whose heart beats true to ours—
Such souls respond and blend.
But soon—too soon—the parting sigh
Once more records their value high.

True Christians here are not alone,
For, Moses like, they ask—
Oh, who shall us accompany
To do our mighty task?
My presence shall go forth with thee,
I'll give you rest—His gifts are free!

His blessed rest! His promise sure!
It rings thro' centuries;
It gives the courage, trust and strength
To loving, watchful eyes.
His guidance here is always best,
We learn to lean on Him for rest.

Not rest from work, but rest in work
That's pleasing still to Him;
But how can rest be thus obtained?
By faith that's never dim.
How safe His promise still to test,
"Come, weary one, I'll give you rest!"

"Do all His sons have blissful rest?
Not all do realize
A present God—a Father near—
But far beyond the skies!
Some struggle on and hope for rest,
But God with us we're doubly blest.

"Lead Thou me on" should be our prayer
As dawns each coming day;
His angels doubtless watched o'er night—
His pleasure doth always
He walks with those who "keep in line,"
Like Moses, too, their faces shine.

'Tis heaven begun to know Thou'rt near,
To know we're not alone,
Assured Thy grace and matchless love
Have made us all Thine own!
Oh, let us never stray away,
But kindly lead us all the way.

Talk not of wealth, of place or power,
They all are vanity;
Earth's noblest men are men of God,
And these He sets on high.
The poor in spirit, God approves,
And walks with him who humbly moves.
These have communion much with Him,
Their lives no more are dull or dim.

All things are ours, for we are Christ's,
And He, Himself, is God's;
Our bridegroom is the King of Kings—
With kings true wealth accords.
What we shall be He wisely hides,
But this we know, His love abides.
We'll see the form, "once married," but fair,
His likeness bear forever there.

Laurel, Ont. J. W. SHAW.

Audubon's Hymn in the American Forests.

I keep my haunts within the woodland solemn;
My chartered comrade is the stainless beam;
My bed is made beside some old oak's column;
My goblet is the stream.
Whole years are mine in this majestic dwelling
Where Nature yet frowns back the sounding mart;
What waves of life forevermore are swelling
Their rapture through my heart!

But not for these I wander o'er the mountains,
And not for these I dare the hurricane;
And not for these I quaff the virgin fountains—
A prince of hill and plain!
Oh! mighty meanings from the mountain hoary!
All natural objects o'er me solemn roll;
These give the longed-for prize and sacred glory
Unto my pilgrim soul.

Amid the beautiful, the strange, the holy places,
What joy is mine to measure all the spaces,
And find the "prints" of Him!
You long, long river, like an anthem pouring;
You thoughtful silence of the lonely mere;
You eagle, to the sun divinely soaring,
All, all have meanings here.

To find and read them is my joy and duty;
Then hail, ye boundless scenes! forevermore;
How well I drink and drink your perfect beauty
Upon the virgin shore!
Oh! give me vantage, every woodland solemn;
And long sweet plain and mountain-piling sod;
For I pass by each stately forest column
"To learn the thoughts of God."

Rain in Summer.

In the country, on every side,
Where far and wide,
Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide,
Stretches the plain,
To the dry grass and the drier grain,
How welcome is the rain!

In the furrowed land
The toilsome and patient oxen stand;
Lifting the yoke-encumbered head,
With their dilated nostrils spread,
They silently inhale
The clover-scented gale,
And the vapors that arise
From the well-watered and smoking soil;
For this rest in the furrow after toil
Their large and lustrous eyes
Seem to thank the Lord
More than man's spoken word.

Near at hand,
From under the sheltering trees,
The farmer sees
His pastures and his fields of grain,
As they bend their tops
To the numberless beating drops
Of the incessant rain.
He counts it as no sin
That he sees therein
Only his own thrift and gain.

—From Longfellow's "Rain in Summer."

THE QUIET HOUR.

Be Content.

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

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

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

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Worries.

What people call "worries" are very common. Often they come from mere trifles; but they are not the less "worries" for that. Little things sometimes vex and trouble us more than great things.

"I am so worried with the children," says one who is the mother of a large family; "I cannot get a quiet moment."

"Something happened to worry me this morning, and I have felt upset all day," says another.

"One thing or another is always coming to worry me," complains a third, taking a more general view, and setting himself down as more tried with worries than other people.

But, after all, worries depend very much on how we take them. What puts one person out for a whole day will hardly disturb another for a moment; and a lot in life that seems to one full of trouble and vexation is found by another peaceful and happy.

"Ah! I know that very well," cries Mrs. Sharp; "but I can't take things so quietly. There is Mrs. Meek, next door; come what may, nothing ever seems to put her out; but I'm not one of that sort."

Well, Mrs. Sharp, is not that just what I said? Worries depend very much on the way we take them. You agree with me, you see. Mrs. Meek takes them one way, and you take them another. And you grant they do not trouble her so much as they do you. Is not her way the best?

"Yes; but I can't take things as she does. I'm not one of those quiet folk; and when worries come I must be worried."

Stop! not so fast. I am not so sure there is any must about it. Do you strive against being worried? When things turn out amiss, or the children are troublesome, or any one says something that vexes you, do you try not to be vexed, or worried, or put out? For that is what Mrs. Meek does.

Again, do you watch against worries? You know they are likely to come. Do you prepare your mind for them, that you may meet them aright, and get the better of them? I am mistaken if your neighbor, Mrs. Meek, does not do this too.

Once more: Do you pray? I know your neighbor does that. Every day she begins with prayer, and every day she ends with prayer; and if anything comes to try her in the course of the day, then she prays too, if it be but a word or two, or a thought, just the lifting up of her heart.

Depend upon it, Mrs. Sharp, it is chiefly trying, and watching, and praying, that make your neighbor so much less worried by things than you are. Perhaps she may be of a quieter disposition by nature; but she never would have been able to meet the troubles of life as she does without God's help, and that she gets by prayer. She strives, she watches, she prays, and God helps her.

Now, perhaps you do not pray. I fear you do not; for I think you would not be so much worried if you did. Prayer is a wonderful help against worries. Try this plan. Begin to pray. Pray to God about this very thing. Don't be ashamed; don't be afraid. Open your heart to God; tell Him all that worries you. Make Him your friend. He is such a friend!—so kind, so patient, so gentle!—always ready to listen and to help! Not a trouble can come but by His will. He can prevent troubles from coming at all, or soften them when they do come, or help you to bear them. He can do everything. Pray to Him regularly every day. And pray, besides, whenever you are tired. A spirit of prayer and a worried spirit can hardly be together.

I venture to say that if you thus take your neighbor's way, you and she will be more alike about worries; and I am sure you will be happier than you are.

Hol

Mollie and Fan spent time in Old England their opportunities, s now and again with But they are not "gone a-gadding" fr Dominion during th edly from the cities what one sees of the gathered in by the b rush by the farm hor hardly a vacation tir Let us hope that th they assemble aroun they visit the large which they so largel

I too am having Placidia, on the sho not look on your ma will not find it. Its bit, and I have made tive one. I had near calling my temp "Comatosa," at this would, at this seas anyway, be putting and you might be t here under the impr could have in unlimi the "dolce far niente your heart could d unless you filled y cotton wool and ha impervious to all so you could retire at w not be much "dolec any summer hotel t visited on this side a and certainly not a Lucky House," at w ting in, in spite of very pleasant fortun habitants keep all thing for themse Placidia of ten year the Placidia of to-d its people to reali themselves of t natural advantages by its situation and True, ten years ago existed one or two o een or twenty cott dotted along the sh existence of even "Lucky Hotel" is a s but it, like the qu itself, falls far shor abilities. Both land lady are the kindest ing of people—if yo thing and they happ handy," you will ge you go without. If extra pillow or bec probably be whippe bedroom which ha moment to be witho the salt or pepper p extraordinary looki in the middle of yo be empty, that of y borrowed from, whi of your table linen thing to be desired. these are lapses whi find a remedy, Pl glorious lake, its b its unrivalled stre make one forget o ness. It is not Na asleep. Nature is enough, and to th Nature for her own an unstinted welco delights. As I wri lapping of the wa gentle swish as the other in quick succo beach. Yesterday t more self-assertive a rolling in and out y said: "We will s city folks. When y must choose our tim would have to do i dip in the salt wa see the monstrous embedded in the sa of the mighty powe into fury by the v visitor, to the litt paddle in and out hand from early n waves murmur a gen or sudden declivite lives or make a peril

What might not of capital do for Plac fewer local advanta itors, whilst one rare within an hour or s year to year. The sl to have fallen upon but suppose the m authorities or the la

Holiday Notes.

Mollie and Fan seem to be having a very good time in Old England, and are making the most of their opportunities, sharing their good things every now and again with the readers of the ADVOCATE. But they are not the only Canadians who are "gone a-gadding" from the cities and towns of our Dominion during this holiday season. I say advisedly from the cities and towns, for, judging by what one sees of the acres of golden grain being gathered in by the busy harvest workers as the cars rush by the farm homesteads of Ontario, summer is hardly a vacation time for the farmer or his family. Let us hope that they get their turn too when they assemble around the Christmas board or when they visit the larger centers, to the prosperity of which they so largely contribute.

I too am having my little outing. I write from Placidia, on the shore of one of our big lakes. Do not look on your map for Placidia. If you do you will not find it. Its real name does not suit it one bit, and I have made free to give it a more descriptive one. I had nearly decided upon calling my temporary quarters "Comatosia," but I think that that would, at this season of the year anyway, be putting it too strongly, and you might be tempted to come here under the impression that you could have in unlimited measure all the "dolce far niente" of life which your heart could desire, whereas, unless you filled your ears with cotton wool and had an inner self impervious to all sounds, into which you could retire at will, there would not be much "dolce far niente" at any summer hotel that I have ever visited on this side of the Atlantic, and certainly not at "Happy-Go-Lucky House," at which I am putting in, in spite of drawbacks, a very pleasant fortnight. The inhabitants keep all that kind of thing for themselves, and the Placidia of ten years ago is almost the Placidia of to-day, so slow are its people to realize or to avail themselves of the magnificent natural advantages afforded them by its situation and surroundings. True, ten years ago there may have existed one or two out of the eighteen or twenty cottages which are dotted along the shore, whilst the existence of even "Happy-Go-Lucky Hotel" is a sign of progress, but it, like the quiet little town itself, falls far short of its possibilities. Both landlord and landlady are the kindest and most obliging of people—if you ask for anything and they happen "to have it handy," you will get it, otherwise you go without. If you ask for an extra pillow or bed quilt, it will probably be whipped up from the bedroom which happens for the moment to be without a guest. If the salt or pepper pot, out of the extraordinary-looking cruet-stand in the middle of your especial table, be empty, that of your neighbor is borrowed from, whilst the quality of your table linen may leave something to be desired. Still, although these are lapses which could easily find a remedy, Placidia has its glorious lake, its bracing air and its unrivalled stretch of shore, to make one forget one's fastidiousness. It is not Nature which is asleep. Nature is wide-awake enough, and to those who love Nature for her own sake she offers an unstinted welcome and many delights. As I write, I hear the lapping of the waves and their gentle swish as they follow one another in quick succession upon the beach. Yesterday their mood was more self-assertive and boisterous, rolling in and out with a bluster which plainly said: "We will stand no nonsense from you city folks. When you want to bathe in us, you must choose our time, not your own—just as you would have to do if you were going to have a dip in the salt waves of the big Atlantic." To see the monstrous logs—huge giants of trees—embedded in the sand, one can gather somewhat of the mighty power of those waves when lashed into fury by the tempest, but to the summer visitor, to the little bare-legged toddlers who paddle in and out of them, spade and bucket in hand from early morn till sundown, the same waves murmur a gentle welcome, and hide no holes or sudden declivities which could endanger their lives or make a peril of their pleasures.

What might not a judicious and intelligent use of capital do for Placidia? Smaller places, with far fewer local advantages, are attracting summer visitors, whilst one rarely meets any but people from within an hour or so by rail who come here from year to year. The sleep of Rip Van Winkle seems to have fallen upon those in whose hands one can but suppose the matter rests. I wonder if the authorities or the land-owners or others concerned

are not going to bestir themselves now that the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway is in contemplation? What possibilities it would open up for Placidia! It might then be worth while for the steamboats to call for or leave passengers at reasonable hours, instead of at 4 or, at latest, 5 a. m., even those hours being most problematical. It might be worth while for the present railway to give more than one good train service a day, and to afford opportunities for shorter excursions to places of interest within reach of Placidia. It might be worth while to repair the ankle-wrenching holes in the really fine, substantial and very long pier, which are a menace to those who go a-fishing from its sides. As it now is, no vehicle could convey passengers or luggage to any steamer without disaster to its wheels or to the animal which draws it, and yet it might be made such an excellent pier and by its means the harbor be doubled—nay, quadrupled—in value. Standing at the proper angle, and as night closes in around Placidia, the bright eyes of no less than four lighthouses blink weirdly

Nature's Widespread Hall.

There are many pieces of great good fortune for some favored ones in this world. It is well to have been born rich or handsome, or to have the talents which command the prizes of life. But I claim it is a no less happy and supreme gift to have been born simply a "child of the universe," to have known in early childhood, brooks, mountains and sea, to have felt the companionship of the sky, and in listening to its thunder to have heard "deep calling unto deep." Ask some of our farmers' sons who are now filling our legislative halls, and entering some of the high walks of life, if their grand banquet halls, decorated with costly orchid and rare palms, and tables laden with every conceivable luxury, will make them forget the dear old cinnamon roses and rioting multiflora which grew wild about the old home, or the taste of the homemade bread and spring butter? And oh, how good the mushrooms did smell as they were frying on the pan! Or ask the traveller if the image of Mont Blanc or any other wonderful piece of French or Swiss scenery had the power to efface the memory of the basswood trees at the foot of the garden, with the indigo birds flitting in and out among the branches, and the bees hovering around, eager for a dip into the little delicate balls before they were yet out. Then the wild roses—how they crept up and pushed their pink faces through the fence, and, with the dew upon them, was there any perfume that could rival the wild-grape blossoms?

Ask the boy who has just taken his B. A. degree at the university, if he were not quite as proud the day his father let him drive the mower for the first time, or the day his pig won first prize at the village show, as he was the hour he gained the "sheepskin"? Thus visiting in fancy the meadows of his childhood—will he not often wonder if in such a spot the pastorals of Virgil might not have been written, but instead of the kids, there would appear perhaps a Shropshire lamb, and the voices of our catbird and robin instead of the oaten pipe and cithara. These will-o'-the-wisps of childhood are dear to those who have long left the farm. "There is sanctity in the past because of the chronicles it retains," but to us who are still living amidst the same scenes day by day, will there be no such pleasures chronicled in our calendar—nothing but worries, cares and hard work? Perhaps not yet, but when we are old and gray there will loom up before us veritable holy days which will stand apart from all others, after the manner of old saints, each in its niche with its separate aureole around its head, when the sky looked so blue and our hearts were young. Mrs. Child tells us that our hearts will never grow old if we take a lively interest in the pairing of birds, the reproduction of flowers, and the changing tints of the autumn leaves. Some very practical people will say: "What rubbish! We live in a common-sense age, not in the reign of the sylphs; our sceptre of rule is something more substantial than a sprig of flowers." To those who would crush the seed (sown in the heart of every child) of love of nature, I can only say they miss the little bit of heaven which comes into this busy old world through brooks, mountains and sea, flowers, trees, and all nature beautiful.

The next time I write I am going to tell you about a screen I intend making out of ferns, prairie grasses, etc., which I hope will materialize



"AN OFFER."

or wink quizzically at the gazer, according to his mood or fancy, as he sits upon the upturned drift-wood which in fantastic shapes invites him to a good night reverie before he turns in at "Happy-Go-Lucky House" for a night's repose, which he has probably ensured for himself by taking into his lungs the blessed oxygen of heaven's own bestowing, a free gift which happily does not require the intervention of either capitalist or corporation to provide. If it did, it appears to an outsider that the people of Placidia would have to wait for its share until every other place in the Dominion had been fully supplied. But let us prophesy a speedy awakening to the merits of this most delightful spot and a prosperous and happy future for its kindly and courteous inhabitants. H. A. B.

Teacher—When the wise men came to the king what did they say?
Boy—They said: "O, King, live forever!"
Teacher—Quite right; and what then?
Boy—And immediately the king lived forever.
Young Medical Student (to his sweetheart)—Do you know, Julia, that the human heart is equal to the lifting of 120 pounds every twenty-four hours?
Julia (demurely)—Well, that's just my weight.

into something "stunning." ONE OF THE GIRLS.

"An Offer."

Pedro pleads and Annetta listens, and by the pleased look upon her face it is evident that he is not pleading in vain. She has heard the faint splash of his oars as the little boat has floated quietly onwards to its accustomed moorings at the water-lapped entrance to her Venetian home. Annetta, at the first sound of her lover's voice, has dropped her work, and, without hesitation or coquetry, has responded to his greeting. The definite question Pedro asks Annetta has been too long hovering upon his lips for her not to be fully prepared for its import, and therefore it is safe to predict that her answer will certainly be, "Yes." Her smile says it, her very attitude says it, and in another moment, when Pedro has ended his story of the pretty little nest he has prepared for his bonnie mate, her lips will say it too. May they have a long and happy life together. H. A. B.

Travelling Notes.

My last mention was of Albani, and with Albani I will take up the thread of my story today. She, with Ben Davies, Andrew Black, and other noted soloists, accompanied by an orchestra numbering 500, with 3,000 singing in the chorus, delighted us with their rendering of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend," in the concert hall of that wonderful building, the Sydenham Crystal Palace. Fan and I literally thrilled with pride when we saw upon the 5,000 or more upturned faces how powerful to enthral were the full rich notes of our own sweet Canadian songstress, as she gave the most perfect interpretation of her part. Such music we had never heard before. It was the treat of a lifetime. And what can I say of that glass wonder, the Crystal Palace itself, with its grounds of 200 acres, its huge concert halls, and its other halls for exhibitions, all more or less of a refining and educative nature? We might almost call the Crystal Palace one of the intellectual lungs of London, for of the multitudes who pour into it daily, no one can be so dense as not to carry away with him some mental and moral, as well as merely physical, benefit. Here, again, order and method prevail, and the crowds are manageable crowds, in the main good-natured and self-respecting. Nearly all tastes are considered and catered for, no less than 100,000 people having attended a football match, played by noted players, one day soon after our arrival in England. The fireworks baffle description, and no one who has not seen the display at Sydenham can realize what marvels of beauty can be wrought by this scientific "playing with fire," whilst the grounds when festooned with thousands upon thousands of colored lights, become a veritable fairyland.

I wonder if all Canadian women who visit England's metropolis feel drawn as we do to its beautiful parks, each with a beauty of its own, a veritable oasis, not in a wilderness, but amidst overcrowded thoroughfares, providing a hush and quiet, with an almost startling suddenness, out of the noise and hubbub of the streets. Rest for the weary under the shade trees; beauty for the eye to dwell upon in the artistically laid-out flower beds; and if one wants a peep at fashionable London, at the "upper ten," as they drive in a bewildering maze of well-appointed carriages, from the four-in-hand, with its titled coachman, to the dainty park phaeton, with its well-matched pair of costly ponies, one can have that too, by paying a penny for one's chair and gazing until one is tired. Royalty drives by; we know it is coming by an almost imperceptible movement among the well-dressed people seated or walking around us; no rush or crowding, for it is a sight of daily occurrence. Women of rank, men of note, pass, as in a moving panorama, but it is sometimes not easy to recognize them, for it is not always those whose equipages are of the most elaborate who are the ones we most desire to see. Celebrities get tired of public recognition, and protect themselves by the simplicity of their environment when they take their drives or rides or walks abroad in Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens.

To get to that other spot so full of fascination for all lovers of good horses—the far-famed Rotten Row, with its softly-prepared roadway of a material which I suppose has given it its somewhat unsavory name—you pass preferably through the gateway at Hyde Park Corner, the nearest entrance to the Row, the Ladies' Mile, and the Serpentine. Opposite it is the equestrian statue to the Duke of Wellington, and near by, amongst several other princely residences, is Apsley House itself. But we have come not to see them only; we want to see the horsemen and horsewomen, as well as the dainty little gillies on their toy ponies, their grooms leading them, often at a spirited gallop, by a firmly-held guiding rein. If you want to see priceless, well-groomed horses, with skins of satin and perfection of shape and training, go to Rotten Row, and if you want to see how horses can and should be ridden, if horse and rider are to show to the best advantage, again I say to you, go to Rotten Row, for let me whisper it, no one, especially a lady, who is not well taught to ride, and who is not well mounted and well habited, would venture to appear either upon the Ladies' Mile or upon any other part of Rotten Row.

From quite another point of view, but one also of still greater interest, was a visit we paid, to the General Post Office, over every department of which we were courteously shown, a veritable hive of industry, affording employment to 4,000 people, as well as 5,000 more in the workings of the telegraph in connection with the post office. Many of these employees are women. Indeed, in the post and telegraph offices of the United Kingdom now, no less than 33,918 women are employed, the experiment of throwing open to them such a means of bread-winning, which was begun in 1870, with the full approbation of Her late Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, having proved a very great success. We were told that the first post office in which telegrams were entrusted to women was the West Strand office, and they eventually became so expert that they were employed

in signalling the Queen's speech, which was then viewed as an important test. Naturally, Fan and I, being women, were pleased to have such a record for our notebooks. Our last entries on post-office day were of the hospital where all broken packages are repaired before being sent further on their way, and of the expert whose powers of deciphering almost undecipherable caligraphies are almost wizardlike, for they come to him in all languages and with lines and dots instead of words, and often with errors which are miracles of stupidity. How he does it is his own secret, and probably the result of long experience, but he seldom fails to read the riddle. Adieu for the present.

Home Hints and Helps.

A teaspoonful of turpentine put into the tub in which bottles are soaking, will greatly aid in making them brilliantly white, and will be a great help when clothes have become very yellow for want of use.

If people would only remember that every pot, pan, or any utensil that has been used for cooking, should be washed immediately, while it is hot, what a lot of unnecessary labor and time would be saved.

An easy way to clean a white straw hat, that has become discolored, is to rub it over with half a lemon dipped in flour of sulphur, and then leave it to dry in a shaded place.

A tumbler of cold water (not iced) is an excellent thing before breakfast in the morning. It washes out the stomach, prepares the food, and tends to regulate the bowels.

A small bag of charcoal hung in impure water will purify it, and it is well to keep such a bag in the cistern; water filtered through charcoal may also be rendered perfectly pure.

A teaspoonful of vinegar boiling on the stove will counteract the smell of strong food; a teaspoonful of ground cloves on a few hot coals will produce the same result.—(Canadian Housekeeper.)

Window Boxes.

Window-boxes are oftener failures than successes. This happens in nine cases out of ten because they fail to get the amount of water they need. It should be borne in mind that a box of ordinary size contains a good deal of soil, and a pint or quart of water will not go far in moistening it. It should also be remembered that evaporation is always rapid, because of the exposure of the box on all sides to the action of the air and wind. This being the case, it will be readily understood, if the matter is given a little thought, that a large amount of water will be required daily to keep the soil moist all through. A pailful will not be too much—in very hot, dry weather, not enough. Never get into the little-and-often habit. It is sure death to the plants. When water is given, let it be given liberally. Apply so much that some runs out at the ends and bottom of the box, if there are cracks and crevices there to allow it to run through. If a sufficient quantity of water is used, there is no reason why plants cannot be grown as successfully in window boxes as in pots.—(Canadian Housekeeper.)

Humorous.

Jones, having sent a stupid servant to do an errand, was greatly annoyed on finding that he had done exactly the opposite of what he had been ordered.

"Why you haven't common-sense," he remonstrated.

"But, sir—"

"Shut up! I should have remembered that you were an idiot. When I'm tempted to send a fool on an errand again, I'll not ask you—I'll go myself."—(Judge.)

A London bishop had gone down into the country to visit a charitable institution, into which poor lads had been drafted from the east end of London, and, in addressing them, he congratulated them on the delights of their new residence. The boys looked unaccountably gloomy and downcast, and the bishop kindly asked:

"Are you not comfortable? Have you any complaints to make?"

"At last the leader raised his hand.

"The milk, my lord."

"Why, what on earth do you mean? The milk here is tenfold better than you ever had in London!"

"No, indeed, it ain't!" cried the boy. "In London they always buys our milk out of a nice clean shop, and here—why, here they squeeze it out of a beastly cow!"—(Tid-Bits.)

Professor (inspecting the apartments of the students)—It is dreadfully cold here! How do you manage to put up with it?

Student—Ah, professor, we have only to think of the exam. and we begin to perspire!

"How are you getting along in the Masonic lodge, Cumso?"

"O; I'm moving upward by degrees, Fangle."

Pat trotted down town to a jeweller's to buy a ring for his wife-to-be. After waiting until he could obtain the ear of the clerk, Pat whispered hoarsely,

"Give me the best wedding ring you have in the shop."

"Eighteen karats?" queried the clerk.

"No," snapped Pat, drawing back in an offended manner, "Atin' onions, if it's any of your business."

Annie B— went to Hamilton to get her photo taken. On receiving the proof her friends advised her to go and sit over again, as it was not a good picture. She went back and told the photographer what was wanted, and was informed that to sit over again would cost her half a crown. She replied—"To save the half-crown I'll just stand."

The Poet's Song.

The rain had fallen, the poet arose,
He passed by the town and out of the street;
A light wind blew from the gates of the sun,
And waves of shadow went over the wheat;
And he sat him down in a lonely place,
And chanted a melody loud and sweet,
That made the wild swan pause in her cloud,
And the lark drop down at his feet.

The swallow stooped as he hunted the bee,
The snake slipped under a spray,
The wild hawk stood with the down on his beak,
And stared with his foot on the prey;
And the nightingale thought "I have sung many songs,
But never a one so gay,
For he sings of what the world will be
When the years have died away."—Tennyson.

Recipes to Remember.

(Canadian Housekeeper.)

WATER COOKING.

One of the secrets of palatable food is knowing how to cook water. The secret is to put fresh filtered water into a clean kettle already warm, to let it boil quickly, and to use it the instant it is boiled. To let it steam and simmer means to have a combination of lime, iron and dregs in the kettle, and all the good water evaporated into air.

TO MAKE GINGER BEER.

Five pounds of white sugar, the juice and peel of three or four lemons, five ounces of bruised ginger, four and a half gallons of water. Boil the ginger in one gallon of water for half an hour with the peels of the lemons; then add the sugar and lemon juice, with the remainder of the water, at a boiling heat, and strain through a cloth. When cold add the quarter of the white of an egg beaten up with a small quantity of the liquid. Let the whole stand four days; then bottle. This will keep good many months.

HOME MADE SODA WATER.

Boil together, five minutes, two pounds and a fourth of granulated sugar, one ounce and three-fourths of tartaric acid (powdered), one pint of water, and the juice of half a lemon. When nearly cold, beat into the syrup the white of three eggs, beaten until foamy, and half an ounce of flavoring extract (ginger is particularly good). Store in a fruit jar, closely covered. When ready for use put three tablespoonfuls into a glass, standing on a plate, and filled to three-fourths its height with cold or iced water; add one-fourth tablespoonful of soda; stir and drink while it effervesces.

CREAM SPONGE.

Three tablespoonfuls of gelatine, one pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Soak the gelatine in enough milk to dissolve it; heat the rest of the milk, and add the gelatine to it. Beat the yolks and sugar together and add to the gelatine. Flavor with vanilla. Take it off the stove, and add the whites, which have been previously beaten.

LEMON PIE.

One teacup powdered sugar, one tablespoon butter, one egg, one grated lemon (removing seeds and white skin), one-teacup boiling water poured on one tablespoon cornstarch dissolved in cold water; cream the butter and sugar, and pour on them the hot cornstarch. When quite cold, add the lemon and beaten egg. Bake in an open shell. This makes one pie.

How to Arrange Flowers.

In arranging flowers, to get their best effect, certain rules should be followed, and perhaps the first among them is to avoid crowding the blossoms together. It is wiser never to tie the stems, as this often gives a stiffness to the arrangement. Use plenty of foliage. Put your flowers in very lightly. Use artistic glasses. Do not use more than two different kinds of flowers in one decoration. If large flowers are used, there should be only one variety for the room in which it appears, and by combining it with green, sometimes in masses, sometimes in single blooms, the result will be beautiful. Arrange your colors to form a bold contrast, or, better still, a soft harmony. The aim of the decorator should be to show off the flowers, not the vases that contain them; therefore the simple ones are more preferable to even the most elaborate. Glasses for dinner should be clear glass. There is no better shape than that like the lily, wide at the top and narrowing toward the base.—(Canadian Housekeeper.)

Pity the Horses.

On a very hot day keep a sponge, a towel or your handkerchief soaked with pure cold water on the top of your horse's head.

If your horse's back is sore use pure cold water on it freely every time the saddle is removed.

In hot weather tell your herdic or cab or carriage driver to drive slowly, especially up hills, and give him five or ten cents extra for doing it.

In hot weather be sure your check-rein is loose and your horse frequently watered.

In hot weather a mouthful of grass, or a piece of bread, or a cracker even, will help your horse wonderfully.—(Geo. T. Angell.)

How to Make Good Toast.

Toast, something that is usually rather slighted, has risen almost to the dignity of a specialty. Directions: The bread, cut thin and carefully trimmed, is laid in large bread pans, each slice singly, and a row standing around the edge, and then put in the oven to brown. It comes out a rich golden color and deliciously crisp.

THE CHILL

"A B"

This picture speaks a fierce creature a ho danger. We all know with her very fame notice that one of her own violence. Perhaps already stolen one of dignified to lose or chickens would have their mother's wing anger, don't you?

Our Prize

Prizes will be given in before the under sixteen may will, if possible, be d age.

Describe your holiday—write your inack, and send to castle, Ont.

The third and fourth competition will not limited.

PRIZE

Interesting

Here is a story which less it is true:

There once lived a col Newfoundland dog, n

He was one day ridin of Ponto and the feats

was a smart dog, he marl stone, after showing him

four miles, they sent P back after it. The gentl

rode home, and as Ponto not appear, his master b

to be uneasy, fearing a accident had befallen him

Meanwhile, Ponto scratching around and

sionally barking in his e ness. Just then two ge

men rode along. One of t thinking that some ar

had taken refuge unde dismantled. Rolling ove

stone, he found the sh and put it in his pocket.

mounting, he rode off, wondering what the do

been after. Ponto, faith his duty, followed them

last twenty miles of journey. They stopped a

small inn. At night, I saw them enter a small

on the lower floor. T was a large window, v

was left open. Through he jumped, seized the

breeches and ran home.

His master heard a scr ing at his door in the

Ponto with the breeches the shilling, but a watch

dog a thief and hims advertised the things—

matters were explained, for Ponto's not attacking

There was once a yo Edinburgh. He was a pe

ion a little gray dog, t winter, Bobbie's master

neighbors came in and the day of the funeral th

friends to mourn for his little dog follow his mast

gone, Bobbie lay down keeper of the churchyard

he passed the new grav He took him home and

morning, Bobbie followe would lie all day, and th

This was done for many him dead. Many rich

come to see him. One e erected a beautiful drin

bronze figure of Bobbie's history. If any one is i

churchyard, he will see t

My grandfather has at opening the door and

the window sill, and, ste other on the latch which

can keep her out is by lo

One of our neighbors the dog's paws, and wher

of grief.

Although the buffalo times shows great affecti

riding along one side of buffalo bulls on the othe

bull in the leg. The o flinching. The next tin

the other one turned rou

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

"A Bold Defence."

This picture speaks for itself, doesn't it? What a fierce creature a hen is when her chickens are in danger. We all know that it is not safe to meddle with her very familiarly. She is too angry to notice that one of her babies is suffering from her own violence. Perhaps the cowardly doggie has already stolen one of her brood. In that case he deserves all he is getting. However, it is never dignified to lose one's temper, and I think the chickens would have been perfectly safe under their mother's wings, without all this display of anger, don't you? C. D.

Our Prize Competitions.

Prizes will be given for the best holiday letters written in before the end of September. Any one under sixteen may compete, and the competitors will, if possible, be divided into classes according to age.

Describe your holiday adventures—real or imaginary—write your name, age and address on the back, and send to Cousin Dorothy, Box 92, Newcastle, Ont.

The third and fourth class essays in our last competition will not be published, as our space is limited. COUSIN DOROTHY.

PRIZE ESSAY—CLASS II.

Interesting Stories of Animals.

Here is a story which many believe impossible—nevertheless it is true:

There once lived a country gentleman who owned a beautiful Newfoundland dog, named Ponto.

He was one day riding along with a friend, and was telling of Ponto and the feats he could perform. To prove that he was a smart dog, he marked a shilling and put it under a large stone, after showing him the coin. When they had gone about four miles, they sent Ponto back after it. The gentlemen rode home, and as Ponto did not appear, his master began to be uneasy, fearing some accident had befallen him.

Meanwhile, Ponto was scratching around and occasionally barking in his eagerness. Just then two gentlemen rode along. One of them, thinking that some animal had taken refuge under it, dismounted. Rolling over the stone, he found the shilling and put it in his pocket. Then mounting, he rode off, still wondering what the dog had been after. Ponto, faithful to his duty, followed them the last twenty miles of their journey. They stopped at a small inn. At night, Ponto saw them enter a small room on the lower floor. There was a large window, which was left open. Through this he jumped, seized the man's breeches and ran home.

His master heard a scratching at his door in the morning, and on opening it, in rushed Ponto with the breeches. On examination, he found not only the shilling, but a watch and purse. Not wishing to have his dog a thief and himself the receiver of stolen goods, he advertised the things. After awhile the owner turned up and matters were explained. The only way they could account for Ponto's not attacking the stranger was his generous nature.

There was once a young man who took up a lodging in Edinburgh. He was a poor man, and had for his only companion a little gray dog, named Bobbie. At the beginning of winter, Bobbie's master took sick and died in a few days. The neighbors came in and laid the young man in his coffin. On the day of the funeral they thought it very sad that he had no friends to mourn for him, but they did not see the faithful little dog follow his master to his grave. After the rest had gone, Bobbie lay down on his master's grave. When the keeper of the churchyard came around it was snowing. When he passed the new grave, he saw Bobbie lying on the grave. He took him home and gave him all he wanted to eat. In the morning, Bobbie followed the keeper to the grave, where he would lie all day, and then follow the keeper home at night. This was done for many days, but one night the keeper found him dead. Many rich ladies had heard of Bobbie, and had come to see him. One of these ladies, hearing of his death, erected a beautiful drinking-fountain. On the top of it was a bronze figure of Bobbie. Below him, in gilt letters, is his history. If any one is in Edinburgh and goes to Greyfriar's churchyard, he will see the monument of "Greyfriar's Bobbie."

My grandfather has a cat, named Jean, that is very clever at opening the door and letting herself in. She climbs upon the window sill, and, steadying herself with one foot, puts the other on the latch which opens the door. The only way they can keep her out is by locking it.

One of our neighbors had a cat that always slept between the dog's paws, and when they gave the dog away the cat died of grief.

Although the buffalo may look ferocious in aspect, he sometimes shows great affection for his kind. Three hunters were riding along one side of a river one day, when they saw two buffalo bulls on the other side. They rode across and shot one bull in the leg. The other one stayed by its side without flinching. The next time they shot it through the lungs, and the other one turned round and offered fight. Meanwhile the

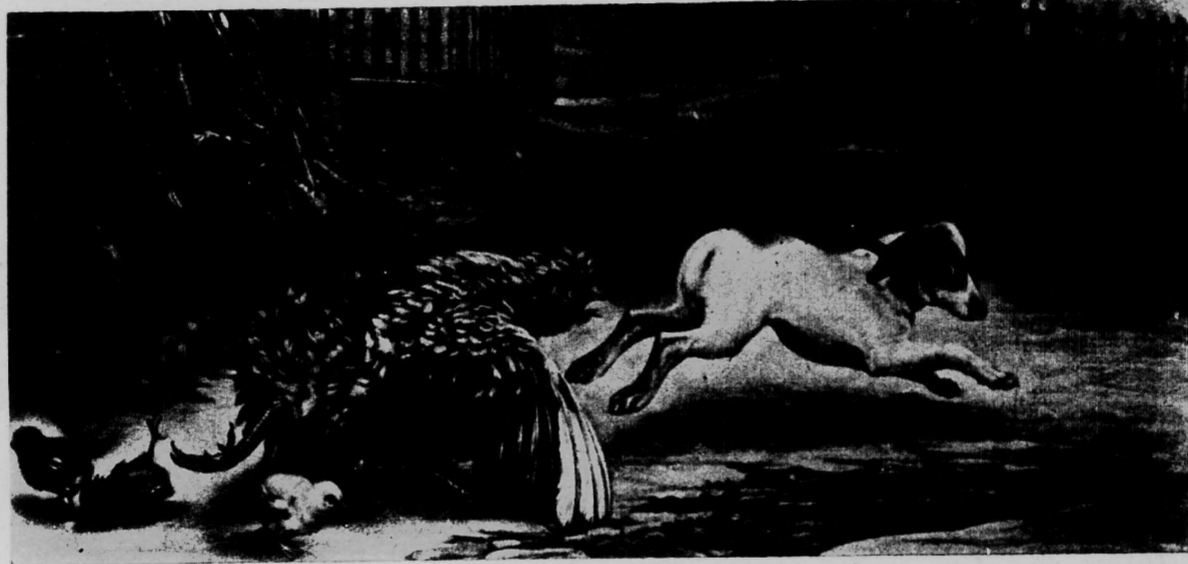
wounded one was going on. When it came to a bog, it fell headlong down the steep bank. Not till then did the brave buffalo seek safety by flight. As he vanished behind the wood, the hunters took off their hats and gave three parting cheers. ROY HARRIS (aged 13).

Ingle Nook Chats.

MY DEAR GUESTS,—

To-day I said to a girl friend who sat by me: "What shall I write about in the Chats? Do give me an inspiration!" "Write about friendship," she replied. But what can I say of a subject of which Goldsmith says, "Few have been more written upon and less understood."

Of course, I do not claim to be able to trace all its causes and effects, but, having tasted some of its sweets, I recommend all to cultivate this slow-growing plant. Attachments of this sort too hastily formed often have but a transient existence, although I have known cases where a chance conversation has awakened such congenial sentiments that a tie of friendship was then and there formed that time has but more fully cemented. The finding of a friend is perhaps more easy than the keeping when found. To secure the latter end one should be all one can to one's friend, but do not expect him to set you up on a pedestal and worship you. You have faults (if not, then you are not human), then make some allowance for the weaknesses of your fellow-mortals. Where real friendship exists, it seems to be pleasure enough to be in the presence of one's friend or to feel the touch of his hand without the use of the oftentimes clumsy vehicle of words. Such friendship is rarely met with, and is not the outcome of a day or a month, but has grown with time. He is fortunate who possesses a friend who will cling through blackest adversity, and cheer him with words of encourage-



"A BOLD DEFENCE."

ment when fate seems most unkind. If any of you are so blessed as to have such a treasure, take Shakespeare's advice and "Grapple him to thy soul with hooks of steel."

There! One just gets nicely launched when one awakens to the fact that there is no more than space in which to speak of

OUR COMPETITIONS.

The result of Contest XI. will no doubt be interesting to several onlookers as well as to the eighteen guests who contributed to it. Of these, three answered nineteen numbers correctly, but not one sent a complete list. Many of the answers, while not the same as those intended, were clever, and sometimes amusing. "A mean dog" had the greatest variety of answers, viz.: Curtis, Curran, Kerr, Foxe, Wolfe, Barker, and Hoeg.

- The original answers are: 1.—Taylor. 2.—Pope. 3.—Holmes. 4.—Hood. 5.—Southey. 6.—Shelley. 7.—Lowell. 8.—Akenside (ache inside). 9.—Harte. 10.—Goldsmith. 11.—Curtis (cur tis). 12.—Steele. 13.—Swift. 14.—Dickens. 15.—Holland. 16.—Burns. 17.—Bunyan. 18.—Longfellow. 19.—Nye. 20.—Ingelow (ingle-low).

The best lists were sent by Miss Mary Gillies, Niagara, Ont.; Miss Edna Shaver, Ancaster, Ont., and Miss S. Elsie Richardson, Bethany, Ont. Other papers, all of which were good, were received from "Golden-rod," F. L. Sawyer, Mildred Healy, M. C. B., Mary Hunter, "Triffie," Anna M. Archibald, Nettie McCallum, Edlie Thomson, Alvin W. Field, Ethel McCrear, Robt. B. Forsythe, H. S. Stayner, A. L. McDiarmid, Chester Malcolm, and Tillie B. Blair.

Contest XIII. the essay on "Country versus City Life," ought to bring out some excellent articles, and there is a whole month yet to do the work, as the contest is open until Sept. 5th. Being divided into classes, the little people have just as good a chance of winning a prize as the grown-ups. Come then, you little country blossoms, and speak for yourselves; do not be put to shame by your city cousins from the hothouse.

Address, as before, to THE HOSTESS, Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

Our Library Table.

Lying upon our table is an admirable Canadian publication which the Editor of the Home Department can honestly recommend to its readers. It is called "The Canadian Housekeeper: a Woman's Magazine, devoted to Home Economics," and it treats of everything most helpful to women within and without the circle of their homes. The large list of contributors to its pages, comprising the names of some of the best known of our Canadian writers and most prominent men as well as women, is a guarantee of its merit and comprehensive usefulness, whilst its modest price (10 cents a copy or \$1 a year) brings it within reach of every housewife. Its page of "Home Hints and Helps" is alone worth the money.

Upon the subject of the need of practical training before a young wife enters upon the new responsibilities of her married life, the "Canadian Housekeeper" quotes the following remark of a butcher: "Fashionably-dressed women come in here every day who don't know lamb from mutton, or a hen from a rooster! No wonder men have dyspepsia! I find that men know more about the quality of foodstuffs than women do. Many of the latter don't even know the few simple tests that might help them to distinguish an old fowl from a young one; and about meat they're greener yet! A young woman came in here the other day and asked for two pounds of veal cutlets. I showed her the loin I proposed to chop the cutlets from, and she remarked, 'Yes, that's very nice, but isn't it rather thick to fry?'"

Her Grandmother's Way.

An experienced washer told me when I remarked upon her somewhat unusual manner of hanging clothes upon the line, that it was her grandmother's way.

"Washing, in old times, was one of the fine arts," said my friend. "My grandmother always hung such garments as nightdresses and shirts by the shoulders. She used to say that if water leaves a mark by settling anywhere, it is better that it should be in the hem, where it is less noticeable.

"If it was a clear, sunny day, she left a good deal of water in her clothes when she wrung them the last time, thus giving the sun a chance to draw out the stains.

"People often leave their clothes out after they are dry, to whiten; whereas the sun gets in most of its good work while the clothes are wet. Repeated wetting is necessary if you wish the sun to assist in the whitening process.

"My grandmother also briskly shook each garment before she hung it out. 'Clothes well shaken while wet are half ironed,' she used to say. This was before the day of clothes-wringers, which leave those fine wrinkles so hard to smooth out after clothes are dry. She claimed that colored clothes fade less if washed in the water in which other clothes have previously been washed. My experience adds that if colored fabrics are given a good soaking in strong salt and water, in the proportion of about two cupfuls of salt to two-thirds of a pail of water, before putting them into suds, they seldom will fade. This, however, is one of the things about washing which my grandmother did not tell me, but which I have learned from my own personal experience.

The line full of snowy clothes before me was sufficient guarantee that this woman's way, if not her grandmother's, was worth patterning.

HELEN M. RICHARDSON.

Humorous.

A son of the Emerald Isle, being hard up, with only the modest sum of three halfpence on his person, wanted a shave badly. So going into a barber's shop, he planted down his coins, and told the man to shave him as far as the money went. The barber set to work, with a twinkle in his eye, and shaved one side of his face only, and told Pat that he was finished. Pat asked the reason why he did not finish the other side as well, and received the reply that as he had only paid half-price, therefore he only got a half shave. Pat went away, and shortly returned with a saw and cut the barber's pole outside the door in two. The barber, running out, angrily demanded the reason for his action. "Arrah, now," retorted Pat, "Shure, it's to let the people know you're only half a barber."

An American, who had never paid more than 25 cents (one shilling) in his own country to see an exhibition, went to the theatre to see "The Forty Thieves." The ticket-seller charged him two shillings. Passing the ticket back, he quietly remarked, "I guess you can keep it, mister; I don't want to see the other thirty-nine; and out he marched with true American dignity.

While on the march with General Macdonald's Highland Brigade one of the soldiers was grumbling at having no tobacco, when his officer remonstrated with him thus—"Why don't you leave off grumbling? You are not the only one without tobacco. I'm smoking tea." Highlander—"That's nothing, sir. In Aberdeen they smoke haddock."

FARMERS.

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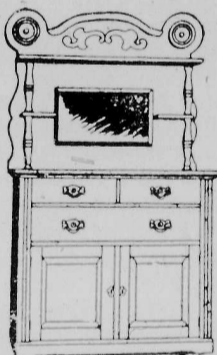
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GOSSIP.

Wm. Ireton, Moosomin, has a fine bunch of Shorthorns, and recently shipped some bulls to the West through Wm. Sharma, carry the Manitoba pure-bred cattle breeders' representative.

Lacombe Agricultural Society holds its first summer stock show on August 9th, and its eighth annual fall fair on October 18th. The fairs should be good, as there are a number of enterprising breeders in the district.

In our last issue, on page 436, the photo, Going into Action, gives the wrong names to the gentlemen there depicted. Lt. Col. H. F. Dent holds the measuring stick, Major Ormsby-Gore being the possessor of the walking cane. Dr. Bowhill was not present.

Prof. Wolverton and Messrs. E. L. Christie, Jno. Hanbury and A. Nation, all of Brandon, are elected as provisional directors of the Brandon Binder Twine Co. The acquisition of such gentlemen of known business ability and integrity is an indication of the genuine uses of the enterprise.

Not far from the burgh lies the Bonny Brae Stock Farm of Oswald Palmer, a Northumberland man, but recently from Nebraska. With the thoroughness and stock-keeping instincts of the north-county Englishmen, Mr. Palmer cannot help but keep good stock. In the horse line is the big Shire, Blaisdon Harold (1776), an upstanding bay horse, with immense bone and weighing about a ton. This son of that noted winner and sire of winners, Markeaton Royal Harold (1535), is bound to leave his impress on the horse stock of the country. His dam is Widgeon (2270), E. S. H. S. B. One cannot, however, leave this stock farm without viewing the fine herd of *uh-faces*, who carry the blood of such noted Herefords as Anxiety, Lord Wilton, Grove III., and Hesiod.

A. & G. Mutch, Craigie Mains Clydesdale Stud, Lumsden, Assa., sold to Harold Buchanan, of the Cottonwood district, the grand Clydesdale mare, Rosy Blyth (1130), by Perfection (imp.) (1417) 3055, by Prince Henry (1257), dam Nellie Blyth, by Kintyre Champion (imp.) (2914), by Highland Charlie, dam Jean, by Largo Jock, etc. Also her stallion foal, Sonsie's King, by Sonsie Lad. Sonsie Lad's sire was Grandeur (imp.) (6814), sweepstakes horse three times in succession, at Toronto; also first with five of his get. Dam of Sonsie Lad, Sonsie Lass (2433). This mare has seldom suffered defeat in either Canada or the United States, and was several times winner in a team at Eastern shows. Her dam, Sonsie (imp.), was sweepstakes mare at Glasgow (Scotland) over 100 mares before coming to America. Sonsie's dam was Lord Lumsden's sweepstakes mare, Sunbeam, supposed to be the best mare in the north of Scotland in her time. In this pair Mr. Buchanan has laid a good foundation for a Clydesdale stud, which in the near future will prove a benefit to the Cottonwood district.

One of the features of the horse classes at Calgary was the exhibit of range bred and fed draft stock shown by Bryce Wright, of the Al Ranch, De Winton, Alta. A trio of mares were included in the exhibit, namely, Crystal 2033, by Imp. Gladstone, with a filly foal at foot by Brooklin Boy, and her two daughters by Balgreggan Hero, Sapphire and Solitaire, the latter with a colt foal at foot by Brooklin Boy. All of the stock shown, some 11 head, registered and unregistered, have deep bodies, plenty of bone and muscle, and legs of the wearing sort. A good one is the brown mare, Ballet Girl, by Fantastic. The polo pony brood mare shown is the product of a mare of B. C. stock, with two Thoroughbred crosses. Mr. Wright won six first prizes, three seconds and three thirds, which is not surprising, as he comes from one of the noted horse-breeding districts of Scotland.

One of the rising young Shorthorn breeders of the Calgary district is Jno. Ramsay, of Priddis, Alta. Mr. Ramsay showed Trout Creek Hero 2832, a dark roan 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, weighing 1,900 lbs. This bull is by the noted sire, Duncan Stanley 1636 (Russell's Toronto winner). Trout Creek Hero was got from W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., and is a good-ended, long, level bull, good over the heart and well let down in the flanks, with considerable depth through the breeches. He was good enough to win sweepstakes at Calgary. A white son won first in his class also. Among the females of the herd are Red Empress, Roan Duchess 62nd, and the roan cow, Miss Clare, dam of the white bull calf mentioned; Milton Rose, a red; the red-roan, Milton Rose 2nd; the red Halton Rose, the red and white 3-year-old Duchess of Lincoln 3rd, the roan Trout Creek Duchess, and the red Alberta Duchess, making up a coterie of Shorthorn females hard to beat. The stock bull has shown his ability as a getter, Mr. Ramsay having four bulls, 7 to 12 months old, at the ranch from him, any of which will be very useful bulls to breed from.

WALDO 8067.

One of the features of the Calgary fair was the show of Clydesdales, a noteworthy individual in the lot being that good horse, Waldo 8067, A. C. S. B. Vol. G. This horse possesses considerable weight, on March 20th tipping the beam at 1,950 lbs. He is a bay in color, with some white on the legs and white on the face. He was bred by N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., and was got by Energetic 6157, a horse bred by John Galbraith, Croy, Cunningham, Scotland, and imported by Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis. A study of his breeding shows him to be related in blood to such good ones as Lord Eskine, Macgregor, Darnley, and others whose names are household words among breeders of the Scotch drafter. In another column can be seen a photo of Waldo, which, while fair to him, in no wise flatters. As a breeder he has been very satisfactory to his owner.

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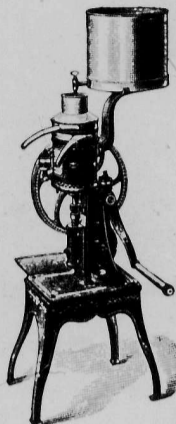
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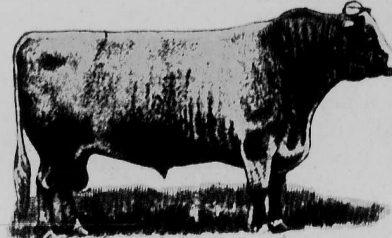
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No. 2. Gent's Nickel American O. F. Watch; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is a very strong, reliable Watch.

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 Chatelaine 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 23 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 WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.



Public Notice

All persons desiring to avail themselves of the Dominion tree planting, should make application to the Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa, before the first of August, stating the number of their acres, in order to give sufficient time for the inspection of the land this fall, and the planting of seeds, cuttings and young trees next spring. Any application after the above date will be considered for the following year.

E. STEWART
SUPT. OF FORESTRY,
ROXEY STOCK FARM,
J. A. S. MACDONALD,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER



Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Swine, etc. Inspection invited. Correspondence easy. Priors Right. Full particulars. Apply P. O. Box 403.

J. E. SMITH



SIR ARTHUR offers for sale three Clydesdale stallions, winners, and fit to head any stud. These stallions all of good form, good colors, and choice quality selected, and the best that can be ordered to make quick sales, with small margin. Intending purchaser should consult the breeder before he selects these stallions before he fills and mares all ages. Shorthorn Cattle (imp.). A u. Golden Measure (imp.). A u. Shorthorns can be seen at Sir Arthur's breeding farm. Buyers in priced cattle should not fail to see the stock. You will find prices right.

J. E. SMITH
Telephone 4. Smith
P. O. Box 274.

Clydesdale Stallions

of choice breeding, from the Stud Farm. The stallions consist of old, two two-year olds, and six young animals a Specialty. Also shires. Order early. Write for particulars.

JOHN A. TULLOCH
Balgreggan Stud Farm. MILLS

STRONZA

Shorthorns: 2 bull calves for sale, and bred in the stud.

D. ALLISON.

For Sale: Clydesdales

Exceedingly well-bred mares, first-year-old station. Bulls, cows, and calves. Apply: PURVES & CO., 110 P. O. Box 110.

FOR SALE

Registered "Klo" Guernsey Bull

Three years old. Two first prizes at Winnipeg Exhibition. For particulars apply to P. D. McART, 432 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Public Notice!

ALL persons desiring to avail themselves of the operation of the Dominion Government in forest tree planting, should make application to the Superintendent of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, before the first of September next, stating the number of their lot and post-office address, in order to give sufficient time for visiting and inspecting the land this fall, and to arrange for supplying seeds, cuttings and young trees for use in planting next spring. Any applications received after the above date will have to be held over for another year.

E. STEWART,
SUPT. OF FORESTRY, OTTAWA, ONT.

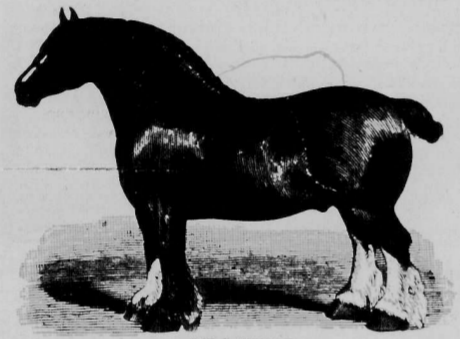
ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.
J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF PURE-BRED

**Clydesdales, Shires,
Hackneys**
STALLIONS & MARES.



Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep.—Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. Terms easy. Prices Right. Full particulars on application. Apply P. O. Box 403.

J. E. SMITH



SIR ARTHUR.

Offers for sale three Clydesdale stallions all prize-winners, and fit to head any stud. Two of them imported from Scotland. Three to six years of age. These stallions all of good form, ample weight, good colors, and choice quality. Were personally selected, and the best that money could buy. In order to make quick sales, will be sold on a very small margin. Intending purchasers of a good useful stallion would consult their own interests to inspect these stallions before buying. Also for sale, fillies and mares all ages. Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers all ages; sired by Lord Stanley 2nd and Golden Measure (imp.). A useful lot of breeding Shorthorns can be seen at Smithfield. All are kept in breeding trim. Buyers in search of moderate-priced cattle should not fail to see them. Come and see the stock. You will find it just as represented, and prices right.

J. E. SMITH,
Telephone 4. Smithfield Ave.
P. O. Box 274. BRANDON.

**SPECIAL OFFER OF
Clydesdale Stallions, Mares, Fillies**

of choice breeding, from the well-known Balgrogan Stud Farm. The stallions consist of one three-year-old, two two-year-olds, and six yearlings. Show Animals a Specialty. Also a few good Shropshires. Order early. Write for particulars. Address:

JOHN A. TURNER,
Balgrogan Stud Farm. MILLARVILLE, ALTA.

STRONZA FARM

Shorthorns: 2 bull calves for sale. Good individuals, and bred in the purple.

D. ALLISON, - ROLAND, MAN.

For Sale: Clydesdales, Shorthorns.

Exceedingly well-bred mares, fillies, one (imp.) two-year-old stallion. Bulls, cows, heifers (all ages) from Calthness. Apply: **PURVES THOMPSON,** Pilot Mound, Man.

FOR SALE:

Registered "Klondyke" Guernsey Bull

Three years old. Two first prizes in succession at Winnipeg Exhibition. For particulars and price:

P. D. MCARTHUR,
432 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

IN WRITING

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

Young stallions, bulls, and heifers. Herd headed by Best Yet—14371—and Mint-horn—24084—bulls bred by Hon. John Dryden and H. Cargill & Son. PRICES ON APPLICATION. **D. McBeth,** Oak Lake, Manitoba

THE CREST SHROPSHIRE.

Inquire for what you want and get prices and reliable description. **J. McCaig, - COLLINGWOOD, ONT.**

GALLOWAYS.

BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. APPLY TO **T. M. CAMPBELL, St. Jean Baptiste, "Hope Farm," Manitoba.**

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

7 young SHORTHORN BULLS, by a son of Indian Warrior. Also a few choice heifers. Lord Stanley 25—29247— at head of herd. Write

WALTER JAMES, ROSSER, MANITOBA.
15 miles west of Winnipeg, on main line C.P.R.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

2 young bulls 9 months old, got by Crimson Chief 24057. Several cows and heifers.

ALEX. STEVENSON, "Brookside Farm," Railway Station, Ninga. Wakopa P. O., Man.

S HORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS. Stock of all ages and both sexes, at prices according to quality. Write **W. G. STYLES, ROSSER P. O.,** SEC. 12-13-1, WEST. C. P. R.



"What a Wise Old Chap!" He has left his hide in good hands. Send for our circular in reference to custom tanning. We send samples of work with circular.

CARRUTHERS & CO., TANNERS, and dealers in hides, wool, sheepskins, furs, tallow, etc. 9th Street, Brandon, Man.

Thorndale Shorthorns.

8 BULLS, under one year, and about **100 FEMALES,** of all ages, to choose from.

JOHN S. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

SHORTHORNS

Have sold all bulls of serviceable age, but have a few choice females to go yet. Prices right; pedigrees good; cattle typical.

Wm. McDonald, Pilot Mound.

SHORTHORNS

Gold Medal herd of 1899-1900. Bulls in service are: Noblemann (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Some good young bulls for sale.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Manitoba.

Shorthorns



Choice heifers by Imp. Knuckle Duster and Lord Lossie 22nd. Boars and prizewinning sows now due to farrow. Order early. White Plymouth Rock cockerels and eggs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn.

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.

Leduc, Alta., June 26th, 1901.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., Winnipeg:

GENTLEMEN.—This is to certify that the first run made by the No. 1 Melotte Cream Separator, which was set up to-day at my place by your agents Messrs. Sheppard and Elliott, Leduc, was with milk taken from cold well water, which well had ice in it. The Separator skimmed it perfectly.

I would not buy a machine until I had seen it run, and consider the Melotte a perfect machine in every respect.

Yours truly,
(Signed) ANDREW POOR, Leduc.




Eight cows with a "MELOTTE" produce more butter than ten cows without one.

The strongest and most durable table machines yet produced.

Take at least ONE-THIRD less power than others.

A NEW COLORED BOOKLET JUST OUT.
SEND FOR ONE.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.

LIMITED.

COR. KING AND ALEXANDER STS.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
P. O. BOX 604.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

HORSE AND STEAM POWER CATALOG FREE

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO

439 MILL ST. KANSAS CITY MO

THE OLD RELIABLE.

Rat Portage Lumber Co.

(Limited).

Do you want Cedar Posts?

Write Direct: Ask for Price.

JOHN M. CHISHOLM, Gladstone and Higgins Sts. WINNIPEG.

Formerly Manager for Dick, Banning & Co.

FOREST HOME FARM,

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

AND B. P. ROCKS

at reasonable prices. A few choice young cows, heifers and heifer calves. Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, sired by Imp. Summer Hill Premier, and out of the choicest sows. Two young sows in pig for sale.

ANDREW GRAHAM,
CARMAN, C. P. R. POMEROY P. O.
ROLAND, N. P. R. MANITOBA.

GOSSIP.

CAPT. ROBSON'S HERD REINFORCED.

In referring in our last issue to the purchase by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., of the choice imported bull, Wanderer's Last, a Marr-bred son of the famous Cruickshank bull, Wanderer, and of Missie 14th by Roan Robin, to head his herd, limited space forbade a reference to the acquisition of a half dozen high-class imported Scotch-bred females which has also recently been made to the Spring Grove herd, rendering it even stronger than at any time in the past in the breeding and character of the cattle found there. In this lot is included the thick and symmetrical 6-year-old Duthie-bred cow, Proud Amaranth, by the Highland cham-

panion, Pride of Morning, and of the Sittyton Azalea family. A quintette of charming yearling heifers, also bred by Mr. Duthie at Collynie, is composed of the following: Sittyton Lavender 9th, by Silver Plate, whose get topped the Duthie-Marr sale last year, dam Sittyton Lavender, of the favorite Cruickshank family of that name; Scottish Rose 2nd, by Loyal Champion, for whom Mr. Duthie paid \$1,000 for use in the Collynie herd, dam Primrose 2nd, of the Kinellar Rosebud tribe; Golden Fairy, by Scottish Champion, purchased by Mr. Marr for \$1,650, for a stock bull in the Uppermill herd, dam by the noted Star of Morning, sire of a host of champions; Jealous Girl, by Bapton Conqueror, bred by Mr. Deane Willis and bought by Mr. Duthie for a big price and sold for a long figure to go to South America; Scottish Molly, by Scottish Archer, the star performer as a sire of winners, dam Molly 2nd, a Marigold by Sovereign. Besides these there are in the herd the following imported cows: Star Princess, bred by Gordon of Newton, by Star of the Morning; Lavender Thyme 7th, bred by Wilson of Pirriemill, sired by Golden Star, and of the Cruickshank Lavender tribe, now believed to be in calf to Wanderer's Last; Bella 3rd, bred by Sir A. H. Grant, of Monymusk, by Martin a son of Star of Morning; Lady Emma, by Morning's Pride, by Pride of Morning; and Goldie 46, bred by Mr. Marr, of Uppermill, sired by Golden Ray, a son of Scottish Archer. These, together with a strong array of home-bred cows and heifers and young bulls of similar type and breeding, make up a herd of uniform excellence, and one likely to well sustain the reputation of the owner as a breeder, a judge, and a successful exhibitor in many keenly-contested show-rings.

Herefords. The meat-makers. Range favorites and stocker-getters. FOR SALE: bulls of the right age and type. Also Barred Rocks—eggs or chickens. **FRED WEST, DELEAU, MANITOBA.**

HEREFORDS. The range favorites. Good rustlers and feeders. Prizewinners, either male or female, for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, CARTWRIGHT, MAN.

LAKEVIEW RANCH

Herefords and Galloways

Young bulls for sale. For prices write

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

The Gold Standard Herd.



Pigs from the above noted herd for sale: bred from large, mature, bacon-type Berkshires. All my young prizewinning stock at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition are now for sale. I have also a lot of June and July pigs, and several good sows due to farrow in August and September. Pairs, trios or single pigs of either sex supplied at moderate prices. Address: **J. A. MCGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.**

HILL GROVE SWINE HERD



Of pure-bred Ohio Improved Chester Swine. Young stock for sale. Six young boars fit for fall service. Call on or address: **A. E. THOMPSON, Prop., Hannah, N.D.**

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths, who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 970; and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

Boundary Herd of Poland-Chinas and Model Tamworths.

Forty head, as good as any and better than some is what I am offering. Never had a more uniform lot of pigs to offer the trade. Prices reasonable. Correspondence and inspection invited.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Yorkshires.

Spring pigs of choice quality. Also two boars fit for service, and sows ready to breed, from large sows. Address—

King Bros., Wawanesa, Man.

TWIN GROVE FARM.

Young Yorkshire pigs, stock boar two years old, and year-old sows. Prices still lower. Also Buff P. Rock cockerels. Write

J. S. LITTLE, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

Northern Pacific Ry.

Round-trip excursion rates to points South, East and West. Through California tourist car every Wednesday.

SUMMER RESORTS,

DETROIT LAKES, MINN.

Good fishing, boating, bathing, hotels, etc. Round-trip tickets, \$10, good for 15 days. (Includes three days' hotel accommodation.) Tickets good for 30 days, \$10.50.

Ocean tickets to all points.

Trains arrive and depart from the Canadian Northern depot, Water Street, Winnipeg, as follows:

Leaves Winnipeg daily at 1:45 p. m.

Arrives at Winnipeg daily at 1:30 p. m.

For further information apply to any Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, or write:

CHAS. S. EPP, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

NOTICES.

A SPLENDID RECORD.—There are thousands of Massey-Harris Light No. 4 Binders at present cutting the crops of the Canadian farms. Massey-Harris Company tell us their machines have again given the most excellent satisfaction.

It is a simple matter for foreign concerns doing a meagre business to speak of success, but the leading farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific speak in the highest terms of Massey-Harris implements. It is not difficult to please a few, but it is a pleasure to be able to please a great many.—Advt.

"Cures Heaves—Send for Booklet."

Lindsay, Ontario, Can., Jan 8th, 1896.
DEAR SIRS,—I have used Newton's remedy for coughs and colds with excellent results. My brother has a mare that had the heaves so bad she was almost useless, and she was cured as sound as a colt by your remedy. I know of others that used it and today are as sound as a gold dollar.
Yours, etc.,
GEORGE W. CURTIS.

Windsor Salt.—As a butter salt, cheese salt, curing salt or table salt, one seldom or never hears a word against Windsor Salt—that is pure, dry, easily dissolved and clean. If for any reason the salt now being used in any household or dairy is unsatisfactory, it would be well to give Windsor Salt a trial, as those who use it do not want to change to any other. See their advertisement in this issue.

"King Corn" to the Rescue.—The provident farmer is the one who allows none of his crop to go to waste, but husbands as much as possible of that which he grows in the best possible condition. To do this with the corn crop effectively, expeditiously and economically farmers should provide themselves with both the corn binder and the corn husker and shredder, two machines that are now regarded by progressive farmers as being invaluable. These machines are illustrated and described in detail in a handsome book entitled "King Corn," published and mailed free by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

GOSSIP.

T. B. CARLAW & SON'S HOLSTEINS.
Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, of Warkworth, Ont., a few miles from Campbellford, on the Peterboro and Belleville branch of the G. T. R., are actively engaged in dairying, their large herd of pure-bred Holstein-Friesians being quite equal to the task of supplying them with an abundance of rich milk and cream. The Messrs. Carlaw have been engaged in the dairying business for 12 years, and having tried the various dairy breeds of cattle, have decided that the Holsteins have few equals and no superiors as rich milk producers in paying quantities. They have, therefore, established a large herd of pure-bred representative Holsteins of the most noted milk-producing families. Among their first dams was the Imp. cow, Lovella 9688, bred in North Holland. About the same time was also purchased the cow, Bebono 4761, sired by Quarantine Chief (Imp.) 2108, dam Hokkikeng (Imp.) 5129. Another early dam was Margaret 4th's Seipkje Mercedes Queen, sired by Seipkje 3rd's Mink's Mercedes Baron 461, dam Margaret 4th 720, whose record was over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 110 lbs. of fat per year. The present sire is Trytonia Prince 1744, sired by Hiemce 2nd's Prince, dam Tryntje of Trytomia. He is a very symmetrically built fellow, with a deep, massive body, and his stock are coming right. The young ones are showing the true milk-producing conformation. This herd has produced some enormously heavy milkers. The cow, Clara C, produced over 10,000 lbs. of milk in 8 months, showing a percentage of butter-fat of 3.03. Another one, Waldron Netherland Baroness, gave over 75 lbs. of milk a day on grass alone, and a number of others equally as good. Some particularly nice heifers are now in milk, showing great depth of quarter, with large, even udders, and should make their mark as producers. Carlaw report sales as very good, having sold a number of both sexes during the year, for very satisfactory prices. Note their advertisement.

BONNYCASTLE & SON'S SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, AND BERKSHIRES.

Annandale Stock Farm, Campbellford, Ont., is the well-appointed home of Messrs. F. Bonnycastle & Son, breeders of Scotch Shorthorns, Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire pigs. Mr. Bonnycastle has been engaged in breeding Shorthorns for 19 years, and being a firm believer in the superiority of Scotch-bred animals, has used nothing else as sires all these years—hence his herd are strongly Scotch-bred. The present stock bull is Prince George—28973—He is sired by Prince—25544—by Imp. Hopeful, dam Queen Ann—35805—He is a straight Miss Ramsden bred bull, is a beautiful red, lengthy, deep, well balanced, standing on short legs, and is proving a No. 1 sire. His calves are exceedingly even, and show the true characteristics of the up-to-date Shorthorn. The former sire was a Duchess of Gloucester bred one sired by Imp. Tofthills. Among the earlier dams were a number of such noted families as Anchovy, a strain of Bates, and Cruickshank Cecillias, noted for their heavy-milking qualities, and these have been added to at intervals. In young things, Messrs. Bonnycastle have very few on hand, sales having been very active. About everything for sale, both in heifers and bulls, are gone, which, by the way, is the best testimony of the superior quality of the stock bred. In Cotswolds, something extra good can be seen. The flock was founded 24 years ago on Snell importations. The sires in use during all this time have been chosen from the standard of excellence regardless of cost, and have either been imported or from imported stock. A large number of prizewinners have been bred from this flock. Last fall Messrs. Bonnycastle swept the boards at all the local shows in Cotswolds. The young ones are an extra large, even, well-covered lot, and cannot fail to carry off their share of honors this fall. The Berkshires are a splendid lot of bacon-type animals. They were founded on Snell and Johnston importations, and have always been kept abreast of the times. The present stock boar was sired by the Toronto prize-winner, Colonel Brant, and is an ideal of the present-day type. A look over the young ones is convincing proof that no better stock boar could have been chosen.

"KING CORN" TO THE RESCUE. This year is apt to demonstrate beyond cavil that corn is king. Necessity is the mother of new departures in methods as well as of invention. It was necessity that gave birth to the corn harvester and the husker and shredder—two of the greatest inventions that have ever blessed the agriculture of the world—and it will be necessity this year that will compel indifferent farmers to use them. Every stalk of corn that shoots from the ground this season must be saved and fed. There is no alternative. Pastures are parched, meadows are scant. All of "the giant grass" must be utilized. The corn crop must be cut and shredded. And for these operations the American farmer can turn with implicit confidence to the McCormick corn harvester and shredder and husker. Experimental days are far past in the making of these machines. The name McCormick on a corn harvester and husker is as much a guarantee of perfection of work as it is on a self-binder and a mower—and more than this cannot be said.—Editor *Breeders' Gazette*, July 17, 1901.

P. W. STANHOPE, MANAGER, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (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:—

- Alton, A. L. Winnipeg.
- Baker, G. P. E. Russell.
- Broeken, G. E. Clan William.
- Clark, J. S. Russell.
- Coxe, S. A. Brandon.
- Cruickshank, J. G. Deloraine.
- Dunn, J. Deloraine.
- Dunbar, W. A. Winnipeg.
- Elliott, H. James. Brandon.
- Fisher, J. F. Brandon.
- Fowler, J. Souris.
- Frost, B. E. Neepawa.
- Gooley, J. Treherne.
- Harrison, W. Glenboro.
- Hutton, J. Carberry.
- Hendersson, W. S. Carberry.
- Hilliard, W. A. Minnedosa.
- Hilton, G. Portage la Prairie.
- Himman, W. G. Neepawa.
- Hopkins, A. G. Neepawa.
- Hurt, W. N. J. Belmont.
- Irvine, J. J. Neepawa.
- Lake, W. H. Miamit.
- Lawson, R. Shoal Lake.
- Lipsett, J. H. Holland.
- McGillivray, B. A. Winnipeg.
- Little, M. Pilot Mound.
- Little, W. Boissevain.
- McFadden, D. Neepawa.
- McGillivray, J. Manitou.
- McGillivray, C. D. Binserath.
- McKay, D. H. Brandon.
- McLoghry, B. A. Moomsmin.
- Martin, W. E. Winnipeg.
- Monteith, R. A. Killarney.
- Marshall, H. G. Griswold.
- Murray, G. P. Winnipeg.
- Nagle, J. W. Morden.
- Robinson, P. E. Emerson.
- Rosecroft, S. W. Birnie.
- Rutherford, J. G. Portage la Prairie.
- Rutledge, J. W. Boissevain.
- Sanfield, E. C. Manitou.
- Shouls, W. A. Gladstone.
- Smith, W. H. Carman.
- Snider, J. H. Carman.
- Stevenson, C. A. Reston.
- Stevenson, J. A. Carman.
- Swenerton, W. Carberry.
- Taylor, W. R. Portage la Prairie.
- Torrance, F. Winnipeg.
- Waldon, T. Killarney.
- Walker, J. St. C. Minto.
- Weich, J. Roland.
- Whaley, H. F. Glenboro.
- Williamson, A. E. Winnipeg.
- Young, J. M. Rapid City.

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.

Chambers' Barred Rocks are winners. The shows prove it. Read the record. Has also Blk. Minorcas, Hamburgs, S. C. B. Leghorns, and S. L. Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2 a setting. See my exhibit at the next Brandon show. Stock bred by me is fit to head any yard. Write for particulars. **THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon.**

PLEASE MENTION THE **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

MAW'S POULTRY FARM

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

I keep acclimatized utility breeds only of the very best, and can supply you eggs guaranteed to arrive in good order. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, \$2.00 per setting. Very large, deep-keeled Pekin ducks and English Rouen ducks, \$1.00. English White Leghorns, \$1.00. Large pure White Wyandottes and Laced, great winter Plymouth Rocks, straight "Hero" strain. They are the ideal fowl. Cockerels, last season, weighed nine pounds. Great egg strain. Great winter layers. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.00 for 30. Large illustrated catalogue mailed free. You want to keep poultry for profit? The varieties mentioned in this ad will suit you. **M. MAW, Manager.**

If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak.

KODAK

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Strong recommends, \$1.00 direct.
Newton Horse Remedy.
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TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO.
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Patrons: Governor-General, Governor of Ontario, Fee \$65 to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.

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CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHELTON.

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Clydesdale Horses & Shropshire

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Clydesdale Horses, Shropshire
Four bulls from 12 to 14 mo Cruickshank blood, for immediate sale.

HIGH PARK ST. GALLOWAYS of the choicest fashionable strains. Inspection invited. **A. M. & ROBINSON, P. O. Box 209.**

GOSS

Colwill Bros., of New York, for a number of years specialty of the breeding hogs. Their stock on is made up of some as can be seen anywhere winning and champion Choice 1343, sired by dam Thrifty Girl 1242 his old-time symmetry deck again this fall at and it will take a good the red from him. Also sow, Evelina 1515, and will not be far color is decided on. A young boar is Newcast from the above sire an ideal hog of to-day, and him a grand career in The pair of yearling Maid of Honor and are as near perfection to get it. The young good lot, and cannot f honor of their sire, and of some half dozen y about the same number will also compete for h Toronto and elsewhere.

The Messrs. Colwill some very nice Shorth bull, Brave Baron 2325 sire, Indian Chief (Imp Aberdeen 2nd 15964, b (Imp.), is a really being very lengthy, and set of short, perfect From his gilt-edged, perfect conformation, he his stock prove him to first water. One of the first Shorthorn dams is Lass 21286, sired by I out of Emeline 5985. more-bred cow, and has some beautiful types Another nice cow is the Lady Russel 26825, sirdam Maid of Pickering Lavender (Imp.). Th heifers on this farm honor to breeders of a pretensions. The calf showing the form that for which big prices a times.

The standing of the tenth week in the Pan test at Buffalo is as fo

Guernseys ...
Ayrshires ...
Holsteins ...
Red Polls ...
Brown Swiss ...
Polled Jerseys ...
Shorthorns ...
French-Canadians ...
Dutch Belted ...

CRAMMING MACHINES, FATTENING COOPS, Incubators and Brooders
POULTRY SUPPLIES.
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Newton's Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion CURE.
A veterinary specific for WIND, THROAT & STOMACH TROUBLES.
Strong recommends. \$1.00 per can. Dealers or direct.
Newton Horse Remedy Co. (D), Toledo, O.
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TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CANADA.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.** 18-27-01

W. G. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT.,
BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses & Shorthorn Cattle

L. BURNETT, GREENBANK, ONT.,
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Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, and Shropshire sheep.

Four bulls from 12 to 14 mos. old, bred from imp. Cruickshank blood, for immediate sale.

HIGH PARK STOCK FARM.
GALLOWAYS of the choicest breeding and most fashionable strains. Inspection or correspondence invited. **A. M. & ROBERT SHAW,**
P. O. Box 294, Brantford, Ont.

GOSSIP.

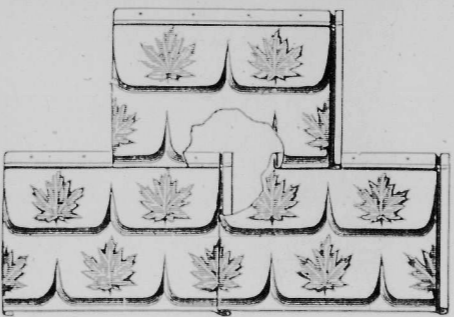
Colwill Bros., of Newcastle, Ont., have for a number of years been making a specialty of the breeding of Tamworth hogs. Their stock on hand at present is made up of some of the choicest animals as can be seen anywhere. The old prize-winning and champion boar, Colwill's Choice 1343, sired by Rob Roy 932, dam Thrifty Girl 1242, has lost none of his old-time symmetry, and will be on deck again this fall at the call of time, and it will take a good one to carry off the red from him. Also the sweepstakes sow, Evelina 1515, is looking grand, and will not be far away when the color is decided on. A particularly nice young boar is Newcastle Colonel 2091, from the above sire and dam. He is the ideal hog of to-day, and we bespeak for him a grand career in the prize ring. The pair of yearling dams, Newcastle Maid of Honor and Newcastle Queen, are as near perfection as it is possible to get it. The young ones are an extra good lot, and cannot fail to sustain the honor of their sire and dams. A batch of some half dozen young sows, and about the same number of young boars, will also compete for honors this fall at Toronto and elsewhere.

The Messrs. Colwill are also showing some very nice Shorthorns. The stock bull, Brave Baron 23259, by that great sire, Indian Chief (Imp.), dam Baroness Aberdeen 2nd 15964, by Heir Apparent (Imp.), is a really superior animal, being very lengthy, and well down on a set of short, perfectly-formed legs. From his gilt-edged breeding and perfect conformation, he should be what his stock prove him to be, a sire of the first water. One of the Colwill Bros. first Shorthorn dams is Beaver Meadow Lass 21286, sired by Imp. Oxford, and out of Emeline 5985. She is a Strathmore-bred cow, and has left her owners some beautiful types of the breed. Another nice cow is the Lavender-bred Lady Russel 26825, sired by Sir John, dam Maid of Pickering, by Duke of Lavender (Imp.). There are some heifers on this farm that should do honor to breeders of a great deal more pretensions. The calves are already showing the form that is wanted, and for which big prices are paid in these times.

The standing of the breeds for the tenth week in the Pan-American dairy test at Buffalo is as follows:

	Butter Value.	Profit.
Guernseys	\$14.47	\$9.34
Jerseys	14.54	9.18
Ayrshires	13.75	9.07
Holsteins	14.32	8.24
Red Folds	13.72	7.84
Brown Swiss	12.89	7.50
Polled Jerseys	10.97	7.48
Shorthorns	12.79	6.55
French-Canadians	10.87	6.54
Dutch Belted	10.21	5.00

SAFE LOCK Metal Shingles



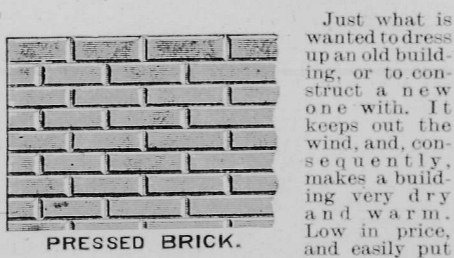
ARE FULLY ILLUSTRATED IN OUR

NEW CATALOGUE.

Our Baby shingles and free catalogue will satisfy you that we have the best-constructed roofing on the market. Ask for them.

Ottawa, January 27th, 1900.
Gentlemen,—The Galvanized Steel Shingles purchased by me last fall were used to roof the dwelling house on my farm at Myrtle, Ont. The workmen who put them on pronounced them of excellent quality. When the work was completed they presented a very pleasing appearance. I do not expect to have to touch the roof again during my lifetime. I recommend your shingles to anyone desiring a really good roof.
F. W. HOBSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

STEEL SIDING.



PRESSED BRICK.

Our Catalogue Shows Many Patterns.

Garrison Road, Feb. 18, 1901.
Dear Sirs,—I am well satisfied with your Shingles and Siding. "Safe Lock" Roofing is far ahead of wooden shingles. It has a fine appearance. The Siding will never need to be painted again. I shingled my barn four years ago with wooden shingles, and they were not on six months until they warped up by the sun and rain, and leaked in a good many places.
Yours truly,
JESSE W. BENNER.

METAL CEILINGS.

A correct substitute for plaster.
We will give you a sample ceiling for one of the rooms in your house at a low price, knowing that if you try a sample that you will never be satisfied until all the rooms are covered. Can be put on right over the plaster. Send us exact size of your ceiling for estimate.

Scottstown, Que., Jan. 17, 1901.
Dear Sirs,—I have your Metal Ceilings on my dining-room and hall, and the only thing I am sorry for is that I did not use it on all my rooms, as I do not think that there is anything that can compare with it for a ceiling. It looks well, and when put up always is there.
Yours respectfully,
M. A. MACKENZIE.

METAL PUMPS.

Possessing great advantages over old style pumps now in use. No more wooden pump-logs required, as the metal tubing will at once replace them. They are galvanized and will not rust or taint the water. The cost is much less than wooden pumps, and you can take pump home complete and put it in place without any trouble or expense.
Send Depth of Well for Price.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., LIMITED.
PRESTON, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Flatt has been making big deals in Shorthorns with His Majesty's herd and farm managers. He is a go-ahead man, Mr. Flatt.—(Scottish Farmer).

The English *Live Stock Journal* says: "A vigorously-written article, under the heading, 'The Tuberculin Crusade and the Cattle Breeder,' appears in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, Winnipeg, Man., dealing chiefly with the application of the tuberculin test to breeding cattle intended for exportation. The conclusion is that the original adoption of the test was a blunder, and the sensible and proper course for the Dominion Government, that first imposed the regulation, would be at once to remove it."

CRESCUS THE TROTTER CHAMPION.

At the Glenville track, Cleveland, where Maud S started the trotting world by going a mile in 2:08 1/2 to a high sulky, Crescus, the king of trotting stallions, went a mile, on July 26th, in 2:02 1/2, establishing a new record for trotters, and winning the title of champion trotter of the world. This title was held for some time by The Abbot, who, until the above date, held the record (2:03 1/2) for a mile, trotted at Terre Haute, Sept. 25, 1900.

EXTENSIVE NEW IMPORTATIONS.

From our British exchanges we learn that Canadian breeders are making extensive purchases of high-class Shorthorns, Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, having purchased the champion bull and female at the Highland Show, and four choice heifers from the herd of Lord Lovat. From the Earl of Roseberry Mr. Flatt has bought no fewer than thirteen yearling heifers, including the two beautiful animals which were first and second respectively at the recent Edinburgh show. From Mr. Duthie, Collynie, Mr. Flatt has secured five heifers; from Mr. Marr, Uppermill, eight heifers; while from Sir John Gilmour he has bought six two-year-old heifers, two cows and two calves. Mr. Flatt has also secured eight well bred animals from His Majesty the King.

ISRAEL GROFF'S SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS, AND BERKSHIRES.

Maple Leaf Stock Farm, the home of Mr. Israel Groff, Alma P. O., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, and Berkshire swine, is situated about three miles east of Alma Station, on the branch of the K. T. R. running between Harrisburg and Southampton. This beautiful farm and outbuildings won the Agriculture and Arts Association medal in 1899, and is a model farm indeed. The stables are simply perfect for convenience in feeding and cleaning, the floors being of cement concrete. The light is ample and even throughout. A man standing in any part of the stable can see every animal. The ventilation is on the most modern scientific principle. The water is also convenient. Feed is cut by wind power, and runs down a chute to the feed-room by the side of the chop box, where it is all mixed in one large box and wheeled around on a car to the different feed passages. In fact, that once monotonous winter labor, "doing chores," is more a pleasure than a labor in these well appointed stables. The farm proper slopes gently away from the buildings on all sides. The enormous crops testify to the superior tillage Mr. Groff gives his land. One thing that struck the writer very forcibly was the complete absence of thistles, mustard, wild oats or other rubbish.

Mr. Groff's Shorthorn herd was founded some 13 years ago on such noted families as Athelstanes, Crimson Flowers, and Stanfords. This is the herd that produced the cow, Gem of Athelstane, that won 1st prize at Toronto as a calf, and 1st prize and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a 2-year-old; also the bull, Lyndhurst, now owned by P. W. Brown, of Portage la Prairie, a 1st prize and sweepstake. The white steer, Crimson Robe, that swept the boards last year at Guelph Fat Stock Show, was also raised on this farm. This steer has lately been sold to Prof. Shaw for the Minnesota Experiment Station, right reserved for showing at the principal fairs this fall. The present stock bull is Royal Hero 34679, sired by Royal Sailor (Imp.), dam Mildred 4th, by imported and exported Haspodar. Royal Hero is a full brother to Judge, the champion bull that sired Royal Banner, the 1,500 dollar bull at Flatt's Chicago sale last year. He also sired the 2-year-old heifer, Matchless, that won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg. Comment is needless on a bull of Royal Hero's gilt-edged breeding and illustrious connections. Suffice it to say he is an ideal, typical Shorthorn, from the ground up. It is needless to give a description of the various dams in the herd. The great number of prize winners that have been bred here speak louder than words of the high quality of the stock. In Leicesters, Mr. Groff has an excellent flock founded on Kelly's imported stock, and kept up to a high standard. The lambs are a rare good lot. Among the Berkshires are to be seen some extra long, deep-sided ones, just the kind that are in such active demand. The sire, Prince Lee, by Baron Lee 4th, is an ideal bacon hog. Another sire is Crown Prince, who is also an up-to-date type. There are a couple of extra good young boars for sale, out of the dam Matchless, and sired by Crown Prince.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

None genuine without the signature of **The Lawrence Williams Co.**
Sole Importers & Distributors for the U.S. & CANADA. } CLEVELAND, O.
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scars or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

KEMP'S

INSTANTANEOUS Sheep Dipping Fluid kills ticks, lice and all parasites or insect life on sheep, hogs, horses, and cattle; destroys mange on dogs.
The best dip in the market. Thorough, permanent, effectual. Cheapest and best disinfectant for surgical and medical purposes, barns and outhouses. Used in the proportion of 1 to 100.
ONLY RELIABLE CATTLE FLY KILLER.
If your druggist does not keep it, we will express a half-gallon tin prepaid to any address in Manitoba, B. C., or the Territories, for \$1.25. Elsewhere in the Dominion, \$1.00.
W. W. STEPHEN & CO., MEAFORD, ONT.,
AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

British Columbia.

Anyone thinking of farming in British Columbia should write for descriptive pamphlet of farms for sale in the Lower Fraser Valley—the garden spot of the Province.
We have compiled the largest and most complete list of farms, orchards, cattle-grazing and garden lands, and fishermen's attornments, in the Province. It has been very carefully selected, and we have a personal knowledge of every property described. Prices range from \$3.00 per acre to \$250.00 per acre, and in extent from 1 acre to 1,000 acres.
In the Lower Fraser Valley, and on the coast lands around Vancouver, we rarely have more than a month of frost and snow at outside, and the thermometer has only sunk to zero twice in ten years.

HOPE, GRAVELEY & CO.,
536 Hastings St. VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

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More Cream means More Butter
More Butter means More Money
Therefore every Dairyman should have an
Improved U.S. Separator
as that is the kind that Gets all the Cream
Other reasons why he should have one are its
Durability, Simplicity, Safety, etc.
We furnish complete lines of Dairy Apparatus.
Write for Illustrated catalogues.
U S U S U S

Orders and enquiries for THE U.S. IMPROVED CREAM SEPARATORS from Manitoba and the N.W.T. should be addressed to the General Agent for that part of the Dominion—**WM. SCOTT, 206 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg,** dealer in all lines of Dairy Supplies and Farmers' Fresh Separator Dairy Butter.
Another Pleased Customer; In Fact, We Have None Other.
KILLARNEY, MAN., 14th June, 1901.
MR. WM. SCOTT, 206 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg:
Dear Sir,—The Separator is doing fine. We are extra well pleased with it. My little lad, 16 years old, can run it nicely.
Yours truly, **GEO. McULLOCH.**
IN WRITING
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

KODAK
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or amateurs.
WINNIPEG.
ublished 1892.



Praises Pyramid Pile Cure.

Mrs. Aaron Medron, of Savannah, Ga., writes: "I had piles and rectal trouble for years until it was unbearable any longer. As I had often seen Pyramid Pile Cure advertised, I determined to try it, and for two years have never ceased to congratulate myself that I did so, for I have been entirely cured of rectal troubles, and two packages of the Pyramid did it."

The Pyramid Pile Cure contains no cocaine, opium nor any injurious drug whatever, and is absolutely safe, painless, and never fails to cure piles in any form.

Druggists sell full-sized treatment of this remedy for 50 cents.—Adv't.

4 Imp. Clydesdale Stallions

From such well-known sires as Sir Everard (5353), Prince Roberts 7135, Prince Alexander 8399.

2 Imp. Shorthorn Bulls, 2 Bulls Imp. in Dams.

21 Imp. Cows and Heifers, 7 Canadian-bred Cows and Heifers.

2 Canadian-bred Bulls, 2 Canadian-bred Cows and Heifers.

GEORGE ISAAC & BROS., BOMANTON, ONT. COBURG STATION, G. T. R.

Wm. Brash, Ashburn, Ont., BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES and SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Clydesdales and Ayrshires

Imported and home-bred. Also Dorset Horned sheep, and the leading varieties of poultry.

ROBERT NESS & SONS, Howick, Que.

FOR SALE.

CLYDESDALE stallions, mares and fillies, representing the best blood in Scotland—Prince of Wales, Darnly, Macgregor and Lord Lyon—including the great sweepstakes winner, The Marquis (1182), a grandson of Prince of Wales and Macgregor; also the first-prize 3-year-old at Ottawa this season.

THOS. GOOD,

Richmond P. O., Ont. R. R. Station, Stittsville, C.P.R.

FOR SALE:

Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

Young stallions and fillies bred from imported sires and dams. Also a choice bunch of Shorthorns, of both sexes and all ages, including a few extra choice young red and roan heifers and bulls.

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ontario.

JERSEYS FOR SALE.

Two choice bull calves of the highest breeding and of true dairy type, at moderate prices.

W. W. EVERITT, Chatham, Ont. DUN-EDIN PARK FARM. P. O. BOX 552.

LIDLAW'S CONCENTRATED TOBACCO POWDER



Sheep Dip.

Contains correct proportion of sulphur, all mixed and ready for bath. For thirty years Laidlaw's Tobacco Powder Dip has had steadily increasing sale. Many hundred millions of sheep have been dipped with it. Non-poisonous; no injury possible to sheep or wool. For full particulars and prices, write—

ROBERT MARR, WALKERTON, ONT.

Sole manufacturers: Laidlaw, Mackill & Co., Limited, Richmond, Va.

GREEN GROVE HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

This herd was founded over 18 years ago, and contains such Scotch-bred tribes as the Missies and Mysies, Langshires and Butterfys, and is now headed by the famous stock bull, Spivy Robin—2823—, a worthy grandson of Imp. Royal Sailor—1869—, and of Barnston Hero and of Ruby Vengarth—1559—, and also the noted English Lady family. Some good young stock for sale. For prices and particulars, address GEORGE D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, ONT. C. P. R. Station, Erin.

GOSSIP.

UNABLE TO SUPPLY DEMAND.—Massey-Harris Company report that they have been unable to supply the demand for their new Steel Hay Tedder, notwithstanding the large quantity built by them for this season's trade. It is evident Canadian farmers have adopted the motto: "Patronize Home Industry," and believe in using the best machines that can be procured.—Adv't.

Mr. E. B. Elderkin, Canadian Superintendent of Live Stock at the Pan-American show at the Pan-American Exposition, along the lines of the Madison Square Garden Horse Show and the Toronto Horse Show, has been abandoned. Consequently there will be no horse exhibit at Buffalo other than the exhibition classes, as provided for in the premium list as sent out.

The catalogue of 60 head of high-class Shorthorns to be offered at auction by Geo. Harding & Sons, Waukesha, Wis., at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Aug. 7th, has been received. From the breeding of the cattle, and what we know of many of them personally, and of others by reputation, we are sure a grand good selection for the sale has been made, and many of the females having been bred to such noted bulls as Alice's Prince, Baron Monrath, Imp. Golden Drop Victor, and Imp. Best of Archers, makes them very attractive and desirable. There should be a bumper attendance at this sale.

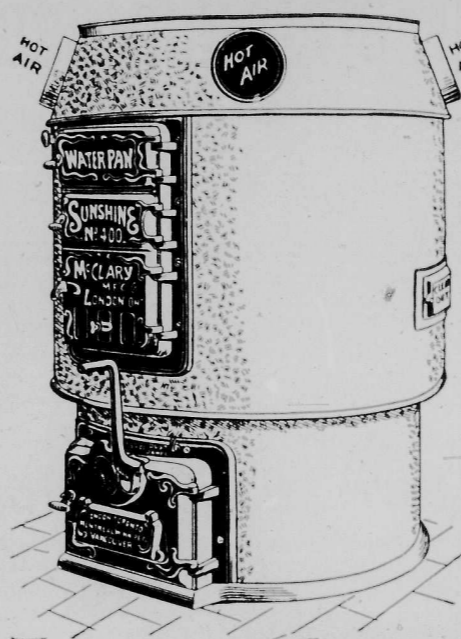
IMPORTANT ADDITION TO THE BROOKSIDE HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Readers of the "Advocate" will be interested in learning of the recent purchase by Messrs. Henry Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y., of the entire herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by T. G. Yeomans & Sons, Walworth, N. Y. These cattle, with the 200 head already in the Brookside herd, gives them not only the largest herd in America, but probably also the strongest in point of official backing and general excellence of breeding. In the annals of Holstein-Friesian history, there is perhaps no parallel to the great combination effected in the uniting of these two herds. Mr. T. G. Yeomans personally selected his foundation stock in Holland, sparing no pains or expense to secure the choicest animals from the best herds and largest-producing families in that country; and from such stock has been developed one of the very finest herds on this continent, nearly every animal of milking age having been officially tested, and in the purchase are comprised such cows as Princess of Wayne 7th, Mutual Friend 3rd, Sadie Vale Concordia, and others that have attained wide reputation by their wonderful performances, many of which have never been offered before at any price. Among the bulls, special mention should be made of Beryl Wayne's Paul De Kol. This young bull has an almost unprecedented record of 27 1/2 lbs., with that of his half-sister, Lilith Pauline De Kol, standing to-day as the two highest official records ever yet made. Such strains as these, crossed with the De Kol, Hengerveld, and other noted families of the herd, should effect the greatest combination that has ever been made, and one from which may be expected higher achievements in breeding than have yet been attained in the development of the black-and-whites.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS, FROM JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1901.

Reports of thirty-three cows have been received during this period, one of which was reported with four records of seven days each, and inclusive of these a record for thirty days. In the full-age class ten cows averaged:—Age 6 years 2 months 12 days, tested forty days after calving: Milk 44.8 lbs., butter-fat 14.390 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 17 lbs. 15.8 ozs., or 16 lbs. 12.6 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. The largest record in this class was 555.7 lbs. milk, 18.607 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 23 lbs. 4.1 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 21 lbs. 11.3 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. In the four-year class five cows reported that averaged:—Age 4 years 3 months 25 days, tested thirty days after calving: Milk 419.9 lbs., butter-fat 12.754 lbs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat 15 lbs. 15.1 ozs., or 14 lbs. 14.1 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. The largest record in this class was made by a cow 4 years 1 month 20 days old. She produced 474 lbs. milk, 15.611 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 19 lbs. 8.2 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 18 lbs. 3.4 ozs. butter 85.7 per cent. fat. She made a thirty days' record of 1,988.5 lbs. milk, 62.958 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 78 lbs. 11.2 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 73 lbs. 7.2 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. The average of two heifers in the three-year class was 14 lbs. 5.7 ozs., equivalent butter 80 per cent. fat, or 13 lbs. 6.4 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. The most remarkable showing was in the two-year class. Twelve heifers in this class, averaging in age only 2 years and 20 days, produced an average of 304.5 lbs. milk 9.598 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 12 lbs. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 11 lbs. 3.2 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. The highest record in this class was of a heifer 2 years and 13 days old at date of calving. She produced an equivalent of 14 lbs. 3.6 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat, or 13 lbs. 4.4 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat. Six heifers in this class averaged an equivalent of 13 lbs. 5.9 ozs. butter 80 per cent. fat, 12 lbs. 7.6 ozs. 85.7 per cent. fat.

A GOOD HEATER.



The Sunshine Furnace was specially constructed for farmhouse heating.

Burns coal, coke or wood. Feed-doors are large enough to admit rough blocks of wood.

A farmer can use up his rough wood in fall and spring, and burn coal in the severe winter weather.

Made in three sizes.

Pamphlets free to any address.

THE McCLARY MFG. CO'Y.

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver; St. John, N. B.



LATELY IMPORTED A FRESH LOT OF

Clydesdale Stallions,

Comprising sons and grandsons of many of the most noted Scotch showyard winners and sires, all in the pink of condition without surplus flesh, and personally selected to meet the best Canadian markets, having, without exception, the best of bone, hair, feet, and action, coupled with true Clyde character. I will make further importations as the times demand. Inspection invited. Prices consistent with quality.

ROBERT GRAHAM,

Ringwood P. O., Ont. Stouffville Station, G. T. R., and telegraph office.

Agricultural College, GUELPH.

A large staff and first-class equipment, furnishing the kind of education needed by young men intending to live on the farm or follow any kind of practical or professional pursuit connected with farming.

- (1) Two Years' Course for Associate Diploma, Sept. 13th.
- (2) Four Years' Course for B. S. A. Degree, Sept. 13th.
- (3) Dairy Course, Jan. 4th.
- (4) Two Weeks' Course in Judging Live Stock and Seed Grain, Jan. 8th.
- (5) Four Weeks' Course in Poultry Raising, Jan. 10th.

Send for circular giving full information as to cost, terms of admission, etc. JAMES MILLS, M.A., President.

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM

Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. Herd prize and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the get of the great sire, Wanderer of the Cruick-shank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply



T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

For Sale

Two choice bred SHORTHORN BULLS, 12 and 18 months; also cows and heifers, with calves at foot and bred again to imported Red Duke—36984— (77555). 54 head to select from. DAVID MILNE & SON, Ethel, Ont.

SHORTHORNS:

We are offering for sale 8 bulls, from 8 months to 3 years old, by Mungo 2nd and Scottish Kard. Also a few cows bred to Baron's Heir.

ROBT. GLEN, Owen Sound, Ontario.

For Sale:

3 Shorthorn bulls of first-class breeding, sired by such noted bulls as Scotland's Fame (Imp.) and Bold Britain, bred by John Isaac, Markham. Also some choice cows and heifers. F. A. GARDNER, Britannia, Ont. PEEL COUNTY.

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

100 HEAD TO SELECT FROM. Offer for sale 8 young bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages, of the most approved breeding, bred to (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee—28861—, at head of herd. Farm one mile north of town.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ontario, Canada.

HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

(First Importation Made in 1874.)

(My recent importation of 30 head has just arrived home from quarantine. Herd now numbers over 120 head.)

OFFERS FOR SALE

- 40 Imported Cows and Heifers,
- 40 Home-bred Cows and Heifers,
- 11 Imported Bulls and Bull Calves,
- 13 Home-bred Bulls and Bull Calves.

Railway stations—Pickering, on main line of Grand Trunk Railway, 22 miles east of Toronto, and Claremont, 23 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. Railway. Catalogues on application.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

FOR SALE.

Choice quality and best Scotch breeding. Imported and home bred, Imported Knuckle Duster (72793) and Imp. Royal Prince head the herd, which has furnished the Provincial Fat Stock Show champion three out of the last five years. Catalogues on application.

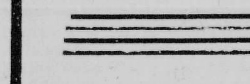
H. SMITH, HAY, ONT.

Exeter Station on G. T. R., half a mile from farm.

DR. J. WILSON, V. S., WINGHAM, ONT., Specialist in the castration of ridgelings. Terms and testimonials on application.



160 Hea



CATALOG

CLYDESDA



J. & W. B.

Our SHORTHORN herd Buds, Matchless, Missie employed such bulls as Barn 9100, Lord Lansdowne (Royal Sailor (Imp.) 18559, I have been first prize winners Royal Sailor (Imp.), and out Cloud 3137, by Lord Gloster. We are now offering young bu

Farm 2 miles from Elora

Live Stock Send for circular price list R. W. James, Bowman

PLEASE ME

SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH IMPORTED.

Young imported cows with calves at foot for sale. A number of the calves are imported in dam.

Some of the families represented in the herd are as follows:

160
Head

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| AUGUSTAS | ROSEBUDS | MEDORAS |
| CLARAS | BRAWITH BUDS | MINAS |
| NECTARS | LANCASTERS | VILLAGE MAIDS |
| GOLDIES | MAYFLOWERS | BEAUTYS |
| JENNY LINDS | AMARANTHS | MISS RAMSDENS |
| VICTORIAS | BUTTERFLYS | FLORAS |
| MATILDAS | CLIPPERS | RAGLANS |
| BESSIES | EMMAS | LUSTRES |
| CROCUSSES | BROADHOOKS | GEMS OF THE VALE |

160
Head

Herd headed by the Imported Bulls, GOLDEN DROP VICTOR and PRINCE BOSQUET.

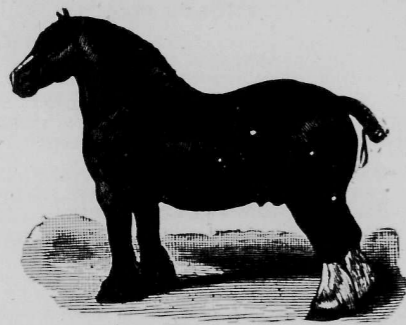
IF INTERESTED, COME AND SEE US, OR WRITE

H. CARGILL & SON,

CATALOGUE FREE.

CARGILL, ONTARIO, CANADA.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS ALL SOLD.



MR. DALGETY

sailed on July 10th for the home-land to bring out another large importation. Expects to arrive in Canada early in September with a grand lot.

Anyone having first-class heavy draft or high-class carriage horses may find a purchaser by writing

DALGETY BROS.,
London, Ontario.

We beg to call your attention to a new and indispensable article in

Barclay's Patent Attachment

FOR THE CURB OF BALKING AND KICKING HORSES.

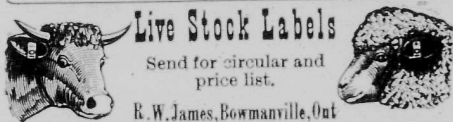
Will control any vice known to a horse. Invaluable for breaking-in colts. Can be adjusted in two minutes, and used with any harness, vehicle or implement. Sent, charges paid, to any part of Canada, with full directions for use, on receipt of price, \$5. Reliable representatives wanted. For further information, address

THE BARCLAY MFG. CO., Brougham, Ont.

J. & W. B. Watt, SALEM, ONT., BREEDERS OF Clydesdale horses, Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Leicester and Oxford sheep, Berkshire pigs.

Our SHORTHORN herd was founded over 30 years ago, and contains such tribes as the Village Buds, Matchless, Missies, Mildreds, Stamfords and English Lady, upon which we have employed such bulls as Barnpton Hero 324, Young Abbotsburn 6236, Challenge 2883, Perfection 9100, Lord Lansdowne (imp.) 2712, Clan Stuart 14381, Canada 19536, Sittytton Chief 17060, Royal Sailor (imp.) 18959, Royal George 28513, Clipper King 16293 and Judge 23419, all of which have been first-prize winners wherever shown. Royal Victor 34681 and Royal Wonder 34682, by Royal Sailor (imp.), and out of English Lady and Mildred dams, now head the herd, assisted by Roan Cloud 31317, by Lord Gloster 28865, and out of Melody 21992, a descendant of the Buckingham family. We are now offering young bulls, cows and heifers for sale, of Scotch type.

Farm 2 miles from Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., 15 miles north of Guelph.



Live Stock Labels

Send for circular and price list.

R. W. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—Bulls: Two 1 year old and one 8 months. A few heifers of choice breeding and superior quality. AMOS SMITH, Trowbridge P. O., Listowel Stn. Ont.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

- 6 imp. Bulls, 14 months to 2 years.
- 20 imp. Heifers, 2 and 3 years old. Safe in calf.
- 2 Home-bred Bulls, 12 and 16 months old.
- 10 Home-bred Heifers, Scotch topped.
- 25 Choice Yearling Ewes, from imp. Ram.

W. G. PETTIT & SON, Freeman P. O., Ontario.

Our imp. cattle are representatives of the following Scotch families: Claretas, Claras, Beautys, Marr Roan Ladys, Urys, Orange Blossoms, Secrets, Matildas, Miss Ramsdens, Jilts, Floras, Annes, Lady Fragrants, and others.

Burlington Junction, G.T.R., is our station. Telegraph and telephone office within half a mile of the farm.

Catalogues on application.

HILLHURST SHORTHORNS

THREE COLLYNIE-BRED BULLS IN SERVICE:

Scottish Hero, Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau, By Scottish Archer. By Pride of Morning. By Silver Plate.

The herd comprises straight Scotch, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, and Canadian strains; bred to produce the best and most economical MEAT and MILK MAKERS.

Shropshire and Hampshire Down Sheep.

M. H. COCHRANE, COMPTON CO., P. Q., G.T.R., 117 MILES EAST OF MONTREAL. HILLHURST STATION.

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. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at—

Toronto, London, and Ottawa, in 1900.

Come and see or write for prices.

Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale, bred from High-class Imported Stock.

Robert Hunter, Manager

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

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.



THE NATIONAL Cream Separator

MANUFACTURED BY THE RAYMOND MFG. CO. OF GUELPH, CAN.

Has every valuable improvement to make it serviceable, reliable, easy and handy to operate.

Has no complicated parts to wash, only two loose pieces inside of the bowl.

Anti-friction ball bearings, to save power and cost of oil.

The neatest in design and finish.

Proven beyond a doubt to be a necessity to make dairying profitable on the farm when making butter or when sending cream to the creamery or city trade.

It makes more butter and improves the quality so as to command the highest price.

Saves labor, and earns an extra increased profit of from \$1 to \$8 per cow annually.

Ask those who have them. Consider the waste of money by feeding the most valuable constituent in milk to calves, when grain meal, having the same feeding value, can be substituted at 1-16 of the cost of the butter fat.

"NATIONAL" NO. 1 HAND POWER.

The "National" is sold entirely on its merits. A free trial given at your own home.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK,

BOX 518, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, Gen. Agt. for Manitoba, N.-W. T., and B. C.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Imp. Prime Minister 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.

IMPORTED COTSWOLDS

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

BROOKS & LANGMAID,
COURTICE P. O.

SIX MILES FROM OSILAWA STATION, G. T. R.

SPRINGFIELD FARM

HERD OF Shorthorns, Oxfords, and Berkshires. Young bulls and Heifers on hand. Also a few choice Berkshires. CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont. SIMCOE CO.



High-class Shorthorns and Yorkshire Pigs.

Just now three 10-months bulls, got by imp. Sirius 15281, great big massive fellows with lots of flesh and quality—away above the average. Also a few superior young cows in calf, and 5 or 6 heifers. We are booking orders now for the spring trade. Can ship some in six weeks.

JAS. McARTHUR, GOBLE'S, ONT.
Goble's Station, G. T. R., 10 miles east of Woodstock, 2 miles from farm. Visitors met.

YOUNG SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Our present offering includes several choice young bulls fit for service, sired by "Scotland Yet," and out of Warfare (imp.) dams; also bull calves, from Blue Ribbon (imp.), and out of Royal George cows. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

A. & D. BROWN,
M. C. RAILWAY, IONA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS (imported)

3 BULLS: 1 two-year-old, 2 one-year-olds. A few cows and heifers. THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER P. O.

J. R. McCallum, Iona Station, Ont.
Offers young SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS, of choice breeding, at reasonable prices. Iona Sta. on M.C.R., half a mile from farm. PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

JOHN DRYDEN,

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.
BREEDER OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Fifty superior yearling rams ready for August delivery.

To Rid STOCK of Flies, Lice, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES, USE

West's Fluid

WHICH IS ALSO A SURE CURE FOR CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.
Standard Sheep Dip is Good, also Cheap.
Manufacturers: The West Chemical Company, TORONTO, ONT.
Pedigree forms free to customers.
Agt. for Manitoba: W. R. ROWAN, 132 Princess St., Winnipeg.

NOW, FOR THE FIRST TIME,

We offer you two herds to select from. Having purchased the entire herd of T. G. Yeomans & Sons, we now have 250 head on hand, of the best families, and with largest official backing. We want to sell 100 head before fall—at least 50 or 60 before starting for the fairs. Great inducements to quick purchasers.

HENRY STEVENS & SONS,
LACONA, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Leicesters

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

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.
Hawthorn Herd of Deep-Milking Shorthorns
Stock for sale of both sexes. Herd headed by the Isabella bull, Golden Eagle—30943—, by Golden Measure.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

SHORTHORNS:

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

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM

40 rods north of Stouffville Station, Ont., offers Shorthorns, Shropshires, Berkshires. Pigs just weaned, good breeding, good quality. Including a few choice out of imp. sow. Pairs not akin at low prices. D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont. PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS

—Grand young bulls and heifers for sale. We have the first-prize milking strains. Imported Knuckle Duster and imported Sir Wilfred in service.

LEICESTERS

—First prize flock of Canada for past six years. Imported and home-bred for sale.

ALEX. W. SMITH,
MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.

FOR SALE: SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

from such sires as Mariner (imp.), Royal Judd 17499, Sultan Selam (imp.), Grenadier 26251, and Roseville Abbott 30874, on a Victoria foundation. Also one extra Kinellar Stamp 10-mos. red bull. Come or write.

90 HEAD Herefords

High quality, Early-maturing Prizewinners. Young bulls, cows, heifers. The blood of "Corrector," "Eureka," "Ancient Briton," and "Rupert," on an "Anxiety" foundation. Send for illustrated catalogue.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

GEO. RAIKES, BARRIE, ONT., BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS & SHROPSHIRE YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE.

I am now offering Holstein calves of both sexes, out of such cows as Panarista Pauline, Inka Dark, Ness 3rd's Jessie DeKol, DeDicker's DeKol, Belle Burke, Mechtildie, Pieterje Hartog DeKol, and others, all closely related to DeKol 2nd and Netherland Hengerveld, the greatest of Holstein cows.

J. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont. UNADILLA FARM.

F. L. GREEN, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO, BREEDER OF St. Lambert Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

My Jerseys are bred for business. Both sexes for sale. I offer an extra choice bull, dropped Feb. 27th, 1901, for sale, a son of Queen May of Greenwood, who made 18 lbs. butter in 7 days, and is at Pan-American now. A lot of very choice Yorkshires on hand. Also Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Bronze turkeys. Prices right.

Maple Glen Stock Farm.

SPECIAL OFFERING: A bull calf born Aug., 1900, a grandson of Inka Sylva, the sweepstakes prize and test winner last season. Also one year old; dam a full sister of the great Carmen Sylva. A choice cow due to calve 1st July.

C. J. GILROY & SON, Brockville, on O.P.R. or G.T.R. Glen Huell, Ont.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

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

SPLENDID Jerseys for Sale.

Two bull calves and two heifer calves that will equal anything I know of; age, 1 to 3 months; price, \$30 to \$60. One yearling heifer, blood of old Massena, 900 pounds butter in one year, \$100. One yearling bull, extra breeding, \$80. All registered. Crated and put on express car.

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

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD.

For sale: 2 yearling bulls; 8 bull calves, sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.), and out of first-class cows. A number of cows and heifers in calf. Also some unregistered cows and heifers, fresh-calved and springers—grand family cows.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We offer at low prices any two of our three Feb. and March bull calves, bred from our imported bull and from heavy-milking dams. We reserve one 6-months bull calf for showing. All are in show fit. Choice females of different ages. A few spring pigs still on hand.

Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

Dairy Jersey Heifers FOR SALE.

10 Registered St. Lambert Jersey heifers, in calf to pure St. Lambert bull. No better dairy strain in Canada. Solid grays and fawns in color. They themselves dairy cows of high order. Can supply a carload of heifers from 6 months to 2 years old. Two fine solid gray bull calves 8 months old. No fancy price expected. Come and inspect or correspond. Address: on

E. PHELPS BALL,
LEE FARM, ROCK ISLAND, P. Q.

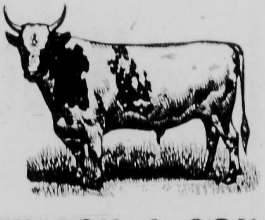
CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULLS.

OFFER: Five bull calves, one dropped in each of the months of August, November, December, January, and April. Good individuals, and from deep-milking strains.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, STRATFORD, ONT. "Neidpath Farm" adjoins city, on main line G. T. R.

Choice Ayrshires, AND BARRED ROCK EGGS.

3 BULLS, from 7 to 17 months old; also a few COWS and HEIFERS. Eggs for hatching, from choice matings, at \$2.40 per 15. Incubator eggs \$4.00 per 100.



JAS. McCORMACK & SON, ROCKTON, ONTARIO.

TREDINNOCK AYRSHIRES

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchinbrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars, address

JAMES BODEN, MGR., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Farm close to St. Anne Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

Ayrshire Bulls.

Write to J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place, for special prices on Ayrshire bulls from 14 years to 6 months. Four over 15 months, fit for service, from special milking stock. Sired by prize bull, Jock of Burnside—1684—, also females of all ages. Shropshire sheep of all ages; a number of fine ram lambs; Berkshire pigs of either sex, of the best bacon type. B. P. Rocks.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, IMPROVED BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH PIGS.
FOR SALE: 5 bull calves, a few heifers; young pigs, pairs not akin; 2 boars, 4 months old; young pigs. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,

LIVE STOCK 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.

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.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

We have a choice lot of lambs this year, bred from our imported rams, Royal Warwick 3rd and May King 1st, some weighing 17 lbs. at birth. Also some good shearing ewes and rams. Also a few shearing ewes and rams fitted for show purposes. All of which we are offering for sale at reasonable prices.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Teeswater, Ont. Photo and telegraph, Teeswater.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

NOTICE

MOWERS AND MOWERS

the long tangled clove death knell of many s. It is rumored that a n machines had to lower Canadian machines in season. It is not aver to build a mower t der favorable conditions dian farmer wants "t money"—Canadian mach a machine that will go tting season satisfactori work well day in and d ter how much the crop or laid—AdvT.

THRASHING MAC

catalogue of the Watering Co., Waterloo, Ont. extent, illustrates and three classes of engines, made by the Company. engines: Plain or port and 18 horse power; 12, 14, 16, 18 and 22 and compound traction. The separators are "Ch vance Champion," and ance." The catalogue t these popular machines t besides that every thres know.

FARMER BRIGHT

FIELD, Iowa, offers in c advertisement, an instrum three uses on the farm hogs rooting, mark an stock, and also dehor price is very low, \$1.50 make good money selling

DOMINION SWINE BR

ORD—Vol. XI, of this has been received from Mr. Henry Wade, Parliar Toronto. It is a subst printed volume, contain 3,588 pedigrees of wh Berkshires, 1,487 Yorksh worths, 271 Chester Whi Chinas, 38 Duroc Jersey sex.

GOSSIP

The Royal Agricultu British Columbia and hibition will be held i minster, Oct. 1st to Entries free. Open to Twenty thousand dollars attractions. Prize list on W. H. Keary, Secretary minster, B. C.

Canadian stockmen ma themselves on the weat that have prevailed thro minion, on the excellent that have been secured, prospect for full crops of as well as of roots and ing contract are the cond of the western States of Union, where, owing drouth, failure is written and corn, while the skies and the heat terrific.

At a sale on July 9th of Hackney brood mar stock from the Elsenha Walter Gilbey, 38 head of including foals and yearl average price of \$320. price was 135 guineas for mare Kiss Me Quick, by Y and the second highest, 12 Bright Dorothy, by G. Connaught.

At a sale of Berkshire p from the herd of Mr. N. Motcombe, Dorsetshire, 5 an average of \$37.50. price, \$126, was paid t Calmont, M. P., for a yo Mr. Edney Hayter paid young boar. It is worthy six pigs of 35 one litter guineas (\$66), an ave each. Tally one for the s payer.

MR. GEO. D. FLETCHER HORN HER
In placing with the advertisement of his Gre of Shorthorn cattle, G Fletcher, Binkham, Ont Station on Elora branch R., writes: The herd wa over 18 years ago by Fletcher, Binkham, by s choice animals from the herds of Mr. Hugh T Mary's, and Mr. Geo. Th Since that time it has b improve the stock by choice females of favorite selecting first-class sires of such prominent bree Arthur Johnston, Greenw J. & W. Russell, Richm Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt gether with imported si Baron Camperdown and P The stock bull now in s Robin 28259, a grandson Sailor on one side and B on the other, and tracing side to Imp. English Lad Englishman, a combinat blood that is sure to tel spring. During the last f herd has made itself of p by heading many good s rings, and the character of breeding and individuality commend them to the att looking for high-class sto

Heifers

heifers, in calf... heifers from 6... solid gray bull... price expected...

ALL, AND, P. Q.

BULLS.

ipped in each of... ber, December... uals, and from... om

YNE, FORD, ONT. ain line G. T. R.

Chires,

EGGS.



& SON,

IO.

SHIRES

Glencairn 3rd, Dudley. Forty leading Scotch... well formed... for large milk... few young... and particulars... N. Mgr., de Bellevue, Quebec.

om

WILL & SONS, on Place,

om 1 1/2 years to 6

or service, from

ize bull, Jock of

all ages. Shrop-

fine ram lambs;

best bacon type.

om

Stock Farm.

D BERKSHIRE

GS.

fers; young pigs,

old; young pigs,

al Farm, Ottawa,

mburg, Ont.

EMENTS.

THE WORLD

& CO.,

EXPORTERS,

ipped to all parts

ALFRED MAN-

to our Ameri-

Stouffville, Ont.,

om

Sheep Breed-

or Romney

Association,

the Southdown

om

Exporter and

listed stock

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BE, ARUNDEL

ONDON W. W.

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OCIATIONS

Association, the

the world. Hon.

Canada. Address

EVERING, Secre-

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FORDS.

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SON,

Teeswater,

Ont.

NOTICES.

MOWERS AND MOWERS.—This year the long tangled clover has struck the death knell of many so-called mowers. It is rumored that a number of foreign machines had to lower their colors to Canadian machines during the haying season. It is not a very difficult matter to build a mower that will cut under favorable conditions, but the Canadian farmer wants "the best for the money"—Canadian machines. He wants a machine that will go through the cutting season satisfactorily, and do its work well day in and day out, no matter how much the crop may be tangled or laid.—Advt.

THRESHING MACHINERY.—The catalogue of the Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo, Ont., 48 pages in extent, illustrates and describes the three classes of engines, also separators, made by the Company. They include in engines: Plain or portable, 12, 14, 16 and 18 horse power; simple traction, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 22 horse power; and compound traction, 20-horse power. The separators are "Champion," "Advance Champion," and "Counterbalance." The catalogue tells all about these popular machines and much more besides that every thresherman should know.

"FARMER BRIGHTON," FAIRFIELD, Iowa, offers in our columns, by advertisement, an instrument which has three uses on the farm. It will stop hogs rooting, mark any kind of live stock, and also dehorn a calf. The price is very low, \$1.50. Agents could make good money selling it.

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' RECORD—Vol. XI, of this pedigree record has been received from the Registrar, Mr. Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. It is a substantial and well-printed volume, containing a total of 3,588 pedigrees, of which 1,265 are Berkshires, 1,487 Yorkshires, 434 Tamworths, 271 Chester Whites, 75 Poland Chinas, 38 Duroc Jerseys, and 18 Essex.

GOSSIP.

The Royal Agricultural Society of British Columbia and Provincial Exhibition will be held at New Westminster, Oct. 1st to 4th inclusive. Entries free. Open to the world. Twenty thousand dollars in prizes and attractions. Prize list on application to W. H. Keary, Secretary, New Westminster, B. C.

Canadian stockmen may congratulate themselves on the weather conditions that have prevailed throughout the Dominion, on the excellent crops of hay that have been secured, and on the fine prospect for full crops of coarse grains, as well as of roots and corn. In striking contrast are the conditions in many of the western States of the American Union, where, owing to the severe drouth, failure is written of hay, oats, and corn, while the skies continue hazen and the heat terrific.

At a sale on July 9th of a selection of Hackney brood mares and young stock from the Elsenham stud of Sir Walter Gilbey, 38 head of various ages, including foals and yearlings, made an average price of \$320. The highest price was 135 guineas for the 4-year-old mare Kiss Me Quick, by Yorkshire Post, and the second highest, 120 guineas, for Bright Dorothy, by Garton Duke of Connaught.

At a sale of Berkshire pigs last month from the herd of Mr. N. Benjafield, at Motcombe, Dorsetshire, 59 head made an average of \$37.50. The highest price, \$126, was paid by Mr. H. McCalmont, M. P., for a young sow, and Mr. Edney Hayter paid \$120 for a young boar. It is worthy of note that six pigs of one litter sold for 127 guineas (\$666), an average of \$111 each. Tally one for the sow as a rent-payer.

MR. GEO. D. FLETCHER'S SHORT-HORN HERD.

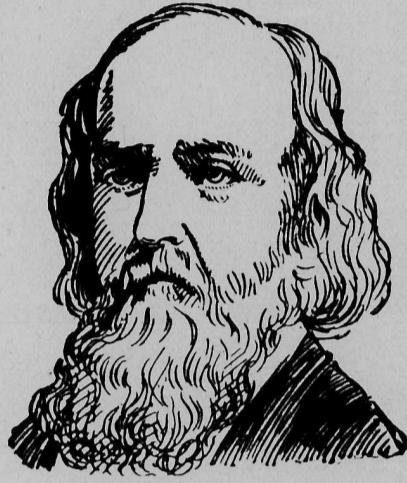
In placing with "The Advocate" an advertisement of his Green Grove herd of Shorthorn cattle, Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., near Erin Station on Elora branch of the C. P. R., writes: The herd was established over 18 years ago by Mr. John Fletcher, Binkham, by selecting a few choice animals from the Scotch-bred herds of Mr. Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's, and Mr. Geo. Thomson, Alton. Since that time it has been the aim to improve the stock by adding a few choice females of favorite families, and selecting first-class sires from the herds of such prominent breeders as Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Messrs. J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, and Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, together with imported sires, such as Baron Camperdown and Primrose Duke. The stock bull now in service is Spicy Robin 28259, a grandson of Imp. Royal Sailor on one side and Bampton Hero on the other, and tracing on his dam's side to Imp. English Lady, by Her of good blood that is sure to tell on his offspring. During the last few years this herd has made itself of particular note by heading many good show and sale rings, and the character of the cattle in breeding and individuality is such as to commend them to the attention of those looking for high-class stock.

For Well People.

An Easy Way to Keep Well.

It is easy to keep well if we would only observe each day a few simple rules of health.

The all-important thing is to keep the stomach right, and to do this it is not necessary to diet or to follow a set rule or bill of fare. Such pampering simply makes a capricious appetite and a feeling that certain favorite articles of food must be avoided.



Prof. Wiechold gives pretty good advice on this subject. He says: "I am 68 years old and have never had a serious illness, and at the same time my life has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to keep a healthy stomach, not by eating bran crackers or dieting of any sort. On the contrary, I always eat what my appetite craves, but for the past eight years I have made it a daily practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal, and I attribute my robust health for a man of my age to the regular daily use of Stuart's Tablets."

My physician first advised me to use them, because he said they were perfectly harmless and were not a secret patent medicine, but contained only the natural digestives, peptones and diastase, and after using them a few weeks I have never ceased to thank him for his advice.

I honestly believe the habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is the real health habit, because their use brings health to the sick and ailing, and preserves health to the well and strong.

Men and women past fifty years of age need a safe digestive after meals to insure a perfect digestion and to ward off disease, and the safest, best known and most widely used is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They are found in every well-regulated household from Maine to California, and in Great Britain and Australia are rapidly pushing their way into popular favor.

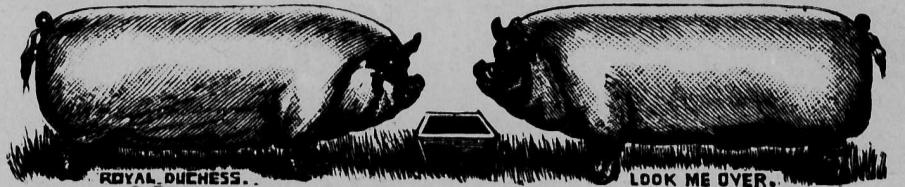
All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, full-sized packages at 50 cents, and for a weak stomach a fifty-cent package will often do fifty dollars' worth of good.—Advt.

N. M. BLAIN'S TAMWORTHS.

Coldspring herd of Tamworths, owned by Mr. Norman M. Blain, of St. George, Ont., was founded in 1890 on imported stock purchased from the herd of the Ontario Agricultural College, and from stock imported by Mr. John Bell, of Amber, Ont. One of the first sows purchased was Amber Rose (imported in dam), a typical representative of that now favorite breed, and her descendants fully justify the excellent judgment shown in the selection of her as a dam. Among the first sires in use in their herd was Rattler 27, an enormous-sized boar of great length and substance, as well as fine quality, and who left many prizewinners. The present stock boar is Advance 610, bred by John Bell, and sired by Birmingham Duke (Imp.) 113. He was bred by John Norman, Jr., Tamworth, Eng. The dam of Advance is Amber Duchess 110, by Ingersoll Duke (Imp.). This boar has proved himself to be a sire of the highest rank, his stock being exceptionally even, very long and deep, and, withal, uncommonly smooth, and the active demand for Mr. Blain's stock is the best guarantee that they please the many purchasers. Stock from this boar has been sent to Iowa, U. S.; Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, British Columbia, and all over Ontario. One boar sold to parties in Iowa now weighs over 1,200 pounds. The dams at present on the farm are an extra nice lot. The sow, Amber Duchess 110, by Ingersoll Duke (Imp.), is one hard to beat. Another one is Beauty I Am 1190, by Robert Burns 585, dam Pride of Zurich 1188, by Duke of Dorchester. May B. is a yearling of extra nice quality; she is sired by Five Points 1302, dam Blain's Fancy 1184. This sow captured 1st prize at Guelph Fat Stock Show last year as best pure-bred bacon type. Thrifty Maid is another dam that swept the board at Toronto last fall, capturing 1st and sweepstakes. She is sired by Rob Roy, dam Trifty Girl. This sow also won sweepstakes at Guelph Fat Stock Show. These animals are all in splendid condition. Mr. Blain intends to compete for honors this fall at all the leading shows.

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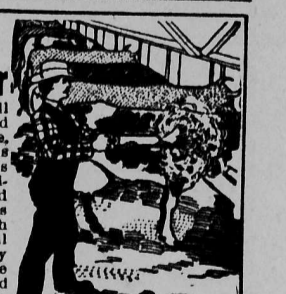
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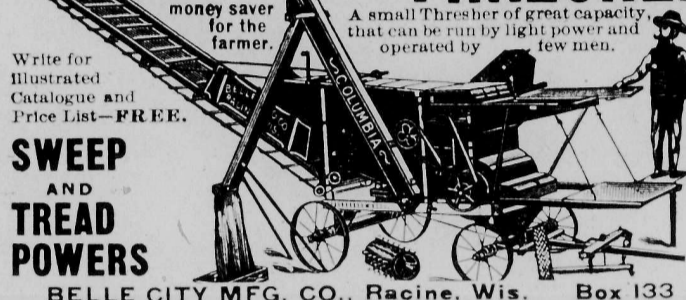
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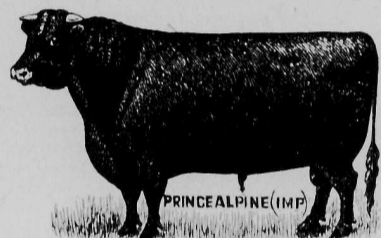
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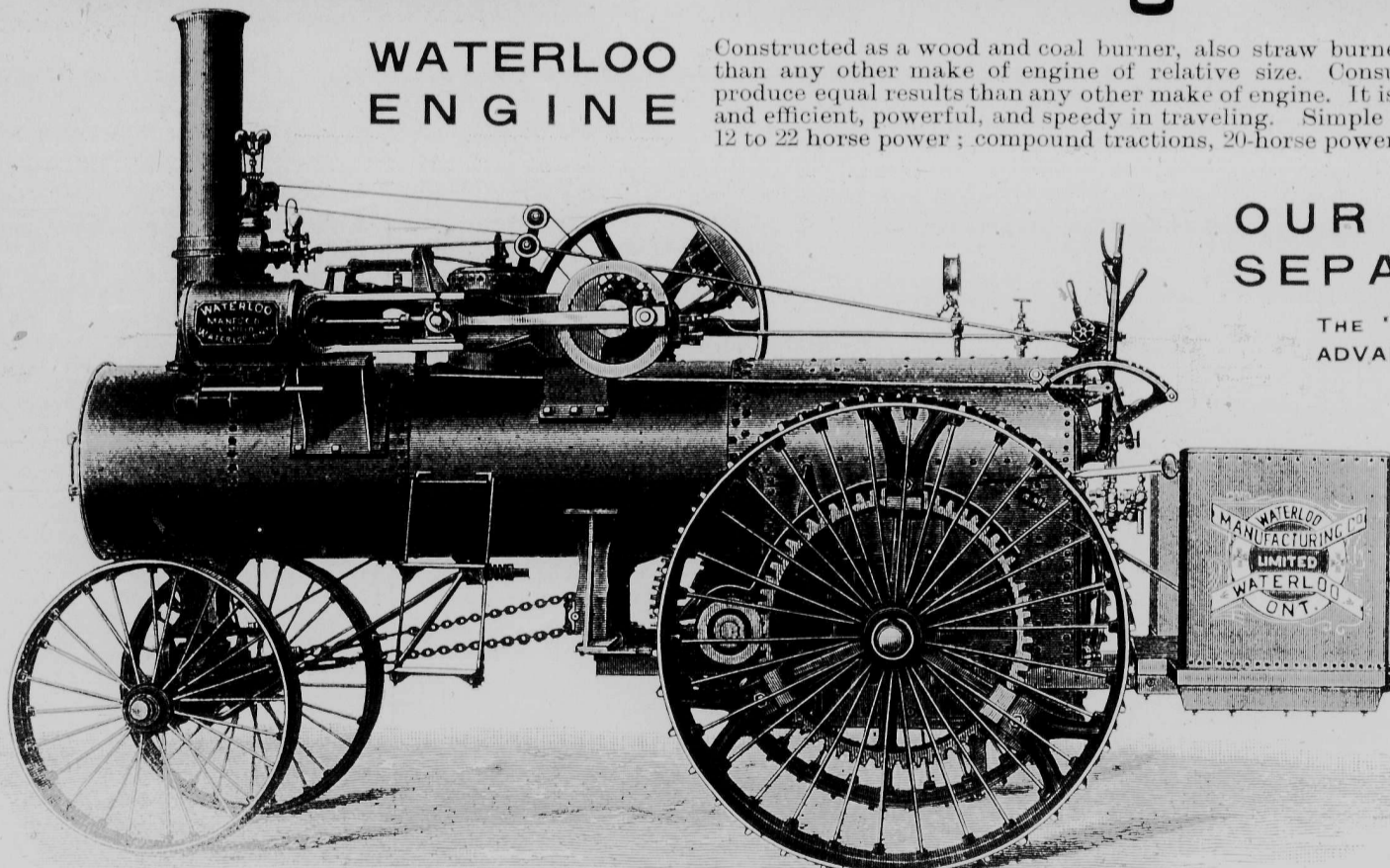
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VOL. XXXVI.

WINNIPEG.

AUGUST 20, 1901.

MANITOBA.

No. 532

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE.
MANITOBA LIVE STOCK AT THE PAN-AMERICAN	495
A COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	495
BRANDON IN LINE FOR AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	495
COL. DENT'S TOUR FINISHED	495
THE MANITOBA AND NORTHWESTERN FARMERS' ELEVATOR COM- PANY.....	495
GOOD BEASTS ALWAYS CHEAP	496
PRIZES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS	496
THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION	496
ROSEMOUNT, CLYDESDALE STALLION (ILLUSTRATION).....	497
FIRST-PRIZE CARRIAGE TEAM (ILLUSTRATION).....	497
TOPSMAN'S DUKE AND IMP. JENNY LIND 4TH (ILLUSTRATION) ..	499
BOB KIRK AND PROGENY (ILLUSTRATION)	499
LORD ROBERTS (ILLUSTRATION)	501
LITTLE BOBS (ILLUSTRATION).....	501
BROOKLIN BOY (ILLUSTRATION)	501
A LASTING LIME WASH	502
NEEPAWA FAIR	503
SIR COLIN CAMPBELL (IMP.) (ILLUSTRATION)	503
BUTTER INCREASES IN THE LIGHT OF SCIENCE	503
LORD MISSIE OF NINGA (ILLUSTRATION)	503
HONOR FOR AGRICULTURISTS	504
FALL FAIRS	504
THE GRAIN RUSTS	504
PROFIT IN PIGS	504
HOW THE HIGH-SCORING CHEESE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN WERE MADE	505
ROBIN ADAIR (ILLUSTRATION)	505
RANCH-BRED DRAFTERS (ILLUSTRATION)	505
ORDERS FOR ARMY HAY	505
THE MAKING OF MEN	506
THE PROBLEM OF FARM LABOR AND HOW TO SOLVE IT	506
THE TRUTH ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS	506
OPERATION FOR IMPERVIOUS URACHUS IN FOAL	507
TREATMENT OF WOUNDS	507
MOVING BEES TO NEW PASTURE	507
BEDBUGS	507
HOME BUTTERMILKING	507
THE PAN-AMERICAN DAIRY TEST	508
HORTICULTURAL MEETING	508
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:—VETERINARY: TREATMENT OF WOUND; INQUIRIES MUST BE SIGNED; DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE; HORSE WITH A COUGH—GLUTTONY IN MARE; AMAUROSIS IN HORSE; PERSISTENCE OF THE URACHUS AND LAMENESS IN COLT; COW THAT WILL NOT BREED	508, 509
MISCELLANEOUS: SOW THISTLE; THE LOSS IN SPREAD MANURE; NOXIOUS WEED LAWS; DESTROYING WILD MUSTARD; LOSING TURKEYS	509
CHICAGO MARKETS	509
HOME MAGAZINE	510
THE FAMILY CIRCLE	510
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER	511
"THE GLEANERS" (ILLUSTRATION)	511
THE QUIET HOUR	512
GOSSIP	516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 524
PRIZE LIST, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL	514
NOTICES	516, 518, 519
ADVERTISEMENTS	493 and 494, 513 to 524

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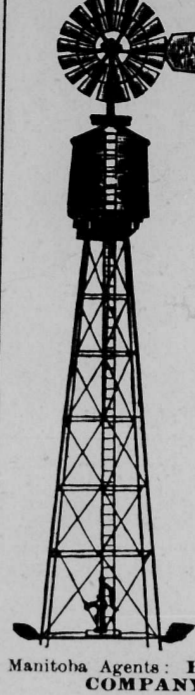
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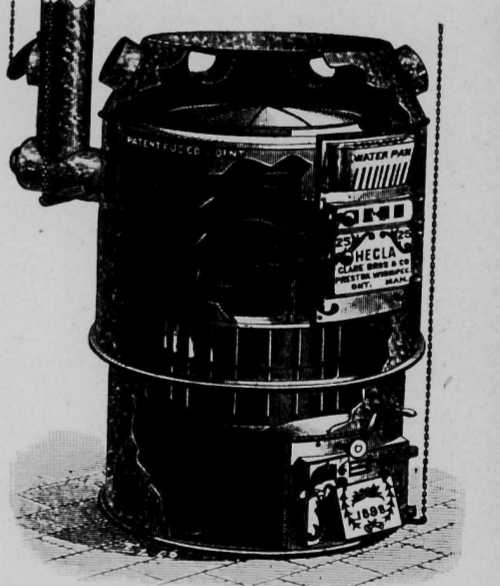
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