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AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED FOUNDED 1866

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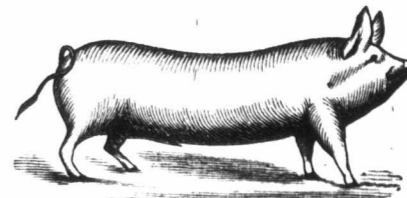
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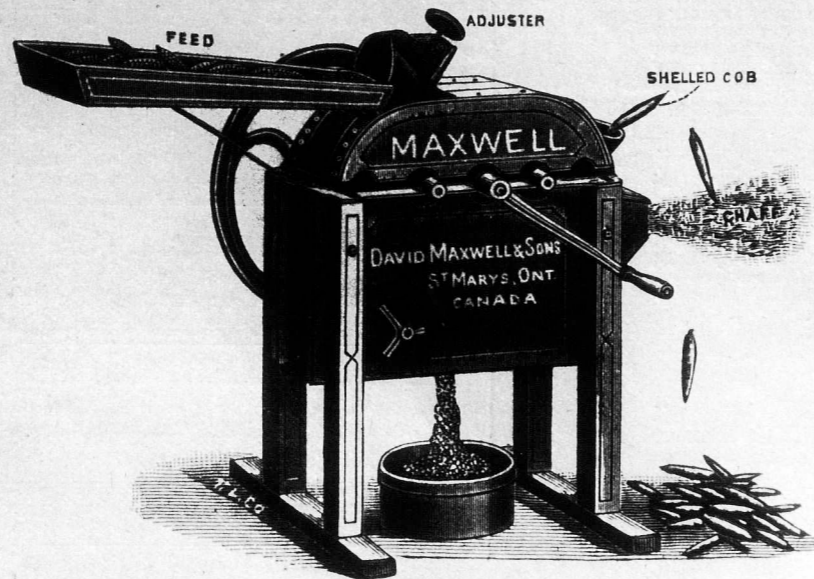
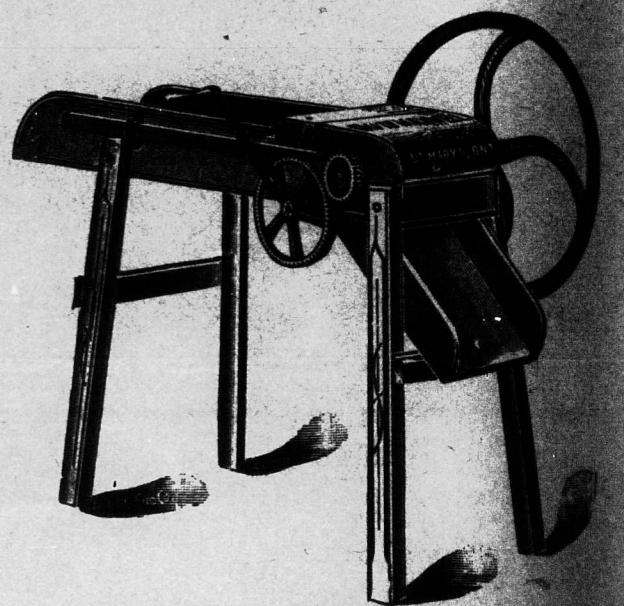
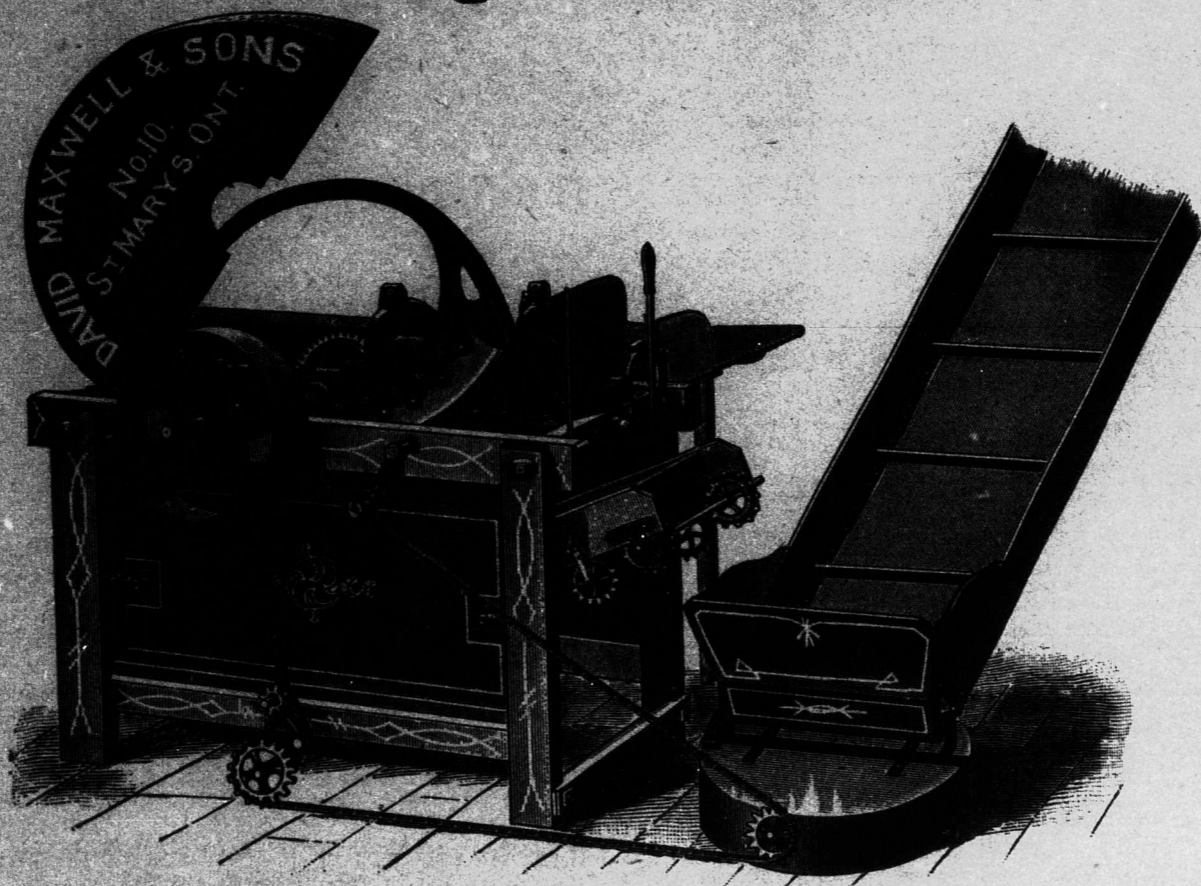
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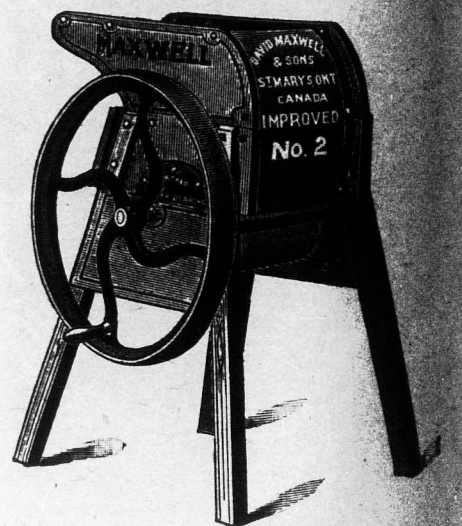
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VOL. XXXV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

No. 509

EDITORIAL.

The Tuberculin Test Plague.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has freely devoted much attention and space to the discussion of the subject of bovine tuberculosis, its origin, causes, prevention, and possible cure, giving special emphasis to the value of ventilation and a full supply of pure air and sunlight as an essential agency of prevention, the cheapest and best of the possible provisions against the insidious disease, which is largely a sequence of modern methods of stable construction, and is seldom contracted in open-air conditions. The tuberculin test as an agency for the diagnosis of the disease was, a few years ago, with much assurance proclaimed a discovery of great value, being, it was claimed, practically infallible in its operations, and coming with the almost universal endorsement of veterinary scientists, it was received by stock-raisers and the public generally with all the consideration due to a discovery of such vital importance. The earlier exhibitions of its efficiency as an agent for discovery were certainly such as to warrant much of the merit claimed for it, and in so far as that is concerned, we are not sure that when intelligently applied by careful and competent practitioners it has lost much ground in the estimation of unprejudiced witnesses, but in the hands of inexperienced and incompetent manipulators, and under unreasonable and irksome regulations its vagaries have brought it into such general disrepute that there are now comparatively few so simple as to do it reverence. It may yet have its place of usefulness when judiciously applied, especially in the case of city dairies, where sanitary conditions are not sufficiently observed; but its indiscriminate application to imported animals for breeding purposes has always appeared to us, in view of the uncertainty or very distant possibility of its contagious character, to be an unnecessary hardship to importers, and one which they have borne with a patience worthy of a better cause. It is surely an absurdity to suppose that practical men will pay large prices and all the added expenses of transportation for stock of which they have the least suspicion that they are unhealthy. There are well-authenticated cases of animals purchased for America being condemned on the tuberculin test in Britain, and after a few weeks re-tested and passed as sound. In our last issue reference was made to a case in which five high-class bulls purchased for the Argentine were tested by English veterinary surgeons and certified sound, but two of them being condemned by the Government veterinary at the Argentine port, on the same test, they were returned to England for slaughter, where a careful examination by a qualified veterinary failed to find any trace of disease. It is such instances as these that serve to bring the test into contempt, and when to this is added the opinion of breeders that in not a few instances the application of the test has had an injurious effect upon the health of animals, especially pregnant cows, subjected to it, there need be little wonder that importers are strongly disposed to declare war against regulations which hamper and harass enterprising men in the discharge of a business which tends to the public benefit as well as their own. In the State of Illinois, appeal has been made to the courts by cattle owners for protection against the squirt-gun of the vet. under cover of the law, and owing to contrary decisions by judges in different counties as to the legal right to enforce the test, the Governor of the State has wisely declared the regulations of the State Board of Health inoperative, pending the appeal to a higher court. This is probably but the beginning of a fight for freedom from official bondage, which will grow into larger proportions unless relief come soon in the form of more rational requirements. Importers

have loyally submitted to a ninety-days quarantine for the discovery of contagious diseases—a precaution which all agree is proper—but when cattle have to run the gauntlet of two tuberculin tests within four months, as many have when sold by Canadian importers to go to the United States, it is a severe strain upon the patience of the breeders, as well as upon the constitutions of the animals.

Canadian Prizes for British Schools.

One of the signs of the times is the greatly increased attention given by the Government of Canada to the development of this country as the greatest colony of the British Empire. The latest step taken by Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, Eng., is the distribution of books on the subject of the Dominion to schools in the United Kingdom, and the presentation of a bronze medal for competition in each school which takes the subject up. The books themselves are valuable educational works, and quite interesting, one an atlas and the other a reading book which treats of the history and present condition of Canada. It is by E. R. Peacock, M. A., of Upper Canada College, Toronto, with an introduction by the Very Rev. G. M. Grant, LL. D., Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, and is beautifully printed and illustrated, and teeming with information conveyed in a clear and agreeable style. The little atlas is a gem of its kind, and contains seven teen excellent maps of other countries (the U. S. excluded), in addition to ten relating to Canada, accompanied by a geographical text of the most comprehensive and compendious character. Not only will the pupils but the teachers derive a great deal of information from these two valuable little school books, and the idea of offering a prize in each school for the best essay at Christmas is as ingenious as it is novel. The idea is an admirable one, and will not only afford the boys and girls of Britain accurate knowledge of this part of the Empire, but cement the ties existing between Canada and the motherland. The High Commissioner is to be congratulated upon the efforts he is making.

Retgression or Progress in Stock Breeding.

An experienced breeder, than whom we have had no more observant or outspoken a critic of the ups and downs of stock breeding in English-speaking lands during the past half century, gives our modern self-satisfaction a rude poke in the ribs. Calling up the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, he inquires are the best of our pure-bred cattle and sheep equal to what they were years ago? Did we not reach a pinnacle of achievement in Great Britain beyond which there has been no advance? Are we not actually slothfully retrogressing? Is it the tyranny of the herdbooks or of fashions in pedigree, or both, that tie men's hands and paralyze efforts at new achievements in breeding? These are questions in which there is food for reflection, and their consideration will probably lead most breeders to the confession that the standard of excellence attained in the case of the best and the average is far from satisfactory. This criticism does not apply equally in the case of all breeds. It surely does not to some of the dairy breeds of cattle, to some of the beef breeds, to most of the breeds of sheep and hogs, or to many of the breeds of horses, in all of which classes distinct improvement has been made in conforming to the utility type most suitable to the requirements of present-day markets; but it certainly does in the case of all those in the breeding of which pedigree fashions have unduly prevailed and line breeding

has been too largely followed, the tendency having been to breed exclusively, with too little regard to individual merit, from animals carrying the blood of certain families which for the time being are popular because of the record of one or more ancestors in showyard or test, or because of a whim of fickle fashion, founded, it may be, on even a less enduring basis than either of these.

He would be a bold critic who would openly attack the herdbooks which have gained so strong a hold in the realm of records, and charge them with being a cause of retrogression in the standard of the individual excellence of our stock, since the conviction that herdbooks are contemporary with and essential to permanent improvement is deep-rooted and generally acknowledged by breeders as a confession of faith if not as a creed.

And yet, is it not too true that the fanatical worship of pedigree is the rock which has wrecked many men financially, and been the means of undermining the constitutional structure of once grand and useful tribes of cattle? For this the herdbooks can only be held responsible in so far as they have placed before the eyes of breeders the printed page on which is more readily traced family relationships, which, if wisely and judiciously used and directed, might have produced magnificent results, but which, on the other hand, through a blind following of fads, have wrought ruin and disaster to many a reckless devotee.

And the pity of it is that so few are willing to learn and profit from their observations of the experience of those who have erred, and so many are apparently bound to prove the aphorism that history repeats itself, no matter what the consequences to the breed, so long as there is money in it for them in the meantime.

We have no quarrel with any breed or with any strain within the breed, so long as meritorious individuals are propagated and used for its improvement, but it is when inferior seed stock is used, simply because it is straight bred, in preference to such as have superior individual merit coupled with superior ancestry, that our patience gives out and we are led to protest.

The record of the showing is supposed to set the standard of excellence, and there pedigree is not considered, but each animal stands on its own merit. Does the record of the leading shows in Britain and America demonstrate that the animals straight-bred in popular lines win the highest honors? What of the champion Shorthorns at the Royal in this year of grace, and of the leading winners in Canada last year? Would they conform to the requirements of straight line breeding? We trow not. And what of the lineage of those which brought the highest prices at the recent record sale at Chicago, where men were looking for show animals? Were not the top-priced bulls and the highest-priced females motley mixtures of Booth and Bates and Scotch? But when winners are wanted, pedigree fads have to be dropped, for when seeking that sort men are in their right mind, which is more than can be said when they pay two prices for a pedigree with a scrub at the end of it.

The crying need of the present day in breeding circles is better sires and more of the better sort as the only hope of lifting some of the breeds from the slough into which they have sunk. We have too many tails and too few tops. The dead level of the average is too low. If this fact be due mainly to the bondage of fashions and fads, as it appears to be, where is the Moses that will lead us out of the wilderness of mediocrity? Shall he be a St. Duthie, or look we for another? The need is urgent, the occasion opportune; the man ought to be forthcoming, and the dawn of a new century will be a convenient milestone to mark a period of progress.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
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Publishers' Announcement.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE steadily grows in popularity upon its intrinsic merits. The best farmers claim to profit by reading it regularly. It carries with it the gospel of better and more profitable agriculture by bringing in the light that expels the darkness. To canvass new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE affords both pleasure and profit—the pleasure of doing good to your neighbor—and the premiums we offer elsewhere in this issue afford very alluring remuneration. Our books are standard works of highest authority; our "Post" pens are all that is claimed for them in the advertisement; and our watches do keep correct time and wear well, having been obtained from one of the largest and most reliable firms in Canada. We confidently recommend each and all of our premiums as possessing superior merit, and we trust our readers will at once set about securing one or more of them by sending us the required number of new subscriptions. See our premium pages in this issue.

The Permanent Site of the Royal Show.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, some time ago decided to permanently locate their annual show, and recently, by a substantial majority of the council, London was chosen as the city near which the show is to be held after next year. The peripatetic plan had plainly outlived its day of usefulness, as the failing receipts for admission in the last few years had proven, the deficits from year to year proving serious and burdensome. The selection of the Metropolis as the future fixed site for the show is doubtless a wise one, the city being fairly central, while its great population and the facilities which it offers in the way of accommodation, and its attraction for visitors, make it peculiarly the place to secure the attendance which gives elat to an exhibition. We anticipate with every confidence the successful outcome of the new departure made by the Society in selecting for its future home the grand old city on the Thames.

Will it Pay to Hold Wheat?

Periodically, the above question confronts the farmer whose granary bins or elevator space is filled with wheat. We have in mind cases where wheat-growers have made a decided hit by a big rise in prices after holding their grain for a year or so, but they are the exception and not the rule. It is almost if not impossible to forecast with any degree of accuracy future prices. Great wars have their effect, but not so much so now as in years gone by, owing to improvements in the preparation, storage and transportation of food products. Drought and rains influence crops, but these are rarely, if ever, universal, so that the failure of one grain or in one country will be offset elsewhere. By keeping thoroughly posted as to crop conditions, supply and demand, etc., men may conclude when it is best to dispose of their crop, but as a rule the safest plan has been selling soon after threshing. If wheat does not rise, it is decidedly a losing game to hold, because one must reckon the cost of storage, shrinkage (which is considerable unless the grain is very dry), losses from rats and mice, danger from water or snow, and insurance to cover risk of fire, and interest on the cash value of the wheat locked up, all of which would probably require an advance of 10 or 15 cents per year per bushel to make good. It fact, it has been computed by some that if 60 or 70 cents per bushel represented the "bird in the hand," 90 cents or \$1.00 would be a fair representation of the "bird in the bush" one year hence. With these facts in mind, if the farmer can afford to do so and feels disposed, to speculate by holding his crop, why all well and good—it will be his own funeral or otherwise, according as prices go down or up.



TWO-SHEAR SOUTHDOWN RAM.
First prize and champion, Royal Show, 1900.

Two Ambitious Agricultural Projects.

Mr. Hanley, of Minnesota, who was the presiding officer at an International Congress of Agricultural Associations held during the Paris Exposition, and who is an officer of the National Cotton Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Association, has returned to the United States, and gives to the press a report that at the Congress two propositions were thoroughly discussed: first, to reduce the grain acreage of the world by twenty per cent.; second, to secure from the world's rice-eating nations customers for the farm products of civilized lands. The Congress decided unanimously, he reports, that steps must be taken to secure an Oriental market for surplus grain crops. In America, he continues, there will be an effort to make the price of wheat one dollar a bushel at Liverpool. The farmers will be urged to hold or "corner" their supplies, in order that the price may be raised to that point and maintained. The programme of national legislation proposed for the United States, he says, provides for the subsidizing of freight steamships, the appointment of a trade commission which shall devise plans for getting the desired Oriental trade, the abolition of the Interstate Commerce Commission, because it has failed to prevent unjust discrimination in freight rates (interesting to Canadians, in view of the proposal to establish a similar body here); the abolition of the forecast crop reports which are issued by the Department of Agriculture, because they are "of so hopeful a nature" that they lower the value of stored grain and growing crops; the abolition of bucket shops, and the appointment of Government inspectors to take charge of terminal elevators and prevent the mixing of different grades of grain. This programme is said to have been approved by the Grain Growers' Association, the Cotton Growers' Association, the Farmers' Alliance, and the National Farmers' Federation.

From Canada.

Mother and Queen, from the golden West,
We offer in love at the foot of thy throne,
All we can give thee, our dearest and best,
Flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone—
Take them, Queen of the brave and free,
They come in their love to die for thee.

Mother and Queen, from farm and mart,
From bank and factory, hill and plain,
They gather in love for a noble heart,
To lighten its sorrow and bear its pain—
Take them, Queen of the brave and free,
They come in their love to die for thee.

Mother and Queen, our homes were bright
And pure as the air of the sunlit north,
But tears have darkened the woman's sight
Since the day that the brother and son went forth—
Take them, Queen of the brave and free,
Who come in their love to die for thee.

Mother and Queen of the spotless throne,
Lady and Lord of the sea and land,
Thou makest our far-born sons thine own
By the tender clasp of a woman's hand—
Take them, Queen of the brave and free,
They come in their love to die for thee.

Mother and Queen, from the strong glad West,
From the rivers and plains where our children roam,
We give thee our dearest, our bravest and best,
Take them, Queen of our heart and home—
Asking no bounty, favor or fee,
They come in their love to die for thee.

Quebec. FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

Heroes of the South African War.

No war in which Great Britain has ever been engaged has excited throughout the Dominion of Canada such a keen and general interest as the struggle with the combined forces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State (two republics so-called), leagued for the domination of South Africa, and the perpetuation of an oppressive and corrupt oligarchy. The Transvaal had been accorded the right of self-government, subject, however, to the suzerainty or permanent rights of Great Britain, but for many long years they have subjected the thousands of British subjects in the country (called Outlanders) to gross injustice, imposing heavy taxes upon them, but denying them the right of franchise or any practical voice in the conduct of the country's business. President Paul Kruger, of the Transvaal, by frequent promises that were never fulfilled, and an unexampled course of duplicity and procrastination, as the official record of his dealings with Sir Alfred Milner and the British Government clearly show, gained years of time, and was all the while secretly preparing for war by the purchase of arms and munitions, and the hiring of foreign officers to drill the Boer population. A millionaire many times over, and using the funds of the Transvaal for this purpose, he was able to do this most effectually, and when fully ready he invaded British territory, and, as our readers are aware, found the British authorities wholly unprepared with forces in Cape Colony. President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, an ambitious and designing man, cast in his lot and forces with the Transvaal.

The war began officially at 5 p. m., October 11, 1899, the hour fixed by the Boers for the British to comply with their ultimatum and "get." The next day the Boers captured an armored train and at once began their march on Kimberley and Mafeking. The first British victory was when the Boer position on Talena Hill was captured on October 20, and the first important gain was the success of General French in ejecting the Boers from Elandslaagte. Small actions continued daily until October 30, when the Boers captured two British battalions at Nicholson's Nek. General Buller arrived at Cape Town on October 31. The following day the Boers invaded Cape Colony. On November 2, Ladysmith was isolated and bombarded, and Colenso was evacuated by the British garrison. Naauwpoort and Stormberg were also evacuated by the British. On November 9, the Boers attacked Ladysmith, but were repulsed with heavy loss. On November 15, the Boers wrecked an armored train and captured one hundred British troops. From November 23 to December 11, Methuen went from disaster to disaster, losing heavily in taking the Boer position at Magersfontein, in which action General Wauchope was killed. December 15, Buller made his advance on Tugela, and the result was tragic. The casualties of 1,100 shocked and discouraged the whole British Empire. December 18, Lord Roberts was appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as Chief of Staff. Before these two valiant soldiers reached South Africa the British won several small victories. General J. P. D. French forced the Boers from Colesberg. Lieutenant-Colonel Pilcher won a small victory at Sunny-side. The Boer attack on Ladysmith was withstood under the leadership of the brave General White, at a cost to the British of fourteen officers killed and twenty-seven wounded, one hundred and thirty-five men killed and two hundred and forty-four wounded. Buller tried again to cross the Tugela. The Boers captured a part of his command. General Warren retreated from Spion Kop after terrible losses, and the troops recrossed the Tugela. On February 5, Buller failed in his attempt to relieve Ladysmith. The turning point in the war was February 12, when General French started on his forced march for Kimberley, which he reached and relieved on February 15. The 123 days' defence of Kimberley had been directed by Hon. Cecil Rhodes and Col. Kellwich. On Feb. 16, General Cronje was leading the Boer retreat, and was being pursued by General Kelly-Kenny. Cronje's forces took their stand in the river-bed near Raardsbery. By

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EDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

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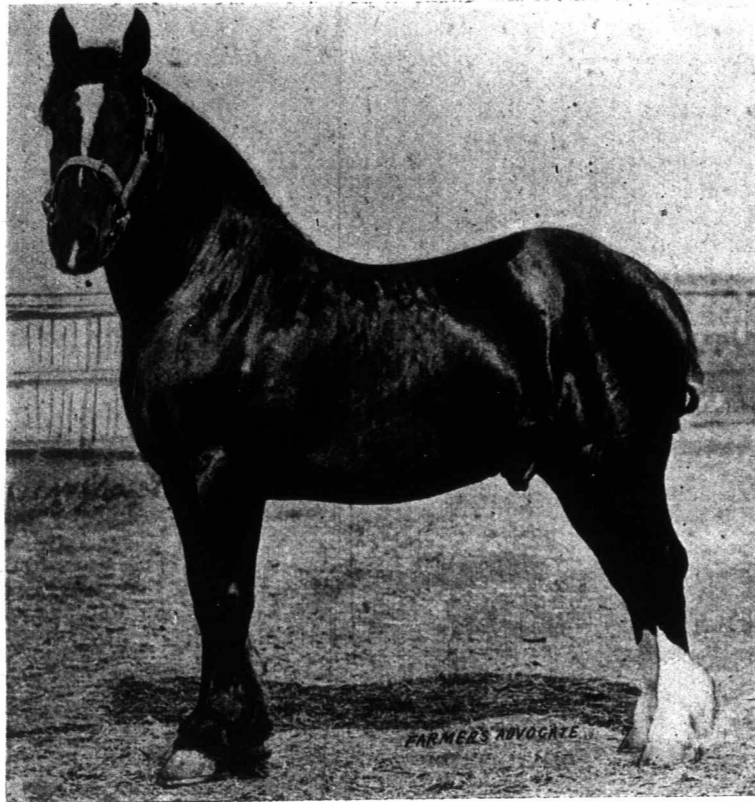
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FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

this time Lord Roberts had caught up with the fighting. On February 27, Cronje surrendered his forces, numbering 4,080. The next day, February 28, Ladysmith was relieved, by persistent fighting, Gen. Buller having brought his campaign to a successful close. The town had been fiercely besieged for 122 days.

The general forward movements were begun on March 4. Bloemfontein surrendered with little resistance. Other towns were easily taken, and the British flag was raised over the Orange Free State,



PRINCE CHARLES (IMP.).

Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion. First prize in class and reserve for sweepstakes at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1900.

PROPERTY OF JOHN E. SMITH, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

and its name changed to the Orange River Colony. On May 17 the relief force entered Mafeking, which had stood the siege of two hundred and sixteen days, under that heroic and resourceful soldier, Col. Baden-Powell. The defence of Ladysmith, Kimberly, and Mafeking constitute some of the most glorious pages in the history of heroism. On the Queen's Birthday, Lord Roberts entered the Transvaal. Thence his march to Pretoria was marked by a few small fights, but by no important battles. On May 30, President Kruger fled from Pretoria, and on June 5, Lord Roberts and the British forces marched into the Boer capital. The war is still going on in guerilla fashion, chiefly under two Boer generals, DeWet and Botha. A few weeks ago Gen. Prinsloo surrendered some 4,000 men to the British forces under Generals Hunter and Rundle.

The army that did this work was the largest Great Britain ever put in the field. Her forces now number over 200,000. There were 452 guns. There are no reliable statistics from the Boers, but at best it is not thought that they had more than one-third as many troops in the field as the British.

The wave of sympathetic and enthusiastic patriotism that swept through Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was an inspiring revelation to great numbers of lethargic individuals upon that score, and culminated in the sending of Canadian contingents to the front for the defence of Queen and Empire, imparting an intense personal interest in thousands of Canadian homes that would not otherwise have been realized. Our readers will therefore appreciate the two full-page engravings which we give in this issue, of a number of the most conspicuous personalities in the campaign, first being naturally that of General Lord Roberts of Kandahar, familiarly known as "Bobs," easily the foremost figure of the campaign, a life-long soldier who served with distinction in India, Afghanistan, Abyssinia, and South Africa. The second page contains portraits of seven of the most prominent British commanders and five gallant officers in the Canadian forces. The Transvaal conflict, like other wars, has swept away paper and parade reputations, and brought new men to the front. An exception must be made, however, for that exceptional leader, Lord Roberts, who made better time to Pretoria than on his famous march to Kandahar. Buller (who took part in the famous Red River expedition in his earlier career), Methuen and Gatacre were to rush the campaign to a speedy close, but we know what happened, and how that such fighters as French, Baden-Powell, and Macdonald ("Fighting Mac," the hero of the masses) came into prominence.

I hope you will allow me to say that I am simply charmed with the high standard of excellence to which you have brought the *ADVOCATE*. With best wishes, I beg to be, my dear sir,

Yours faithfully, J. G. DAVIDSON.

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

Various Canadian and American friends have been visiting us of late, and have purchased a considerable number of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Mr. N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., has been the most extensive shipper, but he has gone much deeper into the cattle than into the horses. He shipped thirty head of the former and seventeen of the latter, and his shipment of both kinds included numerous prizewinners. He took seventeen of his thirty Shorthorns from Lord Roseberry's herd at Dalmeny, and a very fine, level lot they were. Amongst them were the first-prize cow at the Highland, and the champion Shorthorn at Edinburgh, and all the cows and heifers of age for service are expected in calf to Villager, second-prize bull at the Highland. Mr. Clarke had also other well-bred Shorthorns, mostly of the Cruickshank cult, and none of them will disgrace any herd on the American continent. His horses were quite a superior lot, and included several prizewinners. They were headed by a horse which for several years has been at the head of the Queen's stud at Windsor, and won the Clydesdale championship at the Royal at Warwick in 1892. A considerable number of the younger animals were got by the famous breeding horse, Baron's Pride 9122, and all were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright.

Of greater interest to the readers of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* will be a shipment made by Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., an old friend of the Clydesdale, whose allegiance to the Scottish breed has never faltered. Many years have passed since Mr. Colquhoun first visited our shores, and he has always purchased solid, thick and weighty, short-legged horses of the old Clydesdale type. This time he takes away horses of great weight, which Canadians will appreciate.

One of the best of these is Prince of Craigwood, which gained first prize at the Royal Northern Show at Aberdeen two years ago, and another, named Caledonia, was got by the great show horse, Cairnbrogie Stamp 4274, out of Chrystal 5387, a daughter of Darnley, and one of the finest examples of a Clydesdale brood mare which ever wore a first-prize ticket at the Highland Society. There will be several other shipments shortly, but there is no "boom," and prices remain very much in buyers' favor. The trend of opinion at home is in favor of an improved market, and leading owners have been putting in supplies of colts from which good stallions will be made. The most recent county shows have revealed great success for foals got by sons of Baron's Pride, and should these youngsters redeem the promise of their youth, we will have a large number of good breeding horses after this sire.

Cumberland breeders of Shorthorns had a big day at Low Houses, Armthwaite, this week, when a large draft from the herd owned by Mr. Edward Eroyd were sold by Mr. Thornton. The Armthwaite herd is very largely Bates in blood, but Mr. Eroyd has been trying to thicken the flesh of his cattle by the use of Scottish bulls. He has so far succeeded, and, while misses are not unknown in this attempt, the general result is to show that good cattle can be so bred. Mr. Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, has also been at work in the same direction and has bred Smithfield-winning steers from a Scottish bull and Duchess cows. The averages at Low Houses were fair, but not extravagant, the South American outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease having damped the demand for bulls from that quarter. "Forty-six head of all ages made an average of £31.5s. 10d., twenty cows and three-year-old heifers made £31 16s. 1d., ten two-year-old heifers made £28 9s. 1d., and nine yearling heifers made £31 12s. 4d. The highest price was 71 gs., paid for a dark roan heifer which goes to New Zealand. The cattle exposed were, as a rule, very stylish, although one of the best of the cows in respect of carcass had an unpardonable head. Where she got it would baffle most experts in Shorthorn lore. A good feature of many of these cattle having a strong

dash of Bates blood in their breeding is their fine length of quarters, and both Scottish and Booth cattle are deficient here. Another good point about the Bates tribe is their fine, gay carriage. They keep their heads up and always give a good first impression. On the other hand, not a few of them are too high on the leg, and their thinness of flesh is undeniable. When crossing Bates and Scottish there is a tendency to get somewhat disappointing colors. Putting a red Bates cow to a white Cruickshank bull may give a good dark roan calf, but it may also give a white and red calf, or, as the Ayrshire men would say, a fleeced calf. In an Ayrshire this is a good color, but in a Shorthorn it is to our eyes about one of the worst. Still, Scottish and Bates make a good cross, and by means of it, more than by any other means, the fine style and long quarters of the Bates cattle may be preserved to the Shorthorn breed. "SCOTLAND YET."

Some Old Country Breeds of Live Stock Which Might Profitably be Introduced into Canada.

Take, for example, the sheep classes, in which we have the Blackfaced or mountain breed and the Cheviot sheep of Scotland, also the grand Roscommon sheep of the Province of Connaught in the west of Ireland.

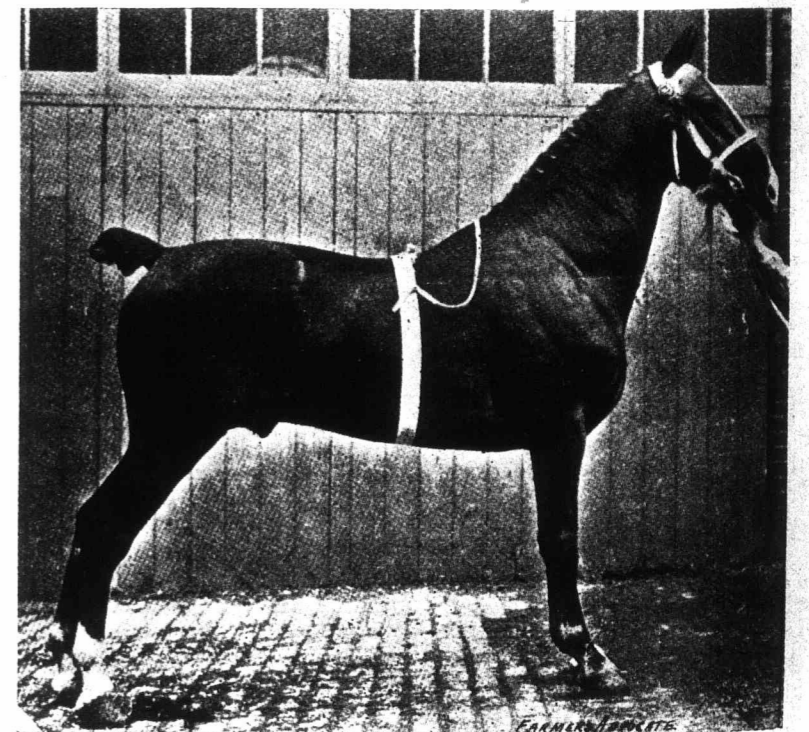
Of the *Blackfaces* we may say that they are spread over the midland, west highland, and south-western counties of Scotland, and are probably the handsomest and the hardiest domestic sheep in existence to-day.

A full-grown ram of this beautiful breed is indeed a picture. His magnificent head is crowned by a set of spiral horns, of a length often extending over three feet from base to tip, and his stately carriage and gait makes him among sheep easily "the monarch of the glen." The extreme hardness, however, of this fine sheep constitutes its most valuable characteristic. Their native hills furnish them only with "heather" as a staple food, although in most hill grazings there is a kind of harsh bent grass which takes the place of the heather around the mountain springs and along the course of their overflow from the highlands to the valleys below. In taking a hill grazing, the sheep-man looks eagerly for the presence of those small rivulets or mountain springs, because their number constitutes the value of his prospective holding.

We have in this great country thousands, nay, millions, of acres of rough lands which might be made to yield a splendid revenue if clad with the *Blackfaces* of Scotland.

Their winter feeding and care would be of the simplest possible description. A stack of pea straw or clover hay, within easy reach of an open shed facing the south, would get them easily over the winter months, and in summer the difficulty would be to keep them from getting too fat on many of our waste or broken lands.

The points of the *Blackfaces* are as follows: In the ewe the horn should be flat or "open," standing out well from the head; the color of the face



HACKNEY STALLION, "ROSELLAN."

The best young stallion at the Hackney Show, 1900.

THE PROPERTY OF AND BRED BY MR. E. W. BUTTLE, YORK, ENG.

and legs is black, and occasionally speckled, but a uniform dark color is preferred; forehead broad; jaw long and broad; eyes bright, not too near the root of the horn; shoulders well laid; back broad and straight; body short, but well barrelled; good haunch; wool rather coarse (used in manufacture of carpets, rugs, etc.); quality of mutton second to none.

The *Blackface* exhibit of Mr. C. Howatson, of Glenbuck, at the last two shows of the Highland

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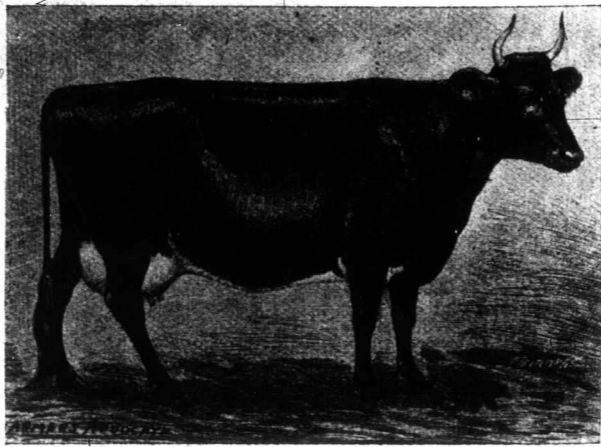
C. Howatson, of
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COMMANDERS OF THE EMPIRE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH COMMANDERS.—1. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B., etc. 3. Gen. Sir George Stewart White, V.C., G.C.B., etc. 4. Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
6. Major-General Hector Archibald Macdonald, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. 7. Major-General Robert Stephenson-Smith Baden-Powell. 8. Major-General Sir Archibald
Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O. 11. Major-General J. D. P. French, Commanding Cavalry Division.
CANADIAN OFFICERS.—2. Lt.-Col. Otter, Commander Royal Canadian Infantry. 5. Lt.-Col. Buchan, Second in Command Royal Canadian Infantry. 9. Lt.-Col. Steel, Commander
Strathcona Horse. 10. Lt.-Col. Lessard, Commander Mounted Rifles. 12. Lt.-Col. Drury, Commander Royal Canadian Artillery.

Society, created, perhaps, as much interest as all the sheep exhibitions put together. Their "wildness" used to be urged against them, it being humorously said about them that when you appeared over one hill, they disappeared over the next. They are now, however, as tame and as



A TYPICAL KERRY COW.

gentle to handle as any of the other breeds. The writer believes that for our northern conditions, say for Muskoka and New Ontario, they could be made simply an ideal sheep of great value to the settlers.

The Cheviot Sheep takes its name from the Cheviot Mountains, situated partly in Scotland and partly in Northumberland, and they occupy almost all the hill pastures in the south of Scotland, and in the north large flocks are kept in Sutherland, Ross and Caithness.

The Cheviot is without horns, although occasionally a "snig" appears in the lamb; head and legs white, with an occasional dun marking; eyes bright; ears fine and lively; body long; legs clean and fine; mutton of excellent quality; full-grown sheep average about 20 lbs. per quarter; wool about 6 lbs. Professor Wilson describes the Cheviot wool as "a small-haired wool of medium length, suitable for worsted and woollen purposes." It is a soft, rich wool, and is liked by the manufacturers. As a commercial beast it ranks with the Roscommon breed, being midway between the Backfaced and the heavier-fleshed English breeds of sheep.

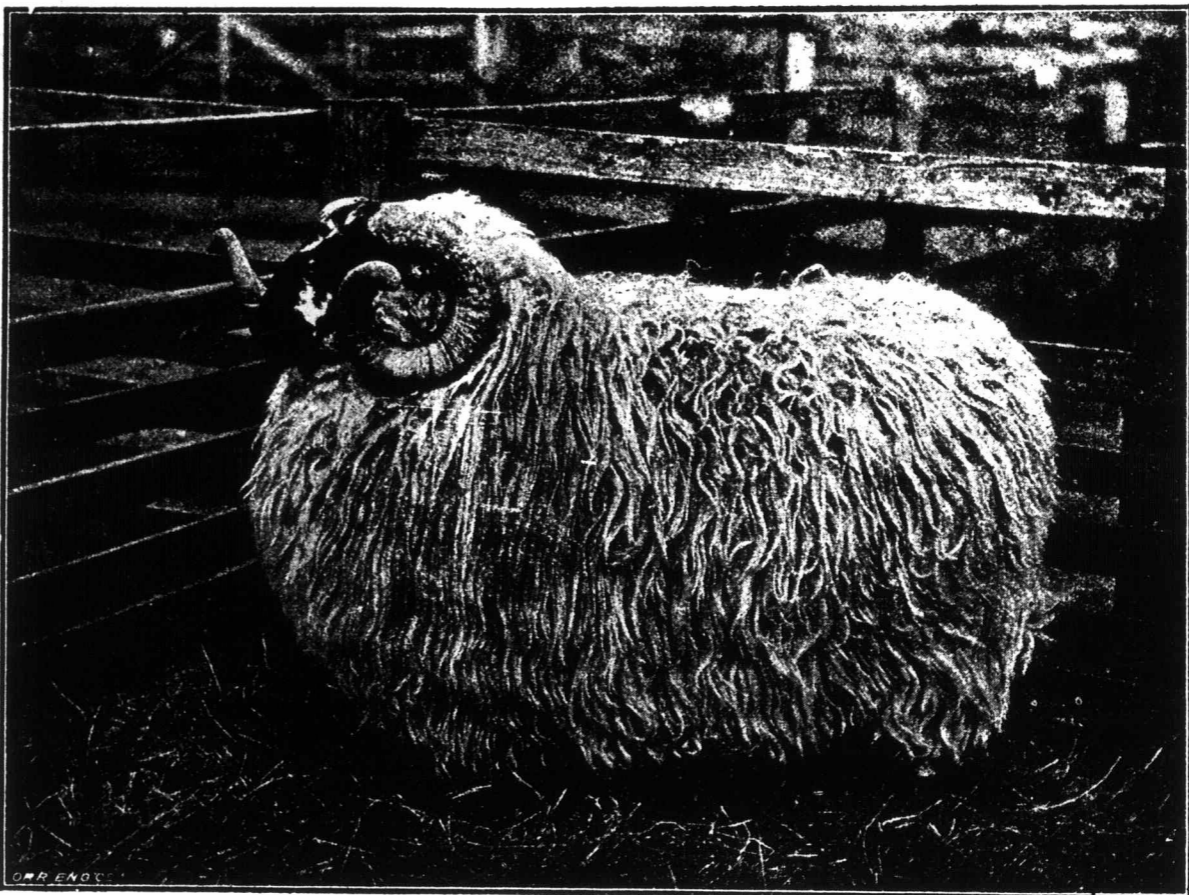
We come now to the third variety mentioned above, the great Roscommon sheep of the west of Ireland. It has been claimed for them that they are the heaviest and the largest sheep in existence to-day. Be this as it may, the writer can testify that on and under natural conditions, viz., grass in summer, with the addition of a little meadow hay in winter, no breed can equal the Roscommon in growth of carcass and wool. On the above fare lambs can be made to weigh 200 lbs. when fat, and their wool is long in staple and fine in quality. At the great fair of Balinsloe they can be seen in all their glory. It is said that they owe their present fine form to crosses on the Leicester, but it is beyond dispute that many choice flocks have been bred for over fifty years with no foreign admixture, and these are to-day the leading types of the breed in the west of Ireland. The ewes of this breed make excellent mothers, and very prolific, and can be very easily flushed for the ram. They can be fattened on turnips and hay, quite up to the top notch, and they put on less tallow than any other breed, with the single exception of the Blackfaces.

Kerry and Dexter-Kerry Cattle.—Coming now, with your kind permission, to the cattle classes, we have in the Old Lands two breeds of dairy cows which could not fail to be of great value to this favored country. They are the Brittany cattle of old France and the true Kerry of the Emerald Isle.

It was the writer's good fortune to have in Ireland the experience of both breeds. The late Lord Avonmore having at one time lived in Brittany, he was struck with the great value of the little cow on the broom-covered hills of old Bretagne, and on returning to his fine estate of Belleisle, on the banks of the beautiful Shannon, he brought with him a number of the choicest cows to be found

in the country. They had been for some years in Ireland before the writer saw them, and the magnificent pastures and high feeding given them on His Lordship's home farm had almost entirely changed their original appearance. They had been crossed by the Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus bulls of the district, and through His Lordship's kindness the writer had every opportunity of examining the produce, besides being presented with some of the calves as they came. The crosses showed in a very distinct manner the value points of the breed, especially as regards their milking qualities.

The original cows were all of one type, white and black, with an occasional brown or dark red marking. They were low-set, broad and deep, having the pelvic arch high, well-formed udders, and rich yellow skins. Horns upright and turned back, eyes very prominent and gentle, with square muzzle and broad between the eyes. The quality of their milk was especially rich in butter-fat, and beautifully colored. As above stated, the cows had been crossed by neighboring bulls, but at the time spoken of His Lordship's gardener had imported a cow for his own use, and the produce, as luck would have it, turned out to be a bull calf. It is needless to say how his growth was watched by those of us who took an interest in the little fellow. He was an exact reproduction of a well-bred true Kerry bull, showing clearly that the black cattle of Wales, the Brittany cattle and the Kerries had all the same origin. This type, then, is what may be considered the most valuable characteristic of the Kerry and Brittany cattle, and a cross of, say, the Shorthorn or Hereford on either breed produced exactly the same result, an exact counterpart of the present-day Dexter-Kerry.



HIGHLAND BLACKFACED RAM.

This would seem to indicate that the original Dexter-Kerry was the result of a cross, although there is no authentic history of this being the case.

This much, however, may be said, that taking the outward conformation of the present-day Dexter Kerry as a guide, we may safely hold that to the Shorthorn belongs the credit for the change in type from the true Kerry, because when the color of a Dexter-Kerry happens to be red, the animal, if a good one, is simply a miniature Shorthorn.

Senator Drummond has the credit of having brought into the country perhaps the choicest herd of Dexter-Kerries in existence to-day. We believe also that the Brittany cattle have been to some extent introduced into Lower Canada, but so far as we know the true Kerry has yet to be imported. This beautiful animal does not in the least resemble any of our improved breeds—perhaps an old-fashioned Guernsey has most points in common.

The following are the true Kerry points: Head very fine; face long; muzzle thin and tapering, giving the head a great look of breeding and refinement; eyes lively, projecting, full of fire and animation; horns white, tipped with black, and turning back with a gentle sweep; neck slight, clean, and perfectly free from loose skin; rump narrow; legs rather long and deerlike, with very fine bone; color velvety black, also an orange shade of red. General appearance very beautiful, having the erect carriage and elastic step of a deer; tail fine; udder well formed; skin soft, unctuous and of a fine orange color, which is visible about the eyes, ears and muzzle; quality of milk excellent, from eight to ten quarts a day and up to a thousand pounds a year

has been obtained from a fine specimen of this valuable breed. The beef is tender, well marbled, and commands the highest price in the market. This fact gives the Kerry such a high standing among the dairy breeds, that along with their value at the pail, they produce besides the choicest quality of prime beef. They are also the only breed in existence that resemble the prehistoric cattle or *Bos Longifrons*. Their length of face is clearly a point in favor of their long pedigree. The bulls of the breed are unique of their kind, cat-hammed, with thick neck and high shoulders, but the females produced by this stamp of bull have many points of great beauty, long fine heads, thin muzzles, with no loose skin under the neck or jaw. In conclusion, we can with confidence claim for the little "mountain blackberry," that, weighing only some six or seven hundredweight, she can give from 500 to 1,000 gallons of very rich milk a year, and when fattened can be made to yield a choice round and roast of beef.

Simcoe Co., Ont. J. G. DAVIDSON.

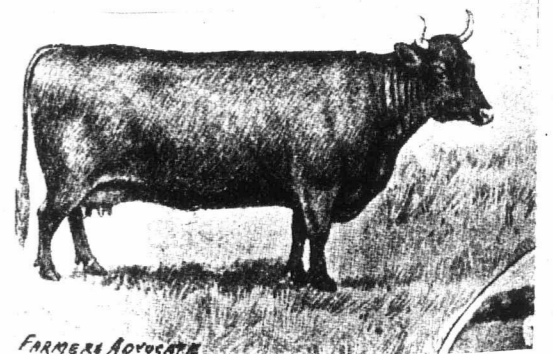
Roaming Dogs and Mangled Sheep.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I have read in the ADVOCATE the communications on the above subject, but fail to see in them any remedy for the evil. My observation is that we must remove the desire to roam before we may hope to effect a cure. How is this to be done? Is the natural question. The only permanent cure I know is to castrate the dogs, the same as other domestic animals, and thus remove the desire to roam. But will this keep dogs at home? I will answer the question by asking one. If all our young male stock—colts, calves, lambs, and pigs—

were left entire for a few years and allowed access to the highways the same as dogs are, would we not soon have a worse plague than we have with dogs? If castrating keeps these other animals in subjection, why will it not keep dogs. Nature has placed this sexual passion in every living creature. To those writers who recommend feeding dogs better to keep them at home, I would ask why do some rich men in our cities go roaming into houses of questionable repute? Is it because they are half fed at home, or because they are too well fed? I fancy I hear some of your readers ask, If this is the cause, why, then, do not all dogs roam? I believe for the reason that this passion is stronger in some animals than in others. It may be asked, Will a dog be as good for hunting and watching after castration as before? I claim that they are as good grit and a great deal more useful in every way, for they are at homewhen wanted. I could give the

experience of several in our section who have castrated their dogs during the last year or two who now would not keep an entire dog on any terms. There is no danger in castrating a dog at any time of the year. I have known it to be done in the heat of summer and in midwinter, with no



DEXTER-KERRY COW.

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY SENATOR G. A. DRUMMOND, HUNTERWOOD FARM, POINTE CLAIRE, QUE.

injury to the dog. Now, if our Governments would pass a law compelling owners to castrate all dogs, except those needed for breeding purposes, sheep breeders would derive more benefit in one year than from all the tags and taxes collected in a lifetime.

specimen of this under, well marbled, price in the market. ch a high standing t along with their besides the choicest are also the only ble the prehistoric air length of face is their long pedigree. ne of their kind, cat- high shoulders, but stamp of bull have long fine heads, thin ner the neck or jaw, onfidence claim for "ry," that, weighing redweight, she can of very rich milk a be made to yield a

J. G. DAVIDSON.

Angled Sheep.

OCATE the communi- at fail to see in them observation is that oam before we may this to be done? is y permanent cure I the same as other omove the desire to gs at home? I will ng one. If all our s, lambs, and pigs- e left entire for a years and allowed ess to the highways same as dogs are, uld we not soon e a worse plague n we have with gs? If castrating ps these other anis in subjection, why l it not keep dogs. ure has placed this al passion in every ing creature. To se writers who ommend feeding s better to keep m at home, I would why do some rich n in our cities go ming into houses uestionable repute? t because they are f fed at home, or ause they are too l fed? I fancy I r some of your read- ask, If this is the se, why, then, do all dogs roam? I eve for the reason at this passion is onger in some anis than in others. It y be asked, Will a be as good for ating and watching er castration as be- ? I claim that they as good grit and a at deal more useful every way, for they at homewhenwant-

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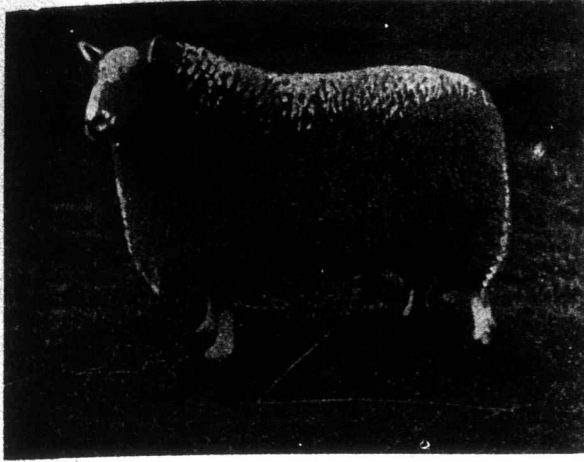


COW.

R. G. A. DRUMMOND, LA CLAIR, QUE.

Governments would o castrate all dogs, ng purposes, sheep left in one year than ected in a lifetime.

Now, a word about these tags and taxes. I think every intelligent person will agree with me that, to take the whole country through, a very small percentage of dogs kill sheep. I do not think there is one dog in a hundred, but suppose we call it one in fifty. What do our law-makers virtually say to



CHEVIOT RAM.

Winner of first prize at Royal Show, 1900.

these owners of dogs? You have here forty-nine faithful animals, many of which you would not take twenty dollars for; but, because Mr. So-and-So has

the country: but would our law-makers then dare to make oath that one sheep-killing dog had been destroyed? Is not the rich man's dog as apt to kill sheep as the poor man's? Suppose you take your dog and cover him over with tags, and print all the names in your household and the names of all the members of the Royal Family on the tags, how far will it go to keep a dog at home? If I had hold of the reins of power for a short time when our legislators were passing these laws, I would hire about fifteen Montana cowboys and have them drive the whole fleet aboard the first cattle train, regardless of class, color, creed or politics, and ship them direct to old Kruger, with an elaborate recommendation, if he wanted a load of material to concoct and impose unjust and unfair laws on British subjects, here was a load that would gratify and exceed every wish of his heart. But, coming back to the question: If we had a law taxing every man who kept an entire dog about five dollars, those who had them castrated to be exempt, or else those who owned an entire dog to be required to show a line from someone who owned a bitch that they were going to breed to his dog, in ten years the class of dogs in our country would be worth ten times what they now are, and the value of the sheep in the Province would probably increase in nearly the same proportion.

D. McLELLAN, Lanark Co., Ont.

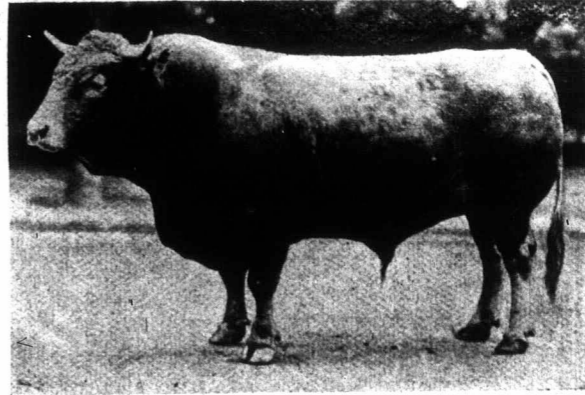
Among the Live Stock at the Paris Exhibition.

BY F. S. PEER.

The greatest drawback to the Paris Exhibition

It seems that England will not permit any cattle or sheep to come over from France. If an exhibitor goes there, the animals must return, and the owner is sometimes obliged to dispose of them at a price the Frenchman are willing to pay.

The Prince of Wales had some few Southdown sheep, and won a first prize over them and a second



LIMOUSINE BULL.

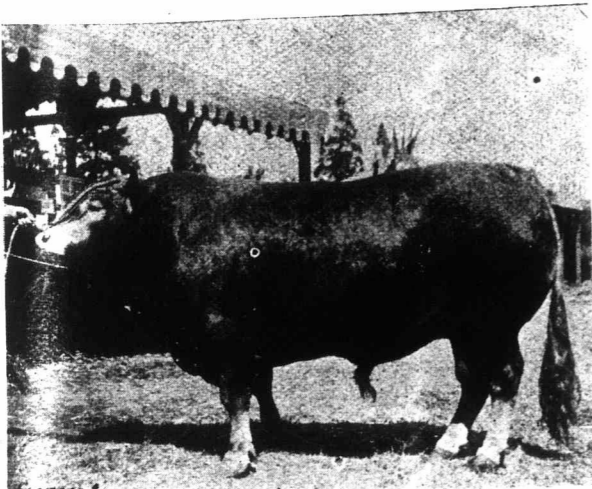
First prize, Paris Exhibition.

prize on a ewe. What a game sportsman—what a gentlemanly sportsman is the Prince of Wales! He breeds horses, cattle, and sheep, and exhibits them at all the leading fairs in England, Ireland, and



KERRY AND DEXTER-KERRY BULLS.

a roaming, worthless cur, we will tax you all to the tune of one dollar each, and the unfortunate owner of a bitch, two or, it may be, four dollars, although she may never roam from home. Suppose there



PARTHENAISE BULL.

First prize, Paris Exposition, 1900.

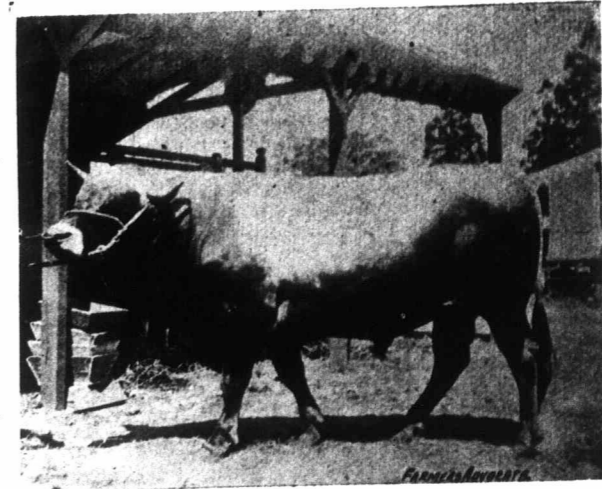
was a law passed that every person who kept a dog be taxed twenty or thirty dollars. This would do away with, I suppose, about one-half the dogs in

is that it is so scattered, while the live stock department is some six or seven miles from the Exhibition grounds proper.

The trouble I had with guides, interpreters, and with the farmers to induce them to talk or show their stock was enough to undo all my "Sunday-school bringing-up." The exhibitors came from widely different sections, from far-away mountain regions, and their heathenish dialects nearly broke my interpreter's heart. The guide claimed to speak four languages, and as he seemed sometimes to speak all of them at once, I had great difficulty in understanding him; besides, livestock was a subject not down in his vocabulary. I principally wanted to get some photographs of the winning animals of the various native breeds, but only three or four of the natives would consent to have their animals photographed. What they thought would happen to them or their cattle, I cannot imagine. Fearing my guide was not able to make them understand, I asked a gentleman to write in my notebook a very polite request, which said: "The gentleman would be greatly obliged to you if you would kindly permit him to photograph some of your prize animals." With this, I started out with renewed courage. But no; it was with great reluctance I could get the breeders to take the book in their hands and read what it said. When they did, they shut their jaws tight and were determined not to do what was wanted from the first. They simply shook their heads, so I went on for a whole day, and only succeeded in getting about half a dozen snap-shots in all. It was most annoying; they seemed such a superstitious set.

There were very few English-bred cattle present.

Scotland. The Queen is also a constant exhibitor in the same sportsmanlike way, but nothing is exhibited except what are bred on her own farm. Both are beaten in the ring far more often than they win,



BAZADAISE BULL.

Third prize, Paris Exposition, 1900.

by common tenant farmers. But defeat at any game never hurts a true Briton. Defeated he may be, but downed, never! It was a sight this year to see the

coming king of the most powerful government in the world walk down among a row of tenant farmers, sheep-breeders and shepherds, who were holding their rams in a paddock for his inspection. As he walked down the line, shaking hands with this and that old farmer, saying a kind word to a

of fine-wooled sheep that, it is safe to say, were ever seen in any country.

It is a great pity that on account, I am told, of some rulings at Washington, neither cattle nor sheep can be brought to the United States country from France.

The most interesting thing to me in the whole live-stock exhibition was the hornless Merinos exhibited by Mr. M. Lesage and others. They are, as I understand it, not fixed in this particular characteristic; still, they are more than a sport, as I saw the same thing in 1893 and 1895 at the National Agricultural Fair in Paris. I asked questions enough about them to have settled the Alaska boundary, but was not able to satisfy myself in regard to this point, as the answers were most conflicting.

"Are they a sport? How long since? Are the feeders trying to encourage it or otherwise? Can a hornless ram be depended upon to reproduce himself?"

The Frenchmen had their shoulders nearly out of joint with shrugs, and that is about all the satisfaction I could get. I have written several letters, and so far without result. They are, as the photos show, very grand sheep, quite as large as the Rambouillets, without a wrinkle, and the grandest fleeces I ever saw, of the greatest length. I was, as the ladies say, quite carried away with them. I would like, above all things in the sheep world, to cross the hornless French Merino ram on Cotswold or Lincoln ewes, for instance, with a view of establishing a new breed of sheep; also to select a few hornless Merinos and try and breed them with that particular feature, which, I understand or infer, has not been attempted in France. Of the native breeds of sheep, there are many, and some of them are the most ungainly-looking brutes that ever



MR. F. S. PEER, MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., IN HIS OFFICE.

Author of "Soiling Crops and Ensilage."

shepherd lad who was holding a ram while the Prince parted the wool to inspect the staple, a "thank you" and a smile to a ruddy-faced Scotch shepherd who in the excitement of the moment forgot to remove his cap in his eagerness to display the fleeces of his favorite blackfaces—yes, it was a sight to make any Briton proud of his king. You need not ask why the Prince of Wales is the most popular man in England. A genuine gentleman, a genuine sportsman, these qualities are so mixed in his nature that every subject in the land points to him and says, "He is a man." But I lose myself, I must travel back to France.

CATTLE.

Of the native French breeds of cattle there were many, and the entries in some of the classes were large. They were all of the beefy order. The photographs of the Limousine and Parthenaise bulls represent the general characteristics of all the French cattle.

The Normandies are about the only breed of French cattle that can be classed as dairy animals, and it is straining a point to say that. This breed of cattle are about on a par with milking Short-horns. Some of them are grand dairy cows and some are out-and-out beefers, giving hardly milk enough to rear their young.

It is a gamble whether a heifer from the best dairy cow out of a bull from an equally good dairy cow will come up with good, fair, or indifferent dairy qualities. No matter, said the Frenchman. If zee what you call heifer come good to zee milk, she go in zee dairy for make much milk; if she go to zee fat, she will come to zee butcher—all zee same make money.

The most businesslike-looking animals in France for dairy purposes are the Race Flamande, a beautiful solid dark red cow, as dark as a Devon. These animals are not natives, but Flemish; however, they have been for many years owned and bred in France. They are in general type and characteristics a red Holstein, about one or two sizes smaller. They are genuine dairy cattle, and a great credit to any country. I wonder they have never found a place in America. Altogether, they were the best lot of dairy cattle at the Exhibition. I include Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, and Normandies. Their milk is richer than the Holstein and more in quantity than any of the other breeds I have mentioned. They are quite equal in quantity and quality to the Ayrshire, which is paying them a very high compliment. They cannot be compared to the Ayrshire for style and perfection of form; still, I should say they have better-shaped udders than the Guernseys or Holsteins. With careful breeding, they should be brought up to a very high standard, but the French farmers cannot be called careful breeders. They are nowhere in the race, compared with the English or Scotch breeders.

"What about their horses?" you ask. That is Government work, and just goes to illustrate the value of intelligence in selecting and mating farm stock. In the hands of the farmers, it is little beyond turning a bull loose in a herd of cattle and leaving the result to Providence or luck. The only real evidence I saw of careful breeding was in sheep and poultry, and this is confined to a very few persons.

SHEEP.

The Rambouillets have, in the hands of Mr. M. Gilbert and Mr. M. Theromin-Sorrean, and perhaps a half dozen all told, attained a degree of perfection that stamps these gentlemen at least as well up in the art of breeding for improvement. The two gentlemen named exhibited the grandest specimens

of fine-wooled sheep that, it is safe to say, were ever seen in any country.



CHAMPION RAMBOUILLET MERINO RAM.

Paris Exhibition, 1900.

PROPERTY OF M. GILBERT.

paraded in sheep's clothing, which was about the only qualification that seemed to entitle them to be classed as sheep.

My guide said, "Zay are what you call a mix together of devil and goat from zee mountains on the Swiss border."

As I considered this one of his most reliable statements, I wrote it down in my notebook. I asked him which was the sire and which was the dam.

"O, zee devil, he come always by zee female," was his very ungalant remark; but when he told me he had been married three times and that all three of his wives were living, I thought perhaps he spoke from practical experience, and I set that down in my notebook also! F. S. PEER.

Mr. Peer at Home.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers a photo of Mr. F. S. Peer, author of the new book on Soiling, Ensilage, and Stable Construction, referred to on page 513 (notice). Mr. Peer is very well known as a breeder and importer of horses, cattle and sheep in the States, and to the great majority of Canadian breeders as an expert judge on dairy cattle. No man from over the line has ever given more general satisfaction in the Canadian showing than Mr. Peer. He has judged satisfactorily seven years at Toronto Exhibition, which is a sufficient guarantee that his work is well received and endorsed by our best breeders, the uniformity and consistency of his work being an education in itself to young breeders on the most approved type of each breed. He is equally as well known in Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, where he has judged year after year with great satisfaction to exhibitors. From Halifax Mr. Peer each autumn goes into the woods for a few days' shooting. Heads of Nova Scotia moose, cariboo and deer decorate the walls of his office, as shown in the photograph. We understand Mr. Peer is going to try his skill again this year after the Halifax exhibition, this time in New Brunswick. We wish him good success.

FARM.

Silo Construction.

We have the recently-expressed views of John Gould, of Ohio, at the end of twenty years of successful silo practice. After referring to various forms of construction that have been tried, he says the round silo is to-day far in the lead. Investigation with these shows that where the silo was built of unbevelled and unmatched staves there was a difficulty in bringing the edges together with sufficient "pinch" to make an airtight joint. The testimony is that it would be best to have the staves matched with the flat "A" groove, and tongue to correspond.

The result of investigation insists that the stave silo must be made as nearly airtight as possible. Filling the staves full of hot gas tar before putting them into the structure would seem to meet the need in this direction. Prof. King found that silage which appeared to be bright and green, of excellent quality, by the entrance of air through the single staves had lost over one-fourth of its feeding value. This means that better hooping of silos is required, and some form of painting that fills the pores of the wood and renders the staves thoroughly impervious to air.

Mr. Gould goes on to say that the foundation of a round silo is best made by excavating a circular place where the silo is to stand to about the depth of a foot and filling in six inches with small stone and cement for a floor. Then strike a circle as large as the outside diameter of the silo, place a temporary hoop six inches high on this circle and on its outside build up six inches higher, having the diameter of the foundation fully three feet more than that of the silo. Set the silo staves inside of this little retaining wall, and when it is complete and the hoops are tightened up fill in about the staves and the stones with finely-mixed cement, roofing it up against the outside of the staves and inside as well. It is now demonstrated that a roof is of no value to the silo, save for looks and to keep out snow and rain, so that a roof which can be quickly removed in silo filling and as easily replaced, and which does not shed rain too much, is the ideal roof. For a cover to the silage, thoroughly wet down the surface when the silage gets warm and rake in a bushel of oats and tread down compactly.

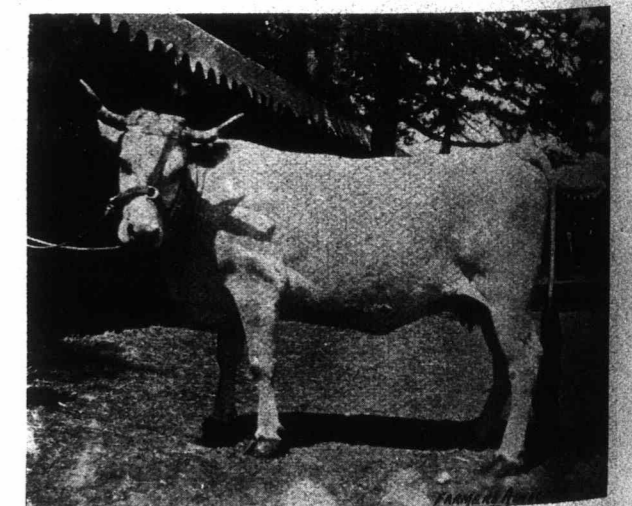
There is only one time to fill a silo, and that is when the corn is going into the glazing stage. Corn harvesters, self-feeding cutters, hopper and hose carrier for distributing the cut silage have changed wholly the filling and economy of the silo.

[Until this year we held the same view as Mr. Gould expresses, regarding the uselessness of a roof to a round silo, but after seeing a number of roofless silos shaken, turned over and smashed by the wind, while roofed silos in the same locality remained intact, we have changed our views, and now believe that no round silo should be considered finished until a substantial roof has been put on. Not only does it prevent the staves from shaking apart, but the tall, frail structure is held firmly together for a much longer period.—ED. NOTE.]

Characteristics of the New Kansas Wheat.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I have a few acres of the Kansas wheat. It stood in the field alongside of Early Red Wheat, and was considerably shorter in the straw. The straw is very fine and soft. It stools remarkably well, but the heads are very small, and the grain is small too. It has very long beards. It stood the



CASCOUNE COW.

First prize, Paris Exposition, 1900.

winter about the same as the Clawson; no rust; and ripened about three days earlier than the Clawson. I will report about the yield as soon as I have it threshed. JOS. B. SNYDER.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

A Good Barn in a Wheat Section.

It is encouraging to see such stock barns as shown in the accompanying cut, and to read letters like that of Mr. S. Martin, living, as he does, right in the center of one of the great wheat sections. His finding that "I can keep more stock every year and grow as much wheat as I ever did" is most important, and should be seriously pondered over by every farmer whose land is "too good for a stock farm," for as surely as the practice of growing all wheat and returning nothing to the soil is continued in, so surely will failure and disaster come.

The necessity of returning vegetable fiber to the soil is yearly becoming more apparent, and this can be done only by applying manure or growing grass. The latter seems the most practical way of supplying the soil with root fiber to prevent drifting and to get the soil back into the best mechanical condition. Once a man has grass land, stock-raising will follow as a natural consequence. The manure can be utilized and a regular rotation adopted. In the illustration is shown the engine house, for the protection of the 25 h. p. traction engine, which is utilized, when not threshing, for chopping grain and cutting straw and oat sheaves. For the latter purpose a 200-foot rope connects over a pulley with the large-sized cyclone straw cutter in the barn loft, the engine house being over 90 ft. from the barn. The barn itself is 100x50 ft., with 16-ft. posts, double boarded throughout, and all studs, rafters, etc., are 2x6 stuff, there being 60,000 feet of lumber and 52,000 shingles used in the construction of the barn. For the horse stable 32x32 ft. is cut off at each end of main barn, with close-board partition, a 16-ft. passageway through the center, with a roller door dividing horse stable from cattle stable. This doorway enables a team to drive right through when drawing out manure. The stable holds 14 horses. The floor is of cement in the horse stable, but no flooring underneath cattle—being well bedded, the liquid is all absorbed in manure. A 35-barrel water tank stands in the center of barn. Excellent and abundant water is obtained at a depth of 23 feet, a sand-point being forced down to the water, and it is drawn up by an 8-ft. wind-mill, which pumps for all the stock and the engine. A carrier track extends full length of the barn, slings being used for unloading straw, sheaves and wild hay, with perfect satisfaction. As to his feeding operations, Mr. Martin speaks for himself in the following letter:

The main part of the barn is 32x100 ft., with lean-to 18 ft., which makes the building 100x50 ft. One end is the horse stable, 32x32 ft., leaving balance of main part 32x68 ft., in which I feed 25 to 30 steers (dehorned), loose, and 20 hogs running among steers. The horse stable is cleaned out every day, and all manure and bedding scattered in where the steers and hogs run. This is all the bedding they get, and they keep clean. The hogs have a self-feeder; are fed dry chop and supplied with water in a trough. I have never had hogs do as well as those I handled the past winter in this way, as they get plenty of exercise, and it was dry and warm. They work over all the manure. Stock handled in this way make the best of manure, and it can be handled at the least cost. Near spring, when it gets too high for the mangers, we drive wagon right through barn, haul direct to fields and spread. The lean-to holds about 60 calves, all loose, with pen in one corner for newly-calved ones. A few hogs are let run in here to work over manure. All chop fed to cattle is mixed with cut straw or oat sheaves, as I find that when fed without cut feed some eat faster than others, and scour. There are 25 windows in this barn: large ones to the south, east and west, and small ones to the north. I am a strong believer in sunlight, and have not

is that they do far better loose than tied, keep cleaner and stand shipping better. Also, buildings can be put up for a good deal less money, and the stock can be attended to a lot easier. I live in a good wheat district, where land is valuable, and find that by fencing my land, rotation of grass, growing rape on my fallow, also oats and corn for fall pasturing, instead of cattle losing on the bare fall pasture what they gain in summer, I have them go into winter quarters fat, and by using all my straw and returning manure to the land, I can keep more stock every year and grow as much wheat as I ever did. S. MARTIN. Cornwallis Municipality, Man.

Does Wheat Turn to Chess?

"Wheat ground should be well drained to let water off. In wet ground the expansion in freezing will heave and thus break the roots and the wheat will turn to chess or cheat. (Cheat should be the proper name, as it cheats the farmer out of a crop; even the straw, if let get ripe, is worthless.) Twenty-six years ago I could not have been made to believe that wheat would or could be made to turn to cheat. So I sent to Iowa for ten bushels of clean wheat to sow. Not a grain of cheat could be found in the ten bushels. I sowed it on new land where never a crop had been; the land running from upland to second bottom and to very wet bottom and by stable lot where hogs and poultry run. The result was: On the upland about one per cent. cheat, on the second bottom about two per cent., on the low, wet bottom about 95 per cent. cheat. In fact, the wet bottom looked like it was all cheat, and that by the stable lot that was eaten and pastured when in the boot by pigs and poultry, about ninety per cent. was cheat. Sow cheat and it will grow and make cheat. Some claim that wheat won't turn to cheat. If cheat is not from wheat and a natural production of the soil, why don't it show itself in rye, barley, etc., but only in winter wheat? Let any one that don't believe that wheat will turn to cheat plant say fifty grains of wheat in a row, and in spring when in the boot before it joints, take a knife with a long blade and cut the center root and about half the other roots. This



A GOOD BARN IN A WHEAT SECTION. S. MARTIN, ROUNTHWAITE, MAN.

can be done quickly. Run the blade of the knife about two inches under the crown, cut over half the roots."—Jacob Faith, in *St. Louis Journal of Agriculture*.

[What say readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to the above? It is an old query, does wheat turn to chess? But perhaps someone has some new facts that will shed light on the subject. What say the experimentalists?]

White vs. Black Oats.

There is a difference of opinion as to the comparative values of black and white oats for horse-feeding purposes. The former is somewhat more thick-skinned, and bulk for bulk it does not contain as much nutriment as the latter. In practice, however, the difference between them for feeding purposes is not found to be worth taking into account. For milling purposes, however, the white oats, with its thinner husk and proportionately larger kernel, is the more valuable, and it consequently commands a somewhat higher price than the black variety.

Can't Afford to Do Without It.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—We are pleased to add our testimony to the merits of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It is a welcome visitor to our home, and should be to the home of every farmer in Canada. For a man to say he cannot afford it, is a great mistake. He cannot afford to be without it. He will find something in it during the year that will repay him many times for his outlay, besides furnishing intelligent, pure reading for his household. B. H. BULL & SON. Peel Co., Ont.

The study of agriculture will be introduced into the country schools in Illinois in the fall, and an effort will be made to have the city schools also adopt it. The first list of studies are of the most primary character. None is more difficult than the requirement of the scholar to tell how many rows of corn there are on a cob and what color the cob of an ear of white corn is?

Filling the Silo.

Stage of Maturity.—The most exact knowledge we now have upon this subject indicates that generally crops will make the best silage when they are cut as near full maturity as possible and yet to



FIRST-PRIZE MERINO EWE OVER EIGHTEEN MONTHS OLD. Paris Exposition, 1900. OWNED BY M. LESAGE.

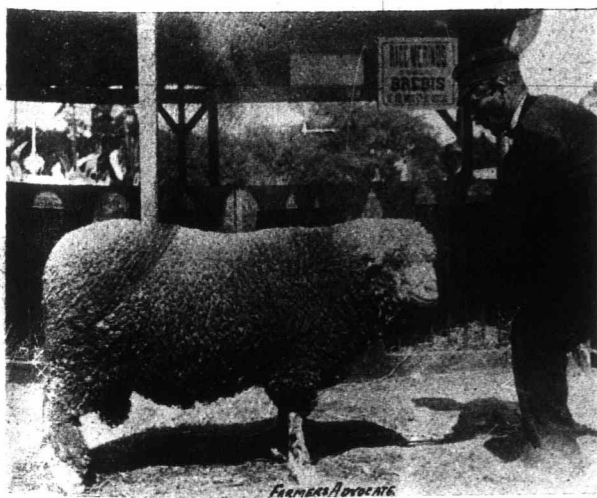
have their tissues filled with sap. When corn is put into the silo in a very succulent state, it is filled with a large per cent. of compounds which are easily decomposed, and this not only makes the unavoidable losses high, but it is likely to cause unpleasant odors and less palatable feed. Besides, there has not yet been developed enough of the woody tissues in the plant to enable the juices to be retained under the pressure of the silage, and in early silo practice provision was often made for drainage on this account. Corn is in the best stage for the silo when it is in the best stage for cutting and putting in the shock; that is, when the ears are fully matured, but the stalks, leaves and husks are yet green. Clover for the silo should be a little more mature than for making the best hay; that is, the bloom should have well begun to turn brown. In practice it will, of course, be necessary often to put some of the corn into the silo a little too early for the best results, in order that the last may not be too dry; but judgment in planting at different times, and in cutting that which on account of differences in soil or variety has matured first, will usually give two or three weeks for the filling season, if that time is needed.

Tramping.—Attention has not been sufficiently called to the importance of thoroughly compacting silage at the time of filling the silo. The immediate and continuous thorough tramping not only enables a much larger amount of silage to be put into the silo, but it expels at once a large volume of air which, if allowed to remain, prolongs the changes which occur. General tramping of the whole surface is important, but much the larger amount of labor should be expended around the sides, because the lateral pressure tends to develop friction of the silage against the walls, which prevents its settling, and if it does not settle here and become compact the tendency of air to enter through defects in the wall is much greater. The importance of tramping is greater the more shallow the silo and the more porous the walls. In the deeper silos, if help is scarce, one can better afford to dispense with a man in the silo; but the upper ten or fifteen feet of silage in all silos should be very thoroughly tramped, and the feed saved by it will abundantly pay for the labor of two faithful men who can be depended upon to work.

In deep silos so much settling occurs, especially where filling has been rapid, that the dragging of the silage on the walls so much loosens it there that air is liable to penetrate from the top to considerable depths and to more easily enter through defective walls. It is because of this fact that slow filling is better, and that silage so often spoils badly around the sides at the top in so many cases.

To overcome these conditions, the whole surface of the silage should be tramped once a day for three or four days after filling has been completed. One should begin at the walls and go around the edge with short steps and the feet close together, springing the full weight suddenly upon the feet to increase the pressure, and then by slow degrees work toward the center until the whole surface has been covered. Whoever does this will be surprised to find how loose the silage appears to have become next to the wall and how much it may thus be made to settle.—Summarized from *Bulletin No. 83, Wisconsin Exptl Station.*

The weather in most sections of Ontario during the last half of August has been especially favorable for preparing the land for the sowing of fall wheat, frequent and copious showers of rain having fallen.



SECOND-PRIZE HORNLESS MERINO RAM. Paris Exposition, 1900. OWNED BY M. PARENT.

had any lice on cattle in this barn, and have not put any preventive on them. Breeding cattle are kept loose in another barn, nothing being tied up but the milk cows. My experience in feeding cattle

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Why Kansas Wheat.

the Kansas wheat.
Early Red Clawson,
in the straw. The
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all, and the grain is
wards. It stood the



ion, 1900.

Clawson; no rust;
earlier than the
e yield as soon as I
Jos. B. SNYDER.

Honorary Commissioner to Paris.

The Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., one of the fathers of advanced dairying in Western Ontario, has appropriately been appointed, by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Honorary Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, now in progress.



THE HOME OF J. G. WASHINGTON, NINGA, MAN.

He will represent the agricultural and dairying interests of the Dominion at the several international congresses to be held there, to report on the system of agriculture and dairying as there displayed, and the appliances used, as to their suitability to Canadian practice. Mr. Ballantyne has, on several previous occasions, worthily executed like commissions, and well deserves the honor and confidence bestowed upon him. In 1876 he had charge of the Canadian dairy exhibit at the American Centennial. He also selected all the cheese for the International Dairy Exhibitions in New York in 1878-9, and supervised the Canadian dairy exhibit at the "Callendries" in London, Eng. These valuable services were gratuitously given, he bearing his own expenses. The Paris commission carries with it no remuneration, only travelling and hotel expenses will be met with public money. The Hon. Mr. Ballantyne's practical knowledge and wide experience, together with his understanding of commercial and public affairs, render him peculiarly fitted for the duties entrusted to his care.

DAIRY.**Pasteurization in Cheesemaking.**

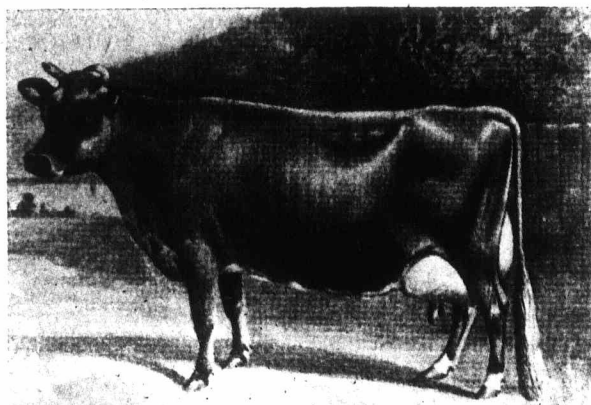
To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In the month of July last we scored some cheese which had been kept in our curing room since last December and January to note the effect of lime solutions in the making of pasteurized milk into cheese. I was surprised to note the marked difference in quality in favor of those cheese in which the chloride of lime solution had been added to the milk, as compared with cheese made from similar pasteurized milk and which was treated exactly the same, except that no lime solution had been added.

The cheese made from pasteurized milk without lime were mealy in texture, dull in color, and had a flavor peculiar to pasteurized milk cheese, while the cheese from pasteurized milk with lime had the qualities of a good Canadian Cheddar cheese six months old.

Although the chloride of lime solution restored the natural qualities of the curd and cheese in a large degree, yet we do not think the system of pasteurizing milk for cheesemaking is practicable in Canadian factories. For buttermaking we pasteurize all the whole milk before separating it, then cool the cream in a vat and run our skim milk directly from the separator over a Lister cooler, whence it is pumped into a tank overhead, and then run into patrons' cans. We find that if patrons will put this skim milk into a tank of cold water, on its return to the farm, it will keep sweet for 24 to 48 hours, and we have yet to hear of a complaint this season on account of the skim milk, except that the patrons cannot get enough of it.

While the system of pasteurization has proved very beneficial in buttermaking, both summer and winter, with us, we cannot, so far as our present



IMPORTED JERSEY COW, GOLDEN ORA 127228.
Daughter of Golden Lad. Has milked over 1,000 lbs. in a month, and has a test of 16 lbs. 11 ozs. butter in seven days without forcing.
OWNED BY BELMONT FARMS, BELMONT, N. C.

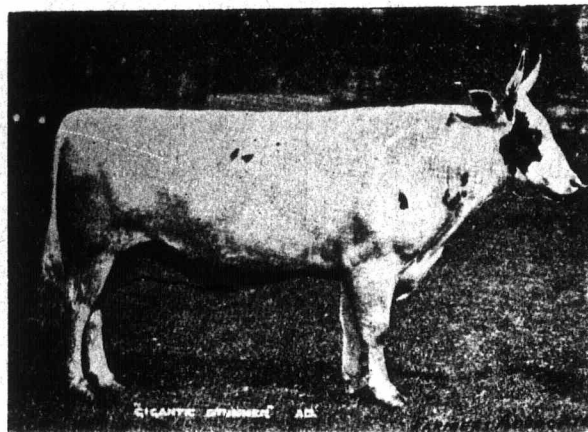
knowledge goes, recommend the system in cheesemaking. The process is too complicated, requires too much labor and machinery, and takes too long a time for the cheese to cure to permit of being introduced on a large scale.

For home-dairy cheesemaking where flavors are troublesome, or where it is desired to make pas-

teurized skim milk into cheese, the system might be adopted.
H. H. DEAN.
Ontario Agricultural College.

Oleomargarine in Coffins.

The Connecticut Dairy Commissioner found oleomargarine concealed in coffins in New Haven. It seems to us that this was a most appropriate disposal of the stuff. If we could get all the oleomargarine screwed up in coffins and most of the dealers locked up in the penitentiary, we should be doing the public a signal service. Unfortunately, the lying conglomeration seldom gets into a coffin until it goes in with the dead body of some victim. We have no more doubt that oleomargarine has bred disease and killed thousands than we have that we are writing these lines, and nothing disgusts us more than to read, even in some dairy papers, that the stuff, if carefully made, is a health-



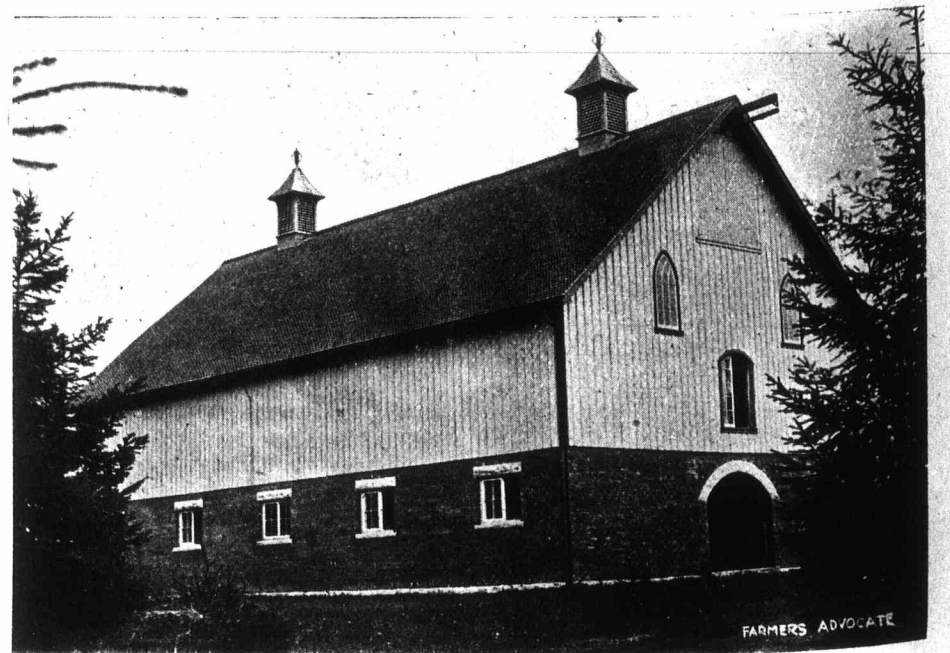
AYRSHIRE BULL, "GIGANTIC STUNNER" (3872).
First prize at Kilmarnock and champion at Ayr, 1900.
PROPERTY OF ROBT. OSBORNE, LOCKERBY, SCOTLAND.

ful product. Unless it contains poisonous preservatives, it begins to rot as soon as it is made.—*The (U. S.) Practical Dairyman.*

[In Canada the manufacture and importation of either bogus butter or filled cheese are and have been strictly prohibited by law, consequently the legitimate industry rests upon a secure and solid basis, and our home and foreign trade is going ahead by leaps and bounds. It was a fatal blunder, as far as the dairy industry of the States was concerned, when bogus products obtained a status, and the making of filled cheese virtually ruined their export trade in the genuine article.]

Messrs. Sorby's New Horse Barn.

The horse barn illustrated herewith, constructed in 1898, on the Clydesdale and Hackney stud farm of Messrs. D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., is 76 feet long and 42 feet wide. It has a 12-foot passage from end to end, dividing two rows of box stalls 15 feet square. It is constructed in a most substantial manner, conveniently arranged for feeding and watering, well lighted, and tastefully finished in every detail. This is one of three similar ranges on Messrs. Sorby's farm, all being constructed on the same general plan and finished in the same tasteful, substantial manner.



MESSRS. D. & O. SORBY'S NEW HORSE BARN, NEAR GUELPH, ONT.

Making Championship English Butter.

Miss M. H. Harris, of Stalbridge, Dorset, has written an interesting account of how she won the championship in the buttermaking contests held in conjunction with this year's show of the Bath and



DAISY TEAKE'S QUEEN.

Sweepstakes Holstein cow, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, '00.
OWNED BY JAMES GLENNIE, LONGBURN, MAN.

West of England Society at Bath. The appliances used by Miss Harris in this contest—in which Professor Carroll, of Glasnevin, was one of the judges—were the ordinary end-over-end butter churn, the Cunningham butter-worker, and the usual Scotch "hands," etc. These appliances were all thoroughly scalded and scoured with salt and then rinsed with cold water immediately before operations began. Miss Harris then goes on to describe the process as follows:—"Each competitor was given an equal quantity of cream. After receiving mine, and taking the temperature, which was 62 degs., I stood the cream in ice-water, which brought it down to 54 degs., at which temperature I commenced churning. After churning twenty minutes, my cream thickened. I carefully watched the glass of the churn, and when the grain was sufficiently large, I added some cold water at 50 degs., and after churning again for a few minutes, I found the grain was large enough. I then drew off the buttermilk, and poured into the churn a bucketful of water at a temperature of 44 degs., and after a few swift turns found the grain of the butter was right. I next drew off the water through a sieve, strained brine into the churn at a temperature of 42 degs. (of course, all these waters were prepared before I commenced churning). Having allowed the brine to remain in the churn for ten minutes, I removed the butter from the churn to the butter-worker with the scoop and sieve, taking care not to crush the grains together, but to have them all as separate as possible. I next commenced working the butter very slowly, so as to get out the moisture with the least possible injury to the grain. When I considered it sufficiently worked, I made it up into pounds and half pounds, according to instructions. I placed it all on the board, covering well with damp muslin, and placing a little ice round it. It was then quite ready for judging. I then thoroughly cleansed and scoured my utensils, and reported my work to be finished in one hour and twenty-seven minutes after I commenced churning."

An Excellent Butter Record.

The capabilities of Jerseys as butter-producers are well shown in a return published in the recently-issued English Herdbook of the breed, and giving a summary of the yields of milk and butter produced during the past year by the 30 odd cows kept in the Buckhold herd belonging to Doctor Watney. The detailed returns, as certified by a London firm of accountants, show that during the year the 32 cows comprised in the herd produced a total yield of 13,014 lbs. of butter, or an average of 398½ lbs. per head for the year.

English Butter.

bridge, Dorset, has of how she won the ing contests held in ow of the Bath and

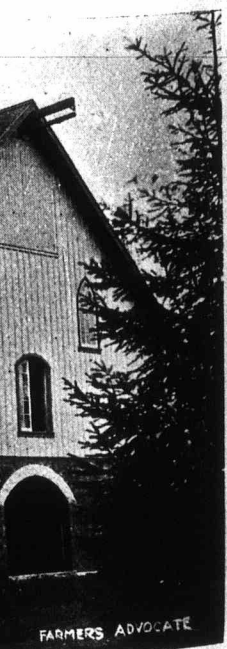


QUEEN. Industrial Exhibition, '00, LONGBURN, MAN.

th. The appliances test—in which Pro- as one of the judges and butter churn, the and the usual Scotch were all thoroughly and then rinsed with e operations began. scribe the process as given an equal quan- mine, and taking the , I stood the cream down to 54 degs., at ed churning. After cream thickened. I the churn, and when , I added some cold churning again for a was large enough. and poured into the a temperature of 44 ns found the grain t drew off the water into the churn at a rse, all these waters ed churning. Having n the churn for ten r from the churn to op and sieve, taking egether, but to have . I next commenced ly, so as to get out ssible injury to the ufficiently worked, I f pounds, according on the board, cover- and placing a little e ready for judging. d scoured my uten- o be finished in one s after I commenced

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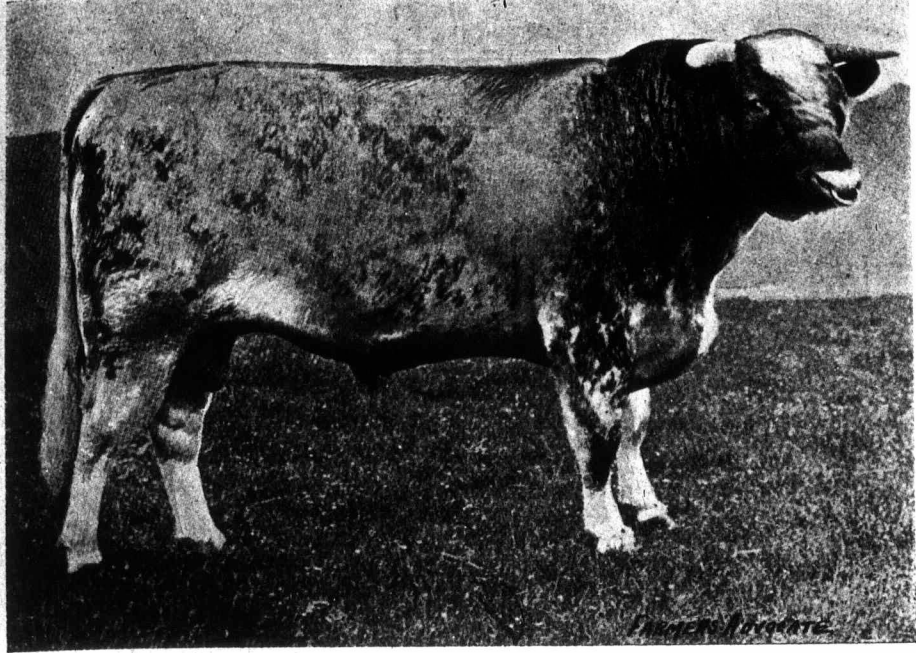
as butter-producers ished in the recently- e breed, and giving milk and butter pro- the 30 odd cows kept g to Doctor Watney. ed by a London firm ing the year the 32 roduced a total yield erage of 3983 lbs. per



FARMERS' ADVOCATE. R GUELPH, ONT.

Cost of Feeding Dairy Cows.

In a report on the management of his well-known Knocton Heath herd of Red Polled cattle, Mr. R. H. Mason gives the following figures showing the cost of feeding the cows during the season:



SHORTHORN BULL, "PRIDE OF COLLYNIE"

Two years old. Champion at the Bath and West, and reserve for champion at the Royal, 1900. THE PROPERTY OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

	£	s.	d.
May 1st to October 4th—			
22½ weeks' grass at	2	6	
October 5th to November 1st—			
Grass at	1	6	
7 bush. roots (turnips), 6s. per ton	1	0	4
10½ lbs. cotton-seed meal, 45s. lbs.	0	7	
4 weeks, at	3	14	0 12 6
November 2nd to March 31st—			
10 bush. roots (swedes or cabbages) ..	3	0	
12s. per ton	3	0	
34 st. hay, 60s. per ton	1	3	
21 lbs. cotton-seed meal	1	2	
23½ weeks, at	5	61	5 18 4
April 1st to April 30th—			
4 bush. roots (mangels), 15s. per ton ..	1	6	
2 stone hay	0	9	
7 lbs. cotton-seed meal	0	4	
427 weeks, at	2	74	0 11 4
Total cost per cow	49	18	3

POULTRY.

Turkeys.

BRINGING THEM HOME IN EVENING.

Never was the turkey crop more abundant or the quality better. My prediction is that the market will have to be watched very closely if turkeys are to be sold for high prices. They can be sold at a profit and at good prices if you know when to sell and how to deliver. While the early spring was wet and cold, yet May, the month to hatch turkeys in, was an ideal one and the poults have done well. I have never known so few complaints of little turkeys dying as there has been this season. Now that the wheat has been harvested, farmers do not even have to feed their flocks, and what the flock of turkeys brings is almost clear gain. Soon they will begin to feed hogs and cattle, and the turkeys will fatten right along with them. They are now picking the grasshoppers from the corn, thereby benefiting the fodder, which grasshoppers so often injure, if not entirely destroy. Grasshoppers furnish the fresh meat so beneficial to turkeys.

My turkeys have been entirely free from disease this year, but pigs, cats, and a "varmint" of some kind made havoc among them in the day time for a period. I killed the cat, set the dog on the pigs, which action scared the "varmint" away, and now they are having a good time. I have taught the poults to come up without going to hunt them, and much strength and shoe leather are saved thereby. Turkeys can be taught to stay at home, and I have trained the hens that carry mine to come up at night, which is a comfort to me.—Mrs. G. B. Mackay, in *Reliable Poultry Journal*.

Poultry Fattening.

All Canadian farmers who are interested in poultry fattening for export to Great Britain will find a large amount of valuable information in Prof. Jas. W. Robertson's latest evidence on fattening poultry, which may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Prof. Robertson, in his report, deals with the class of poultry required for fattening, the best system of feeding, and the method of killing and packing preferred in Great Britain.

The Department will answer all inquiries, give practical information in all branches of the work, and will assist farmers desiring to become fatteners in every possible way. Correspondence with the Department is invited.

Raising Chickens for Early Market.

[FROM OUR MANITOBA AND WESTERN EDITION.]

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to the enquiries made by your Cochrane subscriber in the August 20th issue, I would offer the following opinions: To raise chickens and ducks for early market without previous experience, it would be advisable to start with a small flock, selecting some large and hardy breed (B. P. Rocks are good) and experiment with them; then the flock could be increased, if success warranted it. Raising chickens requires time and attention to small matters to make it a success, one of the most important being cleanliness. Some seasons every effort seems to bring success; other seasons, the same rule applied results only in failure. So a person must have some practical experience to meet each difficulty as it comes along, for failure in a large flock means heavy loss as well as discouragement. It is much easier to fail with a large flock than a small one. Here, where the winters are long and severe, it would be difficult to have early chickens ready by the 1st of May; and even if possible, it would require a good market and fancy prices to make it pay, as shipping them to a far-off market takes away the profit. To be ready by the 1st of May, chickens would require to be hatched in February, necessitating raising them inside the poultry house. If hatched with an incubator, they

summer provisions must also be supplied in winter, in the form of green feed, turnips, cabbage, and stewed fine cut hay.

A frame house lined with tar paper seems preferable, but when logs are plentiful and expense a chief consideration, a good one can be built of logs, either square or circular in shape (the latter being more easily warmed), well plastered and white-washed, with plenty of light, but having the windows shaded, if possible, as glass heats up a place very quickly in hot weather, and cools it off rapidly in cold weather. It is always preferable to keep chickens in small flocks, not more than forty in one building, and it is safer and more profitable if these, again, can be subdivided into three or four flocks by means of wire, laths or small poles. The size of building for forty hens should be 16x8 feet, 7 feet high at front, and 5 at back, with a tight roof. Sod roof is perhaps the warmest. For heating where wood is to be used, a good-sized box stove in the center of room, bricked in to retain the heat, and inclosed with wire netting so the fowls will not get too close to it, is a good way for warming. Some use coal-oil stoves and some use hot-water pipes running from a feed cooker. One objection to log houses is, if the vermin once get in, it is hard to get rid of them, but with frequent whitewashing that can be avoided.

As for ducks, they can be made profitable if near a good market, as they grow quickly if well fed from the start. Bulky food seems best for them, such as roots boiled and mixed with chop or shorts, but it is necessary to market them as soon as they get their first feathers, at about nine or ten weeks, for if they go over that time, even for a week, the second feathers are beginning to grow and it is impossible to make them salable until they get all their feathers again, and by keeping them so long one loses all the profit. It is also better to begin with a few until experience is gained as to the best and cheapest way of feeding them.

MANITOBA FARMER'S WIFE.

Record of White Leghorns.

Mr. Adam McKay, Halton Co., Ont., furnishes the following laying record of four White Leghorn hens in a period of fifty consecutive days, which he assures us is a true statement. The hens were hatched in the first week of June, 1899, started to lay in the latter part of September, 1899, and are still laying:

May	June	Total
11.....	1.....	3
12.....	2.....	4
13.....	3.....	4
14.....	4.....	4
15.....	5.....	4
16.....	6.....	4
17.....	7.....	4
18.....	8.....	4
19.....	9.....	4
20.....	10.....	4
21.....	11.....	4
22.....	12.....	4
23.....	13.....	4
24.....	14.....	4
25.....	15.....	4
26.....	16.....	4
27.....	17.....	4
28.....	18.....	4
29.....	19.....	4
30.....	20.....	4
31.....	21.....	4
	22.....	4
	23.....	4
	24.....	4
	25.....	4
	26.....	4
	27.....	4
	28.....	4
	29.....	4
	30.....	4
	31.....	4
		67
		96
		67
		163 eggs.

As a dressing for ordinary cuts and wounds there is nothing better, says a British exchange, than a mixture of carbolic acid and olive oil in the proportions of 1 part of the former to from 25 to 30 parts of the latter. This dressing is an excellent aseptic, and if regularly used it will be found an effective preventive of any suppuration of the injured parts.



TWO-YEAR-OLD LINCOLN RAM.

First at the Royal Show, 1900.

BRED AND EXHIBITED BY MR. TOM CASSWELL, POINTON. IMPORTED AND OWNED BY J. H. & E. PATRICK, ILBERTON, ONT.

would require the heat of a brooder; one at night for the first few weeks, as they need more warmth at night than when on the move in daytime. I have seen accounts of homemade brooders that cost very little, and, I think, would answer the purpose very well.

Chickens do not do as well shut up all the time as when they have an open run. Much care must be exercised in feeding them, unless they have plenty of exercise when they are growing. Plenty of grit and dust, with cold wood ashes thrown in, should be provided. They will pick out all the pieces of charcoal, which help to keep them in good health, and the dust and ashes keep them to a certain extent free from vermin. Pieces of crockery broken up fine make good grit. Meat chopped fine, or cut bone, is also necessary for them in winter time, for they have not the opportunity of getting that form of food in the shape of insects, etc. Milk will largely take the place of meat. Another of nature's

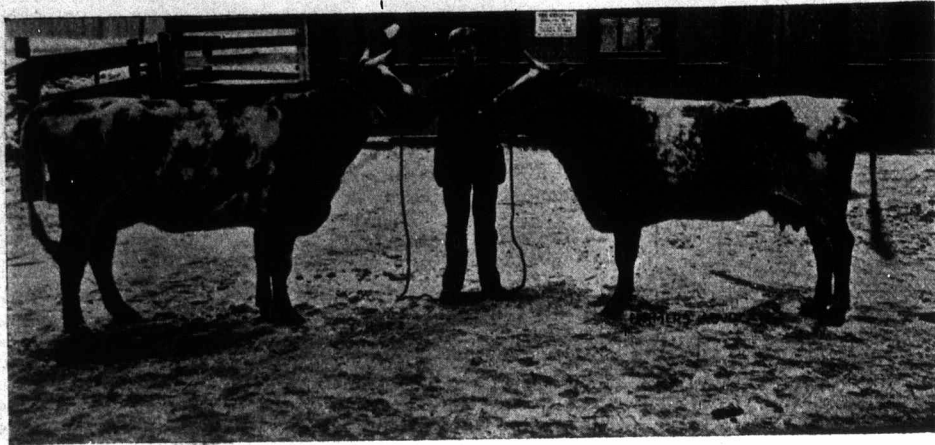


VILLAGE HERO - 14342 -

OWNED BY AND USED FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN THE HERD OF WALTER LYNCH, WESTBOURNE, MANITOBA.

Selling the Old Hens.

We are speaking advisedly when we say too many old hens are kept on farms. We know of farms where hens are kept to a ripe old age and old hens are scarcely ever sold off. When selling is done, the fittest are gathered in and marketed, and this does not include the old hens. On many farms there is no system of marking, and the old hens are not distinguishable from the young ones except as



"BELLA OF YORK" AND "GIPSY MAID."

Dairy Shorthorn cows.

THE PROPERTY OF F. MARTINDALE, YORK, ONT.

(See "Gossip," page 515).

they become so old as to have large spurs, and then they are considered too old to sell, since no one cares to buy them. The shortest way out of the business is to let them remain on the farm.

It is always a good plan to send hens to the market the summer after they are two years old. Not all hens are unprofitable after that age, but as a rule so many will be found so that it is a good plan to send them off unless a personal knowledge of their individual value warrants keeping them longer. Occasionally a hen will be found that will be a steady layer until she is five or six years old, but where one of this character is found, there will be many that will prove unprofitable. Practical egg farmers know when to sell hens and when to keep them for egg production. These men are almost a unit that a hen ought to go the summer after she is two years old. This will not be so much a matter of importance now as it will be in the winter. In winter too large a share of the profits is absorbed by the non-producers. Though the remainder of the flock are good producers, they are not good enough, as a rule, to support the companions that are in idleness. If no other way of marking them can be devised, sell them now when the pullets can be distinguished from the old hens. If not too large, they will sell well at this season of the year. Later on, larger hens can be sold.—*Homestead.*

APIARY.

Feeding Bees for Winter.

BY MORLEY PETTIT.

The value of a colony of bees is estimated by its ability to work during the honey flow, and that depends largely upon the number and vitality of bees in the hive. This fact was especially demonstrated in this locality during the past season. The clover flow came suddenly and was of short duration, but was very heavy while it lasted. Bees that were ready for business filled their supers rapidly, but weaker ones got into good working shape just about the close of the flow. That is, a large number of colonies throughout the country ate honey and occupied space for a year without yielding enough to pay for their keep.

How may this be avoided? By having the best conditions possible in the brood chamber, by more careful winter and spring management, and, especially, by giving sufficient feed of the best quality in fall to last until next year's flow. After the middle of September, when supers have been removed, examine each hive to make sure it has good combs; *i. e.*, combs containing little or no drone comb and not too much pollen. In some districts pollen is not too plentiful, but here it becomes a burden and good combs are rendered useless every year because they are filled with it. When the overhauling is going on it is well to have a number of good worker combs containing honey to replace empty or defective ones. These can be saved out during the extracting season.

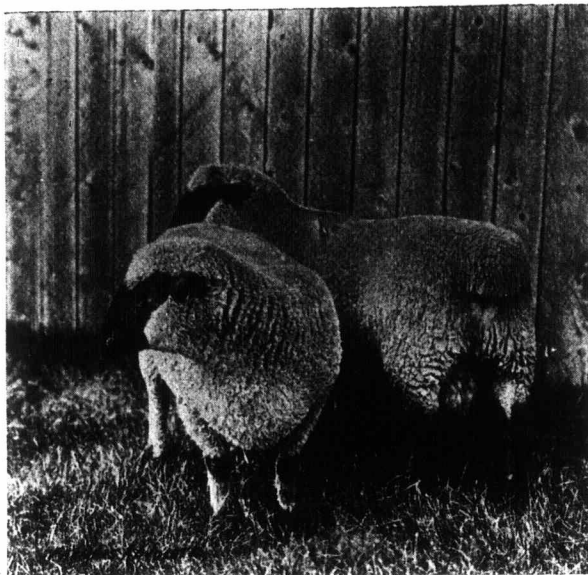
Having adjusted combs, weigh each hive to determine how much must be fed. If you have an assistant, a pair of steelyards and a trunk strap are most convenient for weighing. Remove cover and cushion and buckle the strap around the hive as on a trunk, but loose enough to slip off the end without unfastening. Catch the lower hook of the steelyards in the strap, and the upper hook over a fork handle or other suitable stick, which is then raised to the shoulders of the weighers, lifting the hive free from the stand in position for weighing. Thirty pounds is the amount allowed for each colony; hence, when fed, it must weigh that plus the weight of hive and bees. With the Pettit hive

this is about 65 pounds, but it will, of course, depend on the style of hive and material used. Following our system of marking the record on hive back at the time of weighing is (*e. g.*) 9-28-99-45-20, signifying that on the 28th September, 1899, it weighed 45 lbs. and requires 20 lbs. feed. After feeding change to +20 v, checking to show that it is ready for the cellar.

Feeding excites the bees, and if continued several days sets them breeding. They then consume much of their stores and are liable to starve before spring. Whatever style of feeder is used should be large enough to feed the lightest hive in one evening. A cheap and convenient feeder is a square-cornered tin basin 10½ inches by 14 inches, and 6 inches deep. This holds about 30 lbs. A wooden float ¾ inch by 10 inches by 13½ inches prevents bees drowning, and leaves a space all around the edge to get at the feed. Keep it away from the sides of the tin and up from the bottom when the feed is out by means of small nails driven into the corners and projecting about ¼ inch. This allows the bees to get all the feed from beneath the float.

The feeding syrup is made of white honey, best granulated sugar and pure water in the proportion of 5 lbs. honey to 20 lbs. sugar to 4 wine quarts water. Bring the water to a boil and pour in the sugar, stirring it until it is dissolved. Cover until it boils again, stir in the honey and remove from the stove. Do not allow it to burn, for burnt sugar is very injurious. Weigh out in feeders and allow it to cool enough to bear the hand before feeding.

The only safe time to feed is in the evening,



IMPORTED PRIZEWINNING HAMPSHIRE DOWN RAM LAMBS.

THE PROPERTY OF HILLHURST FARM, HILLHURST, QUE.

when no robbers are about. Remove cover and cushion and turn back the front edge of the cloth about 1½ inches to allow the bees to come up. Set the feeder on the cloth so as to hold back this edge, and put on an empty super, partially covered with a thin board to support the cushion. After the cushion is carefully fitted down to exclude robbers, replace the cover. Now the bees have their warm feed in a little room free from intruders, yet separated sufficiently from their home to make them carry it down as rapidly as possible. Usually by the following afternoon even a 30-lb. feed will be disposed of, but this depends on the temperature of the night. It is always best to have the supers in a warm room several hours before using, and when the nights are very cool, warm bricks should be put in beside the feeder. Partly close the entrance to keep the heat in and robbers out.

Too great care cannot be taken to have the feed the most nutritious possible and free from granulation. Sugar syrup that is at all thick will granulate unless mixed with honey that has been raised to the boiling point as in the feed described above.

Dark honey, or honey-dew, contains a greater percentage of that which cannot be assimilated by the bee digestion than white honey. The same may

be said of cheaper grades of sugar as compared with the best. This refuse matter must accumulate in the intestines of the bee until a cleansing flight, which is impossible with cellar wintering. The chief cause of winter loss is dysentery, brought on by poor feed or other unsuitable conditions. Hence it is of utmost importance that bees be given a plentiful supply of the best quality of feed for winter and spring.

VETERINARY.

Glanders in Minnesota.

M. H. Reynolds, V. S., of the Minnesota School of Agriculture, in addressing the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, recently, on "Infectious Diseases of Animals," spoke in reference to glanders as follows:

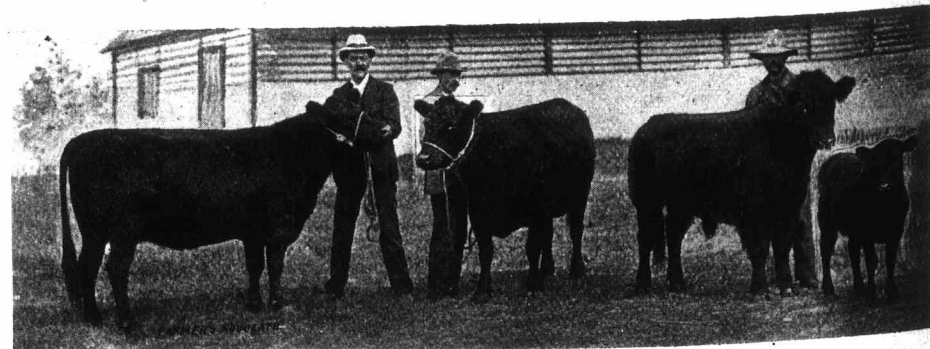
State control of glanders involves two fundamental propositions: protection for the public and protection for the individual. The first is not apt to be overlooked, but there is a tendency to give too little attention to the second. It is undoubtedly possible in many outbreaks of glanders to protect the public without involving the owner in heavy loss. There is no longer serious question concerning the proper disposition of clinical cases, and the majority of veterinarians are agreed as to the proper disposition of horses which react on mallein test, but show no external symptoms. I think there can be no question but that it is important to have such horses under observation, to know where they are and watch for possible development into clinical cases.

I have corresponded and conversed with nearly all of the prominent veterinarians in the United States who are doing this kind of work, and I have found no good reason for recommending any radical change in our present rules or accepted methods of dealing with this disease. It has been our common practice to insist on killing the obviously glandered horses, and those which react and show any of the recognized symptoms of glanders, according to directions given in the "Rules and Suggestions Concerning Glanders—Farcy." Our rules leave the disposition of the reacting but nonclinical cases to the judgment of local health officers, merely insisting that such horses must be either killed or quarantined for re-test, and that they must not be released from quarantine unless they fail to react under future re-test. It has been my custom in unfortunate cases where a very large number or practically all of a man's horses react to recommend the local health officers to consult with the veterinarian in charge, and the owner, and select one team, or if advisable two teams, and give the owner permission to use these horses upon the road under certain restrictions concerning stabling, watering and use of public hitching-posts. It may be found advisable, as experience in this line accumulates, to quarantine in this way all horses that react under mallein test, but show no other symptoms of the disease.

It is evident that glanders is seriously prevalent, more prevalent than people have usually supposed. The mallein test has already revealed a serious prevalence of glanders where we had previously no reason to suspect the presence of this disease. Post-mortems usually support the mallein diagnosis, and we have been forced to the conclusion that this is a larger and more serious problem than people have commonly realized.

I have become fully convinced that it would be of material assistance to this work, and in most cases nothing more than bare justice to owners, if we could pay a reasonable compensation for horses destroyed in the course of this work. There would be less hiding of these cases; they would be reported more freely to local health officers; they would not be traded about so much, and owners would feel more kindly toward the work.

During the past quarter there have been made 123 original tests of horses, 44 re-tests, 5 horses killed without test, 35 killed on first test, 12 killed on second test; a total of 52 killed during the quarter. Twenty-two horses were quarantined on first test and 21 quarantined on re-test. The following table makes a comparison of the number of horses tested and the number killed during 1897-98-99:



FIRST-PRIZE WINNING GALLOWSAYS AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

Headed by the imported bull, Waterloo, male champion of the class.
PROPERTY OF WILLIAM MARTIN, HOPE FARM, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, MAN.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
No. tested.....	391	381	490
No. killed.....	180	165	188

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Picking, Packing and Marketing Fruit.

BY G. C. CASTON, SIMCOE CO., ONT.

SIR,—The season is now at hand for the gathering and marketing of our orchard fruits, and a few observations on this subject just now may be of interest to some, at least, of the readers of the *ADVOCATE*. This part of the fruit industry has been already written up frequently in the pages of the *ADVOCATE* and other agricultural and horti-



MR. G. C. CASTON.

Superintendent of Simcoe Fruit Experiment Station.

cultural journals, by able and experienced men, and so well handled withal that there is little left to be said and scarcely anything new to be presented.

Apples being the staple and principal of our orchard fruits in Ontario, I propose to deal principally with them. First—When to pick, how to pick, how to pack; and then offer a few observations on transportation and marketing. Apples should be picked just at the proper time. Of course, where a large crop is to be handled it is not easy always to do this. When full-grown and full-colored, and the seeds are black, they are ready. If pulled before this stage they will lack flavor. If left until the ripening process has advanced much beyond this stage, they will not keep or stand transportation nearly as well. After an apple has reached maturity, the ripening process begins; when fully ripe, the process of decay begins. Slowly in the hard and long-keeping winter varieties, and more rapidly in the earlier kinds. Therefore, the aim should be to handle them so as to retard as much as possible the process of decay by picking at the proper stage, careful handling, and after that, it is principally a question of temperature—the lower the better, without actually freezing, as nothing retards the process of decay so well as a low, even temperature. In picking and handling apples, they should be handled as gently as you would handle eggs; not as many people do, like they would handle potatoes or turnips. The least little bruise, ever so slight, will soon be a rotten spot. Round baskets, lined with felt or some soft material (these can be got at the basket factories at trifling cost), should be used, with a hook attached to the handle for hanging it on the limbs, and the fruit should be laid in, not thrown into the basket; and when emptying, lower the basket into the barrel or on to the pile, as the case may be, and empty carefully. Just here I would like to say a word for the much-abused packer. It has been the custom to buy the apples at so much per barrel, picked and laid in piles ready for packing. And I think this system is most satisfactory, providing the picking is properly done. But often the fruit is shaken from the trees and so roughly handled that the fruit is full of small bruises, which in some of the hard winter varieties is not always easily detected by the packer. He is expected to take it all, and the seller is not willing to admit that a small bruise disqualifies an apple that is otherwise all right. If fruit handled in this way is placed in store for re-packing, or if shipped to the distant markets, the result is the same: loss to the shipper and discredit to the country.

There should be a community of interest between the grower and the shipper, and the grower who sells his apples in this way should understand that he is interested in the trade of the country, and should see that his fruit is properly handled. Good, careful pickers can harvest the fruit rapidly and yet do it well.

But why could not the farmer with a good-sized orchard pack and market his own fruit. If he has not enough for a carload, let a number join in making up a cargo. Now that the law requires every packer and shipper to put his name on the barrel, and quality and size of the fruit, and provides penalties for dishonest packing, there ought to be an improvement in the quality and reputation of Canadian fruit. As the law now stands, there would be a strong incentive to keep the quality up to the mark, because of the penalties imposed. But the best incentive is in the sure reward for those who grow fruit of the highest quality, and put it up honestly and in the best possible shape for market.

I know of one locality where co-operation is worked with the utmost satisfaction and profit. It was brought about by the push and enterprise of one man in that community, who is still a large grower himself. He taught his neighbors how to pick and pack their apples properly. He acts as salesman, and receives a small commission for the service. As each man's fruit is branded with the owner's name, the returns of account sales show just what each person's fruit was sold at, and each receives a check for the net proceeds of the sale of his fruit. This is an ideal plan and ought to succeed in other localities as well.

With this in view, a few pointers on the packing of apples would be in order, for the benefit of any who have not had experience in the business, and who may be anxious to try it for themselves. Commencing with the early varieties, these should be packed as they are picked from the tree, and placed directly in the barrel, and must be handled very carefully so as not to get the slightest bruise. Have good, clean, sound, standard apple barrels. Take one end and tighten the end and quarter hoop, head line and nail the end, and put three nails in the quarter hoop. I use two-inch nails for the head, and inch or inch-and-a-quarter for head lining and quarter hoops. Turn the barrel upside down and loosen the hoops on the other end and knock out the head, clinch any nails that are projecting inside from the quarter hoops. Place barrel on a piece of plank, select a sample of nice, even-sized, well-colored fruit, and face by placing the first row stems down, having first pinched off all long stems that would turn over and bruise into the apple; then proceed to fill up the barrel, rejecting all wormy, scabby specimens; see that the quality is uniform all through. If any extra fine specimens, put them in the middle of the barrel, not at the ends. After the barrel is a third full, give it a short, sharp shake, and repeat after every basket-full until the barrel is full; fill up till the fruit is a half inch or so above the end of the staves, then have a round piece the size of the barrel head, covered on one side with felt or carpet. Place this on the end, pressing down firmly with hands and



ROYAL FIRST-PRIZE HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEARLING EWES.

PROPERTY OF HILLHURST FARM, HILLHURST, QUE.

elbows, and at the same time give the barrel a few short, sharp shakes on the plank. This will settle every one tighter into place. Turn the stems of the top layer up and press in the head, nail and head line same as other end, then again turn the barrel upside down, and brand the end with your name, and the name and quality of the fruit, and the operation is complete.

Any smart young farmer would very soon learn to do this as well and rapidly as an expert packer. Summer and fall apples should not be pressed as tightly as winter varieties. The hard winter apples should be placed under cover as they are picked, then the packing will not be delayed by wet weather, and the packing can be done on days that are too wet for picking, and the fruit is in better condition. The old system of leaving winter apples in piles for weeks, exposed to alternate rain, sunshine, and occasional frost, is a pernicious one, and injures the keeping quality of the fruit. The barrels should always be laid down on their side as soon as packed, and should be carried to the shipping place in the same position and never on end.

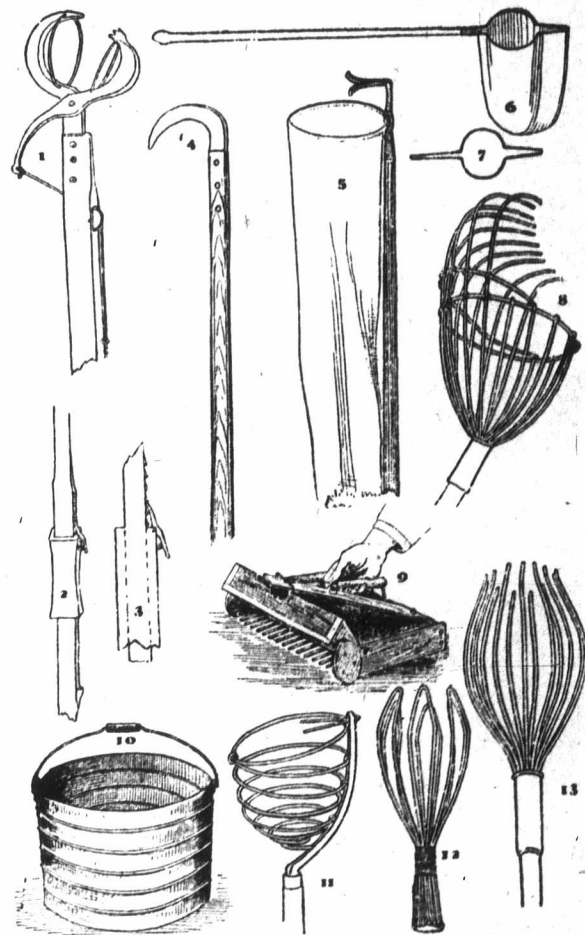
And now a few words on transportation and markets. There is a vast amount of the early fruit of fine quality that goes to waste every year for want of a market. There should be a market for most, if not all, of this on this side of the Atlantic, and mostly in our own country. There is a stretch of country from the Ottawa River to the foothills of the Rockies that will never produce much in the line of orchard fruits, and that is fast filling up with an industrial population. This should afford a large and ever-increasing market for the product of our Ontario orchards. The trouble with our early varieties is their perishable nature. They mature when the weather is warm, and will keep only for a short time under ordinary conditions. Therefore, they require rapid handling, quick transportation, a low temperature while in transit, and a wide and even distribution, and at reason-

able rates of freight that will leave a margin of profit for the grower and shipper.

The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association have been working in this direction for several years, and as a result of their efforts the Government have given some assistance in the solution of these problems in the way of experimental shipments of perishable products in cold storage. Sufficient has been done to prove that these products can be landed even in the European markets in fine condition and at a reasonable cost, some of the shipments realizing a good profit. The winter fruit, which comprises the largest part of our orchard products, and which forms the greatest part of our exports in fruit, must find its principal market in Britain. This trade is not in a satisfactory condition. The results so far have been on the whole disappointing, and yet we grow the best apples in the world. The principal causes of this state of things may be attributed to bad, careless and dishonest packing, and unsuitable conditions of transportation. The first is a difficult matter to deal with. It is not easy to make people honest by act of parliament. The committee appointed last year by the F. G. A. to deal with this question found it a very difficult matter indeed to draft a measure that would meet the difficulty. After giving the matter the most careful consideration, a measure was submitted to Parliament. What the results will be remains for the future to show.

With respect to the transportation question, some progress is being made. We have a cool passage from Canadian ports across the Atlantic; no tropical heat to encounter on the way, and if our apples could get the temperature of the ocean air while in transit there would be very few wets or slacks reported on the other side. To accomplish this, some of the steamers are putting in a fan blast, and the Government is giving its assistance to this end. The idea is to have a circulation of the cool ocean air through the fruit while in transit, instead of having them in the hottest part of the steamer's hold, where they were almost parboiled, as is too often the case. It has been a source of much disappointment to those who are trying to develop the export trade that after our fine Canadian apples have been carefully selected and packed, a large percentage of them are reported wet and slack through bad conditions of transport, a condition over which the individual exporter can exercise no control. However, I believe the push and enterprise of our people will overcome all these difficulties, and that there is a great future for the fruit industry in this country. But we must aim to grow the best, ship the best, pack carefully and honestly, and if brains, push and perseverance are applied, the reward is sure. It has been said that if you wish to make a good, useful man out of a boy, you must begin with his grandfather; and if you would grow fruit of the best quality, you must begin when you plant the tree. And it is a truism with this, as with any line of agriculture, that quality will always tell.—*In Canadian Horticulturist.*

Fruit-Picking Implements.



DIFFERENT IMPLEMENTS FOR PICKING FRUIT.

No. 1 picker is composed of two pincer-like jaws, with wire guards to receive the fruits, the jaws being closed by means of a cord, which is worked off the fruit, the curved edge being sharp; 2, V picker with delivery sack; 3, bag picker hung on a wire

FOUNDED 1866

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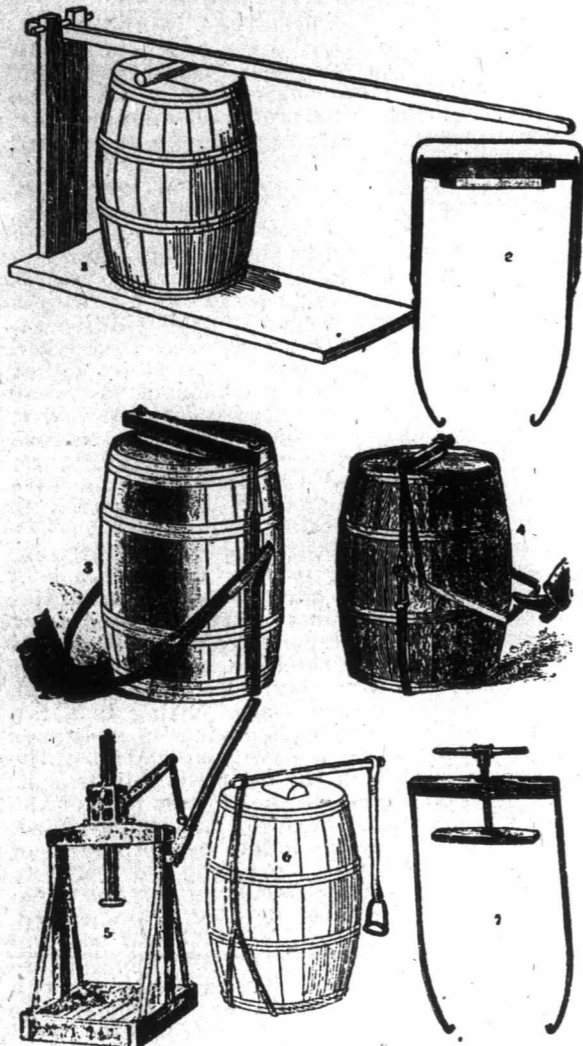


EXHIBITION.
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1898.	1899.
381	490
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frame (as shown in 7); 8, a wire finger picker; 9, cranberry picker; 10, six-quart cranberry measure; 11, 12, 13, forms of wire pickers.—“*The Principles of Fruit-growing*”: Bailey.

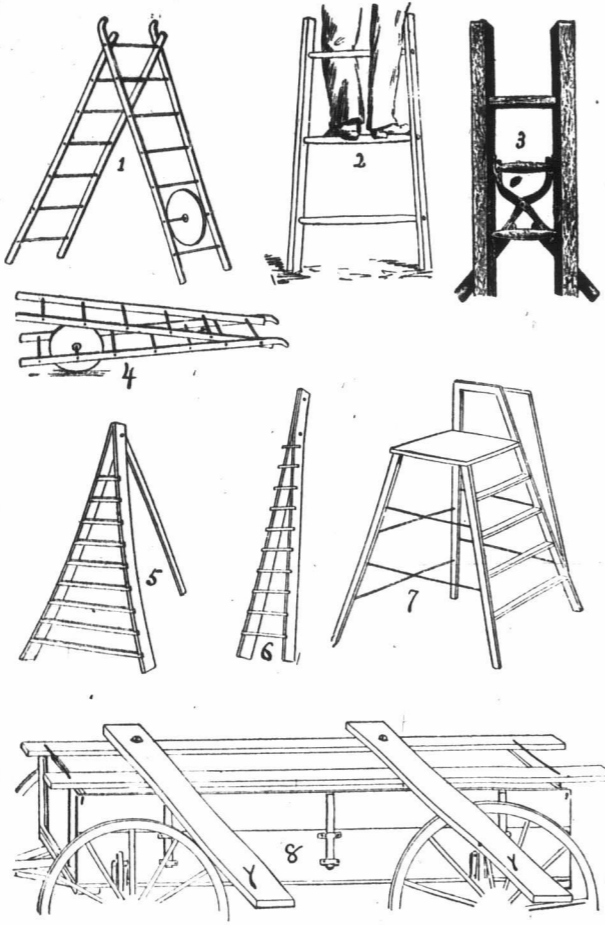
Apple Barrel Presses.



BARREL PRESSES FOR PACKING FRUIT.

Of barrel presses there are several styles. The accompanying illustration represents all the types of barrel presses that are in common use. They are: 1, homemade lever press; 2, Climax lever press; 3, improved lever press; 4, stand-up barrel header; 5, packing press (for packing and baling goods); 6, stirrup press; 7, iron screw press.—“*The Principles of Fruit-growing*”: Bailey.

Fruit-Picking Ladders.



VARIOUS TYPES OF LADDER ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 1 is a light ladder with a wheel, allowing it to be wheeled like a wheelbarrow when it is shut up as at 4; 2, the short ladder with three or four rungs, not requiring support, the picker crossing his legs over the top of one or two rungs and holding himself erect by grasping a limb above his head; 3, a German device for securing a support to a ladder, allowing the two supporting legs to be

shut together; 5, a pointed ladder with support; 6, similar ladder without support, very useful in tall trees; 7, platform ladder; 8, wagon rigged for picking, the planks (Y Y) upon which the picker stands being swung around lengthwise the box when driving from tree to tree.—“*The Principles of Fruit-growing*”: Bailey.

A Warning Against Fraud.

SIR.—The Ohio Experiment Station has just received the following letter from Marion County: “There is a company of men canvassing this territory for fruit trees. They are putting in what they call a ‘model orchard.’ They claim to be working directly for and in the interest of your station, which gives them quite a leverage with a great many farmers.” To this letter we reply that this Station sells no fruit trees of any description, and all persons who claim to represent it in the manner indicated are swindlers, and should be arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses.

CHAS. E. THORNE, Director.

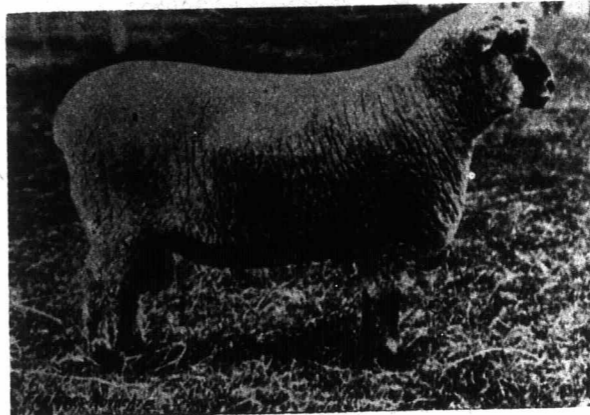
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Veterinary.

COMPLICATION OF DISEASES IN COW.

M. E. Addington Co., Ont.:—“I have a valuable Ayrshire heifer which calved at about two years of age, in May last. She seemed before this all right. After calving, she got very bad in the kidneys apparently, and remained in a humped state, trying to urinate nearly all the time. For this, I gave saltpetre and two doses of Epsom salts. Also, with above trouble, she ran water at the eyes, which caused them to turn a milky shade, and after four weeks she became totally blind. Her skin appeared to die and turn black in spots all over her body, some of these as large as a cent. She is also chafed



OXFORD DOWN SHEARLING RAM.

First prize at the Bath and West and Royal Counties Shows, 1900.

PROPERTY OF J. T. HOBBS, GLOUCESTER, ENG.

and sore between bag and legs. She has a fair appetite, and gives about ten pounds of milk. I keep her in a dark corner of the stable now.”

[In all probability, the distress your heifer exhibited after calving was due to uterine rather than to urinary trouble. She suffered from a sub-acute form of metritis (inflammation of the womb) or else from vaginitis (inflammation of the vagina). In either case, when proper treatment is not resorted to early, there is a danger of chronic disease called leucorrhœa, and in some cases there is absorption of some of the septic matter into the circulation, which causes a form of septicæmia (blood poisoning). The eruptions mentioned are probably due to this cause. The treatment at first should have consisted in flushing out the womb and vagina once daily with a solution of creolin, one part to one hundred, and fifty parts water; or corrosive sublimate, one to two thousand water; and administering by the mouth four-dram doses of hyposulphite of soda three times daily. If there be any discharge from the vulva now, or if she stands with back humped and straining, flush out as above. In any case, give the hyposulphite of soda, as above, and dress the affected parts of the skin with carbolic acid, one part, and vaseline, eighty parts. The affection of the eyes is in no way connected with the other abnormal conditions. She has had inflammation of the eyes, a disease that is quite common in cattle, and called infectious ophthalmia. Like the other troubles, it has become chronic, and what appears as a white seam is an ex-

udation of lymph between the layers of the cornea (the external coat of the eye). Continue to keep her in the dark stall, and bathe the eyes well with warm water three times daily, and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye after bathing: nitrate of silver, 6 grs.; distilled water, 1 ounce. If you have patience, you will probably be able to effect a cure, even at this stage. J. H. REED.]

ECZEMA IN MARE.

D. D., Huron Co., Ont.:—“I have a fine mare, ten years old, which for the past four years has been bothered with pimples coming on the shoulder, neck, the side of the head and just above the tail. It is annoying to her, being so itchy. She will scrape the piece out on the fence, or bite it continually when she is hot. This disease comes in the spring and stays as long as the weather is warm; it then appears next summer as soon as the weather gets warm. When it goes away it leaves the skin as if nothing had been wrong.”

[Dissolve one half ounce hyposulphite of soda in one quart boiling water, and mix in her feed each morning and evening for fifteen days; then give her a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for fifteen days. Feed bran and oats and clean hay, with hot bran mash twice a week at night.]

LUMPS ON LEGS—DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.

G. A., Prescott Co., Ont.:—“Will you advise me through your valuable paper on the following questions:—

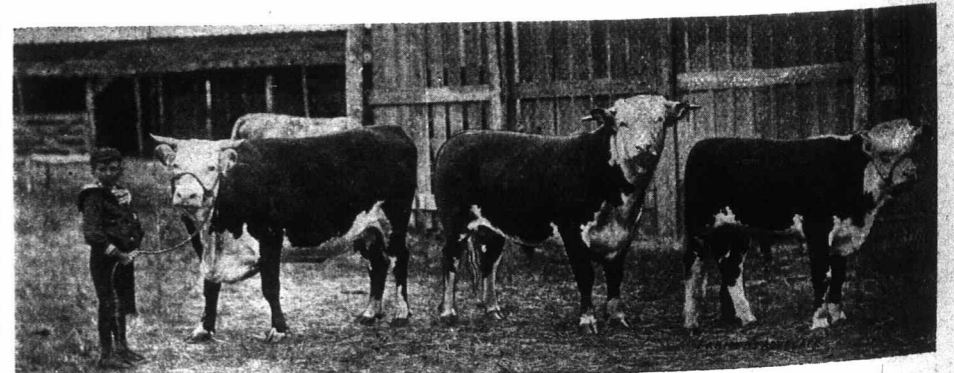
“1. Have all well-bred Clyde stallions lumps on their front legs just above fetlock joint, on inside, about the size of a plum? There is a Clyde stallion in this section which has them, and most of his get have the same kind of lumps on their legs. Some claim it to be a Clyde mark, others claim it to be splints. What would you call it?”

“Can these lumps be taken off successfully while the colts are young? They are foaled with them on.”

“2. I have a young mare which takes cramps in left hind leg. When moving her ahead she drags her foot. I pulled her foot up towards her head with a rope. In the struggle her leg got all right. Has had it different times. What is the cause?”

[In all horses the splint bones extend from the knee to about two inches above the fetlock and terminate in a nodule, which is often mistaken for splint by those not conversant with the anatomy of the parts. It is seldom these nodules attain the size of a plum, but in heavy horses they sometimes do. In most cases the nodule on the outside of the leg is the same size as that on the inside, but there are also exceptions to this. These little lumps can be felt in any horse, and also, as a rule, show more plainly in hot-blooded animals where the skin is fine, lies closely to the bone, and no long hair is present. They are seldom, if ever, visible in a Clydesdale, the long hair hiding them from view. Still, they are present and can be felt. Careful manipulation will determine whether the lumps you speak of are splints or the nodules mentioned. Splints are situated higher up the leg, and are usually not so circumscribed. The lumps mentioned on foals certainly are not splints, as foals are not affected with such a disease at birth. Therefore it would be unwise to endeavor to remove them, and it cannot be done without a surgical operation. They certainly do no harm. It may be that the stallion mentioned has an abnormal development of these nodules, and, if so, it is quite within the laws of nature that his progeny should have the same peculiarity of conformation. If he be a good individual in other respects, I certainly would not object to him as a sire on that account.

2. Your mare is subject to dislocation of the patella (stifle bone), and when it regains its normal situation she goes all right. I would advise you to apply a good blister, say 2 drs. each biniodide of mercury and powdered cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline, to the front and inside of the stifle joint, to strengthen the ligaments. Apply the blister twice in the usual manner, the details of which have been frequently given in these columns. If the bone becomes displaced in the stall, tie her foot forward by attaching a rope to fetlock and tie to collar for a few days after applying the blister. J. H. REED.]



PRIZEWINNING HEREFORDS.

Lord Ingleside 6th, first-prize yearling and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg and Brandon; Fairy 5th, second-prize cow at Winnipeg, first and sweepstakes female at Brandon; and bull calf.

ALL OWNED BY J. D. CHAPMAN, BERESFORD, MAN.

PROBABLY ROARING IN HORSE.

W. B., Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"We have a two-year-old colt which had a bad attack of distemper a year ago last winter, swelling badly under the jaws.



COUNTRESS OF OXFORD 14TH AND NEW YEAR'S GIFT. First-prize cow and champion Shorthorn female at Royal Show, 1900, and her yearling son, second prize at Royal Show, first at Bath and West of England Show, 1900. OWNED BY W. F. HOSKIN, CORNWALL, ENG.

Since then he exhibits a wheezing or hardness of breathing during the slightest exercise. He has no cough and is in good condition. The trouble seems to be in the throat only.

[We are suspicious that your colt is affected with what is known as roaring, for which there is no cure. It may be due to a mere thickening of the mucous membrane of the larynx, and, if so, the following powders will be found useful: Potassium iodide, 1 1/2 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 6 drams. Mix and divide into twelve doses, and give one each night and morning in the feed. Continue this treatment for a month].

SKIN DISEASE IN HEIFER.

SUBSCRIBER, Perth Co., Ont.:—"I have a Short-horn heifer, one year old, which has had a breaking out in the skin for about three months; first raising in little pimples running water like gold; then she will rub and lick until the blood comes, then a scab forms and breaks out. It is almost all over her, the neck, shoulders and rump being the worst. Fed well during winter."

[Your heifer has a skin disease, a form of eczema, due, in all probability, to overfeeding when a calf. It is not probable you can have her fit for show purposes this fall, as you have delayed treatment too long. Give her a purgative of 1 lb. Epsom salts and 1 oz. ginger; feed nothing but a little bran for 24 hours after administering drench. Get the following powders: Sulphate of iron, 3 ozs.; nux vomica, 2 ozs.; bicarbonate of soda, 3 ozs.; nitrate potash, 3 ozs.; arsenious acid, 4 drs. Mix well and make into 24 powders; give a powder every night and morning in damp food or as a drench, mixed with a little water. Repeat the prescription as often as necessary. In the meantime you will need to feed lightly, as it is very hard to treat skin diseases if the animal be highly fed. Local treatment should be as follows. With good strong warm soap suds and a scrubbing brush, give all affected parts a thorough washing; only necessary to wash once. Apply to the parts 3 times daily a mixture of one part creolin to 60 or 70 parts water. Should any of the parts become dry and scabby and inclined to crack, apply a little oxide of zinc ointment to which has been added 10 drops carbolic acid to the ounce. It will in all probability take considerable time and trouble to effect a cure. J. H. REED, V. S.]

Miscellaneous.

REPLENISHING GRASS SEEDING.

S. M., Bruce Co., Ont.:—"Would you advise sowing grass seed, timothy and alsike mixed, now on a field which I seeded last spring and which I fear has not done well, as the summer, particularly the latter part, has been very dry and windy and the young clover has apparently died out? The soil is a clay loam and is in good condition, as I had the whole field (eleven acres) in hoe crop last year and sowed with barley this year."

[It will depend very much on the season. If the autumn is showery, it may do well; if very dry, it is doubtful. If it is decided to try, we would advise disking and harrowing as a preparation. Sow seed and cover with light harrow. If there is some clover growing, which disking would destroy, a loaded harrow might make a sufficient seed-bed without seriously injuring clover plants living. The earlier the sowing is done the better chance of success.]

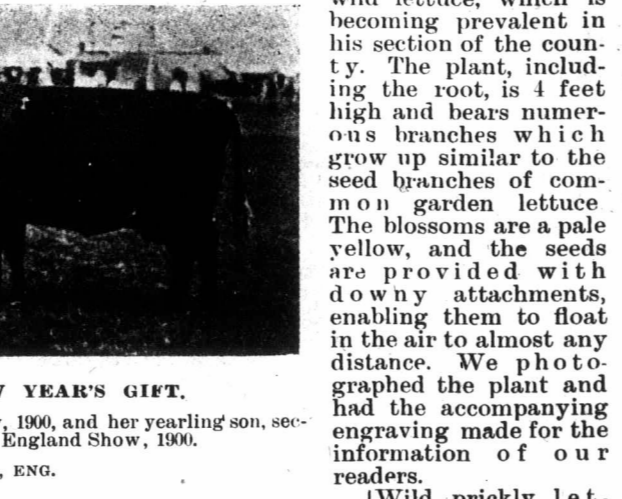
SOW FAILING TO BREED.

SUBSCRIBER, Bruce Co.:—"I purchased a pure-bred Tamworth sow last fall, which as yet has proved a non-breeder. She has, apparently, never come in season. Tried her to the hog once or twice when it was thought she might be in season. She is now about one year old. When I received her in November it was some days before she got over a chill contracted in shipping."

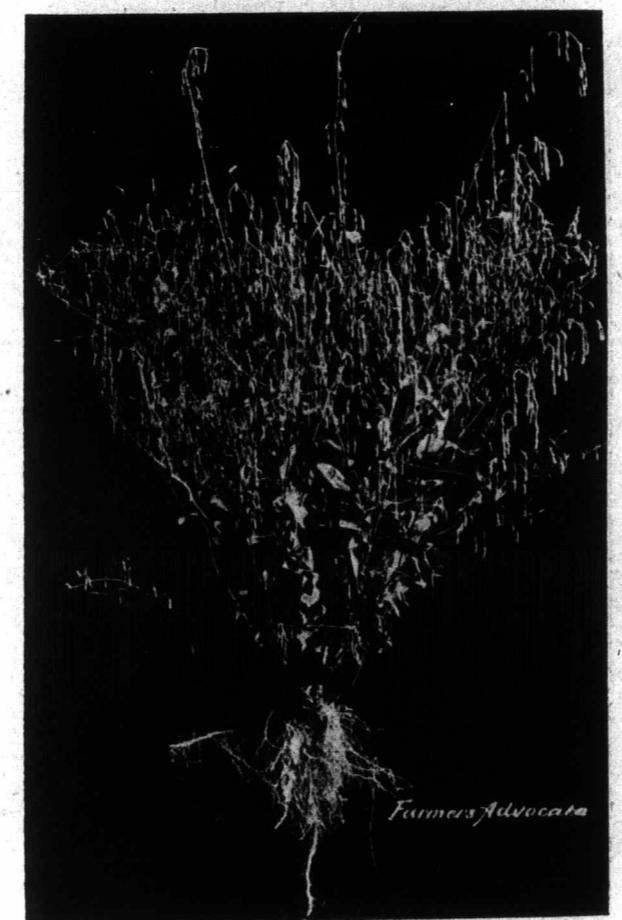
[As the sow does not come in season now that she is well and thriving, it is doubtful whether she ever will, and we do not believe that any treatment will remedy the matter. She will probably bring about as much for pork as will buy a young sow for breeding, and that is probably the best disposition to make of her.]

WILD PRICKLY LETTUCE

(Lactuca scariola). MR. ALLEN BOGUE, Middlesex Co., Ont., left at the FARMER'S ADVOCATE office for identification a vigorous specimen of wild lettuce, which is becoming prevalent in his section of the county. The plant, including the root, is 4 feet high and bears numerous branches which grow up similar to the seed branches of common garden lettuce. The blossoms are a pale yellow, and the seeds are provided with downy attachments, enabling them to float in the air to almost any distance. We photographed the plant and had the accompanying engraving made for the information of our readers.



WILD PRICKLY LETTUCE (Lactuca scariola). [Wild prickly lettuce (Lactuca scariola) was probably not reported in Canada previous to 1891, when Mr. John Dearness, vice-Principal London Normal School, discovered plants near Walkerville, Ont. Since then it has spread rapidly to many quarters of Canada and the United States. If plants



WILD PRICKLY LETTUCE (Lactuca scariola). Four feet from top of plant to bottom of root; two feet from side to side. This plant was mown off when quite young, hence the thick, bushy appearance of the branches.

are cut off before they reach the blossoming stage they will at once send out other branches, which in turn will produce seeds.

In an Ohio State bulletin, published in 1892, Mr. C. E. Thorne stated that the prickly lettuce gave signs of being one of the worst weed pests in the State. In 1894 Mr. R. Cameron reported it at Niagara, and J. Macoun at Smith's Falls. It travels by rail; its plumed seeds are caught by the oily bearings of the car wheels, and are borne from end to end of the country. It was not mentioned in Prof. Pantou's list of Ontario weeds in 1893. It is now getting well established in every railroad town and village in the Province. It is a European emigrant, and, like some other bad weeds, has come to us from the Old World through the United States. Miss Detmers, of the Ohio Experimental Station, found on a piece of ground infested with prickly lettuce the following averages: 3

plants to square foot; heads to each plant, 688; seeds to a head, 12; seeds per plant, 8,256. It has the habit of the ordinary wild lettuce, upright grower, from 3 to 6 feet, milky juice, small pale yellow flowers, oblong leaves, some of them clasping with earlike appendages at base, and prickly under the midrib. It is biennial or winter annual, and will introduce itself into either tilled or untilled ground.

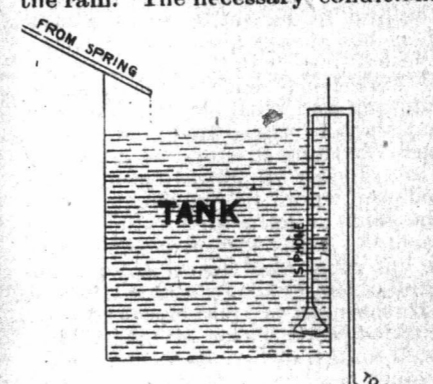
In order to clean land of this pest, meadows and pastures should be put under cultivation and well-cultivated cereals and hoed crop grown. Where cultivation cannot be given, the seeds should not be allowed to ripen. This can be prevented by cutting off the plant early in the season below the surface of the ground.]

TWO WEAK-STRAWED WHEATS.

WHEAT GROWER:—"Is the Longberry Red a Kansas variety of winter wheat? How did it succeed?" [The Goldie Bros., Guelph, imported a carload of the Longberry Red variety of winter wheat in 1892 for seed purposes. They brought it in from one of the American States, but not from Kansas. We secured some from the Goldie Bros. the same year as imported and grew it in our plots each year up to 1900. It is a very large-grained red wheat which is quite hard. The Goldie Bros. informed me that the farmers would not grow it after the first year, as it was very weak in the straw. It will be seen from the report of the Ontario Agricultural College for 1898 that in the average of five years' tests with 48 varieties of winter wheat, the Longberry Red and Turkey Red are two out of six of the weakest-strawed varieties which are there reported. C. A. ZAVITZ, Experimentalist. Ontario Agricultural College.]

THE SIPHON FOR RAISING WATER.

SIR,—In your August 1st issue you published a design of a contrivance for storing water from a spring and delivering to a hydraulic ram. I am sending you a sketch of another plan which is much simpler and cheaper than any previously thought of. In looking for elaborate machinery I forgot the siphon, which is simply a bent pipe, one end of which extends to the bottom of the store-tank at the spring, and the other connects with the ram. The necessary conditions are: The ram should be situated from six to ten feet lower than the bottom of the tank, so as to give sufficient fall for the water when the tank is nearly empty. The end of the siphon opening into the tank should be widened so as to prevent sucking up air and water together when the water is lowered to the mouth of the siphon. The tank should extend nearly a foot above the bend of the siphon, which insures the filling of the siphon.



SIPHON FOR CONDUCTING WATER FROM TANK TO PIPE FEEDING HYDRAULIC RAM.

As soon as the water in the tank has risen a little above the bend of the siphon the water will begin to flow from the latter as from an ordinary pipe. The siphon-action begins when the water is below the level of the bend, and will continue until the tank is empty, and the water will be sucked out of the siphon, and the tank will fill and the siphon begin running as before.

The dimensions of the tank will not affect the operation of the siphon, although for a uniform flow it would be necessary to have it shallow, say from two to three feet deep; otherwise, any size and shape that is convenient. A large trough-shaped tank will serve as well as any. J. B. REYNOLDS, Ontario Agricultural College.



LINCOLN SHEARLING EWES. First prize at Royal Show, 1900.

BRED BY MR. HENRY DIDDING, RIBY GROVE, ENG. IMPORTED BY MESSRS. J. H. & E. PATRICK, ILDERTON, ONT.

layers of the eye. Con- stall, and bathe er three times the following nitrate of silver. If you have to effect a cure, J. H. REED.]

re a fine mare, ten r years has been e shoulder, neck, e tail. It is he will scrape the continually when n the spring and warm; it then the weather gets aves the skin as

lphite of soda in in her feed each s; then give hera of arsenic night d bran and oats twice a week at

OF PATELLA.

ill you advise me e following ques- millions lumps on joint, on inside, s a Clyde stallion d most of his get their legs. Some s claim it to be

off successfully are foaled with

takes cramps in ahead she drags towards her head leg got all right. t is the cause?"

extend from the the fetlock and ten mistaken for with the anatomy odules attain the orses they some- le on the outside on the inside, but nis. These little d also, as a rule, d animals where bone, and no long n, if ever, visible iding them from an be felt. Care- hether the lumps dules mentioned. the leg, and are The lumps men- t splints, as foals disease at birth. deavor to remove thout a surgical harm. It may be an abnormal de- if so, it is quite progeny should formation. If he pects, I certainly on that account. islocation of the regains its normal ould advise you to each biniodide of es, mixed with 2 side of the stiffe ents. Apply the er, the details of ven in these col- laced in the stall, a rope to fetlock after applying the J. H. REED.]



Brandon; Fairy 5th; and bull calf.

COW LEAKING MILK.

E. C. A., Huron Co., Ont.:—"A fine large grade Shorthorn cow leaks milk freely as milking time approaches. Is there any treatment that can be adopted for this trouble?"

[Leaking milk is due to a laxness of the sphincter muscle at the lower end of the teat. Treatment is useless, except that of frequent milking, thus preventing undue distension of the udder.]

CEMENT FLOORS FOR COWS—A LABOR-SAVER.

H. J. G., York Co., Ont.:—"I am fitting up a cow stable with cement floor, 102 feet long by 20½ feet wide, Queenston cement. Who would be most likely to make a good job with this cement? Are there any special directions for using this cement? Is a cement floor too slippery and cold for milk cows, or should boards be put over the cement under the cows, or is this necessary? In our dwelling house we have found a way to save many steps or runs up and down cellar stairs. We secured a willow basket about 6 inches deep and 14 inches across top at center and about 23 inches long. It is shorter and narrower at the bottom. It is made of switches, and has a round switch handle. It is an old dry basket, but oh, what labor it saves! We simply put in all, or nearly all, that will be required for a meal, and one or two runs does instead of a dozen or so."

[In our issue of June 1st, page 323, there appears full instructions for constructing cement floors. By following them closely, any careful man with sufficient help can build a good floor. Messrs. Usher, manufacturers of Queenston cement, will probably furnish a man to commence or complete the work if desired. There is no necessity for covering cement floors with lumber for cows. It is well to use bedding liberally, however.]

ENSILAGE SPOILING.

H. G., York Co., Ont.:—"Why does the ensilage in my silo spoil more or less every year? It is a round stave silo, 23 feet deep and 16 feet in diameter, with cement bottom. Do you think it would be a good plan to sow half bushel common salt every 12 inches in filling silo? How many men should be in this silo while filling to pack it sufficiently, and not have from 2 to 4 or 5 tons go bad every year? We have enough corn this year to fill this silo, and will have to let the first filling settle about 8 days and fill again. There has always been some ensilage spoiled between these fillings; can this be avoided?"

[Several years' experience with a round stave silo, 15 feet in diameter, and with clay bottom, has proven entirely satisfactory, there being practically no spoiled ensilage. We think it would be a dangerous experiment to use salt in anything like the amount mentioned, and would not advise its use to any extent in the silo. One man is sufficient to pack ensilage in a silo. All that is necessary is to level and mix the cut corn, and tramp around the edges. The weight of the ensilage will settle and pack it firmly. If the corn is very ripe and dry, it should be sprinkled with water at intervals of a foot or so, but well-matured corn, as a rule, makes the best and sweetest ensilage. If the top is well watered during the time between fillings it should keep it from spoiling, or if a few inches of the top were thrown off before second filling, it should meet the difficulty. The litter around the cutting box, after being cut up, answers well for topping off. Corn cut in half-inch lengths packs and keeps better than that cut in longer lengths.]

SHOWS AND SHOWING.

Gold Medals at Ottawa Exhibition.

As special prizes at the Canada Central Exhibition, to be held in the City of Ottawa, Sept. 14th to 22nd, no fewer than 26 gold medals are offered, which have been donated by citizens of Ottawa and surrounding counties. These are principally for exhibits of live stock. In several cases the option of receiving \$20 in cash instead of the medal is given. The Dominion Shorthorn Association offer \$100 in special cash prizes. Special cash prizes are given for best pen of Canadian-bred Shropshire sheep, and \$100 is offered for the best cow in a milking test. The most favorable excursion rates from east and west on all railways have been secured, and Ottawa invites all Canada to its deservedly popular exhibition.

The live-stock accommodation has been improved upon this year, and the stables and pens thoroughly overhauled and renovated. Straw for bedding will be furnished free by the Association, while hay and feed may be procured on the grounds at the prevailing market prices. For those desiring warm water or cooked food, a number of large food cookers have been secured, which will doubtless be found of great convenience to those who require them.

One of the finest spectacles ever placed before the public will be put on this year. This will be a representation of the Battle of Paardeburg and the surrender of General Cronje. No pains have been spared in getting the scenery and detail as nearly like the original as possible, and in order to make it the more realistic the management intend that in case the first Canadian contingent returns from the front in time they will be secured as the actors in this stirring scene, and the public will thus be given a chance to see exactly "how it was done" by the actual participants in this famous battle. Some of the volunteers have already returned and these have been secured, and if nothing unforeseen occurs the others will be here. No one should miss seeing this feature of the fair, which will be presented every evening, as it stands unequalled both for amusement and instruction.

The Western Fair.

Should the expectations of the directors be realized, the success of the Western Fair at London, opening on Sept. 6th and continuing till the 15th, will be more brilliant than ever. This is saying a great deal, for the record of the Western Fair has been one of uninterrupted success from the beginning. It would be impossible to enumerate all the salient features of the Western Fair, but it should not be forgotten that exceptionally fine special attractions are this year provided, and extra facilities for viewing them.

The peerless exhibits of live stock of former years will be supplemented by picked specimens from some of the most noted herds in the country, while the rich agricultural and horticultural products and improved devices in the mechanical arts will be on view.

The entries already made guarantee that in practically all departments the exhibits will be in excess of former years. Among the many new and interesting exhibits, the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canada Atlantic Railway will be most attractive. The former will make an extra fine display of valuable paintings and photographs, and seeds and grasses of the Dominion, specially gathered and most artistically arranged, the whole covering a wall space of 1,500 square feet, and illuminated by specially arranged reflectors and electric lights. The Canada Atlantic Railway will show a representation of one of their first-class passenger trains, in miniature, also beaver run with live beavers and aquarium filled with the fish of Canadian waters and animals of the Canadian forest rarely seen nowadays. This will be most instructive as well as attractive.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of a number of the leading agricultural and machinery houses from this season's shows, the implement building will be well filled, others having stepped in to fill their places and there being an overflow of exhibits from other departments. The main building exhibits this year will surpass in number and excellence those of previous seasons, and as we have before stated, the building itself has been beautifully improved.

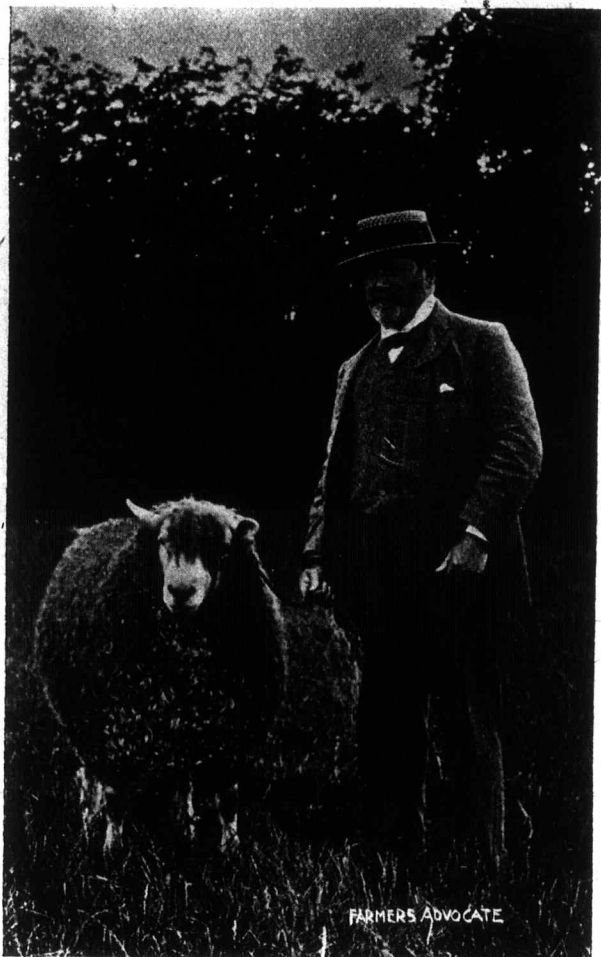
The usual provisions have been made for handling the large crowds, and rapid transit will be the order of the day, without confusion or inconvenience.

Better train arrangements have been made this year than ever before; the railroads see the growing necessity of this.

Attractions at Shows.

One frequently hears complaints made about the "attractions" at our great modern fairs. Old Country people take pleasure in referring to the purely agricultural shows so successfully held in the Old Land as an example of what could be, and should be, done here. The following clipping from the *Scottish Farmer* shows the tendency of the times, and that the "degenerate" modern taste for "attractions" is developing itself at even so great a show as the Royal:

"The question as to whether agricultural shows are played out is being pressed home somewhat forcibly just now. First the Royal Show at York, now the great Yorkshire Show at Doncaster, has to report a great falling off in visitors. The latter reports the smallest attendance for thirty-two years. Last year, when the show was held at Hull, 55,559 visitors put in an appearance, but at Doncaster, recently, only



HENRY DUDDING AND THE THOUSAND-GUINEA LINCOLN RAM.

Sold at his annual sale, August, 1900.

20,173 visited it, against an average for the past ten years of 60,458. It looks as if the large shows will have to follow the lead of the smaller ones. Of course, they would not then be purely agricultural shows, but societies, like individuals, have to bow to circumstances where dollars are concerned."

Fairs of 1900.

CANADA.	
Toronto	Aug. 27th to Sept. 8th.
Morrisburg	Aug. 29th and 30th.
Sherbrooke, Que.	Sept. 3rd to 8th.
London	Sept. 6th to 15th.
Kingston	Sept. 10th to 14th.
St. John's, N. B.	Sept. 10th to 19th.
Wellesley	Sept. 11th and 12th.
Brome Corner, Que.	Sept. 11th and 12th.
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 11th to 13th.
Richmond	Sept. 12th and 13th.
Port Perry	Sept. 12th to 14th.
Halifax, N. S.	Sept. 12th to 20th.
Bowmanville	Sept. 12th to 14th.
Ottawa	Sept. 13th and 14th.
Brantford	Sept. 14th to 22nd.
Exeter	Sept. 15th to 20th.
Whitby	Sept. 17th and 18th.
Strathroy	Sept. 17th to 19th.
Goderich	Sept. 17th to 19th.
Walkerton	Sept. 18th and 19th.
Berlin	Sept. 18th and 19th.
Listowel	Sept. 18th and 19th.
Peterborough	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Guelph	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Aylmer, Ont.	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Collingwood	Sept. 18th to 21st.
Prescott	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Newmarket	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Orillia	Sept. 18th to 20th.
Napanee	Sept. 21th to 26th.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Sept. 24th to 28th.

Almonte	Sept. 25th to 27th.
Teeswater	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Cayuga	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Glencoe	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Uxbridge	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Forest	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Metcalfe	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Pictou	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Warton	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Kamloops, B. C.	Sept. 26th to 28th.
Woodstock	Sept. 26th to 28th.
Paris	Sept. 26th to 28th.
Renfrew	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Wingham	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Shannonville	Sept. 29th.
Bolton, Albion	Oct. 1st and 2nd.
Cobourg	Oct. 2nd to 5th.
New Westminster, B. C.	Oct. 2nd to 5th.
Brampton	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Carp	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Cookstown	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Galt	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Stratford	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
St. Mary's	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Tara	Oct. 2nd and 3rd.
Markham	Oct. 3rd to 5th.
Alliston	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Beachburg	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Brussels	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Warkworth	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Chatham	Oct. 9th to 11th.
Rockton	Oct. 9th and 10th.
Stayner	Oct. 9th and 10th.
Fergus	Oct. 11th and 10th.
Sutton	Oct. 11th and 12th.
Caledonia	Oct. 11th and 12th.
Highgate	Oct. 12th and 13th.
Owen Sound	Oct. 16th to 18th.
Simcoe, Norfolk	Oct. 16th to 18th.
Woodbridge	Oct. 17th and 18th.
Bradford	Oct. 18th and 19th.
Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 11th to 15th.

UNITED STATES.

Des Moines, Iowa	Aug. 24th to Sept. 1st.
Syracuse, New York	Aug. 27th to Sept. 1st.
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 3rd to 7th.
Hamline, Minnesota	Sept. 3rd to 8th.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Sept. 10th to 12th.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 17th to 22nd.
Salem, Oregon	Sept. 17th to 22nd.
Springfield, Ill.	Sept. 24th to 28th.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Sept. 24th to 28th.
St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 1st to 6th.
Chicago International	Dec. 1st to 8th.

New Rules Governing the Dairy Department of the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show.

- All cows shown in the pure-bred classes must be recorded in Canadian Records, or in reputable English or American Records.
- The following entrance fee will be charged and must accompany each application for entry: For each entry, with the exception of those designated "special," \$2. In the case of pure-bred animals, the name of the breeder and the age and record number of the animal must be given at the time of making the entry.
- In the case of grades, a statement giving the number and kind of crosses, and if from a pure-bred sire, the name and number of the sire must be given at the time of making the entry.
- No entry will be accepted unless these conditions are complied with.
- Each exhibitor of cattle must be a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.
- The age of dairy cattle will be computed to the 1st of August.
- Cows entered in the dairy test must be in the dairy stable not later than Tuesday, December 4th, at 2 p. m. Cows may be brought to the show building before this time, but no account will be kept of the feed until Tuesday.
- The Chairman of the Dairy Committee will have full charge of all cows entered.
- The food fed to each cow during the test will be kept accurate account of by the Chairman, and from the average of the eight days each cow will be charged with the food fed for two days. The values given below will be attached to the various feeds.
- No exhibitor will be allowed to bring any feed into the dairy building, and no exhibitor will be allowed to go around his cows under any pretext without permission from the Chairman.
- The Chairman of the Dairy Committee will each day supply to each exhibitor the kind and quantity of food asked for.
- A memo. will be supplied each exhibitor each time he receives any feed, showing the amount of same.
- Exhibitors will be charged for feed according to the rates advertised below.
- Each exhibitor, at the time of making entries, must give a statement and approximate quantity of food required per day, also at what time each day he wishes to have his cows fed.
- The following scale of points will be used, and the prizes will be awarded in order according to the cost of production as shown by the scale of points and the account for feed for each cow:
 - 20 points for each pound of fat.
 - 4 points for each pound of solids (not fat).
 - 1 point for each ten days in milk after the first 30 days limit, 10 points.
- If the results can be prepared, a placard showing the average amount of food fed per day to each cow will be attached to the stall, for the information of those in attendance.
- Exhibitors may have the privilege of milking their cows twice or three times during each day. When the cows are to be milked only twice each day, they shall be milked dry in the presence of the judges at 6 o'clock on the evening of December 9th, and the test will conclude at 6 p. m. on December 11th. When cows are to be milked three times during each day, they shall be milked dry in the presence of the judges at 9 o'clock on the evening of December 9th, and the test will conclude at 9 p. m. on the evening of December 11th. The percentage of fat in the milk will be determined by the Babcock Milk Tester, and the percentage of solids (not fat) will be determined by ascertaining the specific gravity of the milk, and then estimating the amount of solids (not fat) by the use of authorized formula for that purpose.
- An affidavit will be required from each exhibitor in the dairy department stating the number of days his exhibits have been in milk, also stating that each exhibit is shown in her proper place, and that she is the animal named in the registration certificate produced.
- Exhibitors will be held responsible for the safe-keeping of their cows during the test.
- A catalogue will be published, and numbers corresponding with those in the catalogue will be furnished exhibitors on their arrival. These numbers must be attached to the animals during the entire time of the exhibition.
- In the sections for cows thirty-six months and over, a cow must make a total score of not less than 70 points, according to the scale, in order to be eligible for a first prize, and a total score of not less than 50 points, according to scale, in order to be eligible for a second or third prize.
- In the section for heifers under thirty-six months, a heifer must make a total score of not less than 55 points, according to the scale, in order to be eligible for a first prize, and a total



A QUILTING BEE IN OUR VILLAGE.

BY MARY E. WILKINS.

One sometimes wonders whether it will ever be possible in our village to attain absolute rest and completion with regard to quilts. One thinks after a week fairly swarming with quilting bees. "Now every housewife in the place must be well supplied; there will be no need to make more quilts for six months at least." Then, the next morning a nice little becurled girl in a clean pinafore knocks at the door and repeats demurely her well-conned lesson: "Mother sends her compliments, and would be happy to have you come to her quilting bee this afternoon."

One also wonders if quilts, like flowers, have their seasons of fuller production. On general principles it seems as if the winter might be more favorable to their gray complexities of bloom. In the winter there are longer evenings for merriment after the task of needlework is finished and the young men arrive; there are better opportunities for roasted apples, and chestnuts and flip, also for social games. It is easier, too, as well as pleasanter, to slip over the long miles between some of our farmhouses in a sleigh if it is only a lover and his lass, or a wood-sled if a party of neighbors or a whole family.

However, so many of our young women become betrothed in the spring, and wedded in the autumn, that the bees flourish in the hottest afternoons and evenings of midsummer.

For instance, Brama Lincoln White was engaged to William French, from Somerset, George Henry French's son, the first Sunday in July, and the very next week her mother, Mrs. Harrison White, sent out invitations to a quilting bee.

The heat during all that week was something to be remembered. It was so warm that only the very youngest and giddiest of the village people went to the Fourth of July picnic. Cyrus Emmet had a sunstroke out in the hayfield, and Mrs. Deacon Stockwell's mother, who was over ninety, was overcome by the heat and died. Mrs. Stockwell could not go to the quilting, because her mother was buried the day before. It was a misfortune to Mrs. White and Brama Lincoln, for Mrs. Stockwell is one of the fastest quilters who ever lived, but it was no especial deprivation to Mrs. Stockwell. Hardly any woman who was invited to the quilting was anxious to go. The bee was on Thursday, which was the hottest day of all that hot week. The earth seemed to give out heat like a stove, and the sky was like the lid of a fiery pot. The hot air steamed up in our faces from the ground and beat down on the tops of our heads from the sky. There was not a cool place anywhere. The village women arose before dawn, aired their rooms, then shut the windows, drew the curtains and closed blind and shutters, excluding all the sunlight, but in an hour the heat penetrated.

Mrs. Harrison White's parlor faced south-west, and the blinds would have to be opened in order to have light enough; it seemed a hard ordeal to undergo. Lurinda Snell told Mrs. Wheelock that it did seem as if Brama Lincoln might have got ready to be married in better weather, after waiting as long as she had done. Brama was not very young, but Lurinda was older and had given up being married at all years ago. Mrs. Wheelock thought she was a little bitter, but she only pitied her for that. Lydia Wheelock is always pitying people for their sins and shortcomings instead of blaming them. She pacified Lurinda, and told her to wear her old muslin and carry her umbrella and her palm-leaf fan, and the wind was from the south-west, so there would be a breeze in Mrs. White's parlor even if it was sunny.

The women went early to the quilting; they were expected to be there at one o'clock to secure a long afternoon for work. Eight were invited to quilt: Lurinda and Mrs. Wheelock, the young widow, Lottie Green, and five other women, some of them quite young, but master hands at such work. Brama and her mother were not going to quilt; they had the supper to prepare. Brama's intended husband was coming over from Somerset to supper, and a number of men from our village were invited.

A few minutes before one o'clock the quilters went down the street, with their umbrellas bobbing over their heads. Mrs. Harrison White lives on the South Side in the great house where her husband keeps store. She opened the door when she saw her guests coming. She is a stout woman, and she wore a large plaid gingham dress, open at her creasy throat. Her hair hung in wet strings to her temples and her face was blazing. She had just come from the kitchen, where she was baking cake. The whole house was sweet and spicy with the odor of it.

She ushered her guests into the parlor, where the great quilting-frame was stretched. It occupied nearly the entire room. There was just enough space for the quilters to file around and seat themselves four on a side. The sheet of patchwork was tied firmly to the pegs on the quilting-frame. The pattern was intricate, representing the rising sun, the number of pieces almost beyond belief; the calicoes comprising it were of the finest and brightest.

"Most all the pieces are new, an' I don't believe but what Mis' White cut them right off goods in the store," Lurinda Snell whispered to Mrs. Wheelock when the hostess had withdrawn and they had begun their labors.

They further agreed among themselves that Mrs. White and Brama must have secretly prepared the patchwork in view of some sudden and wholly uncertain matrimonial contingency.

"I don't believe but what this quilt has been pieced ever since Brama Lincoln was sixteen years old," whispered Lurinda Snell, so loud that all the women could hear her. Then suddenly she pounced forward and pointed with her sharp forefinger at a piece of green and white calico in the middle of the quilt. "There, I knew it," said she. "I remember that piece of calico in a square I saw Brama Lincoln piecing over to our house before Francis was married." Lurinda Snell has a wonderful memory.

"That's a good many years ago," said Lottie Green. "Yes," whispered Lurinda Snell. When she whispers her s's always hiss so that they make one's ears ache, and she is very apt to whisper. "I used to be hangin' round Francis considerable before he was married," she whispered in addition, and then she thought that she heard Mrs. White coming, and said, keeping up very loud, in such a pleasant voice, "How comfortable it is in this room for all it is such a hot afternoon." But her cunning was quite needless, for Mrs. White was not coming.

The women chalked cords and marked the patchwork in a diamond pattern for quilting. Two women held the ends of a chalked cord, stretching it tightly across the patchwork, and a third snapped it. That made a plain chalk line for the needle to follow. When a space as far as they could reach had been chalked they quilted it. When that was finished they rolled the quilt up and marked another space.

Brama Lincoln's quilt was very large; it did seem impossible to finish it that afternoon, though the women worked like beavers in that exceeding heat. They feared that Brama

Lincoln would be disappointed and think they had not worked as hard as they might when she and her mother had been at so much trouble to prepare tea for them.

Nobody saw Brama Lincoln or Mrs. White again that afternoon, but they could be heard stepping out in the kitchen and sitting-room, and at five o'clock the china dishes and silver spoons began to clink.

At a quarter before six the men came. There were only three elderly ones in the company: Mr. Harrison White, of course, and Mrs. Wheelock's husband, and Mr. Lucius Downey, whose wife had died the year before. All the others were young, and considered beans in the village.

The women had just finished the quilt and rolled it up, and taken down the frame, when Lurinda Snell spied Mr. Lucius Downey coming, and screamed out and ran, and all the girls after her. They had brought silk bags with extra finery, such as laces and ribbons and combs, to put on in the evening, and they all raced upstairs to the spare chamber.

When they came down with their ribbons gayly flying, and some of them with their hair freshly curled, all the men had arrived, and Mrs. White asked them to walk out to tea.

Poor Mrs. White had put on her purple silk dress, but her face looked as if the blood would burst through it, and her hair as if it were gummed to her forehead. Brama Lincoln looked very well; her front hair was curled, and Lurinda thought she had kept it in papers all day. She wore a pink muslin gown, all ruffled to the waist, and sat next her beau at the table.

Lurinda Snell sat on one side of Mr. Lucius Downey and Lottie Green on the other, and they saw to it that his plate was well filled. Once somebody nudged her to look, and there were five slices of cake and three pieces of pie on his plate. However, they all disappeared—Mr. Downey had a very good appetite.

Mrs. White had a tea which will go into the history of the village. Everybody wondered how she and Brama had managed to do so much in that terrible heat. There were seven kinds of cake, besides doughnuts, cookies and short gingerbread; there were five kinds of pie, and cup custards, hot biscuits, cold bread, preserves, cold ham and tongue. No woman in the village had ever given a better quilting supper than Mrs. Harrison White and Brama.

After supper the men went into the parlor and sat in a row against the wall, while the women all assisted in clearing away and washing the dishes.

Then the women, all except Mrs. Wheelock, who went home to take care of Lottie Green's children, joined the men in the parlor, and the evening entertainment began. Mrs. White tried to have everything as usual in spite of the heat. She had even got the Slocum boy to come with his fiddle that the company might dance.

First they played games—copenhagen, and post-office, roll the cover, and the rest. Young and old played except Brama Lincoln and her beau; they sat on the sofa and were suspected of holding each other's hands under cover of her pink founces. Many thought it very silly in them, but when Lurinda Snell told Mrs. Wheelock of it next day she said that she thought there were many worse things to be ashamed of than love.

Lurinda Snell played the games with great enjoyment; she is very small and wiry, and could jump for the rolling cover like a cricket. Lurinda, in spite of her being in her lonely estate, and her evident leaning toward Mr. Lucius Downey, was really very maidenly in some respects. She always caught the cover before it stopped rolling, and withdrew her hands before they were slapped in copenhagen, whereas Lottie Green almost invariably failed to do so, and, in consequence, kissed so many times by Mr. Downey that nearly everybody was smiling and tittering about it.

However, Lurinda Snell was exceedingly fidgety when post-office was played, and Lucius Downey had so many letters for Lottie Green, and finally she succeeded in putting a stop to the game. The post-office was in the front entry, and of course the parlor door was closed during the delivery of the letters, and Lurinda objected to that. She said the room was so warm with the entry door shut that she began to feel a buzzing in her head, which was always dangerous in her family. Her grandfather had been seized with a buzzing like that, and immediately dropped dead, and so had her father. When she said that, people looked anxiously at Lurinda; her face was flushed, and the post-office was given up and the entry door opened.

Next Lottie Green was called upon to sing, as she always is in company, she has such a sweet voice. She stood up in the middle of the floor, and sang "Annie Laurie" without any accompaniment, but because the Slocum boy, who is not an expert musician, did not know how to play that tune, but Lurinda was taken with hiccoughs. Nobody doubted that she really had hiccoughs, but it was considered justly that she might have smothered them in her handkerchief, or at least have left the room, instead of spoiling Lottie Green's beautiful song, which she did completely. If the Slocum boy could have played "Annie Laurie" with no accompaniment but that of hiccoughs was a failure. Brama Lincoln tiptoed out into the kitchen, and got some water for Lurinda to take nine swallows without stopping, but it did not cure her. Lurinda hiccoughed until the song was finished.

The Slocum boy tuned his fiddle then and the dancing began, but it was not a success—partly because of Lurinda and her hiccoughs, and partly because of the heat. Lurinda would not dance after the first; she said her head buzzed again, but people thought—it may have been unjustly—that she was hurt because Lucius Downey had not invited her to dance. That spoiled the set, but aside from that the room was growing insufferably warm. The windows were all wide open, but the night air came in like puffs of dark, hot steam, and swarms of mosquitoes and moths with it. The dancers were all brushing away mosquitoes and wiping their foreheads. Their faces were blazing with the heat, and even the pretty girls had a wilted and stringy look from their hair out of curl and their limp muslins.

When Lurinda refused to dance, Brama Lincoln at once said that she thought it would be much pleasanter out-of-doors, and took William French by the arm and led the way. The rest of the quilting bee was held in Mrs. Harrison White's front yard. The folks sat there until quite late, telling stories and singing hymns and songs. Lottie Green would not sing alone; she said it would make her too conspicuous. The front yard is next to the store, and there was a row of men on the piazza settee, besides others coming and going. The yard was light from the store windows. Brama Lincoln and William French sat as far back in the shadow as they could.

Mr. Lucius Downey sat on the door-step, out of the dampness; he considers himself delicate. Lottie Green sat on one side of him and Lurinda Snell on the other.

There was much covert curiosity as to which of the two he would escort home. Some thought he would choose Lottie, some Lurinda. The problem was solved in a most unexpected manner.

Lurinda Green lives nearly a mile out of his way, in one direction, Lurinda half a mile in another. When the quilting bee disbanded, Lottie, after lingering and looking back with sweetly-pleading eyes from under her pretty white rigolette, went down the road with Lydia Wheelock's husband; Lurinda slipped forlornly up the road in the wake of a fond young couple, keeping close behind them for protection against the dangers of the night, and Mr. Lucius Downey went home by himself.

A Toilet Hint.

"Elizabeth."—Excessive perspiration in the armpits is extremely trying. Add a few drops of tincture of benzoin to your bath. Instead of rubber shields make yourself some muslin ones, and line with absorbent cotton, sprinkled with powdered chalk. The moisture will be absorbed, and there will be absolutely no odor. You can fasten the shields to your corset cover by means of tapes and safety pins.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Have Charity.

Have charity for others' views,
And do not always think you're right
And everybody else is wrong,
If they see things not in your light.
God gave us all our different views
To best develop each one's soul,
And, though we tread not the same path,
We still may reach the same blest goal.

Forbearance with each other try,
Have charity for others' views;
Forbearance, love, and charity
A wondrous power will infuse
Into the heart, and make the world
Seem like a much more joyous place.
They'll scatter sunshine all around,
And brighten every happy face.

It was Christ's lesson here on earth—
Have charity for all mankind,
And not unjustly to condemn,
But help the weak, the poor, and blind,
And try to teach Christ's better ways,
With purest thoughts e'er fill the mind,
By thus developing the soul,
Life's greatest blessing we shall find.

Nagging.

A dictionary will tell you that nagging means "petty teasing," but the fault, habit, or whatever you choose to call it, if persisted in, quickly grows beyond the bounds of pettiness, assuming alarming proportions that will undermine the firmest foundations of happy homes.

Every good housekeeper loves order, and untidiness in others often stirs up her indignation. Instead of ministering her reproof for any slip of orderliness and having done with it, she severely reprimands the offender, and applies the caustic of constant reminder to the wound already made by her sharp tongue.

It is small wonder that when a man goes home tired and hungry, and is met at the door with such a greeting as "Scrape your feet before you come in," "Do hang up your coat," "Gracious alive, how you smell of smoke," that the husbands and sons are glad to spend the evening anywhere else than at home.

Neither are the lords of creation altogether free from this sandpaper scolding. If, in the press of household duties, the wife or mother happens to spoil the bread or burn the meat, just once, be sure that these creatures that are just one degree lower than the angels will not forget to remind her of it for weeks to come.

A nagging man or woman in the home is like a hedgehog, pricking and wounding all they come in contact with, poisoning the sweet home life, eating like a canker into the peace and happiness of the family, and tainting what it cannot consume.

There is a certain class of people who take great satisfaction in saying unpleasant things. They call this peculiarity "speaking their minds," or "plain speaking." Sometimes they dignify it by the name of "telling the truth." As if truth must be unpleasant in order to be true. Are there no lovely, charming, gracious truths in the world? And if there are, why cannot people diligently tell these, making others happier for the telling, rather than hasten to proclaim all the disagreeable ones they can discover?

Would it not be well to cultivate the grace of saying agreeable things, even to the extent of hunting them up and dragging them to the light when they happen to be obscure? This power to say pleasant things—true ones—is an accomplishment which is generally overlooked or left as a mere worldly matter to light-minded people.

Don't look for flaws as you go through life;
And even when you find them
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind
And look for the virtue behind them.
For the cloudiest night has a hint of the light
Somewhere in its shadows hiding;
It is better by far to hunt for a star
Than the spots on the sun abiding.

Perhaps it were better for most of us to complain less of being misunderstood, and to take more care that we do not misunderstand other people. It ought to give us pause at a time to remember that each one has a stock of cut-and-dry judgments on his neighbors, and that the chances are most of them are quite erroneous.

Recipes.

BIRD'S-NEST PUDDING.

Take six good-sized apples, pare and core, put into a deep pie-dish; in the place of the core fill it with sugar, butter, minced lemon peel, and a clove in each; fill up the dish with a pint of milk, two eggs beaten in it, a little nutmeg, and three ounces of sugar. Cover the dish with another turned upside down, and bake slowly in not a very quick oven.

PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER USE.

To preserve eggs for about seven or eight months, take 3 lbs. quicklime, 10 ozs. salt, 1 oz. cream of tartar, 1½ gallons water; mix well, cover closely. Let this stand 24 hours. Put in the eggs as fresh as possible. A bad or cracked egg spoils all. Examine now and again in case of this. For all purposes the eggs can be used except plain boiling. Keep them till the eggs are at their dearest, and you still may have a pudding and ham and eggs.



The Little Seamstress.

She sat in her little rocking-chair,
A-sighing and twirling her thumbs.
" Oh, everything for my doll is done,
And never, never to mending comes!
I haven't a morsel of sewing.
Dear mother, in all the town,
Can't you find me one doll,
No matter how small,
Who will wear out her gown? "

The Lookout Regiment.

Some of the letters for the prize competition have come in, but, of course, I can't be sure of the prizewinners until the end of the month. Here are two letters which have pleased me very much :

DEAR GENERAL, -
We are so glad that we joined the " Lookout Regiment." The badge is a great help to keep a person from forgetting the rules, and they look so pretty. Mamma says she thinks it is just a splendid idea. We made quite a number of blunders at first, but Mamma would hear us, and remind us of our rules. She helped us over the first and worst part.
My uncle, auntie, and cousin have been visiting us for a while, but left last Thursday, and we girls went along to the depot, which is five miles away. Just after the train had pulled out, a gentleman, one of Papa's old friends, came up, and, after finding out why we looked so tearful, he began to chat about a picnic he had been to, and when the carriage came, we were ever so much lighter-hearted than we expected to be for a couple of days.
Well, I must stop now, for my brother has just come in and said that I'd better stop, or my general wouldn't have time to read it all. Well, good-bye.
Your loving cousin,
EDITH BOWMAN.

I am glad to see that you are keeping the rule about seeing other people's good qualities, Edith dear, and from your sister's letter I can judge that you are both trying to keep the other rule, and doing your best to make home happy.

As for my not having time to read your letter, it certainly is not any too long. Besides, I am in quarantine just now, nursing a patient who is recovering from scarlet fever; and when one is shut up and can't talk to one's friends, letters from friends at a distance are very thoroughly appreciated.

Here is the other letter:
DEAR COUSIN DOROTHY, -
I received my badge quite a while ago. I think it is helping me to live closer to Christ; it also helps me to keep the rules. I enjoy reading the " Lookout Regiment " in the ADVOCATE. I will do my best to further the cause. I hope it will grow fast and do much good. I made some mistakes, but Edith would correct me. I think it is a grand thing, and I hope it will help to strengthen God's cause.
A while ago Mamma sent Edith and me off for three or four days on a visit to my auntie. She did not send us off because she didn't need us, but so that we would be free from work for a few days. I must close.
Yours affectionately,
HILDA BOWMAN.

It is a great pleasure to me to find that you are trying to be soldiers in reality as well as in name. We are all soldiers of Christ, and every kind and loving thought or action is sure to please Him. He knows each one of His soldiers, and sometimes sends trials or disappointments to prove their mettle. Patience and endurance are true soldierly qualities, as well as obedience and courage. Be sure our great Commander is watching with loving care each soldier in His great army.
COUSIN DOROTHY.

A Little Boy's Trouble.

I thought when I'd learned my letters
That all my troubles were done;
But I find myself much mistaken -
They only have just begun.
Learning to read was awful,
But nothing like learning to write;
I'd be sorry to have you tell it,
But my copy-book is a sight.

The ink gets over my fingers;
The pen cuts all sorts of shins,
And won't do at all as I bid it;
The letters won't stay on the lines,
But go up and down and all over.
As though they were dancing a jig;
They are there in all shapes and sizes,
Medium, little, and big.

There'd be some comfort in learning
If one can get through; instead
Of that, there are books awaiting,
Quite enough to craze my head;
There's the multiplication table,
And grammar, and oh, dear me!
There's no good place for stopping,
When one has begun, I see.

My teacher says, little by little
To the mountain top we climb;
It isn't all done in a minute,
But only a step at a time.
She says that all the scholars,
All wise and learned men,
Had each to begin as I do;
If that's so - where's my pen?

Fowl Play.

Someone gave Tennyson a beautiful setter, upon which the poet bestowed the name of Don. During the night, whilst the dog was still a stranger in the household, Tennyson suddenly bethought him it might not have been fed, and so he quietly went downstairs " in the dead vast and middle of the night, " and stole (as his son puts it) a chicken for Don. Next day, when the cook went to the cupboard and found it bare of at least one fowl, the puzzle was, where had the chicken gone? Then the poet told the truth; and, indeed, if he had not confessed, some innocent person, possibly even the new dog, might have got into trouble.

A Woman's Epitaph.

Here lies a poor woman
Who always was tired,
Who lived in a house
Where no help was hired.
Her last words on earth
Were, " Dear friends, I am going
Where washing ain't done,
Nor sweeping nor sewing;
And everything there
Is exact to my wishes,
For where they don't eat
There's no washing up dishes.
I'll be where loud anthems
Will always be ringing,
But having no voice,
I'll get clear of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now,
Don't mourn for me never,
I'm going to do nothing
For ever and ever."

Travelling Notes.

Our stay in Vancouver this time was short, as there were various little visits to make on the way back at Banff, Calgary, Brandon, etc., and little visits take up a good deal of time; so again was good-bye said to dear Vancouver, and again we set out on our travels.

Beautiful as our glorious mountain scenery seemed to us on that memorable Press Association trip a year ago, far, far more impressive did it seem on this second trip. It makes so much difference when one's mind is somewhat prepared by previous knowledge and one's body not so tired out with " rush " sight-seeing. Every mountain, valley, waterfall and rapid river was endowed with fresh beauty and wonder. We feel again like pronouncing the Rockies the most wonderful and glorious scenery, but, as was before said, it is so usual to think that the particular spot one is at the most beautiful, that we refrain this time, as we have not positively been all over the world; but that the scenery of our Canadian Rockies is grand in its magnificence, is beyond question.

Our first stop was at Banff, where we remained nearly a week. As with Honolulu, we do not wish to reiterate description, but again was felt the vast difference of merely hurrying partially over a place and restfully staying at it. The ideal beauty of Banff National Park is almost beyond words, when one can leisurely drink it in, as it were. At an altitude of nearly five thousand feet, situated in a valley twenty-six miles long by ten miles wide, and surrounded by snow-capped mountains and the beautiful Bow River flowing through, it is possible to imagine the glorious scenery, even without seeing it. There is the pretty little Lake Minnewanka, about eight miles distant, where there is good fishing; a lovely drive past the herd of buffalo (about twenty-five) and through a forest of trees and wild flowers. The drives and walks are simply lovely, and one seems to inhale new health and spirit with the smell of the pines and the clean light air. So much has been said already about hotels, but we can't pass over the C. P. R. Hotel at Banff, which, for comfort and first-class management, is second to none we at least know of. After this delightful week, we came on to Calgary, where we remained about three weeks, seeing now the mountains only in the far distance.

Calgary seems at first sight flat, desolate, and barren, but it has its own fascination, and we grew to fairly love it. The air is perfect, and the nights so cool for sleeping that we get most alarming appetites. Calgary has become a noted health resort, and no wonder! We were staying five miles out from the town, in a most comfortable home, and thus had a good chance of seeing country life. This has been a phenomenal year for Alberta, it being almost entirely a grazing country; so that the plenteous rainfalls have made the grass most luxuriant. To see the thousands of cattle and horses feeding and getting fat in those fertile valleys and on the hillsides is indeed a sight. The ranchers can coolly look on and see their riches increase, and they have good health and seem happy. Of course, they have certain deprivations, but certainly they do not work as hard as our Ontario farmers. A dreadful pest throughout the Northwest Territories is the gopher, although the ranchers and farmers are constantly snaring and poisoning them. The Government offers \$5 per one thousand gophers, which seems a small sum in comparison with Sydney (Australia), which, when we were there, gave sixpence (twelve cents) for every rat, but this was a precaution against bubonic plague, as doctors discovered that rats carried the true bacilli of that terrible disease. The outcome of this generous offer was that five hundred to one thousand rats per day were brought in and cremated. Although the gophers may not be as dangerous to man as these bubonic rats, they are a terrible plague, and the country would be better without them, and a thorough crusade will have to be made against them, and also the coyote, or prairie wolf, which causes great destruction to sheep and fowls. The wild duck season opens on August 23rd, and the little lakes and sloughs were filled with them; and the delicious prairie chickens were not to be shot until the 15th of September, but we could not stay for either of these delicacies.

It is very easy to get lost on these immense undulating prairies, with trails leading in every direction in many places, no defined roads at all, and houses five and ten miles apart, so that there is small chance to enquire the way. However, it sounds like one of Fenimore Cooper's novels to be lost on a big prairie, and although we did not do it on purpose, we were lost! We were driving home, took a wrong trail and went miles out of our way before we happened to come across someone who put us onto the right track. Luckily it was early in the afternoon when we started, and we got home about 6 p. m. It made you think how easily you might be lost in winter - utterly beyond help - and, indeed, many have perished in this way.

The branding and rounding-up of all the cattle and horses twice a year is a great work. The ranchers and others look with contempt upon our Ontario cattle, which they call " dogies, " and which are sent up there in the spring and driven out to the prairies to take care of themselves.



AN OLD CHIEF OF THE SARCEE TRIBES.

We Can't Have It All.

The man who has wealth often hungers for health;
The man who has health may lack bread;
The man on the top of the ladder of fame
May long for the bottom instead.
We never can tell what a smile may conceal,
What skeletons stand to appal,
But this is as certain as certain can be -
We can't have it all!

" Now, that isn't so, " very likely you'll say.
But it is, almost always in life.
The statesman, triumphant and haughty to-day,
Is wretched and worn with strife.
The " star " of the playhouse, admired and caressed,
Has moments as bitter as gall.
The gourmet dines richly, but gone is the zest -
We can't have it all!

Dear Ralph Waldo E., we with you must agree;
Compensation's a natural law.
And that is the sauce that should flavor each course.
Whoever the cooking is for,
Try this excellent plan both for woman and man -
Be cheerful, whatever may befall;
Think that fortune is fair if she sends you a share -
You can't have it all!

Humorous.

The other day a military officer engaged a cab in Dublin, and at the end of the trip paid the driver a shilling. A shilling was the exact amount due, but more gracious customers were in the habit of paying sixpence more for the same distance. " Bad luck to the Boers, " muttered the driver ruefully, looking at the coin in his palm. " What is that you say? " asked the officer sternly. " Bad luck to the Boers, sor. " " Why do you say that? " " Faith, your honor, because they have taken away all the eighteenpenny officers and left none but the shillin' ones."

The Mounted Police of the Northwest are invaluable in keeping people honest. Their duties keep them constantly in the saddle, riding and reporting from station to station, hearing all complaints and seeing that they are rectified; also in order that the headquarters may know he is doing his duty, the mounted policeman has to have papers signed every day at different houses far apart, on pain of dismissal from the force.

A most interesting, though not beautiful, sight is the Indians one comes across, and of these we give illustrations: The Sarcees, the Blackfeet and the Stony tribes are chiefly found near Calgary, their natural beauties added to by paint, feathers, leather, blankets, and dirt. Laziness and thriftlessness are their characteristics, and riding and driving a great herd of ponies, they camp for days wherever their fancy leads them, and we must suppose they enjoy life.

The Noble Redskin.

In feathers and leather and paint,
He certainly looketh most quaint.
And he's quite an expert
In blankets and dirt,
And his manners are free from restraint.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,—

The merry holidays are over, and my boys and girls who have the good fortune to still be students have returned to their work. How I envy them, despite the (to them) dull routine of ceaseless lessons! My school days were among the happiest in a life which knew but little shadow, although I sometimes got into trouble, as all boys will. I can scarcely understand the make-up of a child who does not like to go to school. Granted that the number of studies demanded by present educational rulers is somewhat appalling, yet the modern methods of imparting knowledge so far eclipse those of earlier periods that the undertaking is not so very difficult.

All cannot absorb and assimilate knowledge in a like degree, but even the dullest, by faithful everyday application, can accomplish a great deal. To many of my nephews and nieces, the school term just ended is their last, but they should bear in mind the fact that not to advance is to go backward, and that it will require frequent brushing up to keep their already-acquired knowledge bright, fresh, and ready for use. Then, do not pile away your books and slates, as things for which you have no further use, but make it a rule to spend at least half an hour every day reviewing the work you have already gone over. This will be amusement, not labor, and the very habit may have an important influence upon the success of your future life. There are many people like Wilkins Micawber, who are "waiting for something to turn up," while nine out of ten of them are not ready to take hold when it does turn, and thus the chance slips by, leaving them still in the same old rut. The capable person gets the preference every time, just as the big potatoes come to the top of the much-shaken basket.

Life is a school from cradle to grave, and he who does not learn his task can only expect as his lawful portion the dunce's seat and cap. The young person who would be successful in life needs to be armed not only with a fair modicum of knowledge, but also with courtesy and an obliging disposition, ready, when occasion requires, to overstep this limit of work without waiting to consider whether he shall also receive additional remuneration.

I believe some of the cousins desire a new contest, and have suggested an essay as a suitable subject for competition; so now, when all young minds are full of national pride and patriotism, it would be fitting to have them express their views on paper. I therefore offer three prizes for the best essays on "Canada—Why do we love her?" The contest will be governed by the following rules:

The competitors will be divided into three classes, and one prize given for the best essay in each class. Class 1 will consist of those over sixteen years of age, class 2 of those under sixteen and over twelve, and class 3 for those under twelve. Each competitor shall state in which class he competes, and shall write on one side only of paper. All papers for this contest should reach London not later than October 15th, and should be addressed, "Uncle Tom, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont." The prizes will be cloth-bound books, well worth winning, and I hope to have a large number of competitors.

Your loving— UNCLE TOM.

The window sashes rattle,
The curtains rustling away,
The table dishes shiver,
The gusts burst every way—
For all around the table
There is an awful crash
Of sneezes—'tis the time that pop
Slings pepper on his hash.

Housewives' Helps.

A basin of water put into the oven with cakes or pastry will keep them from burning.

When you have crusts or broken pieces of bread, put them in a tin, brown in the oven, grate them fine, and put in a closely-covered jar. You will find them invaluable for croquets, sauces, etc.

To Clean Steel.—Make a paste of powdered bath brick and sweet oil. Rub the steel well with this till all stains are removed, rub dry with a soft cloth, and polish with chamois leather and dry whitening.

To remove grease from zinc baths, pails, etc., saturate a flannel well with paraffin oil and rub briskly, afterwards washing with soda water. It will remove dirt and grease quickly, making the article look like new.

To Remove Mildew.—Lemon juice, mixed with an equal weight of salt, powdered starch, and soft soap. Rub on thickly, and lay on the grass in the hot sun, renewing the application two or three times a day, until the spot fades and comes out.

If a cellar has a damp smell, and cannot be thoroughly ventilated, a few trays of charcoal set on the floor, shelves, and ledges will make the air pure and sweet. If a large basketful of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where milk is kept, there will be no danger of it becoming tainted.

To re-fit handles to knives and forks, nearly fill the handles with finely-powdered resin and bath brick in the proportion of three-parts resin to one of bath brick. Make the steel that goes into the handle red hot, and then gradually work it into the handle. By this means the handles will be as firm as when new.

To Renovate White Straw Hats.—Dissolve a pennyworth of oxalic acid in tepid water. Brush

Moths also have an objection to it, and when putting away furs and other clothing they should be sprinkled with borax, and kept in air-tight boxes.

For washing silver it is a very good thing. The silver should be left for two or three hours in boiling water to which borax has been added, and then cleaned in the ordinary way.

Puzzles.

[The following prizes are offered every quarter, beginning with months of April, July and October: For answers to puzzles during each quarter—1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 75c. For original puzzles—1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 75c.; 3rd, 50c.]

This column is open to all who comply with the following rules: Puzzles must be original—that is, must not be copied from other papers; they must be written on one side only of paper, and sender's name signed to each puzzle; answers must accompany all original puzzles (preferably on separate paper). It is not necessary to write out puzzles to which you send answers—the number of puzzle and date of issue is sufficient. Partial answers will receive credit. Work intended for first issue of any month should reach Pakenham not later than the 15th of the month previous; that for second issue not later than the 5th of that month. Leave envelope open, mark "Printer's Copy" in one corner, and letter will come for one cent. Address all work to Miss Ada Armand, Pakenham, Ont.]

1—My first is to injure by malicious falsehood, my second is a common Chinese name, my whole is a sign we often see in city gangways. IKE ICICLE.

2—CANADIAN TOWNS.

- 1—An animal, a part of an animal.
- 2—A man's name, a word of incitement or encouragement.
- 3—To prattle, a boy's name.
- 4—A color, a thousand, an exclamation, a syllable used in music.
- 5—Relation, an explanatory or other note in a newspaper, a preposition, a vowel.
- 6—A country in Europe, a dwelling. IKE ICICLE.

3—CHARADE.

"First me the first second,"
Said the stately old Jew.
As he entered the temple grand,
And out of his mouth he took a chew
Of Solomon Baeg's tobacco.
"Where is the golden table, Rabbi,
And the second of the twelve tribes
Of ancient Israel, long forlorn—
The land of the Pharisee and Scribes
Not here, Rabbi, Raca! Raca!" IKE ICICLE.

4—SUBTRACTION.

Behead a certain number odd,
'Tis even then you'll see;
And if the latter you curtail,
Your mother and mine you'll see. F. L. S.

5—RIDDLE.

Without me, man is altogether vile
And mean and spiritless, you'll own;
Yet that which makes him worthy to be loved,
The very instant that he loves, is gone.

6—ENIGMA.

I have not got it, I do not want it; but if I had it,
I would not sell it for a million dollars.

7—RHOMBUS.

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.....
.....

Across—1, part of a year; 2, a girl's name; 3, a musical instrument; 4, a guide; 5, part of the mouth.
Down—1, a large number; 2, above; 3, denying; 4, a snare; 5, custom; 6, a cavity; 7, an animal; 8, two letters; 9, one letter. F. L. S.

8—A CURIOUS WORD.

What word has two syllables in the singular and only one in the plural? F. L. S.

Answers to Aug 15th Puzzles.

- 1—Because she needs only one beau.
- 2—Lowland.
- 3—Bilioussness.
- 4— n
t a n
n a v a l
n a b
l
- 5—Me-tal, ho-r-se, re-gal, pe-n-al,
do-n-or, du-c-al, st-o-op, be-a-st,
mo-u-rn, de-fer, co-r-al, vi-t-al.
- 6—Buoy—boy.
- 7— s c o t t
c o r e a
o r g a n
t e a r s
t a n s y

SOLVERS TO AUG. 1ST PUZZLES.
"Diana," Mrs. Annie Rodd, "Grace," J. G. McLean,
"Ike Icicle."

ADDITIONAL SOLVERS TO JULY 16TH PUZZLES.
Edna McKinnon, J. G. McLean.

A letter bearing "Wales" post-mark was lost on the way from the post. Will the writer kindly send contribution again? ADA A.

"You do not marry for to-day, or for to-morrow, but for a lifetime, and for all sorts of situations. If she be gentle, and wise, and true, you have a bride not only for the wedding day, but for sickness, and poverty, and for old age. If she be handsome she will some day grow ugly; but if she be good and true she will stand wear. Try to know her before you take her."



A NOBLE WARRIOR OF THE BLACKFEET INDIANS, N.-W. T.

the mixture thoroughly over the straw with a soft brush; dry in the open air (sun, if possible, as it makes the hat a better color). A pennyworth is sufficient to clean one large hat or two sailor hats. The acid is easily procured at any chemist's.

The Use of Borax.

So many and varied are the uses to which borax can be put, both in the household and the toilet, that it may be useful to readers of Home Hints to have a few of those uses brought before their notice.

Of its uses in connection with the toilet I will not here speak, beyond saying that it is a most effective and simple softener of water. Everybody knows that nothing ruins the complexion more than to wash in hard water, and it is a good plan to have a small pot of borax standing on the washstand, and put a pinch or two into the water when required.

In matters domestic borax is simply invaluable, and no household is complete in which it has not a place of its own. In washing clothes the addition of borax to the water will be found an advantage, especially in the case of all kinds of woollen goods and lace. The introduction of borax into starch gives it an extra gloss. The proportion is about a teaspoonful of borax to two tablespoonfuls of starch.

Cockroaches and ants and various other household plagues have a great objection to this harmless-looking white powder, and if it is sprinkled liberally about their haunts they will speedily forsake them.

Want a Good Watch?

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

Gents' Watches.

No.	Description	New Subscribers
No. 1.	Yankee Nickel Watch	2
No. 2.	Trump Nickel Watch	4
No. 3.	Trump Gun Metal Watch	5
No. 4.	No. 14 Silver Watch	8
No. 5.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case	10
No. 6.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case	11
No. 7.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Sterling Silver Case	14
No. 8.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case	18
No. 9.	7 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 25-year Filled Case	21
No. 10.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 3 oz. Nickel Case	15
No. 11.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Gun Metal Case	15
No. 12.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in Sterling Silver Case	18
No. 13.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 20-year Filled Case	21
No. 14.	15 Jeweled Gent's Elgin in 25-year Filled Case	25

Ladies' Watches.

No.	Description	New Subscribers
No. 15.	Gun Metal Swiss Chatelaine	4
No. 16.	Sterling Silver Swiss Chatelaine	5
No. 17.	Nickel American O. F., large size	5
No. 18.	Gun Metal American O. F., large size	5
No. 19.	Nickel, small size	9
No. 20.	Gun Metal, small size	10
No. 21.	Sterling Silver, small size	10
No. 22.	7 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case	20
No. 23.	7 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case	22
No. 24.	15 Jeweled Elgin in 20-year Filled Hunting Case	23
No. 25.	15 Jeweled Elgin in 25-year Filled Hunting Case	25

Description of Watches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

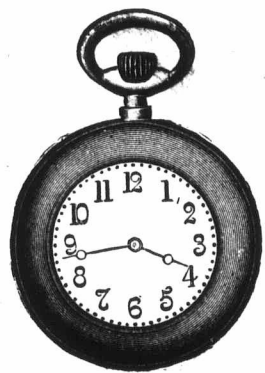
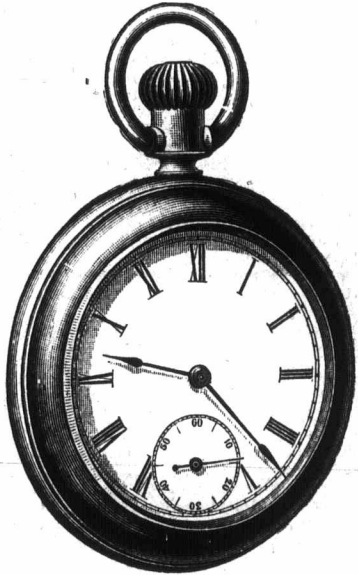
Nos. 17 and 18 are a good-quality American Watch, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. These are a little larger than the usual Ladies' Watches, and are though can be used for either Boys, Girls or Young Ladies.

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.



Our _____

Farmer's Library

A RECENT bulletin prepared by Prof. J. B. Reynolds, of the Ontario Agricultural College, gives a list of meritorious books on Agriculture, Live Stock, Dairying, and Fruit Growing, from which we have made a selection and added a few others. How to obtain, see below:

SOIL AND CROP.

- THE FERTILITY OF THE LAND.—Roberts. 372 pages. \$1.25.
- A BOOK ON SILAGE.—Woll. 185 pages. \$1.00.
- SOILS AND CROPS.—Morrow & Hunt. \$1.00.
- FORAGE CROPS.—Thos. Shaw. \$1.00.
- SOILING, ENSILAGE, AND BARN CONSTRUCTION.—F. S. Peer. 247 pages. \$1.00.

LIVE STOCK.

- THE STUDY OF BREEDS (CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE).—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages; 60 engravings. \$1.50.
- HORSE BREEDING.—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50.
- LIGHT HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 226 pages. \$1.00.
- HEAVY HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 219 pages. \$1.00.
- CATTLE—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 270 pages. \$1.00.
- SHEEP—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 232 pages. \$1.00.
- CATTLE BREEDING.—Warfield. 386 pages. \$2.00.
- THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.—Stewart. 371 pages. \$1.75.
- THE SHEEP.—Rushworth. 496 pages. \$1.50.
- PIGS—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.
- FEEDS AND FEEDING.—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

- AGRICULTURE.—C. C. James. 300 pages. 30 cents.
- FIRST PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.—Voorhees. 207 pages. \$1.00.
- AGRICULTURE.—Storer. 1,875 pages, in three volumes. \$5.00.
- CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM.—Warrington. 183 pages. 90 cents.
- FARMYARD MANURE.—Aikman. 65 pages. 50 cents.
- BARN BUILDING.—Sanders. 280 pages. \$2.00.
- IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.—King. 502 pages. \$1.50.
- IRRIGATION FOR THE FARM GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Henry Stewart. \$1.00.

DAIRYING.

- AMERICAN DAIRYING.—H. B. Gurler. 252 pages. \$1.00.
- THE BOOK OF THE DAIRY.—Fleischmann. 330 pages. \$2.75.
- MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00.
- TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00.

POULTRY.

- ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING.—Cypher. 146 pages. 50 cents.
- PRACTICAL POULTRY-KEEPER.—Wright. \$2.00.

APIARY.

- THE HONEYBEE.—Langstroth. 521 pages. \$1.40.

FRUIT, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES.

- VEGETABLE GARDENING.—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25.
- FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM.—Rexford. 175 pages. 50 cents.
- THE PRINCIPLES OF FRUIT-GROWING.—Bailey. 514 pages. \$1.25.
- BUSH FRUITS.—Card. 537 pages. \$1.50.
- HORTICULTURIST'S RULE BOOK.—Bailey. 312 pages. 75 cents.
- SPRAYING OF PLANTS.—Lodeman. 399 pages. \$1.00.
- THE NURSERY BOOK.—Bailey. 365 pages; 152 illustrations. \$1.00.
- AMATEUR FRUIT-GROWING.—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches; 134 pages, with numerous fruit leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated. 50 cents.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

- THE STORY OF THE PLANTS.—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40 cents.
- THE STORY OF ANIMAL LIFE.—J. A. Thomson. 375 pages. \$1.75.
- INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS.—Saunders. 436 pages. \$2.00.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS:

We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books as premiums for obtaining new yearly subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, at \$1.00 each, according to the following scale:

Books valued at from	to	for 1 new subscriber.
\$.30	1.25	for 2
1.25	1.75	for 3
1.75	2.50	for 4
2.50	3.00	for 5
3.00	5.00	for 9

We can furnish any of the above books at the regular retail price, which is given opposite the title of the book. By a careful study of the above list, any farmer can choose a select list of books suited to his needs, and for a small outlay in cash, or effort in obtaining new subscribers for the ADVOCATE, secure the nucleus of a useful library.

The William Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Harry Smith, Hay P. O., Ont., writes: "While there will not be an exhibit of Short-horns from Springhurst herd at the fair this fall, yet stock from this herd will be seen in the show herds of Capt. T. E. Robson at the Ontario shows; Messrs. George Harding & Son, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, at a number of State fairs in the Western States; and Chas. E. Ladd, of Oregon, who is exhibiting on the Pacific Coast; and a number of others. At the Winnipeg Show, recently closed, there were three head exhibited that were bred at Springhurst, each of which won 1st prize in its respective class. These were all in the herd of Hon. Thos. Greenway. At the same show the first of the get in Canada of our present stock bull, imported Knuckle Duster, put in an appearance and won 1st prize for bull calf and 2nd for heifer calf, being beaten only by a heifer of our own breeding, got by Abbotsford, fifth in the same class going to another Knuckle Duster. Recent sales include a dozen head of choicely-bred things to George M. Woody, of Clyde, Iowa. In the bunch was the excellent show cow, Rybeck Rose, by General Booth (imp.), out of imported Red Rose, by Perfection; a fine breeding cow, Village Pride, and her roan bull calf, by Knuckle Duster; and the slashing big two-year-old heifer, Countess 6th, by Royal Ury. Another good lot of six head went to P. D. Fuller, of Sutherland, Iowa. These included the fine Cruickshank heifer, Matchless of Elm-hurst 19th, and Countess of Gloster, an extra good yearling, one of the best of old Abbotsford's get, that I venture to predict will give a good account of herself at the Kansas City Live Stock Show, where Mr. Fuller purposes exhibiting her."

W. G. PETTIT'S LATELY-IMPORTED SHORT-HORNS.

Since their arrival home from quarantine, a member of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE staff looked carefully over Mr. W. G. Pettit's new lot of 54 Scotch Short-horns, which that gentleman personally selected from the fountain head in Scotland. It was well known to those who knew him best that Mr. Pettit would make his selection with care, and as he has been intimately connected with the business, and those seeking the best in the breed, he was eminently fitted to select only those individuals for which there is an active and increasing demand. In the consignment are a lot of exceedingly useful-looking breeding cows, which brought with them the evidence of their profiency in sons and grandsons, daughters and granddaughters at their side, and many are again safely in calf to some of the best bulls in Scotland, and it is safe to state that among the lot is probably the greatest number of imported bulls that has left the island together in many a day, while we believe we are warranted in stating that their quality is in keeping with their numbers and breeding. Although color has not been by any means the guiding star in making selections, yet the deep reds predominate, and the roans have been well selected from a color point of view, as well as for quality. Among the young bulls of serviceable age many are strong in point of individual excellence. The red yearling, Pure Gold, by Cyprus, and out of Mr. Cruickshank's Bra with Bud cow, Golden Thought, was considered good enough to do service in a high-class herd in Scotland. He is a bull of exceptional promise in character, quality and finish. Fitz Roberts, by Pine King, and out of Queen Bess 24th, has three top crosses of Duthie sires in his pedigree. He is a deep red in color, and should be largely sought by those looking for a good one. Prince Cruickshank is a deep, mellow-fleshed fellow of the Cruickshank Lovely tribe, of grand quality and high character, on short legs, and flesher to his hocks and knees. In all, we saw five yearling bulls and seven bull calves of the importation, and they are a uniformly good lot. The females are in keeping with the ones mentioned. Their owner selected them under the same conditions and out of the same herds. Note Mr. Pettit's change of ad., and watch for further "Gossip."

BRETHOUR & SAUNDERS' YORKSHIRES.

The grand herd of Yorkshire swine maintained at Burford, Ont., by the firm of Brethour & Saunders, was recently seen at their headquarters there, and found in fine form for the campaign of the fall fairs, and for supplying the ever-increasing demand for breeding stock of the bacon type. The signal success of representatives of the herd at the summer shows at Winnipeg and Brandon, augurs well for the season, having won, with the small consignment sent there, a large share of the 1st and sweepstakes prizes. The stock of brood sows at present numbers over 60, and a more uniformly good lot could not be found in the possession of any one firm in America, judged from the standpoint of breeding, utility, conformation, and conformity to the requirements of the best markets of the present day. The principal families represented by these are Marians, Cinderellas, Prides, Mites, Fashions, Flowers, Jullas, and Buttercups, while included in the latest importations are a few choice sows from noted herds of Messrs. Daniel Daybell, of Bottesford; Philo L. Mills, Riddington; and Denston Gibson, Harbury, England. A string of imported sows from each of the above breeders, and a large number of the descendants of the former importations, all sired by high-class imported boars, places the firm in a position to supply their customers with typical foundation stock and choice sires for the improvement of herds in the most desirable qualities. Among the notable imported boars in service in the herd are: Conqueror 2475; Riddington Lad, bred by Mr. Mills, 1st prize and gold medal winner at the Royal Show in 1898; Oak Lodge Royal King, bred by Daybell, 1st-prize winner at the Royal and other leading English shows in 1898; Oak Lodge Swell, one of the winning class at the Royal, bred by Mills; Oak Lodge President, O. L. Celtic, and O. L. Saint, all of which are well up to the standard of first-class in all the essentials which constitute the improved and approved type of Yorkshires, and Mr. Brethour is more strongly than ever convinced of the importance of breeding to this specific type. The herd will be represented at Toronto Exhibition and other leading shows in Ontario by a strong contingent, to contest for honors, and it is safe to say that they will make a better showing this year than they have ever made in the past, which is saying a good deal. Fifteen choice young boars and about 20 sows of different ages will be offered for sale at Toronto, and will be well worth looking after. Visitors to the fair should not fail to see them.

WANTED: Country girl for general work; also a boy to do chores. Good wages. Address—FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON.

For Sale.

The Samuel Hanna Estate, at Griswold.

As this estate must be closed out, it has been decided to offer for sale all those splendid farms owned by the late Samuel Hanna, and comprising about seventeen hundred acres within a few miles of Griswold. The land will be sold in parcels. It is highly improved with buildings, fences, and cultivation.

A great opportunity is here offered to any one desiring a first-class farm.

For particulars apply to Edmund W. Hanna, Box 243, Griswold, Ont.

NEW Clawson Longberry (JONES).

BALD BROWN CHAFF.

A Dark Amber Berry of the Finest Quality, is a Giant in Growth, with very strong straw. Grain Large and Long.

THIS IS A NEW WHEAT, Not an Old Variety with a New Name.

As originator of Early Red Clawson, which has made such a grand record in all parts of the country, I now offer a Longberry Cross-bred from parentage (on one side) from which Red Clawson came, which all will find superior to that sort when first sent out. It resembles, in some respects, Red Clawson in the field, but is a stronger grower and more prolific stooler, has a sturdy, thick-walled, wiry straw of a light yellow shade. Heads long, wide and full, tending to club shape on all heavy soils. Chaff dark and free from beard. Grain large of true Longberry type, and when grown on strong clay soils would be classed as light red. Like its parents, delights in a strong clay or clay loam; on such soils, with thorough preparation, it will surprise even those who often obtain the fifty or more bushels yields. I expect reports from this and Longberry No. 1 next season that will astonish some of the most successful wheat-growers, and convince many of the new breed in wheat, like blooded stock, will surely pay. Fifty or more bushels per acre can be secured by the investment of a few dollars in choice seed, the crop of which will be eagerly sought for seed in the neighborhood at paying prices. Sow 1 1/2 bushels per acre. 1 lb., postpaid, 20c.; 5 lbs., postpaid, 75c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50; 5 bushels, including bags, \$12.

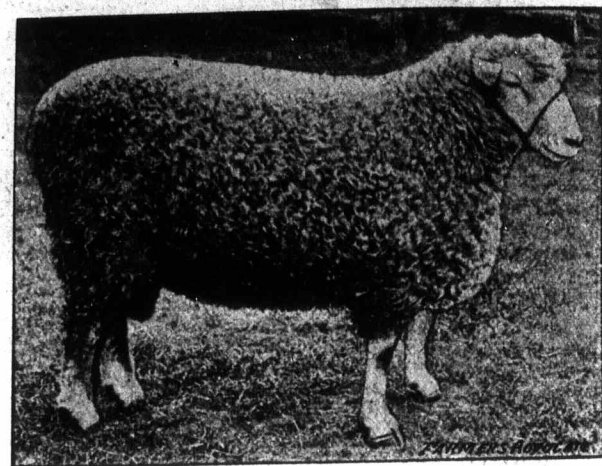
Early Arcadian, bushel, \$1; 5 bushels, \$4.50. Harvest Queen and Satisfaction, bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$5.75.

Write for our descriptive price list, which gives complete information about all the varieties we offer.

John A. Bruce & Co., SEED MERCHANTS AND GROWERS, HAMILTON, CAN.

Visitors to the Toronto, Ottawa and London Fairs should not fail to see Rippley's Imperial Reliable Feed Cooker. Tank Heater and Steam Generator in operation at each of these fairs. The "Imperial Reliable" is regarded by owners as one of the most useful utensils ever placed on the farm, for it has a host of uses beside the mere cooking of feed. The manufacturers guarantee it to cook 25 bushels of ground feed in two hours and not burn it; to heat a barrel of water hot enough to scald hogs in thirty minutes, and to cook more feed and heat more water in less time and with less fuel and attention than any other cooker on the market. It is made of galvanized boiler steel and can not explode. There are no flues to fill up. It burns any kind of fuel. Be sure to look it up at the fairs, or send to the Rippley Hardware Co., Box 215, Grafton, Illinois, U. S. A., for circulars, prices, etc.

Fairfield Flock of Lincoln Sheep.



See our Sheep at the leading fairs.

Write us for prices, or come and see.

J. H. & E. PATRICK, ILBERTON, ONT.

THE largest flock of imported Lincolns and the largest number of Royal first-prize winners of the breed in America. Representatives of this flock won the first flock prize at Toronto last year, and the championship at London. Over 60 imported sheep now in flock, and over 100 field rams and ewes, purchased in England, to follow soon. A large number of yearling rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs for sale.

Wm. Howe, North Bruce, Ont., breeder of Large Yorkshire swine, writes: "My stock are doing well. I have sold all the sows referred to in the official write-up in issue of 15th of Aug., but have not yet got three boars fit for service, bred by J. E. Brethour, Burford; sired by Oak Lodge Royal King (imported) 3044; dam Oak Lodge Pride 6th 3693. They are large, lengthy, and even, and will prove a good investment to whoever gets them."

Mr. James A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec, writes us regarding the late importation of Hampshire Down sheep for Hillhurst farm. It includes two of the 1st-prize pen of shearing ewes at the Royal Show at York, a ram lamb, and a pair of prizewinning ewe lambs; also 15 shearing ewes from Mr. James Flower, of Chilmark, and a prizewinning ram lamb and a pair of ewe lambs from Mr. Cary Coles, Winterbourne. Some of the above will be at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, as well as a small lot of Scotch Short-horns.

A STRONG HERD OF AYRSHIRES. Mr. Robert Hunter, Lachine Rapids, Quebec, six miles from Montreal, as intimated in the advertisement in this issue, intimates that he will exhibit selections from the W. W. Ogilvie herd of Ayrshires at the shows at Toronto, London, and Ottawa. Mr. Hunter visited Scotland last spring, and imported over 20 head of high-class Ayrshires, selected by himself from some of the best herds in Scotland, including the sweepstakes bull and cow at the Scottish spring shows this year. This importation, added to the former herd of 30 imported cows and their produce, makes the Rapids Farm herd one of the very best on the continent. Visitors to the fairs should not fail to see this herd of typical modern Ayrshires, the model dairy cow in dairy form and milk vessel.

THE SUMMERHILL YORKSHIRES. A recent inspection of D. C. Flatt & Son's great herd of Yorkshire swine, at their Summerhill farm at Millgrove, near Hamilton, Ont., enables us to report both the show and breeding stock in prime condition, the former not overdone, but fresh and active, sound on their legs and feet, and giving good promise of usefulness in the breeding harem after the war of the shows is over, and all conforming well to the standard of the ideal bacon hog in length and depth of sides, fleshy backs and muscular hams, while still retaining the most desirable and approved type and character of the breed. Among the show sows in preparation for the fairs is imported Summerhill Bottesford Wonder, farrowed in Aug., '98, bred by Mr. D. R. Daybell, of Nottingham, England, a hog of wonderful scale and quality, acknowledged by expert judges to be one of the best ever seen in this country, weighing in fair condition over 300 lbs. He was shown only once in England, namely, at Leicester, when 12 months old, in a class of 10 entries, winning second prize in competition with the Royal winners. His sire was also the sire of the 1st and 2nd prize pens of boars and gilts at the Royal Show, and several county shows, in 1898, and 1st for pen of boars, and 2nd for sows at the Royal at Maidstone in 1899. St. Peter, a grand boar bred by Mr. Philo L. Mills, Riddington Hall, England, won 2nd at the Royal in 1899, and comes from Mr. Mills' favorite Miss Wood family.

Another great boar in their show lot is Haskett Jr., probably the largest boar of any breed in Canada, and one of the best types in character and conformation. A pair of September boars to be shown under a year, bred at Summerhill, sired by the champion Look-me-Over, and out of a daughter of imported Holywell Lily, will be found to be as fine a pair of young boars as has been seen out in recent years. A pair of sows from the same sire and dam are of similar stamp, and are bound to make their mark. Among the older matrons in preparation for show are the magnificent imported sows, Miss Hollingworth 59th, 1st prize at the Royal in 1898, in a grand class of 16 entries, and Miss Hollingworth 61th, models of the breed, combining great length and depth of body with fine quality of flesh. The superb yearling sows, Miss Hollingworth 81st and Fancy D., are a pair from the noted herd of Mr. Mills, and Lady Frost and Lady Arston, an equally fine pair, from the famous herd of the Earl of Rosberry, one of the grandest herds of Yorkshires in Britain, make up a quartette of typical representatives of the best stamp of the breed, which it would be difficult to match in any country. A troop of over 50 truly typical breeding sows enjoying their freedom in the orchard, and a grand lot of young boars and sows of spring litters, good enough to make fine foundations for herds, playing in the pens and paddocks, make up a herd holding a prominent place in the front rank of the breed in America. Mr. Flatt reports a great season of sales, shipments having been made to all the Provinces and many of the United States, to parties who are founding herds of Yorkshires or needing fresh blood to replenish their stocks.

The Summerhill herd will be represented at the Toronto Exhibition and other leading shows in Ontario this month.

YORKSHIRE AND ESSEX PIGS for sale, of the most approved type. We are offering young breeding stock of both sexes and breeds, and will be at Toronto Fair with a few choice things. Also have a limited number of imported Yorkshire boars and sows, having exceptional quality and valuable blood in their pedigrees. Correspondence invited.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.



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

SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—The greatest sale of Shropshire sheep ever held in America will be made at the sheep pens on the State Fair Grounds during the Indiana State Fair, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 19th and 20th. Five hundred head will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. The sale will be conducted under the auspices of the American Shropshire Association. For particulars, address MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

Shropshires FOR Sale

Rams and ewes of good breeding, fine lusty fellows. Prices reasonable. -om-

ABRAM RUDELL, HESPELER, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. B. Campbell, Campbellcroft, Ont., is the proud owner of the grand Short-horn bull, Orange Duke, imported by H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., and sire of Orange Chief, the highest-priced bull (\$1,510) in the Flatt sale at Chicago last month. A worthy son of a worthy sire.

Mr. Robert Garne, the noted English breeder of Cotswold sheep, died July 30th, in his 75th year, at his home at Aldsworth, Gloucestershire, England. He was a fine type of the English gentleman farmer and breeder, and made himself a world-wide reputation by the excellence of the sheep he bred, which have taken a leading place at the Royal Show for many years. His nephew, Mr. W. T. Garne, has for many years been associated with him in the management of the 1,000-acre holding on the Cotswold hills and the grand flocks of Cotswolds and herd of Short-horns, and will continue the business.

JAS. A. CASKEY'S HOLSTEINS.

When in Hastings Co., in July, we made a flying visit to Mr. Jas. A. Caskey, at Madoc, Ont., and in conversation with that gentleman learned that the immense returns yielded by his black and white cows at the factory is arousing a popular interest in favor of the Holstein breed in that already noted dairying section. It will be remembered that Mr. Caskey made a large selection from the noted Stevens herd in New York State, choosing good individuals from the favorite tribes of milk-producers and prizewinners, with which he is meeting with great success. When we called we found the herd in good working shape, and later Mr. Caskey will have a few young things to sell.

IMPORTED HORSES FOR MARITIME PROVINCES.

Hon. T. R. Black, Amherst, N. S., recently landed at Cape Breton an importation of valuable horses for the Nova Scotia Government, which it is said will be sold at the Halifax Exhibition in Sept. The importation includes two Clydesdale colts, Adjutant (10487) and Sirius (10726), two three-year-old mares, and the four Thoroughbred stallions, Honfleur, Cycling, Barby, and Ribbonman. Honfleur and all the Clydesdales were bought from the Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, and the three younger Thoroughbreds were bought in Yorkshire. Adjutant was bred by Mr. Andrew Montgomery, and was got by the Highland and Royal first-prize horse, Prince Shapely (0111), out of the splendid big mare, Rosie (1499), well known to visitors to Netherhall as the Carlungmare—the dam of Newtonbirds and other prizewinning animals, male and female. Sirius was bred at Tinwald Shaws by Mr. Wilson, and was got by Macgregor (1487), out of the fine old breeding mare, Nancy (8667), by Lord Lyon (489), the dam of several prizewinners. One of the mares was bred by Mr. John Montgomery, Comptons, and the other is from Banks. The Thoroughbreds are a well-bred lot—all registered in the general Studbook. The Government of Nova Scotia by these purchases is doing its best for the Province.

GOSSIP.

A great public sale of 500 registered Shropshire sheep, under the auspices of the American Shropshire Association, Sept. 19th and 20th, on the Indiana State Fair grounds at Indianapolis, is advertised in this issue. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., is the secretary.

John Racey, Jr., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire pigs, Lennoxville, Que., writes: "Our Berkshires are doing nicely. We have a handsome lot, with all the length and quality that could be desired."

The following gentlemen are announced as being engaged as judges on the various classes of live stock at Maritime Province exhibitions this month: At St. John—Horses, J. Grey, Brysonville, Que.; dairy cattle, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.; beef cattle, sheep and swine, Prof. Geo. E. Day, Guelph, Ont.; dairy products, Prof. J. W. Hart, Kingston, Ont.; poultry, Newton C. Knapp, of Massachusetts.

Mr. John Isaac, Markham, Ont., writes us that he has decided to hold a public sale about the end of November of about 30 head of Scotch Shorthorns, including the 41 head of high-class imported animals now in quarantine at Quebec, selected by Mr. George Campbell, late of Kinross, and which are said to be of a high order of merit, individually as well as in breeding.

Mr. Joseph Featherston, M. P., of Streetsville, Peel Co., Ontario, is well and widely known as one of the pioneer and present leading importers and breeders of Improved Yorkshire and Essex swine. He is a wide-awake business man, who studies the trend of the times and the requirements of the trade, and keeps up to date in the type of animals he imports and breeds to supply his large and ever-increasing list of customers in all the Provinces and many of the States.

NOTICES.

American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook.—The American A.-A. Breeders' Association, of which Thos. McFarlane, Harvey, Ill., is secretary and treasurer, have issued the tenth volume of their herdbook. The work is a creditable production of over 500 large pages, indicating the widespread popularity of the breed. The pedigrees contained in it number from 32,501 to 37,000, inclusive.

Rippley's Feed Cooker.—It is only a very few years since Rippley's feed cooker, tank heater and steam generator was introduced into Canada, but in this short period it has won a reputation for economical and rapid work that any firm may be proud of. The fire box and water jacket are so arranged that the heat is immediately transferred to the water, forming steam very quickly. It is easily and safely controlled, and uses all varieties of fuel.

Shearing Machine at Fairs.—Sheepmen will be interested in knowing that the very latest model of the Chicago Hand Power Sheep Shearing Machine, exhibited at several large fairs this season, will be also shown in actual operation at the following places: Fair at Columbus, O., from Sept. 3 to Sept. 7; Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 3 to Sept. 7; Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 10 to Sept. 14; Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 10 to Aug. 14; Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 17 to Sept. 22; Springfield, Ill., Sept. 24 to Sept. 29; Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 24 to Sept. 28; Dallas, Texas, Sept. 29 to Oct. 11; St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1 to Oct. 6. Several sheep will be shorn each day during the fair.

Famous Heaters and Cookers.—The furnaces and stoves manufactured by the McClary Manufacturing Co. are well named, as the demand for them is constantly on the increase. They are all constructed on principle scientifically correct, of material especially suited for endurance and best possible results. Their wood furnaces and wood ranges advertised in this issue are adapted to the needs of farm-houses where wood for fuel is obtainable, and their coal burners are equally satisfactory for the purposes for which they are intended. The advertisement suggests the plan of communication with this "Famous" firm.

Fire Insurance.—It is positively the height of folly for an owner of property to carry the risk of being burned out in these days of cheap insurance. It costs little to unload the worry and transfer the risk to business firms organized for that purpose, while to be burned out without insurance may mean financial ruin. In selecting a company to insure with, the first consideration should be positive safety, and after that a low rate. For forty years the London Mutual, 476 Richmond street, London, Ont., has carried on a steadily-growing business. It is presided over by Hon. John Dryden, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, the well-known Shorthorn breeder. This company was established by farmers, is controlled by farmers, and belongs to no combine. See their advertisement in this issue, and write them for rates.

September and October are Choice Months for Underdraining.

Better leave something else undone this fall than neglect this part of work on the farm.

Thousands are promising themselves a beginning in this work. This is the time to begin.

Those who are using the Larimer Drain Plow testify to its worth. Blue clay and gravel that would dishearten a man in a day are mastered by this implement.

Forty rods long, three feet deep, have been made ready for the tile in a day by two men and a team with the Larimer.

ORDER PLOW AND ASK FOR PARTICULARS FROM SCOTT BROS., "ELM BANK CRESCENT," WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.



Covered by patent in Ottawa for Canada, and in Washington for U.S.

Water Basins for the Stable.—The great advantage of allowing cows to drink at pleasure of water of moderate temperature during the housed season has been proved time and again. It requires no argument to prove they are the proper judges of when and how much to drink. The next consideration is to provide good water in vessels that it will remain clean and desirable. The basins made by the Ontario Wire Engine and Pump Co., Toronto, are designed to water cattle properly, and not get out of order. Their other advantages will be explained to those who will write this firm at Toronto.

Champion Fruit Evaporator.—The old-time dried apples have justly fallen into disuse, but evaporated fruit, when properly prepared, is growing in favor. Every frugal fruit-grower can be saved the worry of seeing quantities of second-grade product go to waste—by rotting for want of a market or means of preservation—by appropriating the modern evaporator that sits on the stove, drying the fruit quickly and well, while the fresh color and flavor of the green fruit is preserved. This popular evaporator is manufactured by the G. H. Grimm Mfg. Co., 84 Wellington street, Montreal, who will gladly send free catalogues to all who write for them.

Elgin Watches have long possessed an enviable reputation. This is a recognized fact among those who take an interest whatever in the several standard lines of watches. Old as the name is, Elgin watches are still made, not just as they were years and years ago, but strictly up-to-date and quite as substantial. Their enormous output enables them to sell fully guaranteed, handsome timepieces at popular prices. So much do we think of the Elgin watches, we have secured a consignment to use as premiums, as we feel they are in keeping with the substantial character of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. See the Elgin Watch advertisement in this issue, and send for their free booklet, which will aid one in selecting from among the various styles offered.

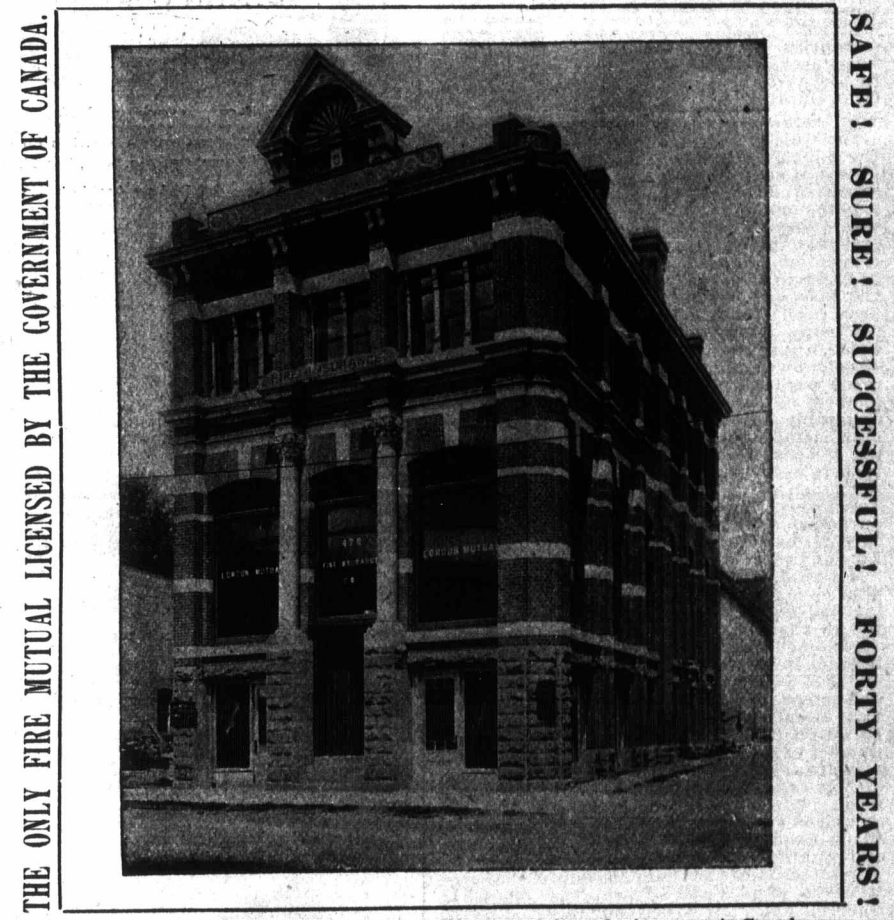
Enslage Cutters and Plows.—The name of Fleury has long been associated with the ideal high-class plows. Years ago this firm turned out implements of highest quality, convenience and durability, and have ever since embraced every improvement that presented itself. Their big gang No. 3, advertised in this issue, meets the present need of expensive labor and understood value of early plowing. They do first-class work, and do it rapidly. Their ensilage cutters, with pneumatic blower elevator, will handle heavy corn so as to hustle a big gang of men. They are strong and will stand the strain, and are without slatted elevators to get out of order. Write to J. Fleury's Sons, Aurora, Ont., for prices on these machines.

Poultry Shipping Crates.—The Canadian Produce Co., of Toronto, stated their need of a good crate to C. J. Daniels, of Toronto. After a great deal of study and planning, Mr. Daniels, to our thinking, has perfected the best shipping crate on the market to-day. This crate has many advantages over any other package. First, its lightness. A crate to hold 40 to 60 head of poultry (according to age and size) weighs but 20 lbs., thus saving price of crate and three shipments. Second, it is open all around, no danger of birds getting smothered, be it so hot. Third, its strength. The bottoms are composed of hard Norway pine slats, woven close with three double strands of galvanized wire. The top, sides and ends are hardwood (ash), woven with spaces between slats 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches apart, as desired by purchaser. Crates are also manufactured with 2, 3 or 4 divisions, to prevent chicks or fowls from crowding one on top of the other. In addition to this, all four corners are bound with tin, making it neat and strong. Another feature, the hose can be turned on coops to wash them and the sweet and clean in very short time. The Toronto Produce Co. use this coop exclusively, also the Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Co.

Soiling Stock—Barn Construction.—Mr. F. S. Peer's new book on "Soiling, Ensilage, and Stable Construction" is proving an efficient help to the many who have availed themselves of its teachings and who are using it as a guide in the summer feeding of stock otherwise than by pasturing. We referred to this new work in our June 15th issue, in which we also published a chapter on growing, preparing and feeding soiling crops. Besides covering the question of summer soiling, partial and complete, the book deals exhaustively and in a very practical manner with barn construction, dealing with plans, ventilation, water supply, manure, handling manure, etc., also stable management in winter and summer. Special attention is given to soiling sheep as well as dairy cattle and horses. Chapter 20 deals with the silo and 21 with growing and making silage, while the two following chapters treat of the feeding of ensilage feeding comparatively. The character of the book is of a most practical character and is based almost entirely on the extended personal experience of Mr. Peer, who is well and favorably known to hundreds of expert stockmen, he having frequently acted as expert judge at local fairs in the Dominion. The book contains 247 pages, is well printed and bound, and liberally illustrated. Copies can be secured through this office for the regular price of \$1.00 or for securing two new yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. OF CANADA.

476 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.



This Company has the honor of being the Pioneer of cheap fire insurance in Canada. It has been established for over FORTY YEARS, and during that time has built up a record for fair and honorable dealing with its policy-holders. It has large resources; its rates are low, and in settlement of losses it is prompt. Agencies in every district throughout Ontario.

HON. JNO. DRYDEN, President. GEO. GILLIES, Vice-President. H. WADDINGTON, Secy. & Man. Director. D. C. Macdonald, MANAGER. Cameron Macdonald, ASST. MANAGER. Lauchlin Leitch, D. Welsmiller, INSPECTORS.

LIGHT YOUR HOME WITH Sunlight Gas

The best light in the world. No more expensive than coal oil. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO The Sunlight Gas Co., Ltd., 1, LITTLE ST. ANTOINE ST., MONTREAL. SEE TESTIMONIAL BELOW. Nurse's Hotel, The Humber, Toronto, Feb. 7th, 1900. THE SUNLIGHT GAS CO., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.: GENTLEMEN,—I have used your machine for the past few months, and must say that I am well pleased with it. The light is most beautiful and economical. I am using sixteen lights, most of them being used from 5 to 10 p. m., and six from 3.30 to 7.30 a.m., and for the whole time these are in use I only consume five pounds of carbide. I shall be most happy to give any information to any intending purchaser, and remain, Yours truly, C. NURSE.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., about August 10th landed from Scotland with a grand consignment of 27 Shorthorns, including animals of either sex. They arrived in quarantine in fine form. The Battle estate extend a warm invitation to the farmers of Canada who visit the Toronto Fair to call and see the Model Barn. It is located across the road from the dairy exhibits building. Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., notwithstanding the heavy draft from his Shorthorn herd made by his great Chicago sale, is yet in the business to stay, his home herd at present numbering about 60 head, with the grand imported bull, Lord Banff, in service. He is a

substantial son of the celebrated Cap-a-pie, a prizewinner at the Royal Northern Show and champion at Udney, and sire of many prize-winners. In addition to these, Mr. Flatt has an importation of 28 head of richly-bred Scotch cattle now in quarantine, which will be due at Trout Creek Farm about Oct. 15th. These were selected for him by Mr. Robt. Miller, and in so far as breeding is concerned excel any he has previously brought over, and we are informed that the cattle are quite as good as their pedigrees. Mr. Flatt has been so fortunate as to secure 15 heifers from the famous Collynie herd of Mr. Duthie, which will come over this fall, and when these come together the herd at Trout Creek Farm will be as strong if not stronger than ever before.

sheep.

largest flock of imported Lincolns largest number of first-prize winners of the breed in Canada. Representations of this flock won first flock prize at last year, and championship at Over 60 in-sheep now in and over 100 field ewes, purchased in England, to soon. A large number of yearling and ewes, ram and ewe lambs.

s, or come and see. , ONT.

K FIGS for sale, of the We are offering young and breeds, and will be nice things. Also have of Yorkshire boars and lity and valuable blood andence invited.

STON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.

farmers' Live Stock Labels. Every farmer who stock dealer should them; also the handy and nippers to insert. Please send for circular and price list. Tack and, up where you can and order. Address—

W. JAMES, Bowmanville Ont.

SHEEP—The greatest ever held in America on the State Fair on Wednesday 19th and 20th. Five public auction to the ill be conducted under Shropshire Association. TIMMER LEVERING, om.

s for Sale breeding, fine reasonable. HESPELER, ONT.

P. mpbellcroft, Ont., is and Shorthorn bull, H. Cargill & Son, Orange Chief, the in the Flatt sale at 18thly son of a worthy

oted English breeder July 30th, in his 75th year, Gloucestershire, a fine type of the r and breeder, and e reputation by the e bred, which have the Royal Show for Mr. W. T. Garne, associated with him 000-acre holding on the grand floor of hortorns, and will

HOLSTEINS.

In July, we made a at Madoc, with that gentleman returns yielded by s at the factory is best in favor of the eady noted dairying membered. The prize from the noted r State, choosing e favorite tribes of rimmers, with which success. When we d in good working ey will have a few

RRTIVE PROVINCES.

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**THE BIG FOUR.
GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE OFFER**
For obtaining new subscribers to the
FARMER'S ADVOCATE, at \$1 per year.

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

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

GOSSIP.

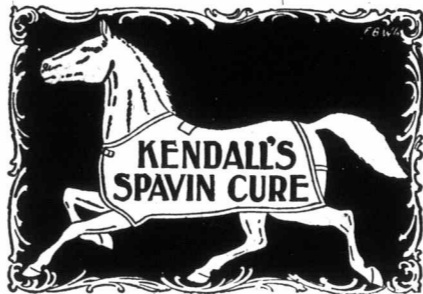
DORSET SHEEP FOR CANADA.
Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., of Shrewsbury, shipped, per the Elder-Dempster Line, from Avonmouth, on Aug. 3rd, three beautiful Dorset ewes selected from the flock of Mr. L. C. Attrill, of the Isle of Wight, two of which were reserve number (or third place) at the Royal Show, and another somewhat smaller ewe, which Mr. Attrill considered one of his best, but which had not been previously shown. These were shipped to the order of Mr. R. H. Harding, of Thorncliffe, Ontario.

THE FAIRFIELD FLOCK OF LINCOLN SHEEP.
For weight and quality of flesh and fleece, the Lincoln longwools are certainly unsurpassed, if not unequalled, among all the British breeds of sheep, and that they have won their way to popularity in England and her colonies, where they have been tried, is evidenced by the fact that in two years out of the last three a ram of this breed has brought the record price of \$5,000 in a public competition of buyers on the basis of solid merit. While the Lincolns have been bred to a limited extent in Canada for many years, and by those competent to judge, known to be a breed of sterling worth, strong and vigorous in constitution, carrying a great wealth of fine, lustrous wool of even quality all over the body, and answering admirably for crossing to give increase of mutton and wool, yet they had never received the general recognition their merit entitled them to until in the last three years, when the ranchmen of the great Western States and Territories discovered their value for crossing purposes, and the demand has since been so great as to tax to the utmost the ability of Lincoln breeders to supply it.

Messrs. J. H. & E. Patrick, of Ilderton, Ont., who have been for years in a quiet way breeding and dealing in Lincolns, seeing the great future that was opening up for the breed, determined to launch out into larger operations in order to meet the requirements of the trade, and last year one of the firm visited England and personally selected from leading flocks of long standing and high repute, a large importation of high-class Lincolns, including a number of prizewinners at the Royal and other principal shows, as well as a capital selection of field rams and ewes to add to their breeding flock. The show sheep exhibited at the leading exhibitions in Canada created a sensation in sheep-breeding circles by reason of their size and quality, and won the bulk of the best prizes, including the championship of the breed wherever shown, and opportunities offered in the prize list. The advertising received by the exhibition of their sheep, together with the growing demand for the western trade, brought them probably the greatest volume of business they have ever fallen to one Canadian firm in a single season, and encouraged by the growth of the business, and realizing the insufficiency of the supply to meet the demand, they this year made extensive additions to the buildings at Fairfield Farm, and made another and more extensive importation this summer, selected by Mr. Brooks, their experienced and capable head shepherd, who made the trip to the Old Country under instructions to secure the best that could be bought, practically regardless of cost, with the result that he succeeded in landing last month, in grand condition, a consignment comprising, it is probably safe to say, the largest number of Royal winners of the breed ever brought to America in one shipment. Among these is Mr. Tom Casswell's great two-year-old ram, winner of first prize at the Royal this year, and pronounced by the breeders as one of the best brought out there in many years. He is a sheep of marvellous merit, combining size and weight without coarseness, standing on strong, short legs well set under him, and carrying a great fleece of perfect quality, as fine on the hips and thighs as on the shoulder. Another two-year-old, one of Mr. Dudding's best stock rams of last season, a son of the 1000-guinea ram of the 1898 sale, and of a first-prize ewe at the Royal, is a sheep of great size and faultless quality; while another two-year-old of last year's importation, fitted by Brooks himself, is a magnificent specimen, and will crowd the newcomers hard for premier place. Of the shearing rams to be shown, which were in the 1899 importation, one was in the first-prize pen at the Royal and was the championship winner of the class at London last year. One, it is claimed, weighed 282 pounds at 11 months, and he looks like 350 pounds to-day. These are a remarkable trio, and reflect great credit on the man who has fed and fitted them, being full of firm flesh and carrying it comfortably, sound on their legs and feet, while their wool is of superb quality and in the best possible condition. A quartette of shearing ewes in the new importation includes three of Mr. Dudding's first-prize pens at the Royal this year, and they are extraordinary, even for Royal winners, in size, style, character and quality of wool and flesh. An equal number of home-bred ewes from last year's importation compare favorably with the immigrants, and together they show a magnificent showing, while a pair of yearling ewes in the wool (that is, carrying their lamb) were in Mr. Dudding's first-prize pen of this class at the Spalding Show, winning the championship gold cup, which he has won three years in succession, and which now

becomes his own. These are carrying wonderful fleeces of wool, all of 20 inches in length, of fine, lustrous quality, and beautifully crimped the full length of the broad staple. Two of Mr. Wright's first-prize pen of ram lambs at the Royal, and which it is said weighed in quarantine 192 and 197 pounds, respectively, are models of the breed, while the Royal first-prize pen of three ewe lambs bred by Mr. Wright, and one of Mr. Dean's second-prize pen, of uniform excellence, complete the greatest aggregation of show sheep of the breed it has ever been our lot to inspect in this country, and it is doubtful whether a better lot of any breed has ever been brought out by any one breeder or firm. It is one which should do grand service in building up and maintaining a high-class flock as well as in making known in this country the excellent qualities of the breed.

**Spavins, Ringbones, Splints
Curbs, and All Forms of
Lameness Yield to**

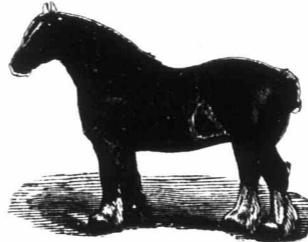


Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1.50 for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal.
West Lorne, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898.
DR. E. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs:—A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it *Ossitis Spavin* and gave me little hope, although he applied a sharp blister. This made matters only worse and the horse became so lame that it could not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. He gave me one of your books and I studied it carefully and being resolved to do the utmost in favor of my beast, went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of your *Spavin Cure* and applied it strictly according to directions. Before the first bottle was used I noticed an improvement, and when the seventh bottle was about half used, my horse was completely cured and without leaving a blemish on him. After ceasing treatment I gave the horse good care and did some light work with him, wishing to see if it had effected a cure. I then started to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction he never showed any more lameness through the whole summer. I can recommend Kendall's *Spavin Cure* not only as an excellent, but as a sure remedy, to any one that it may concern.
Yours truly,
SAMUEL TRITTEN.
Ask your druggist for Kendall's *Spavin Cure*, also "A Treatise on the Horse." The book free, or address
DR. E. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

**THORNCLIFFE
Stock Farm**

The largest stud of Clydesdales in Canada, headed by the Champion Stallion of all ages,

"LYON MACGREGOR."



Stallions and Colts

From the best blood in Scotland and Canada. Ayrshire bulls and heifers from imported stock. Jersey heifers and bull calves, sired by the prize-winning bull, *Distinction's Golden*. Best milking strains, with good teats.

A visit to Thorncliffe will well repay you.
ROBT. DAVIES,
om Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

W. R. BOWMAN,

BREEDER OF
Polled Angus Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Suffolk Down Sheep, Shropshire Sheep.
Mount Forest, Ont.

YORKSHIRES and JERSEYS.

**High Grove Stock and Dairy Farm,
TWEED, ONTARIO.**

For Sale: Choice two-year-old bull, grandsire Star's John Bull, by Canada's John Bull, will be sold cheaply; also 1900 heifer calves, Oak Lodge Empress has just farrowed 13 beamers; her sire and dam were both imported; Lady Tweed, bred by A. Hume & Co., is nursing a litter two weeks old. Extended pedigree of all stock on application. No better bred stock in Ontario. Write for prices.

ROBT. TUFTS & SON,
Proprietors.

GOSSIP.

Prof. John A. Craig, a former Canadian, and graduate of Guelph Agricultural College, who has achieved a highly enviable reputation by his work the past few years at the University of Wisconsin and Iowa Agricultural College, as professor of animal husbandry, has resigned his chair to accept a similar one at Cornell University.

Goodfellow Bros., Maccville, Ont., report the recent sale of an 11-months Shorthorn heifer to Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., for Mr. E. S. Kelly, Springfield, Ohio, at the handsome price of \$1,000. She was wanted and was considered good enough to complete Mr. Kelly's show herd, at the head of which stands the imported bull, *Brave Archer*, which Mr. Miller purchased for Mr. Kelly in England, at \$6,000.

A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Ont., writes: "Owing to a recent trip west to the Winnipeg Exhibition and other points, so much of my time was taken up in close attention, that I have decided not to exhibit this year, and rest on laurels won. My herd of Tanworths was never more complete, being strong in numbers and quality. I regret that time forbids me to bring them out. I feel confident they would have scored high. However, this is not all loss. Instead of overfitting the most valuable animals for the ring, they are now in fine breeding form, and will throw strong litters. I have a fine lot of sows bred to my imp. boar, *British King*, last year's prize at Toronto. His stock are the right kind, and show the correct form for a bacon hog; very lengthy and deep sides.

"My herd of Holsteins are in fine shape, and are a very select lot. They show what years of careful breeding and proper mating will do. The aim at Spring Brook has always been to produce animals of a smooth type, and large producers, and I am happy to say my efforts have been crowned with success. Nothing but the best males have ever been used, and while this herd was exhibited always stood at the head of the list for winners. My herd bull, *Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd*, is an animal of rare individual excellence, and one of the best that ever stood at Spring Brook. His calves are the finest lot I ever had, showing lots of quality, nice form, good size, very vigorous and strong. A visit to Spring Brook will amply reward intending purchasers. Remember, a lot of the best animals are never exhibited.

THE DUAL PURPOSE COW TO THE FORE.
At the Tring Milking and Butter-test Trials of 1900, held last month in England, Mr. E. Dawes's Shorthorn cow, *Cherry*, gave in one day 67 lbs. 10 ozs. milk, from which was churned 4 lbs. 4 ozs. of butter, a butter ratio of 15.79, winning the first prize of £20 in the milking competition, and the first prize of £20 in the butter test for cows exceeding 900 lbs. live weight. The second prize went to Dr. Watney's Jersey cow, *Lady*, of the Sunny Isles, which gave 46 lbs. 12 ozs. milk, and made 2 lbs. 6 ozs. butter, a butter ratio of 19.39. Lord Braybrooke's Jersey cow, *Mistral 4th*, gave 38 lbs. milk and 2 lbs. 10 ozs. butter, ratio 14.58. At last year's trial of the same society, Lord Braybrooke's Jersey cow, *Sunderland 4th*, made a record of 100 lbs. 6 ozs. milk. The Shorthorn has made a new record, and goes up ahead.

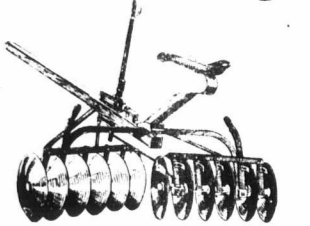
VILLAGE HERO.

The cut of the well-known Shorthorn bull, *Village Hero*—1342—on another page in this issue, represents one of the most useful bulls that has figured in the West in recent years. He was bred by H. & W. Smith, of Hay, Ont., in whose herd he was used for some time, and where, amongst other things, he sired the cow, *Vanity*, which won first prize at Toronto Exhibition in 1897. Since coming to Manitoba, he has been in service at the head of the Pioneer Herd of Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, where he left his impress in a very satisfactory manner on the young stock of the herd. He won first prize at the Winnipeg Industrial in 1897 for the best bull and two of his got, and Mr. Lynch won at the same show the first prize for the best cow and two of her progeny, with Ruby and her twin bull calves sired by *Village Hero*. *Village Hero* was calved in December, 1889; sired by Prince Albert—3669—a son of the noted Cruickshank bull, *Barrington Hero*, and his dam was imported *Village Blossom*, bred by Amos Cruickshank, and the dam of the World's Fair champion, young *Abbotsburn*.

THE FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.
One hundred and fifty high-class pedigree Shropshire sheep in the flock of Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., were recently seen grazing on the green pastures of Fairview farm, looking the picture of health and vigor, and showing the typical characteristics of the best of the breed, with a degree of uniformity calculated to delight the eye and the heart of a connoisseur in the art of breeding and fitting high-class Shropshires. The laird of Fairview is a past master, and is ably seconded by Don, the devoted shepherd and kinsman, to the manor born and brought up. What they two do not know about breeding and fitting for the fairs and flock would be worth a fortune to find out. The 1900 importation, comprising 40 head of various ages, will be found to measure well up to the standard of former importations in type and quality, and the owner evidently considers them even a better lot than any that have preceded them in the flock. Half a dozen shearing rams and the same number of ram lambs, 25 shearing ewes, and a choice bunch of ewe lambs from the flocks of A. E. Mansell and Harry Williams, bear the noted stamp of the stock from which they come, in quality of flesh and fleece and bone, in color, covering, constitution and character; while the Colonial contingent, the home-bred shearing rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, by the famous sires, *Newton Lord*, *Fair Star Dreamer*, and *The Paragon*, compare favorably with their competitors from over the sea, and will stoutly contest with them for honors at the leading shows in Ontario in the present month. Shropshires bred from the Fairview flock made a grand record at the late Winnipeg Exhibition, winning 1st in every section of the class, and it will be a cold day when they get left in any competition on this side of the sea. Mr. Campbell in his advertisement invites the farmer's visiting the fairs to look over his exhibit, and those who cannot come, to write for what they want, and all have depend on what he ships being true to the description.

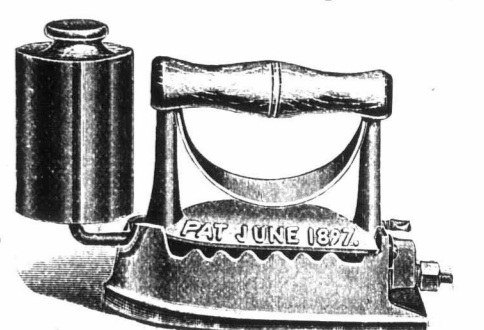
BISSELL'S

Is the Disk Harrow the farmers prefer, because it has a knack of getting into hard, stiff soil and working it up fine. A great success on stubble fields.



You may have one on trial.
Address—
T. E. BISSELL, Fergus, Ont.

THE HALO Self-Heating Flat Iron.



**SAVES TIME AND FUEL.
AGENTS WANTED.**

**RANEYS SPECIALTY MFG. CO.,
KINGSTON, ONT.**

ROBT. NESS & SONS, HOWICK, QUE.

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Clydesdale Horses & Ayrshire Cattle
Also the leading breeds of fowls for the farmers.

Shorthorns for Sale.

12 FEMALES, from 1 to 7 years old, descended from Red Knight (33512), Hopeful (35969), Crown Prince 10437, Canada 19336, and Riverside Stamp 23589, on a Crimson Flower and Stamford foundation. All in good breeding form.
**WM. SHIER,
SUNDERLAND, ONT.**

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

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

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

**JAMES DOUGLAS,
CALEDON, ONT.**

Shorthorn

Cows and heifers (also a November bull calf), including the imported cow, *Northern Empress*, and her 3 months daughter (imported in dam). A. P. ALTON & SON, Appleby, Ont.

SPRINGBANK FARM.

Shorthorn Cattle, Oxford Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys. Young bulls for sale.
om **JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE
AND LINCOLN SHEEP.**

Imp. The Baron at head of herd. Seven young bulls for sale—good ones. Also a few females. Stud rams all imported from H. Dudding, Esq.; the same blood as the 1000-guinea ram.
**J. T. GIBSON,
DENFIELD, ONT.**

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM

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

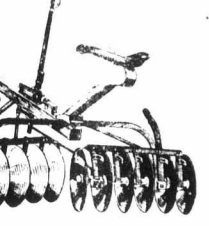
Bonnie Burn Stock Farm

Forty rods north of Stouffville station, Ont., offers for sale Shorthorn bull calves and yearling heifers, Shropshire lambs and shourlings (both sexes), om D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

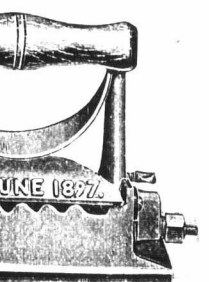
SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

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

WELLS



Fergus, Ont.
Leating Flat Iron.



AND FUEL.
WANTED.
TY MFG. CO.,
N. ONT.

S. HOWES, QUE.
IMPORTERS OF
Ayrshire Cattle

for Sale.

7 years old, descended
3512, Hopeful (5585),
Canada 19336, and River-
a Crimson Flower and
All in good breeding

CHIER.
UNDERLAND, ONT.

for Sale. Two bulls
thirteen
three two-year-old and
All right. Good ones.
S. J. PEARSON &
om

Leicesters.
hed 1855.

is, cows and heifers for
orted Christopher 28359,
Grand milking cows
Leicesters of both sexes,

UGLAS,
CALEDONIA, ONT.

Cows and heifers (also a
November bull calf), in-
cluding the imported
cow, Northern Empress,
and her 3 mths daughter
TON & SON, Appleby, Ont.

INK FARM.
Sheep, and Bronze Tur-
WALKERTON, ONT.

N CATTLE
HEEP.

of herd. Seven young
also a few females. Stud
Dudding, Esq.; the same

BSON,
DENFIELD, ONT.

STOCK FARM



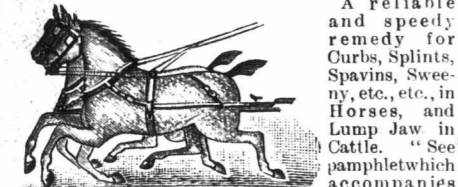
N, Ilderton, Ont.

Stock Farm
ville station, Ont., of-
calves and yearling
and shearlings (both
LL, Stouffville, Ont.

ULLS AND HEIFERS
ED IN 1872.
al George and imported
we are. Imported Blue

ROWN.
IONA, ONTARIO.

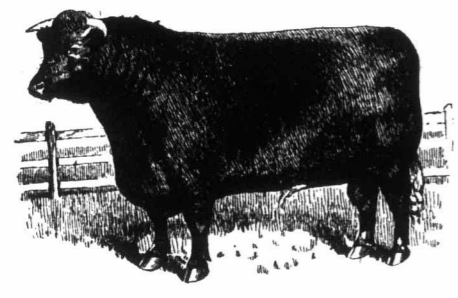
Important to Breeders and Horsemen.
Eureka Veterinary CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A reliable
and speedy
remedy for
Corns, Splints,
Spavins, Sweeny,
etc., etc., in
Horses, and
Lump Jaw in
Cattle. See
pamphlet which
accompanies
every bottle, giving
scientific treatment in the
various diseases." It can be used in every case of
veterinary practice where stimulating applications
and blisters are prescribed. It has no superior.
Every bottle sold is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Guar-
anteed remedy for sterility in cows, with full in-
structions. Price, \$2. Prepared by THE EUREKA
VETERINARY MEDICINE COMPANY, London, Ont.

W.D. FLATT,
Hamilton, Ontario, Can.,
Importer and breeder of

Shorthorn Cattle.



GOLDEN FARM (IMP.) - 26056 - (72610).
My herd is one of the largest in America, both im-
ported and Canadian-bred. A very choice selection
of both sexes always on hand for sale. Personal in-
spection invited. Address all communications to:

JAMES SMITH, Mgr., Millgrove, Ont.
R. R. Station and Telegraph, Hamilton, on main line
Grand Trunk RR.

R. & S. NICHOLSON
SYLVAN P. O., PARKHILL STATION.

Scotch Shorthorns, imp. and home-bred.
The Imp. Clipper bull, Chief of Stars, heads the herd.
Nine bull calves for sale, 8 to 10 mos old (extra good
ones), sired by Royal Standard. Inspection invited.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, & Berkshires

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

F. BONNYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford, Ont

SHORTHORNS

Cows, heifers and bulls ready for service, by Scot-
tish Chief - 27214 -, by Scottish Pride (imp.). Dam
Fancy's Gem, by Guardsman (imp.).

BERKSHIRES.
Modern type, well-bred boars and sows, all ages.

ALEXANDER LOVE,
EAGLE, ELGIN CO., ONT.

SPRINGFIELD FARM

HERD OF
Shorthorns, Oxfords,
and Berkshires.
Young bulls and heifers
on hand. Also a few
choice Berkshires.

CHAS. RANKIN,
Wyebridge, Ont.
S. MOSE CO.

A. D. MCGUGAN,
RODNEY, ONTARIO.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep
The noted sire, Abbotsford, stands at the head of our
herd. We have a few choice red bulls to offer; also
ram and ewe lambs from imported stock.

JOHN DRYDEN,
BROOKLIN, ONTARIO,

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

GOOD QUALITY AND CHOICE BREEDING.
FOR SALE.
FIFTEEN OR TWENTY young Scotch Shorthorn
bulls and heifers. Also 10 bulls, 6 to 21 months;
good ones at right prices.

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.
PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.
F. MARTINDALE'S SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS AT YORK, ONT.

The particular families of Shorthorn cattle
with which Mr. F. Martindale has been work-
ing has associated him in a business way with
the purchasers of those seeking choicely-bred
cattle. In former reviews we have had occa-
sion to make mention of the particular tribes
represented, and to those readers who have
more recently become interested along that
line we repeat that the York herd contains
such noted strains as the Waterloo Daisies,
Nonpareils, descendants of imported Beauty,
Lady Jane, Fair Queen, Necklace, and Isabella,
their relative strength being in the order
named. Of the first-named tribe much has
been said in the highest praise regarding their
dairying qualities. It was from this family the
commission made their choice of one of the
Shorthorn cows to compete in the World's Fair
dairy test at Chicago, as it was known that
with much certainty a member of that tribe
could be depended upon when called for
superior performance. On another page we
give an illustration of a pair of cows of this
tribe, whose performance at the winter
dairy test at London, Ont., in 1899, won further
laurels for the tribe and owner. The
cow held by Mr. Martindale's right hand is
Bella of York, by Souter Johnny (of the Missie
family), and out of Florence (Cleveland, a daugh-
ter of Waterloo Daisy, winner of the 1st prize in
the under 36 months class in the test at London,
while the one held on the other side is Gipsy
Maid, by Roan Prince, and out of Daisy Maid,
another daughter of the old cow, and winner of
the 2nd prize in a class of 8 aged cows; yet she
was under 4 years old when tested. Gipsy Maid
is the dam of one of the best red heifer calves
we have seen this year, although her stable
mate, out of Elsie Fife (Lady Jane) is only be-
hind her in size in the proportion of her age,
both being daughters of Kinellar of York. In
all, Mr. Martindale has a dozen females of this
tribe. The imported Beauty tribe figure con-
spicuously here, and have been mated to
produce highly desirable results. A very choice
3-year-old cow and calf of the Fairy Queen
tribe was shown us in Queen Elizabeth. She is
a massive cow of uniform and even proportions,
and is regarded by her owner as one of the
choice ones. Her daughter, by Baron Missie,
is a sweet thing full of breeding character,
which only strength of Shorthorn can produce.
Choicely-bred sires, having individual merit,
have figured conspicuously in the herd all
along its career. The later generation carry the
impression produced by the grandly-bred bull,
Kinellar of York, who is still in service, being
assisted by such young bulls as Baron Missie (a
son of Missie of Neidpath 10th) and Kirklevington
Duke 12th, a combination of breeding of
to excel, few herds being better equipped with
sires. The superior character of the progeny of
the Kinellar of York is Mr. Martindale's reason
for retaining him so long, but as he is so closely
related to many of the younger females, he has
decided to dispose of him. When we saw him
in August we were surprised at his excellent
form and activity. He will make a capital sire
to head another herd for years. Much might
be said of the yearling and 2-year-old heifers if
space permitted, also the excellent crop of bull
and heifer calves, but space will only allow us
to state that they are in fine form, and buyers
may expect to be able to purchase excellent
thick-fleshed young bulls from the 1900 crop.
Mr. Martindale has a useful flock of Leicester
sheep, and can dispose of a few choice ram
lambs by Boxer Orr 4011 L. R. A.

Shorthorns and Cotswolds

One 2-year-old Isabella-bred bull. Also shearing
rams and ewes, and this year's crop of lambs.

JOHN C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

100 head to select from.
Imp. Diamond Jubilee - 28861 -
at the head of the herd. 25 grand
young bulls, and cows and heifers
of all ages, of the most approved
breeding. (See our exhibit at To-
ronto and London exhibitions.)

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy Station and P. O.
Farm 1 mile north of the town.

SPRINGHURST
SHORTHORNS.

The herd is largely of Cruickshank and other
Scotch sorts, and is headed by the Inverophomy-
bred bull, Knuckle Duster (Imported) (7233). Herd
has furnished the Fat Stock Show champion three
times in the last five years.

Choice young stock (both
sexes) for sale.

H. SMITH, - HAY, ONT.
Exeter Station on G. T. R., half a mile
from farm.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Cows and heifers, also a few young bulls. I have
employed sons of Lord Lovel, Royal Member, Per-
fection, Indian Chief, and Clan Campbell, on Lord
Lovel and Abbotsburn females.

WM. HAY, TARA, ONT.

R. MITCHELL & SON,
Burlington Jet. Station, Nelson, Ontario,

Breeders and importers of
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Offer for sale:
12 Canadian-bred females.
11 Imported females.
4 Imported bulls.
7 Canadian-bred bulls.

H. CARGILL & SON,

CARGILL, ONTARIO, CANADA.

WE have the largest herd of Cruickshank and Scotch-bred imported cattle in Canada.
Herd headed by the Duthie-bred Golden Drop bull, imp. "Golden Drop Victor,"
assisted by the Marr-bred Princess Royal bull, imp. "Prince Bosquet." The herd
will be augmented about 4th August by a fine importation of fifty-two head, per-
sonally selected by Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, an expert judge both as to in-
dividuality and pedigree. The cattle in this lot will compare very favorably with any lot
yet imported. All females of suitable age are bred to the very best bulls obtainable.
Correspondence or personal inspection invited. Catalogue and service list upon
application.

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

Isaac Usher & Son, QUEENSTON, ONT.,

Manufacturers of QUEENSTON CEMENT. Proprietors of

Queenston Heights Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Herd headed by Lord Gloster (26995), by Abbotsford. We have for sale seven young bulls, 4 to 20
months; also young cows and heifers. Stock offered for sale sired by or bred to such noted bulls
as imp. Guardsman, Royal Standard, Abbotsford, Lord Gloster, Indian Count.

P. O., TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE, QUEENSTON, ONT.

FARM 3 MILES NORTH OF NIAGARA FALLS.

W. G. Pettit & Son, FREEMAN, ONT.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
Scotch Shorthorns
and Shropshire Sheep

OFFER FOR SALE:
20 Imp. bulls.
40 Imp. cows and heifers.
30 Home-bred bulls.
80 Home-bred cows and heifers.
7 Shearing rams.
20 Ram lambs.
25 Ewe lambs.
Burlington Junction Station, Telegraph and Telephone Offices, within half a mile
of farm.

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

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

The Breed THAT FIRST Hillhurst Famous
MADE THE HIGHEST-PRICED
SHORTHORN FEMALES

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

M. H. COCHRANE,
HILLHURST STATION. COMPTON CO., P. Q.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm
ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS - An excellent lot of young
bulls, and a special value in
young cows and heifers in calf to our imported
Knuckle Duster.
LEICESTERS - Imported and home bred -
the best.

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

Herefords for Sale.

Three or four one-year-old bulls.
Cows and heifers.
The Plains Farm, Arkell; Moreton Lodge, next the
O.A.C. College, containing 250 to 250 acres each.

The F. W. Stone Stock Co.,
Guelph, Ont., Can.



On exhibition at
TORONTO
INDUSTRIAL
2 carloads of
HEREFORDS.
The finest exhibit
ever made from this
noted herd. Among
the lot are some
choice heifers and
young bulls. Get
prices from herdsman in charge, or write.

Ingleside Farm, Compton, Que.
H. D. SMITH, PROP.

HAWTHORN HERD
OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

We are offering 5 young bulls for sale, of
first-class quality, and AI breeding.

Wm. Grainger & Son, - Lonsdale, Ont.

GUERNSEYS.

This is the dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous, and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Several fine young bulls for sale at very reasonable prices. A few heifers can be spared.

Address— **SYDNEY FISHER,**
17-y-o ALVA FARM, KNOWLTON, P. Q.

Maple City Jerseys.

One Jersey bull two years old. Some very choice bull calves from 2 to 5 months old, and a few high-grade heifers and heifer calves. All of the choicest breeding. Write for prices.

Box 552. **W. W. EVERITT, Chatham, Ont.**

TO THOSE WANTING A SURE PRIZEWINNING BULL.

To head their Jersey herd, I offer

Prince of Belvedere 11655

5 years old, solid bronze fawn. Dam, 17½ lbs. butter a week; sire's dam, 20 lbs. 6 ozs. a week. Also, **Golden Fawn Cow**, 5 years, superb udder, grand butter record.

Also a **Young Stock**, both sexes and rare quality.

MRS. E. M. JONES,
Box 324. om- BROCKVILLE, 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.

FOR SALE. 6 YEARLING JERSEY BULLS.

sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.), and from tested cows; also registered and high-grade springer.

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

JERSEYS:

1 pure-bred cow, 5 yrs. old; tests 5.20.
1 bred cow, 6 yrs. old; tests 5.1.
1 bred heifer, 3 yrs. old; tests 4.2.
1 bred " 3 " " 4.2.

They are all gentle, quiet, easy milkers, and would make excellent family cows. For prices write—

W. C. SHEARER,
BRIGHT, ONTARIO.

JERSEYS FOR SALE.

Carrying the blood of the St. Lamberts, Fogs, and Combination. We are now offering young bulls and heifers from good cows.

E. B. HINMAN & SONS, Grafton, Ont.

For Sale: 2 Young Holstein Bulls 2

Carrying the blood of Aaggie, Netherland, Clothilde, and Inka, and sired by Inka 5th's Netherland. Also the 8-year-old daughter of Margaret 4th (over 10,000 lbs., 3.67, and 410 lbs. butter in season), and Clara C, in milk and in calf.

Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth, Ont.

LYNNFIELD HOLSTEIN HERD. WE HAVE PURCHASED

a stock farm at Lynn, Ont., where we have removed our famous herd of Holsteins. We can give you a special bargain in the 9-months-old heifer, "Ione Jewel Sylvia," winner of 4th prize in a large class at Toronto this year. If you want choice cows, two-year-old heifers, or heifer calves, write or visit us.

C. M. KEELER, Lyn, Ont.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

SPECIAL OFFERING.
Bull calf 8 months old, sired by DeKol 2nd's Paul DeKol Duke. Bull calf one week old, sired by Daisy Teake's King. Also several fine females, all ages.

G. W. CLEMONS,
HARRISBURG ST. om- ST. GEORGE P. O., ONT.

Maple Glen Stock Farm.

The home of officially tested, Advanced Registry, dairy test and showing-win **HOLSTEINS.** A grandson of Sylvia now for sale. Price is in keeping with breeding and performances.

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

WE WANT TO SELL A FEW Holstein Heifers, coming 2 years old

They are of the best of a few young Cows. Largest producing herd of 150 cows as good bulls as there are living. We have a few bull calves and yearling bulls also for sale.

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

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Henry Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y., send us the following report of recent official butter tests made by Holstein-Friesians at their Brookside farms:— We have recently closed a seven-day butter test of thirteen head, ten 2-year-olds, two 3-year-olds and one 5-year-old. As this test was conducted on two different farms, Prof. H. H. Wing kindly sent us two representatives of Cornell University to conduct the test. Mr. M. M. Underdown and Gilbert M. Tucker, Jr. While our animals made no phenomenal records, we think, as a whole, they made a very creditable showing. The lowest test made by any of the 2-year-old heifers was 11.1 lbs., this by a heifer less than 23 months old. The highest test made by a 2-year-old was 16½ lbs. Nine 2-year-olds made an average of 50 lbs. milk per day for seven days, and over 13 lbs. butter in seven days. Three 2-year-olds averaged over 55 lbs. milk per day for seven days, and 14.72 lbs. butter in seven days. The youngest of these ten heifers was 1 year 10 months 24 days old, and the oldest was 2 years 2 months 18 days, and their average age was 2 years 1 month 2 days. The two 3-year-olds in this test, at an average age of 3 years 2 months, made, respectively, 15.36 lbs. and 15.09 lbs., and the 5-year-old made 14.35 lbs. We now have in our herd over 50 animals that have made official butter records; among them are the three largest tests that have ever yet been made. The herd contains 200 registered animals.

J. H. JULL & SON'S OXFORD DOWNS.

Mr. J. H. Jull & Sons, of Mount Vernon, Ont., have rapidly sprung into prominence as importers and breeders of high-class Oxford Down sheep. They have now a flock of over 150 head in all, more than half of which are breeding ewes.

The firm may be found at the Toronto Fair again this fall with a complete class of splendidly gotten-up sheep, among which are a few of the Royal Counties 1st-prize winners. Among their most recent importations they have some exceptionally choice shearlings and lambs, well matured and as well fitted up; strong in type and character.

The present crop of lambs is the result of the employment of the 1st- and 2nd-prize rams at Toronto last fall. Among them are a lot of toppers—big, strong, typical lambs, well covered with a very uniform quality of wool.

The firm have upwards of a dozen shearing rams and over 30 ram lambs among their offerings this season. Those requiring Oxford sires will do well to visit Messrs. Jull's pens at the Toronto Exhibition. Note their offerings in another column.

F. BONNYCASTLE & SON'S SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, AND BERKSHIRES, AT CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

When in Northumberland County the writer visited the above named firm and was shown over the herds and flocks. It will be remembered that Mr. Bonnycastle launched out by purchasing the foundation of the present herd of Shorthorns in a single lot from the late F. W. Short of Guelph, in the selection of Anchovy 2nd, by Airdrie 8th 123, and out of Anchovy (imp.), from the herd of J. A. Mumford, Brill House, England, a straight Bates-bred cow by Second Duke of Claro (21576), and out of Alahambria, Duchess, tracing to Queen of Spain and Inquity.

At a more recent date, and at the dispersion sale of the late Robert Cockburn, Messrs. Bonnycastle again selected a member of the favorite Cruickshank Cecelia tribe, from which they have been able to retain a few of the most select produce. This tribe originated in the famous Sittytou herd, which is now so eagerly sought after in Shorthorn circles. From these two tribes the extensive herd of 40 odd females at Campbellford sprung.

The Messrs. Bonnycastle have always exercised much caution in the selection of their bulls, and have drawn from the leading thick-fleshed Scotch families, the first selected being Prince of Northumberland 8953, by Prince of Florence, and out of Cecelia 4th (imp.), by Gladstone, who headed the herd for four years and left the strong, thick-fleshing qualities peculiar to his strong Scotch ancestry, the impression of which still remain in much of the younger stock. Then for three seasons Walcott Duke 17780, by the imported Cruickshank bull, Premier Earl, and out of Minnie March, did valuable service, and left a lot of useful red and rich-roan things to be bred to the Duchess of Gloster bull, Redman 21765, by Imp. Toffhills, and out of Canadian Duchess of Gloster 26, by Lord Abott (imp.), which followed for three more seasons, doing excellent service. Redman was a dark red bull of large proportions, true in the Duchess of Gloster type, strong in character, and a sire of excellent females, a number of which the firm have on hand.

The present stock bull is Prince George 2873, a good representative of the present popular Miss Ramsden tribe, a race as equally noted for their hardy profligence as the Anchovys, a tribe rich in popular Scotch blood and full of size and quality, and to Prince George the firm give the credit of producing the most uniform and thrifty lot of calves they have ever reared, having good length and depth of body, and all well covered with a glossy coat of dark red and roan hair.

The firm have, as their ad. shows, a choice lot of bull calves under a year, a few heifer calves, yearling heifers and cows in their prime.

In Cotswold sheep the firm have been breeding to a specific type, with due regard to flavor and conformation, with the result that a sample of wool was selected for exhibition at the Paris Exhibition this year, and pronounced by the Commissioner as very excellent in length and quality. Descendants of imported sires have figured conspicuously in this flock for several generations, and this year the firm are open to their crop of lambs, also three shearing rams now on hand.

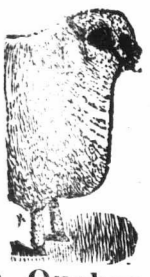
Their Berkshire herd contains the blood of such strains as Baron Lee III and Enterprise, and are true in type and quality. Note the firm's offerings.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Ayrshires, Guernseys, Yorkshires and Shropshires are our leaders.



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



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

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 of leading Scottish shows this year. Will be represented at the Exhibitions at—

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

Robert Hunter, Manager
for **W. W. Ogilvie Co., Lachine Rapids, Quebec.**

BROOKBANK

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

GEO. RICE,
Oxford Co. om **Currie's Crossing, Ont.**

1 2-year-old Ayrshire bull and 2 yearlings for sale.

Also a fine lot of calves, sired by Dewey, bred by Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, o

F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

DAVID A. MACFARLANE, KELSO, P. Q.
BREEDER OF

Ayrshire Cattle.

The blood of Nellie Osborne is largely represented in my herd, and combine style, quality and production. A few choice things for sale.

Choice Ayrshires, Barred Rocks and Eggs.

4 FINE BULLS fit for service. Bull calves, and heifers. A few Barred Rock cockerels. Eggs for hatching from choice matings in Barred Rocks, at \$2 per 15; incubator eggs, \$4 per 100; Cayuga duck eggs, \$1 per 11.

JAS. McCORMACK & SON
om **ROCKTON, ONTARIO.**

Great Bargains in Ayrshire Calves.

Four bull calves from 3 to 6 months old; large size, fashionable color; price, from \$25 to \$35 each. Also 4 bull and heifer calves, just dropped, for \$15 each. All sired by Royal Star, 1st prize bull at Toronto and London, 1898. Females all ages. For particulars write **WILLIAM THORN, "Trout Run Stock Farm," Lynedoch, Ont., Norfolk Co.** o

Ayrshire Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

The bull Tom Brown and the heifer White Floss, winners of sweepstakes at World's Fair, were bred from this herd. Young stock for sale. Also Leicester sheep & Berkshire swine.

D. BENNING & SON,
1-y-o **Glenhurst Farm, Williamstown, Ont.**

SHOW AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Write to **J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place,** for special prices on Ayrshire bulls from 12 years to 6 months. Four over 15 months, fit for service, from special milking stock. Sired by prize bull, Jack of Burnside 1681, 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. om

SPRING BURN STOCK FARM

H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, PROP.,
North Williamsburg, Ontario.
Breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire pigs, and Black Java fowls.

For sale: 1 bull, 15 months old; females, any age; a few choice lambs and young pigs.
Williamsburg, C. P. R., Northburg, G. T. R.

WATER BASINS.

Do You Require an Up-to-date Article?



Point 1. They are perfectly automatic, and you rest easy that your cattle are always watered. They cannot overflow or run dry. This is a feature which puts them ahead of all others.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. LIMITED.

TORONTO.



Sheep Dip AND ANIMAL WASH.

A NON-POISONOUS LIQUID "DIP."

Kills Ticks. Kills Red Lice. Heals Wounds.

Greatly Improves quality of WOOL.

For Horses, Cattle, and Pigs. Removes all insects. Thoroughly cleanses the skin.

Leading "STOCKMEN" endorse it as the CHEAPEST and most EFFECTIVE "Dip" on the market.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 50 cents PER QT. CAN. Special rates in larger quantities.

THE PICKHARDT RENFREW CO., LIMITED.

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm.

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

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

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

5 Ayrshire Bulls
Fit for service this spring, by Victor of Maplecliff, and out of Snowball, Strawberry, and other noted dams, tracing through Tom Brown and such sires.

DONALD CUMMINGS, LANCASTER, ONT.

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

WM. STEWART & SON, MENIE, ONT.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN

SHEEP.

SPLENDID MUTTON, GOOD WOOL, GREAT WEIGHT.

THIS HIGHLY VALUABLE

English Breed of Sheep

Is unrivalled in its rapid and wonderfully early maturity, possessing, too, a hardiness of constitution adapted to all climates, whilst in quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,

SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWNS SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,

SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

HENRY DUDDING, RIBY GROVE, STALLINGBOROUGH, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Breeder of Lincoln Longwool Sheep and Shorthorn cattle. The Riby Flock of upwards of 1,400 Ewes holds an unequalled record for true type, merit, and quality. Its produce and their descendants have won the highest honors at all the principal exhibitions and shows throughout the world; its wool exhibits being unbeaten. Established upwards of 140 years. Its produce leads the way from the fact that satisfaction is given. The Riby Shorthorn Herd of upwards of 300 selected specimens of Booth, Bates, Cruickshank, and Scotch strains, is one of the largest Herds in Great Britain. Its principal Stud Bulls are: "Pride of Fortune" 73240, s. "Pride of Morning" 11564, d. "Flora 2nd," by "William of Orange" 50694; "Golden Robin" 68718 (rich roan), s. "Roan Robin" 57922, d. "Golden Sunshine," by "Royal James" 54972; "Prompter" (Vol. XIV.), by "Prefect" 69255, d. "Rissington Lass," by "Empire 13th," 1st and champion at Umberslev, 1898; "Rosario" s. "Wiltshire Count" 69824, out of "Rose Blossom" (G. Harrison). This bull, his sire and dam, won 81 prizes, including first and champions. Annual Home Sale, Tuesday, July 24th, 1900. Telegrams: "Dudding, Keeby." Rail Stations: Stallingborough, 3 miles; Great Grimstby, 7 miles.

J. E. CASSWELL, Laughton, Folkingham, Lincolnshire.

breeder of Lincoln Long-wooled Sheep, Flock No. 46. The flock was in the possession of the present owner's great-grandfather in 1785, and has descended direct from father to son without a single dispersion sale. J. E. Casswell made the highest average for 20 rams, at the "Annual Lincoln Ram Sale," 1895 and 1897. The 1896 rams were all sold for exportation. Ram and ewe hoggs and shearlings for sale, also Shire horses, Shorthorns, and Dark Dorking fowls. Telegrams: "Casswell, Folkingham, Eng." Station: Billingboro, G. N. R.

The Danesfield Pedigree Stock

IMPORTERS desirous of securing selections of either Shire horses, Aberdeen-Angus cattle or Hampshire Down sheep should inspect the stud, herd and flock, property of Mr. R. W. Hudson, which are kept in the highest degree of purity that care and selection can produce, at Danesfield, Marlow, Bucks, England. Specimens of horses, cattle and sheep have been largely exhibited at the principal English shows during 1899 with very prominent success. For full information, etc., apply:

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL.

ESTATE OFFICE,

DANESFIELD, MARLOW, BUCKS.

who will be happy to make arrangements for inspection, or to quote prices.

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,

LIVESTOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY.

BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Shrewsbury, England, or to our American representative, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Canada.

W. W. Chapman,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association,

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,

and Late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

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

Address: FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W. Carter - Sheepcote, London.

GOSSIP.

E. B. HINMAN & SON'S, JERSEY CATTLE, NEAR GRAFTON.

The present herd of some 23 Jersey females that we saw at Messrs. E. B. Hinman & Son's stock farm, near Grafton, was founded upon St. Lambert selections made at Mr. V. E. Fuller's side in St. C. The firm have bred up and added select animals ever since, retaining only those animals whose productiveness would warrant their profitable retention. Among more recent selections are animals carrying a liberal amount of the noted Combination blood, members of which (Brown Bessie and Merry Maiden) won the highest honors for themselves and the breed at the World's Fair, Chicago.

Among the bulls to do service in the herd we can but briefly mention Cheer of St. Lambert 27020 A. J. C. C., who did two years' service; then followed Marjoram King 33311 A. J. C. C., for five years, which period speaks loud praise for the esteem in which he was held, and who is now doing service at the head of a prominent pure-bred herd in the State of Kansas; Perfect Combination 3467 A. J. C. C. next followed for three years; and now the choice young Nero of Glen Rouge 50241 A. J. C. C. is doing his third year's service. A few choice young things might be specially mentioned if space permitted, but we deem it sufficient to state that the firm are in dairying for profit, and have pinned their faith largely to the St. Lambert and Combination blood, recognizing that from what they have already accomplished they can but expect to continue with such strength of breeding and type as those we saw.

A small but select bunch of Shropshire sheep are also owned here, which in future will receive their full share of attention.

A GREAT HERD OF IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.

The largest and one of the very best herds of imported Scotch-bred Short horns on the continent of America at the present time is that owned by Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, of Gargill, Ont. Few breeders are so well situated for handling a large herd, having a large tract of excellent grazing land and permanent pasturage for summer range, and rich uplands on which heavy crops of grain, roots and fodder are grown for winter feeding. Being in possession of extensive timber limits, water privileges, saw-mills and grist mills, they have the advantage of cheap lumber for building and the by-products of the mills for feeding, while their roomy, well-lighted, perfectly-ventilated, and conveniently-arranged stabling is admirably adapted to the raising of healthy, robust cattle, a feature which is strikingly noticeable in the herd as a whole, constitution, quality and symmetry being combined in a very high degree. Gifted with a genuine liking for fine stock, enjoying a personal acquaintance with the leading Scotch breeders of Short horns and having the advantage of the agency of Mr. Sylvester Campbell, son of and successor to the late sage of Kinellar of the same name, himself a successful breeder, occupying the historic holding, whose good judgment is unquestioned where he is known, and whose instructions are to be had the best available at any time, the Messrs. Cargill are in a peculiarly favorable position to handle high-class cattle at a minimum of expense, and can afford to sell, as they are disposed to do, at a reasonable profit, price, quality and breeding considered, one of their principal pleasures being derived from seeing the animals they sell do well for and prove profitable to the purchasers, a luxury which has been theirs to enjoy in a large measure in the present year. As evidence that the Messrs. Cargill are not simply cattle dealers, but breeders in the best sense of the term, it may be mentioned that theirs is the only herd in America that can show 20 choice young breeding cows selected from the noted herds of Mr. Duthie, of Collynie, and Mr. Marr, of Upper Mill, Aberdeenshire, that are not for sale, but are being retained in the herds of breeders, with the object of supplying choice young bulls to their patrons, and adding to the excellence of their herd by their female produce. To give an idea of the extent of their business operations in the breeding, importation and sale of Short horns, it may be recalled that in addition to their original herd, based on and containing choice Scotch-bred cattle, principally from the Collynie and Kinellar herds, they have imported in the last three years over 150 head direct from Scotland, their latest importation of 54 head having been received at Gargill about the first of August in this year, while it is understood that another consignment is expected shortly.

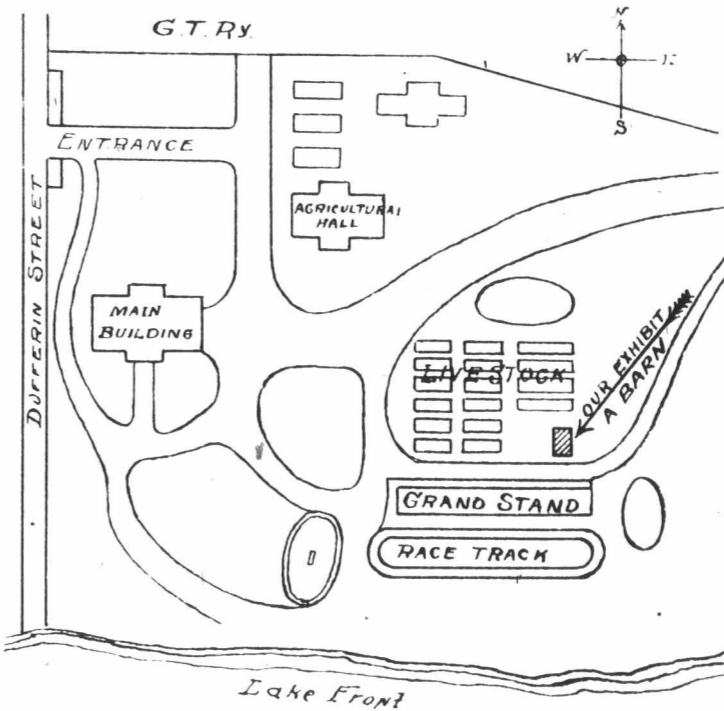
The lately-issued catalogue of the herd contains the pedigrees of 98 animals, and the recent births have run the number up to over one hundred. A review of the catalogue reveals a rich variety of the best known and most popular of the Scotch-bred families from leading herds, and a blending of the blood of a long line of noted prize-winning bulls and successful sires, which have made their mark in imperishable pages on the history of the breed.

The chief stock bull in service in the herd at the present time is the red imported 2-year-old Golden Drop Victor, bred by Mr. Duthie and sired by Nonpareil Victor, who, as his name denotes, belongs to that most desirable Cruickshank family, the Nonpareils, while his dam is of the favorite Golden Drop tribe, bred at Kinellar. He was the choice of the offerings at the Duthie-Marr sale last year, and cost over \$1,500 as a calf under a year old. He is a short-legged, deep-bodied bull, wonderfully full in his parts, and cannot fail to prove a prepotent sire. There are seven excellent imported yearling bulls in the herd which are held for sale, five of which are red and two roan, and all bred from most desirable families, while individually they are well up to the standard of first class. In the herd are typical sons and daughters of such noted sires as the Sittlyton bred Scottish Archer, and his seven Signal sons, Marengo, Brave Archer, Lordly Archer, Scottish Victor, Sittlyton Archer, Prince of Archers, and Prince of Fashion. Others are sired by such noted bulls as Pride of Morning, by Star of Morning, and his son, Pride of Fame; Wanderer; Emancipator; the Missie bull, Mu-grave; the Marr-bred Merry Mason; the Cruickshank Clipper, Clan Alpine; Count Lavender; Spies; Robin; Stronach; equal fame and richness of lineage. A noticeable characteristic of the Cargill herd is uniformity of type, all being low-set, level, smoothly-turned and thick-bodied, while they are always in presentable condition, thanks to their own good feeding qualities and the care of Clancy, the courteous and capable manager.

Thorold Cement

TORONTO FAIR

AUG. 27 TO SEPT. 8, 1900.

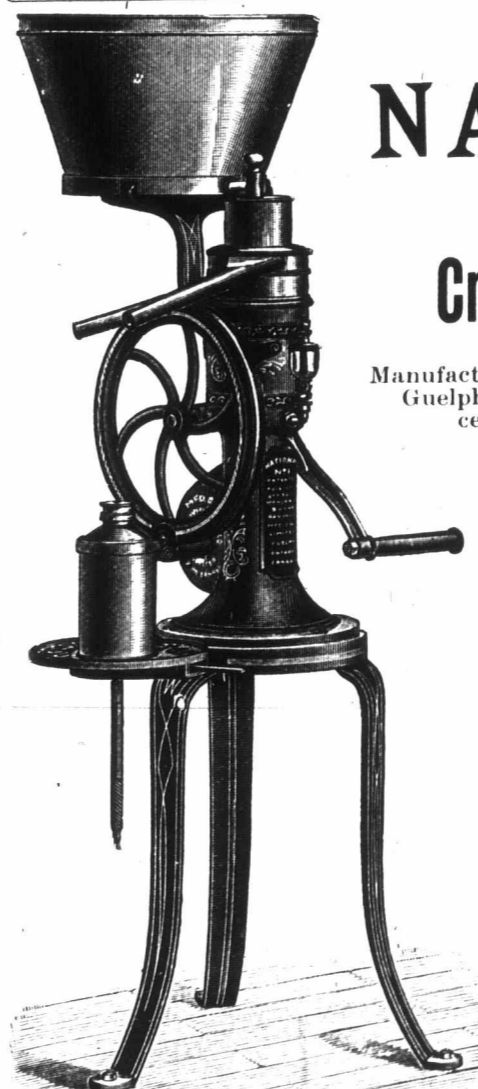


FARMERS!

YOU will find our Mr. James Battle at our MODEL BARN just in the rear of the GRAND STAND. You will find it a nice cool spot. Drop in and have a chat with him about Cement.

Estate of John Battle, Thorold, Ont.

THE NATIONAL FARM Cream Separator



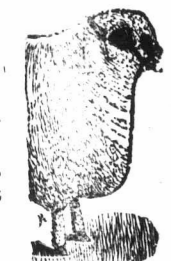
Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Limited, manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.

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

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

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & GLENN, 381 TALBOT ST., LONDON, ONT., Agents for the Counties of Middlesex and West.

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



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a number of calves, female champions at

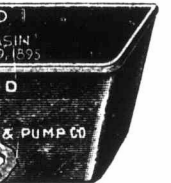
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LIQUID "DIP."

Red Lice.

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EFFECTIVE "Dip"

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BY

RFREW CO.,

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Stock Farm.

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ER'S ADVOCATE.

Western Fair,

LONDON, SEPT. 6th to 15th, 1900.

THE PROMINENT LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF 1900.



Entries pouring in.
All departments filling.
Everything points to a
most successful show.

THE NEWEST AND BEST SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

1. Captain Marryat's Charlied Greyhounds Race Against Time and Horses. Marvellous Speed.
2. The Famous Rossi Bros., Contortionists, Pantomimists, and their "Mysterious Sweetheart."
3. The Rozinos, the Most Magnificent Novelty Comedy Act before the Public.
4. The Werntz Family, the Greatest Living Aerialists.
5. The Dillworth Family, Eight Wonderful Acrobats.
6. The Rexos, High-class Unicycle and Skatorial Artists.
7. The Grace Shannon Balloon Company. Double Parachute Drops each afternoon.
8. Bilknap, the Lightning Clay Modeler and Sand Picture Artist.
9. Picard & Bowen, the Funny Horizontal Bar Acrobats—side-splitting.
10. The Dammann Family, European Acrobats—brilliant artists.
11. Miss Bessie Gilbert, the World's Greatest Lady Cornetist.
12. Cadieux, the Bounding Wire Expert—extremely sensational.
13. Frank LaMondue, Eccentric Gymnastic Clown—very funny.
14. Fireworks, including "Attack of Armored Train on Boer Stronghold," each evening, assisted by all the attractions.
15. Speed Events in Trotting and Running.
16. Many other interesting features throughout the grounds.

PRIZE LISTS AND PROGRAMMES ON APPLICATION.

Lt.-Col. W. M. GARTSHORE,
PRESIDENT.

J. A. NELLES,
SECRETARY.

Heating Propositions

Ask Us for Estimates.
Give Us the Contract.
We Save You Fuel.



Famous Magnet

Wood Furnaces

Have every device for generating heat quickly, and at least cost. Fire travels three times the length of furnace before entering the smoke pipe.

Their Good Points.

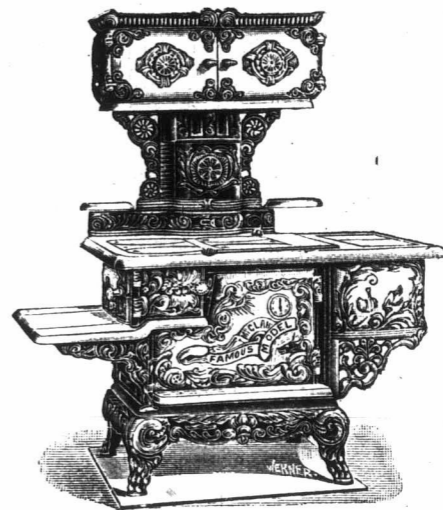
- Firing door is full size of fire box.
- Heavy corrugated fire box.
- Extra strong sectional grates.
- Large ash pit.
- Cup joints throughout.
- Cannot leak smoke.
- Direct or indirect draft.

Estimates Gladly Given.

A Contented Housewife Will be Made by Buying a

Famous Model

Wood Range



Every Range Guaranteed.

An oven-door thermometer shows exact heat of oven. The ventilated oven has a free circulation of fresh warm air, thus keeping food pure and wholesome. Cemented stove bottom and asbestos oven-front keep heat from escaping, and uses less fuel in baking. Steel oven bottom heats quickly and cannot warp. Sectional top allows for expansion and contraction without cracking.

If your local dealer cannot supply, write our nearest house.

The McClary Manufacturing Co.,

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL,
WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

METAL ROOFING.

Ottawa, January 27th, 1900.
Gentlemen,—The "Safe Lock" 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,
Ottawa.

Ask for free samples and estimates of our "SAFE LOCK" SHINGLES.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co.,
PRESTON, ONT. Limited.

Cotswolds for Sale.

8 VERY CHOICE SHEARLING EWES, and this season's crop of lambs, of both sexes. All of good size, with quality, and well covered.

JOHN I. BALSDEN, - Balsam, Ont.

LIVE STOCK AUCTION SALES

Conducted in all parts of the country. Pedigree stock a specialty. Write for terms. References: John Isaac, Markham; John I. Hobson, Guelph; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q.; or this office.

JOHN SMITH, BRAMPTON.

Catalogue Printing our Specialty.

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

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

GOSSIP.

THOS. CARLAW & SON'S HOLSTEINS, AT WARKWORTH, ONT.

We have known Mr. Carlaw and watched his live-stock pursuits with much interest for a number of years. Dairying and grain-growing are his specialties. He is aided in the latter by one of the best grain farms in the county, if not in the Province, the fruitfulness of which is maintained by his large live-stock operations. The black-and-white cows have been his choice, the foundation being laid fifteen years ago by the selection and purchase of Lovelia (imported) from the noted herd of Smith, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y. A few of her daughters and granddaughters are now doing dairying duties for their owners. The daughter giving 38 to 60 pounds of milk daily this season. A few young females, carrying a combination of Netherland and Clothilde blood, are held in high esteem, and are being mated to bulls of the highest obtainable repute and character.

Clara C., the 5-year-old daughter of Rokeby, and out of Bloomer, proved her worth by giving over 10,000 pounds of milk in eight months, by actual weight. Her oldest of three daughters is due late this fall, and is worthy of all that may be said of a promising cow. They are a hardy, prolific tribe, true in type and of great capacity, having well-formed udders.

Another tribe of which the firm speak with much confidence are the descendants of Margaret 4th's Siewkie Mercedes Queen, by Siewkie 3rd's Mink Mercedes Baron, and out of Margaret 4th, and of which they have endeavored to retain the choicest and most promising produce in their hands. Margaret 4th's dam was a winner at the World's Fair, and under test yielded over 10,000 pounds of milk in a year at the O. A. C. which averaged 3.67 per cent. butter-fat and yielded 40 pounds of butter in seven days. Upon several occasions she was a first-prize and sweepstakes winner. They are a tribe of prolific business cows of which any owner may justly be proud, and are strongly bred in the blood of the worthy ones.

Much attention has been given to the purchase and development of the sires employed, and only those whose conformation met Mr. Carlaw's approval, and which carried the most prolific and productive strains, have been permitted to do service. Breeding, constitution and conformation have each been regarded and valued in their proper light. As space will not permit, we can only mention the blood lines of those employed, which have been strong in that of Auggie, Wayne, Ideal, Inka, and Netherland. See Mr. Carlaw's ad. from time to time.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

Thirteenth Annual Exhibition OTTAWA, ONT.



SEPT. 14th to 22nd, 1900.

Beats all other Eastern exhibitions. Thirty gold medals as special prizes for live stock. Spectacular, "The Battle of Paardeberg and surrender of General Cronje." For prize lists and all information, write

Wm. Hutchison, M. P.,
President.

E. McMahon,
Secretary.

IT PAYS TO
Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate

erd



Purity of breed, five exhibits at 7 rs fit for service, to three imported also using two paid. All stock h 254 Bay St. S., VE, ONT.

Co.

URERS.



ODGE

orkshires



herd of pigs of differ- ed as we have ever rd have been greater at the largest Cana- ally guaranteed. rford, Ont., Can.

orkshires.



hs old, all of the most ters furnished. Ex- VIS. STOCK, ONT.

FIRE Safety
is best secured by using "Safe Lock" Shingles

FARM FIRE PROTECTION.

on all your buildings. Prevents many fires and makes others easier controlled. The Safe Lock Metal Shingles are lightning proof too and keep out the snow and rain. Small Shingle showing construction mailed free.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited
PRESTON, ONT.

A Good Record.

In July, 1883, a gentleman well known in Strathroy, insured with the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co. So well pleased has he been with his policy that he influenced his eldest son to take a \$2,000 endowment with the same Company, through C. E. German's agency. Subsequently his second son insured for \$5,000, his third for \$8,000, his fourth for \$6,000, and his fifth for \$2,000, all with the same office. Of his relatives eight others hold policies of the same Company, thus making fourteen persons holding nineteen policies amounting to \$39,000 of insurance. Such is the fruit of a good policy with a good Company. C. E. German is general agent for Middlesex and Lambton.—*The Age, Strathroy.*

The gentleman referred to is a highly-respected farmer in Middlesex County, who has reared a family of successful sons.

C. E. GERMAN, Gen. Agt.
The Mutual Life of Canada
(Formerly The Ontario Mutual Life).
LONDON, ONT.

THE
Waggoner Ladder
Company, Limited,
LONDON, CANADA.

Manufacturers of the
Waggoner Extension Ladder,
Also
Extension and other
Step Ladders, etc.

Only first-class goods. The "Waggoner" is the only satisfactory Extension Ladder made. Light, strong, convenient, and cheap. For stacking, or for picking apples and for general use about the farm, the Waggoner Ladder is unequalled. Made in all lengths. Write for catalogue and price list.

Write us for catalogue and price list, free. Be sure to see our exhibit at the Fairs. Ask your local hardware merchant for our goods.

Cheese and Butter

Makers of these articles, in many instances, do not pay the necessary attention to the quality of the Salt they use. Some people think that "Salt is Salt," and it does not matter where it comes from or who makes it. This is a great mistake, for it is essential that to produce the best Butter or Cheese nothing but the purest salt should be used. The number of prizes obtained by users of Coleman's or Rice's Dairy Salt at the various exhibitions is conclusive proof that these brands of salt stand unrivalled.

FOR PRICES, ETC., ADDRESS
R. & J. RANSFORD
CLINTON, ONT.

Established 1868.

LIGHTNING WELL MACH'Y
PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,
GASOLINE ENGINES,
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA ILL., CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE

THE NORTHEY GASOLINE ENGINE.

This engine is specially made to do what the wind-mill will not do—give the same service all the time, or give it when wanted. No idling around waiting for the wind to blow; always under complete control; ready for work, wind or calm, rain or shine. Running expenses very light. Send for booklet.

Northey Mfg. Co., Limited, 1012 King St. Subway, Toronto.

Easy Harness

All harness, old or new, is made pliable and easy—will look better and wear longer—by the use of
Eureka Harness Oil

The finest preservative for leather ever discovered. Saves many times its cost by improved appearance and in the cost of repairs. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

THE NEW CENTURY ALPHA
BABY Cream Separators
Have never been beaten!
AN EVERYDAY STAND-BY. SEE HOW IT TURNS UP.

SHELBRURNE, JUNE 18, 1900.

The Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Montreal:

GENTLEMEN,—I have bought a No. 2 Alpha Separator from your agent, Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Shelburne, Ont. It is now working four months, and I am pleased to give you this testimonial. Last March I got a DeLaval on trial, which was satisfactory. Just then the Melotte agents from Dundalk got me to try a No. 1 Melotte separator, saying it would "beat the DeLaval, as it had done often before." But it came far from giving the results which they claimed for it. My barn is about 8 rods from the house, and the weather being very cold at the time, I found the Melotte separator would clog at times as the milk was a little chilled. The agents then brought a No. 2 Melotte, which gave the same results. I found that the discs in the Melotte separator would start and clog, commencing at the bottom and continuing upwards the longer you skimmed. As a result of the trial, I bought a DeLaval, and would advise my fellow farmers to try a DeLaval Separator before buying any other, as it is a machine that is well constructed, and will skim milk at any temperature and not clog.

Yours truly,
SILAS MYERS.

CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,
327 Commissioners Street, MONTREAL.
MESSRS. DARCH & HUNTER, LONDON, ONT., Agents for HAND CREAM SEPARATORS for District of London.

BUY AT FIRST HAND.

DEAL with the makers direct, and secure handsome, staunchly-built latest style carriages, surreys, buggies and harness, at less than wholesale prices. ALL DEALERS' PROFITS CUT OFF. We are having a large sale of our work in Canada—every customer pleased. WE CAN PLEASE YOU. Catalogue free.

This buggy, \$55.00.

Up-to-date in every particular. Our XXX springs, farm wagons, are the only genuine springs made. Get our prices and take no imitation.

Address—**INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO., BRIGHTON, ONT.**

Government Analysis.

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

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the
St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.'s
EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain:
99.99 TO 100 per cent. of pure Cane Sugar, with no impurities whatever."

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

FAMILY KNITTER!

Will do all knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. **SIMPLEST KNITTER ON THE MARKET.** We guarantee every machine to do good work. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. **PRICE, \$8.00.**

DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

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

MANUFACTURERS' Life Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

INCREASE DURING FIVE YEARS OF PRESENT MANAGEMENT:

	1894.	1899.	Increase.
Assets	\$ 821,320	\$1,810,155	120 per cent.
Net income	296,468	583,352	97 per cent.
Assurance in force	9,555,300	14,394,478	50 per cent.

1899.
"Death claims paid" \$ 109,573 50
Surplus for security of policy-holders 665,648 01
Assets 1,810,155 17
Business in force 14,394,478 00

J. F. JUNKIN,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Best Policies
For protection and investment.
Absolute security. Agents wanted.

WINDMILLS

If you are at the Toronto Exhibition You will not have the pleasure of seeing our exhibit, but We will welcome you At our works, which are adjoining the grounds, and show you Every Feature of our goods. Our Pumps, Tanks, Grinders, etc. Are well known throughout CANADA. Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd., TORONTO, ONT.

BRANTFORD STEEL WIND MILLS

19th CENTURY
GALVANIZED ROLLER BEARINGS
20th CENTURY
MY! WHAT A COMFORT THAT BRANTFORD MILL IS

POWER AND PUMPING MILLS
STEEL TOWERS AND FLAG
SHAPLEY STAFFS, IRON AND WOOD
MUIR CO. LIMITED
PUMPS, MAPLE LEAF GRAIN GRINDERS, BEE SUPPLIES

BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in English Homes, and will be carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. ALFRED B. OWEN, Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto. 4-3-0.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

TAPE BROS., importers and breeders of
Ridgetown, Durco-
Ont., Jersey **TAPE BROS.**
Ridgetown, Ont.

YORKSHIRES.

A limited number of choice young pigs of either sex, from two to four months old, at moderate prices.
ALEX. HUME & CO.
Menlo P. O.
Breeders of

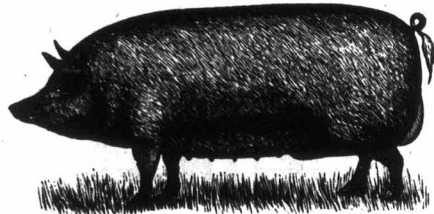
Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs.

OXFORD HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

The home of the winners
Having again won the sweepstakes at Toronto, London, Ottawa, and Provincial Fat Stock Show, we are offering again young boars and sows of superior quality; bred along the same lines as our winners. **W. & H. JONES**,
Oxford Co. Mt. Elgin, Ont.

Spring Brook Stock Farm.

THE LARGEST and leading herd of Tamworths in America. Stock of best quality from imported prize-winning sires. Stock of all ages for sale. Holsteins of the noted De Kol blood. Write at once for prices and catalogue.
A. C. HALLMAN,
WATERLOO CO. or NEW DUNDEE, ONT.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices.
H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P.O., Ont.

A few **ANGORA GOATS** for sale; also young Holsteins (registered), Rideau, Josephine, Artis, Korn Dyke, Sharfeland Boon, and DeKol blood.
Dr. G. C. T. Ward, Napanee, Ont.
(N.B.—This ad. will appear but twice).

EGGS From Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, B. Minorcas, Spanish, S. Dorkings, Houdans, B. R. Pile and Indian Game, Hamburgs, Red Caps, Bantams, Pekin, Reuten, Aylesbury ducks, at \$1 per 13. **R. J. & A. Laurie**, Wolverson, Ont.

Built for Business!
That's the idea. There's nothing fancy; nothing foolish about them; just straight, practical, lasting, honest goods. The



CYPHERS . . . INCUBATORS
are positively warranted to last **TEN YEARS**, without repairs, and are guaranteed to **OUT-HATCH** during three trials, any other make of incubator on the market—bar none. **THIS, OR YOUR MONEY BACK.** Used exclusively at Experimental Farms, Guelph and Ottawa; also six American Experimental Stations. Daniels, the universal provider in the Poultry Supply business, has the sole agency for the Cypers incubators and Brooders for Canada. Our list of Poultry Supplies are too numerous to mention here, but just drop us a line and state what you require. We handle nothing but the best. Satisfaction every time, or money refunded. Mention **ADVOCATE**.
C. J. Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto, Ont.

Agricultural College
GUELPH, CANADA.

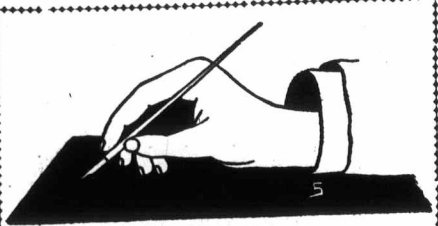
The Ontario Agricultural College will reopen
September 14th.

Full courses of lectures with practical instruction suited to young men who intend to be farmers.
Send for circular giving information as to course of study, terms of admission, cost, etc.

JAMES MILLS, M.A., Principal.
Guelph, July, 1900.

STAY AT HOTEL LELAND

The Leading Hotel of the West.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. BATHS, \$2.00 PER DAY, OR 10c PER HOUR.
W. D. DOUGLAS, Prop., Winnipeg, Man.



A GOOD Business Hand

is a passport to a successful future. Any person can acquire it in a short time at the . . .

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
TORONTO.

This is the strongest Business School in Canada, because it employs more competent teachers, has far superior equipment, enjoys the largest patronage from all over the Dominion, and sends the largest number of students direct into good paying positions.

You may enter any time from Sept. 4th, when fall term opens.

Write for particulars.

W. H. Shaw, Principal.

ADDRESS **Belleville Business College.**
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

FOUR WELL-EQUIPPED DEPARTMENTS.

NIMMO AND HARRISON
Business and Shorthand College.
No. 15, I.O.O.F. Bldg., Yonge and College Sts., TORONTO.

Thorough, practical and up-to-date Commercial Shorthand and Civil Service Courses. On the strength of the work done in the past, we have again had to increase our premises. Individual instruction. Open entire year.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

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

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

sends out a very handsome prospectus to all who are interested in securing a business or shorthand education. Write to **W. J. ELLIOTT**, the Principal, for one. This College has the reputation of being a first-class institution.
The Fall Term Opens on Tuesday, Sept. 4th.

Ruts.

Our carefully-arranged courses of study keep you out of the old ruts. We give you up-to-date instruction in business and shorthand. Catalogues free.

Forest City Business & Shorthand College
J. W. Westervelt, Principal. London, Ont.

"'Tis Better to Have and Not Need, Than to Need and Not Have."

When it looks like rain you carry an umbrella. Some time ago it looked like "business." Those who took our advice and carried a business education are getting the benefit. Those who didn't, wish they had. Get an education that will be of use to you all your lifetime. Our business course is just what you need. Send for catalogue, which contains full information regarding this course, to the

NORTHERN Business College

C. A. FLEMING, PRINCIPAL,
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Spring Term begins April 17th, 1900.

Why Not Build YOUR OWN

The Strongest and Most Durable Frost-Proof Wire Fence Known . . .

COILED STEEL SPRING FENCE

SAVE AGENTS' AND FACTORY PROFITS. BUILD IT YOURSELF WITH THE

LONDON FENCE MACHINE

JUST OUT!

The Fastest and Cheapest Machine in America. Anyone can operate it, and weave 40 to 60 rods per day. EVERY MAN WHO OWNS A FARM SHOULD HAVE ONE. It is built of malleable iron and steel. Its stays do not slip or warp the fence. Don't fail to get a catalogue and price. Manufactured by

THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE COMPANY,

Mention the **ADVOCATE** when writing. Patented in Can. and U. S. Office: 151 YORK ST., London, Ont. Responsible agents wanted. See our exhibit at all the large fairs.

Ensilage Cutters

With Pneumatic Elevator (Blower).

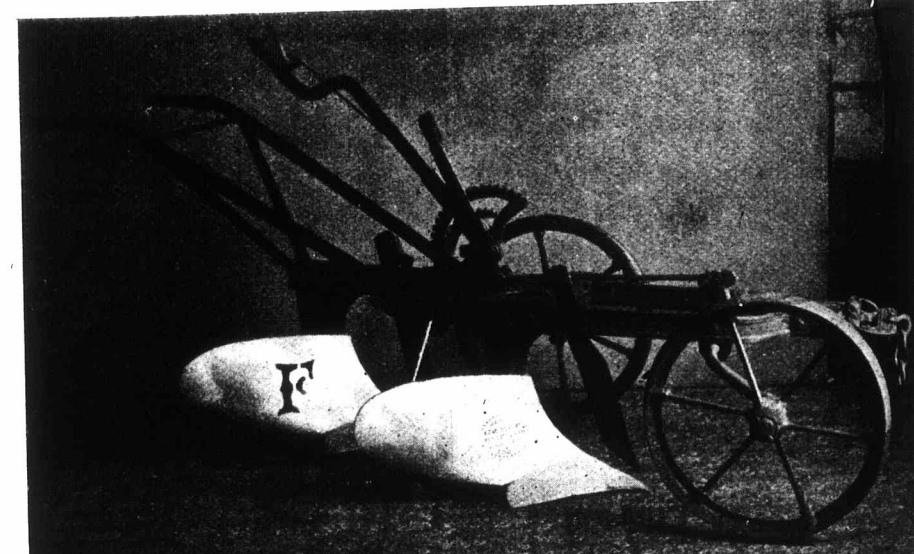
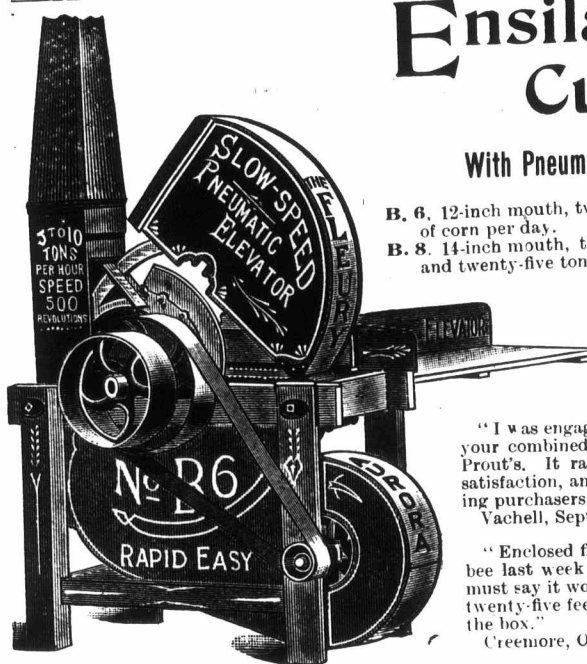
B. 6. 12-inch mouth, two knives; fifty to one hundred tons of corn per day.
B. 8. 14-inch mouth, three knives; sixty to one hundred and twenty-five tons of corn per day.

These machines are giving great satisfaction and would please you.

If you intend to buy an ensilage cutter this year, we would be glad to hear from you.

"I was engaged with my engine to drive one of your combined Ensilage Cutters and Blowers at Mr. Prout's. It ran with 50 lbs. of steam, giving entire satisfaction, and I highly recommend it to all intending purchasers."
Vachell, Sept. 10th, '99.

"Enclosed find notes for B. 6 Cutter. I was at a bee last week where this cutter was working, and I must say it worked fine. It blew the green corn up twenty-five feet. Mr. F. is highly pleased with the box."
D. CURRIE,
Creemore, October 9th, '99.



BIG GANG NO. 3.

This plow is intended for Fall Work, and will do about the same work and as much as two walking plows. Satisfaction guaranteed.

"The No. 3 Gang is doing fine. All those who have them are well pleased. Mr. Baker is plowing sod with his, and he says he can do a better job with it than he can do with his walking plow. You ought to make a thousand of these Gang plows, as they are taking like hot cakes."
ALEX. McDONALD,
Stayner, Ont., July 27th, 1900.

Gro. JACKSON, of Port Perry, who has had a large number of these Gangs, writes in reference to one of them: "We tried it in ground that had a heavy coat of manure on it, and the land in the field also varied a great deal, part of it being heavy clay and baked hard, while the other side of the field is sandy. The plow covered the manure, and seemed to work equally well in both kinds of soil. The man who has it is well pleased."

J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, ONTARIO.

Metals for plows: World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; Paris, 1900.

GOSSIP.

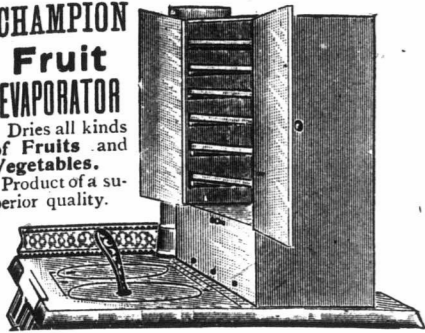
Messrs. Hogate & Sons, Toronto, have recently imported from Scotland five Clydesdale stallions, purchased from W. S. Park, Bishopston; Geo. Anderson, Meldrum; and John Marr, Cairnbrogie. Mr. Park's three are the well-known horses, Royal Hampton, Royal Verdict, and Jack the Lad. Scottish Archer was a prize-winner at the Royal Northern, and sired by the celebrated Siplar. Valentine is bred from one of Mr. Marr's best mares.

H. Gee & Sons, Fisherville, Ont., write: "The Shropshires we advertise are good typical sheep, and fleeced exceptionally well, with good covering, and are from a Cooper-bred ram, and from ewes with Campbell, Dryden and Phin breeding. We have also a lot of fine Barred Rock youngsters, a few Pekin ducks, and two litters of Berkshires that are from dam of Cox-Snell breeding, and from a Green boar, which will be advertised later."

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE. IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

CHAMPION Fruit EVAPORATOR

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



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

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS.

Montreal to Liverpool.

Weekly Sailings.

AMIDSHIP SALOONS, SPEED AND COMFORT.

The Second Cabin accommodation on the steamers of this Company is very fine. Passengers can make a cheap and very comfortable trip to Paris by using this accommodation. The through rate, Montreal to Paris, being \$43.75.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....\$60.00 and upwards.
Second Cabin..... 37.50
Steerage..... 23.50

For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or

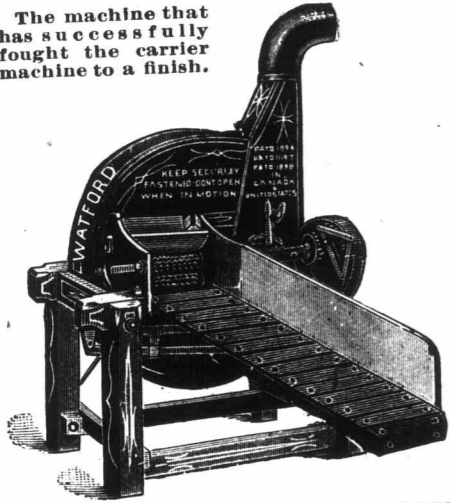
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

17 St. Sacrament St., o MONTREAL, P. Q.

Revolution in Feed Cutters.

THOM'S Pneumatic and Propeller ELEVATOR

The machine that has successfully fought the carrier machine to a finish.

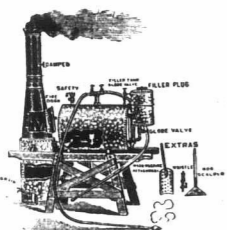


The past few years has proved that **THOM'S PATENT** is the only successful machine on the market. Hundreds of testimonials to prove this. Correspondence solicited. Carrier feed tables furnished when required.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS, WATFORD, CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Ripley's Improved Reliable Feed Cooker, Tank Heater and Steam Generator.



SOLD under a positive guarantee to do all claimed for it or money refunded. We guarantee it to cook more feed and heat more water in less time, with less fuel and attention, than any other cooker on the market. Made of galvanized boiler steel, thoroughly riveted. Uses any kind of fuel. You cannot

blow it up. Used and endorsed by Ontario's Agricultural College, J. E. Brethour, D. C. Flatt, H. J. Davis, J. A. McDonald, Geo. B. Hood, and hundreds of the leading Canadian breeders. Be sure and see the **RIPLEY** in operation at the Toronto, Ottawa and London fairs. For circulars address on **Ripley Hardware Co., Box 215, Grafton, Ill., U.S.A.**



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle. Per 100 lbs. 70c., or 500 lbs., \$3.00, Toronto. Cash with the order. Also in car lots. **Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.**

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

The undersigned is prepared to conduct pure-bred auction sales. 20 years' experience. References: **John I. Hobson and Alfred Stone, Guelph; Jas. Hunt, Alma, and Moscom Boyd, Bobcaygeon. Thos. Ingram, Care Mercury Office, Guelph, Ont.**



In league with hygiene

Hygiene demands absolute cleanliness in the bath room.
No room seems to soil with greater ease.
Nothing will clean and brighten with equal ease like SOBRITE.
No dirt escapes it—no germs can live where it goes—it is nature's own dirt exterminator—beautifies, brightens and cleans.

SOBRITE 10 CENTS
Rapid action cleaner will not scratch

GOSSIP.

A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF SHORTHORNS.

Messrs. R. Mitchell & Son, Nelson, Ont., write: "Our importation of Shorthorns, consisting of 11 cows and heifers, and three bulls, which have done extra well while at Quebec, being of pure Scotch type and breeding, picked from the leading herds of Scotland, and by such sires as Craibstone and Prince Horace, sons of William of Orange; Clan Alpine, used extensively by Mr. Campbell; Prince of Archers, half-brother to Marengo; Beau Ideal, a Highland Society winner; Murillo, champion at Aberdeen and Kincaid; Scottish Prince, Count Amaranth, and Prince Cruickshank. Some of the females were bred, before leaving

Scotland, to such sires as Prince of Archers, Godlie's Pride, and one of Marengo's best sons, Solferino, sire of the 10-months-old bull calf sold at Mr. Flatt's sale in Chicago at \$1,100, and Luxury, a full brother to the champion Shorthorn at Smithfield.

Further particulars will be given in future issue. We have sold to C. D. Foster, of Erie View, the good red yearling bull, Prince Patrick, by Elvira's Saxon, a son of the Matchless bull, Royal Saxon; to C. D. Godfrey, of Godfrey, Ont., a good thick bull calf by the same sire."

Metallic Roofing Catalogue.—Probably the most artistic, complete and valuable catalogue ever issued by any manufacturers of architectural sheet metal building material has recently been prepared by the Metallic Roofing Co.

of Canada, whose factories are situated in Toronto. The work involves over 350 pages, 9 by 12 inches, of the finest coated paper, on which are illustrated designs and descriptions of their many lines of manufacture, as well as cuts of important buildings in which their goods enter into the construction. Among the buildings illustrated may be mentioned the Dominion Bank, Toronto; new City Hall, Toronto; Union Station, Toronto; Confederation Life Building, Toronto; Parliament Buildings, Ottawa; Toronto University, and many others. This edition, known as the 8 catalogue, weighs over ten tons, and cost over \$7,000, besides months of labor in compiling such an accurate and complete work. The catalogue indicates extraordinary business energy on the part of the firm, as well as a prosperous condition of their trade.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, WINDSOR HOME FARM.
 HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, MUNDSPORD (NORFOLK).
 HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, BALMORAL.
 HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, SUPPOLL.
 HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, CROWN FARMS, BEDFORD.

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| The late Duke of Argyll | Earl of Dalhousie | Lord Amburst of Hackney |
| Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry | Earl Derby | Lord Blantyre |
| Duke of Devonshire | Earl of Ellesmere | Lord Carbery |
| Duke of Grafton | Earl of Errol | Lord Carew |
| Duke of Portland | Earl of Fitzwilliam | Lord Clarendon |
| Duke of Richmond and Gordon | Earl Grey | Lord Derwent |
| Duke of Roxburgh | Earl of Kintore | Lord Egerton of Tatton |
| Duke of Westminster | Earl of Londesborough | Lord Maurice Fitzgerald |
| Marquis of Conyngham | Earl of Loudoun | Lord Fitzhardinge |
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| Marquis of Lansdowne | Earl of Mar and Kellie | Lord de Freyne |
| Marquis of Londonderry | Earl of Morton | Lord Grimthorpe |
| Marquis of Northampton | Earl Nelson | Lord Grenville |
| Marquis of Salisbury | Earl of Northesk | Lord Lonsdale |
| Marquis of Waterford | Earl of St. Germans | Lord Minto |
| Marquis of Winchester | Earl of Southesk | Lord North |
| Earl of Ancaster | Earl of Stratheden | Lord Palworth |
| Earl of Bathurst | Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne | Lord Peel of Sandy (ex-Speaker of House of Commons) |
| Earl of Caledon | Earl of Tankerville | Lord de Ramsey |
| Earl of Camperdown | Earl of Wemyss | Lord Rayleigh |
| Earl of Carlisle | Viscount Halifax | Lord Rookwood |
| Earl of Cawdor | Viscount Hampden (ex-Speaker of House of Commons) | Lord Sherbourne |
| Earl of Crawford | Viscountess Hood | Lord Wenlock |
| Earl of Crawford and Balcarries. | Viscount Middleton | Lord Wantage, V.C. |
| | Viscount Templeton | Lady Gordon Cathcart |

Rt. Hon. J. D. Balfour (Lord President of the Court of Sessions)
 Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M. P.
 Sir Matthew White-Ridley (Secretary of State for Home Affairs)
 Sir Walter Gilbey, and very many others.

BELL..

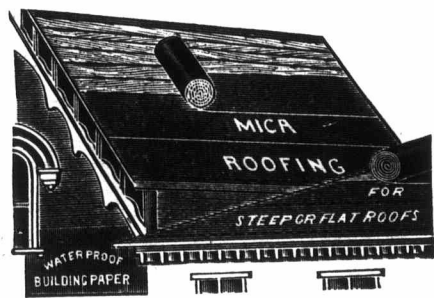
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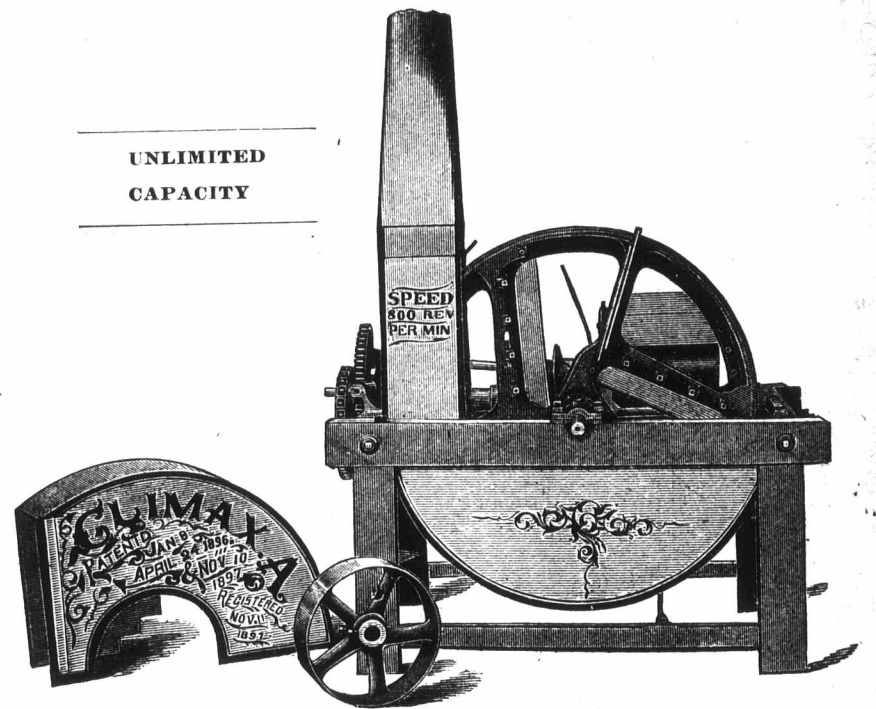
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